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TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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BULLETIN
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December 2013

Editor
Tim Everson

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<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

Subscription (for Volume 11 numbers 1-4) £10 for UK, £15 for Europe (including Eire), £20 for the rest of the world. Payment should be remitted in Pounds Sterling, Money Order or Cheque/Banker's draft drawn on a UK bank, as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for a Volume will cover Bulletins 1 to 4, 5 to 8, and 9 to 12. A new subscriber joining mid period will be sent all of those bulletins which he or she has missed during the current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

Firstly, apologies to those few who had to pay extra for their last Bulletin because they weighed more than 2nd class post. This was due to the addition of the Index. I tried to get away with still using second class stamps and succeeded in over 100 cases so it was worth it to save the Society money! If you were forced to pay extra then let me know and the TCS will refund you.

As you can see from this, I am still editor! A volunteer has come forward but cannot begin for a year or so, so I am carrying on for now but will be replaced at some point during the course of Volume 11. Thanks for everyone's good wishes and thanks up to this point. The only (small) complaint I get is that there is perhaps too much on the 17th century to which I give my usual reply that I can only publish what I receive! I am now quite out of articles of any sort so if you are thinking of sending in something, please do it, now that you are assured of the journal continuing. Token Congress was a great success again and our thanks go out Peter Preston-Morley and David Young for organizing it, but also to the speakers and all those who made it happen. Speakers! Please consider turning your talk into an article for the Bulletin. Robert Thompson already has, so thanks especially to him.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing September TCSB
Subscriptions,	Printing Index
Adverts	Foreign Postage
	Stamps
Binder	Website upkeep
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2014

Token Congress 2014 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 3rd – 5th October. This is where we were two years ago so we know them and they know us! The organisers are Simon Monks and Richard Gladdle.

Please see the enclosed leaflet for further details of this event, and start to consider whether you might be able to provide a talk and give something back to the society. You can also start to search out items for the auction.

A Token Screw Press

Gary Oddie

I recently acquired a small group of plates showing various coins and tokens. Whilst they had similarities with the plates of Fleetwood⁽¹⁾, Leake⁽²⁾, Folkes⁽³⁾ and Snelling⁽⁴⁾ they were individually dated between 1798 and 1803. The designs are about 8"x10" centrally placed on 13"x18" paper and all show stitch marks in the left margin, probably having been removed from a book. The publisher's details can be found at the bottom of each plate typically as; R Bowyer, Historic Gallery, Pall Mall, London, though abbreviated on some plates. Also given are the engravers' details and more unusually a date, possibly suggesting this was part of a series that could be subscribed to. The details of the seven plates are as follows.

Title	Engraver	Date
Edw IV to Richard III	Engraved by W.E. Thompson	Nov ^t 1796
Town Pieces	J. Landseer Delin ^t	Jan 1798
Gold and Silver Coins Henry VII	Smirke del, Newton Sculp ^t	Jan 1799
Gold & Silver Coins Cha ^s II	Newton Sculp	Feb ^y 1799
Coins of Henry 8	Newton Sculp ^t	Oct ^r 1799
Gold Coins Charles I	Newton	February 1802
Coins of the Commonwealth	Smirke R.A. Del ^t J.G. Walker Sc,	1 ^t Nov 1805

Table 1. Details of Coin and Token Plates published by Bowyer.

Robert Bowyer (1758-1834) was talented miniature painter, exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1783. He became a print publisher in the 1790's. A project to produce an illustrated bible took from 1791 to 1795. In 1794 he circulated a proposal to produce a series of plates illustrating "Coins, Medals, Ancient Buildings, and Other Antiquities Relative to the English History" using the best engravers of the time. The "Historic Gallery" was located at Schomberg House, 82 Pall Mall, and it was here that original works of art were displayed alongside the prints and books. It is estimated that Bowyer had lost £30,000 on these projects by 1805 and he applied to Parliament to hold a lottery for the gallery contents. Many of the plates were then used in David Hume's 1806 edition of "The History of England" and then 192 of the plates were published separately in 1812. Thus there may be other plates of coins and tokens in addition to those listed above.

The plate of "Town Pieces" was drawn by John Landseer (1769-1852) who is better known as a landscape engraver and the father of Sir Edwin Henry Landseer (1802-1873). The plate is reproduced below at about 60% scale.

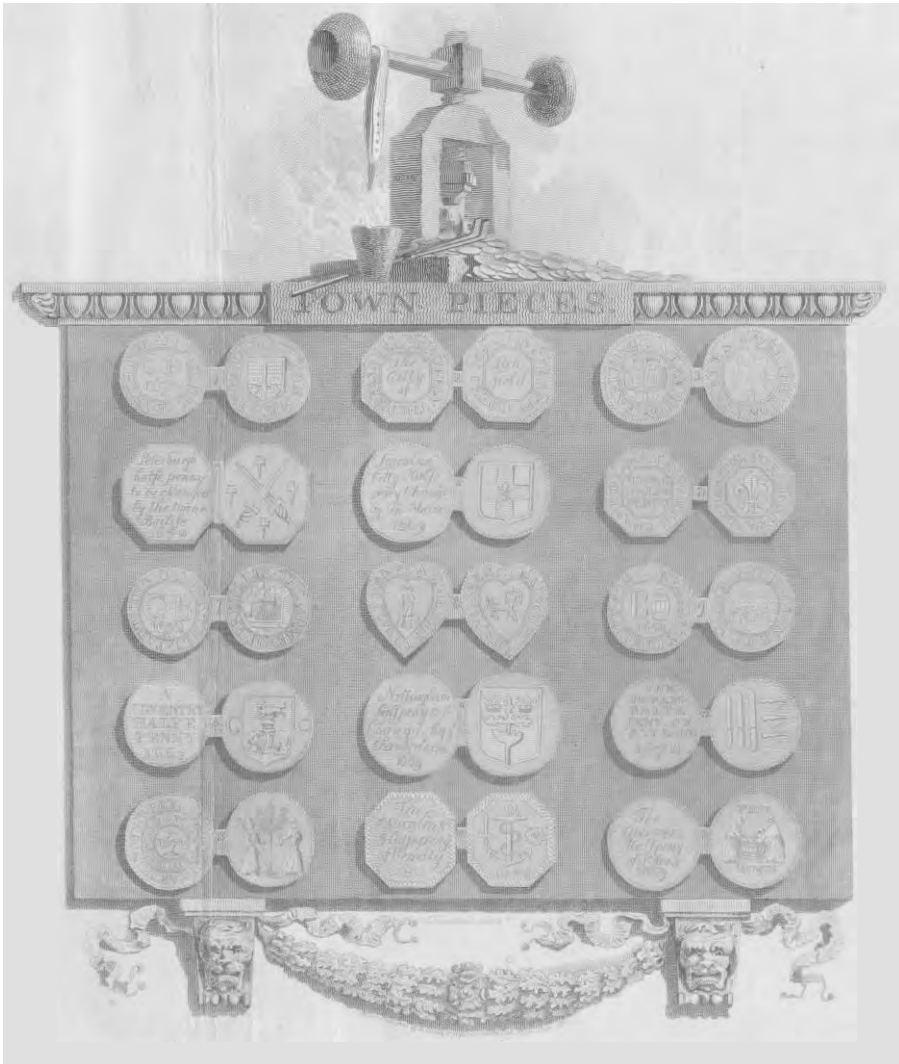


Fig. 1. Plate illustrating Town Pieces, J. Landseer, January 1798.

The plate includes fifteen town pieces; Bath, Lichfield, Taunton, Peterburgh, Lincolne, Tamworth, Bristol, Bigilsworth, Brewton, Coventry, Nottingham, Croyland, Midhurst, Bewdly, and St Ives. Comparing the plate with several genuine tokens, the Norweb plates and also the Snelling plates, it is concluded that the engraver was working directly from Snelling.

All of the Bowyer coin plates are embellished with classical images; muses, Greek urns, crowns, foliage, shields etc. However, the token plate has an excellent image of a screw press used for coining, with a heap of products by its side, a crucible and tongs.

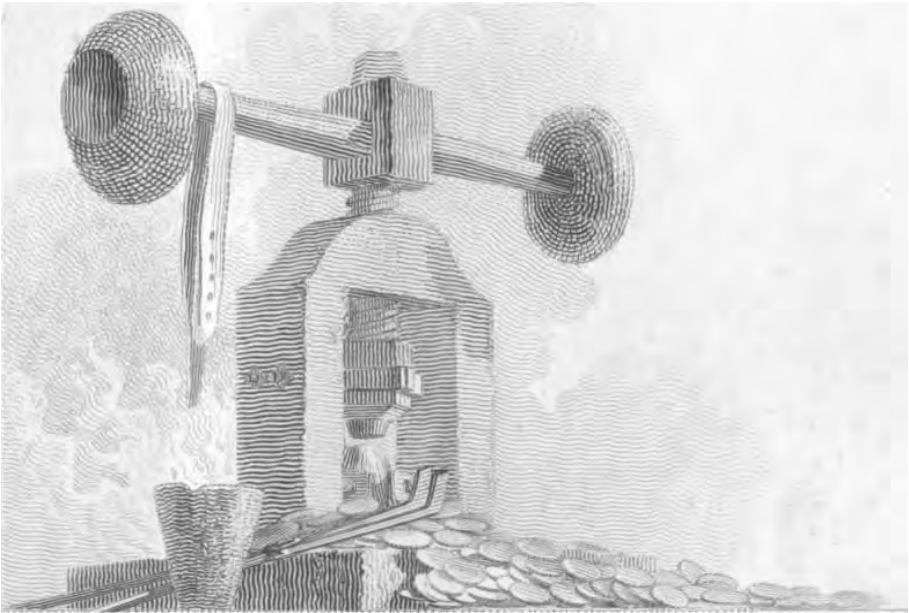


Fig. 2. Detail of the screw press, J. Landseer, January 1798.

Whilst not showing too much detail, several features of the press are of interest. The body of the press is made from a single metal casting with no signs of joints. The uprights are about 4x3 inches and the press throat is about 8 inches. There is a bracket around the upper die chuck which will slide vertically keeping the upper die aligned with the lower die. The huge weights are on arms about 2 feet long, with a leather strap for throwing them.

The introduction of mechanisation to coin and token manufacture started around the beginning of the sixteenth century and would have evolved in parallel with the ability to manufacture iron and steel castings of ever increasing size and strength and the ability to accurately cut screw threads.

The following paragraphs and illustrations show the evolution in scale and complexity of screw presses used for coining.

This screw press was drawn by Leonardo DaVinci and has the appearance of being a single casting. It is probable that this is only a proposal for a press, as it is unlikely that such a complex casting could be made at this time. Note also the quite shallow pitch of the screw thread.



Fig. 3. Screw Press c.1506⁽⁵⁾.

This early 17th century screw press has verticals and cross pieces all made in separate parts of about 4x2 inches section, with mortice and tenon joints locked with wedges. The wooden base looks like 8 inches square oak strapped together with iron/steel bands. Each fly arm is at least 3 feet long.



Fig. 4. Early 17thC screw press⁽⁶⁾.

Later in the seventeenth century this screw press from 1671 is about 3 feet tall, with arms each about 4 feet long. Note the much steeper thread, almost 45 degrees, which is square cut and probably has three or four starts, looking like a triple or quadruple helix.

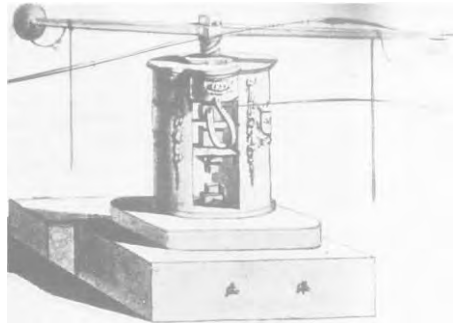


Fig. 5. Middleburg mint press c.1671⁽⁷⁾.

A similar design can be found in the French mint, illustrated in 1692, but certainly in common use by that date. The uprights are at least 3x6 inches, and the press throat about 12 inches. Note the square-cut multi-start steep thread. The arms are at least two feet long with large weights and straps to throw the weights. The French text also describes the dies, the one with the portrait is on the top to be moved by the press and the reverse die is below, each in square boxes furnished with screws and nuts to hold everything in place.



Fig. 6. French mint press c.1692⁽⁸⁾.

From the middle of the 17th to the end of the 18th, the design of screw presses remained constant, with just increases in size and strength. This screw press from the late 17th century has integral castings for the uprights and top and bottom cross pieces. The uprights are about 4-5 inches square and the arms are 4 feet long each. The fly weights will be at least 100 lbs each.



Fig. 7. Screw press late 17thC⁽⁹⁾.

This plate from 1772 is the first to show how large man-powered coin presses could become. The press could have been drawn from the one photographed above, but does also give detail of the very large square-cut multi-start thread.



Fig. 8. Screw press late 18thC⁽¹⁰⁾.

A coin press from the Philadelphia mint has survived from 1793 and now resides in the Smithsonian Museum. The whole press is a single casting with the uprights about 5x8 inches. The thread is a square cut twin-start with a shallower pitch, but to compensate, the arms are at least 4 feet long and the weights must be at least 150 pounds each.

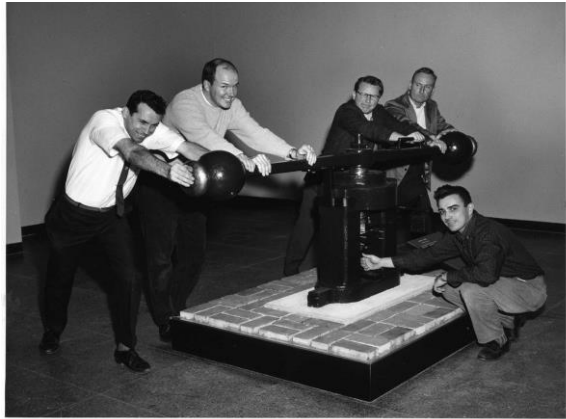


Fig. 9. Screw press late 18thC⁽¹¹⁾.

With all of the above screw presses in mind it is possible to revisit an entry in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1757 that has often been quoted giving a description of a coining press for seventeenth century tokens^(12, 13, 14).

“The enquiry then is how this affair of coining was managed and conducted by the private tradesman. At the borough of Chesterfield. . . .the dies and the press were found in the house, from whence we are enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presum'd not to have been very intricate.

. . .

The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, & very strongly dove-tail'd. In the upper cross piece was fasten'd an iron box with a female screw, thro' which there passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady as in a proper bed. . The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, of about 9 inches long each. And thus, after the copper was reduc'd to a proper thickness, shorn to a size, and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined, by two persons, in a very short time, by a man we will suppose to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put on and take off the pieces. . . .”

An imaginative reconstruction of this scene, drawn in 1921, has been rediscovered and published⁽¹³⁾.



Fig. 10. Travelling token minters of the 17th century, by J.C. Thompson, 1921⁽¹³⁾.

The important details of Pegge's description and the illustration are the very short arms on the press, the small diameter of the thread and the wooden construction, with dovetailed joints.

Another feature of screw presses is the mode of operation. There is a significant difference between throwing the weights on a press and just pushing the arms. In the first case, the kinetic energy of the weights is transferred to the die as the die strikes the blank, and if the thread and sliders are well made, the die, arms and weights bounce back after striking the token, as if on a spring. The spring action is created by the long metal arms.

In the second case if the arms are just pushed by hand, in a similar manner to using a book press, the process relies on the force imposed by the operators and the weights are ineffectual. It is unlikely that even two strong people would be able to make a useful impression on a farthing sized blank.

A record, contemporary with the tokens, confirms that the weights were thrown and presses would "come down quickly, and fly back of themselves"⁽¹⁵⁾.

As for the materials of manufacture, if the upper cross piece of a screw press is made from oak 4x4 inches with a metal box containing a 1-2 inch thread it is unlikely to be strong enough to take the forces created by the screw.

In conclusion, it would seem that a screw press used to strike coins, even as small as seventeenth century farthing and halfpenny tokens would be a substantial piece of mechanical hardware. The frame would weigh at least 100-200 lbs, the arms would be a minimum of 3 feet and the weights at least 50 lbs. The device described by Pegge is just not big enough.

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2. S.M. Leake. *An Historical Account of English Money from the Conquest to the present time*. London 1726, 1745, then 1793.
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7. C. Hoitsema and J.H. Feith. *De Utrechtsche Munt*. Utrecht, 1912. In Cooper op. cit.
8. J. Boizard. *Traité des Moneyes*. Paris, 1692, second edition 1711. The plate facing p145 is copied in R.W. Cochran-Patrick; *Records of the coinage of Scotland*, vol 1, 1876 p.lii. The Cochran-Patrick version is sharper and used here.
9. *Museos y patrimonio arqueologico*, Pamplona, Italy. In Cooper op. cit.
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11. Smithsonian Institution. Negative Number X3485-C, 1964.
12. S. Pegge. *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1757 pp. 498-499.
13. R.H. Thompson. Central or local production of seventeenth-century tokens. *BNJ* 59, 1989, pp198-211. Thanks to Robert for permission to use the image.
14. M. Dickinson. *Seventeenth century tokens of the British Isles*. Seaby, 1986, pp264-265.
15. J. Moxon. *Mechanic Exercises, or, The Doctrine of Handy-works*. 1677, p35. Quoted in *A New History of the Royal Mint*. Ed. C.E. Challis, Cambridge, 1992, p347.

Many thanks to Robert Thompson, for excellent comments on an early version of this note and also for pointing me to the Cochran-Patrick and hence Boizard references.

Orator Henley

David Young

John Henley was the son of a clergyman and returned to Melton Mowbray after being ordained himself. Being unable to find a living locally he moved to London where he performed clerical duties at St John's Chapel. Hearing that there was a vacancy at the adjoining parish of Bloomfield, he applied for the position but was both surprised and annoyed that he was not elected. In fact he lost his temper and burst into the room where the principal parishioners were assembled to give them a piece of his mind.

Feeling aggrieved, frustrated and full of his own importance Henley hired a room at Newport Market in Lincoln Inns Fields, which he called "The Oratory" and advertised that he would give lectures two days a week. These talks were on all sorts of subjects ranging from the origin of evil to



the making of a shoe; they were well attended but mainly by the uneducated masses. Seats cost a shilling and for those attending regularly special tickets were struck in 1726. These copper tickets have Henley's bust on the obverse while the reverse shows Joshua ordering the sun to stay still. This maybe an allusion to Henley's feeling of his own self importance since he compared his oratory to the eloquence of Joshua. By 1729, feeling that he needed more space, Henley moved the Oratory to a larger room in Clare Market where he continued giving his talks.

Over the years Henley published many pamphlets and articles in which he endeavoured to explain his somewhat eccentric views and ideas, these led to numerous run-ins with newspapers. As might be expected, such a rude and vain man upset many people; he was even called before the Privy Council who reprimanded him for his improper conduct, describing him as an impudent but entertaining fellow. Henley was never good with money and the lack of it in later years may explain his steadily worsening manners. When he died in 1756, the Evening Advertiser printed a suggested epitaph "Here Rots unregretted the Residium of J Henley, a Man Below all Character".

Sources

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The Life of Orator Henley, G Midgley, 1973

Pleasures of London, F Barker and P Jackson, 2008

London Old and New, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893

The 17th Century Tokens of Wiltshire in the Pitt-Rivers Collection at the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum

Terry Winsborough

Having finished cataloguing the Somerset section of this collection, I turned my attention to Wiltshire, the next largest section, where I hoped to find some more rarities and perhaps one or two unrecorded varieties. Unlike the Somerset collection, I could find no mention of the acquisition of the Wiltshire tokens in the records held at the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford University.

There are 157 tokens in this collection, including 5 duplicates, 2 positive re-attributions to other counties and 1 possibly so. A further 23 tokens are missing from the original collection as evidenced by the empty tray slots with named tickets. There are 19 tokens not in the Norweb collection.

The following three tokens were found to vary in detail from the standard works of reference:

1. BW26 Calne ROBERT DIER nd. ¼d A Talbot



Fig. 1

The Pitt-Rivers specimen has the town name spelt CALME as you will see at fig.1, whereas both Williamson¹ and Kempson² spell it in the conventional form as CALNE. It is not in the Norweb³ collection and Devizes Museum does not have a specimen. Nigel Clark kindly contacted a Wiltshire specialist collector who also did not have this token, was unaware of the piece, and thought that there were no other specimens in public collections. Michael Dickinson thinks this piece is extremely rare and that the town spelling of CALME must be the correct one for this token.

¹ 'Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century' by George C. Williamson in 1891, Vol.3 Staffordshire - Yorkshire, as reprinted in 1967 by B.A. Seaby Ltd.

² 'Wiltshire 17th Century Tokens' by E.G.H. Kempson 1978.

³ SCBI 49 'The Norweb Collection Part VI – Wiltshire to Yorkshire, Ireland to Wales' by R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson, Spink and Son, 1999.

2. BW55 Collingbourne Ducis BARNABAS RVMSEY 1667 ¼d
Grocers' Arms.



Fig. 2

Williamson notes this token as having the initials BR after the town name on the reverse legend. It is however not recorded with these initials in either Kempson or Dickinson⁴ and it is not in the Norweb collection.

You will see from fig. 2 that the Pitt-Rivers token has no such initials, and specimens I have traced in both Devizes Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge have no initials either. It is probably safe to say that the recording of these initials by Williamson was a mistake, which may have arisen over confusion with BW56, the 1664 token of the same issuer, where the initials BR are placed in the reverse device separated by a spray of three flowers.

3. BW105 Maiden Bradley GEORGE AVDREY nd. ¼d A crown

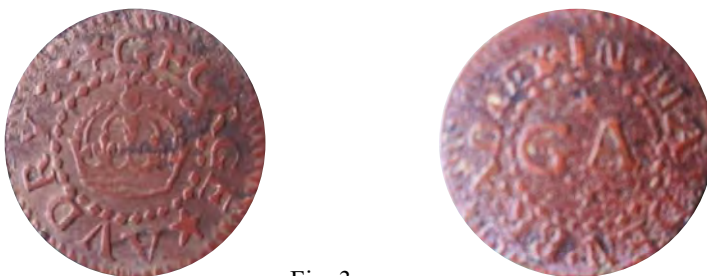


Fig. 3

The issuer's surname is spelt AVDREY in Boyne⁵, Williamson, Dickinson and Kempson. This token is not in the Norweb collection and Devizes Museum does not

⁴ 'Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values' by Michael Dickinson, 1986 B.A. Seaby Ltd.

⁵ 'Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century' by William Boyne, F.S.A. London 1858.

have a specimen. You will see from fig.3 that the name on the Pitt-Rivers specimen is undoubtedly AVDRY, which is repeated in a further photo of a token in the Fitzwilliam Museum and available online, which looks to be from the same obverse die. Michael Dickinson says that the British Museum has a worn example which Nott interpreted as reading AVORY, and which he decided to ignore as a misreading when compiling his own 1986 Williamson revision. I think it safe to say that the correct spelling of this issuer's name is AVDRY, with which Michael Dickinson agrees.

In cataloguing the Pitt-Rivers Wiltshire collection I was on 'home territory' and so was able to make use of additional reference books from the Salisbury Museum's extensive library viz: 'Salisbury's Local Coinage' by C. M. Rowe 1966, 'Indictments for the Coining of Tokens in 17th Century Wiltshire' by E.G.H. Kempson 1973 and 'Wiltshire 17th Century Tokens' by E.G.H. Kempson 1978.

I will also mention the very detailed catalogue privately produced by Michael Snell in 2007 (updated in 2010) entitled 'Salisbury 17th Century Trade Tokens' of which hitherto I had not heard. This is a most comprehensive listing of all the Salisbury tokens in both Devizes and Salisbury Museums as well as the author's own collection. Every token is accompanied by excellent coloured photos, all contained in an A 4 sized hard backed book. A very small number (unknown) was printed and there is a copy in Salisbury Museum library.

My thanks are due once again to the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum for giving me access to the collection, to Devizes Museum for providing details of their tokens and to Michael Dickinson and Nigel Clark for providing help and information about the specimens described.

If any members have information or comments to make about any of the tokens described, I will be pleased to hear from them via the Bulletin. The tokens of the Pitt-Rivers collection are not on public display, but interested persons can view them by prior arrangement with the Museum Director - Adrian Green. Museum Tel. no. 01722 332151 and more museum details can be obtained from their website: www.salisburymuseum.org.uk

Seeing Double

Quentin Archer

This article looks at three unusual pairs of London seventeenth century tokens. The tokens within each pair are very closely related, but their differences are perhaps rather more interesting than the die varieties commonly seen in the London series.

The first is a token of George Wollaston of the Olive Tree, near Queenhithe. I believe that it is entirely unpublished. That fact alone is not particularly striking, given that a

handful of unpublished London tokens emerge (usually from the mud) each year. What makes this one intriguing is that a variety of the same token has also been found.

Both were discovered a number of years ago on the Thames foreshore. The legend of one reads as follows:



Obv: GEO: WOLLASTON · AT · OLIV ★ = olive tree
 Rev: TREE · NERE · QVEEN · HIVE ★ = OYLE/MAN

The second has the same reverse, but the obverse reads:



Obv: GEO: WOLLASTON · AT · OLIVE ★ = olive tree

It has smaller lettering than the first variant, thus allowing the die sinker to include the last “E” in OLIVE. A new punch has been used for the tree. Michael Dickinson tells me that he considers that the “OLIV” version is the initial die pairing, as the letter punches used are the same on each side.

Oil men sold a variety of liquids, none of them being petroleum. “Oil” in the seventeenth century would probably have been olive oil, but oil men sold other vegetable oils too, and over time branched out into paints, pickles and perfumes. The olive tree does not prosper in the English climate (the Venetian Ambassador reported in the mid-16th century that there were no olive trees in England), so it is highly likely

that the oil would have been imported, although the die sinker has made a passable attempt at representing the appearance of an olive tree.

I have found only one other London token which names the olive tree – the “OLFA TREE” referred to on London 2579 (from “SINGON STREETE”, which is St John Street). What may be an olive tree appears as a symbol on 462A (Henry Croft in Cannon Street) but the punch used is not the same as either of the Queenhithe variants.

It is curious (but not unprecedented) that a variety of a token should appear before the first example has been published. It demonstrates, perhaps, that there are many types and varieties which await discovery.

The second pair relates to a published token, that of John Lawrance of Puddle Dock. His halfpenny was listed for the first time in Michael Dickinson’s 1986 work as 2294B. However, there are two very different varieties. The legend of one reads:



Obv: JOHN LAWRANCE BAKER = I L
 Rev: AT PVDDLE DOCKE 1663 = HIS/HALF/PENY

The second variety reverses the central fields, thus:



Obv: JOHN LAWRANCE BAKER = HIS/HALFE/PENY
 Rev: AT PVDDLE DOCK 1663 = I L

It can be seen from the above and from the accompanying illustrations that there are spelling and stylistic differences between the two. It seems likely that when Mr Lawrance wanted a repeat order of tokens, he either discovered that the dies were lost, or he had to change die sinker. What is not explained is why the central fields were reversed for the new order.

Several examples exist of London tokens where both dies have been changed (see Williamson 147, published as Norweb 6528 and 6529; Williamson 288, which is 6616 and 6617 in Norweb; or more complex cases such as Williamson 429, which appears as Norweb 6715-7), but in almost all instances the fundamental design remains unaltered. My theory – for which I have no proof beyond the tokens themselves – is that Mr Lawrance fell out with the first die-sinker and approached a second, who deliberately created an entirely new design so that he could not be accused of copying his colleague’s work.

The final pairing resolves one puzzle, but creates a new one. Williamson 3289 has been known for a long time, having first been published by Boyne in 1858. Its legends read:



Obv: AT ♦ THE ♦ MAN ♦ IN ♦ THE ★ = man standing on moon
 Rev: MOONE ♦ IN ♦ WAPPING ★ = ♦ C ♦ / I ♦ M

A specimen is listed in Volume VIII of the Norweb section of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* as no. 8535. It was not in the best condition, and the authors state “Reading of initials confirmed from Withers [Token Book] 2010, p.122; corrosion could give impression of T [rather than I] for male initial.”

It is now clear from a further example, which is illustrated, that what they noticed was evidence of a distinct variety, where the I in the initials on the reverse (typically representing the first letter of the husband’s name) has been overpunched with a T. I have also included an original for comparison. Filing marks are visible on the face of the token, and it appears that in filing away the foot of the I the die-sinker has removed part of the inner border.



What is not clear is why. One might not be too surprised if a wife's initial was replaced, given that female mortality was high, and if a man remarried there would be no change to the initial of the surname. But the same could not be true with the replacement of the husband's initial.

A halfpenny was issued from the Man in the Moon in Wapping by John Clarke in 1668 (Williamson 3288; Norweb 8536), and up to now it has been assumed that he was the "I.C." who issued Norweb 8535. He had a different wife in 1668 ("E"), but that fact in itself raises few eyebrows. However, according to Michael Dickinson's analysis (referred to in the Norweb listing), the punches used on the undated 8535 are typical of the period 1653-8. If so, it is hard to see how 8535 and 8536 could have been issued by the same person, because the tenancy of the Man in the Moon now seems to have passed from an I.C. (married to an M), to a T.C. (also married to an M), and thence to a John Clarke (married to an E). Conceivably the overpunching could have taken place after 1668, but that doesn't make the family tree any easier to follow.

If they were related, then maybe a Joseph Clarke died and his widow married his brother Thomas. Thomas then died, or moved on to other things, and third brother John took over the business, but not the wife. However, this is only speculation. "I.C." may not stand for [John] Clarke at all, and the overpunching might have been required simply to correct an error.

Yet further complication is provided by the fact that a Mr W Gaunt issued three varieties of a token also from the Man in the Moon in Wapping (Williamson 3301, Norweb 8532-4). These are each dated 1652, but Michael Dickinson places the second variety in the period 1653-6 and the third in 1661 or later.

My own view is that there was either more than one establishment in Wapping during the period 1648-1672 known as the Man in the Moon, or there were two families trading from the same premises, but it would take a great deal more research to ascertain what actually happened.

Generally speaking, minor varieties of London seventeenth century tokens have been published only in the Norweb volumes of the *Sylloge*, and of course those volumes usually omit (with a few exceptions) references to varieties which were not in the Norweb collection. A large number therefore await publication. I hope that the above examples illustrate that varieties can sometimes be almost as interesting as the main types themselves.

More on Mr and Mrs Norweb

Robert Thompson

In *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* for March 2013 (p. 394), I published corrections to Mr R. H. Norweb's forenames (Raymond, not Robert), and responsibility for the token collection (shared). Subsequently, Roderick Farey published a well-researched article for which he managed to locate the certificate of Mr Norweb's birth in Basford on 31 May 1894, registered as *Harry Norwebb*.¹ At that time Basford was an ancient parish within Nottinghamshire, but in 1899 it was abolished and transferred entirely to Nottingham Civil Parish.² He died on 1st October 1983.

Mrs Norweb did not supply her date of birth to Jan Krasnodębski.³ One does not ask a lady her age, of course, so long ago I calculated her year of birth as 1895, which I may have communicated to Harry Manville.⁴ This was a miscalculation, and I apologise to any who have been misled. Emery May Holden was born on 30 November 1896, as confirmed by the family (thanks to May Sinclair), from official sources such as her passport application in 1913 (found online by David Powell), and the U.S. Social Security Death Index.

She died in Cleveland on 27th March 1984, her obituary in *Coin World* (11 April 1984) describing her as the 'Grande dame of numismatics'. Ironically, it also gives her year of birth as 1895! Her place of birth was Salt Lake City, not as a Mormon although she remembered their influence, but as the daughter of a mining engineer and industrialist. See more in the Hodder & Bowers book mentioned in March.

1. R. Farey, 'Emery May Holden Norweb (1895-1984)', *Coin News* 50(9), Sept. 2013, 52-53.
2. F. A. Youngs, *Guide to the local administrative units of England* (London, 1979-91), ii.355.
3. *International numismatic directory, 1973* (London, 1973), p. 246.
4. H. E. Manville, *Biographical dictionary of British and Irish numismatics* (London, 2009), p. 203.

Thomas Mills of Tooley or Tower Street

Tim Everson

The following token is listed in Williamson as Southwark 453:

Thomas | Mills (in two lines). (Script.)

IN.TOVLIS.STREET.I666 = Bust of Charles I, crowned

In Dickinson this is corrected to Bust of Charles II, so I assume he heard of the Wetton specimen which is the only one I have come across, illustrated below which clearly shows Charles II.



What the token does not clearly show is TOVLIS. The current owner of the specimen who bought this as Southwark 453, is certain that it reads TOWER. Returning to Williamson, we see that in London, under Tower Street at no. 3216 he lists:

THOMAS.MILLS (in two lines).

IN.TOWER.STREET.I666 = The King's Head

Dickinson has again corrected this to 'Bust of Charles II', but has not corrected the name to script lettering so presumably did not see a specimen. It seems clear to me that these two listings are the same coin and that, since it reads 'TOWER.STREET, Southwark 453 should be removed and London 3216 should be corrected to:

Thomas | Mills (in two lines) (Script)

IN.TOWER.STREET.I666 = Bust of Charles II

There was no example in the Norweb Collection and the token would appear to be very scarce.

Mixed Demand Starting to Reflect Refined Tastes

Peter Preston-Morley

At the same time that the UK domestic economy is improving (we are told, although one shouldn't believe half the spin put out at political party conference time), it seems that collectors are refining their tastes for the collectables they buy. Those who seek coins as well as tokens won't need to be told how prices for coins in top condition have rocketed since the coalition came to power in 2010, but of course politics isn't the reason for this. Much of the ultimate blame can be placed on those who insist on having everything s.....d and having some third-party grader put a number on it that might mean something to a tick-tack man, but for those of us whose every waking moment isn't defined by how much more money one might get for a coin labelled 62 by an anonymous individual one Monday morning than one labelled 61 or 58 or 55 at going-home time on Friday night (by traditional British standards there wouldn't be much between any of this and the 55 might be the best-looking coin anyway), having a coin in a sealed plastic holder is a complete anathema. Fortunately, up to now, British tokens have largely escaped the humiliation of being entombed in holders so you can't weigh them, you can't look at the edges properly, you can't determine whether the scratch is on the holder or the token, you can't photograph it properly...I needn't go on. Sadly, some American auction houses insist on slabbing EVERYTHING before offering items for sale (anyone who was in Chicago in August for the John J. Ford sales of American-related tokens will be well aware of this and other instances), which says to me they must have shares in the third-party graders...

Oops, sorry, our esteemed Editor didn't ask me to have a rant about s.....g, he wanted some insight into the DNW token auction held on 2 October 2013 to share with his readers. Well, on the face of it, the numbers appeared good – a take of £220,410 (or US \$357,064 if you prefer) from 106 different buyers for 761 lots (only one of which remained unsold) indicates a healthy demand. But auctions can be strange beasts and this one, coming at the end of a frantic fortnight for followers of numismatics and the London scene generally, amply demonstrated that the canny and the knowledgeable could pick up bargains in all the major series. Of course this has always been the case, but to this observer at least the important trait increasingly evident now is that condition, or grade, or eye appeal (however you want to define it) is now a major factor in what token-related material is likely to bring in open competition. Rarity, which used to count for a lot, now isn't so important from a financial standpoint.

The first half of the auction was almost exclusively devoted to 17th century tokens, majoring on Lincolnshire, Rutland and Shropshire from the David Griffiths collection (£28,560), the Buckinghamshire group formed by George Berry £22,374) and a cabinet of Kent tokens put together by Peter Mann (£10,518), who was a leading figure in the veterinarian world. Among all three properties there were many great

rarities, but perhaps the main surprise was the level of competition for the Shropshire series, in which some nice condition tokens were interspersed with others of varying grade. This culminated with a mind-bending £2,220 for three tokens from Whitchurch, only one of which could be said to be attractive. Seven lots of Shrewsbury, containing 29 pieces in all, were split two ways at £5,580 gross. As fate would have it, David Griffiths' 85 lots of Lincolnshire tokens, on the auction block only a matter of weeks after the best collection of the county had changed hands in a private treaty deal, were valued on the day at £14,748, whereas the auctioneers were privately hoping for nearer £20,000. But it takes two to tango and in years to come county collectors may see this as an opportunity missed. One collector took full advantage of the situation and now has an unrivalled group – congratulations to him!

Prices were generally strong for George Berry's Buckinghamshire series, none more so than the £936 paid to secure the exceptional 1665 farthing of John Tyler of Chesham, which cost its late owner £8.50 in 1972 and the writer will now admit to badly coveting for 30 years because the day Seaby's Bulletin dropped on his doormat with said token in it he was 'staying over' at a girlfriend's and so while he 'got lucky' (sorry to paraphrase this summer's Daft Punk hit) consequently George got lucky in a totally different way...

Other rarities here were repeatedly testing the £600 hammer price mark, including farthings of Robert Watson of High Wycombe and Stephen Harris of Marlow and, more surprisingly, Daniel Sayer of Winslow. Over in Kent prices remained steady for the pieces in the Mann group, mostly formed in the 1950s, where condition (or, rather, the lack of it, compared to, say, Robert Hogarth's holding) was the key factor. Elsewhere, eyebrows were raised when a very common but nice Cirencester borough farthing, 1668, acquired in trade last year for £35, made £312, while a 1669 penny of the Denbigh issuer Thomas Shaw combined quality and rarity to justify a price tag of £552. Compare and contrast that with the mere £102 needed for a presentable enough example of the 1666 halfpenny of Liverpool apothecary John Pemberton and one might venture the opinion that the 17th century token market may be thinning out in some areas.

Over in the world of 18th century tokens (and other items listed by Dalton and Hamer), a nice but not particularly rare example of the Birmingham Farming Monopolies medal, 1800, was the subject of spirited competition and needed £1,680, while one of the city's mule halfpence by Kempson with the 'Liberty & Commerce' reverse, virtually as struck and with considerable eye-appeal, didn't disappoint at £1,104. But the principal focus of interest was in two groups of Irish tokens, both consigned from the USA. Demand was at such a level that, out of a total of 125 lots of this material, only seven were secured by advanced commission bids. Unsurprisingly, the day's highest price was the £3,360 bid for the Dublin farthing of Ann Percival,

acquired by Jim Noble for £400 at the Jan sale in 1984 and sold by Noble in 1998 for the equivalent of £1,485 (thanks John Whitmore) in 1998. More reasonable was the £2,100 it cost for the Dublin DH 2 plate coin, Mossop's Camac penny, originally owned by William Norman and which last changed hands at the Noble sale for £616. Examples of both pieces hardly ever change hands, but for a piece that does come under the hammer with a fair amount of frequency, Wayne Anderson's Charleville gilt-proof Thirteen Pence soared away to a record-busting £2,220 – eye appeal once again, you see.

These three were just some of the highlights from the fifth and final portion of the main collection of 18th century tokens and related material formed by the late Robinson S. Brown Jr. The Brown collection, 4,434 different, has so far brought in £537,906 (yes, over half a million quid for a token collection) and there are still the duplicates left...

What else was on offer? Well, plenty, for devotees of the mainstream (and not so mainstream) 19th century series, engraved pieces, other paranumismatica, tickets and passes. Taking the latter first, two pieces of the highest importance were the pair of silver tickets to George Hudson, the Yorkshireman who became the north of England's self-styled 'Railway King' and who convinced George Stephenson to route his line from Newcastle to London via York, instead of Leeds. Hudson's empire crashed in the late 1840s, and with creditors chasing him he was forced to flee the country and lie low in France for many years. His Manchester & Birmingham Railway director's pass needed £1,800 and the equivalent for the Midland Railway cost £1,680 – happily both were acquired by the same buyer. A pair of 1860 ivory tickets for Her Majesty's Theatre in London's Haymarket, named to an architect who played a major part in the reconstruction of the theatre after a subsequent fire, made £780. Pub checks? Well, someone ventured the opinion that the £660 paid for a brass twopence put out by Ernest Brodrick in the Dublin suburb of Goldenbridge 150 or so years ago was an auction record for such material – possibly, possibly not. Back in more familiar territory, a very attractive Staverton penny, acquired at the Gorsler sale exactly a year ago for £900, now needed £1,380; the same price, £1,380, secured one of the very rare Birmingham Workhouse sixpences, the same piece which had been originally knocked down in a London auction in May 2009 for no less than £3,525 when two people went hammer-and-tongs for it and neither wanted to give in! Anyone wanting a market demonstration of how collectors perceive the condition and general appearance of a token, related to value, right now in 2013 in comparison to 2009 or any other time in the not so distant past, could point to this particular instance and say that the buyer was lucky. Perhaps, yes – satisfied, certainly!

At least, weighing in at something in excess of five ounces, it's something that will never end up in a s..b, Zeus be praised...

At the 1986 International Numismatic Congress, held in London, I looked at the same pictorial punches used on seventeenth-century tokens in different places.¹ The explanation, of course, is that the multiplicity of tokens stemmed from the same place, the mint in the Tower of London. The moneyers would have been able to save on production costs by re-using punches they had already sunk, a saving they could have passed on to the later issuers.

More often than not one punch had a single meaning, even if commentators failed to identify it.

Hackney's so-called 'cock' tavern of 1651 [BW Middlesex 55; Norweb 9142] must have been influenced by a surviving tavern of that name; but the bird is from the same punch as that on the 1656 PIE [magpie] tavern, N.9143, so the 'cock' may be assumed likewise to be a magpie, and an earlier issue from the same tavern.²

The Tower or castle in Plymouth, N.759, in Carisbrooke on the Isle of Wight, N.1847-48, Framlingham in Suffolk, N. 4329-31, Newcastle upon Tyne, N.3490, and, in Ireland, Dublin, N.6231, and Thurles, N.6344, are all from the same punch. The use of the punch for Farnham in Surrey, N.4380-81, is ambiguous, in that Farnham is not only the site of a castle, but also there is a castle on the borough seal, and in the arms of the former Urban District Council. In Guildford, N.4601-02, there is less ambiguity since the castle is accompanied by a woolpack, just as in the borough arms. In Exeter no castle survived in a good state, so the castle on Ambrose Paige's token, N.687, more certainly derives from the civic arms, as doubtless does the castle on the corporation tokens of Newbury, N.111, and Northampton, N.3401.

A sea-port on an East Smithfield token which names Flushing in Holland, N.8203, is from the same punch as that on a token from behind the Royal Exchange which names Antwerp, N.7563. Thus there was no attempt to represent the actual places, which indeed was not necessary.

A profile bust with receding hair, moustache, and pointed beard, is named on a Westminster token as the Old Man, N.8916, plausibly identified as Thomas Parr, 'the old, old, very old man', who died at court in 1635, having allegedly reached the age of 152. The same punch occurs in Leadenhall Street as the Grave Moryes, i.e. Graaf Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange and Stadholder of the Netherlands, N.7221.

The Fig-tree in the Barbican, N.6517 is rendered by the same punch as the Olfa [Olive]-tree in St John Street, N.7978, as the Oaken Tree at Riverhead in Kent, N.2697, as the Willow-tree in Old Change N.7444, and as a fruit-tree in Banbury, N.3574, where Manasses Plumton would later replace that obverse with one bearing

the Tree of Paradise between Adam and Eve, from the arms of the Fruiterers Company.³ A single tree also represents the Orchard House in Rotherhithe, N.5027.

A swan rising, with wings elevated and addorsed, ducally gorged and chained, occurs in Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield, 1658, N.8331, and Market Harborough in Leicestershire, 1651, N.2887, so punches could survive for at least seven years.



Palsgrave Head
Temple Bar without
BW London 3062



'Woman knitting'
Leicester
BW Leics. 47



Having reached Leicestershire, let me stay in that county. In Leicester itself, Jane Palmer's half-length figure, N.2839, was described by Boyne in 1858 as 'The Queen's bust, holding a sceptre', although which queen was not stated.⁴ In the previous year Thomas North had read a paper on tradesmen's tokens in which he stated that:

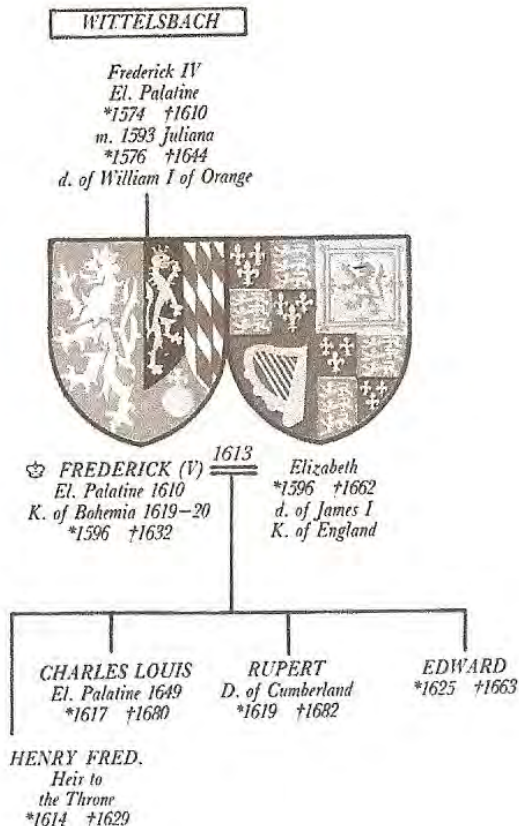
'The female figure upon the obverse of this Token has led to some difference of opinion amongst collectors and those curious in these matters; most of them supposing it an approximation to the Mercers' arms...; whilst one gentleman supposes it has some reference to the Virgin Mary'.

North identified the figure as a tavern sign on the evidence of payments in the Chamberlains' accounts of 1666-7 to Mrs Jane Palmer, widow, for beer and ale supplied to the Town Hall; so that, according to North, the figure most probably represented the Maidenhead.⁵ However, in 1889 Joseph Young's opinion was that it was some long-haired Puritan soldier or Roundhead of the Commonwealth.⁶

In 2007 I heard Stuart Adams describe the device as a ‘woman knitting’. In 2012 David Powell used the same description, of the same specimen (his own, he tells me), in a talk to the London Numismatic Club:⁷

‘Ladies accounted for 3%-4% of the 17th-century token-issuers, and a number of examples were shown, including one who was (debatably) engaged in a specifically feminine occupation: knitting’.

Gentlemen, I have news for you. No-one is knitting. There is no woman. Jane Palmer’s half-length figure, the earlier of the two varieties in the Norweb Collection, is from the same punch as the Palsgrave Head without Temple Bar (N.9012), on which the Palsgrave is holding a mace or baton, not knitting needles. Since Akerman in 1847, the Palsgrave (*Pfalzgraf*) has been identified as Frederick V, count palatine of the Rhine and elector of the Holy Roman Empire, son-in-law of James I.



However, Frederick, elected King of Bohemia in 1619 thereby triggering the Thirty Years' War, had died in 1632, so that by 1649 the count palatine was his eldest son Charles Lewis [Karl Ludwig], 1618-1680, who was omitted from the old *DNB*, yet was a member of the English royal family as son of Elizabeth Stuart, the Winter Queen, and elder brother of Prince Rupert. In England he became a sort of Protestant mascot, ready to be put on the throne if Charles I turned Catholic.⁸

So Joseph Young's identification of a long-haired Puritan soldier was not wide of the mark, and neither were Paul & Bente Withers in 2010 when they described a 'Half-length **male** figure facing'.

1. R. H. Thompson, 'Making before matching: the multiple use of pictorial punches on London-made tokens of the seventeenth century', *Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Numismatics, London, September 1986*, ed. I.A. Carradice [et al.] (London, [1990]), 575-81.
2. British Academy, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 31..62: The Norweb Collection...: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part I – VIII*, by R. H. Thompson and M. J. Dickinson (London: Spink, 1984-2011).
3. J. G. Milne, *Catalogue of Oxfordshire seventeenth-century tokens* (Oxford, 1935), no.15.
4. W. Boyne, *Tokens issued in the seventeenth century* (London, 1858), p. 159.
5. T. North, *Tradesmen's tokens issued in Leicestershire in the seventeenth century* (Leicester, 1863), p. 189.
6. J. Young, 'Leicestershire', in Williamson, 417-28; also his 'Token coinage of Leicestershire and Rutland in the XVII century', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society* 11.1&2 (1913-14), 115-34, pl.
7. D. Powell, '17th-century tokens: collecting by feature rather than county', *Newsletter (London Numismatic Club)*, 8.16 (2013), 44-57 (p.50).
8. J. Louda [and] M. Maclagan, *Lines of succession*, New edn. (London, 1999), Table 85; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, 2004), s.v. Charles Lewis (1618-1680).

Trolley Tokens

(See also Note 640 in this issue)

John Turner

Tony Gilbert's note No.640 re trolley tokens raises an interesting problem for collectors. Produced in increasing numbers these 'tokens' may be issued for such diverse reasons as charity fund raisers, government and local promotions, business events, or the more mundane single forenames and family events. Ignoring the latter two themes all the others must surely be worthy of collecting.

Trolley tokens all have one thing in common and that is their diameter of 22mm (the same diameter as a £1 coin and a 1 Euro coin) which may be used to actuate a supermarket trolley release mechanism. The thickness, no thicker than 3mm, is of no concern, nor is the material from which the token is made; although usually made of a 'chrome finished metal' they may also be found made of plastic.

With the many hundreds, if not thousands, of different designs being produced, should token collectors take them seriously? This is a question which must be answered quickly as some of these tokens are produced specifically for exhibitions, as per Tony Gilbert's example; and are often produced in very small quantities, never to be reissued. A point that should also be noted is that many of the minor promotion examples are of poor artistic design and therefore, as they are given away free, may not be retained.

To illustrate some of the varieties that may be found I have illustrated a few Lincolnshire examples that have been issued in recent years:

LN1: Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Air Ambulance, charity token. Reissued with changes of colour.

LN2: LIVES Lincolnshire Voluntary Emergency Service, charity token. Reissued with differing dies.

LN3: Lindsey Lodge Hospice, charity token.

LN4: St Barnabas Hospice, Lincolnshire, charity token. Not reissued.

LN5: Bransby Home of Rest for Horses, charity token. Not reissued.

LN6: Eve and Ranshaw, Louth, departmental store. A promotional token given free with purchases above £50, otherwise a small charge is made.

LN7: Lincolnshire Co-operative Society. A promotional token given away free to promote their food outlets. Not reissued.

LN8: Lincolnshire Sports Partnership. A promotional token given away free to promote the Walking the Way to Health Accredited Scheme..

LN9: NHS Lincolnshire Intermediate Musculo-Skeletal Service (LIMSS). A promotional token given away free.

LN10: Pack It In. A promotional token given away free to promote the government anti-excessive packaging campaign. As this is a continuing campaign this token has been reissued at least once with differing dies.

LN11: Select Lincolnshire. A promotional token given away free to promote Lincolnshire County Council food production programme. Again as this is a continuing campaign it has been reissued with differing dies.



LN1



LN2



LN3



LN4



LN5



LN6



LN7



LN8



LN9



LN10



LN11



This Year's Token Congress (our 32nd) was held at the Hilton Hotel just outside Warwick. Congress was held there in 2008, the first one I attended, and it proved to be an excellent location again with competent staff and excellent food of which there seemed to be a veritable surfeit at breakfast and lunch. The rooms were a fair walk for most from the venue hall which helped to keep our waistlines trim!

Our welcome packs contained our room cards, name badges, brochures and leaflets and were all very efficiently distributed without using the Hotel reception at all which certainly saved on queues, and tokeners immediately congregated around tables in that 'buy me a beer and I'll show you what I've got mode'!

The event officially kicked off after Friday dinner with the auction which was very efficiently run by our own Peter Preston-Morley with help from Derek and Susan Stewart of the Wessex Numismatic Society. Most interest seemed to focus on the 18th century with our American friends snapping up those 'Conder Tokens'.

Our first talk on the Saturday was by Derek Aldred and dedicated to the late Ron Kerridge. Called 'Advertising, Inflation and Propaganda' it was a roller coaster ride through many different aspects of collecting, tokens, medals, banknotes etc, showing how each interest led onto the next. I was particularly fascinated by the German inflationary notes which were over stamped for advertising purposes, or imitated for propaganda purposes. Next up was Jon Lusk with an interesting view of the precariousness of business in the 18th century. Many of the people we know who issued tokens at that time went bankrupt at one point or another in their careers. The last talk before coffee was by Stuart Adams and was advertised as 'Just over half a talk' and concerned an engraved 5s from South Africa used as a presentation piece from Mr Fillis to Professor Bloxham mentioning a lion's den! It turns out that Mr Fillis ran a circus in the 1890s and there followed an excellent piece of research tracking down his career around the world and tracing the mysterious Prof. Bloxham. It turned out he was a barber who used to shave customers inside the lion's den at Fillis' Circus. What an act! Stuart also spoke about the archive of Charles Neal & son, manufacturers of tokens between 1936 and 1983 which includes a box of their products about which Stuart hopes to produce a book or article.

After coffee, Gary Oddie brought us up to date with his work on the 17th century tokens of Cambridgeshire. This promises to be another superbly researched and illustrated book to go with Bedfordshire, but there are a lot more issuers and it might be a while yet before we see the finished product. We then had a reasonably short AGM to discuss future Congresses and the editorship of this journal which did (eventually) produce results which can be seen on the editor's page. This is a club of friends and we all need to try and do what we can to keep it going. The more people help, the less there is per person to do! After lunch, Alan Cope gave us a long guided tour of Nottingham to which we all had an accompanying map, pointing out the various businesses which had issued tokens and pub checks etc over the years. As a

member from Surrey, which has very little indeed to offer after the 17th century, I was amazed at the numbers and varieties of tokens from this Midlands town. Andrew Wager then spoke about a 3d token of former professional cyclist Fred Cooper who sadly, along with many other retired professional sportsmen, went on to commit suicide. Fred's cycling career had been reasonably straightforward to trace but not what he did afterwards or the reason for the token. The final session of the day featured Mick Martin on Boulton's works and the issues of a local forger in Birmingham, all within a stone's throw of where Mick grew up, and also Phil Mernick on his new website, www.englishjettons.org.uk, which you should certainly visit if you are interested in these medieval lead pieces.

After an excellent dinner there was the Bourse, the highlight of the weekend for many with over a dozen stands, including two charity stands by Ann Scott and Barbara Winsborough for Wonders of Waste and MacMillan Cancer (see below). In between selling back numbers and binders for the Society, I was able to sneak away and spend far too much money on tokens and token books whilst being refreshed with a steady supply of beer.

Sunday morning began with your editor furnishing an update on his progress with 17th century tokens of Surrey and Southwark. Some interesting discoveries have been made but the book is unlikely to appear before Spring 2014 now. Robert Thompson's talk on multiple punch use showed on the same punch could represent different items on the tokens. See his piece elsewhere in this journal. Noel Cox then entertained us with stories of Druids from their inspiration for the Anglesea pennies through to more recent medals of the various Orders of Ancient Druids etc. Quite fascinating. After coffee Paul Withers told us about Tokem Book 2 (see Reviews) and then David Powell informed us about how communion tokens were actually used. Communion only occurred once or twice a year and the minister or elders of the church decided whether you were worthy to receive a token and subsequently to receive communion. The rules were pretty strict, especially if someone had attended another church because of convenience or poor weather. David had done well to find examples of this in local papers. We finished with Pam Williams speaking on Charles Dickens. The Congress was wrapped up with news that we had volunteers for the next two years at least (Cheers all round!) and I was pleased that someone has come forward to replace me (eventually as Editor). I am quite happy to do it again in the future but I need a bit of a break.

All in all a very successful Congress very smoothly organised by Peter Preston-Morley and David Young to whom we are all very grateful. See you all again in 2014!

Macmillan Cancer Support

Barbara Winsborough

I would like to thank all members who bought greeting cards and kindly made a donation at the recent Token Congress at Warwick. You will be pleased to know that my table at the Bourse raised £132.00 - a very welcome contribution to the above charity. Many thanks.

Reviews

The A to Z of Charles II's London 1682: London & co. Actually Survey'd by William Morgan. Introductory notes by Peter Barber and Ralph Hyde, Index compiled by Robert Thompson, Edited by Ann Saunders. London Topographical Society Publication No. 174, 2013

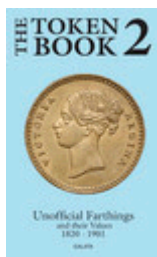
This volume is another in the series of excellent reprints of old London maps by the London Topographical Society. They have already given us Elizabethan, Restoration, Georgian, Regency, Victorian and Edwardian A to Zs which have been of great service in plotting where tokens of various periods have been issued. Restoration London was a map of 1676 also by Morgan, and it might be thought that this was the best work for help in placing 17th century tokens but this map of just six years later has plenty to offer us. The main usefulness is in its extent. This map goes much further East, West and South than the 1676 map and so takes in Westminster and large parts of Middlesex as well as all of Southwark and east to the dockyards. For these areas it is the earliest useful map in identifying streets and sometimes particular pubs. For example, Bermondsey (Barnaby) Street is marked out of course, but so are particular alleys and yards along it such as the Earl of Essex Arms, the Unicorn, the Crossed Keys, The Adze and The Prince's Arms. All these places issued tokens and can now be traced to their exact location on Bermondsey Street. Having said that, the map is very variable depending on what information Morgan obtained. Bankside in Southwark is on the map but is not named, let alone having any alleys or yards numbered and named on it. In his notes, Ralph Hyde says how useful it is to have so many pubs named, but admits that most are in the City and Westminster. Only three pubs are named in the East End. Perhaps Morgan didn't like to go there! Robert Thompson has compiled an excellent index for this volume which means tracing streets and pubs is easy and he has interpreted the sometimes illegible numbers on the map so there should be no trouble. This does not always solve your problem in placing an inn. For example there are eleven Angel Alleys, eight Angel Courts as well as a couple of Angel Inns. In the Borough, Southwark there is a Three Crown Court on the West side but a numbered entry tells us that there is also a Three Crown Court on the East side! The reproductions of the map are in colour on a fine gloss paper (much better than the 1676 book). The colour helps show where the parish boundaries have been drawn in. The map is also finely decorated with a list of all those who supported the project and a panorama of London at the time. I found it particularly interesting that the little picture of St Paul's is guesswork as the cathedral had still not been finished although it was known it was going to have a dome. All in all, an excellent map, and an excellent publication and examination of it by the London Topographical Society. An essential read for any collector of London, Middlesex and

Southwark tokens and a beautiful book for anyone interested in London. As a member of the LTS I received a free copy! If you want a copy they can be ordered from their website, www.topsoc.org, for £26 plus Postage.

Tim Everson

The Token Book 2-Unofficial Farthings and their Values 1820-1901 by P & B R Withers

Published by Galata 2013 ISBN978-1-908715-03-6 Price £35



This is a new hardback book containing 310 pages and measuring 135x216mm. A neat and easy to use size which will, incidentally, fit nicely into a handbag and it is a sensibly priced. It replaces the '*Unofficial Farthings 1820-1870*' by Bell (1975) and the '*Unofficial Farthings A Supplement*' by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeny (1994). Both of these books and the updates in '*The Token Collectors Companion*' by John Whitmore have been needed up to now to obtain all the necessary information. This could be quite a cumbersome task owing to different numbering systems and having to refer to one book and then the other. Illustrations were not always with the text either which added to the frustration.

The Token Book 2 includes many new discoveries, types and varieties, as well as correcting errors that have crept in over time. The date range has been extended from 1870 to 1901 to include the end of the Victorian era, avoiding the cut of date of 1870 used by Bell. This has always been questionable but also it does mean that later specimens, even if they are more probably advertising pieces are now at least recorded. A number of Scottish farthings which have often been suspected to be later than their eighteenth century designation have been included as their issuers are now known to have been in business often well into the nineteenth century.

The BWS numbering system is for the most part thankfully retained, though some changes have had to be made to accommodate new varieties or discoveries. But there is a table of changes and the relevant information in the text where necessary. It is to be hoped that the numbering system will be quickly adopted by dealers and collectors alike!

There is a comprehensive introduction including the historical background and a timeline which puts the tokens in their context and gives the reasons for their minting and use.

About 1100 tokens altogether are described, 686 English, 193 Irish, 156 Scottish, 13 Welsh and 45 non-local including 22 'Columbia farthings. The descriptions are short but concise containing all the necessary information including rarity values and price guides where possible. Most of the tokens listed are excellently illustrated in colour beside their description - no more having to search elsewhere - and the issuers researched from directories, census returns and other sources, revealing their ages, details of their families, how many servants they employed, when they died, their wills etc. where possible; other interesting snippets of information or relevant adverts are also included. This all gives a wonderful picture of the lives and times of the issuers.

The crystal palace dies are all shown in an appendix and there is a new and fully illustrated section on the Queen Victoria dies as well.

Though Inn tokens, card counters and others have been removed from the main catalogue they are still described fully in a separate section after the main one, especially for those who insist on collecting these as well. It is most pleasing to see a comprehensive and pictorial section on the enigmatic Columbia Farthings which have too often been ignored in the past. These should almost certainly be Unofficial Farthings as they are of the period and obviously all very well used no doubt in pockets and purses.

A number of different indexes make searching easy whatever you are looking for and less frustrating. Some interesting statistical data has also been included. The comprehensive bibliography has a list of useful web sites too.

As with any such publication new specimens will inevitably appear from the woodwork but that is to be expected and reflect a healthy interest in the subject. Though guide prices are listed for many specimens they seem to be optimistically on the high side or has inflation taken another leap while I blinked. Hopefully it won't put too many collectors off. Altogether this is an excellent, much needed and essential book for nineteenth century token collectors even if I now have to go and reorganise my collection!

Judy Brook

Illustrated Catalogue of the Tokens, Medallions and Banknotes of Cumbria by C R S Farthing

Published by Galata 2013 ISBN 978-1-908715-02-9. Price £70

This is a massive 328p book, size A4 which contains everything you ever wanted to know about tokens, medals and banknotes of Cumbria and is beautifully illustrated throughout in full colour. The contents are divided into 21 sections, each with a further catalogue number for each item; so 4.12 is the 12th token listed in the 4th

section (17th century tokens). Most categories are straightforward, 17th century tokens, mining & quarrying, educational, banknotes but there is (as always) some crossover. Medallions commemorating boundary changes are in an Institutions and Political Section, rather than Civic events, Commemoratives and Exhibitions. Very good indexes should help you find the right place however. As well as a general index, there is an index of shapes, one of dates and one of keywords.

Geographically, the book covers old Cumberland, Westmorland, North Lancashire around Barrow in Furness and West Yorkshire around Sedbergh, so if you are interested in any of these counties this book is a must. It does cover material that is covered elsewhere such as Carlisle siege money and Jacobite medals and the banknotes, but many are better illustrated than elsewhere and some (such as the 17th century tokens) have much more detail than is available anywhere else. When in doubt put it in, seems to have been the motto for this book which makes it also of great use for collectors of other local material. Had you thought about collecting local modern elongates, Maundy money awarded locally, life-saving awards to local people. All of those and many more are covered in this book which shows just what can be collected if you put your mind to it. I expect Charles is wishing he has done a shopping trolley token section now!

Tim Everson

Notes and Queries

640



I had not thought of trolley tokens as paranumismatica before reading Tony Gilbert's note 640 (*TCSB 10:476*). You may be flooded with reports of similar pieces. I have two in the glove compartment of my car and attach scans. The reverses illustrate trolleys so you know what to do with them. Beware of taking over someone else's trolley in exchange for your £1 coin, unless you think the token is worth more!

Andrew T Macmillan



Does anyone know why this token was issued? Is it a canteen or transport token? Why would it have two neat holes drilled through it?

Obv. 2D with HENDON above and 1943 / CORPORATION below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 26.3mm, 5.3g, with two 3mm holes
 Xrefs. PC01-14751

Andrew Andison

Adverts

WANTED
IRISH TOKENS
 17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
 Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinia, 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

(11:4)

Adverts

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.
Also all Northants non-military medals.
P. Waddell

(11:1)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a
30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire
Hop picking tokens and information.
Please contact Glen

(11:4)

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, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(11:4)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:4)

Adverts



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS
Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome

(11:4)

• WANTED •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
• OF IRELAND •
Francis Heaney

(11:5)

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(11:9)

Adverts

Wanted
LONDON & MIDDLESEX
17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

A belated Happy New Year to you all! I actually managed to get to a London Coin Fair again in February and met up with nearly a dozen tokeners, either there or at the pub afterwards! A very enjoyable day, and almost like a mini Congress with people exchanging ideas and updating each other on their various projects. Sad to announce the death of Geoff Stone who was known to many of you. A regular at Congress, he also ran our website, so if any of you feel able to take up that particular task, please let me know. We have a very nice spread of articles in this issue from every period so there should be something for everyone. It is nice to see the occasional new name among my more regular contributors. Please keep them coming. I can never have too many articles. For those of you interested in paper token money like the Lewes and Brixton bank notes, a similar issue is planned for Kingston upon Thames and will (probably!) be launched at the Surbiton Food Festival in May. Don't forget your cheques for this year's Congress and please try and offer a talk to the organisers. Details at the bottom of the page.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing December TCSB
Subscriptions,	
Website refund	Foreign Postage
Total	Closing balance

(The Website money counts as a refund for now, as the cheque to Geoff Stone has not been cashed. See Obituary)

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor. Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2014

Token Congress 2014 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 3rd – 5th October. This is where we were two years ago so we know them and they know us! The organisers are Simon Monks and Richard Gladdle. Price: £50 deposit, £180 full, £95 non-resident.

“Dull Company and Impertinent” – Business Life in Seventeenth Century Little Britain

David R Pickup

The following token is described thus:

DANIEL MIDWINTER TALLOW around Shield with three deer

CHANDLER IN LITTLE BRITTEN around HIS HALF PENNY and the initials DMA in centre.



The token is undated. ⁱ

The arms are the arms of the Leatherseller's Company but the token issuer's occupation is given as a tallow chandler. Tallow is animal fat which has been treated to make it a long lasting stable product that was suitable to use as a candle.



The place of issue is given as Little Britten (Little Britain) which is still a street in the City of London running from St. Martin's Le Grand in the east to West Smithfield in the west. The curious name may come from Dukes de Bretagne (Brittany) but this is not certain. Historically, Little Britain referred to a small district in the City just north of London Wall, including this street. It is mentioned in Charles Dickens' novel *Great Expectations* as the location of Jaggers' office. Washington Irving described this district in *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.*, published in 1820. The opening paragraph reads:

“In the centre of the great City of London lies a small neighborhood, consisting of a cluster of narrow streets and courts, of very venerable and debilitated houses, which goes by the name of LITTLE BRITAIN. Christ Church School and St Bartholomew's Hospital bound it on the west; Smithfield and Long Lane on the north; Aldersgate Street, like an arm of the sea, divides it from the eastern part of the city; whilst the yawning gulf of Bull-and-Mouth Street separates it from Butcher Lane and the regions of Newgate. Over this little territory, thus bounded and designated, the great dome of St. Paul's, swelling above the intervening houses of Paternoster Row, Amen Corner, and Ave-Maria Lane, looks down with an air of motherly protection.”ⁱⁱ

The area around St Paul's from the mid-16th century was popular for booksellers, followed by goldsmiths and clothing trades from the mid-18th to the 20th century. In the year 1664, 460 pamphlets were published in Little Britain. ⁱⁱⁱ

According to the Leathersellers' Company records Daniel Midwinter joined the Company when he was apprenticed on 29 April 1656 to a William Joyce. Joyce was a tallow chandler by trade, but a Freeman and Liveryman of the Leathersellers' Company. It appears it was quite common by this time for people to work in a different trade from the one represented by their Company. The apprenticeship records show that Daniel Midwinter was the son of Richard Midwinter of Grassthorpe (in the parish of Marnham) in Nottinghamshire, a yeoman who had died by 1656. Apprentices were normally 14 or 15 when bound, so Daniel was probably born about 1640-42. He became a Freeman on 12 May 1663 and a Liveryman on 9 October 1677, but does not seem to have played a very active part in the Company. His name is in a list of Liverymen for 1701 but has disappeared by the next list, in 1706, so he had probably died in the interim. He had a son who was also called Daniel, but he was a member of the Stationers' Company and was not a Leatherseller.^{iv}

The seventeenth century was a difficult period for the Leathersellers' Company. The Leathersellers only reluctantly met royal demands to fund pet projects such as the colonisation of Ulster, and a series of extortionate 'loans' to Charles I drove the Company and the City into the arms of Parliament for the duration of the Civil War.

Despite the provisions of a new charter, the Company found its grip on the trade slipping, as craftsmen simply moved into London's burgeoning suburbs, knowing that the guilds had neither the will nor the resources to police the trade. In addition there were the problems caused by the great plague and fire of London. The Hall escaped the great fire but there was much loss of Company property elsewhere in the City. There were constitutional shocks in 1684 when Charles II revoked all existing charters and issued restrictive new ones in their place. The Court of Assistants resigned en masse but the Company was able to do little about the unsatisfactory state of affairs until the more liberal reign of William and Mary when, according to legend, Court members repudiated King Charles' charter by grinding the seal under foot.^v

An interesting aspect of the Daniel Midwinter story is that the master he was apprenticed to, William Joyce, was a cousin-by-marriage of Samuel Pepys and is mentioned a number of times in Pepys's diaries. Pepys did not think much of him or his brother Anthony, also a leatherseller (but both tallow chandlers by trade) and describes them as 'dull company and impertinent'. They had scoffed at the idea that Pepys might be ennobled by the King.

"At noon home to dinner, where my cozen Joyces, both of them, they and their wives and little Will, come by invitation to dinner to me, and I had a good dinner for them; but, Lord! how sicke was I was of Joyce's company, both the impertinencies of it and his ill manners before me at my table to his wife, which I could hardly forbear taking notice of; but being at my table and for his wife's sake, I did, though I will prevent his giving me the like occasion again at my house I will warrant him"^{vi}

I also, with Mr. Davis, did view my cozen Joyce's tallow, and compared it with the Irish tallow we bought lately, and found ours much more white, but as soft as it; now what is the fault, or whether it be or no a fault, I know not."^{vii}

Tallow chandling was probably dirty and smelly work but profitable. Little Britain had escaped the great fire so their trades would have been much in demand. After the civil war a lot of trades flourished and expanded as opposed to landed classes that suffered and Pepys might have been critical about newly successful men.

Daniel Midwinter is known to have supplied candles for St Bartholomew's Hospital (Bart's). A record dated 1st August 1682 shows that it was agreed with Bryan Ayliffe and Daniel Midwinter, tallow chandlers to serve the hospital the year ensuing with Candles for 4 shillings 4 pence the dozen." The reference to dozen is thought to mean dozen pounds weight.^{viii}

Presumably this was a lucrative contract. The next generation of Midwinters had moved from tallow chandling to bookselling. There are records of Midwinter

booksellers in St. Paul's Churchyard; Daniel Midwinter 1708-1723 and Edward Midwinter 1732 under the sign of Three Crowns and Looking Glass and Three Flower de Lucas, Paul's Alley near St. Gregory's.^{ix} Another Midwinter was involved in litigation in the 1740s about the law of copyright. This person's role in expensive litigation on behalf of the profession, just as an individual, suggests a successful and wealthy family.

The will of Daniel has not been traced but there is Elizabeth Midwinter, widow of St Bartholomew the Less, City of London, who left a will dated 1691. She held land in Essex and was rich enough to bequeath gold and diamond rings. ^x

References:

- i Michael Dickinson's book lists the token as 1718B DANIELL MIDWINTER (A) ½ Leathersellers' Arms TALLOW CHANDLER. It is Norweb 7248 (three specimens)
- ii Irving, Washington The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. (1820)
- iii Smith's Streets of London (1923), p.329
- iv Information from Jerome Farrell, Archivist of the Leathersellers' Company
- v Information from Leathersellers' Company website <http://www.leathersellers.co.uk>
- vi Pepys' Diary 10th June 1666
- vii Pepys' Diary 16th June 1662
- viii St Bartholomew's Hospital Reports edited by Church and Langton. Vol. XX published by Elder & Co. 1884, London
- ix Transactions of the Bibliographical Society Volume IX, October 1906 to March 1908. London 1908
- x National Archives cat. ref. PROB 11/406/317

A Study of Dutch Architecture

Andrew Anderson

The title of this small note could easily continue "done from the comfort of home via the internet" as much of the research was done in one evening from the comfort of the home office.



It started when I acquired a Dutch calendar medal for 1901-1950 issued by Elberfelder Handels en Export mij of Amsterdam. The obverse design is a circular depiction of a row of buildings with the company name above and the city name below. The largest one shown has the company name in tiny letters between two rows of windows so it suggests that this was a representation of the actual building used by the company. The obvious question is where exactly was the location of the buildings?

This is when the internet searching started. The first thing to do was search for the company name avoiding the 'en' and 'mij'. 'en' is Dutch for 'and' and 'mij' is a Dutch abbreviation for 'maatschappij' and means 'limited'. Neither is particularly helpful in a search as the former often appears as '&' and the latter may or may not be abbreviated. After trying some various combinations of words in the search several results came back with some possible addresses.

From a web page I found that the earliest address was at Raadhuisstraat 42 and the company moved away from there in 1913. Unfortunately I forgot to copy the web address I was looking at and I have never been able to find it again!

After this there are many references to the company's next address which they occupied between 1913 and 1917. For example:

<http://www.geneaknowhow.net/script/dewit/tel1915/>

which is the Dutch phonebook for 1915 gives:

N9836 Elberfelder Handels- en Export-Mij., N.Z. Voorburgwal 50-60 en Spuistraat 31-33

N8990 Elberfelder Handels- en Export-Mij., N.Z. Voorburgwal 50-60 en Spuistraat 31-33

The London Gazette number 29492 dated Tuesday 29 February 1916 starts off with a notice about the *Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act*. This gives a list of companies round the world with which you were not allowed to trade and included under The Netherlands is:

**Elberfelder Handels and Export Co., N.E.
Voorburgwal 58/60, and Spuistr 31/33,
Amsterdam.**

Having a rudimentary knowledge of Amsterdam I knew that if the front of the building was in Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal, a main north-south dual carriageway almost in the city centre, then the back of the same building would be in Spuistraat. While two addresses are given it is for the same building.

The next task was to use Google Maps, locate the street, and then switch into Streetview. This allowed me to see the current buildings in the street when they were

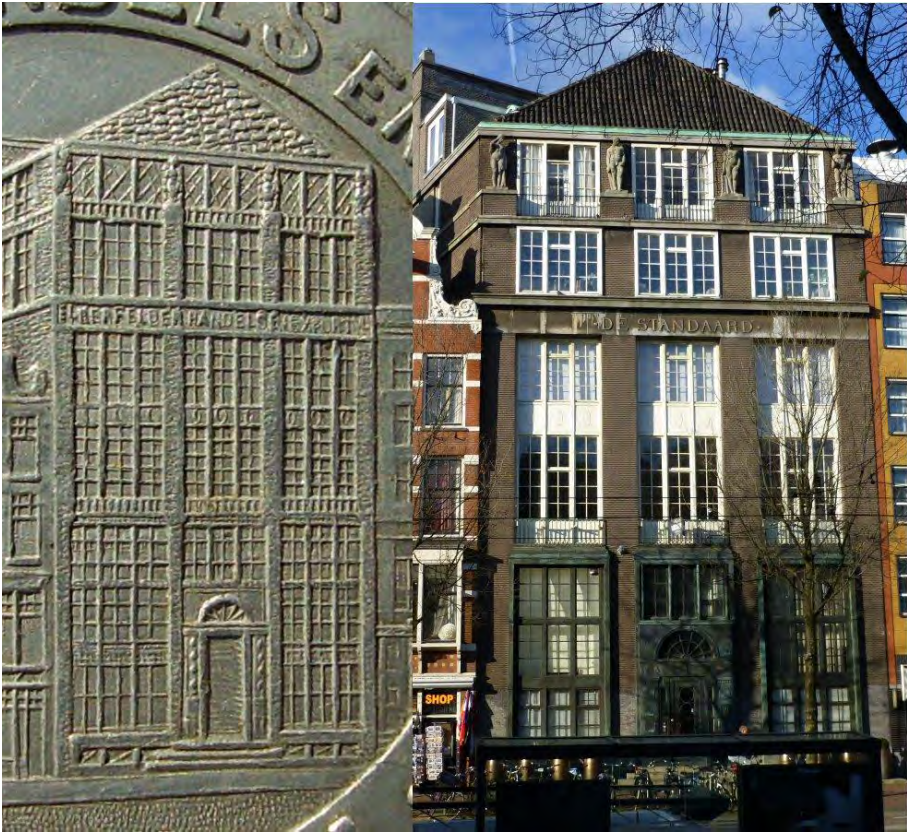
photographed by Google. It didn't take very long to find the address listed in the *London Gazette* and elsewhere and the four buildings depicted on the calendar medal are remarkably still in situ. The four buildings shown on the medal are from left to right, number 66, 64, 62, and 56-60. The latter being the one owned by the company that issued the calendar. The half building shown on the right has been rebuilt since then as a hotel.

While Streetview is a good tool it can also be very frustrating to use. On the side of the dual carriageway beside the buildings you are too close to see the whole building properly while, when viewed from the opposite carriageway, there is a tram standing at a tramstop blocking the view.

When an opportunity to go to Amsterdam came up I was determined to do some research "in the field" and managed to photograph the actual buildings.



Comparing the three buildings that happen to appear on the medal shows that they are fairly good representation of the real thing. The right hand building is accurate down to the divided upper sash and single pane lower sash of the windows as well as four large windows on the ground and first floor changing to three across on the second and third floors. There is even an attempt to reproduce the protruding windows of the first floor.



The main building is especially worthy of comparison. The attention to detail on the representation of the company's building is astounding. Working from the ground up there are the small windows in the plinth illuminating the basement, the door with its arched fan light, the windows with (for the most part) the correct number of panes of glass, the name of the company across the front, the four statues on the top floor, the apex tiled roof with its little south facing extension. The filled in holes where the original lettering was fixed to the wall can be still be seen today.

There is amazing amount on the internet about the building itself. There is a web page listing all the buildings on the street, http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lijst_van_rijksmonumenten_aan_de_Nieuwezijds_Voorburgwal and also a web page about the building itself, <http://rijksmonumenten.nl/monument/518496/de+standaard/amsterdam/>. From these two the following information can be gleaned:

The building was designed by the architect Jac. Duncker with revisions to the design by August Biebricher. It was built in 1912-13 and first occupied by Elberfelder Handels en Export mij run by Büven & Eisfeller. In 1916-1917 the building was remodelled [presumably just internally but this might have been when the extra roof extension was added] for De Standaard, an anti-revolutionary newspaper, who then occupied it from 1918. Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal became the Amsterdam equivalent of London's Fleet Street.

Where did Elberfelder Handels en Export mij go after they left the premises in Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal? They only occupied the building for four years. Again the internet provided the answer in the *The Edinburgh Gazette* number 13037 of Tuesday 9 January 1917. This included a list of variations to the list of companies with which you were not allowed to trade and Elberfelder Handels en Export mij is recorded as having moved to Hoogeweg 22.

What did the company sell? Elberfelder, in Germany, is famous for its cloth goods and it was these that the company sold. Their trade was in fabrics and carpets. It may be that because the goods were from Germany that the company was included on the list of prohibited companies.

The calendar medal itself is one of those patented by Henry Grueber. His patent entitled "Improvements in Perpetual Calendars (No.9526 of 26 April 1904, accepted 23 February 1905) is for calendar medals covering a range of years - typically twenty one. They are constructed with a solid disc bearing the years and the letters representing the days of the week, and a thin disc with the months and the days of the month affixed on a central point. By rotating the disc to line up the month with the year the appropriate single month calendar is shown.



The first of the actual specimens were made as shown in this patent and were dated 1904-25 (22 years) and say PATENT APPL. FOR on them. This would indicate they were made between the application and acceptance dates of the patent. The calendars are aluminium,

38mm in diameter and usually feature on the obverse some advertising for a commercial company. As an example, the one shown here also shows a building, the triangle shaped premises of Harrop Hammond & Co / Anglo-Belge Glass /

Grimwades Ltd at the junction of St. Andrew Street and Shoe Lane in London. Unlike the Dutch piece the current building looks like a replacement for the original.



After a few years the date range changed to 1907-27 and they include the word PATENT on them. A third date range of 1911-31 was then produced and the impetus for this may have been the coronation of George V in 1911. A few other were made with French and German legends also covering twenty one or twenty two years.

The next ones produced were larger at 45mm and covered the fifty year span of 1901 to 1950. Despite the range of dates these seem to have been first issued in 1912. The dates round the rim have 1901 to 1911 in tiny numerals, 1912 to 1927 in large numerals, and 1928 to 1950 in tiny numerals. The subject of the obverse of some of these also confirms 1912 as being the date of issue. One example is for the Polytechnic Tours cruise to Norway in 1912 and an American one commemorates the election of Dr Woodrow Wilson as the 28th president of the U.S. in November 1912.

Now we have a Dutch 1901-1950 calendar used to record moving into the newly built premises at Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal in 1913 which helps to further confirm when they were issued.

Tokens of Lérida (Lleida) and Puerto Rico Robert Thompson

The brass Pallofes (otherwise Pellofes, ecclesiastical tokens) of the ancient see of Lérida in Catalonia have just been given a well-documented study by a Licenciata in History of the University of Lleida.¹ My knowledge of Catalan is not up to more than reporting the publication; perhaps another can report on its contents, which look important.

In the same volume, available for loan to BNS members and RNS Fellows, is an introduction to the Puerto Rica tokens from Catalan-speaking proprietors.²

1. Díez Álvarez, Elvira. 'Les pellofes de la Seu Vella de Lleida, segles XVI-XVIII.' *Acta Numismàtica*, 41-42 (Barcelona, 2012).
I Part. 'Creació l'any 1538 de les primeres pellofes de la Seu Vella de Lleida', 255-73: illus.
II Part. 'Fons documentals de l'Arxiu Capitular de Lleida: encunyacions i funció de les pellofes del Capítol durant el segle XVI-XVII i XVIII', 275-92.
2. Boada Salom, Jaume. 'Introducció als gitons porto-riquenys de propietaris precedents de terres de parla catalana', *ibid.*, 293-320: illus.

A Locker Token from Southampton

Christopher Mearns



Following the recent pieces on Trolley Tokens, herewith something similar: a locker token with split ring and belt clip all sold in a small polythene bag.

The token is the size and weight of a GB Pound and is made of steel for use as a deposit in lockers at one of Active Nation's Sports Centres in Southampton. The field on one side is orange and the other side is purple with the word ACTIVE with letters 5mm high on both sides. This word starts at 9 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock and is in relief. The word NATION appears with letters being 1mm high which are not quite visible to the naked eye. These letters are incuse and are placed vertically reading sideways next to the letter E on a bar. All the words are painted in white. The edge is smooth and there is a rim of 1mm. This group of Sports Centres use these two colours in their corporate advertising and on their website.

The combination (my word), at the point of sale at the reception, costs £1-50 each for supporters (the newsspeak the management use instead of members). There are probably two reasons why the token is at this price: one is to deter people from using the vending machines and the other is care taken to look after the token at that price. I suggested to one of the receptionists that if the tokens were to sell for 90p each they would sell more quickly. She said she would suggest this idea to her manager from an anonymous supporter!

And it is still cheaper to use a current regal pound coin if you remember to retrieve it after opening the locker with the key when taking out your clothes at the same time.

Token Congress 2013: Receipts and Payments Account

David Young

Receipts

Receipts from delegates
Bourse tables
Auction commission @ 10%
Sponsorship by Dix Noonan Webb

Payments

Hotel costs
Wine for dinner and printing

Excess of Receipts over Payments

Balance from Congress 2011

Balance carried to Congress 2014

=====



52. L.M. & S.R. Kentish Town. C. & W. Dept. SN. Hexagon Brass. 32mm.



53. L.M. & S.R. Kentish Town Depot. Traffic Dept. SN. Square Brass. 32.5mm.



54. L.M.R. Kentish Town Traffic Dept. SN. All Incuse. Oblong. Brass. 47x25

55. L.N.E.R. Kings X. Dist. (London) Engrs. Dept. Pay. SN. Brass. 35mm.



56. M.R. Leeds. Loco. SN. Brass. 32mm.

57. L.M. & S.R. Leeds.
M.P. SN. Brass. 33mm.



58. BR(M) Leeds.Engineers.SN. SH. All Incuse. Brass.
35mm.

59. L.M. & S.R. Leicester (Goods) SN.
Oval. Alloy.
45x27mm.



60. B.R. L(iver)P(ool) D(oc)KS N(or)TH. SN. SH. All
Incuse. Brass. 32mm.

61. Eastern Counties Railway (Motif) /London
Goods Department. No.SN. Brass 31mm.



62.L.&N.W.R.Y. Goods.
Broad St. (London.) SN.SH.
Zinc. 35mm.



63. London & Greenwich Railway Company(arms)/ same.(was Silvered) Copper. 27mm.

64. L.&Y.R. Co. Victoria. Booking Office. SN. Brass .31.5mm.



65. B R-M MAN' CR VIC Engineers SN. All incuse. Brass. 32.5mm.

66. L.Y.R. Manchester Goods Dept. SN. Oval. Brass. 41.5x 32mm.



67. B T C Manchester Engineers. SN.SH. All Incuse. Brass. 34mm.

68. B.R. Engineers Dept. Mayfield. Pay. SN. SH. All Incuse. Brass 35mm.



A Couple of Useful Additions for Token Book 2: Unofficial Farthings David Powell

I have two pieces which were listed in "Token Book 2" but not illustrated and it seems a good idea to publish them here.



In one case, W.4845, Bointon of Stockton, it just a question of supplying missing photographs.



In the other, however, my piece is a hybrid of W.271's obverse and W.275's reverse. It is possible that my piece is what Withers intends as W.275 but that, not having seen it, he has reproduced an inaccurate description by an earlier author.

A Copperas Token of Gillingham in Kent Tim Everson

The Copperas trade and its related tokens were thoroughly discussed by W H George in his 22 page booklet, *Copperas and Copperas Tokens of Essex and Kent*, self-published in 1991. Copperas stones are nodules of iron pyrites found on beaches and used in the dyeing industry from the middle ages until the 19th century. Manufacturing centres were at Deptford in Kent and Blackwall in Middlesex, but the main centres seem to have been in Kent near Sheppey, and Walton and Frinton in Essex. Copperas tokens were given to those people who collected the stones from the beaches or were perhaps used in the counting of barrels onto barges. They are known for

Queenborough and Minster in Kent, and Walton and Frinton in Essex. They date from the late 17th century (Queenborough) to the middle of the 18th century.

The Norweb Collection had specimens of the Queenborough and Minster tokens (N.2693 & N.2684). They are attributed there as copperas tokens and referenced to George. However, the Norweb collection contained a third anomalous token of a similar large size (22mm) with large letters, which was not named as a copperas piece and is not listed by George. This is N.2571 shown below courtesy of Robert Thompson.



Obv: R. C. with three small fleurs-de-lis above and crossed palm branches below. Small rosettes between the letters

Rev: GILLINGHAM.I693 with palm branches below and possibly a wreath above.

The piece (possibly the actual piece) is listed in Davis, *Tickets and Passes*, Spink 1922, p.302, no.28 as a possible boundary piece. The Norweb specimen is now in the British Museum and no other specimens have been traced. So, why do I think it is a copperas picker's token?

Firstly the date. The Queenborough token dates to between 1676 and 1706. There are no other tokens of this period except for possibly some mining tokens from Cumbria. Secondly the place. Although there is more than one Gillingham, the most likely contender is the one in Kent, where George tells us there was a copperas house. He is quoting from Preston p.40 (see references) and I give the quote here:

‘Little information exists on the Gillingham works, the sole mention being by Seymour in 1776 when he said of Gillingham “here are also Copperas Works”. On a map of 1742 copperas beds are marked in the vicinity of Grange, Gillingham, together with a cluster of buildings. Access to the Medway was via “Copperas House Creek”. The marsh area is still known as Copperhouse Marsh.’

If this token does come from the copperas house at Gillingham, then it puts the manufacture of copperas there back into the 17th century alongside Queenborough.

Proof would come from identifying the initials R C on the token. Unfortunately this has not proved possible yet. In the Manor of Minster, Mr Kemp and Mr Farr (who issued the Queenborough token) are succeeded in the copperas business in 1715 by John Rice (who issued the Minster token), but between them is a brief mention in 1711, of the business being run by Sir John Crispe and Charles Crispe. A later owner of the copperas works at Deptford was Charles Crispe Rice so there was obviously a family connection (George, p.18). So, the C on the token could stand for Crispe but I can find no-one with a first name beginning with R. Perhaps someone with better access to Kent archives can pursue the matter.

References

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George, W H *Copperas and Copperas Tokens of Essex & Kent*. W H George 1991 Manor of Minster account book. Kent History and Library Centre U54/E/1.

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The King of Frome

Robert Thompson



The king in question is the crowned bust on the silver Shilling, and the rare Two Shillings, of Frome in Somerset (pronounced *froom*). The tokens were first published in 1866 by William Boyne under the heading FROME SELWOOD.¹ 'Frome-Selwood', Samuel Lewis explained, 'takes its name from the river called Frome, and its adjunct from its situation in an ancient and extensive forest';² only in 1873 was the name Frome Selwood officially recognised, when the chapelry of Selwood became an ecclesiastical parish so called, and in 1894 a separate civil parish.³ Earlier the suffix

‘Selwood’ seems to have been used to distinguish this Frome from other places of the name.

Boyne’s entries, reversing the chronological order, are:

84. **O. FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 2 SHILLINGS** = Full-faced bust, bearded, of —, crowned.

R. ... **1812**...

85. Similar, except **XII PENCE** [sic]... **1811**... (His reverse descriptions are inaccurate, see below).

So the unsolved problem for both denominations was the identity of the crowned bearded bust, full-faced or rather three-quarters left. An anonymous contributor to *The Numismatic Magazine*, now known to be Captain A. R. Warren, clutched at straws in stating that the bust ‘may be intended for that of Edward I; for, according to the Norman survey, King Edward held Frome’.⁴ The Norman survey, of course, means Domesday Book, and the King Edward who held Frome was Edward the Confessor. Yet ‘Edward I’ was uncritically repeated by W. J. Davis and by Paul & Bente Withers.⁵

So who is the unnamed king? Iconography does not give us a definite identity, beyond probably an Anglo-Saxon. Athelstan held a council at Frome in 934, and Eadred died at Frome in 955, but nothing suggests that either would have been commemorated there in 1811-12. Both time and place, however, point to one candidate. After the French Revolution, theorists of the popular societies dealt largely in legends of the reign of Alfred, king of the West Saxons and of the Anglo-Saxons (871-899). When Henry Yorke, Sheffield reformer, was on trial in 1795, he constantly asserted that ‘we had a good constitution... derived from our Saxon fathers, and from the prodigious mind of the immortal Alfred’.⁶ A crowned bust captioned **ALFRED** indeed appears on John Berkeley Monck’s 1812 gold Forty-shilling Berkshire token (Alfred was born in Berkshire).⁷ However, we know nothing of the Frome issuers’ politics.

Place: A dozen miles from Frome, on Kingsettle Hill, stands Alfred’s Tower, 160 feet high, one of the finest triangular follies in the country. It was designed by Henry Flitcroft, and completed in 1772 for Henry Hoare’s Stourhead estate⁸. It was built where:

ALFRED THE GREAT |AD 879 on this Summit| Erected his Standard| Against Danish Invaders |To him We owe The Origin of Juries| The Establishment of a Militia| The Creation of a Naval Force| ALFRED The Light of a Benighted Age | Was a Philosopher and a Christian | The Father of his People | The Founder of the English | MONARCHY and LIBERTY.



Above the tablet bearing this inscription is a large niche holding a statue of the King. Asser's *Life of King Alfred* states that the King rode with the thegns of Somerset to the eastern part of Selwood Forest, and there all the inhabitants of Somerset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire joined up with him. Modern scholars agree that Alfred's Tower was built in the right area.⁹

The fullest account of Alfred's after-life and reputation is a long paper by Simon Keynes.¹⁰ This includes 'Alfred the Great in the eighteenth century', 269-74; 'Alfred the Great and the establishment of the Hanoverian regime', 274-81; 'King Alfred during the reign of King George III', 281-90; 'Alfred the Great in popular history and history painting', 290-92; 'The cult of the local hero', 319-28; 'The apotheosis of King Alfred the Great', 328-33; 'The cult of King Alfred', 352-6: clearly too much to summarise, and nothing conclusive, but much is persuasive, for the identification of the royal bust. Contemporary likenesses of Alfred are confined to his coins, but by

1811 there were various re-created images, including several which have him facing three-quarters left as on the tokens, and an engraving *Alfred* on which he faces three-quarters right, but is otherwise close enough.



This, published in 1804 after a design by Vertue, is signed 'A. Warren', i.e. Ambrose William Warren (1780-1856). The bushy side curls, beard, and cloak with ermine collar, all support the identification of the bust on the tokens as King Alfred. This identification may be familiar from Mays (p. 30), to whom I communicated my conclusion long ago, but have never published.¹¹

Improved descriptions of the tokens follow, with references from Dalton.

1811 Shilling, Som. 71:

O. FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 12 PENCE around a crowned bearded bust, three-quarters left, of [King Alfred]; central fleur of crown points to **K**.

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR 20 TOKENS|1811 around a plain cross irradiated in the angles,

at its centre **AT**, on the upper limb **MESS^{rs} | WILLOUGHBY^s**, on the left limb **M^{rs} SINKINS|H. RYALL**, on the right limb **W. SPARKS|W. GERARD**, and on the lower limb **GRIFFITH|& GOUGH**.

1811 Shilling, Som. 71 *bis*: Similar, but from a different obverse die.¹²

1812 Two shillings, Som. 70:

O. FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 2 SHILLINGS around a crowned bearded bust, three-quarters left, of [King Alfred].

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR 10 TOKENS|1812 around a plain cross irradiated in the angles, at its centre **AT**, across the upper and horizontal limbs **MESS^{rs} |WILLOUGHBY & SONS**, and on the lower limb a sugar-loaf.

On the issuers most information is due to James Mays (pp. 28-30):

WILLOUGHBY, Charles and Richard, were brothers according to Mays, but ‘Charles & Sons’ occurs in Holden:¹³ wholesale & retail grocers, wine & spirit merchants, in the Market Place; Mays illustrates their elegant four-storey building.

SINKINS, Mrs Jane, was a draper, whose husband, linen draper in the Market Place, died in 1811. She survived long enough to be photographed on her eightieth birthday in 1862, dying two years later.

RYALL, Henry, was a grocer & tallow chandler on Catherine Hill, where my Dowling cousins kept shop for ninety-nine years, not enough to have taken over from Ryall, although the long building with different floor levels seemed old enough; it was later a retail outlet for (I think) the Museums & Galleries Society. Henry Ryall’s son Henry Thomas Ryall (1811-1867) became ‘portrait and historical engraver’ to Queen Victoria; the Oxford DNB states ‘Of his parents nothing is known’: they should have consulted James Mays!

SPARKS, William, was a grocer, maltster, tallow-chandler and insurance agent; he was a partner with George, Shewell & Co. in the Frome Bank of 1820 to 1825, which included Charles and Richard Willoughby.

GRIFFITH & GOUGH were joint proprietors as linen draper & grocers; Mays mistakenly gives the first name as ‘Griffin’.

GERARD, William, not in Holden, was a grocer and wine dealer.

1. William Boyne, *The silver tokens of Great Britain and Ireland...* [etc.] (London: printed for the subscribers only, 1866), p. 43, nos. 84-85.

2. Samuel Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of England*, 5th edn. (London, 1845), ii. 265.
3. Frederic A. Youngs, *Guide to the local administrative units of England, Vol. I* (London, 1979), p. 426.
4. [A. R. Warren], 'The silver tokens of the nineteenth century', *Numismatic Magazine*, 8 (1893), 98. For the identity of the writer cf. (his son) James Lowe-Warren, *Sussex tokens* (London, 1888), p. 3, and Arthur W. Waters, *Notes on the silver tokens of the nineteenth century* (London, 1957), p. x.
5. W. J. Davis, *The nineteenth-century token coinage of Great Britain [etc.]* (London, 1904), pp. 108-9, Somersetshire 65, 66; P. and B. R. Withers, *The Token Book* (Llanfyllin, 2010), p. 412.
6. Christopher Hill, [The Norman yoke], in: *Democracy and the Labour Movement*, ed. P. Saville (1954); cf. E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*, Revised edn. (Harmondsworth, 1968), 94-95.
7. Boyne (note 1), p. 59, no. 185; R. Dalton, *The Silver Token-coinage* (Leamington Spa, 1922), Berkshire 1; D. R. D. Edmunds, 'The gold and silver tokens issued by John Berkeley Monck, 1811-1812', *British Numismatic Journal* 35 (1966), 173-88. None comments on Alfred.
8. Kenneth Woodbridge, *Landscape and Antiquity: aspects of English culture at Stourhead 1718 to 1838* (Oxford, 1970), esp. pp. 51-70; Gwyn Headley & Wim Meulenkamp, *Follies* [revised edn.] (London, 1990), p.70.
9. Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser's 'Life of King Alfred' and other contemporary sources*; translated with an introduction and notes (Harmondsworth, 1983), pp.84, 248 n.103.
10. Simon Keynes, 'The cult of King Alfred the Great', *Anglo-Saxon England* 28 (1999), 225-356, pls. vii-xiv.
11. Robert Thompson, 'King of Frome'; reported by T. F. E. Squibb, *Newsheet —Hayes (Middlesex) & District Coin Club*, no.97, Jan. 1974, p. [1]; cf. James O'Donald Mays, *Tokens of those Trying Times* (Ringwood, 1991), p. 30.
12. A. W. Waters, 'Unpublished dies of silver tokens', *Numismatic Circular* 45 (1937), 300; id., *Notes on the Silver Tokens of the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1957), p. 12; Mays, p. 231: illus.
13. W. Holden, *Holden's annual London and Country Directory... for the year 1811* (London, 1811), Vol.2; Margaret Dawes and C. N. Ward-Perkins, *Country Banks of England and Wales* (Canterbury, 2000), ii. 235; Roger Outing, *The Standard Catalogue of the Provincial Banknotes of England and Wales* (Honiton, 2010), p. 136, no. 802.



The image of the druid's head as it appears on the Anglesey tokens of 1787 will be well known to all token collectors and to many others. It shows an elegant druid's head, with a draped hood and neatly trimmed beard, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. Designed by John Gregory Hancock, the tokens were the first and premier tokens of the eighteenth century and were widely accepted throughout Britain.

When Thomas Williams, the Anglesey copper magnate and owner of the Parys Mine Company, was looking for something to put on his tokens he did not have far to go. It was on Anglesey that the druids made their last stand against the Romans in AD60 and were soundly beaten by the Roman army led by Suetonius Paulinus. The choice of a druid's head can be seen as an inspired choice by Williams and as a tribute to the druids, but as we will see the choice was also based on a revival of the interest in druids and druidism from the sixteenth century onwards. But where did the image come from? Thomas Williams, like everyone else of his time, had never seen a druid.

Little is known about the early druids. They are mentioned in Greek and Roman literature, but without much mention as to where they existed although the general impression favours Britain and Gaul. Some, like Julius Caesar, saw them as patriots, scientists, philosophers, teachers, bards and priests. Some, like Tacitus, as corrupt, bloodthirsty, ignorant and the fomenters of rebellion.

After AD60 the druids faded out of history, but at the end of the medieval period there was a growing interest in the druids as the emerging nation states of France, Germany, Italy and Britain all sought to build their history and origin around the druids. By the eighteenth century 'druids' were at the centre of British interest and Williams simply took advantage of a popular sentiment.



In 1676 Aylett Sammes (1636-1679), an English antiquary, published his 'Britannia Antiqua Illustrata' with its picture of a 'Druid', said to be based on statues seen in cloisters in Germany, but since no one has ever seen these statues or know where they stood, it seems that the picture is simply an artist's impression. In 1723 and 1766 Henry Rowlands, a Welsh antiquary, published his 'Mona Antiqua Restaurata – An archaeological Discourse on The Antiquities, Natural, And Historical of the Isle of Anglesey, The Ancient Seat of the British Druids' with a picture of a 'Chief Druid' obviously copied from Sammes, and both are shown with a 'LONG' beard. Thomas Williams would have been familiar with Rowlands' book.

There are two other men who, undoubtedly, also influenced Williams in his use of the druid's head. William Dugdale (1601-1686) – an English antiquary and herald who did much to influence the development of medieval history in the seventeenth century and William Stukeley (1687-1765) - an English archaeologist and numismatist who did much to investigate the prehistoric history of Stonehenge. Stukeley went to Stonehenge and convinced himself that this was an ancient temple occupied by priests known as druids. He got it completely wrong, however, as Stonehenge had been built by ancient Britons and abandoned 1000 years before the emergence of the druids. Nevertheless he did much to establish the importance of Stonehenge. In 1740 he published a book 'Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids' and this

included an illustration of Stukeley dressed as a 'British Druid'. In this instance the druid is shown with a 'SHORT' beard and this image was almost certainly copied by Hancock when he produced the dies for the Anglesey tokens. This is confirmed by the satirical verse by George S. Carey on John Gregory Hancock which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine published in 1792 which read:

“The artist paus'd awhile in great suspense,
To make a penny of some consequence,
And having Stukeley, or old Dugdale read,
Stamp'd the pittance with a Druid's head;
To make his own resemblance next he try'd,
And struck a cipher on the counterside.”

This can be seen as an apt description of the Anglesey penny and its PMC monogram and was the start of a long series of tokens - D&H lists 465 tokens – genuine, proofs, mules, counterfeits, and the series was soon copied by Kempson, Lutwyche and Boulton – the light weight halfpennies of North Wales 1793 (D&H 1-11); Cambridge halfpennies and farthings 1795 (D&H 12-18 and 36-38), and the Cornwall halfpenny 1791 (D&H 2) but, of these, only the Cornwall token is a genuine issue. And, again, in the nineteenth century by Halliday and Wyon – James Pardoe, Burton penny 1814 (W 642); James Parker, Walsall penny 1811 (W 1165-1177); and the Channel Isles penny c1813 (W 1635-36 and 2043). Were Pardoe and Parker members of the Ancient Order of Druids (see below)?



The image of a druid's head was, however, first used by the Anglesey Druidical Society (1772-1844) ^(4,5) – a friendly society established in October, 1772 to support the agricultural life of Anglesey and made up of the good and mighty of Anglesey.

Thomas Williams was a member along with the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Buckeley, Rev Edward Hughes, and the Earl of Uxbridge – all people who were associated with the copper industry in Anglesey, and the members called themselves ‘DRUIDS’ The society seal dated 1772 shows a full face druid’s head surrounded by oak leaves and acorns and this image was also adopted on the member’s tickets, introduced in 1773, which had to be worn at meetings on penalty of a fine of 6d (D&W 155-157). The tickets, in gilt copper, were designed by Thomas Pingo and struck at the Royal Mint and also show the legend ‘GWYR NAMYN DIWYD DDERWYDDON’ which translates as ‘only faithful druids know’ (a correction to that given by D&W) and a reference to the fact that the society had masonic features and was a secret society. These tickets precede the Anglesey tokens by fifteen years, but what we do not know is whether Thomas Williams influenced their design, or whether he simply copied the use of a druid’s head when he came to his own tokens.



The image of a druid’s head was also used by the Gwyneddigion Society (1770-1843) ⁽⁶⁾ which had been established in London by north Walians (men of Gwynedd) to support Welsh language, culture and early eisteddfodau. A member’s ticket showing a large druid’s head and shoulders, and cast in silver, was introduced in 1785 and had to be worn by council members who also called themselves ‘DRUIDS’ (D&W 759, where the name is given, in error, as GROYNEDDIGION).

The late eighteenth century also saw the establishment of many druidical societies throughout Britain and Ireland to preserve and practice the principles of druidism and they all used a druid’s head as their symbol. The Ancient Order of Druids and its

many lodges was established in 1781; the Grand Lodge of Irish Druids in 1796; the United Ancient Order of Druids in 1843, and the Order of Druids in 1858.

They all issued medallions and jewels throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the examples shown are only a small part of those issued. Initially, these took the form of large white metal and bronze medallions copying the druid's head on the Anglesey tokens and later as presidential jewels showing a forward facing druid's face.



The Venerable Order of Druids (a Birmingham lodge of the Ancient Order of druids) - a white metal medallion (D&W 154), by Benjamin Patrick, to mark the first public procession to St. Phillips, Birmingham, 18th August, 1806 and given to those who marched to church. A similar one for the Provincial Lodge of Sheffield is dated 18th July, 1811. Both show on the reverse druids standing by an altar.



United Ancient Order of Druids in bronze, by Mills of Birmingham



Ancient Order of Druids Lodge 478 – a presidential medal

Today, the druids have not gone away. The Ancient Order of Druids still exists; neo-pagans in druidic dress occupy Stonehenge at the winter and summer solstice; and in Wales, the Welsh bards at the National Eisteddfod of Wales, have since the late nineteenth century adopted druidic dress and ceremonies. These ceremonies devised by the inventive mind of Iolo Morgannwg (1747-1826), the Glamorgan antiquary and bard, are all fantasy, but are now very much part of Welsh culture.

Above all the image of the druid's head remains as a true numismatic icon and is to be much treasured.

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- 2) Withers (W) – British Copper Tokens 1811-1820 1999
- 3) Davis and Waters (D&W) - Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland 1922

- 4) George C. Boon – Medals of the Anglesey Druidical Society and their place in Romantic Druidical Iconography – Archaeologica Cambrensis 1983
- 5) M.F. Jolliffe – The Druidical Society of Anglesey – Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society 1940-41
- 6) E.T. Jenkins and Helen M. Ramage –History of the Cymmrodorion Society and the Gwyneddigion Society 1951

The Anglesey token and the Anglesey Druidical Society medal are enlarged to near twice size. Other medals are shown actual size.

Previously Unlisted Imitation Spade Guinea

Simon Fletcher

Having been an Imitation Spade Guinea (ISG) token collector for nearly 4 years and amassing a collection of over 300 different specimens, in my eyes the "Holy Grail" of my selected collecting field is finding a previously unlisted type. Several times I've come close to achieving it, only to discover that the vastly knowledgeable authors of the 1000 Guineas and the newer 1000 Guineas Plus books have a similar one, making mine a second known example.

However, through the wonders of the internet and auction sites, hidden amongst a bulk lot of other tokens was my greatest find to date. Securing the deal with the seller was relatively easy as no-one had bid for the group and my nervous anticipation rose until the parcel landed on my doormat.

My suspicions were confirmed. An unlisted variety which the experts have also subsequently confirmed and recorded with a Bryce-Neilsen reference number of 8285 to the token, with a BN Rarity of 9, mine being currently the only known example anywhere!!

(Obverse) 25mm diameter, plain edge with
1788.M.A.R.K.S.&.I.S.A.A.C.S.B.I.R.M.I.N.G.H.A.M. (pierced)

(Reverse) GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA (no stop)



Who were Marks & Isaacs?

From my research and verified by Birmingham History Forum and the relevant company Archive Dept:

In the early 1880's, Michael Marks (a Belarusian Jewish refugee) came to England looking for work and went to Leeds, searching for a company called Barrans, who were known to give work to Jewish refugees. Whilst in Leeds, a chance "in the street" meeting with an Isaac Jowitt Dewhirst (a wholesale goods merchant), saw Michael manage to "borrow" £5 in goods from Isaac and set up a stall in the open market. As a person with a great aptitude towards selling, his stall was a success, allowing him to rent a larger space in the covered indoor market at Kirkgate, Leeds. With the slogan "Don't Ask The Price, Everything Is A Penny", Marks' business grew and he opened further market stalls in Yorkshire and Lancashire, with Dewhirst still supplying the goods for Marks to sell, in what became known as Penny Bazaars.

Eventually it became apparent around 1884 that Marks' business was getting too much for one person to run and he needed a partner, so he approached his friend and supplier Isaac Dewhirst, fully expecting him to say yes. However Dewhirst declined but instead suggested Marks approach his book-keeper, one Thomas Spencer.

Spencer agreed to putting up £300 investment, to match Michaels and so a new partnership was formed, Marks & Spencers. Dewhirst continued supplying goods (and are still one of M&S major suppliers) as the M&S empire grew and more stalls and branches were set up in the North and Midlands, even with London having 7 locations. The company HQ relocated to Manchester in the early 1900's. The first M&S branch in Birmingham opened in 1895 but before that, Marks had a market stall in Birmingham and the M&S name wasn't officially in place until 1892, when the company became a limited company, so Marks must have referred to his stalls as Marks & Isaacs, having ISG's produced accordingly, as was the growing fashion at the time, especially with so many ISG manufacturers based in and around the Birmingham area at that time.

Geoff Stone 1941 – 2014

Geoff sadly passed away on the 17th January this year. During his lifetime he became an avid numismatist, with a wide and varied collection, specialising in George III. Geoff was very knowledgeable on George III and gave talks to many societies on this subject.

Although he had some interest in tokens it really took off when he came to his first Token Congress at South Woodford in 1991. Stuart met him at this Congress. This was the first year he attended and has been a staunch member ever since eventually becoming Webmaster for the Token Society in 1996.

Pam and Bob first met him when he was President of Redbridge Numismatic Society and Pam was secretary. He lived out at Ongar then and also belonged to the Essex Numismatic Society where he remained when Redbridge Society eventually closed. He moved from Ongar to Braintree then recently to Colchester.

He also belonged to family history societies and was active in tracing his family history. He had a good collection of Essex tokens and amongst other interests collected plastic credit cards.

Between us, we have known Geoff for over 40 years. A very interesting man who will be missed.

Stuart Adams, Pam and Bob Williams

Notes and Queries

642

Any information on token shown below please.

This is a South African token I bought some time ago on Ebay I believe it to be made by Boer prisoners in a British Concentration or Internment Camp during the Boer war. I have just surmised this and would be very interested to find out more about it.

It is 30 mm across and made of copper with a plain edge.

On one side it has the words SCUM OF THE SCUM in the middle and HERINNERIN RAMMATA KAMP round the edge. I am not too sure of the middle word

On the reverse it has a picture of an unusual looking tree with a man standing underneath and what could be a hut.

Round the edge it has the words BRITSCH 1902 BESCHAVING



I would be glad of any information or ideas as to what this token is and what it was issued for.

Thanks

Bob Williams

(Thanks to Stuart Adams for photos)

(Gary Oddie has researched this token, issued at Ragama (sic) POW camp in Ceylon, an article will appear in the next TCSB, including a photograph of the scene shown on the token!)

643 Shreeve

Noah Shreeve, Adelaide, issued the following tokens as listed by Andrews¹:

494. Brass, 24mm.

**N. SHREEVE ADELAIDE | IMPORTER | & | GENERAL | AGENT
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN**

495. Brass, 24mm.

Similar, but **BRITAIN** [sic]

‘These pieces were not intended to circulate as small change, although in some instances they were taken in place of a halfpenny.’

Noah Shreeve, born Swaffham, Norfolk, c.1821, tried for larceny 1840; gardener, married Susannah Clark(e) 1841; baking office 1845; baker and gardener 1856; sailed on the *Eliza May* 1856 from Southampton to Adelaide; published *A short history of*

South Australia, by Noah Shreeve, a government emigrant, after a residence of eight years in that colony (London, printed for the author, 1864); back to Adelaide 1865; returned to England c.1882 with a son but without his wife (who died Norwood, South Australia, 1891); died City of London Infirmary 1907.

Source: Peter Lane, 'Noah Shreeve and his brass advertising tokens', *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia* 24 (2013), 49-55.

Robert Thompson

644



This uniface token was sold on Ebay as a Halfpenny token although no denomination is shown on the token. It is apparently copper, 1mm thick, with a milled edge and is 30mm in diameter. It weighs 6.03 grammes. It reads:

J. MORTER LINGFIELD

It is presumably from Lingfield in Surrey. Can anybody tell me what it might be used for and its date?

Tim Everson

Adverts

WANTED
IRISH TOKENS
17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinia, 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,

(11:4)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:4)

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, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(11:4)

Adverts

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:4)



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS

Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome

(11:4)

• **WANTED** •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• **OF IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(11:5)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(11:9)

Wanted LONDON & MIDDLESEX 17th Century Tokens

(11:5)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

Adverts

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:4)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

A couple of important announcements to start off.

Roger Barrett has taken over the keys to various websites, including our own, formerly run by the late Geoff Stone. He is a Roman specialist so does not wish to run our website, so we urgently need a volunteer for this. If anyone feels they can spare a little time to do this, please get in touch with me and Roger who will gladly advise you.

Secondly, Peter Preston-Morley advises that the auction at this year's Token Congress will be run by the same team as last year, and that ALL lots need to be with Peter by September 1st at the very latest. People who wish to consign books may bring them to Northampton, but everything else needs to be sent to Peter so it can be pre-prepped for the day.

Finally, a point from me on our back numbers. I rarely sell these and David Young and I have large collections to look after. I am proposing that we only keep a maximum of 10 back copies of each issue for numbers up to Vol 9, 12. We don't have as many as 10 anyway for some of these, and that we keep 20 copies of each for the more recent issues for now, although it is doubtful we will shift that many. If anyone disagrees, perhaps they would like to help store some. I am happy to hear your comments on this.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing March TCSB
Subscriptions,	Website maintenance
Adverts	Foreign Postage & labels £
Back numbers	
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2014

Token Congress 2014 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 3rd – 5th October. This is where we were two years ago so we know them and they know us! The organisers are Simon Monks and Richard Gladdle. Price: £50 deposit, £180 full, £95 non-resident.

Ragama POW Camp Ceylon and the Scum of the Scum

Gary Oddie

Several years ago I stumbled into the token shown below.



Fig. 1. Ragama camp memento, 1902.

Obv. BRITSCHE . 1902 . BESCHAVING with a central design of a man with a hat tied with ropes to a palm tree with his hands behind his back. A hut to the left.

Rev. HERINNERING RAGAMA KAMP around a worn central design with a few letters visible S . . . S . . . M

Darkly toned brass with traces of tinning, 30mm, plain edge, slightly thicker than an old bronze penny. Very crudely cut dies, but the sentiment is clear.

The obverse is Afrikaans for “Brit Civilisation” and the reverse “Reminder of Ragama Camp”. A quick search of the web revealed that there had been a British run POW camp at Ragama in Ceylon where the “irreconcilables” had been shipped from South Africa during the Boer War.

This didn’t fit into my collecting themes, so it was duly swapped for a few shillings, with a very enthusiastic South African collector! As the years passed my interest in shilling tokens and chits from past conflicts from all over the world grew but especially from the African continent. It is not only difficult to find the tokens, but it is even more difficult to find objective histories to put the pieces into their correct context. When the following piece appeared at auction⁽¹⁾, I was spurred to dig deeper.



Fig. 2. Ragama camp memento, 1902, and detail of obverse.

A much higher grade piece, with no signs of tinning, the central design of the reverse is now a clear “SCUM OF THE SCUM”. The piece came with a provenance as having once been owned by Cmdt C.T.M. Wilcocks who was captured with General Cronje at Paardeberg on 28 February 1900.

A further specimen has been traced to an earlier auction, also in South Africa, but this piece has been turned into a medal, possibly using a hat band for the ribbon⁽²⁾.



Fig. 3. Ragama Camp Medal, 1902.

This provenance of this piece was the grandson of Burger H.H. Smorenburg who was a POW at Ragama in Ceylon. With this lot also came the information that the dies for the piece had been engraved by C.F. Keyzer and that the piece was struck on a ZAR penny. The provenances are plausible, but difficult to confirm.

A contemporary correspondence has been found that confirms the prisoners at Ragama were known as the scum of the scum⁽³⁾. Jeannot Weinberg, a member of the Bloemfontein Commando was captured and after an escape attempt was sent to Ceylon. Though a Jewish South African, because of his surname he was considered a Russian and was not allowed to stay at the main POW camp at Diyatalawa. Following another escape attempt he was sent to Ragama camp with the other foreigners that had volunteered and fought alongside the Boers. On 31 December 1900 he wrote “I would not mind to go if some of my friends came and they are all Afrikanders. The Germans, Hollanders, Irish Americans are, with a few exceptions, a most disreputable lot. They are without exaggeration the scum of the scum”.

The term “irreconcilables” was coined by the British for those prisoners who refused to sign an allegiance to King Edward VII. In doing so they would have been given free passage back to South Africa. Thus Ragama was the last POW camp to close in Ceylon, after the war ended on 31 May 1902.

The Anglo-Boer war was one of the most significant events in the history of South Africa. Covering just two and a half years from 1899-1902, the rule books for conflict were rewritten with the invention of guerrilla warfare and hit and run skirmishes. In order to accommodate the tens of thousands of prisoners, the British created concentration camps and the families of captured soldiers were also imprisoned where poor sanitation and diet produced significant loss of life due to disease. In an attempt to break the stalemate, the blockhouse lines and scorched earth policy of Lord Kitchener laid waste to tens of thousands of farmsteads and more than forty towns. Miss Emily Hobhouse, a delegate of the South African Women and Children's Distress Fund visited some of the camps in early 1901 and her report shocked the politicians and public back in England, leading (eventually) to significant improvements to the conditions in the camps. Much has been written about the war from both sides. The Anglo Boer War Museum has a very comprehensive summary on its website⁽⁴⁾.

The problem with having many thousands of fighters imprisoned in camps inside the country in which you are fighting is that an enemy raid on one of the camps could suddenly release a large number of the enemy combatants. Thus it was decided to relocate 26,000 of the imprisoned soldiers to camps around the commonwealth. Boers who took refuge in Mozambique were transported to Portugal. The map below shows the locations of the camps⁽⁴⁾.

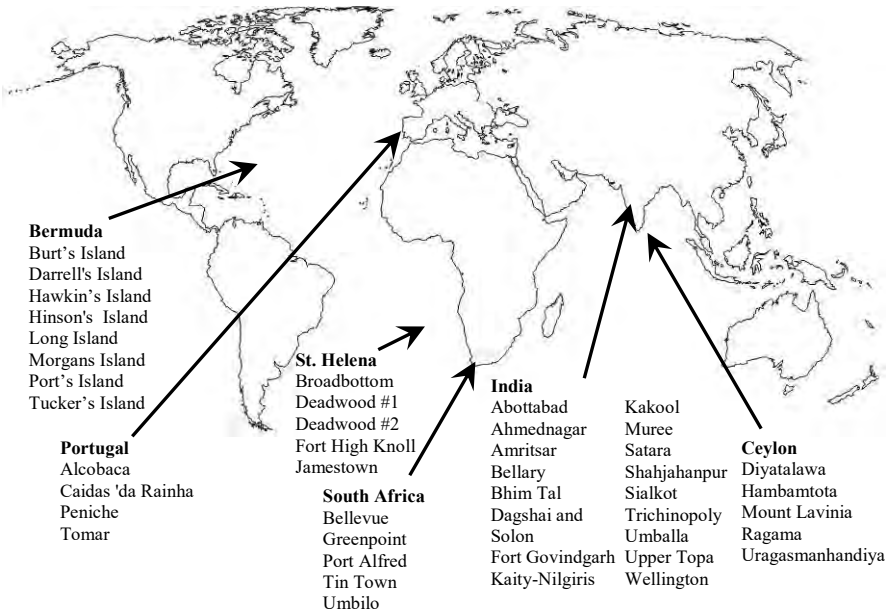


Fig. 4. POW camps for the Boer soldiers.

The first batch of prisoners arrived in Ceylon on 9 August 1900. Eventually some 5000 prisoners would be sent to Ceylon. Diyatalawa was the main camp. Mt Lavinia was a camp for convalescents, while dissidents and irreconcilables were housed at Ragama. A parole camp was set up at Hambantota and another was also opened at Uragasmanhandiya in September 1901.

Whilst there is much postal ephemera surviving from the various camps, and images in the form of postcards, drawings and photographs can be found, Ragama camp is unusual in that the only photographs of the camp so far found are in a near contemporary and quite rare book⁽⁵⁾. The title translates as “Ceylon and the exiles” and chapter 19 describes Ragama camp in detail.

The following illustrations are taken from that book with the captions translated into English using Google translate.



Fig. 5. The wire fence of Ragama camp⁽⁵⁾.

The following photograph shows a group of prisoners and it is possible that the surviving tokens and medal belonged to one of them and that the engraver of the dies is also amongst their number.



Fig. 6. Prisoners of war in Ragama⁽⁵⁾.

There are other surviving numismatic items from Ragama camp. These include a three series of thin card chits, all of which are very rare.



Fig. 7. One Rupee chit from the Ceylon Ice and Cold Storage Company⁽⁶⁾.

The first series chits are “Good for supplies” and “Payable to Prisoners of War only at the Company’s store, Ragama Camp” and are known in the following denominations; 10 cts (red on yellow card), 15 cts (red on light brown card), 25 cts (red on orange card), 50 cts (black on red card) and 1 Rupee (red on pale blue card).

The second series has “Ltd” added to the company’s title.



Fig. 8. Five Cents chit from the Ceylon Ice and Cold Storage Company Ltd⁽⁷⁾.

The following denominations are known; 5 cts (light brown), 10 cts (dark yellow), 25 cts (brown), 50 cts (red), 1 Rupee (green), and 5 Rupees (mauve).

A third series is more typical of internment camp money, and thus far I have only managed to find an illustration reproduced on a postcard. The postcard was printed in Sweden and is postmarked 1903. A similar design of chit was used at Diyatalawa.



Fig. 9. Swedish postcard showing a Ragama camp chit for 25 cents.

Returning to daily life in the camp, the photograph below shows a scene almost identical to that shown on the token, with the man in the dark waistcoat leaning against a palm tree, with a hut to the left. In this case though, he isn't tied to the tree.



Fig. 9. Five o'clock in the afternoon we can again venture to come out⁽⁵⁾.

Thus it would seem that the token or medallion is a local or later manufactured memento of the prisoners' time in the camp, made sometime around May 1902.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) <http://www.bidorbuy.co.za/item/28487742> finished on 16 November 2013. The vendor was based in Tshwane, Pretoria.
- (2) Stephan Weltz & Co. Auction 1207, 19 Nov 2012, lot 50. The description in the lot also makes reference to a contemporary article in the Ceylon Times. This has not been traced.
- (3) D. Saks. The Wartime Correspondence of Jeannot Weinberg. The South African Military History Society. V12 n1, June 2001. Available on the web here; <http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol121ds.html>.
- (4) Anglo Boer war museum website <http://www.anglo-boer.co.za/boerpow.html>
- (5) J.N. Brink. Ceylon en de Bannelingen. Amsterdam – Kaapstad, 1904. Chapter 19, pages 187-271, covers Ragama camp.
- (6) Spink & Son. Auction 12023 lots 242-246, 2 October 2012.
- (7) Spink & Son. Auction 12023 lots 247-248, 2 October 2012.

Thanks to Allyn Jacobs and Ray Leppan for useful corrections and additions.

An Unrecorded 17th Century Token of John Robinson from Kennall Ferey

Michael O’Bee



Farthing

Obv. ★IOHN.ROBINSON OF = A Hart trippant left

. ★ .

Rev. ★KENNALL .FEREY.1666 = I . R

. ★ .

Copper Alloy 1.01gm. 17mm.

The token is in about fine condition subject to some pitting and a couple of edge chips. The missing letter E in KENNALL is due to a weak strike and coincides with the OF on the obverse which is also a little weak.

The token was said to have been found at Caenby Corner, Lincolnshire (which is only a matter of miles away from Owston Ferry) by a metal detectorist. Research reveals Kennall Ferry is now known as Owston Ferry.

I have a copy of the will for John Robinson of Kennall Ferey, owner of the White Hart Inn. He died there in 1681. A White Hart Inn still stands there today.

Thanks to Fred James of Alford who kindly sold me this token.

The 17th Century Tokens of ‘Other Counties’ in the Pitt-Rivers Collection at the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

Terry Winsborough

Besides his main acquisitions of Somerset and Wiltshire tokens, General Pitt-Rivers also bought a small collection of 35 Dorset tokens in 1889 from the same London dealer Rollin & Feuarent. He may have intended to extend his ‘West Country’ collection by acquiring further counties, but 17th tokens were of course not his main collecting interest and he continued to buy archaeological and ethnological objects from all parts of the globe right up until his death in 1900.

In addition to the Dorset Collection there are a further 12 tokens from various counties, comprising 5 from Hampshire, 2 from Berkshire and one each from Devon, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Shropshire and one Uncertain. This small collection was at one time double in size but 13 tokens were missing when the cabinet was given to the Museum in 1990, including two from London and one from Oxford. It was very disappointing to find, as was evident by the remaining tickets, that the two missing London tokens were the rare Old Bailey undated halfpenny of THOMAS HOSE - BW2106, N7262 and the Russell Street undated halfpenny of JAMES MAGNES - BW2434A, N8869. The existence of the latter token in a late Victorian collection when not recorded in Williamson (published 1891), indicates that either it slipped through the net of G.E. Hodgkin the London sub-editor, or it surfaced after this date and was purchased before 1900 by Pitt-Rivers.

With five missing, the 30 remaining tokens in the Dorset tray are mainly the more common town issues, with one or two of the tradesmen’s pieces from each town included. It does however include the very rare Dorchester 1667 halfpenny of SIMON EYRE – BW66A, with a knot of two flowers between his initials S E on the reverse, and the scarce Poole 1666 farthing of MOSES DVRELL – BW114 in VF condition, both not included in the Norweb Collection(1).

The 12 ‘various counties’ tokens include a few town and fairly common tradesmen’s pieces with two unusual exceptions. The apparent Shropshire piece of Newport, the 1658 farthing of ARTHVR ROWE – BW51, was traced to the Uncertain I section of Norweb(2) where it is now placed as possibly belonging to Newport [Cornwall: St Stephens (by Launceston) Parish] N9419.

The previous sole Cornish token is also a most interesting piece. It is the Falmouth undated farthing of MICHAEL RVSELL which is listed as BW11 in Williamson(3). (Fig.1)



Fig.1

This token corresponds to the description given in Williamson, except that the shield of arms on the obverse is just described as ‘Three escallops’ without any mention of the chevron between them or the shield. In his 1986 catalogue, Michael Dickinson lists two varieties of this token, 11 and 11A, with the first name spelt MICHELL on both, but only the 11A described as having ‘Family Arms on shield’. This is at variance with the information given in “Coins & Tokens of Cornwall” 1985 by Mayne & Williams(4) p.24 where two distinct varieties of this token are listed under Falmouth as:

- 6) MICHAELL RVSSSELL = 3 escallops / IN SMITHICKE = M. A. R.
- 6A) MICHELL RVSSSEL = 3 escallops / IN SMITHICK = M. A. R.

There was a specimen in the Norweb collection - N534 and a study of its indistinct photo shows it to have the issuer’s first name apparently spelt as 6A above, with the device probably enclosed within a shield and the town spelt without an E. I contacted Truro Museum(5), to find that they had one specimen, and their emailed photos showed it to be from the same dies as the Pitt-Rivers piece. There was obviously some confusion about the proper description of this token and whether there were one or two varieties of it.

I spoke to Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson about this piece and the consensus of opinion was that:

- a) R.N. Worth, who was Williamson’s sub-editor for Cornwall, failed to mention that the ‘Three escallops’ described on the obverse were in a shield of arms.
- b) Michael’s description in his 1986 catalogue(6) continued with this error for BW11 and in addition mistakenly gave the issuer’s first name spelling of MICHELL for both varieties.
- c) The correct description for each variety appeared to have been given by Mayne & Williams as previously noted, except that for each they also failed to mention that the ‘Three escallops’ were part of the Russell of Falmouth shield of arms as noted in the Norweb entry.

Michael Dickinson had hoped that the N534 specimen would be in the British Museum trays, but on a subsequent visit he was able to confirm that the B.M. has only a specimen of BW11, probably from the same dies as the Pitt-Rivers piece. The whereabouts of the Norweb specimen is therefore unknown at present, so I have been unable to check its full description. However, from the information available I can be fairly certain that the proper description of the two varieties of this token are as follows:

BW11. Obv. MICHAELL.RVSSELL = Arms, Argent, a chevron gules between 3
escallops sable. (The Arms of Russell of Falmouth)

Rev. IN.SMITHICKE = M. A. R.

BW11A.Obv. MICHELL.RVSSELL = Arms, Argent, a chevron gules between 3
escallops sable. (The Arms of Russell of Falmouth)

Rev. IN.SMITHICK = M. A. R.

This small collection completes the last of the cataloguing which I had undertaken of the Pitt-Rivers 17th Century token collection. I felt privileged to have had the opportunity to study and note every token in it, which probably had seldom if ever, been done by a numismatist since Pitt-Rivers' death in 1900. My thanks are due once again to the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum for giving me access to the collection, to the Royal Cornwall Museum at Truro for providing details of their specimen of the Falmouth token and to Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson, for their valuable help and information about the same piece. Gary Oddie and Sue Stewart also provided me with some much needed information regarding tokens appearing in the Uncertain section of the Norweb Collection.

If any members have information or comments to make about any of the tokens described, I will be pleased to hear from them via the Bulletin. The tokens of the Pitt-Rivers collection are not on public display, but interested persons can view them by prior arrangement with the Museum Director - Adrian Green. Museum telephone number 01722 332151 and more museum details can be obtained from the website:

www.salisburymuseum.org.uk

References

1. SCBI 38 'The Norweb Collection part II – Dorset, Durham, Essex and Gloucestershire' by R.H. Thompson, Spink & Son Ltd. 1988.
2. SCBI 62 'The Norweb Collection part VIII – Middlesex and Uncertain Pieces' by R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. Spink & Son Ltd. 2011.
3. 'Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century' by George C. Williamson in 1891, vol. 1 - Bedfordshire – Lincolnshire, as reprinted in 1967 by B.A. Seaby Ltd.
4. 'Coins & Tokens of Cornwall' by J.A.D. Mayne & J.A. Williams, Exeter, 1985.
5. Royal Cornwall Museum, 25 River Street, Truro, Cornwall. TR1 2SJ.
6. 'Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values' by Michael Dickinson. B.A. Seaby Ltd. 1986.

The following token recently appeared on Ebay:



It would appear to be a specimen of a token currently assigned to Calverley in Yorkshire (Williamson Yorks 57)

The issuer's name is obviously John Besly. However, the place of issue is less certain. I would read it as CALVR__CH

Norweb had a specimen, N.5827 which was read as CALVALIGH with the second A uncertain. Hird in *Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society*, 2nd series 1, 1951, read a specimen as CALVRLIGH and this appears to be more likely on this Ebay specimen.

I have been unable to find any record of a man of this name in Yorkshire in parish or hearth tax records.

A quick look in the national archives database of wills at Canterbury for the name did not find the issuer's will. However, it did show several wills in the name of Besly in Devon, specifically in the Tiverton area. A village called Calverleigh lies 3 miles to the West of Tiverton.

A database of Devon wills (Devon Wills Project) shows a will of a John Besly of Calverleigh (yeoman) was proved 26 Jun 1662 at Canterbury & another John Besly of Calverleigh, occupation not stated, was proved in 1701 at Exeter.

I feel the latter is likely to be the issuer.

Will of John Basley of Calverleigh Devon yeoman

Proved 26/Jun/1662

John Basley made his will 18/Sep/1661 the executor was his wife Barbara & the overseers were his 4 sons in law: Henry Bale , John Chamberlain, John Shapcross & John Grove

Poor of Calverleigh 20s

Son John his dwelling house & contents as long as his wife Barbara had its use for her lifetime

Son Daniell the lease of his house in Palmers

Son Henry the lease of a property formerly occupied by a Alexander Fouke

Son John £5 within a year

son Daniel £60 within a year

Youngest son Henry £40 within 2 years

Daughter Mary £140 at age 21

His sister Margaret Axoll was left 20s

Witnessed by William Bayly & Walter Cross

Barbara Besley's will was proved at Exeter in 1696

John Besley was assessed at 2 hearths at Calverleigh in 1674 (ref Stoat)

Time, Pay and Tool Checks – Railways: Part 5

Ralph Hayes

69. L.&Y. R.Co Miles Platin SN/T F C. All incuse Brass 32mm.





70. L.M.R.(Miles Platting incuse + Traffic) SN. SH. Brass 32mm.



71. L.&Y.R.Co Mirfield SN. All incuse . Brass. 32mm.



72. Brit.Rlys. Normanton. Traffic S.M.Dept. SN. All incuse. Brass 32mm.



73. Brit. Rlys.Normanton.Traffic. S.M. Dept. SN. All incuse. Square. Brass. 30mm.



74. L.M.S.Northampton. Passenger. SN. Square. Brass. 35.5mm



75. L.N.E.R. Norwich Loco.SN. Oval. Brass. 44x34mm.



76. L.M.& S.R. Nottingham. SN.
Brass. 38mm.

77. L.M.R. Nuneaton Traffic T.V. SN.
Square. Light Red Fibre. 25mm.



78. N.L.R.(North London Railway)
P W SN. SH. All incuse. Lead
30 mm.

79. N.L.R.(North London Railway)Pay
Check. SN.
Vertical oblong . Brass 31x44mm.



80. B.R. (W)
Paddington Goods. SN.
SH. (Pear shape)
Brass. 34x40mm.

81. (L.M.S.) Plaistow M.P. SN. All Incuse. Brass. 38mm.



82. L.M. & S.R. Preston T F C. SN. Square. Brass. 33mm.

83. (B)R Y (S)(Rugby) SM .SN. All incuse. Brass. 32mm.



84. B.R.(M) Rugby Coaching SN. SH. All Incuse. Brass .32mm.

85. L.M. & S. R. St. Pancras Traffic Dept. SN. Square. Brass. 32.5mm.



86. L.M.R. Sig. & Tele. Dept.No.25 St. Pancras. All incuse. Oblong. Brass 38x29mm

London Music & Dancing Rooms

David Young

During the winter when the pleasure gardens were closed London's fashionable society visited places with similar sorts of entertainments, particularly where there was music and dancing or concerts.

Henry Greville borrowed some money from Thomas Coutts to acquire the freehold of the Argyll Rooms in Little Argyll Street and in 1806 he opened "The Fashionable Institution" for evening entertainments. There was however only one ball that year as it seems Greville spent most of the time making alterations to the house and trying to solicit subscriptions for his entertainments. Before opening again the name was changed to the Argyll Institution and a licence for music and dancing was obtained from the Lord Chamberlain. The rooms consisted of a grand saloon, which was richly decorated with coloured silks with tiers of benches on each side, a refectory, billiard room and a number of smaller rooms used for cards. In 1808 when the Institution reopened a white metal subscribers' tickets was issued, the centre of which is painted blue. Soon Greville wanted to expand and thought the rooms were too small for his needs, so in 1810 he took a lease on the Pantheon which resulted in the closure of the Argyll Institution.



The following year Stephen Slade, an associate of Greville, paid off the mortgages and took ownership of the Rooms; here he held masquerades and other entertainments, but was not having a great deal of success. His fortunes were revived when a group of professional musicians, calling themselves the Philharmonic Society, held their first concert in the Argyll Rooms on 8 March 1813. An undated ticket, with just ARGYLL ROOMS on the obverse, was most likely used to gain entrance to these concerts and was probably issued soon after they commenced. The rooms were rebuilt by John Nash as part of the Regent Street development, and reopened in February 1820 with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music performed by the Philharmonic Society. The society continued to hold their concerts there until February



1830, which is when the rooms were destroyed by fire. Thomas Welsh, the then owner, decided to erect houses and shops instead of a new concert room.

Further afield in Hampstead the wells and surrounding land had been given to the poor of the parish in 1697. The trustees bottled the water at the Flask Tavern, where it was sold. Around 1700 John Duffield was engaged to develop the spa's potential; he built a long room and a large assembly room where visitors could enjoy the various entertainments provided, such as a concert or dancing, but what was more popular was the gaming. Tickets cost a shilling and as there is reference to them being of different colours it seems most likely that they were made of card or paper. By 1719 Duffield was seriously in debt and soon the spa closed down.

Hampstead's fortunes were revived in the late 1730's when a second long room was built on the other side of the road along with a ball room, at the same time Dr Soame eulogised about the beneficial qualities of the waters. In 1734 Henry Vipont acquired the new rooms and later opened them as a



place of entertainment. Exactly when they opened is unclear but it must have been before 1753, the year in which he died and the rooms passed to his wife. This time to ensure that the visitors would be more respectable the cost of admission was half-a-crown; or one could pay a guinea for a subscription for the season, this admitted a gentleman and two ladies. It was here that Francis Burney's Evelina refused offers to dance from inelegant partners. A copper ticket which has, on the obverse, a view of the front of a building with HAMPSTEAD below and a number engraved. The reverse has a monogram of Henry's initials, HV, and the legend THIS ADMITS TWO LADIES INTO THE BALL ROOM. This is most likely one of the subscription tickets that cost a guinea. The main entertainments were again concerts and dancing, but there were also some small rooms set aside for cards. It is not clear when the concerts and balls ceased but most likely around 1761 as in that year the property was in the possession of a Mr Simmons and by 1795 both rooms were part of Weatherall House.

If it was just music that one wanted then there was the Hanover Rooms. In 1773 John Gallini, who was by then the manager of the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, purchased No 4 Hanover Square and built a suite of rooms in the garden. The principal room was on the first floor with seating for over eight hundred; there was a raised platform for the players at one end with the royal box at the other and the ceiling was beautifully painted by Cipriani. In these new rooms Gallini along with

Carl Abel and JC Bach put on a series of concerts, the first being in February 1775, but unfortunately when Bach died in 1782 the concerts came to an end. However, the following year a group of professional musicians got together to organize some concerts at which the King and Queen were frequent visitors; this new series of concerts lasted for five years. The advertisements stated that the ladies tickets were red and the gentleman's black, so implying that they were paper or card. In 1791 Hayden made his first appearance in England in a concert arranged by Peter Solomon. This was the first of a series where Hayden conducted from the pianoforte some of his own compositions. Even here benefit evenings were given for which entrance tickets in card were sold.



When the Hyden concerts finished Gallini struggled to keep going until 1804 when he was lucky enough to lease the rooms to a group of noblemen who some years earlier had established the “Concerts of Ancient Music”. Card tickets were used for these concerts which started in February and continued every Wednesday until May. They were well patronised by the nobility including the King and Queen and also the Prince Regent. There is a story that the King sent a note to the leader which read “keep your eye on me and watch my hand, with which I will give you the true time of the various compositions”. A silver ticket dated 1818 was used by the Prince Regent for these concerts and on occasions he arranged the programme of music. The Prince’s choice of music was usually popular; unlike those chosen by the Duke of Wellington for the final concert given in 1848.



In the meantime the Philharmonic Society had started using the rooms in 1833, having been at the King's Theatre since the Argyll Rooms burnt down; they stayed for thirty six years. In 1862 the rooms were refurbished and updated and finally closed in 1874 with a concert given by students of the Royal Academy of Music. The rooms were then turned into St George's Club.

Thomas Alsgar edited the music page of The Times and in 1830 he established a musical society at his home in Bloomsbury. Becoming interested in the music of Beethoven he founded the Beethoven Quartet Society which was based in Harley Street. It was here in 1845 that the first performance of a complete cycle of Beethoven's quartets took place. An ivory ticket was used to gain admission to these concerts. They were such a success that the whole cycle of quartets was repeated for the next six years.



In 1856 the St James's Hall Company was formed to build a new hall for concerts and public meetings. The site chosen between Piccadilly and Regent Street was full of quicksand which had to be filled with concrete to make a stable foundation. Despite this the hall opened in March 1858 with a concert in aid of the Middlesex Hospital. As there were a number of other venues for large scale concerts the hall was unable to find a tenant. So the major shareholders, Tom Chappell and his brother Arthur, arranged a series of concerts themselves. These started in December and although the "Monday Popular Concerts" covered their costs the brothers were going to discontinue them. But on the suggestion of J Davison, the music critic of The Times, the content of the concerts was changed to classical chamber music. So the "Monday Pops" were born and continued to provide Londoners with chamber music for the next 40 years. In 1865 a series of Saturday afternoon concerts was added. There were 21 evening and 20 afternoon concerts for which the subscription was 5 guineas and 5 pounds respectively. The best seats could be reserved for single concert for five shillings; otherwise admittance to the hall was one shilling.

The uniface brass ticket with just St JAMES'S HALL on the obverse is probably one of the shilling tickets. By 1880 all the other halls had closed so St James's Hall became the premier concert hall in London. Although the Royal Albert Hall was opened in 1871, the popularity of the "Monday Pops" continued and a series of spring and summer concerts was started. However the opening of the Queen's Hall in 1893 proved to be too much competition. St James's Hall was pulled down in 1905 to make way for the Piccadilly hotel.

Card Ticket to the
Hanover Rooms



Sources

- The Old Concert Rooms of London*, R Elkin, 1955
Musical Haunts in London, F G Edwards, 1895
Hampstead Wells, G W Potter, 1978
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The Pleasure of the Imagination, J Brewer, 1997
Pleasures of London, M Wilson Disher, 1950
The Amusements of old London, W B Boulton, 1970
The Pleasure haunts of London, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925
London Old and New, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893
Curiosities of London, J Timbs, 1867

Unofficial Farthing Tokens of George Carter & Sons

Tim Everson

I recently bought two unpublished unofficial farthing tokens of George Carter from two different sources, Nigel Clark and John Whitmore. Both said the pieces were unpublished which appears to be the case, although I found an illustration on the internet which suggests that an example turned up on Ebay once. They both postdate 1870 so would not have been covered by Bell and may count more as advertising pieces than proper farthings. Both pieces share an obverse die and are 24mm with an upright die axis.



Obv: Three boys with oars in an upturned hat used as a boat with a sail. On the sail is CARTERS NOTED HATS. Around is LIGHT & WATER PROOF, with TRADE MARK in the exergue.

Rev A: GEO.|CARTER|THE GREAT|HATTER|215 & 217|OLD KENT R^D | LONDON

Rev B: GEO CARTER|THE|GREAT HATTER|& HOSIER|102 NORTH END | CROYDON

Edge: Milled. Second piece is gilt. The first may have been.

With unpublished tokens I thought I would have some fun researching the firm on the census and directories but was surprised to find that my work had been done for me. A descendant of George Carter, Diana Jones, has written a family/firm history which was published by Strathmore Publishing in 2008. It is called *Hats Off! The Story of George Carter & Sons*. It is out of print but I found a copy at Croydon Local History Library and what follows, and the illustrations, all come from this book.

From the picture shown in Fig 1, it seems that George Carter founded his firm in 1851. In truth, that is the date when he finished his apprenticeship but he is only known to be selling hats from 1856 from his cottage in the Old Kent Road. The trade mark which is shown on the token was in use by 1870. George's firm grew steadily. He married in 1851 and his many sons all joined the firm. As he expanded he bought neighbouring shops and amalgamated them, owning nos. 211, 215 and 217 Old Kent Road. He was later to add 213 and close the gap. In 1891 he bought a large warehouse in Walworth. By 1901, when he celebrated his 50th wedding anniversary and the 50th anniversary of his business, he had 26 shops, in Southwark, Bermondsey, Peckham, Woolwich, Chatham, Croydon and Shoreditch. He had also expanded from being a hatter, into a general outfitter of all sorts. See the adverts for hats and clothes in Figs.



Fig. 1 George Carter and his six sons, all hatters and outfitters in the firm.

2, 3 & 4. These were taken from a Jubilee booklet he produced in 1901. The original and largest shop was that in the Old Kent Road which issued the first token illustrated. There were two shops in Croydon. The one at 102 North End which issued the second token, was leased from 1889 so the token must date to after then. George Carter died in 1906 but his sons kept the firm going. After the First World War the firm was split into two, with one running the outfitters, and the other, called Surrey Investments, becoming involved with the various leaseholds and freeholds of the shops, and investing in other property. The Croydon shop was purchased outright in 1921 for £4,033. The wearing of hats gradually declined between the wars, and George Carters began to struggle after World War Two, with the Old Kent Road store finally succumbing in 1977 and the Croydon office closing in 2001. The property side, Surrey Investments, is still going strong today and one of its directors is a great granddaughter of George Carter.

The obvious omission from the *Hats Off!* book are these tokens. It is clear that the author had not seen one, or seen any record of them being made. As mentioned above, the Croydon token must post date 1889 and they are both almost certainly pre World War One. The other thing to note is that George Carter had 26 shops. How many others issued tokens? The author would love to hear of any other examples.



Fig 2. Advert showing some of the large range of hats available.

G. CARTER THE GREAT HATTER AND HOSIER.

211 215 AND 217 OLD KENT RD.

12 BRANCHES.

"HURRY UP"
EVERYBODY RUSHING TO BUY ONE OF CARTER'S NOTED HATS.

Fig 3. Advert showing the Old Kent Road shop. The figure above the clock was an automaton who raised his bowler hat on the hour!

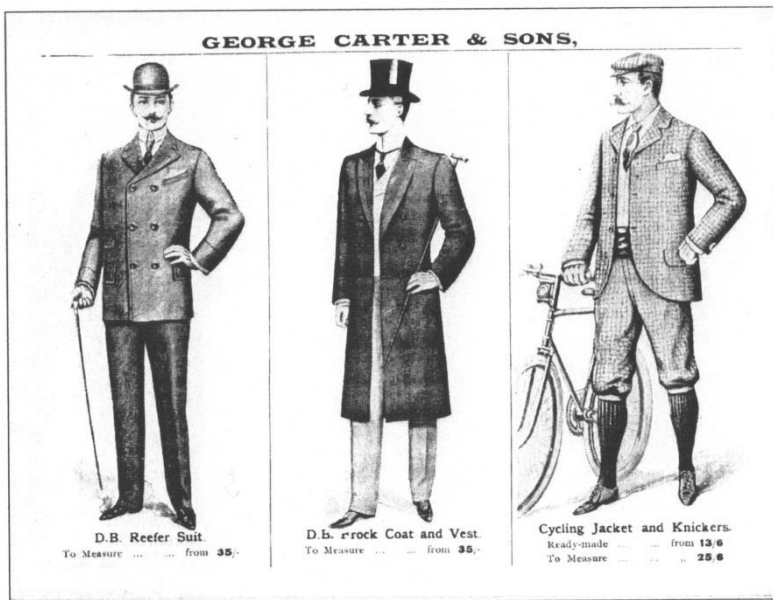


Fig 4. Advert showing part of George Carter's range of outfits.

Shaftesbury Park - London not Dorset

David Young

Obv. **SHAFTESBURY PARK CO-OP
SOCIETY LIMITED**

Rev. **£1** within a wreath with **ARDILL
LEEDS** in small letters



Brass with a grained edge and 22mm.

I acquired the above piece with a group of other Dorset tokens in the belief that, despite the name being Shaftesbury Park, it did relate to the town of Shaftesbury in Dorset. As part of my researches into the tokens of Dorset I have looked through all the available directories for the county from 1823 to 1939. These directories contain a section for Co-operative Societies, but the name Shaftesbury Park does not appear for any year. While in the Dorset County Record Office I looked at a number of other documents and papers about co-operative societies in the county, but again the name Shaftesbury Park was sadly lacking.

A search on the internet came up with the Shaftesbury Park Estate in Battersea, South London. Here in 1867 William Austin established a housing co-operative called the Artisans, Labourers and General Dwelling Company, with the intention of providing decent accommodation for working people in London. In 1872 the land for the Battersea estate was purchased and the foundation stone was laid by the philanthropist the Earl of Shaftesbury. The estate of twelve hundred houses was completed by 1877. In the same year the shops that had been built on the estate were let to the Shaftesbury Park Co-operative Society, but unfortunately the society failed within a few years. Many of the houses are now privately owned and the Peabody Trust now owns most of the rest of the estate.

So the piece I purchased as a Dorset co-op token is in fact a London co-op token.

Obituaries

Richard Law, 1943 - 2014

The sudden death of John Richard Law at the age of 70 on 17th February 2014 caused great sadness amongst collectors in many fields in Richard's home town of Huddersfield and beyond. The attendance at his funeral bore testament to the great esteem and affection in which he was held.

Born on 3rd June 1943 Richard lived in the Lindley area of Huddersfield all his life. After school he learnt his trade in a local woollen mill but following the collapse of the industry worked in the office of a local iron foundry until his retirement. He was briefly married in the Seventies but preferred an independent life, able to pursue his many interests and hobbies. In his youth he was a good footballer and followed the fortunes of Huddersfield Town through thick and, mostly, thin all his life. His rationale in rarely actually attending any of their matches was that his earnings were better spent on a good coin or token.

Richard had wide ranging interests, some of which he shared with his brother Edward, a local historian and author, who predeceased Richard by a few months. His collection of postcards of Huddersfield (with several hundred just relating to the small village of Lindley) was undoubtedly one of the best ever formed. Numismatically, Richard was knowledgeable in many areas but his collection eventually comprised a very good range of English milled silver (with a particular fondness for halfcrowns), engraved and worked coins and tokens (including some quite exceptional love & convict pieces) and a wide ranging collection of paranumismatics of his home town and its environs. His greatest enthusiasms were for pub checks and prize medals awarded by his old school. Only when Richard's collections appear at auction later this year will those who did not know him well appreciate their extent and his eye for

a good coin. In recent years he was a regular Token Congress delegate and was a mainstay of Huddersfield Numismatic Society for most of his adult life, twice being its President.

Fishing was Richard's other great passion. He visited County Sligo three or four times each year to indulge his hobby and to sample the local stout. Back home he played bowls (Crown Green of course) and had his regular seat in the bar at Lindley Liberal Club after a match.

From whatever collecting area the tributes to Richard were very similar. He was always helpful and modest in sharing his considerable knowledge. Although not a prolific author himself he helped many of us in our research and contributed willingly to others' works. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings and always on the lookout for pieces of interest, not only for himself, but also for his many friends in the hobby by whom he will be so greatly missed.

Mike Roberts

Neil Todd, 1936 - 2014



Todd, Neil Bowman of Newtonville, Massachusetts, passed away on Sunday, March 30, 2014 after a lengthy illness. Neil was born on January 3, 1936 in Cambridge, MA, the son of Albert Bradbury Todd, Jr. and Mary Heath Todd. Neil's love of traveling and world affairs began when he was young, traveling and living with his military family on Army Air Corps bases in Alabama, Maine and Wales.

From the age of seven, Neil was an avid collector, specializing in comic books, coins and stamps. For many years, he was affiliated with numismatic societies and was a co-founder of Colony Coin Company in Newtonville with his partners Harvey Fenton, Charles Wallace and Arthur Fitts III.

Neil graduated from UMass/Amherst with Honors in Zoology for his publication on "The Inheritance of Taillessness in Manx Cats." While at UMass/Amherst, he met his wife, Joyce (Seat) Todd of Springfield, MA. Neil and Joyce moved to Newtonville when Neil began his doctoral studies in biology at Harvard University, completing his dissertation, *The Catnip Response*, in 1963. An N.I.H. post-doctoral fellowship and the Committee for the Study of Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University supported his field studies on the lions in the Gir Forest, Gujarat State, India. Dr. Todd was affiliated with and taught biology at Harvard University, Boston University, Lesley University, Emmanuel College and Trinity University in Dublin, Ireland.

He combined his love of history with his interest in genetics, engaging in extensive travel in order to map the gene frequency distribution of the domestic cat. By conducting historical research on shipping and trade routes, he was able to determine how specific coat patterns and other genetic markers were distributed throughout the world. His field studies were conducted in Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, France, Spain, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Mexico, Curacao, and Venezuela.

For seventeen years, Dr. Todd published *The Carnivore Genetics Newsletter* with Roy Robinson in charge of the editorial office in London. Dr. Todd's articles have also appeared in the *Journal of Heredity*, *The Cornell Veterinarian*, *Journal of The Bombay Natural History Society*, *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, *Current Anthropology*, *Paleobiology*, *Genetica*, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* and *Scientific American*.

Throughout his life, Neil maintained an interest in numismatics, developing a special interest in 19th century tavern checks of the British Isles and Ireland. Together with his colleague Andrew Cunningham of Ruddington, Nottingham, U.K., Neil published numerous catalogues of tavern checks, a pursuit he continued until his death.

For the past twenty years, Neil was affiliated with the New England Historical Genealogical Society where he was head of Research Services in the 1990's. He thoroughly enjoyed helping people learn about their ancestry. He was actively involved in The Taft Family Association both as a member and as Vice President & Genealogist until illness prevented him from participating. He had also been a member of the Bartlett Family Association for many years.

In the 1980's, he interrupted his already busy life by buying and restoring a 1931 Worcester lunch car with Charles Wallace. They purchased the Midway Diner and moved it from Shrewsbury to Pleasant Street in Watertown where they spent several years restoring it.

Neil had an adventurous and unusual life until his health began to fail a few years ago due to auto immune disease and cigarette smoking. He remained interested and well-

versed in history and world affairs until his death, enjoying animated discussions with his grandchildren. He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Joyce (Seat) Todd, two daughters, Lydia of Peabody and Amy of Cambridge, son-in-law Robert Sousa, grandchildren Griffin, Todd, Jolie and Samuel, step-grandchildren Samantha and Emily, his close cousins in New Hampshire and North Carolina, and his sister-in-law, Judi (Seat) Neylon. He enjoyed the company of friends and colleagues around the world.

In lieu of flowers, please donate to a charity of your choice.

Notes and Queries

644



In Kelly's Directory of Surrey, 1913, available at the University of Leicester's Special Collections Online

<http://cdm16445.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16445coll4>, the following entries appear under LINGFIELD:

PRIVATE RESIDENTS. Morter James, Lingfield house

COMMERCIAL. Morter Jas. fruit grower, Jack's bridge

Andrew Andison

645



Can anyone identify who might have issued this 2d token which must be a contender for the worst portrait of Queen Victoria

R. O. B.

Obv. Head of Queen Victoria in a circle with R.O.B below.
Rev. 2D..
Edge Plain, 090, brass, oval, 20.9 x 30.8mm, 5.8g

Andrew Andison

646

According to Angus Doulton, writing from Bere Ferrers, the place-name CHIPSHOP is derived from the tokens with which miners of Devon Great Consols were paid; they could only be redeemed at the mine owner's (chip) shop.

--The Guardian, 7.4.14.

The place is in the Ordnance Survey Gazetteer at SX 4375. I know no more.

Robert Thompson

Tribute and Peace Medals

The one hundredth anniversary of the start of World War One takes place at the beginning of August and we are now beginning to see a number of programmes on television and the radio commemorating this historic event which everyone thought would be over by Christmas, but it continued for four long years with an immense loss of life throughout Europe and beyond.

The men of the armed forces were treated as heroes when they returned home and many local reception committees were set up in towns and localities throughout Great Britain when they were not only regally entertained but many were awarded tribute medals, in gold and silver, inscribed with their names, as a memento of their devotion to King and country.

The South African War of 1899-1902 was the first occasion when tribute/peace medals were awarded to those who had served in South Africa and this practice continued after World War One.

Very little has been written, apart from M.G. Hibbard's book 'Boer War Tribute Medals' published in 1982, about these medals which I feel is a neglected part of paranumismatica and is a position which we should as a group address.

Over the last years I have been compiling a list of those issued in Wales and to date have recorded over seventy including those in my own modest collection. Some of these are only noted from press cuttings where the actual medal has yet to be seen. Hibbard only included two Welsh entries, but I now have details of seven.

I often discussed these medals with the late Mike Ewing and in 1995 he passed on to me a listing of such medals produced by Professor Joseph Chatt, who died in Hove in 1994. Mike knew very little about Chatt and had no knowledge of what happened to his collection of such medals or even if someone else took over the task of recording these. The list is some five pages long, but only contains brief entries many of which he had only noted but not seen. Professor Chatt was a celebrated research chemist who counted numismatics amongst his hobbies. Does anyone have any knowledge of him or of the disposal of his collection? One Cardiff medal dealer tells me that he used to pass such medals and information on to him.

Apart from those bearing inscribed names there are some local issues known as Peace Medals given to school children etc. which are equally collectable. There are also many general issues and a number of these are now beginning to appear on Ebay.

I have searched through various web sets, including DNW, who have listed a number over the last few years and also military museums. I understand that the late Fred Pridmore sold such a collection through, I believe, Spink in the late 1970s. If anyone can help me to locate such items then I will be pleased to hear from you. My interest not only includes medals but such items as inscribed pocket watches and there are also examples known to me of illuminated scrolls. Personally I think I would have preferred a medal which could have been worn with pride.

Any information you have will be appreciated either by email or via the editor. I can also if you wish let you have a copy of Chatt's list.

Alan Cox

648

I am keen to learn of the whereabouts and/or see the following specimens of seventeenth-century tokens:

Gloucestershire, Wotton under Edge, the Mayor and Aldermen's farthing, 1669 (BW 222): i.e. the example sold as part of lot 247 in Glendining's sale of 18 February 1987. It is of unusual style and apparently reads *Wolton* not *Wotton*.

Devon, Ashburton, Town halfpenny, 1670 (BW 4), in lead. Ex Radford collection (Sotheby's sale of 12 June 1944), part of lot 57, afterwards Hooper collection.

Devon, Great Torrington, Town farthing (BW 341), in lead. Same pedigree as previous.

In the Sotheby sale catalogue each of these two was described as 'electrotype'; Wilfrid Hooper, on p. 185 of his article 'Notes on a collection of Devonshire seventeenth century tokens', published in Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Vol. 77 (1945), said they 'were probably modern copies of the originals'.

Michael Dickinson

649

Salisbury Tokens.

A small correction to Terry Winsborough's article in TCSB 11,1 on the Wiltshire tokens in the Pitt-Rivers Museum. Only five copies of my book on Salisbury tokens were printed as it was intended mainly for family and as a way of recording my own collection. However, one copy was deposited with Salisbury Museum and another in Salisbury Library. The tokens in Devizes Museum are not listed in the book. However, the tokens in my own collection, the Pitt Rivers collection in Salisbury Museum, the Salisbury Museum collection and those listed in Norweb are all described. Terry Winsborough mentions 23 tokens missing from the Pitt Rivers Collection. I think when I researched both the Pitt Rivers and Salisbury Museum tokens, some seem to have migrated to the Museum envelopes!

Michael Snell

Adverts

WANTED IRISH TOKENS

17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinia, 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

(11:4)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:4)

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, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(11:4)

Adverts

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:4)



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS

Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome
SIMMONS

(11:4)

• WANTED •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• OF IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(11:5)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(11:9)

Wanted LONDON & MIDDLESEX 17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

Adverts

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:4)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Hello and welcome to Token Congress 2014 if you are receiving your copy of TCSB in Northampton. If you are receiving this after Congress at home then let's hope it went well and that you might be able to join us next year for what is always a splendid weekend. Many thanks to Simon Monks and Richard Gladdle for organizing it. This Bulletin has a very nice spread of articles and my thanks go out to all who have contributed. I still have some on the back burner but new articles are always welcome. I especially ask those giving talks at this year's Congress that they consider writing them up for the Bulletin so all members can enjoy their work. Something I don't have in this month's Bulletin, for the first time I think in my editorship, are any Notes and Queries. There must still be many small items out there about which you know nothing, or not as much as you would like. Put them in the Bulletin and test the knowledge of all our members.

Finally, some sad news. Alan Henderson, Congress stalwart and author of several books on Hop Tokens has passed away. Hopefully, there will be an obituary in the December Bulletin.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing June TCSB
Subscriptions,	Labels
Donation	Foreign Postage
Back numbers	Stamps & Envelopes
Total	Closing balance

NB Printing the June Bulletin cost only £106 compared to the usual £270! Apparently printing costs have fallen dramatically across the board. We will look again at the costs of introducing colour and/or better quality paper.

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2015

The 2015 Token Congress will be held at The Hilton Newbury Centre, Newbury, Berkshire. The price is £190 person, £95 non-resident. A £50 deposit secures your place. Organisers are Neil Beaton and Gavin Scott and further information can be obtained from them.



George Bayly was a dealer in foreign birds and beasts, with premises at number 242 Piccadilly opposite St James's church, where he also had a small natural history museum. A copper token depicting a crocodile on the obverse and a rattlesnake on the reverse was struck, by James, in 1795

and was possibly used by Bayly to advertise his museum or it could be what Samuel called a "metallic card of address". A few years earlier a wolf escaped from the menagerie and was eventually cornered and killed by some butcher's dogs near Clare Market. (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 253)

Another small museum was run by Richard Summers from his shop at 24 Old Cavendish Street, where he also dealt in curiosities and paintings. The rare token dated 1797 was most likely used to advertise his museum and business. I believe that the so called wild man on the obverse is supposed to be an orangutan. (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 906)



Thomas Hall was a taxidermist and curiosity dealer with a shop at number 10 City Road where he had an exhibition of stuffed birds and animals. Hall issued a number of Eighteenth century tokens and it is most likely that these were used to advertise his business. One of the tokens (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 313) depicts three animals, a Kangaroo, an Armadillo and a Rhinoceros, that had only recently arrived in the country and would have been a rare sight in London. The reverse gives Hall's address as City Road near Finsbury Square and is dated 1795. Another token has a Toucan on the obverse (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 319). Most of Hall's tokens were made as halfpennies but some were struck on thick penny size flans, possibly to make scarce varieties for collectors.

Hall displayed his curiosities and stuffed animals at the local fairs around London. It was at one of these fairs that Mrs Newsham, who was known as the white Negress, appeared with Hall and this is possibly the reason why she is depicted on another of Hall's tokens. (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 317) Mrs Newsham was born in Jamaica

to black parents but her skin was white, she was sent to England where for some years she was exhibited at Bartholomew Fair. Eventually she married an Englishman named Newsham, by whom she had six children.



Another person who appeared with Hall at some of these fairs was Jeffrey Dunstan and he also features on one of Hall's tokens, the reverse of which is the same as the previous token. (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 315) Dunstan, a knock kneed dwarf, was a dealer in old wigs and a well known character on the streets of London; he was also the Mayor of Garrat. Garret was a small hamlet near Wandsworth and in order to protect their rights over the common from encroachment, the inhabitants organised themselves with a duly elected president. This happened at the time of a general election and gave rise to the burlesque of electing a mayor for the term of the parliament. With each general election a curious assembly of characters put themselves forward to be elected the Mayor of Garrat. Dunstan was elected in 1781 and proved to be one of the most popular, being re-elected twice. He died of drink in 1797 and was buried in the churchyard of St Mary's Whitechapel.



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The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century, R Dalton & S H Hamer, 1967
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William Clowes and the Tokens for The King's Evil

Gary Oddie

Much has already been written about the numismatic aspects of the King's Evil^(1,2,3,4). The gold angels of Charles I especially struck and pierced for the ceremony and the admission tickets and gold touch pieces of the time of Charles II and later are well known, but no convincing candidates for the earliest documented admission tokens have been put forward. Before suggesting three possible admission tokens used for the touching ceremony of Charles I, one unpublished and two very obscure, a brief digression will be made into the background.

The disease commonly called the King's Evil, scrofula or in Latin struma is usually the result of a mycobacterial infection, often tuberculosis, of the lymph nodes of the neck. The most usual symptom is a persistent, painless mass in the side of the neck, which usually grows with time. The skin can become a bluish-purple colour and eventually may rupture leaving an open wound. The disease was rarely fatal in itself, though other infections of the wound or attempts at medical intervention or surgical excision were the more likely causes of death until the development of antibiotics in the mid-20th century. People suffering from the disease often had lengthy periods of remission and many cases of spontaneous cure were recorded and considered miracles.



Fig. 1. Queen Mary touching for scrofula c.1553.

The divine power of the monarch, stemming from the time of Edward the Confessor, was believed to be sufficient that the monarch's touch could provide a cure for the disease. Many monarchs carried out the touching ceremony – the laying on of hands – the earliest noted is Henry II⁽⁵⁾. Figure 1 shows Queen Mary carrying out the ceremony.

Queen Anne was the last English monarch to carry out the ceremony, touching the infant Samuel Johnson in 1712. George I put an end to the practice as being "too Catholic".

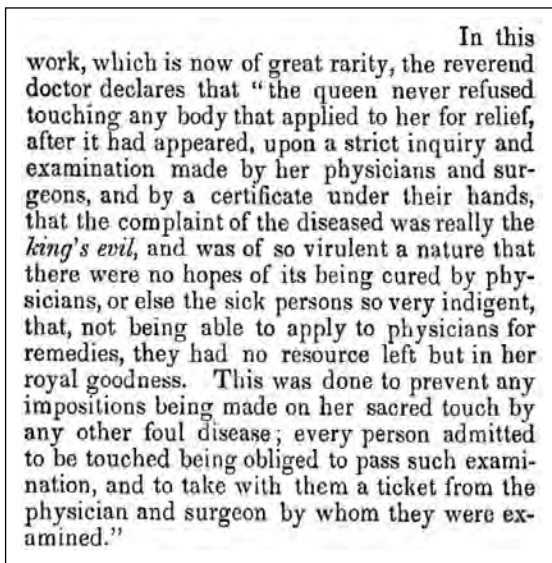
The Stuart Pretenders and their descendants in exile continued to carry out the ceremony until 1807. Several French kings also carried out the ceremony until Louis XV stopped it in the 18th century, though it was briefly revived by Charles X in 1825⁽⁶⁾.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth century the gold angel given out at the ceremony led to the temptation for repeated attendance and false claims of the disease. On several occasions many more people attended the ceremony than there were gold angels set aside. Thus procedures evolved where those attending the ceremony had to have their disease confirmed firstly by the local minister and surgeon, with a final inspection by the Monarch's surgeon.

The earliest reference to this vetting is found in a book of 1597 written by William Tooker⁽⁷⁾. Tooker was born in 1557(?8) and following an MA from New College, Oxford, served several ecclesiastical posts in the South West. In 1588 he was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth I and rector of West Dean in Wiltshire⁽⁸⁾. Tooker was a skilful courtier and his book "Charisma sive Donum Sanationis" was an historical vindication of the power inherent in the English sovereign for curing the king's evil. Elizabeth, who considered possession of this power as a proof of the validity of her succession, held Tooker in high regard after the publication of this work. His career stagnated with the death of Elizabeth, carrying less favour with James I, and Tooker died at Salisbury on 19 March 1620-1, and was buried there in the cathedral.

A paragraph from this extremely rare book was translated from the Latin by Pettigrew⁽¹⁾ and is given in figure 2.

Using schoolboy Latin the relevant paragraph of the original book was found to be on pp94-5. An on-line translation tool⁽⁹⁾ confirmed the details of Pettigrew's translation, with the significant exception of the reference to tickets. Translating the whole chapter produced nothing and the expected word "tessera" has not been found in this book.



In this work, which is now of great rarity, the reverend doctor declares that "the queen never refused touching any body that applied to her for relief, after it had appeared, upon a strict inquiry and examination made by her physicians and surgeons, and by a certificate under their hands, that the complaint of the diseased was really the *king's evil*, and was of so virulent a nature that there were no hopes of its being cured by physicians, or else the sick persons so very indigent, that, not being able to apply to physicians for remedies, they had no resource left but in her royal goodness. This was done to prevent any impositions being made on her sacred touch by any other foul disease; every person admitted to be touched being obliged to pass such examination, and to take with them a ticket from the physician and surgeon by whom they were examined."

Fig. 2. Extract from Pettigrew⁽¹⁾, p170

The next major character is William Clowes (I) (1543/4-1604) the distinguished Elizabethan surgeon, who worked at St Bartholomew's in the 1570's and was surgeon to the navy in 1586. In 1602 he published the first book written in English on the subject⁽¹⁰⁾. A pioneer of chemical medicine, this book has many sections including physical remedies, which range from herbal to caustic chemicals, to surgical remedies describing the removal of the growths and a section on the Royal touch (pp48-61) including examples of miraculous cures. William Clowes (I) became Serjeant Surgeon to James I in 1603.

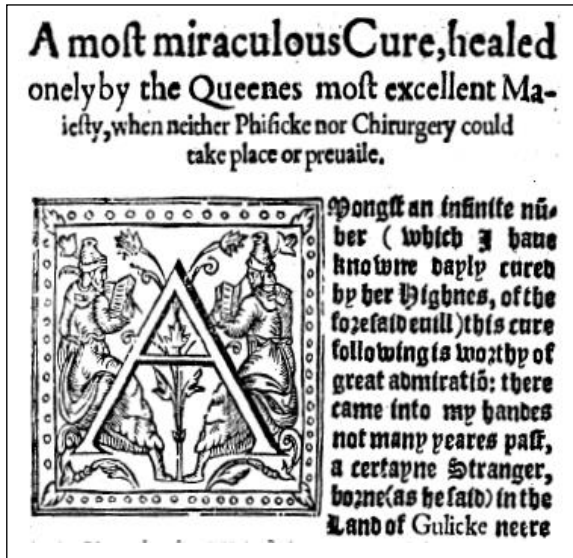


Fig. 3. Extract from William Clowes, 1602⁽¹⁰⁾. p48.

His son, William Clowes (II) (1582-1648), was apprenticed to his father and was admitted to the Barber-Surgeons' Company of London on 22 January 1605. He was already surgeon to the Prince of Wales and because of the royal duties was excused compulsory attendance at the Barber-Surgeons' Company functions when he was liveried on 13 December 1615. He became "Sergeant-Surgeon to the King" on the prince's accession as Charles I in 1625. He declined to serve as rector warden, the fourth ranking warden of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, considering the office to be too lowly for a king's surgeon⁽¹¹⁾.

Clowes career involves many small controversies. He was elected out of turn as master of the Barber-Surgeons in 1626. His election was called into question because by convention it should have been the turn of a barber that year. The election stood, but some opposition remained amongst the members.

It was Clowes duty to examine all persons brought to be cured by the royal touch. The royal patronage was likely very lucrative and Clowes pursued people who claimed to be able to cure the King's Evil. A gardener called Leverett appeared in front of the College of Physicians on 3 November 1637, claiming to be able to cure just by touch a range of diseases. Leverett failed to cure cases brought to him and Clowes presented statements that Leverett had slighted the king's sacred gift of healing, enticed lords and ladies to buy the sheets he had slept in, and deluded the sick with false hopes.

Clowes also produced further evidence that Leverett was an impostor, including the proof that he was a fourth, and not a seventh son.

In 1637 an anatomy theatre designed by Inigo Jones was added to the company's building in Monkwell Street. Clowes was a substantial contributor to the building fund. The new theatre was required to accommodate the increased demand for lectures and dissections, stimulated by William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, as well as other advances in surgery.

Clowes's second term as master of the Barber-Surgeons, in 1638, also began controversially with two sets of electors refusing to elect and serve him. A third set of electors was found and Clowes and the new wardens were sworn in. Clowes remained influential, until his death in 1648, by maintaining standards of lectures and surgeons, often quite vociferously.

The management of the touching ceremony became increasingly difficult due to the increasing numbers of people attending. From 1626 to 1638 there are almost annual proclamations⁽⁵⁾ to reiterate the need for sufferers to bring a certificate signed by their parson or churchwardens to confirm that they have not been touched before or to postpone or cancel the dates of the ceremonies (usually Easter and Michaelmas) due to plague or other contagions.

It is possible to work out the official numbers attending the touching ceremony from the numbers of angels struck. An entry in the State Papers for 1635 "Sir William Parkhurst for Angel Gould for healing 600 li" would suggest 1200 people attended the Easter ceremony that year.

There are several contemporary documents that refer to the striking of tokens by the Mint for use at the touching ceremony^(2,12). A draft for a document from April 1635 is reproduced in full below⁽¹³⁾.

To S^t W^m Parkhurst Kn^t Warden of our Mint

Truly and well Beloved wee Greeete you well. Whereas by our Proclamations wee have signified our pleasure that the poore People, and other your loving subjects that are troubled with the disease comonly called the Kings Evill, shall not presume to resort to our Court to be healed, but only twice in the yeare (vizt)Michas and Easter, by reason whereof the number hath allwayes been so greate that the Serjant Chirugion, whose office it is to View, and prepare them for the Royall touch, hath been accustomed to take their names, and to give everyone a token thereby, to know and distinguish those that are approved and allowed for every healing day, appointed from those that are not. And whereas wee are informed by our Sarjeant Chirurgion, that there hath been a great abuse committed by dissolute and ill disposed People, who for to gaine the Gold only

have counterfeited his tokens, wch were cast in a mould made by a Freemason whereby wee have not only been deceived of so many Angells, but also hath many time increased the number to be more than was appointed for the day, and many that were appointed wanted their Angells and our Royall presence disturbed by their outcry, in consideration and for prevention whereof, our please is and wee doe hereby will and command you to give present order unto our Servant Edw^d Greene chiefe Graver of our mint to make both presently, and from time to time such number of tokens of Bras Copper and such other mettall as our Serjant shall give direction for under his hand writing, every one of which to be in bredthe the compass of an Angell and that the said Tokens be returned to the warden of our Mint whereby he may know what number of Angells have bin expended in this our fond service, also that you allow or pay unto our said Graver for the workmanship and metal of these, the summe of 2 pence for every such peece, being made and delivered to our Serjeant Chirurgeon, and whereas wee are informed that there hath been some already made, and delivered unto him, Our pleasure is that you allow unto our Graver the same price for those that shall appeare unto you hath been made, and not allowed for us also from time to time for those that are to be made and delivered (as afore said) and this our warrant shall be your sufficient discharge to be allowed upon the accompt of the Mint.
Given under our signet at

Dated at Westm^r the first day of April 1635

Fig. 4. Transcription of State Papers 16/286, 1634-1638 ordering new brass tokens due to counterfeiting⁽¹³⁾.

A payment was made to the chief engraver at the Tower mint in 1635-6 “for making of Tokens, used about the healing of the disease called the King’s Evil”. The tokens were delivered to William Clowes, Sergeant-Chirurgion, at 2d. the piece, the number of the first consignment being 5,500. A warrant for the year 1638-9 reads^(2,12): “Paid to S^d Edward. . . [Greene] for providing and making of Tokens used about the Healing of the disease called the King’s Evil by virtue of a Warrant dormante under his Mat’s Signet, date the first of Aprill Anno Caroli XI^{mo} Viz. MVCLVI Tokens and delivered unto William Clowes, his Mats. . . [Sergeant] Surgeon at 2d. the peece, soe here allowed as well as by virtue of the same wart xij^{li} xiiij^s vj^d.” To these 5,500 and 1557 tokens can be added another 8887 struck between 1635 and 1639.

It would thus seem that there are at least two types of admission ticket struck by the Tower mint. Those from before 1635 which suffered from counterfeiting and those after 1635 which were the size of an angel (28-29mm), probably all struck in brass or copper.

There is no contemporary description of the design. The piece usually described as an admission ticket for the touching ceremony is shown below^(1,2,3).



Fig. 5. Admission ticket for touching ceremony⁽²⁾. Williamson Uncertain 102.

Obv. HE TOVCHED THEM around a hand issuing from a cloud blessing one of four heads.

Rev. AND THEY WERE HEALED around a crowned entwined rose and thistle

Details. Brass, 19mm.

The tokens are extremely rare, as might be expected, as they would have been worth ten shillings to the holder and their issue would have been tightly regulated.

The token shown below recently appeared on a well known electronic auction site



Fig. 6. The Token for the cure.

Obv. THE TOKEN FOR THE CVRE

A pair of small plumes and crown above and below

Rev. Three crowns arranged vertically with a single fleur de lys each side

Details. Brass, 19mm, plain edge. Traces of outer beaded border

The token was described as seventeenth century, but doesn't look quite right for the more familiar 1648-1672 series. The legend including the words "THE CVRE" is a very unusual and definitive statement and immediately suggests a connection with the Royal touching ceremony.

The design is reminiscent of the 1630's-1640's coin weights of Charles I which show crowns of various sizes and a sprinkling of small regal symbols. The shilling weights are also brass, 19-20mm in diameter and a few examples are illustrated below.



Fig. 7. Charles I coin weights for shillings. W1053, W1061, W1064 and W1076.

Whilst researching the token shown in figure 6 and the touching ceremony in general, a search of the internet also turned up two very obscure but associated tokens.

During the 1933-37 excavations of eight ossuaries at three Indian sites along the Potomac River a group of 18 tokens were found that had been made into a necklace. From the proximity to Piscataway fort and records of land ownership it was concluded that the tokens had originated in England between 1630 and 1640⁽¹⁴⁾.

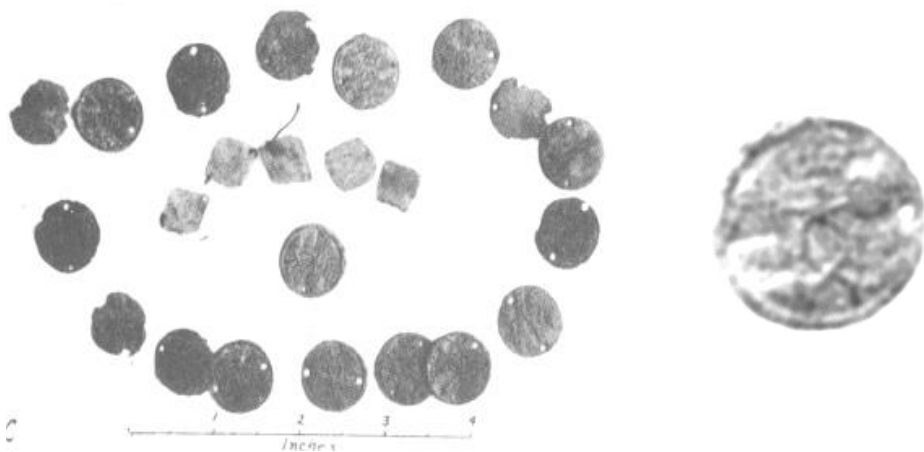


Fig. 8. American Indian Necklace made of English tokens, and detail⁽¹⁴⁾.

The tokens are described as “copper jetons or medalllets”, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ” (19mm) in diameter and have a crowned rose and thistle filling the obverse. The reverse is blank.

Correspondence with the British Museum at the time suggested that they were issued 1630-40 and that they were used as admission pieces to the ceremony of the King's Touch.

More recently, and also in America, during a 1996 excavation of an early 17th century fort site near Jamestown, Virginia, a small brass token was found⁽¹⁵⁾. It was much corroded and it could only be imaged using X-rays.

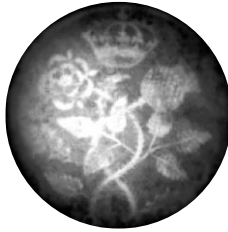


Fig. 9. Token found during excavation of James Fort in 1996⁽¹⁵⁾.

This piece again shows the crowned and entwined thistle and rose, but of a slightly different design to figure 8, with more leaves and a crown with a broader top. It is also uniface. The footnotes in this report also describe three other finds; One was found during National Park Service excavations at Jamestown; one was located at the Maine (ca. 1618-1625) near Jamestown, and one was excavated at Flowerdeew Hundred, about 25 river miles from Jamestown. All of the pieces are described as admission tickets for the touching ceremony.

A plausible explanation was given for their appearance in early American colonies in the 17th century in that they probably represent inexpensive copper items for the Indian trade.

The term “the cure” appears throughout contemporary documents for the ceremony and therefore it is concluded that the token shown in figure 6 with its legend “THE TOKEN FOR THE CVRE” is likely an admission ticket for the touching ceremony during the early part of Charles I reign, 1626-38.

In researching this piece, other tokens have been identified of the same period that may also satisfy the same use. The crowned and entwined rose and thistle, a symbol of the union of England and Scotland, was used regularly by James I and Charles I and is now known on three distinct tokens (figures 5, 8 and 9). Whilst all of the items described were certainly made before 1648, care must be taken in dating the tokens from the archaeology as the tokens might have been used to date the archaeology!

References and Acknowledgements

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2. H. Farquhar. Royal Charities. Part I: Angels as healing-pieces for the King's Evil. BNJ v12 1916 pp39-135.
3. N. Woolf. The Sovereign Remedy: Touch-Pieces and the King's Evil. Part I. BNJ v49 1979 pp99-116. Appendix pp117-121. Part II BNJ v50 pp91-116. Supplement BNJ v55 1985 p195. Edited and reset to produce (4) below.
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9. GoogleTranslate. This is now a very impressive tool, the range of languages available and subtlety of translation has improved significantly in the past few years. It is not perfect, but only missed a few words and was very good at extracting the meaning from Tooker's fairly dense Latin.
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14. A.L.L. Ferguson and T. D. Stewart. An Ossuary near Piscataway Creek, a Report on the Skeletal Remains. *American Antiquity*, v6 n1 (July 1940), pp.4-18.
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Thanks are due to Robert Thompson for the most recent ODNB references, Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam museum for copies of the Symonds article and to The Withers team for the illustration of W1061 in figure 7.

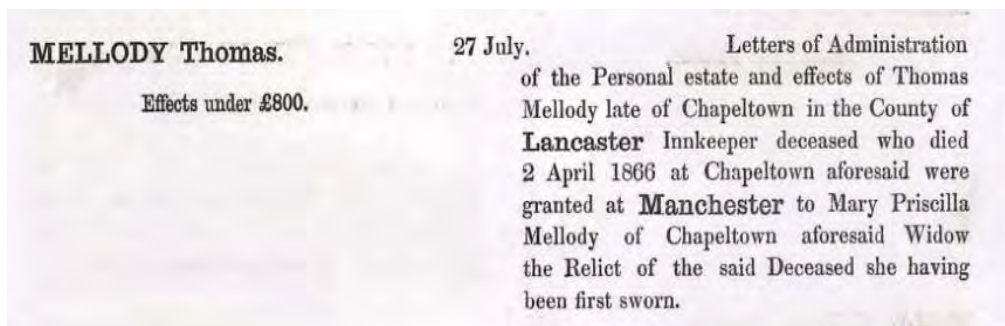
Catalogue numbers from Token Book 2 by Paul and Bente R Withers

905. Birmingham/T. Seaber

Thomas Seaber (b.c.1825 Mildenhall, d.1917 Greenwich) was a draper at High St, West Bromwich, in both 1851 and 1871. He appears to have moved around a bit between, as he was in Islington, London, in 1861. By 1881 he had settled in Greenwich, where he remained. The name is very rare, and I am virtually certain that this is the right man for the Birmingham piece.

1330. Chapeltown (Leeds)/Thomas Melloday

This entry from the wills index for Thomas Mellody (sic) suggests that the piece is a pub token, and should therefore be relegated to Appendix 6:



1515. Darlington/Thomas Dobson

The attribution of this piece to Darlington is confirmed by this extract of a notification of bankruptcy in the London Gazette of 21 May 1875. The matter was also reported in the Sunderland Daily Echo the following day:

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Northumberland, holden at Newcastle.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Dobson, late of No. 2, Northgate, Darlington, in the county of Durham, Hatter and Outfitter, but now of Harrison-place, in the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is lodgings, out of business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Robert Wallace, Solicitor, Hutton-chambers, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 2nd day of June, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1875.

ROBERT WALLACE, Hutton-chambers, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Attorney for the said Debtor.

1570. Dover/Frank Mitchell



Frank Mitchell, b.c.1858 in the Marylebone area of London, was a boot trade manager at London Road, Enfield in 1901; hence this piece relating to his 1911 address is definitely 20th cent.

1740. Hanley/Hucknall & Co

Thomas Hucknall, who lived in Derby but also had business interests in Hanley, went bust in 1855. The London Gazette of 6 November 1855 refers:

Before the Judge of the County Court of Derbyshire, holden at Derby, on the 24th day of November, 1855, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely.

Thomas Hucknall, late of No. 26, Irongate, Derby, in the county of Derby, Provision Merchant, and residing at No. 2, Crompton-terrace, Green-lane, Derby aforesaid, previously and formerly of No. 18, in the Market-place, in Derby aforesaid, Provision Merchant, and also during part of such residence having a shop at Hanley, in the county of Stafford, as Provision Merchant and Grocer, and carrying on trade at each place of business under the firm or style of Hucknall and Co.

1850. Ipswich Clothing Company

Richard Grimwade, c.1817-92, had established a clothing shop in Providence Street Ipswich, by 1851 and moved it to Westgate Street by 1861. He emigrated to Australia sometime before 1870, leaving the shop in the hands of his son John Henry, 1848-1929. The latter remained in business in Ipswich until at least 1901, although in 1891 and 1901 he was at a different address. A newspaper article concerning a fraud committed against him confirms that John Henry Grimwade was at Westgate Street until at least 1885.

The name "Ipswich Clothing Company" cannot be firmly connected with the Grimwades, but probably either links to them or, if they sold the business in Westgate Street, to a successor.

1935. Leeds/Lion Suits

A painting in Leeds City Museum, dated 1884, depicts a tram with an advertisement for "Willey's Lion Suits, Kirkgate" (Google: "Lion Suits" Kirkgate). The issuer is Thomas Willey, c.1842-1918. He was a tailor in Rawdon in 1871 but by 1891 had moved to Headingley, where he resided the rest of his life.

2355. London/Berri

The following entry from the wills index scores a direct hit on the address of the token. Berri was born in Scotland c.1827 and was at 96, Great Russell St, Bloomsbury in 1861. I would guess that the piece might have been inspired by the introduction of

St. George and Dragon on the sovereign in 1871, which would date it to the last two years of his life.

BERRI David Garden.

Effects under £2,000.

11 November. The Will of David Garden Berri late of 36 High Holborn in the County of Middlesex Engraver who died 15 October 1873 at 36 High Holborn was proved at the Principal Registry by Sarah Berri of 36 High Holborn Widow the Relict the sole Executrix.

4020. Norwich/Page

The London Gazette of 8 November 1853 suggests that John Page went bust in that year. He may have been the 25-year-old grocer who had premises in St. Martin's Street, Norwich, in the 1851 census.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture bearing date the 25th day of October, 1853, John Page, of Post Office-street, in the city of Norwich, Grocer, hath assigned all his personal estate and effects whatsoever unto Charles John Bream, of the city of Norwich, Wholesale Grocer, and William Thomas Palmer, of the same city, Banker's Clerk, as Trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Page; and that the said indenture of assignment was executed by the said John Page, on the said 25th day of October, 1853, and by the said Charles John Bream and William Thomas Palmer, on the 2nd day of November, 1853, respectively, in the presence of and their respective executions are attested by Henry Blake Miller, of the said city of Norwich, Solicitor, and that the said indenture of assignment now lies at our offices for execution by the creditors of the said John Page.—Norwich, 2nd November, 1853.

MILLER and SON, Solicitors to the Trustees.

4844. Stockton/Baxendale:

According to the London Gazette of 26 November 1875, James Baxendale went bust that year:

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesborough.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of James Baxendale, of South Stockton, in the county of York, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

ROBERT MURRAY BURGESS, of Leeds, in the county of York, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 24th day of November, 1875.

4845. Stockton/Bointon:

The London Gazette of 1 March 1872 gives notice of John Bointon dissolving his business partnership and going solo; presumably his token will have been issued immediately afterwards. Born at Pickering c.1842, he was a draper in Chapel St, Thornaby in 1871; the letter census entry, in heavy and closely-packed italic handwriting, is very difficult to read. He was at 4, Longley Street, Stockton in 1881, working as a commercial traveller for a stationery company, and appears to have died somewhere in the Scarborough area in 1890.

Francis Bower Bointon, 1839-1925, mentioned in Token Book 2, was his brother, whose business as a Stockton hosier went bankrupt on November 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Samuel Joseph Hulse and John Bointon, carrying on business at No. 12, Bridge-street, South Stockton, in the county of York, as Drapers and Hosiers, under the style or firm of Hulse and Bointon, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; and further, that all accounts owing to or by the said firm will be received and paid by the said John Bointon, by whom alone the business of the said firm will in future be carried on.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1872.

Saml. J. Hulse.
John Bointon.

4931. Sunderland/Martin

Confirmed as Owen Martin, 1820-86. Detailed biography available on a family history website, http://www.randell.martisan.com.au/Cromer/benjamin_martin.html , under the heading for his daughter Catherine Agnes Martin.

4950. John Arthur Dowdeswell

Born c.1822 in Gloucestershire, he first married a local girl, Jane Rugg, in 1846. The 1851 census finds him working as a partner in a drapery business, probably with his brother-in-law, in Newport, Monmouthshire. His first wife died later that year and his second, Anne Cross, whom he married the following year, came from Uttoxeter. It seems likely that he stayed in Uttoxeter rather briefly before moving on, and that the token derives from a short business around that period; by 1854 he seems to have settled in Clifton, nr. Ashbourne, Derbyshire, where he was based until sometime in the 1870s. I say based; he seems to have lived a somewhat nomadic existence, as the children of his second marriage were born in various parts of Cheshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire. He is at the Ashbourne address in both the 1861 and 1871 censuses, being described as a general agent in the latter year. He moved to Derby itself sometime before 1881, being described as a coal agent in that year and a commission agent in 1891, before dying there in 1894.

New. Hastings/Leney



The token represents a short-lived youthful business venture of George Coombs Leney, c.1860-1938, which went bust in 1886; the London Gazette of 4 May 1886 refers. By 1891 he was living in Bedford and working as a directory agent.

Token issuers with entries in national reference works

Token issuers are not ordinarily of sufficient fame or notoriety to qualify for entry in national works such as the Dictionary of National Biography (DNB) or Encyclopedia Britannica, but one or two of them make it. The index to Dictionary of National Biography is available free online at <http://www.oxforddnb.com/index/> even if the pages themselves are not. Issuers known to be in DNB include:

- James Henry Lewis (2680)
- Henry Maudslay and Joshua Field (2712-14)

Tradesmen and Courtiers: The Testimony of Berkshire Tokens

Robert Thompson*

Tokens often are considered the antithesis of official coinage, such that John Pinkerton¹ wrote of them in 1784 (therefore before the appearance of the eighteenth-century series): *'their workmanship is always utterly contemptible ...not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them. It need hardly be added, that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader...'*

Later in the same *Essay on Medals* he calls tokens 'arrant trifles'. They exist, however, and as numismatists we should accept a responsibility to explain why tokens exist, where they were issued, when and by what sort of people; and if possible, how they were produced, and in what quantities.

A 1660 painting in the Royal Collection by Hieronymus Janssens, *A Ball at the Hague*, shows Charles II, in the year of his Restoration, dancing a *courante* with his sister Mary, Princess of Orange.² He wears a black suit with scarlet ribbons. The suit consists of a short doublet and petticoat breeches, also known as pantaloons, or Rhinegraves, from Karl Florentin, Graf von Salm-Neuweiler on the Rhine, who reigned from 1673 to 1676. The smile of the lady sitting behind Charles may indicate suppressed amusement, for Rhinegraves brought fashion close to a figure of fun, and were generally abandoned after the sixteen-sixties. In William Wycherley's play *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, Sir James Formal swears that Mr Parris, otherwise Monsieur de Paris, will not marry his daughter unless he gives up wearing pantaloons: 'they make thee look and waddle (with all those gew-gaw ribbons) like a great old Fat, slovenly Water-dog'.³

How does this relate to Berkshire? Well, the 1666 token of Thomas Underwood in Reading bears a strange device identified by William Boyne, with a query, as 'A surgeon's instrument'.⁴ G. C. Williamson in 1889 was more certain in that identity for his Berkshire token no.121, merely adding the query in brackets.⁵ Dr T. D. Whittet, after initial doubts, came to believe it highly likely that the device was a fleam or bleeding instrument.⁶ However, the issuer of the token is likely to have been the Thomas Underwood free in 1649 from apprenticeship as a broad weaver, that is, a weaver of broadcloth. The administration for one Thomas Underwood, rug-maker of Reading St Giles, was dated 1693, and the administration and inventory of a second Thomas Underwood, weaver, were dated 1703.⁷ Whichever man was the token issuer, Rosemary Weinstein FSA, one-time Keeper of the Tudor and Stuart Department at the Museum of London, recognised the device as a hooked clasp or dress hook, now well known through the Portable Antiquities Scheme; and Brian Read has published a whole collection.⁸



A court connection would occur through tradesmen supplying courtiers with such hooked clasps for their petticoat breeches.⁹ Furthermore, similar devices appear on the 1665 token of Richard Barrett, Chandler in St James's, Westminster (Norweb viii.8898), and on an undated token from the Market Place, also in Westminster (Norweb viii.8908), issued, significantly, by John HOOKE. So we can be confident that his token bears the canting device of some sort of hook. While the principal use of clothing hooks on the Continent, according to Jan Baart, was for attaching collars and cuffs, an important function in England was hooking men's breeches to their doublets, as we have seen worn by Charles II. They were indeed mainly a court fashion. Although it might seem *infra dig* to undress a courtier, Randle Holme did by some means obtain drawings of petticoat breeches.¹⁰

Other royal connections for Berkshire were Martha Spot in Cookham, and Francis Tassell in Reading, both at the King's Head; Henry Boad in Reading, 1664, bearing the King's Arms, simply perhaps an inn-sign; and John Thorp, at the gaol in Reading, 1665. Thorp is reported to have mistreated Quaker prisoners at the Common Gaol.¹¹ His 1665 halfpenny token bears the King's Arms ensigned with the Royal Crown. In place of Reading Gaol we may make do with Thomas Geagle at the Bridewell in Abingdon (Norweb i. 69).

Berkshire, in Victorian verbosity, 'has for a series of centuries derived some degree of celebrity from containing at its easternmost extremity one of the chief residences of the kings of England — the vast and magnificent pile of Windsor Castle'.¹² Now we know that the tokens were struck in the Tower of London, a royal palace of course, it is intriguing that the earliest dated Berkshire token is of William Herenden, apothecary, 1651, without place-name but documented in Windsor by Dr Whittet.¹³ For the next year, 1652, there are dated tokens up the Thames at Faringdon, and at Lambourn, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, and Windsor. From Windsor Samuel Benet's halfpenny token advertised a coach to the Eagle & Child Inn, at

Catherine Street in the Strand, no. 282 on Morgan's map, and on the reverse of the token to Windsor, presumably at the sign of an unlocated Maidenhead.¹⁴

The borough of Newbury shows contact with the Tower of London after obtaining farthings dated 1657, when the Court Leet ordered that¹⁵

the brass farthings that are stamp't with the signe of the Castle on the one side, and B.N., which signifies the Borough of Newbery on the other side, shall pass for courrant payment in this Towne untill they are cryed downe by supream authority, And in case they are cryed downe, That then the Mayor and the rest of the Company shall take them in againe and pay every man soe much silver as they were put out for.

As recently published by Tim Everson, the first Castle or Tower punch, with the reading NEWBERY with two Es, or NEWBRY with one (Norweb 106-108), was replaced with a second, a third, and a fourth punch, all of them die-linked.¹⁶ Therefore, in Newbury a person or persons of authority made repeated contacts with the Tower Mint for renewed orders, using old dies which will have been presumably stored at the Tower of London. Storage outside a professional mint surely would have resulted in rusty dies. The dies are recognisably the work of David Ramage (d. 1661), 'Farthing-Maker in the Tower', who signed with his initial ·R· the 1658 Reading tokens issued at the George & Dragon by William Taylor.



Another addition to our knowledge concerns John LCVS of Hungerford, issuer of a token which is undated, but it has long been known that John Lucas, gent., became involved in Penruddock's rising against Cromwell, and was executed in 1655. Dr and Mrs Platt have located in South Carolina an illustration of this execution, although they do not identify 'Mr Lucas'.¹⁸

Two issuers of undated tokens made public disclaimers of any right to bear arms, when challenged in 1664/6 by Elias Ashmole as deputy for Clarenceux King of Arms:¹⁹ Clement Marlow at the Bell in Reading; and in Newbury Thomas Cowslade,

grocer. The latter's rare surname of Newbury and Isle of Wight origin reportedly became extinct in 1931.²⁰ Sadly, its straightforward etymology of 'Dweller at a dell with cows' does not explain the mysterious device of a Lion rampant with antlers.

So there is more to be discovered, including the agents for taking orders to the moneyers in the Tower of London, and distributing their products. It needs to be noted that Old WINDSOR, D.63A, was first published as *Bells of Ouseley*, but it actually reads, as Vincent West illustrated and Michael Dickinson recorded, BELLS OF OLDSEY, which are believed to be the famous bells of Osney Abbey, among them Great Tom which at the Reformation was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford.²¹

P.S. The newly-published Hearth Tax for London and Middlesex indexes five hook & eye makers in the parish of St Margaret New Fish Street, by London Bridge.²²

- Presented to the BNS/RNS Summer meeting, 12 July 2014, hosted by Reading Coin Club to celebrate its 50th anniversary.
- 1. [John Pinkerton], *An Essay on Medals* (London, 1784), 164.
- 2. The Royal Collection © 2005, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; reproduced in Aileen Ribeiro, *Fashion and Fiction* (New Haven and London, 2005), 218-19, fig. 131.
- 3. C. W. & P. Cunnington, *Handbook of English Costume in the Seventeenth Century*, 3rd edn. (London, 1972), 49-52, 150-52; Ribeiro (ref. 2), 232, 262.
- 4. W. Boyne, *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1858), p. 12 and pl. 4.8; for 'surgeon's' he printed the archaic *chirurgion's*.
- 5. G. C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens* (London, 1889-91), Berkshire 121; Norweb i. 188.
- 6. T. D. Whittet, A survey of apothecaries' tokens, Part 4: Berkshire, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 26 Nov. 1983, p. 646; 12 May 1984, p. 585.
- 7. British Record Society, *Index of the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Berkshire, vol. II*, compiled by Jasmine S. Howse (London and Chichester, 1975), 143. This adds a 1678 administration for another Thomas Underwood in Reading St Laurence, cheesemonger, but that trade cannot explain the device, even though the similar devices in Westminster were described by Boyne and Williamson anachronistically as a 'cheese-taster'.
- 8. B. Read, *Hooked Clasps & Eyes* (Huish Episcopi, 2008), esp. 155-56.
- 9. R.H. Thompson, A Berkshire token with a strange device, *Spink Numismatic Circular* 95 (1987), 40-41: illus.

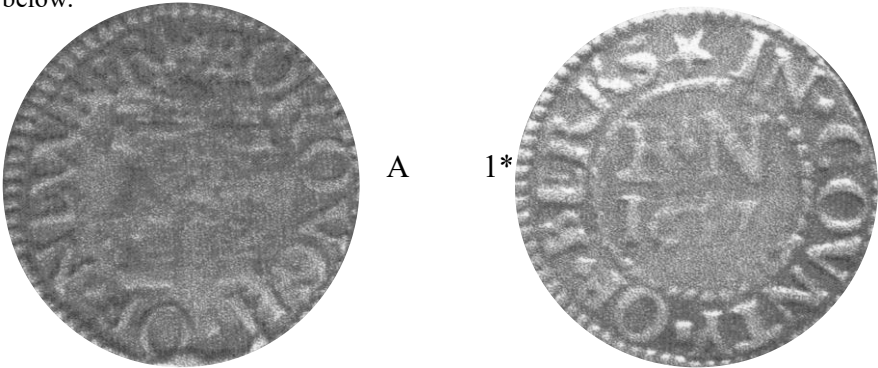
10. British Library, Harley MS 2014 fol. 63v., reproduced by Ribeiro (ref. 2), 225.
11. R. South, *Royal castle, rebel town* (Buckingham, 1981), 98.
12. S. Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of England*, 5th edn. (London, 1845), i. 212.
13. British Academy, *SCBI 49: ...Norweb...Tokens...Part VI* (London, 1999), 6409.
14. British Academy, *SCBI 31: ...Norweb Tokens...Part I* (London, 1984), 257; W. Morgan, *The A to Z of Charles II's London 1682* (London, 2013), Plan 20-B2.
15. W. Money, *The history of the ancient town and borough of Newbury...* (Oxford & London, 1887), p.285.
16. T. Everson, Newbury Borough farthings, *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* 10 (2010-13), 19-28. A second reverse to Norweb 106 was recorded by Michael Dickinson in his list 2/20.
17. Howse (ref. 7), p. 136.
18. J. J. Platt & Arleen K. Platt, *The English Civil Wars: medals, historical commentary & personalities* (London, 2013), ii. 230.
19. College of Arms, *Heralds Visitation Disclaimers* ([Middle Hill], 1854), 6-7; C.R. Humphery-Smith, *Armigerous Ancestors* (Canterbury, 1997), section IV, p.8.
20. B. Cottle, *The Penguin dictionary of surnames*, 2nd edn. (Harmondsworth, 1978), 102; J. Titford, *The Penguin dictionary of British surnames* (London, 2009), 133.
21. L. Dunkling & G. Wright, *A Dictionary of Pub Names* (London, 1987), p. 20.
22. 32. *London and Middlesex 1666 Hearth Tax*, ed. Matthew Davies... [et al.] (British Record Society, 2014, 2 vols.), pp. 704-5.

A New Reverse Die for the Borough of Newbury Town Token

Tim Everson

As Robert Thompson mentions in the above article, footnote 16, there is a further reverse die known, paired with Norweb 106 that was not mentioned in my die study of the pieces in TCSB 10, 1. Although Michael Dickinson had mentioned to me the

piece on his list, there was no picture and I was unable to discover another such piece in the many pieces I looked at. I therefore omitted it. While Robert was researching the above paper, he discovered that he had polaroids of the token which are shown below.



This new pairing should be designated A1*, is from dies by Ramage and was almost certainly struck in the year it is dated, 1657. The die axis will be 180 but the weight is not known for this specimen, nor is its current whereabouts. When I wrote the original article in 2010, I examined 137 specimens. The die pairings on either side of this issue, A1 and B1, were each represented by four examples, so to have only one from this pairing is not particularly surprising, though it is currently the only die pairing represented by only one example.

The Token of Nicholas Tokin of Halton

Tim Scotney



NICHOLAS TOKIN = an anchor
 IN HALTON = N.A.T.
 (Photograph courtesy of Nigel Clark)

The above token is currently assigned to the county of Lancashire, Williamsom 36. A few years ago I attempted to research the tokens of the county but was unable to find any references to the issuer. Admittedly my resources for the county were and still are limited. I did however find in the IGI the following note of a baptism in Lincolnshire:

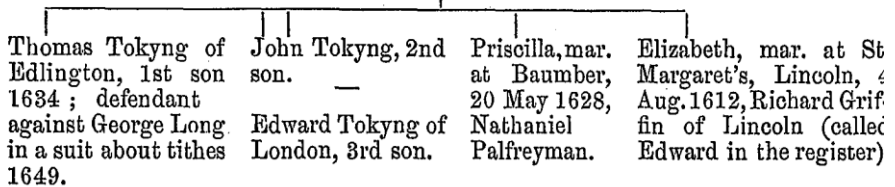
Nicolis Tookin son of John was baptised 14/Feb/1612 at Halton Holgate, Lincoln. I made a note that the token might belong to Lincolnshire & moved on. A few days ago I received an email from Nigel Clark obviously concerned about the possible loss of a token from one of the counties he collects. This prompted me to undertake further research on the internet. The parish records of Halton in Lancashire are now available from the Lancashire record society. No one of the name Tokin or similar appears in them. The IGI of the parish of Halton Holgate in Lincolnshire only covers baptisms in the 17th century. The only occurrence is the record of Nicholas's birth in 1612. However a name search showed the surname was very localised about the Horncastle area of Lincolnshire at this time.

Lincolnshire Pedigrees includes the following pedigree suggesting the family was of some importance.

Tokyng of Edlington.

(Disclaimers 1634.)

Anthony Tokyng of Edlington = Mary, dau. of John Fitzwilliam.

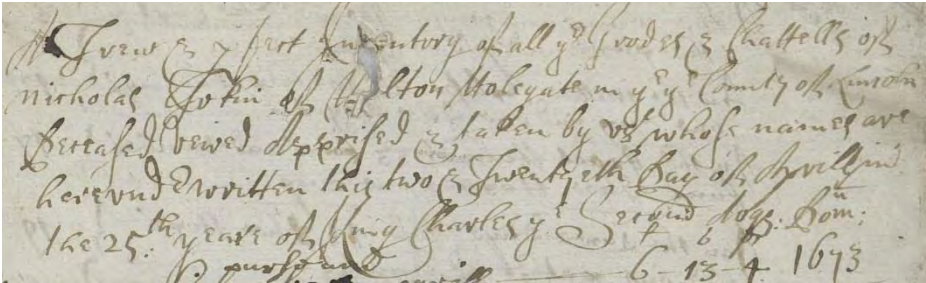


The will of Thomas Toking of Bucknall , proved 20/Jan/1657, is preserved in the national archives. This proved to be of the Thomas Tokyng above. Although Edlington is fairly near (about 10m) from Halton Holgate there is no mention of a Nicholas Tokin. This does not mean there was no family connection as he left many small gifts to unnamed nephews. There are several volumes published listing Lincolnshire wills up to 1659 & I note the following administration. This seems likely to be the will of the John Tookin father of Nicholas.

Tokyn John, labourer, Halton Hologate, 1616.

This seemed to be as far as I could research without access to the early parish records from Halton Holgate, Hearth tax records etc.

It was somewhat of a relief therefore to find the web site 'Lincs to the past', where a rudimentary name search and download revealed the inventory of Nicholas Tokin of Halton Holgate survives dated 25/Apr/1673. The inventory is only the first page but the name & place name are clearly discernible. He was noted to be deceased, presumably he died in late 1672 or early 1673.



I note Lincs to the past records the existence of the administration & inventory of a William Tokin of Halton Holgate dated 1679. I suspect this was Nicholas's son or at least his heir. They also note the inventory of an Ann Tokin of Boston dated 1672. There is a chance this could possibly be that of the issuers widow.

I am confident that the token should be reassigned to Lincolnshire.

John Corne, Token-Maker

Robert Thompson

The newly-published *London and Middlesex 1666 Hearth Tax*, edited by Matthew Davies et al. (British Record Society, 2014, 2 volumes), is a very rich resource for seventeenth-century tokens. It will take a long time to absorb everything, but on page 1081, under St Martin le Grand, 'In the New Rents', there are entries for one gent., one goldsmith, one merchant, a vintner, two alehouse keepers, two widows (one a sempstress), three tailors, five brokers (likely to have been piece-brokers dealing in cloth remnants), and:

John Corne, tokenmaker

4 [hearths]

His is the only such trade indexed in the whole 1,825 pages. What does it mean? Possibilities include employment at the Tower mint, or at the Token House in Lothbury, both within walking distance. Had John Corne worked in one of those establishments? Investigation suggests another explanation.

Given his location, John Corne was presumably the issuer of BW London 2640, of which no published illustration has been found:

O. JOHN CORNE around A lady's shoe

R. IN MARTINES LE GRAND around C|I C

Although one might have suspected that his surname led to his choice of device, it turns out that John Corne, cordwainer [=shoemaker], then of St Mary Islington, had his will proved in 1682 at the Commissary Court of London. The British Record Society index, edited by Marc Fitch, notes that his wife was named Charity, whence the second C in the reverse field. It also notes that administration of Charity's goods after her death was granted in 1690 to William Wheatley, her then husband and also of Islington.

So what is the meaning of 'token-maker'? Given John Corne's trade of cordwainer, one must expect the tokens to have been something made of leather. The OED provides no meaning specific to the leather trades. Although the leather tokens of Salisbury were a distant episode, they did exist in London, as we know from Norweb vii.7562:

SAM TOWERS BEHIND THE ROY EXCHA around **HIS | TOKEN | FOR | 2·PEN**

Uniface, of leather; perhaps there were others. So the suggestion of this note is that John Corne was a maker of leather tokens such as Norweb 7562.

A New Token of Howden in Yorkshire

Chris Legge



Obv: #ROBERT:WIGHTON = Dog (or Boar?) walking left
Rev: *OF#HOWDEN*# = #|R.W|#

This token appears to be a farthing and was issued by Robert Wighton of Howden. Robert was the father of John Wighton who issued a token for Howden (*Houlden*) in 1668 (Arms featured three boars). Hope this is of interest to collectors of 17th century tokens and hopefully another token can be added to those already known.

The First Medallion Congress: June 14th, 2014, Hilton Hotel, Warwick **Anthony Gilbert**

This inaugural one-day Congress was held at the same venue as the 32nd Token Congress in October 2013. Andrew Wager had proposed that a Congress along similar lines be organised to cover an area of study and collecting that also interested many of those in attendance at the Token Congress. It was known that a number of collectors who were interested in tokens were also interested in historical medallions, and it was proposed to run such a Congress at a time that was complimentary to the Token Congress, i.e. in the Spring or early Summer, and not in competition with that Congress. Also, it was stated that the timing would avoid clashing with other regular numismatic events, e.g. the Spring Congresses of both the British Association of Numismatic Societies and the British Art Medal Society. A straw poll by a show of hands in favour of running an Historical Medallion Congress (approximately forty raised hands) proved to be sufficient encouragement for the proposed organisers, Andrew Wager and John Cumbers, to proceed with the venture.

It was fitting that the opening speaker was Philip Attwood (Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, President of the British Art Medal Society, and President of FIDEM (Fédération Internationale de la Médaille d'Art)). He gave us 'Leonard Wyon: the man behind the medals' This talk was essentially based on his recent publication: *Hard at Work: The Diary of Leonard Wyon 1853-1867* BNS Special Publication No.9. Leonard Wyon (1826-1891) never quite reached the heights of his father, a Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint. His official commissions included the famous 'bun' penny, coins for the Dominions and campaign medals, as well as work for notable individuals, commercial enterprises, and prize and commemorative medals for national societies and institutions.

John Whitmore, a respected postal dealer in mainly tokens and medals, and well-known to attenders at Token Congress, next gave us 'What is a Medallion?' His talk spread across a number of headings of exonomia, including Victorian jettons, gaming counters, markers and commemorative issues. References were made to Laurence Brown's three-volume standard work on medals, which gave strict guidelines (though with some slippage), and also to Ewing and Whittlestone's volumes covering souvenir commemorative pieces, 1837-1977, which were designed to be worn.

Mike Roberts' contribution: 'Local Commemorative Medallions: The Royal Connection', was a mixed bag talk. His main theme centred around the issues for Huddersfield (the speaker's home town), Bradford, Leeds and the West Riding of Yorkshire generally. He referred to the International Stamp Exhibition medals owned by the Royal Philatelic Society, and that society's desire to have its collection catalogued with a view to subsequent publication.

John Cumbers (Congress co-organiser) delivered the last of the morning's talks before lunch. He gave us 'The Medallions of the British and Foreign Sailors Society (BFSS)' The BFSS originated as the Port of London Society in 1833. The speaker had

identified some branch addresses, and he requested that information on any more branches would be welcome. The medals are inscribed BFSS, but from 1925 there was a name change to the British Sailors Society. There is a single medal inscribed 'Seamens Vigilance Association' for which the speaker requested any information. This talk was given in the vein of many talks given at the by now established Token Congress: the Speaker delivers his workings and findings in a format that is entertaining, whilst requesting that the audience supplies further information (if they can) in order to develop the subject further, and sometimes with a view to publication. After lunch, Andrew Wager (Congress co-organiser) spoke about 'A Nineteenth Century Medallion Time Capsule'. The time capsule was a glass case complete with a brass plaque discovered in a foundation when a building was demolished in 1936. The brass plaque was inscribed 'KES' (King Edward School) and the school was the King Edward VI School, Birmingham (original charter 1552). This particular building was opened in 1838. The casket was buried in c.1835 and contained twenty medals, all dated to approximately the 1830s, and struck during the reigns of George IV and William IV. Discovery raised some questions: Why were these medals chosen? Links to the building? Dates? How have they survived? The speaker revealed his answers to us. All of the medals were linked to Edward Thomason's manufactory, and also by reference to a visit by the Duke of Wellington. The school minute books provided the basis for this talk, which the speaker unfolded in his usual suspense driven, mystery and knowledgeable style.

Peter Waddell next delivered 'The Nipton Horseshoeing Medal and Agricultural Societies'. The horseshoeing medal referred to in the title was one that was awarded to F H Matthews, and was inscribed NMF & BA – National Master Farmers & Blacksmith Association. The speaker's area of interest and research is concentrated in and around the Northamptonshire area, and he showed us examples of medals produced for the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society. These award medals proliferated in the period 1910-1940, and they cover agricultural education as well as horses, pigs, cattle and agricultural implements and machinery. This area of historical medallions – agricultural (as well as horticultural) societies is much under-researched and needs further development.

Peter Glews was the next speaker. His contribution: 'Thomason and the Elgin Marbles' was a carefully measured demonstration of just what a private collector can achieve in a study on a subject which has been largely glossed over by professional numismatists as being 'not too interesting'. The speaker owns 37 of the 48 medals, and his study of these pieces has concentrated on identifying and relating the designs (essentially artists cartoons) to the descriptions. This series is a difficult one to research, but Peter Glews had taken it up, done further research and invested time in getting to the bottom of the designs.

Graham Kirby next presented 'The Medallions of Methodism'. John Wesley (1703-1791) instituted what we know as Methodism; his catch phrase was 'I look upon all the world as my parish'. The speaker explained the church's split in 1770 and the

various factions from 1797 until its re-unification in 1932 as The Methodist Church. This is a complex subject, but the speaker had well-researched his interest and this came across in his clear examination and illustration with many slides.

Frances Simmons gave the final talk of the programme. She stated that her title, 'Commemorating War and Peace: European Medals 1919-1939', related to part of her continuing research into European medals from the artistic aspect. Content was concentrated on French, German, British and Belgian pieces issued during this inter-war period, and on which much symbolism is portrayed. The designs on the German pieces are more satirical, and the general theme running through them is that of 'zusammen' (together), whereas the French pieces exhibit themes representing glorification and propaganda, in essence more 'victoire' (victory). Although the period covered by this talk is historically recent, many collectors just do not see or come across these medals, and that is because, as the speaker stated: 'the quality outmatched the quantity'.

After the Congress evening meal, there followed the Token Congress format of a bourse. Six dealers/collectors had availed themselves of this facility, a reasonable showing for a first Congress

It was a brave effort by the organisers to first propose and then to organise and host this first Congress concentrating on historical medallions. The organisers had worked hard to put the programme together, and must be applauded. Although the numbers attending were modest at just under thirty, this writer felt that it was a success from the programme point of view. The organisation went well, and the hote venue was just right. In the welcoming statement in the Congress programme we read, by reference to the first Token Congress held in 1982 as a single day event, that '...if successful, the Historical Medallion Congress could become more than 'just a one-off event'. Time will tell if this event proves to be as successful as the Token Congress has been. This product needs careful nurturing, especially if the Token Congress loses some attenders to this new venture. The organisers have asked for comments and suggestions regarding the way forward. However, this writer feels that a niche interest has been identified here. There is a proviso, and that is that a cordial relationship must develop between the Medallion and Token Congresses, especially since there is some overlap or common ground in collectors' and enthusiasts' interests. With membership generally of local numismatic societies either static or declining, the Congress and Symposium market has shown a steady increase in the last twenty years, viz. 'Money & Medals Newsletter' listings, and is beginning to become a bit crowded. Nevertheless, I think that all good Tokeners would wish the new venture well.

87. L.M.R. St.Pancras. Parcels Cartage .
SN. Triangular. Brass. 32x34mm.



88. L.M. & S.R. Saltley. Duplicate. M.P.
SN. Brass 33mm.



89. L.M.S. / Sandon. SN.
C/Hole. Brass. 38mm.



90. L.M. & S.R. Sheffield
(Goods) SN. Oval. Alloy.
46x27mm.



91. G.E.Rly. John Wilson
Sheffield Ltd. SN. SH.
Brass . 32.5 mm.



92. B.R.(E.Reg) Sh'ld (Wick)
-Eng.S. SN. Oval.
Brass. 54x36mm.



93. B.R.(E.Reg)
Shoeburynness-Optg.
SN. Oval .Brass.
54x36mm.



94. (L.M.S.) Skipton. Sig.& Tele.
Dept. SN. All Incuse.
Chord-cut. Brass. 37.5mm.



95. (L&N.W.) Soho. D.M.D.
SN. SH. All incuse
Brass. 38mm.



96. L.&Y. R.C°/ Southport
Goods Dep. SN. All incuse
Zinc. 34mm.

97. L.M.S. Stockport Pass'r. SN.
Zinc. 32mm.



98. (L.M.S.) S(toke) PWS in oval. SN.
All incuse. Chord-cut. Brass.
38mm.

99. Stratford D(ivisional) C(ivil)
& S(ignal)E(ngineer)
SN. All incuse. Lead
41.5mm.



100. As above but different Die.
Lead. 41.5mm.

101. B.R.(W) Sw'don. Carr. SN.SH.
Heart-shape. Brass. 34x41mm.

102. G.W.R. Sw'don Carr. SN.SH.
Heart-shape. Brass. 34x39mm.



Book Reviews

A Thousand Guineas +Plus+ A checklist of imitation guineas and their fractions, by W. Bryce Neilson and Martin R. Warburton with photographs by Paul Withers. Published and available from Galata, 2013. 118pp, A4, card covers. £30 p+p £3 (£7 Europe, £10 Rest of World).

The pioneering work of RNP Hawkins in this topic appeared in the BNJ between 1963 and 1983. In 2003 Bryce Neilson and co-workers, David Young, Gavin Scott and the late David Magnay, produced a 68 page booklet listing a thousand or so pieces. A decade later and as expected the listing is now well in excess of 1000 and fills 118 pages, with many of the pieces now illustrated in black and white.

After a brief historical introduction and glossary the checklist follows. With 14 main sections, starting with thirty Queen Anne Half Guineas (previously 17), followed by Queen Anne Guineas, early George III half guineas and Guineas, commemorative half guineas and guineas, standard spade halves and full guineas, in memory halves and guineas etc etc.

The final pages include a guide to values and then the notes on the issuers and makers (105-116) followed by two pages listing, for the first time, known boxes and containers for these pieces. The illustrations are really useful to give an idea of the surprising diversity of designs as well as the subtleties of some of the minor die varieties. The lack of an index means that some prior knowledge of the series is required to find obscure items and then the reader must remember to double check pages 105-116 to see if background information has been found.

Gary Oddie

To Hannover & Prince of Wales Counters – A checklist of imitation sovereigns and their fractions. By Martin R. Warburton and W. Bryce Neilson with photographs by Paul Withers. Published and available at Token Congress or from Galata Print, 2014. 56pp, A4, card covers. £20.

This booklet is a combined and updated version of two previous works. The first on To Hannover Counters was published in 1998 and the Prince of Wales Model Counters published in 2003. The original listings of 170 and 126 pieces respectively have increased to 334 and 173 resulting in the To Hannovers receiving a new numbering system and the Prince of Wales counters having numbers added into the old list.

A large number of the pieces are photographed in black and white and there is an interesting guide to values at the end of each listing. There is also a short section on boxes and containers for the counters and a couple of pages of background research on a few of the issuers. As with the Thousand Guineas reviewed above, the illustrations really do reveal this series to be much more diverse than this reviewer had previously thought, including those that turn up in South America.

This booklet will also be of interest to those collecting poor man's pub checks which are often based on these counters.

Gary Oddie

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinia, 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

(11:4)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:4)

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, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(11:4)

Adverts

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:4)



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS

Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome
SIMMONS

(11:4)

• WANTED •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• OF IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(11:5)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(11:9)

Wanted LONDON & MIDDLESEX 17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

Adverts

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:4)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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Editorial

A Very Merry Christmas to you all! I hope this issue of the Bulletin comes as a nice extra present at this time. Yet again, yours truly is doing the editing. I did have a member lined up who was hoping to take over as editor but now finds they have too much else on their plate and has withdrawn the offer. So, we still need a new editor! It is not too onerous a task, especially as I seem to be getting plenty of articles. (Keep them coming!). Please can you give some serious thought as to whether you could be editor for a couple of years. This is now my fourth year and I need a break, although I will be happy to take it up again in a few years' time. It will help your computer skills no end and there is plenty of help at hand from myself or other former editors. It is a very rewarding job as you get to see all those articles first and are a part of call connecting fellow tokeners with each other. Also, as editor, everyone knows you and what you collect so it has been a great source of friendship (and tokens!) for me. So go on, don't just sit there; give it a go and give something back to your society. Token Congress was a great success. Report and accounts will be in the March issue.

Accounts

Balance

Income

Subscriptions,

Binders

Back numbers

Adverts

Total

Expenditure

Printing September TCSB

Foreign Postage

Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

I have had a run on binders after Congress and now have none in stock. I will let you know as soon as fresh binders become available.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2015

The thirty fourth Token Congress will be held at **The Hilton Newbury Centre Hotel, Newbury, Berkshire, England on the 2nd to 4th October 2015. The conference** will follow the usual format, with an auction on Friday evening, talks through Saturday and Sunday, and the conference dinner & Bourse on Saturday night. There is ample parking at the hotel and a good rail service to Newbury

The all-inclusive price is £190 per person or £95 for non-resident.

For more information please contact one of the organisers: Neil Beaton Gavin Scott or Mick Martin.

An Enigmatic Commonwealth Farthing

Gary Oddie

The token shown below is Williamson Uncertain 76⁽¹⁾ and has a long and enigmatic history.



Fig. 1. Williamson Uncertain 76.

- Obv. ** / PITTY / THE / POORE / 1652
Harp to left and St George's cross on a shield to the right of THE
- Rev. ** / SVCH / GOD / LOVES / *ER*
Harp to left and St George's cross on a shield to the right of GOD
- Details. This is an electrotype in copper^(2,3), 17 mm plain edge.

It appeared as Norweb 9369⁽²⁾ (ex. Nott) and was first recognised as an electrotype when it was catalogued for sale⁽³⁾. The Norweb description gives “probably a private pattern by ER illustrating a new technique in bimetallic striking” and a reference to Peck⁽⁴⁾. The piece in Peck has an obverse in copper and a reverse in brass and also has a sister bimetallic token of similar fabric and also the initials ER.



Fig. 2. A petition token, Peck plate 5 no 370⁽⁴⁾.

- Obv. *THE* / COMONS / PETICION
* A Harp and St George's cross on a shield *
- Rev. *THE* / POORES / RELEFE
E R separated by a Harp and St George's cross on a shield.
- Details. Obv copper, Rev brass, 19 mm, plain edge. Also known in copper.

Looking at the piece shown in Peck plate 5 number 369, it is clear that the token shown in figure 1 above is an electrotype of the British Museum specimen. Interestingly both pieces in the British Museum have a provenance from the Marmaduke Trattle sale of 1832 which makes no mention of tokens and the two pieces were lots 1521 and 1522 respectively in section IV ⁽⁵⁾.

A most Choice and unique collection of English Coins and Medals. The Works of Briot, the Simons', Rawlins, the Roettiers. The Patterns and Proofs of the time of Charles I, the Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell and Charles II are most numerous and choice.

The description given in Peck for the two pieces is interesting⁽⁴⁾.

The two following pieces are almost certainly private patterns, although the initials ER at first rather suggest that they are merely tradesmen's tokens. Both are curiously composed of two thin flans, one of copper and the other of brass, tightly pressed together. This is significant, for it represents yet another method of striking in two metals as a precaution against counterfeiting, which, as already explained, was almost a prerequisite for the acceptance of any pattern by the authorities, but for a trader's token it seems an unnecessary and unlikely refinement. It is highly probable, therefore, that these pieces were submitted by ER as specimens of a new technique in two-metal striking, and if this is correct, the legends need not be taken too seriously, for although quite unsuitable for a state farthing, they are of the "petitioning" kind which, later, under Charles II, were to become fairly common. The important thing is that these pieces would at least prove that such flans were capable of taking an impression from any, more suitable, dies that the mint might choose to use."

Montague, writing in 1893⁽⁶⁾, describes both pieces in reverse order.

The next two pieces described, examples of the first of which, so far as I know, only exist in the National Collection and in my own, are also probably private tokens. . . .and ER were most probably the initials of the issuers of these pieces.

Boyne lists and illustrates both pieces as uncertain tokens 49 and 50⁽⁷⁾. The first token is illustrated in the text on p529 and the second is on plate 36 no 6. Williamson lists them without comment as uncertain 76 and 77⁽¹⁾.

So the question remains, who was ER and is there any way of tracing his petition from 1652? How to even start?

With increasing numbers of books and archives being uploadad, and searchable, the internet beckoned as an easy but possibly long shot. . . .a fraction of a second later. . .

The proposals of Edw. Rowland, goldsmith, concerning farthings, referred to the Mint Committee, to confer with him, and report their opinion; Sir Jas Harrington to take care hereof.

To be found in the: Council of State. Day's Proceedings, Vol XXV, Nov 4 1652⁽⁸⁾. A few clicks later and a reprint of the original book was in the post. On arrival this added nothing extra to the story and so a virtual trip was made to the Public Record Office to see the original.

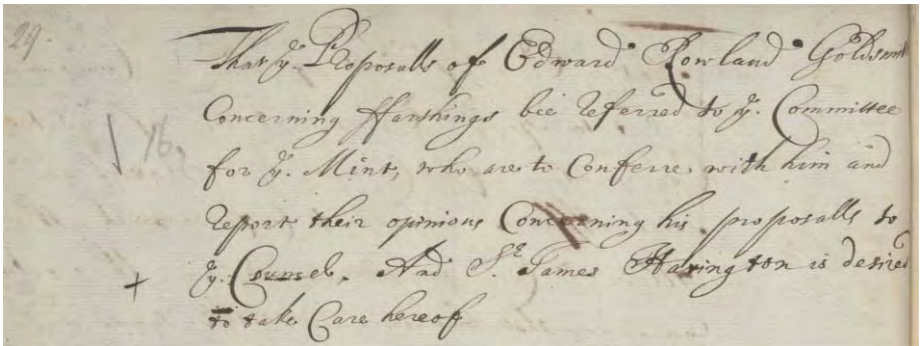


Fig. 3. Extract from Council of State. Day's Proceedings, Nov 4 1652⁽⁹⁾.

This doesn't add much but confirms Edw as Edward and is reasonably conclusive evidence for ER being Edward Rowland. In the introduction to Williamson, there is a section listing various state papers that refer to farthing tokens (pp xxxviii-xliii). The entry shown above is absent.

No further information about Edward Rowland has been found from coin or token lines of enquiry, but the trail is not completely cold. A search of the IGI found just a single candidate within London. An Edward Rowland, son of Edward and Alice was christened at St Botolph Without Aldgate in June 1640.

If Edward Rowland was a goldsmith living in London, he might be expected to have a fairly central residence, possibly close to the Guild Hall. Most of this area was destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666 and the rebuilding survey names many of the residents⁽¹⁰⁾. Searching the index of Mills and Oliver produces one main entry on July 10th 1667 when a property of Edward Rowland was surveyed on St Lawrence Lane. Whilst there is no plan of his own property, two adjacent properties show him to be a neighbour (Figure 4).

It is difficult to locate exactly where these buildings were, but having spent some time cutting out photocopied and scaled plans for the premises on and behind St Lawrence Lane, Mr Rowland may have had two premises close to Blossom's Inn as shown in figure 5. This is just 100 yards south of the Guild Hall.

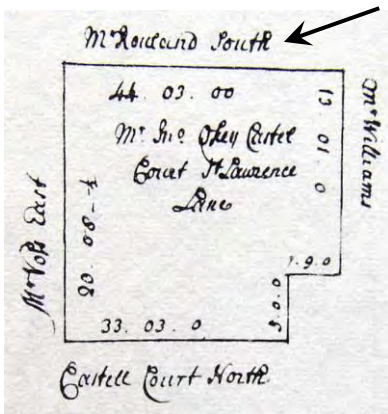
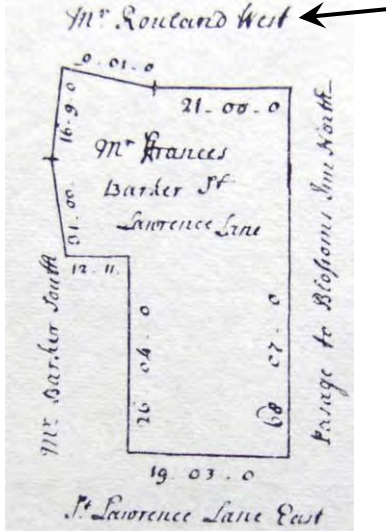


Fig. 4. Extracts from the survey after the Great Fire⁽¹⁰⁾.

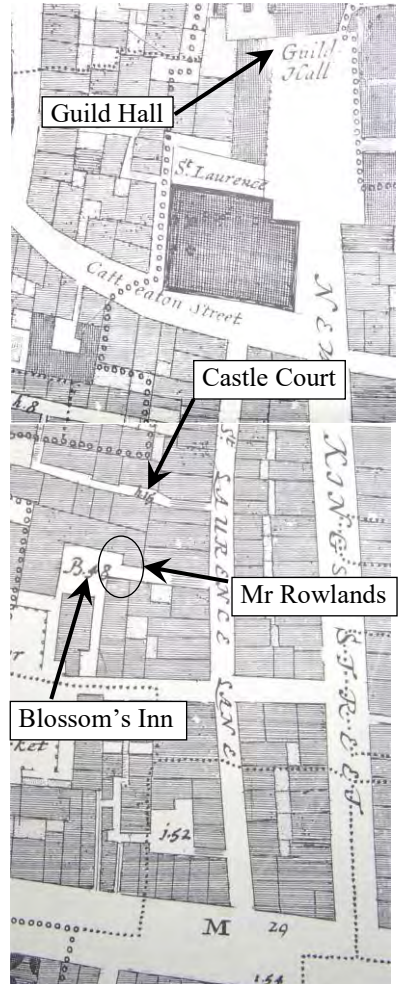


Fig. 5. Approximate location of Mr Rowland's premises behind St Lawrence Lane in 1676⁽¹¹⁾.

The hearth tax records from London and Middlesex have recently been transcribed, indexed and published⁽¹²⁾. In “St Lawrenc Lann” an Edward Rouland (sic) was taxed for 31 hearths. There are 42 entries for Lawrence Lane averaging 6.5 hearths each, and not counting Edward Rouland the largest number of hearths is 13. This is almost certainly the same Edward Rowland and with this number of hearths, he is a significant character.

An earlier record of an Edward Rowland, goldsmith, who had a shop on the upper floor of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill in 1629 may refer to the issuer of the patterns, or more likely his father⁽¹³⁾. His premises were searched by the wardens of the Goldsmiths’ Company and many items of sub-standard silver were found.

Searching through the silver and goldsmiths’ marks from London for the seventeenth century reveals just a single candidate in the period 1630-1700, though the initials are not attributed⁽¹⁴⁾. The mark shown in figure 6 appears on a small hand bell from 1670-71.



Fig. 6. ER with a mullet below,
Goldsmith’s mark 1670-71.

Whilst this may be a tenuous connection, the attribution of the initials ER to Goldsmith Edward Rowland and confirmation that the pieces are patterns rather than tokens would seem to be reasonable.

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Many thanks to Nigel Clark for allowing the token in figure 1 to be photographed and also to Robert Thompson for the London Hearth tax reference and for pointing out the variation to the pagination in Williamson in the Seaby reprint.

Pub Tokens: ‘Circle in Wreath’ Reverses: The Proof?

Andrew Cunningham

All collectors of pub checks will be familiar with the ‘circle in wreath’ reverse frequently encountered on tokens from across the country. There are plenty of varieties of this style of reverse but there is one series that stands out, described by Dr Yolanda Courtney in *Public House Tokens in England and Wales c.1820 – c.1920* (p.137) as a ‘narrow-leafed wreath with or without berries, tied with a flat knot, around a circle’ where ‘the close similarity of design strongly suggests a single die-sinker’ and points to ‘a major Birmingham maker’ in the period 1870 – post 1916.

Analysis of makers’ dates, distribution of surviving pieces, diameters and consideration of the style (use of circle) and design of numerals leads her to conclude (p.139) that it ‘seems very likely that Daniell produced the ‘circle in wreath’ reverse dies’. However, collectors have always lacked proof.

The series was first studied by the late Mr John Durnell who concluded that they started to be used around 1875 and continued beyond the end of the century. He too believed the maker to be S A Daniell. The date 1875 coincides with the move by Daniell from 52 St Paul’s Square to the Lion Works, Edward Street, Parade, where the firm continued to operate, as a limited company after 1895, until 1931. A group of

checks, mainly from Leeds, has subsequently been identified, dating from slightly earlier, around 1870, but these have a rather denser wreath with shorter leaves compared to the sparser, elegant, later designs. Could these perhaps have been produced at St Paul's Square before the move?



Fig. 1.

Returning to the main series, two pieces have now been located that seem to provide the 'missing link' – and perhaps come as near to proof of Daniell production as we are likely to get. They are the 1½d and 3d self-advertising checks shown as Figs 1 and 2. They bear the 1875-onward Lion Works address, are the standard smaller Daniell size and bear the characteristic circle in wreath reverse.



Fig. 2.

The self-advertising obverses, displaying no value, correspond extremely closely to at least two commercial Daniell checks: one for 'Thos. Peacock, Worcester, One Pot' (Thomas Peacock was a wholesale fruit and potato merchant in Pump Street, Worcester ...1876-79...) and a Birmingham market check for 'Frank Harris, Worcester Street, Birmingham' with a denomination of 1s/6d (the pence deleted). It is highly unlikely that Daniell would have used another maker's dies for his own self-advertising issues, and the discovery of these two checks provides further, extremely strong, evidence that the die-sinker of the 'circle in wreath' reverse was indeed S A Daniell.

(With thanks to Mac Eden and Roy Gault for the illustrations. Actual size of checks is 23-24mm).

Early Museums & Galleries

David Young

Museums have always been popular places to visit, even in the eighteenth century and in Leicester Square was one of the more unusual ones, the Holophusicon, better known as the Leverian Museum. Sir Aston Lever was a passionate collector of flora and fauna and coming from a wealthy family, he was able to indulge his passion; filling his house, Alkrington Hall, with the collection. Although this private museum was open to visitors, entrance was restricted to acquaintances of Sir Aston as it seems he did not like the common people looking round his house. Another way in which he discouraged visitors was to refuse entry to those who arrived on foot; one enterprising fellow when refused entry went down a lane and returned riding a cow.



Sir Aston Lever's Museum

The cost of keeping and improving the collection was a constant drain on Lever's resources, so he took his museum to London where he could charge people to view it. Leicester House in Leicester Square was rented and the collection was spread throughout its sixteen rooms and corridors. Lever himself travelled with the collection to ensure its safe arrival in London and the museum opened in February 1775. The charge for admission varied over the years, starting at 5s 3d it was eventually reduced

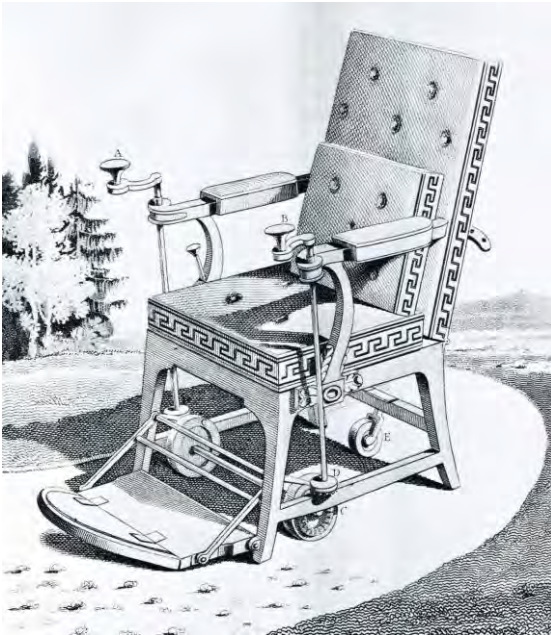
to 2s 6d which Lever still hoped was high enough to keep out the common people. Subscribers could pay two guineas for an annual ticket and the copper token with HOLOPHUSICON on the obverse and Sr A L (Sir Aston Lever) on the reverse is probably one of these annual tickets.



The Holophusicon became the talk of London and was in its time the largest collection of natural history and miscellany on view. Lever was by now in debt and the entrance money, although substantial, was not sufficient to clear it. He tried to sell the collection as a whole, but no one was interested and his offer to the British Museum was equally unsuccessful. Using his influence Lever managed to obtain an Act of Parliament for a public lottery to dispose of his museum; unfortunately only 8,000 of the proposed 36,000 tickets were sold at £1 each. The winning ticket was held by James Parkinson, a stationer from Blackfriars. Parkinson allowed Lever to remain in Leicester House while he tried to sell the collection; Sir Aston finally left in 1786 and died two years later. Meanwhile, Parkinson having been unsuccessful in selling the collection, moved it to a specially designed building in Blackfriars Road, and although it remained there for some twenty years it did not attract many visitors; eventually it was sold at an auction lasting more than sixty days.

Next door to the museum was Saville House where from 1806 Mary Linwood exhibited her pictures; they were not actually pictures in the normal sense but rather needlework copies of well known paintings. Mary's idea was to give the effect of paint by using wool and by all accounts the results she achieved were remarkable; contemporary London guides describe her pictures as exquisite and one of the sights to visit. Born in Birmingham in 1756 Mary was taught to sew at a very young age and by the time she was twelve had finished her first needlework picture. Twenty years later she exhibited several pieces of needlework to the Queen and by the time she moved to Saville House, there were sixty four pictures in all, including copies of Gainsborough, Reynolds and other old masters. When Mary died in 1845 the exhibition closed and the needlework was sold at auction. A brass token, which was possibly used to gain admittance, is recorded with LINWOOD on the obverse within a wreath of oak leaves, but as yet I have not been able to locate a specimen.

At number 11 Princes Street was Merlin's Mechanical Museum of clockwork novelties. Joseph Merlin was a Belgian who came to London in 1760 to work at Cox's Museum, where he became the chief mechanic. In 1773 he left Cox's employ and set up his own business and ten years later he opened his museum. Entrance was half-a-crown in the morning or three shillings in the evening. Here Merlin constructed all sorts of amazing "scientific toys", as Horace Walpole called them. These ranged from musical instruments, to labour saving household devices, to clockwork novelties such as the circus of cupid with flying doves pulling a shell with Venus in it. The reverend MacRichie noted in his diary that the museum was "a most wonderful display of human ingenuity". Charles Burney, the musician, often invited Merlin to his house and purchased a harpsichord; however his daughter, Fanny, was unsure and once described him as that "ridiculous Merlin with his inconceivable absurdities". Merlin also attracted attention in other ways, especially on Sundays as he drove his chariot



Merlin's Gouty Chair

with its mechanical whip around Hyde Park. He invented a sort of roller skate which he wore to one of Mrs Corneley's masquerades; unfortunately he had not thought of any brakes and ran straight into a large mirror smashing it along with the violin he was playing, much to the annoyance of Mrs Corneley. Probably his most useful invention was what he called his "Morpheus or Gouty Chair"; this was a forerunner of the wheel chair which could be moved by those sitting in it. Another of his unusual items was called the Tea-Table which was said to "enable a lady to fill a dozen tea-cups without using her hands".

Around 1788 Merlin considered building a grand saloon to be called the Necromantic Cave, to help defray the costs he proposed having a subscription of twelve guineas a share. A prospectus gave details of the cave and its interior and of the automaton figures that would serve refreshments, but only to the ladies. However this imaginative project never got beyond the planning stage. A copper token was

produced and could be a subscription ticket for this new venture. It seems rather a coincidence that the obverse with Merlin holding a wizard's wand and the legend AMBROSIUS MERLIN is the same as the proposed centre piece for the new cave; the instrument on the reverse could be his patented pianoforte harpsichord with added trumpets and kettle drums. The token was made by Milton and is dated 1788, it is very rare, implying that not many were struck. Merlin continued making items for his museum until he died in 1803, after which his museum lasted for another five years before being broken up.



After all these years I thought that all Merlin's mechanical pieces had been lost or destroyed but I read that one did still exist. So after the 2009 Token Congress in Durham I went to the Bowes Museum outside Barnard Castle and saw his silver swan. Constructed in 1773 the swan still works and when set in motion swings its head from side to side and then bends down to pick up a fish, in the meantime the base on which the swan sits moves and shimmers like a steam – it really is an amazing object.



Merlin's mechanical Swan

In New Bond Street Elizabeth Thompson exhibited some of her paintings. She was a painter of some repute, mainly of military subjects in which she showed the ordinary soldiers in a sympathetic light. Born in Switzerland to wealthy parents Elizabeth spent much of her early years in Italy, at 19 she attended the Female School of Art and developed her skills as an artist. Then followed exhibitions in Rome and London until 1873 when one of her paintings was accepted at the Royal Academy. The following year the painting she exhibited caused a sensation, the crowds were so large that a guard had to be placed by the picture. "The Roll Call" as the painting was titled had been commissioned by Charles Galloway who eventually gave it to Queen Victoria. Between 1876 and 1879 Elizabeth exhibited at the Fine Art Society's showroom in New Bond Street. An imitation spade guinea was made to advertise the exhibition. Elizabeth married William Butler in 1877 and become Lady Butler when her husband was knighted. She died in 1933.



At the Lyceum another painting was on show from April 1800 until January 1801 when Robert Ker Porter exhibited his painting of the storming of Seringapatam. Robert was a brilliant young artist who having heard of the British victory painted his enormous picture in just six weeks. The panorama showed the battle and included Tipu Sultan and a view of his palace. It was one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty one feet high and justly deserved its name of "The Great Picture". A uniface copper token with Robert's initials R K P and GREAT PICTURE on the obverse was used as an entrance ticket. The following year Robert went to Edinburgh and while preparing for the exhibition the panorama was stored in a friend's warehouse, but unfortunately when the warehouse caught fire the painting was destroyed.



In 1879 Thomas Middlebrook took over the Edinburgh Castle tavern in Mornington Road and opened a museum of military and other relics. Here one could see an egg of the Great Auk, supposedly the largest egg in the world, the bugle on which William Brittain sounded the charge of the Light Brigade and the ensign that midshipman Gundy hauled down on the Chesapeake in 1813 after it was defeated by the English frigate Shannon.



Middlebrook issued a series of copper tokens to advertise his museum and invited people to visit it free of charge, the tokens may have been used as an entrance ticket. The earliest of the tokens has a bearded bust on the obverse which is most likely Middlebrook himself, the reverse is dated 1879 and has details of the museum and what is on view. The next token has a similar reverse while the obverse has a view of the castle on the mound at Edinburgh; this token is found in brass as well as copper.

A third token was undoubtedly issued to celebrate a Christmas, most likely in the 1880's but unfortunately the token is undated. The final token was clearly made to celebrate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. Middlebrook died in 1907 and in the following year the museum collection was sold at auction.



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- London Old and New*, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893
- Camden Town and Primrose Hill Past*, J Richardson, 1991

One of the Sights of London!

THE EDINBURGH CASTLE FREE MUSEUM,

MORNINGTON ROAD, N.W.

MR. T. G. MIDDLEBROOK, the Proprietor, has, from time to time, at very great expense, purchased the most valuable Collection of Relics ever exhibited in any Private Free Museum. Among these may be seen:—

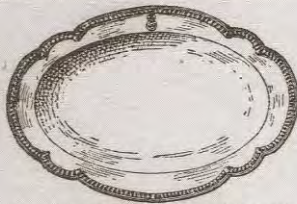


A PAIR OF GOLD BUCKLES
Worn by Lord Nelson at the
Battle of Trafalgar.



Actual size of Crest on the
Silver Dishes.

RELICS
OF
ADMIRAL
LORD NELSON,
Purchased at
Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,
on July 12th, 1895.



TWO SILVER MEAT DISHES (this pattern)
from Lord Nelson's Collection.
Together weighing 137 ozs. 10 dwts. Dated 1767 and 1773.

THE GREAT AUK'S EGG.



From a Photo by Greenhill Bros.

THIS IS THE FINEST KNOWN SPECIMEN.

In early times the original haunts of the

GREAT AUK

supposed to have been the northern Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, where they existed in immense profusion. Its appearance was always hailed by the mariners approaching the Newfoundland Coast as the first indication of its having reached western coasts of the Atlantic. During the 16th and 17th Centuries these waters were annually visited by hundreds of ships from England, France, Spain, Holland and Portugal, and these ships were so accustomed to provision themselves with the bodies and eggs of these birds which they found breeding in myriads on the low islands of the coast of Newfoundland.

Besides the fresh birds consumed by the ships' crews, many bones were saved down for future use. In the space of an hour, these old voyagers said as they could fill thirty barrels with the birds. The wholesale slaughter of these birds speedily reduced their numbers, and there is no certain information that any individuals of the species have been seen on these coasts during the present century.

Among the lactation specimens known were seen in the Orkneys.

PURCHASED FROM
Sir WILLIAM MILNER,
M.P., FOR
180 Guineas!
BY
T. G. Middlebrook,
F.O.S.,
who also made the highest
genuine bid — **300**
Guineas—for the Bird
itself.

There are only
60 known specimens
of the Egg in EUROPE
and **7** in AMERICA.

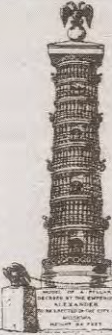


Actual size of

GOLD MEDAL GIVEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE RAJAH OF MYSORE,

for his signal defeat of Tippono Sahib at the Battle of Mysore, 1792. This Medal has been lost for over 100 years, and has just been purchased by Mr. Middlebrook, and is valued at 275 Guineas.

THE EDINBURGH CASTLE,
Mornington Road, N.W.,
T. G. MIDDLEBROOK, F.O.S., Proprietor.



THIS MODEL IN ALABASTER, which stands 9 feet high, is an exact facsimile of a Column that was decreed by the Emperor Alexander to be erected in the City of Moscow. It was presented to the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, by the late Walter Hawkins, Esq. in 1848, and has just been purchased by T. G. MIDDLEBROOK, F.O.S., at great expense, and placed among his rare and curious collection.

Among several other Articles of Interest purchased from the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION are the following:

A BABYLONIAN BRICK
Over 4000 years old.

A wonderful specimen of the
SEA SNAKE,

and a
RELIGIOUS PICTURE
IN MOTHER-OF-PEARL
of the 14th Century.

Unofficial Farthings: Some More Biographical Notes

David Powell

Catalogue numbers from Token Book 2 by Paul and Bente R Withers

5780. JAMES LYONS

The Cork Examiner records the birth of a daughter to James Lyons of Barrack St in August 1844 and another to James Lyons of North Main St in July 1847. Aldwell's General Post Office Directory of Cork lists James as being at 130 Barrack St in 1845.

5785. JAMES MABBS

Cork Examiner, Weds 31 March 1852: - DEATHS "On Sunday, 28th inst., at 27, Patrick-street, Mr. James Mabbs, aged 42 years, leaving a widow and seven children to deplore his irreparable loss."

The business seems to have been sold out to one James Grant, who was advertising for a first-class pastry baker in the Cork Examiner of 6 December 1854.

5840. OGILVIE & BIRD

49 Patrick Street was occupied by the Cork Hardware and Ironmongery Hall by 1847, in which year they were advertising such products as clocks, guns, pistols, rifles and blunderbusses. 48 Patrick Street had been used as a ladies' clothing establishment for some years before a Miss Brenan {sic} sold it up in 1862.

6020. M.W.DONOGHUE

Freeman's Journal of 10 January 1855 reports that Mr.O'Donohue {sic} of Fitzwilliam Lane was fined £12 10s 0d for having sold wine without the proper licence. Just under a month later, on 9 February, Michael O'Donohue is listed as one of the many Licensed Grocers and Vintners of Dublin who subscribed to the Dargan Institute, later the National Gallery of Ireland.

1, Fitzwilliam Lane was part of an estate sold through the courts in 1867 by Messrs. A. and S. Boylan, but it is not stated who the tenants were or how they were affected.

6025. EDWARD DUNNE

Freeman's Journal of 10 January 1854 lists Mr. Daniel Dunne of 8 Grand Canal Place as having subscribed to a collection for the crew of a fishing smack, the Emerald Isle, who had rescued six fellow sailors from a wrecked ship.

On 9 September 1863 the same journal reported that the token issuer himself was brought before the courts for misuse of an animal: "...Edward Dunne, of 8, Grand Canal-place, for working his horse in an unfit state at Cork-hill, on the 31st inst. {Aug

1863}, was ordered to pay a fine of 2s. 6d. with the alternative of 48 hours imprisonment."

An advert in Freeman's Journal on 15 January 1873 appears to show the Dunne family again in trouble with the law; nature unstated, but probably bankruptcy:

THIS DAY.

Murphy
v.
Dunne and Others.

**TO BE SOLD BY
AUCTION,**
On **THIS DAY** (Wednesday),
15th January, 1873.

On the Defendant's Premises,
No. 8 GRAND CANAL-PLACE
(Off James's street Harbour),

A quantity of bacon, butter, bread, oats, bran, scales
and weights, &c; also several articles of furniture.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

ARTHUR P. COOKE, Auctioneer,
32 Upper Ormond quay.

111,24

6055. HENRY & JAMES

A letter to the editor of Freeman's Journal on city improvements, and advocating a tree-lined boulevard in the centre of Dublin, was written by one James Coyle from Henry & James' two addresses and published on 11 November 1879; therefore, unless the token issuers were two brothers using their forenames as their business title, they had not then yet taken possession. Another letter, dated 12 April 1877 and bearing the same addresses, is signed J.Coyle & Co; it relates to working conditions within the tailoring fraternity, and implies that Mr.Coyle was effectively a local Union representative. This means that a clothier's business was already established at the two addresses stated, and that at some time thereafter Messrs. Henry & James probably took it over.

Coyle went bust in 1880 and during 1881/82 the premises at 82 Dame St appear to be in the possession of one John Clarke; however, by 17 January 1883 our token issuers were putting out adverts such as the following:

HENRY & JAMES

Have provided a Choice Assortment of Tweeds and Coatings, and will give Special Attention to Gentlemen who prefer having their Garments made to order, and no effort shall be spared to secure the confidence and good report of all who favour them with patronage.

HENRY & JAMES,
 MERCHANT TAILORS,
 CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
 82 DAME-STREET,
 AND
 1, 2, AND 3 PARLIAMENT-STREET,
 DUBLIN.
 N B—Telephone Number, 172.

658

A rather cryptic passage in Freeman's Journal on 5 August 1899 hints at some change in the business, or at least in the circumstances of someone associated with it: "BATTERSBY AND CO'S SALES Messrs Battersby and Co will bold an interesting sale of property at their salerooms, 12 Westmoreland street, on Thursday, August 17th. The bulk of the property to be sold is situate in the Drumcondra Township, and consists of 20 houses on Carlingford road. There will also be put up for sale the profit rents arising out of Nos 1, 2 and 3, Parliament Street and 82 Dame Street." However, the following advert from 1904 shows, however, that the business was still surviving at the Dame St. address in that year, and that some further premises had been acquired:

EVENING TELEGRAPH. FRIDAY. OCTOBER 28. 1904.

HENRY & JAMES,
 READY-TO-WEAR
OVERCOATS, 20s.
 EQUAL TO BESPOKE.
82 DAME STREET. 43 GEORGE'S STREET.

6170. SAMUEL MATHEWS

Freeman's Journal of 25 September 1844 carries a notice to the following effect:

"SAMUEL MATHEWS, Tailor and Draper, takes leave to apprise his Friends and the public that, by the regulations of the Paving Commissioner, the Number of his House has been this day changed from 35 to 38 UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, which Gentlemen sending their Orders by Post or otherwise will please observe. S. M. avails himself of this opportunity to return his very sincere thanks to those Friends and the public for the liberal share of support extended to him for so many years, and to assure them that it shall be his study to merit a continuance of the same."

Mathews was still at the same address on Friday 14 May 1847, when Freeman's Journal lists him as one of the sources for which tickets can be bought for a fancy address ball, on behalf of the Orphan's Friend Society, the following Tuesday.

On 8 September 1848 the same journal includes an advert for an auction, the first words of which are: "TO BE SOLD BY, AUCTION on TOMORROW (Saturday), the 9th September instant, at No. 38,UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (in consequence of the Proprietor changing his Residence).....". The proprietor is not named, but is presumably Mathews.

The Cork Examiner of 2 May 1855 reports a court case brought against Rev. W.H.Neville for four years arrears of rent on 38, Upper Sackville St; Mathews is nowhere mentioned, which further suggests that he had gone by 1851. There are numerous references to the address which suggest that it had many owners or tenants, including possibly a solicitor or agent {R.Hamilton & Co, 1845} during Mathews' time.

6195. PIM BROTHERS

From the 1862 Dublin Street directory for South William Street:

22 and 23 Pim Brothers, and Co. poplin manufacturers, warehousemen, and wholesale and retail leather merchants, and 28 and 29 Drury-lane.

„ Pim Brothers, and Co. silk throwsters, Stratford mills, co. Wicklow

„ Pim Brothers, steam flour mills. Grand Canal Docks

„ Pim Brothers, cotton spinners and manufacturers, & linen weavers, Greenmount mills, Harold's-cross, and Greenville, Love-lane

„ Pim, Jonathan, esq. and Greenbank, Monkstown

„ Pim, William Harvey, esq. and Monkstown-house, Monkstown av.

„ Pim, Thomas, esq. and Glennageragh house, Kingstown

23 Pim, Thomas, jun. esq. res. Birchgrove, Kill o' Grange, Monkstown

http://multitext.ucc.ie/d/Private_Responses_to_the_Famine3344361812, elaborates:

"The efforts of Irish and English Quakers such as Jonathan Pim and James Hack Tuke to organise relief works were widely praised. Jonathan Pim (1806–85), was the owner, with his brother William Harvey Pim, of the Dublin firm of Pim Brothers, drapers and textile manufacturers."

William Harvey Pim of Monkstown House, Dublin, died on 19 November 1878, aged about 67. His brother Jonathan became a politician, representing Dublin City for the Liberals from 1865-1874. There are various other references to both brothers online.

6200. PATRICK JOSEPH PLUNKETT

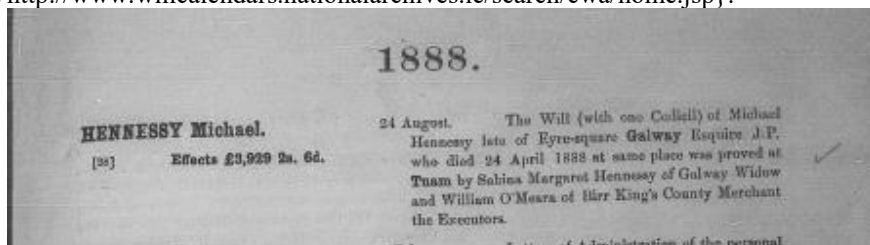
An extensive history of Patrick Joseph Plunkett {1821-1918} is available online at: <http://www.honorobrolchain.ie/talks/from-bootmaking-to-building/>

6400. MICHAEL HENNESSY

From Freeman's Journal, 23 December 1859:

"THE ORIGINAL CELEBRATED GALWAY CLADDAGH CLOAKS, in Scarlet, Crimson, and Blue. To be had only from MICHAEL HENNESSY, EYRE SQUARE, GALWAY, who has been Patronised for some years by some of the leading Families of Ireland, England, and Scotland, for this most Useful and Elegant Garment, viz.:" {long list of gentry names, omitted}.... "Mr HENNESSY takes leave to assure his kind Patronesses and Friends, that the same tasteful care shall be paid to the execution of any orders he may be favoured with, and that due attention will be paid to have the shades of colour perfectly fast and brilliant; the shalpe and finish of those Cloaks will be such as no house in the trade in Ireland can compete with. MICHAEL HENNESSY, GENERAL DRAPER. AND OUTFITTER, 2, EYRE SQUARE, GALWAY. November 18, 1859."

The Commercial Gazette of 30 October 1879 contains a reference to a court case which indicates that Hennessy was still in business as a draper at the Eyre Street address. He died on 24 April 1888, as per the following entry in the Irish Calendar of Wills and Administrations {the latter is a repeatedly useful source, and may be found at <http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/search/cwa/home.jsp>}.



6580. SCARR BROTHERS

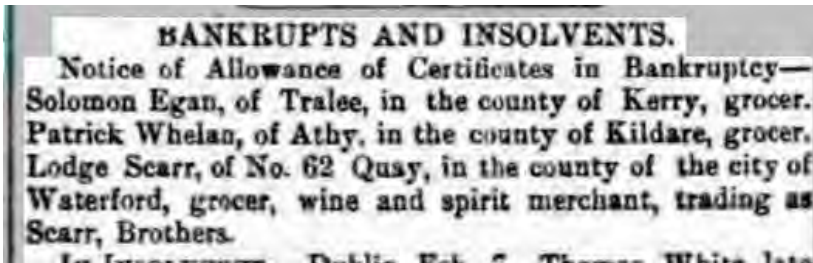
The Irish token of Scarr brothers has a markedly English look and, sure enough, brothers John and Lodge Scarr came from North Yorkshire. A notice in the Limerick Chronicle records that John Scarr died there on 11 August 1887, aged 67, implying a birth c.1819-20; this being borne out by the brothers' entries in the relevant Quaker birth register, that of a Monthly Meeting which covered a number of the North Yorkshire dales. The register says that their father George was not a Quaker, so presumably their mother was.

When Born.	Where Born.	Name.	Son or Daughter.	(23) Names of Parents.	Reference.	Description of the Father.
23 rd 1819	Bainbridge	Barbara Dixon	Daughter	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
18 th 11 th 1820	Bainbridge	John	Son	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
20 th 10 th 1822	Bainbridge	Lodge	Son	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
7 th 6 th 1826	Bainbridge	Ann	Daughter	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
25 th 1 st 1828	Bainbridge	Grover	Son	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
16 th 6 th 1830	Bainbridge	Hannah Maria	Daughter	George & Emma Scarr	Bainbridge	Not in Membership
9 th 10 th 1836	Carpenterly	Elizabeth	Daughter	Richard & Ann Willis	Carpenterly	Not in Membership

The pair were married in Dublin less than three weeks apart in the early months of 1852, both subsequently producing several children. In 1841 they were both apprenticed to a grocer, Thomas Watson of 6, Fargate, Sheffield, who was himself a token issuer {Token Book 2: 4610}. No doubt it was from Watson that they got their ideas; maybe it was even delegated to them, on behalf of the company, to procure Watson's tokens from the supplier.

Thereafter the brothers are missing from the 1851/61/71/81 censuses of mainland Britain, until Lodge reappears in retirement at Withyham, Sussex in 1891 and at Brighton in 1901/11. He died at 21, York Place, Brighton on 18 February 1912, aged 89.

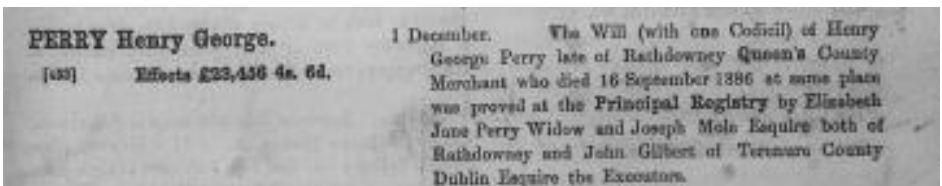
Various editions of the Dublin Evening Mail in 1865/66 report that Lodge Scarr, trading as Scarr Brothers, went bankrupt; herewith one example, from 24 January 1866. Whether John had left the business by then is uncertain. Many of the Dublin newspaper references to Scarr Brothers date from 1861-66 and mention them as being at 62 Quay, Waterford, rather than at Limerick as per their token. It may be that one brother had a branch in each town.



Another brother, Grover, had a very different life. He published a volume of poetry in 1847 and ten years later, deserting his Quaker roots, was baptised into the Church of England. He then trained for the ministry, and spent the last dozen or so years of his life as a clergyman in Lincolnshire.

6730. HENRY GEORGE PERRY

Died 1886, according to the entry from the Irish Wills and Administrations:



6790. JOHN LUMSDON

Died 18 August 1885 at Tralee {Irish Wills and Administrations}

6810. MICHAEL HENRY REARDON

From a discussion group entry on a genealogical site:

<http://boards.ancestry.co.uk/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=109&p=surnames.kerry>

"He was born in 1804 in either Cork or Kerry and was living with his family in Tralee in the 1830s. His parents were Michael Reardon and Catherine or Bridget O'Callaghan. His siblings were: Eugene, James, Catherine, William, Ellen (who married Francis Healy in 1827), Robert and Elizabeth. I believe there was a connection with the MacGillicuddys, if only by marriage. Both Michaels were drapery and woollens merchants in Tralee. In 1835 Michael Henry was one of the first signatories to the Petition to repeal the Penal Laws against the Catholics. He was himself a Catholic and well-educated. His wife was Sarah Dwyer or Dyer and she may have been Dutch. They were married in Cork on 14 February, 1833 by Father William Scanel. The couple had several

daughters, including Margaret, Jennie, Sarah and Elizabeth. Elizabeth was my great-grandmother and she was born in Tralee 30 May, 1841. According to family tradition, Michael attended Trinity College, Dublin, and was an early member of the Young Ireland Party. He was also said to be connected in some way to Daniel O'Connell--and a possible relationship may be indicated by the fact that O'Connell had a first cousin, Dr. John O'Reardon, who was his personal physician. Michael was active in opposing the English rule in Ireland and was considered persona non grata by the Government. He and his family left for America in 1843, settling in Wisconsin, USA. The Reardons became a prominent family there and Michael was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln's debate opponent, Stephen A. Douglas."

6860. DAVID HOLDEN

According to the Irish Wills and Administrations, died 31 December 1877, and still living at the Broad Street address.

Frying-pans on Seventeenth-century Tokens, or, Littleport-les-Poêles
Robert Thompson

In 2013 Gary Oddie gave us a foretaste of his forthcoming book on Cambridgeshire tokens, which led me to think that we need to talk about Frying-pans! Hoping it would come forth, I did not distract him with questions about the Cambridgeshire parish of Littleport, in the Isle of Ely.



Fig.1

Although no more than a parish, Littleport evidently had overseers of the poor in 1668 as energetic as in many a Puritan borough. Can we detect the influence of Clare Hall,

Cambridge, the Master and Fellows of which were impropiators (lay owners) of the parish? I am not aware of any documentation of their tokens before they were catalogued as Cambridgeshire 100 in Boyne, subsequently Cambridgeshire 146 in Williamson, and no. 464 in Part I of the Norweb Sylloge.¹

Boyne gave as reverse the date **I668** surrounded by the legend [**Y^E**] **OVERSEERS OF Y^E POOR**, as did S. H. Miller.² So do I, since it seems more logical to have the date on the reverse, and the issuing authority on the obverse, here **LITTLE PORT ILE OF ELY** around an annulet-headed staff which Boyne identified as a key. Professor Babington, for no apparent reason, transposed Boyne's obverse and reverse.³ Williamson's contributor the Rev. Searle did likewise, describing Boyne's 'key' as 'A key or frying-pan (?)'. Other possible identities might be an iron hairdresser's tool as in Le Secq des Tournelles museum at Rouen,⁴ an eyelet as excavated in Christchurch (but in Keith Jarvis's illustration that descends to a point and does not carry conviction),⁵ or a screwdriver hand-forged by a country blacksmith, as illustrated from Pennsylvania by Henry Mercer.⁶ Gary added another identity: a spoon or ladle.



Fig.2

Nobody I think has published any varieties for Littleport, so I was surprised to acquire in 1987 an ex-Faulkner piece struck from the usual reverse die, in a rusty state, but from a different obverse die reading **ILESEELY** in place of **ILE OF ELY**, i.e. the small **OF** misread by a later diesinker as **SE**. This die has the annulet-headed staff terminating in a small ring in base, presumably for suspension. This will be 146.3 in Gary's book, from which he has kindly emailed me a preview.

A suspension ring is important: it supports identification of the device as a frying-pan, for frying-pans typically hung from a hook when not in use. They had a long handle to keep the user away from the heat of the fire and limit the conduction of heat.

(Short-handled forms evolved in the late 17th century with the adoption of the enclosed oven and level hotplate).⁷ Some long-handled pans were so large that they were suspended on an outside wall from a first-floor window, as murkily illustrated from a London rookery by Peter Whitfield, or in a rack on a wall inside a kitchen as illustrated in a 1507 woodcut from Augsburg.⁸



Fig.60 Kitchen scene. Woodcut from *Kuchemaistrey*, Augsburg 1507

Fig.3

A frying-pan handle might vary from 0.3 to more than one metre in length.⁹ A painting in Glasgow by J-S. Chardin, *The Scullery Maid* (1738), shows well the length of a frying-pan, with a handle which again appears to terminate in a suspension ring.¹⁰ Something so large could easily become iconic, and I conclude that the Littleport device is not a key, spoon, or ladle, but that indispensable item of domestic economy, a frying-pan. I'm glad to find this conclusion shared tentatively by Michael Dickinson, and confidently by the Withers partnership.¹¹

But why a frying-pan? One possibility is manufacture or sale. Those who have travelled in Normandy may have noticed, south of Cherbourg, a place called Villedieu-les-Poêles, God's town of the frying-pans. The suffix came from the skill of its craftsmen and coppersmiths, the craft of founding, beating and re-heating brass being recognised in a 1407 Letter of Privileges.¹² Surprisingly, no frying-pans occur in the arms of that commune.¹³

However, I find no evidence of such an industry in Littleport, or of any Littleport arms or device incorporating a frying-pan. Randle Holme, in his desire to illustrate

everything in heraldic form, did include ‘A frying pan [which] is to fry all sortes of meats that are to be fryed or stewed’, and devised the arms ‘*A[rgent] 3 such in fess, pans erected S[able], borne by Frypan*’.¹⁴ The Frypan family is not otherwise recorded and must be imaginary, but there have been European family arms incorporating frying-pans, with the surnames Padilla, Pfander, Pfann, Pfannenschmid,

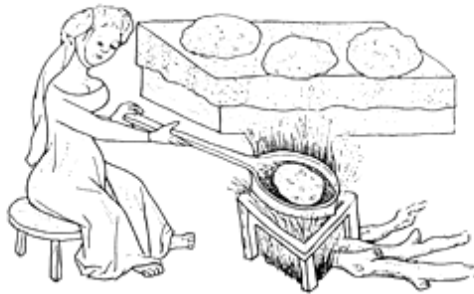


Figure 61 Frying breads. *Tractabus de herbis*, 15th century, f.142r.

Pollmann, and Stooters.¹⁵

Fig.4

If Littleport’s frying-pan is not industrial or heraldic, what is the reason for it? It must derive from its function for the Littleport Overseers, presumably indicating the provision of dishes of fried fish or meat, or fried bread, for the poor.¹⁶ There appears to be a round loaf in the pan of Gary’s new variety 146.2; the implement does not look like a baker’s peel.

Although silver frying-pans were owned in the fourteenth century by Louis I of Anjou and Isabella of Bavaria, most were of iron, brass or copper.¹⁷ However, a 1668 London token in the Norweb Collection (vii.7430) gave a problem. It bears:

Obv. **RICHARD MALLIN AT Y^E** around a frying-pan decorated with the Pewterers’ arms

Rev. **IN BETHALEM 1668** around **HIS|HALFE|PENY|M|R.R**



Fig. 247. — Poêle,
d'après une gravure de la *Nef des fous* (1497).

Fig. 5

I discussed with my Sheffield Hallam brother-in-law, Cliff Ellis MPhil, whether a pan made of pewter could possibly stand the heat of frying without melting, which for more than a few minutes is unlikely. Rosemary Weinstein FSA, formerly of the Museum of London and an expert on pewter, provided a better explanation: the brasier Richard Mallin must have been translated to the Pewterers' Company, and decorated his sign with his new company's arms.

List of tokens bearing a frying-pan (numbers from Williamson/Dickinson or Norweb)

- Beds. 14 = N. 11
- Cambs. 146 = N. 464
- Hunts. 57 = Cornwall 92 = N. 2354
- Kent 102 = N. 2445
- Lond. 190A = N. 7430
- Lond. 397 = N. 6691 (?)
- Lond. 1288 AT Y^E FRYING PAN [Withers p. 104]
- Lond. 1645 = N. 7219 AT THE GILT FRIINPAN
- Lond. 1985 AT Y^E FRYING PAN
- Lond. 2004 (Joseph Sylvester, ironmonger)
- Lond. 2200 = N. 6544 THE FRIEN PAN
- Lond. 2871 = N. 7801

Lond. 3524 = N. 7856 (William Hayes, ironmonger)
Middx. 127 = N. 9204 AT Y^E FRYING PAN (John Vere, mealman)
Swk. 14 = N. 4792 (pan in chief), 4793 (pan in base) [Withers p. 128]
Swk. 16 = N. 4858 FRY|ING PAN (Ric. Bull, salter)
Swk. 17 = N. 4857 [reverse upside down], FRYNPAN (Ric. Bull, salter)
Swk. 223 = N. 4906 AT THE FRYING PAN
Worcs. 61 [Shropshire]
Worcs. 62 = N. 3888, Withers p. 188

Illustrations

Fig. 1. RHT
Fig. 2. RHT
Fig. 3. Atkin+ fig.60
Fig. 4. Margeson fig.61
Fig. 5. Havard iv. 408, fig. 247

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3. C. C. Babington, 'A catalogue of the tradesmen's tokens known to have been issued in the county of Cambridge during the latter part of the 17th century', *Antiquarian Communications (Cambridge Antiquarian Society)*, 1 (1859), 15-28.
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'Au dit mestier appartient la cognoissance de fondre, battre et recuire tout airain quelconque'.
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14. R. Holme, *The Academy of Armory, Vol. 2*, ed. I. H. Jeayes (London, 1905), p.11.
15. J. van Helmont, *Dictionnaire [des figures héraldiques] de [Théodore de] Renesse* (Leuven, 1992), 1093 s.v. Poêle à frire: armes complètes; first published Brussels, 1892-1903, in 7 vols.
16. S. Margeson, *Norwich households...* (Norwich, 1993), 94, fig.61 from the 15c *Tractatus de herbis*, and fig.62 from 1507 fire deposits.
17. Havard (as ref. 12), iv.408-9.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Railways : Part 7

Ralph Hayes

The following pieces are assumed to be for Swindon &/or Faringdon etc.

- 103.** Great Western Railway .Loco Pay
Cheque.(stamped SN) SN.SH.
Oval. Brass. 38x25mm.



- 105.** G.W.R. Loco & Carr.Dept.
Pay Cheque. SN.SH. Oval
Silv'd Copper.39x26mm.



- 104.** Great
Western Railway. Stores:
Pay Cheque. SN. SH. Oval.Zinc.
39x26mm.





106. G.W.R.Loco & Carr.Dept. Pay
Cheque. SN. SH. Oval. Copper.
39x 27mm.

107. G.W.R.Carr.& Wagon Dept. Pay
Cheque. SN. SH. Oblong.
Copper. 35x22mm.



108. G.W.R.Maintenance Dept. Pay
Cheque.SN. Hexagon. Zinc. 33mm.



109. GWR Maintenance Dept. Pay
Cheque. SN. Hexagon.Copper.
32mm.



110. G.W.R. Running Shed. Pay .
Cheque. SN. Copper.33mm.



111. G.W.R. Stores Department. SN.
Brass. 32mm.





112. G.W.R Pay Cheque SN.
Tunnel Shape. Brass. 39x26mm.

113. G.W.R Staff Assn. Dinner SN.
C/H. Red Fibre. 42mm.



114. B.R.(W) Loco. Carr. Dept. Pay
Cheque SN. SH. Oval. Copper.
39x26mm.

115. B.R.(W) Pay Check SN. SH.
Oval. Copper. 39x26mm.



116. B.R (W) Pay Check SN. Tunnel
Shape. Copper/brass. 39x26mm

117. B R (W) Pay Check stamped 1X
Tunnel shape. Copper/Brass
39x26mm.





118. B. R (W) Pay Cheque SN.
Tunnel shape. Copper. 39x26mm.



119. B.R (W) Loco Carr. Dept. SN.
Oblong. Brass. 35x24mm.

120. B.R (W) Maintenance Dept
Pay Cheque. SN. Hexagon
Copper. 33mm.



121. B.R (W) Signal Dept. Pay
Cheque. SN. Square.
Brass. 30mm.



Notes and Queries

638 - A Consumer Tokens

In response to Notes and Queries No 638 p. 436 of the June 2013 TCS Bulletin Robert Thompson requested help concerning the CARTAUX mintmark. Briefly, Robert asked whether any of these late 19c French and early 20c English tokens existed bearing both the triangular mintmark *and* the name CARTAUX. He has asked me to respond to his query in the bulletin.

Looking through my fairly small collection it is fair to say that as a general rule only the triangle appears but a number do bear both the mintmark and the maker's name. An example from my collection is described as follows:

A small triangular mintmark (with a dot inside at apex and with the letters FC inside the base line) / a Sheep walking right on tussock / CARTAUX (ca below) // A CONSOMMER (cc 9-3) / 20^C with same triangular mintmark to right of 20^C / CARTAUX below (ca) All inside three decorative borders. Brass 18mm.

As you can imagine the token is very small and as the mintmark is minute by comparison the impressions inside the triangle are more often than not very difficult to read and will not stand any magnification. What are usually legible are the letters on the baseline of the triangle which are FC. These are the initials of the maker, namely Francis (not François) Cartaux who had a shop at 6 cite' Dupetit-Thouars, Paris, although general opinions are that the tokens were not manufactured there. Whilst the mark at the apex of the triangle is in many cases a dot, many examples exist which are certainly not a dot but an image of sorts. Opinions seem to agree that the mark is that of a Barrel.

But readers beware, the matter of the triangle is further complicated by the fact that other diesinkers used the triangle mintmark bearing their own initials on the base line. Their triangular mintmarks being found on tokens issued for South American and also North African Countries, the latter were of course originally French Colonies and these tokens would have been manufactured in France.

One such triangle mintmark is that showing what appears to be a thistle over T&C^{IE} while another has JL in the triangle with something that resembles a cross between the two letters.





Brian Edge

650



Here is another addition to the ‘charity counter’ which customers place in a receptacle after visiting a business, usually one from a choice of three, each relating to a different, often local, charity, which then receives money from the business, John Lewis and Waitrose being the best known. This latest counter is available at Lloyds Bank and differs from those previously mentioned in being made of cardboard rather than plastic. The obverse is white (difficult to scan!) with the black Lloyds horse above a green line. The reverse is green with LLOYDS BANK in two lines. It is 40mm in diameter.

Tim Everson

651

George Carter – Hatter

I had an interesting response to my article concerning an unpublished unofficial farthing of George Carter of Croydon; generally to the effect that it was a good article despite the fact that the token *was* published and it *was not* an unofficial farthing! These brass and copper ‘advertising tickets’ were published by John R P King in 1994 in TCSB 5, 1. He listed six types with drawings. From my own brief research and

with help from Judy Brook, I have now compiled a list of eleven varieties. Before I endeavour to go to press again with these, can I please ask if anyone out there has any of these tokens which I can see and photograph. George Carter seems to have been a most prolific issuer from a great variety of different shops in south London and Kent.

Tim Everson

Adverts

WEST AFRICAN TOKENS WANTED

Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, French West Africa, Dahomey (Porto Novo)

Bob Lyall

(11:8)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a
30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:8)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:8)

Adverts



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS

Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome
SIMMONS

(11:8)

• **WANTED** •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• **OF IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(11:9)

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org

I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

Adverts

Wanted
LONDON & MIDDLESEX
17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk.

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

Gary Oddie

(11:8)

Adverts

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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Editorial

Hello everyone and welcome to the latest bulletin which tells you that Spring is on the way. I am still awaiting a firm offer from someone to take over as editor and Congress this year will be my last bulletin whether anyone has volunteered or not. So, be warned, as it could be your last bulletin too! Looking at the accounts below we have a very healthy balance which has just topped £3,000. We have looked again at colour printing which is still too expensive for every issue but we might do the occasional colour plates if we thought it was vital. We also looked at better quality paper but the problem there is that better paper is heavier and would put us into the next postal bracket which would really eat away at our funds. However, a special treat will be coming your way soon. David Young and Gary Oddie have been working on a complete index to the first 10 volumes of Token Corresponding Society Bulletin, and the finished product should be arriving at about the same time as this issue. I hope you all find it most useful. Don't forget to sign up for this year's Congress and please offer a talk if you think you are able.

Accounts

Balance

Income

Subscriptions,

Binders

Adverts

Total

Expenditure

Printing December TCSB £

Foreign Postage

Stamps

Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

I have had a run on binders after Congress and now have none in stock. I will let you know as soon as fresh binders become available.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2015

The thirty fourth Token Congress will be held at **The Hilton Newbury Centre Hotel, Newbury, Berkshire, England on the 2nd to 4th October 2015. The conference** will follow the usual format, with an auction on Friday evening, talks through Saturday and Sunday, and the conference dinner & Bourse on Saturday night. There is ample parking at the hotel and a good rail service to Newbury

The all-inclusive price is £190 per person or £95 for non-resident.

For more information please contact one of the organisers: Neil Beaton, Gavin Scott or Mick Martin

This Congress was held over the weekend of 3-5th October at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton, the same venue which was used for the 2005 and 2012 Congresses.

There was a good attendance of 92, which included eight first-timers. The Friday evening auction followed dinner. Peter Preston-Morley executed his usual efficiency with the gavel in knocking down the 169 listed lots; these fetched a total of £2,249.

On the Saturday morning, Andrew Wager spoke about 'An Unusual Token of the Stock Exchange', which was about a 19th century licensed porter's ticket, someone who delivered items by hand. Jon Lusk gave us his update on R C Bell's 'Commercial Coins'; the research that he had undertaken had proved to be really satisfying and challenging, producing about 85 name changes. His publication: 'British and Irish Tradesmen and their Copper Tokens of 1787-1804' was later on sale at the Bourse. Neil Beaton's 'The Eddystone Lighthouse Token of 1801' posed some questions regarding the reason for the date. Next up was David Fletcher, from Peacock's Auctioneers of Bedford. He recalled his life as an auctioneer, during which he spoke about the changes in taste and fashion for collecting. This was a highly entertaining contribution to the weekend. David Young's 'A Visit to the Circus' related a history of some circuses and their tickets and tokens. John Theobald's 'St James's Palace, a Tale of Two Tokens' centred around the Licensor of Gambling Houses. Stuart Adams' 'Denman, a New Token Maker, an update from 2007' explained that dating can be determined by a comparison of the lettering styles.

The necessary Annual General Meeting was short – Mike Roberts (Chairman), Andrew Anderson (Treasurer) and Gary Oddie (Secretary) were all re-elected.

After lunch, Gary Oddie's talk concentrated on the manufacture of 17th century tokens by looking at the surviving dies. Gary has made his own screw press and struck his own token by way of investigation into striking rates. Co-organiser Simon Monks' contribution had a title that would make sense to anyone familiar with the former cricketer (and now pundit) Geoffrey Boycott's often sounded phrase: 'My Granny Could Have Hit That With a Stick of Rhubarb'. Yes, this was a talk about cricket in Sheffield since 1757, and the speaker showed us tickets and passes relating to the Sheffield (Darnall) Cricket Ground since 1824.

The final session before Congress dinner was a Prize Quiz, arranged around competing teams of six. There was a substantial prize of £200 to the winners who were 'Team Gargantua', just pipping 'Team London Numismatic' by one point with 'Metal Roses' completing the rostrum. There followed the Congress Dinner and then the ever popular Bourse, which was well supported by table holders.

This was Quentin Archer's first Congress and, on the Sunday morning, he delivered his first talk – 'John Sandivear's Round House'. He told us that he likes puzzles, and tokens that present a challenge. His contribution was about a token from Bankside next to the Thames. The name Sandivear also posed questions – of Dutch origin? Duncan Pennock rendered 'The Joys of Ebay' which of course included its pitfalls. Richard Gladdle (Co-organiser) gave 'Ealing to Tasmania with a Leaden Heart'. This

talk was about a leaden heart-shaped love token, produced during the period of transportation, for James Allen. The speaker informed us that the Old Bailey Records are now searchable online. Neil Beaton's piece was a request for information and any assistance that can be given by anyone visiting local museums in Devon. He is currently researching 17th century Devon tokens. Robert Thompson's 'Frying Pans on Tokens' was a query on the device portrayed on a 17th century token of Ely. Is this item a key, spoon, ladle or indeed, a frying pan? (See article in TCSB 11, 5 pp185-191). David Powell delivered 'Communion Tokens: Their Manufacture and Stylistic Variety'. This talk was Part 2, his Part 1 covering history and usage was given last year. He covered the manufacture of communion tokens, their disposal, and stylistic differences – squares, scrolls, hexagons, scalloped and ovals. The Newspaper Archive and the Scottish Book Trade Index had been useful and informative. Pam Williams' 'Trunk Call with a Difference' brought the contributions to a close. Her slides of pachyderms depicted on various tokens and medalets (eg Pidcock's) showed the lives of these animals such as 'Chunee', 'Jumbo', 'Jingo' and 'Raja'. This was another delightful talk given by Pam at these Congresses.

The organisers had done well with the printed programme. The Congress brochure was a glossy, professionally printed publication, and for which the carried advertising paid for its production. As stated in the programme, we must thank our sponsors: Dix Noonan Webb who paid for the Congress Dinner wines, and Baldwins for the Congress Ale, brewed by the Frog Island Brewery. Finally, of course, our main thanks must go to Simon Monks and Richard Gladdle for organising and hosting another marvellous Token Congress enjoyed by all.

Token Congress Accounts - 2014

Balance at end of 2013	4200.07
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Cheque to Geoff Stone

Historical TCS web costs

Token Congress 2014	Income		Expenditure
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Delegates

Hotel bill

Auction

Wine

Bourse Tables

Tea/coffee at desk

Programme ads

Programme printing

DNW wine

Auction payments

Refunds

Quiz prize

Balance at end of Congress

Hotel Deposit for 2015

Gary Oddie and Simon Monks

Captain Tobias Knowles: Pewterer and Farthing Maker Christopher Whittell

In relation to the numismatic history of the Commonwealth and Protectorate (1649-1660), only a few famous names involved in the production of coinage during the period have managed to survive obscurity, due mainly to the survival of fewer records when compared to other periods of early modern numismatic history. These include Peter Blondeau, David Ramage and Thomas Simon due to their numerous mentions in State Papers and contemporary pamphlets. However there is another figure, who has been long forgotten, but who may have played a more than minor role in the numismatic history of the 1650s.

By 1649, as the shortage of small change became acute, following the withdrawal of the controversial Royal farthing tokens in 1644, which eventually led to issue of tradesmen's tokens from 1648, it seems that the recently formed Council of State had decided on the 30th May 1649 to discuss the business of farthing tokens.¹ Not much is known as to what was discussed in this meeting; whether it was merely to contemplate the shortage of small change, or if it was in response to various propositions for a new state farthing. There was a pattern produced in 1649, possibly in relation to the discussion, which has been attributed by Peck to David Ramage (Peck 364).² However, this whole business seems to have also attracted at least one other private proposal: A printed single sheet petition called *The Sufferings and Services of Captain Tobias Knowles : with his Humble Request presented to the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England*.³ This seems to mark the first appearance of Tobias Knowles in the records in relation to the numismatic history of the period. It is undated but probably from 1649 or 1650. The author outlines his military service, first for King Charles I, from 1638, and then for Parliament, during the latter part of the English Civil War, which he claims resulted in physical and financial hardship for himself and his family, and left him being owed a sum of £5,468 from Parliament.⁴ This debt he claimed meant he could not maintain his family. However there is one statement of particular interest:

“Your petitioner humbly desires, That this Honorable House will be pleased to grant him the Making of Common farthings upon his own Charge, in Satisfaction of his Sufferings, Services, and 5468 li, Lost and Spent for the Parliament and publique good of this Nation”⁵

Tobias Knowles, possibly seeing the effects of the shortage of small change, and its replacement by unofficial trade tokens, saw the potentially profitable opportunities of winning a contract for a state sanctioned farthing. So far no other document has been found amongst the State Papers, or elsewhere, which refers to this petition, nor has any pattern emerged. David Ramage and his fellow moneyers at the Tower of London

were probably running a profitable business manufacturing tokens, and the Commonwealth gold and silver coinage at the Tower mint. This proposed state farthing would have partially put that into jeopardy, and they would have probably opposed its introduction.⁶ Peter Blondeau found this to his cost when the moneyers prevented him from introducing his proposed new machine made coinage.⁷ It could also have been that the authorities just did not agree to the proposal, or saw it as being unviable for whatever unknown reason.

Tobias Knowles' background prior to 1649 seems to be an interesting one. It was likely that he was born in 1601, as the baptism register shows he was baptised on the 23 August 1601, at Kingston on Thames, his likely place of birth with his father listed as being James Knowles.⁸ As Robert Thompson points out, Tobias was the Hellenized form of the Hebrew Tobiah, from which some suppose him to have been Jewish, although as he also points out there is no evidence for that at present.⁹ He was recorded in the apprentice registers as Tobias Knollis, some of James, a haberdasher, and was apprenticed to a pewterer, Thomas Dunninge on 3 December 1616.¹⁰ It is also recorded in this register that in 1626 a William Pope, and a Gowan Birkhead, later in 1629, were apprenticed to Tobias Knowles.¹¹ However, it seems that at some point between 1629 and 1631, he stopped being a pewterer and served in the army, as there are frequent references to him in the state papers from 1631 to 1642, first as a messenger, and as previously noted, eventually rising to the rank of captain.¹²

However, it seems that Tobias Knowles did not give up his attempts to obtain a contract to produce a state sanctioned farthing. In the Council's Day Proceeding for 6th March 1654 it was reported:

“The humble petition of Captaine Tobias Knowles to his Highnesse the Lord Protector and by his Highnesse referred to the Councell was this day presented.”¹³

Unfortunately no petition or any other reference to it has been found amongst the State Papers or elsewhere. It was probably one of the several petitions concerning farthings which the council of state ordered to be laid aside on the 16th March 1653/4, after receiving Colonel Jones report.¹⁴ This was reported in *Mercurius Politicus*, on 11th May, 1654, although it appears that no decision had still been made at that time in relation to these petitions:

“Whereas several persons have presented unto his Highness and his Council, divers patterns for the making of a common Farthing for the use of the Common wealth; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honourable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein”¹⁵

However this time it seems that Tobias Knowles went ahead and produced two different farthings, made of pewter, and which are catalogued in the British Museum catalogue (Peck 372 and 373), with the letters TK in the obverse indicating their author:



Fig 1: The Protectorate Farthing, 1654, Type 1, (Peck plate 5 no. 372)¹⁶

Obverse: ¼ OVNCE OF FINE PEWTER

A shield bearing a cross moline, with a wreath of roses above, enclosing the initials TK. An inner beaded circle, broken by the wreath. Toothed border.

Reverse: FOR NECESSARY CHANGE

A shield bearing the Irish harp, with a laurel wreath above. An inner beaded circle, broken by the wreath.

Other details: In pewter, plain edge and about 24mm in diameter



Fig. 2: The Protectorate Farthing, 1654, Type 2, (Peck plate 5 no. 373)¹⁷

Obverse: $\frac{1}{4}$ OVNCE OF FINE PEWTER

From the die of previous

Reverse: **FOR NECESSARY CHANGE**

From the die of previous, after it had been altered by the addition of a sun to the centre of the shield, with rays extending across the shield to the inner circle.

Other details: In pewter, plain edge and about 24mm in diameter.

‘A Captain Knowles’ having made a farthing with “a quarter of an ounce of pewter” (1654) was announced in *Declaration concerning Farthing Tokens*.¹⁸ The fact that he was originally a pewterer, and may possibly have returned to being one between 1650 and 1654, gives further credence to these being his work. However it is unclear at that time whether he had returned to his former occupation as a pewterer or was still in the army. The mention of his military rank indicates he may still been in the army. This farthing was put into circulation from the 26th April 1654, which was announced in *Several Proceedings of State Affairs*:

"This night are come out new Farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce fine Pewter, which is but the price of new Pewter; so that the people may never hereafter fear to loose much by them; with the Harp of one side, and a crosse on the other, with T. K. above it."¹⁹

What is also interesting is the legend on the obverse, stating that it weighed a quarter of an ounce of pewter, a claim also repeated in the quotation above. This was a clear statement that the value of the metal in the farthing was worth the same as its face value, unlike the trade tokens in circulation at the time. This was probably an attempt to show its advantages over the contemporary trade tokens and previous issues of the royal patent farthing tokens. *The Declaration concerning Farthing Tokens* probably makes reference to this fact when it states that “a quarter of an ounce of fine Pewter, so that we may not be cozened (cousened) as from time to time we have been by Farthings of little worth.”²⁰

It seems that Tobias Knowles went ahead with introducing them, probably to gain support, and prove that it was acceptable to the public despite no authorisation from the Mint Committee and Council of State. This led to its prohibition and its withdrawal by Lord Protector Cromwell and the Council of State, which was announced two weeks later in the May 4th-11th 1654 edition of the *Mercurius Politicus*:

“And yet notwithstanding in the meantime several persons have presumed without any Authority or Declaration of the State to set the Common-wealth of *Englands* Arms on a piece of pewter of the weight of about a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in Print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass currant through the Common-wealth of *England*, &c. and in pursuance thereof, have and do daily vend these unauthorized pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and dammage of this Nation.

These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of those pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by mixing the Pewter with Lead, and also every Tinker and other lewd persons will get molds and make the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice that no farthings are to pass but such only as shall be authorized, by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Common-wealth.”²¹

However, there is also other later evidence that suggests that Tobias Knowles was probably not deterred by the setback he had suffered in 1654. It seems that he returned to issuing farthings, this time probably trade tokens, at least during the decline of state authority which resulted in the collapse of Protectorate in 1659, until the Restoration of Charles II on 29th May 1660. This is revealed in a pamphlet called *The Great Trappaner of England*, intended mainly as an attack on the notorious Goldsmith and anti Semite, Thomas Violet, also well known for publishing a number of pamphlets and petitions, on the then current state of the mint and coinage during the 1650s.²²

Thomas Violet was an outspoken critic of the readmission of Jews to England, and made numerous attempts to persuade the authorities to expel them.²³ What is particularly relevant is that this pamphlet outlines the trial of Tobias Knowles at the London sessions of Peace held at the Old Bailey on the 24 February 1660, on suspicion of forging foreign coinage, a less serious offence than counterfeiting the coinage of the state, and supposedly gives an account of his testimony during the trial. Knowles was supposed to have testified during his trial that he and Violet had attempted to “trappen” the Jews by intending to produce counterfeit foreign coins, and then summon them at a tavern where they would be tricked into receiving these counterfeit coins, at which Violet would then catch them “red handed” at the scene.²⁴ This was intended to reinforce the anti-semitic stereotype of Jewish involvement in criminality, especially in counterfeiting and clipping coins, and again try and force their expulsion from England.²⁵ They also hoped to receive a reward of half of the Jews’ assets. After creating these counterfeit coins Knowles then had second thoughts and backed out of the scheme, although this did not save him from being impeached with Violet and others to stand trial by Richard Pight, Clerk of the Irons at Royal Mint, who was also appointed by the government to investigate, apprehend and

prosecute suspected counterfeiters and coiners.²⁶ Knowles had maintained he had received permission from Pight to cast these coins.

What has been overlooked previously by those who are interested in the anti-semitic aspect of the pamphlet is the statement in the final paragraph about David Ramage, “farthing maker in the Tower”. It is another highly significant statement which Knowles was alleged to have said in his testimony during the trial on page 4 of the pamphlet:

“And this Deponent saith lastly, that the said Violet, and the said Pight disagreed because the said Pight had not taken away the Farthing presses, as he had promised the said Violet, ...”²⁷

This implies Tobias Knowles had owned farthing presses, which Pight refused to seize, which in addition to the activities of moneyers of the Tower Mint may also have been used to produce trade tokens. An attempt has been made to find the records of this trial at the London Metropolitan Archives, to verify the account of the trial, due to its possible bias against Violet. However these documents seem to have been lost. There is another printed pamphlet related to, and produced prior to this trial, which appears to document the events and reprint documents related to the trial. This is titled *To The*

Supream Authority The Parliament of England, which narrates, in Violet’s own words, his attempt to bring not only Tobias Knowles, but also others involved in his alleged activities, Francis Preston, George Cheaty, Ralph Hartford, Godfrey Cooley, John Garrel, Richard Pight and others to trial.²⁸ These are also mentioned as standing trial at the same time with Tobias Knowles at the Old Bailey in *The Great Trappaner*, also on suspicion of counterfeiting and coining.²⁹ It is interesting to note the mention of John Garrel, as this is probably the same person who later became a prosecutor of token issuers between 1668 and 1672.³⁰ In one of his petitions reprinted in the *Supream Authority* Violet claimed: “That they under colour of coyning and making of farthings of Copper and Brasse, have counterfeited by Mills and Engines, and by other tools, in and about London, Silver moneys, as aforesaid....”³¹

This claim is repeated in the printed version of the petition of Richard Pight to the Lords and Commons, in response to the accusations made against him, by Violet that he himself was involved in coining and counterfeiting with the coiners, for he states:

“That divers persons are so notoriously insolent and bold, as (under pretence of making Farthings) to stamp silver money and forrain coin, there being no law established to prohibite their Presses”³²

What is clear is that they had owned presses of some sort to produce coins. If Thomas Violet was to be believed, Tobias Knowles and his fellow conspirators were either using these presses to produce both trade tokens and counterfeit coins, or pretending to produce trade tokens to cover his counterfeiting activities. However the mention of the alleged confession from Thomas Violet:

"And by his [Violet's] own Confession (before severall Witnesses) the chief Abettor and Assistor of him with money at present or lately, to carry on these his mischievous designs is, one *Rammage* Farthing-maker in the Tower, whose aime in all this business is, To suppress all Tools for making Farthings but his own; the said *Rammage* having proffered a large weekly Sum to be paid to one party, if all the Presses for making Farthings may be but taken away about *London* but only his, that so he may have the sole Trade in his hands."³³

As shown earlier, Richard Pight implies there was no way to prohibit people from owning presses to produce trade tokens. It is known that Thomas Violet was earlier involved, and had a good relationship with the moneyers at the Tower Mint, as he appears in a pamphlet in 1653, supporting their opposition against Peter Blondeau and his proposed coinage.³⁴ Therefore it is possible that Tobias Knowles was producing trade tokens in 1660 and David Ramage co conspired with, and paid Violet to stop Knowles and his fellow token manufacturers, by pursuing the accusation of counterfeiting, which he hoped would lead to Richard Pight seizing Knowles' farthing presses. This was because the moneyers previous monopoly, which they had strictly tried to enforce as reported in May 1652, was now being threatened by the fact that there was nothing legally they could do to stop others from owning presses to produce tokens.³⁵ This was leading to people like Tobias Knowles setting up presses to produce trade tokens. Indeed Knowles' probate inventory from 1668 states that he had a workhouse at his property in St Peter Cornhill, London, which had three presses, shears, cutting equipment, weighing equipment and brass bars, whilst his property at Ham, Essex, had a mill of some sort in its yard.³⁶ It is currently unknown what these presses were for. It might have been connected to his work as a pewterer, although the possibility that this equipment was at one time also used for coin manufacturing cannot yet be ruled out. Only further analysis of his probate inventory and future research can establish this.

Further evidence that Tobias Knowles and his fellow coiners had the technical ability to produce trade tokens can be found in a letter dated February 1659 (in fact February 1660 under the modern Gregorian calendar) to the Attorney General and Solicitor General from Richard Powell and John Baldwin, a copy of which was published in another pamphlet, and again relates to the Old Bailey trial.³⁷ It states that during their investigation they had found that Francis Preston, George Cheaty, Ralph Hartford, and an unnamed officer in the Customs House in London, coined thirty pounds in

weight of sterling silver for Cecil Lord Baltimore, which were described as being made of “stamps different from these our English coyne”.³⁸ In addition, it goes on to describe that Tobias Knowles and his servants “did mix some copper with silver, and coyned the same into such money as aforesaid, for the said Lord Baltymoer”.³⁹ This implies that it was Tobias Knowles and his fellow coin manufacturers who produced some of the earliest coins of the US colonies for Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, governor of Maryland. It is known as the Lord Baltimore coinage, which was issued in denominations of silver shillings, sixpences and fourpences, and copper pennies, and was produced for Maryland in 1660, which itself was unauthorised by the state. These are of much better quality than most trade tokens, and required considerable skill, equipment and expertise to produce. This indicates that Tobias Knowles and his colleagues had access to the skills and equipment required to produce trade tokens.



Fig. 3 A Lord Baltimore Shilling (1660)

There is nothing in the sources after 1660, to indicate that Tobias Knowles was involved in producing trade tokens or other coins before his death in 1668. After the trial he may have decided to concentrate as a pewterer, and he seems to have prospered and enhanced his power and reputation. Tobias Knowles was admitted to the livery of the Pewterers Company in 1664, and was fined for not serving the offices of Steward, Renter Warden, and Upper Warden in 1664.⁴⁰ Nevertheless, this did not hold him back as he became master of the Pewterers' Company in 1664 and later a Common Councillor for Lime Street Ward, London, and lived in that ward in Leadenhall Street. It seems he lived his final years in the parish of St Peter Cornhill, London.⁴¹ His will, proved on 28th February 1668/9, and his probate inventory shows that he died a wealthy man, bequeathing two substantial properties, in St Peter Cornhill, London, and Ham, Essex, as well as goods, chattels, plate, jewellery, luxury goods and money to his wife, his 3 daughters, Anna Gough, Charity Knowles and Bethia Knowles (as Robert Thompson points out this is a Hebrew name like Tobias), his nephew James, his grandchildren etc.⁴² It should be noted that his nephew James could be the same James Knowles who issued trade tokens in Richmond, Surrey, in 1664 and 1671 (Norweb 4700-4702).⁴³

Indeed his probate inventory is about 20 feet long.⁴⁴ Work continues on his inventory uncovered in the Warwickshire Record Office and is producing additional information which I hope to publish in due course.

¹ Mary Anne Everett Green, *Calendar of State Papers Domestic: Interregnum, 1649-50*, (London, 1875) p. 165

² C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, (London, 1960), pp. 90-91.

³ *The sufferings and services of Captain Tobias Knowles : with his humble request presented to the supreme authority of this nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. 17th and 18th Century Burney Collection of Newspapers*

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Robert H Thompson, *Central or Local Production of Seventeenth Century Tokens*, *British Numismatic Journal* (London, 1989), pp. 206-11

⁷ Peter Blondeau , *A Most Humble Remonstrance of Peter Blondeau: Concerning the Offers by Him Made to this Commonwealth, for the Coyning of the Monie by a New Invention, Not Yet Practised in Any State, the which Will Prevent Counterfeiting, Casting, Washing and Clipping of the Same.* Peter Blondeau (1653). *The Humble Representation of P. Blondeau, as a Warning, Touching Severall Disorders Happening by Monie Ill-favoredly Coined, and the Only Meanes to Prevent Them.* Corporation of Moniers in the Mint (London, 1653). *The Corporation of Moniers in the Mint, The Answer of the Corporation of Moniers in the Mint, at the Tower of London, to Two False and Scandalous Libells Printed at London, and Lately Come Forth Without Date* (London, 1653)

⁸ *England, Births and Baptisms 1538-1974 Transcription*, accessed on <http://www.findmypast.co.uk> on the 3rd April 2014

⁹ Many thanks to Robert Thompson for providing me with this information.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *London Apprenticeship Abstracts, 1442-1850 Transcription*, accessed on <http://www.findmypast.co.uk> on the 3rd April 2014

¹² National Archives, *PC 2/41*, f. 15; *PC 2/41*, f. 39; *SP 16/305*, f. 9, *SP 16/325*, f. 19; *SP 16/409*, f. 275; *SP 16/413*, f. 140; *SP 16/466*, f. 130.

¹³ NA, *SP 25/75*, f. 153

¹⁴ Green, *CSPD 1654*, p. 32

¹⁵ Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins*, p. 596

¹⁶ Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins*, pp. 94-95 pl.5 372

¹⁷ Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins*, pp. 94-95 pl.5 373

¹⁸ Robert Thompson kindly pointed out to me the possible existence of this pamphlet.

¹⁹ Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins*, pp. 94-95

²⁰ Many thanks to Robert Thompson for providing me with this very important quotation

²¹ Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins*, p. 596

²² Anon., *The Great Trappaner of England* (1660)

²³ Ariel Hessayon, 'The Great Trappaner of England': *Thomas Violet, Jews and crypto Jews during the English Revolution and at the Restoration*, in Michael Braddick and David Smith, *The Experience of Revolution in Stuart Britain and Ireland*, (Cambridge, 2011), pp. 210-230

²⁴ Anon., *Trappaner*, pp.3-5

²⁵ Hessayon, *Thomas Violet, Jews and crypto-Jews*, p. 211

²⁶ Ibid, pp 3-5

²⁷ Anon., *Trappaner*, p. 4

²⁸ Thomas Violet, *To the Supream Authority The Parliament of England* (1660), pp. 2-8.

²⁹ Anon., *Trappaner*, p. 2

³⁰ E. J. H Kempson, *Indictments For The Coining of Tokens In Seventeenth-Century*, BNJ (1973), p. 127

³¹ Thomas Violet, *To Supream Authority* (1660), p. 5

³² Richard Pight, *To the Right Honourable, The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament*, (London, 1660)

³³ Anon., *Trappaner*, p. 6

³⁴ The Moniers, *Answer of the Corporation of Moniers*, pp. 1-3

³⁵ NA, SP 18/24/1, folio 22

³⁶ Warwickshire Record Office, CR 556/836

³⁷ Anon., *An Order of Mr Attorney and Mr Solicitor General directed to several Justices of the peace for London, and Middlesex, viz.* (London, 1660).

³⁸ Ibid, p. 2

³⁹ Ibid, p. 2-3

⁴⁰ Many thanks to Robert Thompson for providing me with this information.

⁴¹ Woodhead, JR, *The Rulers of London 1660-1689* (London, 1966), p. 104

⁴² NA, Prob 11/329/238; WRO,CR 556/836.

⁴³ R H Thompson and M. J. Dickinson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 46, The Norweb Collection, Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part V, Staffordshire to Westmorland*, (London, 1996) , plate 22.

⁴⁴ WRO, CR 556/836

Many thanks to Nigel Clark for reading and commenting on a draft of this article, and for advising on useful corrections and additions.

Many thanks also to Robert Thompson for very kindly allowing me to use some of his research in my article, and for his advice and comments on it. By coincidence, Robert Thompson, unbeknown to me until I formally submitted my article, was also at the same time as me, independently researching and writing an article specifically on the origins of Peck 372, something for which he found information from another primary source unknown to me at the time. He most kindly stepped aside to allow publication of this article, and allowed me to use his research to fill in some holes in mine. Thus I feel Robert Thompson, in addition to me, should also get some credit for discovering the origins of Peck 372.

A Christmas Shilling From Manchester

Gary Oddie

The token shown below has just found a place in my collection as the most recent shilling token issued in Britain, some 43 years since decimalisation and 47 since the last currency issued shilling. The token also states a value TWO POUNDS on the obverse.



Fig. 1. The Manchester Christmas Market shilling, 2013.

- Obv. CHRISTMAS MARKET SHILLING 2013
A windmill with six sails on a tower, 1999 and 2013 at the sides
TWO POUNDS below
Small designer's initials CJ to right of lower level of tower.
- Rev. IN 1999 WE STARTED WITH JUST A FEW STALLS IN ST ANN'S SQUARE.
AND AS OUR POPULARITY GREW, OUR MARKET GREW WITH IT.
NOW IN 2013 WE ARE KNOWN ACROSS THE WORLD.
MANCHESTER CHRISTMAS MARKETS – FIFTEEN MAGICAL YEARS.
This last line incuse in a raised ring, around a geometrical design.
- Details. 40 mm. 3mm thick. A very shiny alloy with surface striations from burnished dies.

Intrigued by the presence of a six sailed windmill in Manchester, with such a large amount of information in the legends and all on a token just a year old, the web beckoned.

The first search was for Manchester Christmas Market, which brought up several photographs of a very large wine bar in St Ann's Square, and on the roof of which was the tower with the six sailed "windmill", which is clearly not functional, but a very large centre-piece for the venue⁽¹⁾.



Fig.2. Six sailed “windmill” on top of a three storey tower, Ann’s Square⁽¹⁾.

There are also images of “windmills” with eight sails on a four storey tower and six sails on a two storey tower at other sites.

The next search found the web page of designer Christopher Jennings who works at the M-Four Design Studio of Manchester City Council⁽²⁾. An email to the studio received a reply a couple of days later from Roger Williams, the Press Office Manager for Manchester City Council. This included an original publicity photo for the token issue and the original press release.



Fig. 3. Publicity image for the Manchester Market Shilling token issue.

The following is the A shiny shilling to celebrate 15 Magical Years at Manchester Christmas Markets

The award-winning Manchester Christmas Markets will mint special collectible shilling coins to mark 15 Magical Years in the city – the original and longest running German-style market in the UK.

Thousands of shining Christmas shillings will be put in to the local economy through a variety of competitions and prize giveaways, or exchanged at the market as a fun way for the whole family to make their festive purchases.

Each will have a market value of two pounds and can be used on more than 300 stalls across each of the nine market sites – or collected as a memento of the market's extraordinary anniversary year.

The first of its kind in the UK, the limited edition coins will be a fun currency that will ensure each coin spent stays within the economy of the market to support the many small businesses and local traders – while helping to attract visitors to the magical Manchester Christmas at an important time of year for the city's economy.

Fig. 3. Press announcement for the token.

In reply to my questions, the designer Christopher Jennings added the following;

Q. Who commissioned the token?

A. Manchester City Council

Q. What was the inspiration – it is a one-off, so the idea came from somewhere? A. I haven't really looked at coins in great detail before and never had a passion in it. However once I researched I began to appreciate their beauty. I read a lot into British coin design and its history as I wanted to create a coin that wouldn't look out of place in today's currency.

Q. As it is a token for two pounds – I am really curious, where did the word shilling come from?

A. The naming of the coin was our client's idea. We advised that it may not be best to call it a shilling as it is worth £2 and it could be misleading. However our client preferred the connotations the word gave off and that it reflected the traditional feel of the Christmas Markets.

Q. How did you get the commission?

A. We have projects that come into our studio every day, our client (Manchester Markets - a department within the Council) asked if I could work on it.

Q. What was the inspiration for the design – I like the 6 bladed windmill – a bit more googling found a photo of the Wine bar in Albert Square in 2013 – was that part of the commission as an iconic/memorable image or were you given a free hand?

A. The design is a homage to traditional British coin design and the typography has been carefully considered to reflect the heritage of the Manchester Christmas Markets. The obverse side, typically reserved for cameos, depicts 'The Windmill', an illustration that symbolises a true icon of the Christmas Markets. Our client has always reiterated that this structure is a defining symbol of the markets as it adorns one of the larger stalls in Albert Square. The reverse side of the coin tells a short history of the markets that encircles an intricate illustration of the Town Hall clock face which overlooks Albert Square. To echo some of Britain's most eminent coin designers, each coin is marked with my initials beside the Windmill.

Q. Were there any other designs/trials that didn't make the final decision?

A. Luckily no, this was the design I pitched and it didn't change one single bit - a rarity for most designers!

Q. What was the process of manufacture? Did you provide a master plaster cast to the die engravers?

A. No we simply supplied the artwork in digital form with some notes to explain where we wanted parts to be engraved or raised.

Q. Who made them, were they cast or struck and how many were made?

A. Unfortunately I don't know who made them but 15,000 were produced.

Q. What was the method of issuing them (sale or return or purchase by stallholders)?

A. They were for sale and also to be used as currency during 17 November – 22 December 2013 exclusively at any of the nine Christmas Market sites across the city centre.

Q. Was it a successful issue? And how many were left over?

A. Again I don't know if it was successful or not as I don't have access to that information.

Q. Do you know if they were well received by visitors and stall holders?

A. I had spoken to a few stall holders during that period and they said they liked them and we had some nice messages on social media from the public.

It was also featured here on Design Week: <http://www.designweek.co.uk/we-like/christmas-round-up-other-festive-bits-and-bobs/3037696.article>

Q. Is there a plan to make more this year?

A. No, they were for one year only to commemorate the 15th anniversary.

Fig. 4. Correspondence with Christopher Jennings.

The map shows the locations of the markets where the tokens could be spent. The nine sites had over 300 stalls and the event had an estimated seven million visitors with one and a half million to the Albert Square site⁽³⁾.

The windmill is often called a pyramid because of its shape, and first appeared in the Erzgebirge region of eastern Germany in the eighteenth century as an indoor decoration. It is actually a model crèche and has one or more tiers of nativity figures, with the pyramidal shape representing the local mountains. The fan on the top is caused to rotate by the heat rising from candles set on the lower level of the pyramid. The motion of the fan then moves the figures around.

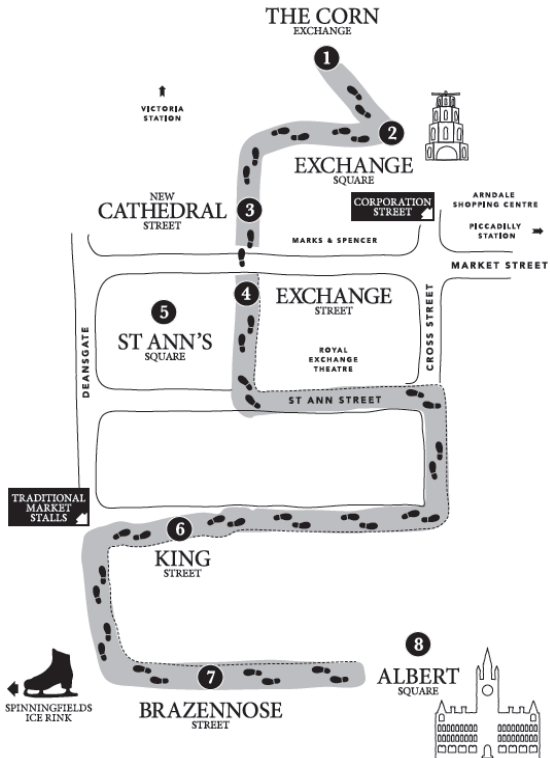


Fig. 5. Map showing eight of the 2013 Christmas market sites where the tokens could be used. The ninth is off to the right, on Market Street⁽⁴⁾.

Erzgebirge translates to “ore mountains” after the gold and silver that had been mined from the middle ages. The closure of the mines produced a large folk-art industry including highly decorative items such as the pyramids.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) <http://www.flickr.com>
- (2) <http://cargocollective.com/m-four/Manchester-Shilling>
- (3) http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500241/christmas_markets
- (4) <http://www.wfmradio.org/manchester-christmas-markets-shillings-competition>.

All web pages accessed November 2nd 2014.

Many thanks to Roger Williams at Manchester City Council and Christopher Jennings at M-Four design Studio. Thanks also to Tim Everson for pointing me to the full story behind the “windmill”.

Further Notes on Unofficial Farthings

David Powell

1902-1909. BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS

The TB2 states that the location of these pieces, originally thought to be Leeds, appears to be in doubt. From a definition of fluid measurements Wikipedia {http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_units#Ale.2C_beer_and_liquids }:

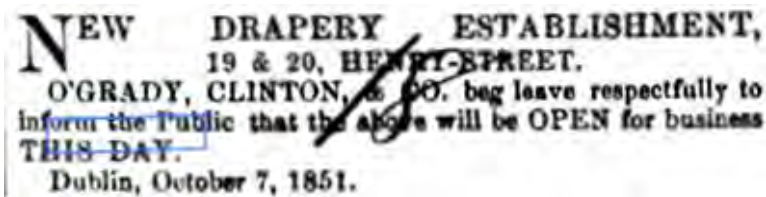
Jack: 5 tablespoons or 2.5 fl oz (double this for milk and beer in Northern England)
Gill: 2 jack or 5 fl oz (or double this for milk and beer in Northern England)
Cup: 2 gill or 10 fl oz
Pint: 2 cup or 20 fl oz

Looking at the prices quoted on the tokens, it is obvious that a jack is a quarter of a pint rather than an eighth, and so a Northern location, or at least a Northern manufacturer, is implied.

Not commented on in the text of TB2 is that some of the reverses have a correct second vowel in the word "Cellars" and others an incorrect one, "Cellers"; however, it is doubtful whether very much should be read into it, other than the illiteracy of one of the die sinkers.

6190. O'GRADY, CLINTON & Co.

The company started on 7 Oct 1851, as witness this entry from Freeman's Journal that day:



NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
19 & 20, HENRY-STREET.
O'GRADY, CLINTON, & CO. beg leave respectfully to
inform the Public that the above will be OPEN for business
THIS DAY.
Dublin, October 7, 1851.

Messrs. O'Grady and Clinton's tenure seems to have been of only short duration, as this notice from Freeman's Journal on 11 Nov 1852 seems to imply the bankruptcy of the business. The premises were in use by another company, Fawcett & Co, by late 1853.

"NOTICE is hereby given that John O'Grady, William Joseph Clinton, and Joseph Roche, all of Numbers 19 and 20, Henry-street, in the City of Dublin, Drapers and co-partners, have, by Indenture, bearing date the Twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred, and fifty-two, and made between the said John O'Grady, William Joseph Clinton and Joseph Roche, of the first

part; John Dillon, of Fore-street London, Wholesale Warehouseman; John Falshaw, Saint Paul's Churchyard, London, Wholesaler Warehouseman, and Harley Thomas, of Trump-street,-London, merchant, of the second part; and the several other persons whose names were there-unto subscribed and seals set, Creditors of the said John O'Grady, William Joseph Clinton, and Joseph Roche, or one of them, for the third part, assigned all their Stock in Trade, Goods, Wares, Merchandizes;, and all other their personal estate in possession....."

"The said Indenture now lies at the office of Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Solicitors, Number 6, Old Jewry, London, for execution by the said Creditors. Dated this third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two."

6500. Harrison & Co.

The Dublin Evening Mail of 6 May 1853, in an advert for John Cassell's coffee, lists Harrison of Kingstown as being amongst the many Irish agents for the product.

6680. Florence O'CONNELL

There are hardly any female issuers in the 19th cent Unofficial series and they aren't going to start here. Florence is not a mis-rendering of Lawrence, he is what he says. In the 1901 census there were 967 male Florences in Ireland, compared with 4899 female; i.e. nearly one in six was male.

There are numerous reference to Florence O'Connell of Newcastle in the Irish newspapers between 1842 and 1880; most frequently in the Limerick Reporter and the Cork Examiner, but also in the Freeman's Journal and the Dublin Weekly Register. He was very active in local politics and often spoke at meetings, which accounts for almost most of his newspaper appearances; only here and there is his profession spoken of, but we know that he was established as a woollen draper by October 1842 and that he was still advertising for staff for his "linen and fancy business" ten years later:



His first wife died Maria in July 1867, aged 64, which may give some idea of his likely age. There was a marriage of a Florence O'Connell to a Prudence Goggin in

1869, which produced a daughter Florence in Newcastle in 1873, but whether this male Florence is the same as the first one, or his son, is uncertain. Prudence was born in 1837.

6690. Robert BOWMAN

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette of 27 March 1852 says that James Moore and Robert Bowman of Newtownards, grocers and general merchants, dissolved their partnership on 1 August {1851 implied}. The entry is annotated, "Debts by Bowman".

On 5 October 1853 the Northern Whig lists Robert Bowman as one of a number of Irish agents for McCorquodale's Improved Blacking, so presumably his financial affairs had improved; however, there are numerous references in various papers to him, again as a grocer, going bankrupt for a second time in 1857. The token therefore presumably dates from between the two bankruptcies.

6870. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD

From the Waterford Chronicle of 28 January 1843, this notice of William Kirkwood's pending retirement due to ill health, reinforced in similar vein on 11 February. He did not long survive, as the same paper on 22 April 1843 records, "Died, on the 18th instant, at his house, George's street, Mr. William Kirkwood, draper."

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD,
DRAPER, MERCER, AND HABERDASHER,
No. 32, KING-STREET, WATERFORD,

SINCERELY thanks the Inhabitants of Waterford and Neighbourhood, for their Liberal Support during the time he has been in Business, and begs respectfully to intimate that, owing to his present state of health, he is about to ADMIT A PARTNER who is well qualified to take the active Management of the Business; and in order to make room for a NEW STOCK OF GOODS he will ON MONDAY FIRST, the 30th instant, commence a SALE of his present Stock of Drapery, Mercery, and Haberdashery,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,

CONSISTING OF
SILKS, SHAWLS, STUFFS, D'LAINES, CHINE
CHUSANS, PRINTED CALICOES, SHIRTINGS, LIN
ENS, TICKS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LACE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, STRAW &
TUSCAN BONNETS, SMALL WARES, &c.

N. B.—A great variety of Remnants will be laid out each morning from 10 to 11 o'Clock, marked very low Prices.

Waterford, January 23th, 1843. (128.)

7620. ARGOSY BRACES

There is a spate of adverts for these, commencing in mid-1882 and continuing up until the early 1890s, with a noted peak around 1884. I would conjecture that the token is of approximately similar date.

7680. CRADDOCK BROTHERS

There is a good article on this company on the Black Country History website at:

http://blackcountryhistory.org/collections/getrecord/GB149_D-SSW_2_CD/

Herewith the following excerpt:

"Craddock Brothers was formed by Northampton born brothers Stephen Craddock (1853-1925) and George Craddock the Elder (1834-1890), and his son George Craddock the Younger (1855-1928). After serving his apprenticeship, Stephen went into partnership with his older brother in about 1875 and together with George the Younger, they developed Craddock Brothers Boot & Shoe Works. It is likely they began in retail premises purchased in Snow Hill from 1876 and Victoria Street from 1880, Wolverhampton with manufacturing taking place in the rear of the shops."

The earliest reference to this company which I have yet found in the Newspaper Archive is in the Staffordshire Sentinel of 16 October 1880, when Joseph Baines was reported as being charged with stealing one pair of boots, on Saturday evening, the property of Messrs. Craddock Brothers, of the Ironmarket.

This London Gazette entry of 12 June 1888, describing the first partnership change, lists the major parties and the locations which their business had by that time reached.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between George Craddock the elder, Stephen Craddock, and George Craddock the younger, in the business of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, carried on by them at Wolverhampton, Walsall, Wednesbury, Willenhall, Hanley, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Burslem, Tunstall, Burton-on-Trent, Crewe, and Wigan, under the style of Craddock Brothers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said George Craddock the elder retires from the partnership, and will hereafter on his own account carry on the Wednesbury business of the late firm, and will discharge all liabilities of, and receive all credits due to, such Wednesbury business. The said Stephen Craddock and George Craddock the younger will hereafter carry on in partnership, under the style of Craddock Brothers, all the other businesses of the late firm, and will discharge all liabilities of, and receive all credits due to, such businesses.—
As witnesses the hands of the parties this 7th day of June, 1888.
George Craddock the elder.
Stephen Craddock.
George Craddock the younger.

7705. Walter DISNEY

The London Gazette of 20 April 1881 records that George Olding and Walter Disney of Preston, described as tailors, hosiers and glovers, had dissolved their partnership with effect from 28 September 1876. So, why take nearly five years to announce it?

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned, George Olding and Walter Disney, carrying on business in partnership together as Tailors, Hosiers, and Glovers, at Preston, in the county of Lancaster, under the style or firm of Olding and Disney, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 28th day of September 1876.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1881.

*George Olding.
Walter Disney.*

The Preston Chronicle of 20 September 1879 records that four mill girls "were charged with stealing and receiving a neckerchief, value 1s 11d, from the shop door of Alfred Disney, draper, 32, Church-street." - which gives the link between the Disney family and the address on the token.

Walter Disney died 7.7.1926 in Bury at the age of 73, so at the time of the token's issue he would have been quite young. 1871 finds him learning his trade as an assistant at a very large drapery establishment in Southwark. By 1881 he was a hosier at Victoria Parade, Preston, although his birthplace was Potters Bar. There were no children, and the signs are, from the household's Middlesex and London birthplaces generally, that he and his wife Emily were running the shop with the help of his younger siblings and one of their spouses. By 1891 he and Emily were on their own, still childless, at 56, Whitegate Lane, Preston; this time, he is described as a tailor. In 1901 they are at 22, Back St, Bare {nr.Poulton, Lancs}, and Walter is now a master tailor; whilst 1911 finds him similarly described at 177, Bolton Road, Bury, Lancs. I would favour the token from being from very early in his career, before 1881.

7725. William Sampson HARRIS

This paragraph in the London Daily News of 27 March 1872 refers to Lambeth and Southwark. It is part of a witness statement from a court case in which another clothier is up on a charge of obstructing the pavement with his wares, but whether John Harris is in any way related to W.S.Harris is uncertain.

" John Harris, a clothier's assistant, at 64, London-road. said that in 1869 he was in the employ of Mr. Lyons, at 71, New Cut, and at that time there was no projection. The whole of the pavement in front was used by the public."

However, it looks as if this may be a red herring. The London Gazette of 18 December 1885 mentions William Sampson Harris more specifically; described as a tailor, of 64 London Road Southwark, he went bankrupt in 1885:

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

0180

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	When Payable.	When Payable.
Ally, Thomas Edward	21, Conduit-passage, Whitechapel, Middlesex	Wine and Glass Dealer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	861 of 1885	5s. 3d. (Final)	Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2	All the Office of the Chief Official Receiver, 10, Corporation, London
Brewell, Arthur	14, Mutton-road, Elmer Oak, Surrey, and with Messrs. F. Lawler and Co., 15A, Southampton-street, City, London	Cloth	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	481 of 1884	5s. 6d. (Final)	Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2	All the Office of the Chief Official Receiver, 10, Corporation, London
Clegg, Arthur	113, Lambeth-road, Hackney, Middlesex, and 46, Finsbury-street, London	Sewing Machine Manufacturers	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	624 of 1885	5s. 6d. (Final statement of Company)	Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2	All the Office of the Chief Official Receiver, 10, Corporation, London
Cookwell, John	128, Clapton-hill, Upper Barnwood, Surrey	Grocer, Charcoal-burner, and Wine and Beer Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	803 of 1885	5s. (Final)	See 4, 1885, and on any subsequent day (excepting Saturday) between 10 and 4	All the Office of Mr. William David Truston, 41, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Harro, William Sampson	41, Lambeth-road, Newington, Surrey	Tailor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	120 of 1885	18s. (Final)	See 18, 1885	Trustee's Office, 27, Old Broad-street, London
Walter, Richard							

William Sampson Harris was born 10.1.1840, son of John Harris {also a tailor} and spent his early years in the St.Pancras and St.Marylebone areas of North London. On 21.4.1861 he married Annie Amelia, daughter of George Oulet, a jeweller, at St.Mary Newington; they had, probably, just the one daughter. In the 1881 census he was at 82, Talfourd Road, Camberwell, and described as a merchant tailor; so, presumably, the token dates between 1881 and 1885. In 1891 there was another clothier in occupation at 64, London Road, but after his bankruptcy Harris is nowhere to be seen.

7740. R. HOARE

The British Newspaper Archive suggests that the term "Irish Linen" was in widespread use at the time and so no more implies an Irish seller than "Swiss Roll" today implies that the vendor is likely to be Swiss. No idea who the issuer was, but the bankruptcy orders issued against the various Richard Hoares of Harwell and Hagbourne, Oxon, between 1797 and 1823 were of sufficient interest to attract attention, due to the widely varying natures of the trades practised: Shopkeeper, dealer, chapman, tailor and hatter. This accords with the widespread variety of activities on the token, but may only be coincidence. The Richard Hoare who was the subject of the last of these orders died suddenly of apoplexy on 8 September 1845.

I am wondering whether the piece is by the same manufacturer and of similar vintage as that of Samuel Huggins of Blewbury {TB2.1070/72}, which is very near the two-above-mentioned villages.

The phrases "Irish Linen" and "Hyson Souchong" sit neatly with Bell and Schwer's suggested date of c.1825, although a few years later is also viable.

7790. LIFELY's STAR MART

This is an exceedingly rare name, associated with Wiltshire and Dorset, borne in 1871 by only two males over the age of 20. One of them, John Lively of East Brooke, Wimborne was a 39-year-old hardware dealer; the other, Benjamin, a few years younger, was a horse dealer, and less likely to have issued tokens. By 1881 John, too, was a horse dealer. "Star Mart" sits quite well with a hardware dealer.

7840. MASTERS & Co.

This Cardiff-based chain of clothiers had a number of shops in South Wales {e.g. Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Aberdare, Barry} and at least one in Bristol. They were active by at least 1875. The Cardiff Times of Christmas Day that year (!) reports them as being based at 29-30 St. Mary Street, which was their main shop, and advertises a range of products and prices. From the Western Mail of 1 June 1882:

MESSRS. MASTERS.—Without doubt one of the most enterprising of the Cardiff tradesmen is the firm of Messrs. Masters and Company, whose chief premises are situate in St. Mary Street, the same company having a branch at Swansea. The Cardiff and Swansea Clothiers, as they are generally called, have established an enviable reputation for the excellence and durability of their materials, and in their window are displayed the latest fashions in every kind of clothing.

They continued until well into the 20th century. Herewith a later advert:

FOR PRINTING OF Every Description See the Barry Dock News, BARRY DOCK.	Barry Dock News. WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE "SOUTH WALES STAR" AND "PENARTH STAR AND COGAN NEWS." Largest Circulation in the District	RESPECTED FURNISHING SPECIALIST MR. F. S. HOPPER, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	
NO 1500.—VOL. 21.—PUBLISHED WEEKLY. (PUBLISHED) BARRY DOCKS, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918. (SPECIAL) PRICE 1/6.	NAISH LIMITED WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, Cardiff. Being to Super restrictions we have been compelled to temporarily withdraw our Freshness and Clean Wholesome Biscuits, 17. The Biscuits if customers will kindly post orders to Dulcis Works, Newport Street, they will receive our best attention.	P. E. GANE (Sole Traders and Gen.) LTD. The Store will be closed temporarily for FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, FLOOR COVERINGS, FURNISHING FABRICS. We do not merely sell Furniture but we COMPLETE ROOM FURNISHING, and we beg you to save the difference. 20 & 41, Queen-street, CARDIFF.	MASTERS & Co. (Clothiers) Ltd. SPECIAL SHOW OF MEN'S, YOUTHS, & BOYS SUITS, and the FINEST DISPLAY IN THE DISTRICT. Local Address:— MASTERS & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., 45-47, HOLTON-ROAD, BARRY DOCKS.

7845. T. McEVOY

For some years up to at least the autumn of 1881, 105 Talbot Street was one of the three branches of Amies and Tyler, a high class boot and shoe shop in Dublin, which was still advertising in October of that year. The company continued to flourish, but 105 Talbot Street does not seem to feature in their later publicity. On 29 April 1885, Freeman's Journal, the main Dublin newspaper, carries an advert near the bottom corner of its front page as follows:

"MESSENGER: Wanted, a smart lad. Apply at the Central Hat Store, 105 Talbot Street"

This seems about the right date for the piece. It is not obvious who the proprietor was in 1885, but if it was McEvoy he had gone by 1901.

7870. Henry PICKLES

The Bradford Observer of 13 September 1849 lists Henry Pickles, Top of Green Market, as having won first prize for his onions at a show run by the Bradford Floral and Horticultural Society. In the same competition three years later, reported on 16 September 1852, he won a first for his red celery and some seconds elsewhere. The surname distribution for Pickles is particularly strong for a small part of West Yorkshire west of Bradford and adjacent to the Lancashire border; so much so, that it has been difficult to distinguish the correct Henry on the census.

7900. TOHPACA

Adverts for these braces start suddenly in March 1886 and are numerous throughout the rest of 1886 and 1887, after which they drop off noticeably. The Tohpaca Trading Co. was based at 6 Philip Lane, in the City of London. The London Standard and the London Gazette both record changes of partner in May 1894 and February 1897.

7915. JAMES HENRY WILCOX and JOHN ABRAHAM

The London Gazette of 5 July 1887 {Issue 25718, Page 3645} says that this partnership, trading as clothiers at Farnham, Surrey, was dissolved on 2 July 1887:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, James Henry Wilcox and John Abraham, carrying on business as Outfitters and Clothiers, at Farnham, Surrey, under the style or firm of Wilcox and Abraham, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 2nd day of July, 1887. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said James Henry Wilcox.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1887.

James Henry Wilcox.

John Abraham.

James Wilcox died, still at Farnham, on 7 April 1920 at the age of 63; which means that at the time of Wilcox and Abraham he would still be a fairly young man, and unlikely to have set up the company much before about 1880. He does not seem to have been at Farnham in the 1881 census, which would suggest that the token dates from the early-mid 1880s.

Max Seeck, an Unrecorded Medallist & Coin Manufacturer

Stuart Adams



Brass, 24.0 mm, plain edge, pierced (not to scale).

- O:** Around the old head bust of Queen Victoria facing left is: VICTORIA BRITT: REG: IND: IMP
- R:** :*M. SEECK * 16, HENDIETTA STREET CONVENT GARDEN and in the centre; MEDALS / MEDALLIONS / COINS CHARMS BADGES / STRUCK TO ORDER / AND DESIGN

In 1889 Max Seeck is recorded in the directories as being a manufacturing agent based at 5, Godilman Street. There is a gap between this directory and 1875 at Mile End Local History Library.

In 1890 he is associated with a company called Thos. Sichel who were importers of patented bronze powder, Dutch metal leaf “orse’dew*”, gold & silver wire, copper alloy spangles, tin foil, gold & silver laces, embroideries, fringes, tissues, copper foil, and gold & silver leaf & thread, foil paper etc. also makers of all sorts of theatrical fringes, gold cloth, tissue & beads at No. 1 Budge Row E. C.

Between 1894 and 1901 Seeck is listed as a theatrical lace manufacturer, then in 1897 he is at 16, Henrietta Street and trading in conjunction with Marshall & Snelgrove, silk mercers.

It is however the 1902 entry which claims Seeck to be a Medallist. The entry is as follows:

“Theatrical lace and spangle manufacturers, commission agents for electrical accessories, organ pipes, **Medallist**.

This continued until 1909 after which there is no mention of the company offering medals or coins as on their advertising token.

Between 1911 and 1948 the Company moved to various addresses in London still trading with the theatrical world.

There may be medals or indeed market tallies because of the Company's proximity to Covent Garden, that exist but as yet nothing has come to light.

This advertising tokens appears to date from 1902 and shows reverence to the late Queen Victoria since the obverse bears the old head of Queen Victoria is likely to have been made 1901 / 2.

*Orse'dew is a leaf metal of bronze, also known as Dutch metal.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks: Railways - Part 8

Ralph Hayes

121. B.T.C. Pay Cheque. SN. Tunnel Shape.
Copper.40x27mm.



122. (London) Marylebone. P.C.D. SN. SH.
Cut Corners .Square.Brass.32.5mm.

123. Northern & Eastern Railway
Pass. Not Transferable.
Copper. 31mm.





124. L. M. & S. Ry, Commercial Rd.
(Goods Depot London Midland
Region) SN. SH. Alum. 33mm.

125. L.M.S. Tamworth . SN. SH.
All Incuse. Brass.35mm.



126. L.&N.W.Ry (Tamworth incuse)
SN. SH. Zinc.35mm.

127. L.M.S. Tamworth SN.SH.
Brass. 36mm.



128. (BR.Warrington) C(ivil)
E(ngineer's Dept. Pay Check)
Chord-cut .Brass. 38mm

129. L.M.S. Watford.
Sig.& Tele No.88
All incuse. Chord-cut, Brass. 38mm.





130. B.R.(M) Watford. Sig.
Engrs. Dept. All incuse
Chord-cut. Brass. 38mm.

131. L.N.E.R. West Riding.
Loco. Dept. SN. Oval
Brass. 44 x 34mm



132. L.M.S.
Willesden. Sig. & Tele
Dept. SN. All incuse.
Hexagon. Brass. 33mm.



133. L.M. & S.R. Willesden.
T.F.C. SN.SH. Oblong
Brass. 41x27mm.



134. (Whitburn Co. Durham)
The Harton Coal Company Limited. Workman's Railway Pass/
This Pass Only Available When Travelling To and From Work.
SN. SH. Brass. 50mm.

The Mayor of Richmond's Audit Money

Gary Oddie

In 1576 the town of Richmond, North Yorkshire received a charter from Elizabeth I⁽¹⁾. At that time a sum of £12 18s, the Fee Farm Rent, was paid to the crown. The new charter stated that the money would be returned to the Mayor to be distributed “annually to poor tradesmen, decayed housekeepers and other indigenous persons of the town”⁽²⁾.

Whilst the rent continued to be paid to the crown, it is now no longer returned. The payment to the poor is now called the Audit Money and is paid directly from the Mayor's Fund. Prior to 1985 the gift comprised a 50p coin. From 1986 a specially manufactured token has been issued, called the “Richmond shilling”. Any one over the age of 60 who is resident within the town and parish of Richmond is entitled to collect the Audit Money from the Mayor.



Fig.1. The Mayor of Richmond's Audit Money – the Richmond Shilling..

- Obv. MAYORS AUDIT MONEY/ RICHMOND NORTH YORKSHIRE
Around a view of Richmond Castle.
- Rev. MATER OMNIUM RICHMUNDIARUM / ELIZABETH REGINA
1576 around the Mayor of Richmond's shield of arms.
- Details. CuNi, plain edge, 31mm

The token was Designed by the Alan M. Wilcox, Richmond Town Clerk (1985-97), and produced by the Birmingham Mint. The image of the castle is taken from a 17th century woodcut⁽¹⁾.

For the Millennium celebrations the pieces were issued gilt metal. In 2002, for the golden jubilee, a new obverse die was used showing the Queen's portrait. These are known in bronze, cupro-nickel and gilt and are dated 2002⁽³⁾.

The cupro-nickel pieces continue to be issued and on Saturday 8th December 2012 they were given out at the Mayor's parlour between 10:30 and noon⁽⁴⁾. The photograph below shows the Richmond Mayor, Bob White, giving Audit Money to Christine Stedman at Richmond Town Hall on Saturday 14th December 2013⁽⁵⁾. A total of 191 pieces were given out on the day⁽⁶⁾.



Fig. 2. Richmond Audit Money ceremony in 2013⁽⁵⁾.

References

- (1) <http://www.richmondtowncouncil.org.uk/therichmondshilling.htm>
- (2) C. Clarkson, *The History of Richmond in the County of York*. Richmond, 1821.
- (3) <http://www.royalcollection.org.uk/>
- (4) Richmond Advertiser 29 November 2012.
http://www.theadvertiserseries.co.uk/news/northyorkshire/10079571.Audit_money_for_Richmond_over_60s/
- (5) Northern Echo 17th December 2013.
http://www.thenorthernecho.co.uk/features/latest/10882001.Hoss_work/?ref=rss
- (6) North Yorkshire News 15th December 2013.
http://www.thenorthernecho.co.uk/features/latest/10882001.Hoss_work/?ref=rss

Obituary

Edward Arthur Watkin (1921-2014)

Ted was an avid collector. His interests being Staffordshire tokens, coins, picture postcards, postage stamps, preserved butterflies, beetles and ants, seashells and together with his great interest in geology; rocks, stones and fossils. He loved nature and the outdoors and partook in bird watching and hill walking. On his seventieth birthday he walked up Snowdon.

Born in Stoke he remained a Staffordshire lad at heart all his life. He lived for a time in Newcastle-under-Lyme and in Eccleshall (Staffs) before spending the last 40 years or so in the charming Staffordshire village of Betley. His working life was spent in a family ceramics business in the Potteries. In WW2 he served in Burma with the King's African Rifles.

Ted joined the Crewe and District Coin and Medal Society in 1976 and was appointed Chairman of in 1980. It was during that year that he invited the eccentric Arnold Machin (who lived in Eccleshall) to address the society. It was a memorable experience for the fifty seven that attended. It was during his tenure as Chairman that he gave the writer of these notes a signed copy of his work "*Staffordshire tokens and their place in the coinage of England.*" This comprehensive study of Staffordshire tokens was issued in the North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies, incorporating the transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club Vol. 1, 1961 and was published by The University of North Staffordshire, Keele. Ted had never until this time indicated to any member of the society that he was responsible for this important work.

He attended the first Token Congress at the Crewe Arms Hotel in 1982 and the illustration shows him there scanning the contents of a stall at the first Token Bourse manned by Alan Miller with the ubiquitous John Whitmore in the background.

Ted was married to Enid who survives him and they have two sons.

Born 3rd August 1921

Died 23 December 2014

(Age 93)

Brian Edge



Notes and Queries

638 - A Consommer Tokens

A Consommer Tokens / Francis Cartaux

Can I direct both authors of the above who wrote in the "Notes & Queries" which are to be found in the Bulletins of June 2013 (p. 436) and of December 2014 (pp. 194 -5) to an article which I found in Spanish on the internet recently in the " Instituto Uruguayo de Numismatica's " "El Sitio " Boletin of Setiembre 2014, No. 12 (pp. 4 - 10) for more information ? "El Sitio" is their e-mag-zine.

The article is entitled "Francis Cartaux, grabador y acunador de las fichas de la Giralda" and our subject starts on p. 6 under the sub-heading "Belle Epoque". There follows another sub-heading on p. 7: "Quien fue Cartaux y que encierra el triangulo" which mentions the infamous triangles with his initials and beer barrel and the con troversy about what F stood for in FC for, viz:- Francis, Francois, or Freres.

For collectors or those just interested of the foregoing subject, illustrated are four or five of his European tokens, one of which is for circulation in England, each with a small description are to be found on p.10 towards the end of the article. The author lists only two books and refers to two websites in the text from which he sourced his information.

The website address is: www.iunuy.org for the article.

Christopher Mearns

652 – Bookbinders Trade Society



Obv. BOOKBINDERS TRADE SOCIETY

Rev. LODGE 2 within wreath, laurel to left, oak to right

Brass oval 30 x 23mm

There seem to have been several societies with similar names active in London from c.1775-1830, but not this exact name or with references to lodges. All information gratefully received.

Gary Oddie

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset
David Young

(11:8)

WEST AFRICAN TOKENS WANTED

Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, French West Africa, Dahomey (Porto Novo)

Bob Lyall

(11:8)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a
30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:8)



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS COINS AND MEDALS

Regular specialist postal auctions

Buying and Selling since 1982

Consignments for auction welcome

SIMMONS,

(11:8)

Adverts

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish
A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:8)

• WANTED •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• OF IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(11:9)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org

I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:6)

Adverts

Wanted - Shilling Tokens

Gary Oddie

(11:8)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:8)

Devonshire 17th Century Tokens

I am researching Devonshire 17th century tokens and would be extremely grateful if anyone has any information on these tokens that would add to my research. So far I have identified and located 360 of such tokens. As there are over 400 in total I've still got a way to go and believe some of these might be hidden in local museums, personal collections or even in a tin box up in the loft!

Once I have located something I then verify the exact wording and confirm the token design, making any corrections as I go along. Recording and taking digital photographs of every token and every variety which have previously not been recorded is an important part of my work.

Alongside this I would like the tokens to be related to the history of mid 17th century Devon, with particular relevance to the wool industry on land and commercial and military developments at sea.

It is planned to publish a full record which would be available to all future researchers.

Neil Beaton

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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Editorial

Welcome to my penultimate issue as editor. I have had to make some hard choices with articles this time as I received a lot of very interesting material which has already half-filled the September issue. Please keep it coming. There is the usual crop of new discoveries and Roy Rains has sent me a supplement to his catalogue on co-op tokens. Two Royal Arsenal pieces are described in more detail and there is also a Darite piece published by Mike Knight. So a bit of a co-op collectors issue! I must confess that I bought Roy's book at Congress and have now become a collector of co-op tokens for Surrey and beyond! Finally there is a review of an unbelievably good book on 17th century tokens of Surrey and Southwark on p.271!!

Accounts

Balance

Income

Subscriptions,

Binders

Back numbers

Expenditure

Printing September TCSB

Postage

Printing Index

Index Envelopes

Ink

Total

Closing balance

An expensive quarter this time due to the accumulative index and the cost of envelopes and postage for it but it seems to have been very well received. It has stimulated much interest in remaining back numbers of bulletins

Binders and Back Issues

There are currently no binders in stock. I will let you know as soon as fresh binders become available.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers. There are also spare copies of the new cumulative index which I can offer at the same price, also post free.

Token Congress 2015

The thirty fourth Token Congress will be held at **The Hilton Newbury Centre Hotel, Newbury, Berkshire, England on the 2nd to 4th October 2015. The conference** will follow the usual format, with an auction on Friday evening, talks through Saturday and Sunday, and the conference dinner & Bourse on Saturday night. There is ample parking at the hotel and a good rail service to Newbury

The all-inclusive price is £190 per person or £95 for non-resident.

For more information please contact one of the organisers: Neil Beaton , Gavin Scott or Mick Martin. Please subscribe as soon as possible if you wish to attend.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks: Railways- Part 9

Ralph Hayes

135. W'Hampton ? Loco. SN. SH. Pear Shape.
Brass. 34x40mm.



136. (L&N.W.? Wolverton) Royal Carriage Depart.
SH. All incuse. Copper. 36mm.

137. B.R.(E.Reg) Wood Green - Dist. Engr
SN. All incuse. Oval. Brass. 54x36mm.



138. B.R.(E.Reg) Wood Green- O.P.T.G.
SN. All incuse. Oval . Brass. 54x36mm.

139. (N.E.R.) York Loco. Dept. SN. All incuse. Chord-cut. Brass. 40mm.



140. B R SN. SH. All incuse. Brass. 38.5mm.

141. B R SN. SH. All incuse. Brass. 36mm.



142. British Railways Loco Dept. SN. All incuse. Oval Brass. 47x33mm.

143. B.R.N.E.R. P.C. SN. SH. All incuse. Brass. 32mm.



144. G N R Engrs Dept. SN. Brass. 33mm.

145. L.M.R. SN. SH. All incuse. Brass.38mm..



146. W.L.M.S.E. Locomotive Dept. SN. (The W&E= Working Engine) Oval. Zinc. 43x33mm.

147. L.M.S. SN. SH.Brass. 32mm



148. LMS ED SN. All incuse. Brass . 32mm.

149. LMSR P C . SN. All incuse Hexagon.Brass. 33mm.



150. W.M.R.E.Locomotive Dept.
SN. (the W & E = working
Engine) Oval. Brass.
42x32mm

151. L.N.E.R. SN. SH. All incuse. Brass 25mm.



A New Royal Arsenal Co-op Variety 1^D From a Brand New Die Roy Rains

(Not listed in the new edition of my book: *Co-op Checks & Tokens Third Edition 2014*)

Similar to the No. 22 1^D but from a completely new die with ROYAL ARSENAL above the value instead of being on the left hand side as all other bracteate values are. (see illustration depicting No.22 and the new variety side by side).

This variety was discovered when I was given a few Co-op checks a little while ago but evidently is not rare as I have noticed similar pieces mixed with other Royal Arsenal checks for sale on Ebay since then.



Another Royal Arsenal Unlisted 1/- Token

Roy Rains



I recently discovered this variety of the (Arabic) sloping top 1/-. It is pictured next to the common version (49 in my book).

It has obviously been in circulation owing to the amount of wear but after handling hundreds of R.A. metal checks over the years I have been collecting Co-op tokens, this is a first for me.

Darite Co-op Society Limited - a Cornish society not listed in Rains **Mike Knight**

In a mixed lot of tokens bought recently I found the following unrecorded token from a society not listed in D R Rains 'Co-operative Checks & Tokens' (2014).



DARITE COOP . SOCIETY . LIMITED . £1 / circle
Brass, octagonal 23mm

Darite is a village 3 miles north of Liskeard that grew up to house the influx of workers that were required by the nearby Caradon group of mines in the mid nineteenth century. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk notes that the society's registration number was 1810R and that it existed 1874-1917

Co-op Checks and Tokens Not Listed in My Third Edition **Roy Rains**

BLAKEY MOOR CO-OP STORE (Blackburn) 1860 LANCASHIRE **(New Society)**

Not listed in the 1910 Co-op directory. Probably absorbed into one of the other Blackburn Societies

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 25mm PC

THE CODNOR PARK & IRONVILLE C. S. L.

5 4d Bracteate Bronze 25mm PC

FLEETWOOD I. C. S. L.

6 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

FRYSTON COLLIERY C. S. L. (near Castleford) YORKSHIRE (New Society)

The Co-op is unlisted in any of the Co-op directories but the colliery opened in 1870 and all the houses and buildings at Fryston were owned by the colliery. The Co-op store was opened in 1888 and dissolved in 1901.

10 Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 23mm milled edge PC

GAINSBOROUGH I. C. S. L.

14 1 PT Uniface Aluminium 24mm plain edge PC

GRAYS C. S. L.

20 2/- Rev. same. Zinc 25mm milled edge PC

GT. GRIMSBY C.S.L

6 3d Rev. same. Aluminium 25mm milled edge PC

8 6d Rev. same. Aluminium 28mm milled edge PC

HALSTEAD C. S. L.

17a ½ PINT MILK Rev. same. Octagonal aluminium 26mm PC

THE HARTLEPOOLS C.S.L.

11 20/-. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 22mm plain edge PC

HUDDERSFIELD I. C. S. L.

22 1d Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron 22mm PC

HUDDERSFIELD I. S. L.

53 10d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Octagonal brass 25mm PC

65b 7/- G.Y. ILIFFE BIRMM. Rev. same. Oval bronze 34 x 28mm PC

66 10/- G.Y. ILIFFE BIRMM. Rev. same. Hexagonal bronze 24mm PC

LINCOLN E. C. S.

7 3 PENCE Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

9 6 PENCE Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

13b HALF SOVN. H. S. BIRM. Uniface Brass 20mm milled edge PC

LOUTH & DISTRICT C. S. L.

8 5/- Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron 23mm PC

OSWESTRY I. C. S. L.

1 HALF PENNY Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

4 3d Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

PLYMOUTH MUTUAL CO-OPERATORS

17a HALF SOVN. Uniface Brass 20mm milled edge PC

RAWDON INDUSTRIAL C. S. L. 1865 YORKSHIRE (New Society)

Joined Airedale Society 1970.

6 1/- Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

READING C. S. L. BAKERY DEPT.

74a 10/- White with pink stripe PC

ROYAL ARSENAL CO-OPERATIVE SOC. LIMITED

23 1d 2 dots under d Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm PC

(different die from 22 which has ROYAL ARSENAL above the value)

48a 1/- sloping top (1 is 5mm tall) Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron 23mm PC
(different die to 49 where the 1 is 7.5mm tall)

SALTASH C. S. L.

6 1/- Rev. Border and circle. Brass 20mm milled edge PC

SAPCOTE C. S. L. 1886 LEICESTERSHIRE (New Society)

Joined the Hinckley Society 1964.

10 £1 Rev. LEONARD MAKER LITTLE KING ST. BIRM. Bronze
22mm milled edge PC

SAXBY C. S. L.

10 20/- Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within open wreath Bronze 22mm milled
edge PC

SCUNTHORPE MUTUAL C. I. S. L.

10 £1 Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

SHEEPRIDGE I. S. L.

9 10/- Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Bronze
19mm milled edge PC

STAVELEY TOWN C. S. L.

3 1d Rev. same. Bronze 24mm plain edge PC

THETFORD I. C. S. L.

17 3d Uniface Brass 22mm milled edge PC

YEOVIL IND. PROV. SCY. 1858 SOMERSET

Society dissolved in 1862

1 ½d H. SMITH BIRM. Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

WALES

TREDEGAR I. & P. S. L.

8 5/- Bracteate Brass 32mm PC

SCOTLAND

AUCHINLECK C. S. L.

15a 6d Uniface Bronze 22mm plain edge PC

DALZIEL C.S.L.

10a ½d Rev. same. Dark red plastic 22mm PC

THE GALASHIELS WAVERLEY CO-OP STORE CO. L.

14 Bust of Walter Scott with WATCH WHEEL below. Black plastic 19mm PC
Rev. 3d above 1887 within open wreath

HAMILTON CENTRAL C.S.L.

4 3d Rev. same. Hexagonal turquoise plastic 25mm PC

IRVINE & FULLARTON C. S. L.

6 1d Rev. 1d Red plastic 24mm PC

KILBIRNIE C. S. L.

14 1d Rev. same. Bronze 22mm plain edge PC

New discoveries up to December 31st 2014

A 17th Century Token for St. Keverne, Cornwall

Noel Cox

Swansea Bay on the Bristol Channel with its long sandy shore line is a rich hunting ground for metal detectorists, and over the years many coins and tokens have been found there. Most of these are well known, but a recent discovery has produced a previously unknown token for St. Keverne in Cornwall.



Obv. ST. KEVERON around I•I

Rev. 1 6 5 6 in four quarters around I•I

c.15mm diameter

(photograph courtesy of Paul Griffin and Steve Sell)

The likely issuer is James Ingleton who is listed in the 1664 Michaelmas Hearth Tax Return with six hearths. He does not seem to have left a will registered at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by 1700, so any further information on Ingleton may depend on local sources. St. Keverne occurs as Seynt Keveran in 1339 so a minor variation in place name is quite acceptable.

This early dated token is thus an important find and is a very welcome addition to the Cornish 17th century tokens listed by Michael Dickinson in the 'Seventeen Century Tokens Of The British Isles And Their Values'.

I am grateful to Paul Griffin and Steve Sell of the Swansea Metal Detector Club for reporting this find and to Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson for their help in compiling this note.

Introduction

The crudely made tally illustrated below was listed on Ebay and sold on the 28TH October, 2005.



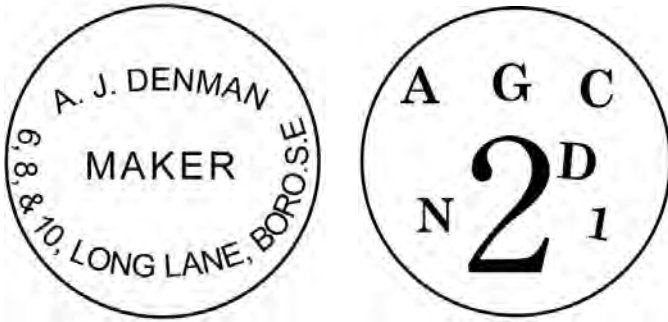
Metal and dimensions not known.

Unfortunately I was the under bidder, but at least I had a record of this new maker, A. J. Denham. The trader that this was made for, W. Reeder, has not been traced in the London directories under potato, fish or fruit sellers. This find was reported at the Token Congress in a research spot in 2007.

At the 2014 Token Congress in Northampton I gave an update on A. J. Denman as a second token with his name on appeared on Ebay on the 9th August 2010.

This time I was successful. This tally bore a different address for Denman, as illustrated below:





Zinc alloy, 34.3 mm, plain edge.

O: A. J. DENMAN / MAKER / 6, 8 & 10 LONG LANE BORO S E
R: A G C / 2^D / N I

The person that this tally was made for, A. G. C., has not been traced and it is suggested that the letters N and 1 is a postal district.

The addresses of A.J. Denman

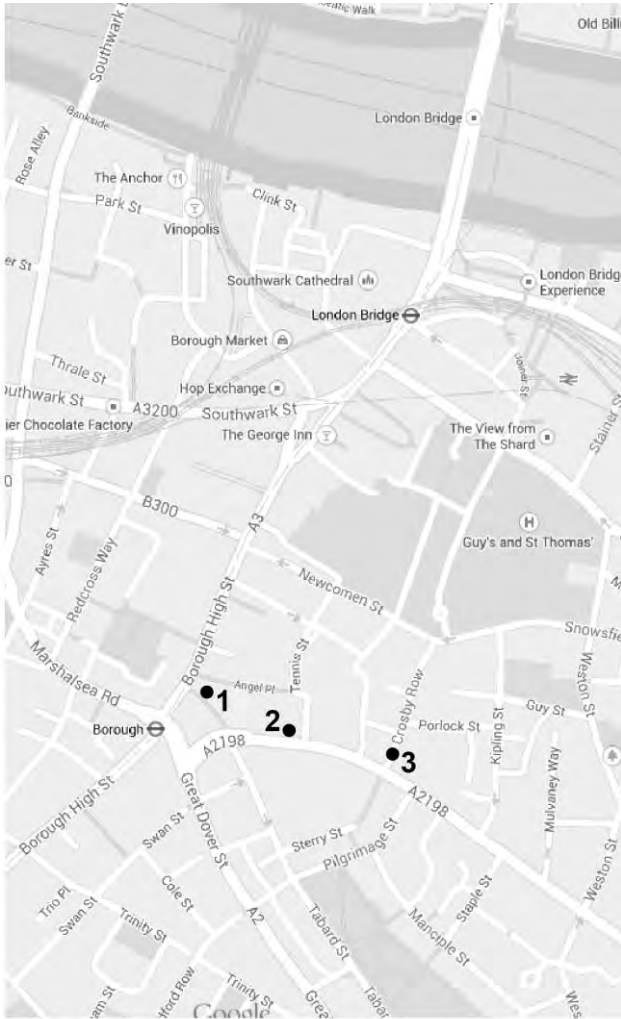
From 1872 until 1877 Denman is listed as a tin plate worker & a publicans' beer can manufacturer at 273 Kent Street, Borough, S. E.

Then there is a gap for 1878 in the London directories but from 1879 until about 1893 he is listed at 38 & 40 Tabard Street, Borough, S. E. Interestingly Tabbard Street was not named until December 1877¹.

In 1894 he had moved to 6, 8 and 10 Long Lane, Borough S. E. and remained there until 1911.

From 1912 until 1917 he was at 23, Crosby Row and there are no more entries for A. J. Denman. All three addresses were in close proximity as indicated on the following map:

MAP



- 1** 38 & 40 Tabard Street
- 2** 6, 8 & 10 Long Lane
- 3** 23 Crosby Row

The three locations of A. J. Denman in Borough, S. E., showing the close proximity of Denman's workshops.

The dates spans of these two tokens is :

1. W. Reeder, sometime between 1879 and 1893
2. A. G. C. 1917. This is based on the fact that postal districts were introduced in 1917 to assist in the distribution of increased volume of Royal Mail towards the end of WW1. If this is true then a stock die with the Long Lane address was used but made in the last year of the companies existence.

The vast majority of market tallies were made more professionally, often bearing a maker's name such as Neal, Taylor, Johnson, etc., but there are many somewhat crudely produced market tallies that bear no maker's name. Possibly, as it seems almost obligatory to have a tally system in place as receipts for fruit, vegetable and fish containers, companies just starting may not have been able to afford properly manufactured tallies and therefore turned to less expensive makers.



Brass 32 mm.

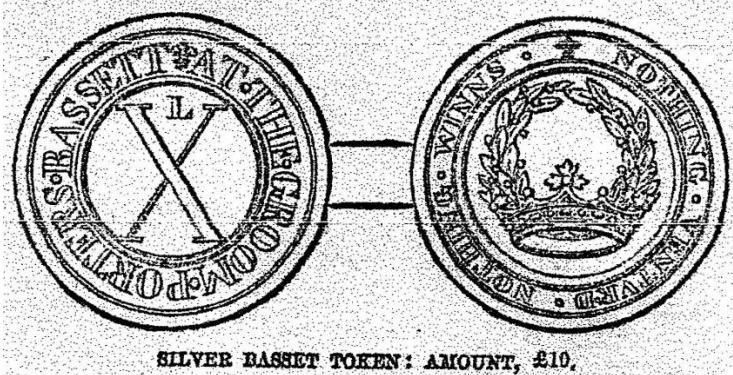
Mathew Mowsam Proctor, Covent Garden 1861 Mathew Michael, 1863 – 1895, potato salesman. More professional examples were produced later.

As for attributing Denman to be the manufacturer of this type of token, it is just an idea, and maybe more will come to light.

Reference

Names of Streets and Places in the Administrative Council of London, 1955. 4th edn. Published by the London County Council.

Introduction. In the March 2012 Bulletin (Bibl.1) Ron Kerridge presented a fascinating account of "Some Rare Gambling Tokens". The first Token that Ron described was probably used at St. James's Palace in London. Ron knew of my own personal interest in that historic building and we shared happy hours discussing his research. I promised Ron that I would try to find out for him more information about the background to the **Groom Porter's beautiful Gold and Silver £10 Basset Token** that he had described and illustrated in his article. Thanks to the help and generous support of staff at "The Royal Archives", these are the results of my efforts to date, now respectfully dedicated to Ron Kerridge, my very special Token friend.



Summary

The **Groom Porter's Token**, described and engraved in the Illustrated London News 24th January 1863, has to be one of the more valuable intrinsically and also one of the rarer of our English Tokens. For precisely 122 years, the Office of Groom Porter in the Royal Household was an important sinecure in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain. The position finally was abolished in 1782. Importantly, it was not the post of a minor employee in the Household. The game of Basset, which is mentioned on the Token, fell out of favour probably during the early part of the reign of King George the 1st (reigned 1714 – 1727). Therefore, my guess is that the Token probably was produced for and used by either Thomas Neale or, more probably, by Thomas Archer.

The Groom Porter. Having studied Ron's illustration of the Groom Porter's £10 Token, I was intrigued by it and agreed with Ron that I would try to find out more about that position. To the uninitiated, the Office of Groom Porter at St. James's Palace might appear to be that of a fairly humble servant within the Court circle. However, this most certainly was not the case. Some fascinating details (Bibl:2) have been provided about the Groom Porter. Following the Restoration of King Charles 11 in 1660, the position of Groom Porter was appointed by Royal Warrant. Such

Appointments then became embodied in Letters Patent under the Great Seal. The Office was abolished in 1782.

During the period of 122 years between 1660 and 1782, the Office of Groom Porter was held by 9 different men.

4 July 1660. Sir R. Hubbert	8 May 1743. C. Fitzroy
18 Feb. 1665. T. Offley	15 Dec. 1763. F. Buller
2 Feb. 1678. T. Neale	29 Oct. 1764. R. Wood
21 Jan. 1700. W. Rowley	23 Dec. 1765-1782. G. Powlett
7 Feb. 1705. T. Archer	

Thomas Neale, probably the worst Groom Porter, but with an unusual numismatic connection.

Of these nine Groom Porters, one of them, Thomas Neale, has an extraordinary story of enormous incompetence, but with a bizarre numismatic twist. Neale held the Office of Groom Porter from 1678 until his death in 1700, a period of 22 years. For the latter part of that time, Neale also was the “Master and Worker” at the Royal Mint, which was another lucrative sinecure. In 1696, after he had become famous throughout Europe for his theories of planetary motion and gravity, Isaac Newton was appointed Warden of the Royal Mint (Bibl.6). At that time, the Mint was still an essentially feudal institution, headed not by one man, but by three separate officers: the Warden, the Controller and the Master and Worker. Each incumbent held his post by warrant of the Crown. There was no clear hierarchy of authority among them, and each had clearly fenced-off powers and duties. The Warden was nominally responsible for the Mint facilities alone. The production of new coins was supposed to be under the control of the Master and Worker. Unfortunately for England, this confusion meant that the fate of the nation’s money supply in the spring of 1696 rested with Thomas Neale.

Neale was a gambler’s gambler, having served three kings – Charles 11, James 11, and William 111 – as Groom Porter, whose duty it was to furnish the royal residences with tables, cards, and dice, and to settle disputes among players. Neale himself played on a grand scale. He asked for and received the first concession to create a North American postal service, a privilege for which he paid eighty cents a year. He hired a local deputy and lost heavily – three thousand dollars in the first five years of service. He bet and lost another fortune on an expedition to recover a cargo of silver rumoured to be worth more than one million pounds from the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción*, which had sunk north of Hispaniola.

He wangled the Master and Worker’s job in the usual way, through personal connections. But even with the benefit of patronage, his fame as a wastrel was such

that he had to post a bond of fifteen thousand pounds of his own money, instead of the usual two thousand. Reckless, possibly corrupt, and certainly indolent, Neale was thoroughly overmatched by the job. When he died, it took his successor as Master – Newton himself – four years to untangle his official accounts.

In the meantime, Neale proved to be a true Mint traditionalist. His post had long been a patronage plum, and nothing could make him perform beyond what he believed were purely nominal duties. By 1696, he had long since turned over the bulk of his responsibilities to a hired assistant, with whom he shared a cut of the Master's profits from the coining operation. Such sloth did not matter during the, for him, quieter years of the early 1690's. But with the recoinage, Neale suddenly was in charge of an operation that aimed, in three years or less, to melt and restrike almost seven million pounds in sterling – more than the Mint had produced in the preceding three decades. No one in authority over the Master would have had any great confidence in his performance. But given that he held the Royal Warrant for his post, there was no obvious solution to his presence, but to hope that the assistants he had already hired would be able to make up for their chief's deficiencies.

They could not. Under Neale's management, the first months of the recoinage swerved hard towards farce. The first significant milestone came in May 1696, when the Treasury ceased to accept the old, hammered money as legal payment for taxes. Neale's men were supposed to have produced enough new silver coins in the preceding five months to keep at least a reasonable fraction of usable silver in common circulation. But in the event, from May through to July, there was almost no cash to be had anywhere in England, and the situation improved only slightly into Autumn. Official revenues disappeared – tax payments abruptly dried up and government debt traded at a discount of thirty percent of its face value, a further drop from the already disastrous level of the year before. It seemed as if the worst was about to happen. The mood in the nation shifted from complaint to near panic. But enough about the problems of the Royal Mint. Suffice it to say that Newton brilliantly managed to avert the impending disaster. So let us return to the Groom Porter, the subject of this Paper.

Thomas Archer, the longest-serving Groom Porter. Of the nine Groom Porters listed between 1660 and 1782, the story of the longest-serving Official, Thomas Archer merits special mention, as having many of the good qualities that Neale lacked. Archer held Office from 1705 until his death in 1743, a total of 38 years. John Beattie, *Bibl.4*, defines the position of Groom Porter and then goes on to describe Thomas Archer thus:-

“There were a number of sinecures in the Lord Chamberlain's department, two of the most attractive of which were the posts of Sergeant Porter and Groom Porter. The post of Groom Porter was an office that combined “oversight of common Billiards

Tables, common Bowling Grounds, Dicing Houses, Gaming Houses and common Tennis Courts and power of Licensing the same within the City of London and Westminster or Borough of Southwark” with the right to judge gaming disputes at court and also with the right to purvey all fireplace equipment in all court apartments.”

Thomas Archer was the youngest son of a country gentleman and Member of Parliament. He was educated at Oxford and after four years spent in foreign travel (1689 - 1693) became a pupil and follower of John Vanbrugh. He became attached to the Duke of Shrewsbury, for whom he built Heythrop in 1705. In the same year – possibly by Shrewsbury’s influence – he got the post of Groom Porter at Court, which he retained to his death. Certainly Shrewsbury tried to advance him in other ways. He applied to Oxford in 1713 to get Archer appointed as Comptroller of the Works, when Vanbrugh lost it, recommending him as the man with “the best genius for building of anybody we have”. Archer failed to get this post, but in 1715 he got some monetary compensation in the form of an appointment as Comptroller of the Customs at Newcastle.

However, the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (Bibl. 5) paints a more comprehensive and probably more accurate picture of Thomas Archer. Thomas Archer (1668/9-1743) architect and courtier, was born at Umberslade Hall, Tamworth in Arden, Warwickshire, the youngest son of Thomas Archer (1617/18-1685), and his wife, Anne (1632/3-1685). His father was a country gentleman who had held a colonelcy in the Parliamentary Army and at the Restoration became MP for the county. Our Thomas’s early life is obscure: he matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, on 12 June 1686 and stayed up until 1689, in which year he was made a JP. On 10 January 1691, together with Gilbert Sheldon, he was issued with a pass to travel to the Low Countries.

He is known to have stayed abroad for four years but, apart from his having signed his name at the University of Padua in December 1691, the rest is surmise. The continuing war with France probably obliged him to travel to and from Italy via Germany and Austria, and the very evident influence of Roman baroque on his own architecture points to his having spent a considerable time in Rome. While there he conceivably received some formal training in architecture, of which there is otherwise no evidence.

In 1701 Archer married Eleanor, daughter of a distant cousin, John Archer of Welford, Berkshire, but she died of smallpox in the following year. He subsequently married Ann, daughter of John Chaplin of Tathwell, Lincolnshire; she survived her husband, but there were no children of either marriage. From early in the Eighteenth Century, Archer appears to have combined intermittent practice as an amateur

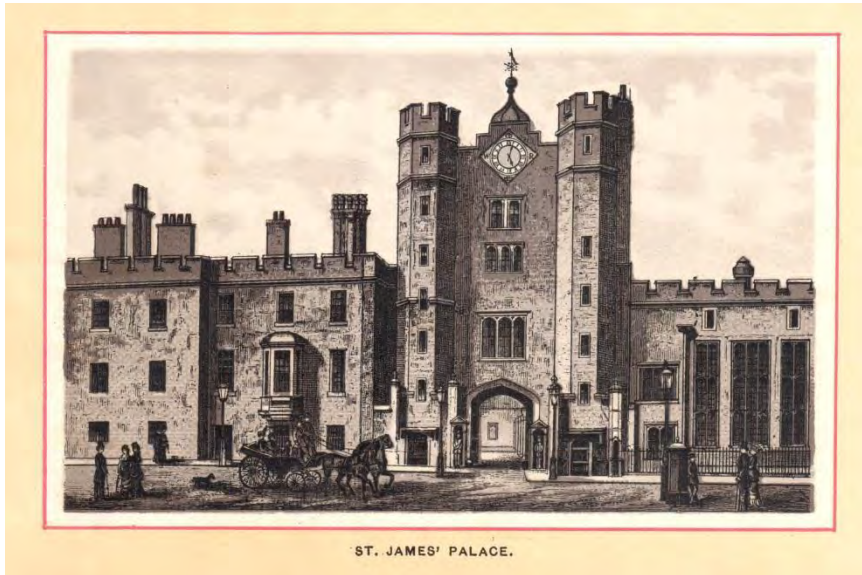
architect (one, that is, not dependent on architecture for his living) with the life of a country gentleman. From 1705 he held the position of Groom Porter, a half-sinecure which involved responsibility for royal furniture but made him also licenser of gambling houses throughout the kingdom, with a right to keep his own tables during closed seasons (at which, a contemporary said, no one sat down with less than 200 guineas). This post, said to be worth £1,000 a year, Archer probably owed to the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Steward of the Household, for whom in 1704-5 he made his first documented architectural designs.

These were for the north range of Chatsworth, the last stage of the serial rebuilding of the great Derbyshire house, which had been started by William Talman in 1687. It may also have been at this time that Archer added wings and quadrant colonnades to the Earl of Orkney's house at Cliveden, Buckinghamshire. Both show early in his career the delight in swelling curves which remained characteristic throughout. In 1707 Heythrop House, Oxfordshire, was begun for the Duke of Shrewsbury: it was Archer's first complete house and first design in which his pleasure in exuberant baroque ornament comes to the fore. Shrewsbury himself was an equal enthusiast and may well have played a part in furthering his architect's inclinations, for he is known, when visiting Rome in 1701, to have selected and bought plates from the studio of Domenico de Rossi, whose *Studio dell'architettura civile* (1702-21) illustrated many of the Roman baroque elements which Archer and others incorporated in English houses and churches in the early decades of the eighteenth century. In 1710, as Heythrop was reaching completion, Archer designed Roehampton House (now in south London and part of Queen Mary's Hospital) with an immense pediment. At his death, Thomas Archer was worth more than £100,000 and held extensive landed property.

So, if it was Thomas Archer who issued and used the magnificent Groom Porter's Token, he was certainly a very successful architect and businessman.

Gambling at St. James's Palace. Edgar Sheppard (Bibl. 3) recounts some fascinating stories about gambling at St. James's Palace and the involvement of the Groom Porter. The following extracts add detail to this story.

Among the various amusements of the Court at St. James's Palace, card playing was prominent during the whole period from the reign of Charles II to the end of that of George II and the stakes were often represented by such large sums of money that their loss meant embarrassment, if not ruin, to the unsuccessful gamester.



Shppard quotes Camden's "Remaines": "In the reign of Queen Elizabeth few men play'd at Cardes but at Christmasse, and then almost all the men and boys". Sheppard continues: The gambling and games of hazard, which, during the Protectorate, were banished from Whitehall or St. James's, returned to Court at the Restoration. Earlier, Evelyn's "Diary" recorded the scene at Whitehall on the Sunday evening before the death of King Charles (1st). There, amid the hum of persiflage (light frivolous banter) and Court gossip, the card table, heaped with gold and surrounded by twenty extravagant courtiers, was a conspicuous object. Years later, Pepys, himself by no means an exceptional example of the transformed Puritan, expresses his amazement at the spectacle of the Queen and the Duchess of York desecrating the Sunday by playing cards.

It has been recorded that among her other extravagances, the Duchess of York was so addicted to the vice of gambling that she became reckless, and was known to stake £1,000, £1,500 in a single cast, and in one night to have lost £25,000 at the game of Bassot. Another Royal personage who gained an unenviable notoriety as a gambler was the Princess Amelia, the eldest daughter of George 11.

The advent of the Prince of Orange, considerably regulated, if it did not altogether discourage, the card playing at St. James's. But the practice had become such a recognised feature on particular occasions that it is doubtful whether it could have been altogether discontinued. What may be called a Court ceremonial of gambling at the Palace, which was followed by a ball, was held once a year for the benefit of an important official called the Groom Porter.

The Prince of Orange, at least on one occasion, continued the custom of gaming in public, in the presence of the Court and of those persons who had any pretensions to gain admittance to the Palace. Soon after his arrival in London, he took part in this strange Court ceremony which was apparently held at the rooms of the Groom Porter in the Palace, and had the good fortune to win 500 guineas, 100 of which he presented immediately to the official, placing the remainder in the custody of Heer Bentinck, to be applied to charitable purposes.

The Court festivities held at St. James's during the reign of Queen Anne were dull, yet the love of gambling had by no means disappeared either there or in the society which represented the aristocracy. The form might vary, but the passion itself survived all such changes. Basset had given place to Ombre and Spadille.

If George I could not discuss politics with Walpole in English, he spoke the universal language of the card table. Gaming remained a pastime at his Court which his subjects were permitted to witness. At certain seasons, both he and his successor played Hazard in public at the Groom Porter's in St. James's Palace, where the nobility and even the Princesses staked considerable sums. In the diary of Mary, Countess Cowper, under the date of January 6th, 1715, occurs the following passage:-

“This was Twelfth Night, and such a crowd I never saw in my life. My Mistress and the Duchess of Montague (daur. Of the D. of Marlbro') went halves at Hazard and won £600. Mr. Archer (Groom Porter of all His Majesty's Houses) came in great form to offer me a place at the table, but I laughed and said he did not know me if he thought that I was capable of venturing 200 guineas at play, for none sit down to the table with less.”

The “Gentleman's Magazine,” dated Wednesday, January 6th, 1731, also contains an entry which relates to the public ceremony of gaming on Twelfth Night:- At night Their Majesties &c. played at Hazard with the nobility for the benefit of the *Groom-porter*, and 'twas said the King won 600 guineas, the Queen 360, Princess Amelia 20, Princess Carolina 10, the Earl of Portmore and Duke of Grafton several thousands.

On the same anniversary in 1747 we read that the ceremony of Twelfth Night was observed at Court, when His Majesty and the Royal Family with several of the nobility played at Hazard for the benefit of the Groom Porter.

However, the public Royal gambling at St. James's Palace ceased with the accession of George III and Queen Charlotte. The record is brief but of weighty significance which says, “their Majesties not being accustomed to play at Hazard, ordered a handsome gratuity to the Groom Porter, and orders were given that for the future there be no card-playing among the servants.” This was a change indeed, for the vicious excitement of the gaming table had reached a pitch which seemed to be symptomatic

of actual insanity. But the Royal example was not followed outside the Palace. The card table remained for many years the great delight of both men and women in society, in spite of the appeals of moralists, the sarcasm of satirists, and the lampoons of caricaturists.



(Pictures courtesy and copyright Rob de Ruiter)

Finally, a word about St. James's Palace itself. Illustrated by Kempson in his series of London Buildings, (Bibl; 7) it is one of the famous London Promissory Penny Tokens, D & H Cat. No. 58. Kempson claims that St. James's was **FIRST USED AS A ROYAL PALACE MDCXCVII** (which equates to 1697). Kenneth Scott (Bibl; 8) describes St. James's as having been used by members of the Royal Family a lot earlier than that. For example, when James succeeded to the throne in 1685, he gave St. James's to his Queen as an official residence. The actual royal connections started in October 1531, when the Provost and Fellows of Eton College signed an indenture granting to King Henry VIII the former leper hospital and lands of St. James's, in exchange for some pieces of land in Kent and Suffolk. So why did Kempson choose this specific date? This is the story so far of two very different but interesting and connected Tokens. The research continues.....

Select Bibliography.

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Another Example found of Somerset BW 71A, James Safforde of Bridgwater

Terry Winsborough



Fig.1

Further to my article about the Pitt-Rivers Collection of 17th century tokens of Somerset (TCSB Vol.10 March 2013), a second specimen of the Bridgwater token of JAMES SAFFORDE dated 1658 has been found. It appeared on Ebay as a detector find dated 1652, in only about Fair condition and having been cleaned! Even with the Ebay photo I could see that the last date digit was questionable.

After obtaining and studying it, it was soon obvious to me that the last date digit was indeed an '8' and not a '2'. Close examination showed it to be from the same obverse and reverse dies as the Pitt-Rivers piece, struck in brass and with the same 180° die orientation. Only the reverse is shown in Fig.1 as the obverse is not clear enough for a decent photo, but is the same as the obverse in my previous article and as in the 1652 Norweb specimen.

This find and any subsequent ones of IAMES SAFFORDE tokens bearing a 1658 date may possibly indicate that there were more tokens of this date in circulation at the time of Boyne's publication in 1858, and which led him to originally record it as only bearing this date.

Hertfordshire Token D.186B, John Burnap

Roger Paul



I have recently seen and examined an example of Hertfordshire traders' token D.186B, John Burnap of Stanstead (Abbots), Grocer, which had been found by a metal detecting pal at Royston in Hertfordshire. Although not in the greatest of condition, I was able to establish that the spelling of the surname on this example was Burnep. Trying to find a further illustrated example of the token proved difficult, but I eventually traced one included in a group of eleven Hertfordshire traders' tokens sold at auction by Sworders of Bishop Stortford for a staggeringly high four figure sum. This specimen, although also fairly worn confirmed the spelling of the issuer's surname as Burnep and appeared to be struck from the same dies. Clearly this token, which is not in Williamson or represented in the Norweb collection is extremely scarce and was presumably recorded from an excessively worn specimen.

Michael Dickinson adds the following comment:

I had known when compiling my catalogue in 1986 that BVRNEP was the right spelling, but gave BVRNAP by mistake.

Boyne (1858) allocated the token to Suffolk, as did Golding ten years later, and Williamson followed likewise in 1891 (BW Suffolk 300). All stated the surname to be BVRNER. William Longman claimed the token for Hertfordshire as long ago as 1918 in a talk given to members of the British Numismatic Society, though without providing evidence.

It was the Earl of Cranbrook who first correctly recorded the surname on the token as BVRNEP in his 'Notes on some new and doubtful 17th century Suffolk tokens' (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, vol. 24 (1947), p. 91). He reattributed it to Hertfordshire in this note: 'On 4th October 1656 John Burnap, mal[t]ster of Stanstead Abbots, was presented at Quarter Sessions for using the trade of Grocer for twelve months without having served 7 years apprenticeship to the trade according to the Statute'. The arms portrayed on the token are the Grocers'.

Robert Thompson adds:

Herbert C. Andrews reported that a specimen had been acquired by Hertford Museum, and that John Burnap, brewer and maltster, was on 4 Oct 1663 presented before the magistrates for using the trade of grocer without having served seven years' apprenticeship. –'Stanstead Abbots: tradesmen's tokens', *East Herts Archaeological Society Transactions* 12.1 (1945/6), p.53.

Thomas Burnapp, son of John of Ashton [Aston], Herts., described as 'clerk' so possibly not the same John, had been apprenticed a grocer to John Clarke [sic] in 1652 –Webb 2008, p.30.

John Burnap of Aston has a probate account at Hertford dated 1675, no trade stated – Beryl Crawley ed., *Wills at Hertford 1415-1858* (British Record Society, 2007), p.82.

Obituaries

Alan Clark Henderson, 9th August 1930 – 24th August 2014

Alan died of respiratory failure caused by infective exacerbation of the lung in hospital after a very short illness, he is survived by his wife, Brenda, son Ian and daughters Kim and Sarah.

In addition to *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex* published by Spink in 1990, Alan published five volumes on Hop Token Issuers between 2004 and 2011, the first three covering Parishes of Sussex, the last two West and East Kent. Alan also entertained

Token Congress with the story of Isaac Earlysman Sparrow and his Balloon flight and tokens, he also shared original research on the seventeenth Century farthing of William Keye of Rye, both talks were later published by the Token Correspondence Society.

Alan's numismatic interest extended well beyond his major Hop token collection, it also encompassed Communion tokens and Maundy coins. He also had a fine collection of Rye Pottery Hop-ware.

Alan was a first class researcher with a lovely gentle sense of humour and a close personal friend, sadly missed.

Requiescat in pace

Duncan Pennock

Geoffrey Thomas Stone FSG, 1941 – 2014

I first met Geoff when I joined the Society (of Genealogists) in 2001. We became close colleagues and friends when he took up the position of Treasurer soon after my arrival. Geoff's interest in family history came from his father who had carried out extensive genealogical research which he passed on to his son. His one name study research had focussed on his mother's name of Wedmore.

Geoff became a member of the Society in 1997 and joined the Board of Trustees in 2000. In 2001 he was appointed Treasurer. He continued to serve as Treasurer for all but one year until his term ended in June 2013. He also played an active role on the Board of Trustees, the Operations Committee and the Library Committee.

Geoff's professional background was in banking industry systems and this provided him with a keen knowledge of computers. His expertise proved invaluable during his management of the Society's compuserve forums which went on to become the members communication 'list'. He continued in this role right up until his death.

Geoff cultivated other interests including coin collecting and was involved with the Numismatic Society (sic). He also helped his local parish council with its website. Nevertheless he devoted a great deal of his time to the (Genealogical) Society. In particular he assisted us through some rather difficult financial times when we had to make cuts and redundancies. He worked closely with me during that period to ensure that everything was dealt with in a very sympathetic and professional manner.

Over the last three or four years he had been actively involved in helping to install the Decisions Express software which provides vital member and management information that the Society relies upon every day. He also assisted at many of our outreach events and in recent years he helped our Events Manager supervise the 'Ask the Experts' area at the SoG/WDYTYA? (Who Do You Think You Are?) Live show at Olympia.

Geoff was deservedly made a Fellow of the Society in 2010. He had a cheerful disposition and was thoroughly liked by the staff, trustees, members and indeed all who knew him. We appreciated so very much all his efforts on behalf of the Society of Genealogists and I shall certainly miss his friendship.

June Perrin
Chief Executive, Society of Genealogists
Taken from *Genealogists' Magazine* 31, 5. March 2014

(Thanks to David Powell and Robert Thompson for making me aware of this obituary; Ed)

Reviews

Royal Commemorative Medals 1837-1977, Volume 3 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897, by Andrew Whittlestone and Michael Ewing†. Second edition 2015 published by and available from www.galata.co.uk, 136pp, A4, card covers, £30 + £3 p+p to UK addresses.

When the first part of this epic work was published by Coins of Beeston in 1993 it immediately revealed the size of the task being undertaken and the difficulty of producing comprehensive lists of a series of such diverse issues and issuers. Twenty years later and eight initial volumes were completed.

The volume here is the second revised edition of volume 3, covering just the issues of the 1897 jubilee, and now from the hands of the Galata team. The title really says all that is needed and just two pages are taken with the introduction, acknowledgements, bibliography and comments on values.

Each main type in the catalogue has a four digit number beginning with a 3 (for volume 3) with the newly discovered pieces filling in gaps in the numbering of the first edition. Different metals and sizes appear under a single number. The first half of the book covers pieces where the signature of the manufacture is given, with a useful footer to help navigate, and the second half of the book covers unsigned pieces.

The book finishes with several indexes; obverse legends, reverse legends, makers etc and the crucial general index to find people and places.

Almost every piece is illustrated in b/w and the production is to the usual Galata high standard. This book will be necessary for all collectors and dealers of commemorative medals and useful for collectors of local material.

Gary Oddie

***Co-operative Checks & Tokens* by Douglas Roy Rains, 2014. Third edition published by and available from Galata, £22 plus £3 p+p to UK⁽¹⁾.**

When the first edition of Roy Rains' catalogue of co-op checks and tokens appeared in 1997, published by Coins of Beeston, it immediately replaced all of the minor lists and entries in county accumulations. The first edition described some 6250 different tokens. When the second edition was privately published in 2004, this number had grown to 7300, issued by 1250 different societies. This third edition now lists over 8500 checks and tokens issued from over 1350 different societies.

The layout of this book follows the second edition, with the societies listed in alphabetical order from each country; England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Island and Uncertain pieces. A short list is appended of those societies whose names suggest a UK provenance, but are from elsewhere.

Each token variety is given a separate number, including milled and plain edges. Significant discoveries for sixteen societies have forced a renumbering for those societies, but for the rest the numbering remains as in the second edition. The pieces located in the 58 museum collections consulted are given a reference M1-M58. In the earlier editions, pieces located in private collections were given references C1, C2 etc. In the intervening years, quite a few of these pieces and some of the collections have changed hands, so a single identifier PC for Private Collection is now substituted.

This edition also has a listing by county (pp268-276), which was missing from the second edition, and provides a useful index to the book.

For determining the locations of the London based societies, the 1900 Co-op directory has been used and for other societies the 1932 Co-op directory provides the reference. With such a large listing (pp11-267) it is not practical to include details of individual societies, however dates of founding and subsequent amalgamation are given in many cases.

The book is printed with the usual high standard expected of Galata, with the glossy card covers showing a selection of colourful co-op tokens. This catalogue replaces all previous listings and editions and is a necessary addition to the libraries of all co-op token and county collectors.

As the last decade has seen an average of ten new checks and a new token issuing society appear every month, details of further discoveries can be sent to the author for future publication.

Gary Oddie

(1) <https://www.galata.co.uk/> Galata, The Old White Lion, Market Street, Llanfyllin, Powy, SY22 5BX.

Seventeenth century trading tokens of Surrey and Southwark by

Tim Everson. Published by and available from www.galata.co.uk, 2015. 132pp, A4, card covers, £37 + £3 p+p to UK addresses.

That the contents page runs to 2 pages of double column text gives a first indication of what has been achieved in this book. The brief introduction mentions the collections and collectors that have made major contributions to the work, with some 22 sources having their initials appear through the catalogue. The list of acknowledgements includes the significant contribution by Peter Preston-Morley and Dix Noonan Webb who covered the costs of the photography of pieces by the Coin Department at the British Museum.

A short section lists “pieces of note” – a possible three halfpence, pennies, square, heart and octagonal shaped pieces, those in Pewter and forgeries. Thirty nine completely new pieces are listed for the first time.

The catalogue is divided into two main sections. Surrey I – the rural parishes has a couple of useful maps and then the old county listing starts at Abinger and finishes with Woking. The 287 tokens are listed, described and with just a few exceptions every die variety is illustrated life-size on pages 11-40. Then comes Surrey II – with maps of the parishes of Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and Newington, followed by the 753 tokens covering pages 45-112, again with almost every piece illustrated.

With over 1000 tokens illustrated, and ten on each page, there is not much space for background research, but many pieces have a snippet from Williamson or from wills and parish records. The group is just too big to attempt background research on all of the pieces, but hopefully groups or individual pieces will be researched and published separately.

One thing that did catch my eye was the photograph of Francis Holden, the token issuer from Walton in Surrey. His initials and date of burial were set in coffin studs that were uncovered during an excavation.



The token issued by Wil Wathing, pin maker, of Tooley Street might seem unremarkable. However the brass pins found alongside a specimen in the Thames mud are also illustrated!

The whole series has been renumbered and there is the necessary concordance with Williamson/Dickinson. The book is completed with indexes of designs/devices, signs, names, trades, and a bibliography.

My only, and very minor, quibble is with the maps which could have been larger, of a consistent style, and with a distance scale to make them more useful for those not familiar with the area.

The whole is to the usual very high standard expected from the Galata team and will provide the definitive catalogue for the foreseeable future.

Gary Oddie

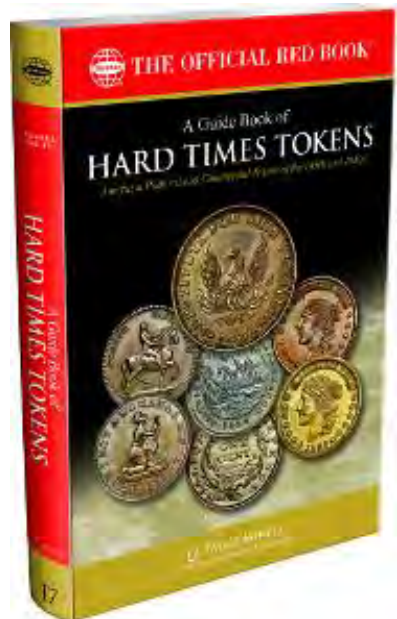
(Please note: The following is a notice of publication, not an independent review, Ed.)

Whitman Publishing: New Bowers Book on Hard Times Tokens

March 26, 2015 - Whitman Publishing releases "A Guide Book of Hard Times Tokens", by Q. David Bowers. The 320-page softcover book (number 17 in the popular Bowers Series) debuts at the Whitman Coin and Collectibles Expo in Baltimore, March 26, 2015.

Copies can be ordered from booksellers and hobby shops nationwide, and online for \$29.95. The book can also be borrowed for free as a benefit of membership in the American Numismatic Association, through the Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library.

Privately minted "Hard Times" tokens are tangible reminders of a turbulent period in America. Their political and commercial motifs are diverse, reflecting the economic and social scene of the pre-Civil War era of Andrew Jackson (the 1830s and 1840s).



Q. David Bowers, *A Guide Book of Hard Times Tokens*, Whitman Publishing, 2015. Softcover, 320 p. \$29.95.

Award-winning author Q. David Bowers includes recent research findings as well as information he has gathered since the 1950s; hundreds of high-resolution images; and current market pricing in multiple grades. He covers the historical context of the Hard Times of 1832 to 1844, during which President Andrew Jackson fought the controversial Second Bank of the United States. Many situations and incidents are presented in a narrative style, including the story of Peggy (O’Neal) Eaton, the controversial belle of Washington, D.C., whose flirtatious actions rearranged Jackson’s Cabinet and was responsible for Martin Van Buren being nominated for president. It was an era of financial collapse and nationwide depression. Private minters and businessmen created cent-sized copper tokens to fill the gap when official U.S. coins became scarce. Many of these have colorful and satirical political themes, while others advertise local businesses, making them a treasure trove for historians. Bowers catalogs these tokens with detailed information for sellers, collectors, and researchers.

“Numismatists find Hard Times tokens fascinating to study,” says Bowers. “There are hundreds of issues to collect, and most of them are very affordable. For the specialist who enjoys a challenge, there are also some major rarities in the series.”

Numismatic researcher and Hard Times expert Robert A. Schuman calls the book “groundbreaking,” “beyond the scope and depth of anything previously published,” and “a clear, complete, verified, carefully focused, and well-photographed listing of these important pieces.”

The “Guide Book of Hard Times Tokens” also includes biographies of die engravers, histories of issuing firms, narratives about the political personalities involved, a catalog of fantasy pieces, a history of the market and collector interest going back to the mid-1800s, extensive notes, a bibliography, charts cross-referenced to the older Low and Rulau cataloging systems, and an index. Much of its information has never been published in book form before.

Whitman publisher Dennis Tucker notes that Hard Times tokens have been summarized in the “Guide Book of United States Coins” (the hobby’s best-selling annual price guide, known as the Red Book) since the first edition in 1946. “This is the first time collectors have had an expanded, full-color catalog to these remarkable pieces of American history,” Tucker says.

You can order the book at Whitman Publishing online.

Notes and Queries

653

I recently obtained an example of the 17th century farthing token of Edward Pearse (Hampshire D.156A) who also issued a halfpenny token BW156. This is the only issuer to depict a ship's hulk as his device. I was hoping it might relate to the existence of a prison ship in Portsmouth. If one of our members has any information about this, I would be most grateful to hear it.

John Rose

654

Just received in the Numismatic Library: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, no.94 (Dec. 2014), with a substantial contribution on 'The Hudson's Bay Company tokens, medals and scrip', by Scott E. Douglas, pp. 20-51: illus.

Robert Thompson

655

On p.227 of TCSB 11, 6, David Powell in his 'Further Notes on Unofficial Farthings', refers to 7790, Lifely's Star Mart. He suggests the issuer was John Lifely of East Brooke, Wimborne, a hardware dealer.

According to research done by the late Roy Wells, James Lifely was a travelling auctioneer (the clue is in the word 'Mart' and the depiction on the token of a hand holding a gavel). He apparently toured the country from his home in Gloucester, from spring through to winter, holding auctions in country towns and large villages as and when needed. Roy found a photograph of his caravan and trailer in Newark Market Place in the 1870s. In the 1881 census, James aged 34, born in Gloucester, was recorded as dwelling in a caravan in the Market Place at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, together with his wife Emily, aged 33, and born in Devizes, Wiltshire. As he was a peripatetic trader, 'Non Local' would seem a reasonable attribution, albeit it could be argued that the piece could be allocated to his base town, Gloucester.

Andrew Cunningham

656 'Allez Freres' Advertisement Piece?.

When walking into the local weekly antique fair and a dealer suddenly makes a bee-line for you, you know you are suddenly his favourite customer. Why is this, because you are a known collector of tokens, odd items and French bits, and the item pressed into my hand, seemed to satisfy all those conditions. I also suspect he didn't have another customer in mind.

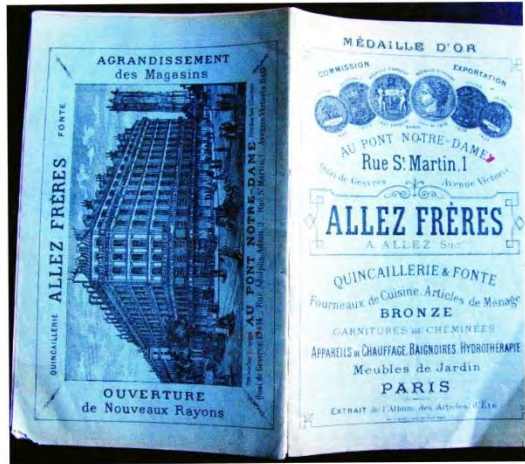


What was on sale was a cast iron disc 43mm in diameter, 5mm thick and weighing roughly 50 grams.

Obverse:- ALLEZ FRÈRES- PARIS in two lines [translated as ALLEZ BROS].

Reverse:- MEUBLES DE JARDIN in three lines [translated as GARDEN FURNITURE].

Sales catalogues from 1900 show that 'Allez Freres' was an important business establishment in the centre of Paris selling amongst other items garden furniture.



Another sale catalogue show a view of their establishment and because of its location at a cross roads list various addresses, 13& 14, Quai de Gesvres, 2 Rue de Adolphe Adam, 1 Rue de S^t Martin and 11& 13 Avenue Victoria. Their principle trading address was at ‘1 Rue de S^t Martin, au Pont De Notre Dame’. They traded from 1878-1936.

The building illustrated in the catalogue may now be the local police headquarters if ‘Google Street-View’ has been interpreted correctly by the author.

Is this an advertisement token, a paper weight, or a piece of furniture hardware?

Have our readers an answer to the question or found anything similar?

Peter DS Waddell

657

SEECK

Congratulations to Stuart Adams on shining light on Max Seeck, a little-known medallist (TCSB 11.6, March 2014, pp.230-1), notwithstanding Stuart’s egregious inaccuracy in transcribing legends. However, Seeck (a Hamburg name) is not entirely unrecorded. Leonard Forrer’s *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, vol. 5 (London, 1912), gives him a paragraph on page 456: ‘London Agent of Messrs L. Chr. Lauer and Co. of Nuremberg... A more recent production is the Coronation medal of King George V. and Queen Mary, June 1911’ (not in Whittlestone & Ewing 2012).

Robert Thompson

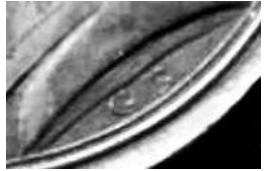
658

I am publishing this piece as an addenda to my research into Kirk's "*Sentimental Magazine Medalets*" which I privately published in "*The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica*." 1991. pp.116-121." It also relates to aspects of the same subject by Martin Warburton in the excellent presentation booklet for the 2014 Northampton Congress. As a result of my discussions with my token colleague (TCS member) Malcolm Johnson in Australia and an associate of his in Canada I have received an image of an interesting mystery copy of the disc of the Marquis of Granby.



MARQUIS of GRANBY by KIRK

MARQUIS of GRANBY by GB(?)



The copy is signed **GB** on the shoulder truncation (see image). Does any of our members have, or have they seen this copy or recognise the signature **GB**? Also can anyone opine as to the purpose of the issue as, in my opinion, it has no official connection with the Sentimental Magazine.

Brian Edge

659

Peter Lane, "South Australian WW1 soldiers' 'forget-me-not' pennies", Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia, 1-15: illus. Vol. 25 (2014). The pennies are from GB: Victoria and Ed. VII, countermarked, as you might have guessed.

Robert Thompson

Adverts

WEST AFRICAN TOKENS WANTED

Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, French West Africa, Dahomey (Porto Novo)

Bob Lyall

(11:8)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

Wanted & specializing in 17th century tokens within a
30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:8)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:8)

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(11:8)

Adverts



BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS
COINS AND MEDALS
Regular specialist postal auctions
Buying and Selling since 1982
Consignments for auction welcome
SIMMONS

(11:8)

• WANTED •

TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• OF IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(11:9)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org

I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

Adverts

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection
(11:6)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:8)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:8)

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Tim Everson

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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Editorial

Welcome to my final issue as editor. I do hope one of you will come forward to replace me, otherwise there may be a bit of an hiatus until the next issue. I am looking forward to a bit of a rest from writing about tokens and from editing this journal about tokens, but I expect I won't be able to keep my pen away from paper for long. Indeed, I have rashly offered a talk for Congress this year and have two small pieces in this bulletin! Welcome also to Token Congress if you are reading this in Newbury. I am sure we will all have a splendid time. Enjoy this year's auction sales as well. I see that both DNW and St James's are offering collections of 17th Century London pieces this autumn which is very exciting. Happy collecting everybody!

Accounts

Balance	
Income	Expenditure
Subscriptions,	Printing June TCSB
Back numbers	Postage
Total	Copyright Fee
	Closing balance

The publication of the cumulative index has led to quite a demand for back numbers, hence the high postage charges again, but printing costs continue to fall. The copyright fee for the article from The Times was rather steep I thought, but it is unlikely to happen again. Even with that we had a small surplus this quarter where it is usually deficit until the new subs come in.

Binders and Back Issues

There are currently no binders in stock. I will let you know as soon as fresh binders become available.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers. There are also spare copies of the new cumulative index which I can offer at the same price, also post free. Although I am giving up the editorship, I will still be the go to person for back numbers as they are all in my attic!

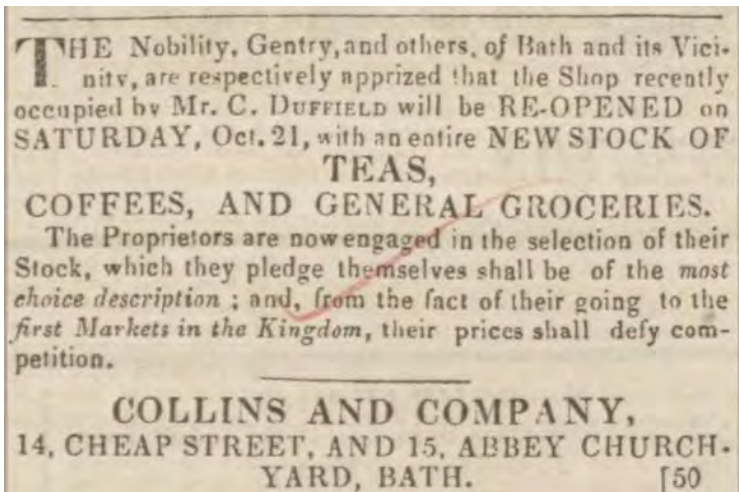
Token Congress 2016

The 2016 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on 7-9 October. The organiser will be John Newman. It will follow the usual Friday to Sunday format. The slightly later date means it is just before Coinex.

130. COLLINS & Co.

The Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette of 3 December 1840 informs that Charles Duffield has opened a tea, coffee, spice, and general grocer establishment at 14, Cheap Street, next to the Abbey Church.

The next mention of the premises is in the same newspaper in October 1843, when the following advert appears. The tokens were probably issued at about this time.



After that the next mention I can find of the two premises in the press is on 6 April 1854, when the following advertisement appears:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at Messrs. RODWAY and CO.'s Wholesale and Retail STRAW and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 14, Cheap Street, and 15, Abbey Church Yard, TWENTY Good STRAW BONNET HANDS, & SIX Competent MILLINERS: also, Opening for FOUR APPRENTICES."

The 1851 census shows that the Rodways were trading from the Cheap Street address by that date; so, by then, Collins had gone.

190. I. & I. BECKETT

The London Gazette of 29 January 1828 records that "the Partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned, Joseph Beckett and Isaac Beckett, of Bilston, in the

County of Stafford, Grocers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; as witness our hands this 22nd day of January 1828".

Joseph appears again before the year's end on 12 December 1828, although whether "Isaac Beckett the younger" is the same Isaac Beckett, his son or another relation is not clear:

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joseph Beckett and Isaac Beckett the younger, both of Bilston, in the County of Stafford, Grocers, Dealers, Chapman, and Copartners, and they being declared Bankrupts are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major part of them, on the 19th day of December instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, on the 20th of the same month, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, in Shiffnall, in the County of Salop, and on the 23d day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Littleton's Arms Inn, in Penkridge, in the County of Stafford, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Solicitors, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, or to Mr. John Mason, Solicitor, Bilston.

420. SIMEON GOODWIN

The London Gazette of 8 December 1835 records that Simeon Goodwin of Birmingham, grocer, had been declared bankrupt. It would appear that he took 17 years to clear himself; the London Gazette of 25 January 1853 records:

JOHAN BALGUY, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Fiat in Bankruptcy, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1835, and filed in Her Majesty's District Court of Bankruptcy at Birmingham, against Simeon Goodwin, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Grocer, did, on the 22nd day of January, allow the said Simeon Goodwin a Certificate of the third class; and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

In 1841 he was working as a clerk, whilst the 1861 census records him as a coal dealer. He died late in 1866, aged 70.

-:-:-:-:-

810. EPHRAIM NATHAN

Ephraim Nathan was the eldest of the many children of Benjamin Nathan, who in the 1861 census was described as a "commercial traveller in jewellery" living at 7, The Terrace, Brearley St West, Birmingham. Benjamin's wife was from Edinburgh and their first two children were born in Dundee. The census suggests that they came south c.1853.

By 1871 Ephraim, now aged 22, was newly married and living at 4, Richard St, Birmingham. The occupational description of "commercial traveller {jeweller}" confirms him as having followed his father's professional footsteps, although it does not say whether he was working for his father. The same census gives Benjamin nearby at 87, Vyse St; now a shopkeeping jeweller, rather than a travelling one. It would appear that Vyse St was his residence, however, rather than the shop; for on 27 February 1871 an advert appeared in the Birmingham Daily Post with a different address on it, namely..... the same one as on Ephraim's token!

UNDER THE ROYAL WARRANT

ANGLO-SWISS WATCH COMPANY.

B E N . N A T H A N ,
 SOLE AGENT, 71, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM
(Opposite the Friends' Meeting House)

NOTE THE ADDRESS—71, BULL STREET.

THE ANGLO-SWISS WORKMAN'S WATCH50s. 6d.
 THE ANGLO-SWISS GENT'S WATCH50s. 6d.
 THE ANGLO-SWISS LADIES' WATCH50s. 6d.
 THE ANGLO-SWISS YOUTH'S WATCH50s. 6d.

This perfect WATCH combines the accuracy of Swiss mechanism with the soundness of English. It is highly recommended a perfect TIMEKEEPER, and can be had only from the Sole Agent for

WATTEAU'S WARRANTED WATCHES.

WATTEAU'S WARRANTED WORKMAN'S WATCHES 32s. 6d.
 WATTEAU WARRANTED GENT'S WATCH32s. 6d.
 WATTEAU'S WARRANTED LADIES' WATCH32s. 6d.
 WATTEAU'S WARRANTED YOUTH'S WATCH32s. 6d.

This Watch is Sold at the Manufacturers' price, and will be found the cheapest Watch in England.

SOLE AGENT,
BEN. NATHAN, 71, BULL STREET.
 NOTE THE ADDRESS. 33

Ephraim was still at the Richard St address in December 1871, when the Birmingham Daily Mail reports that his wife gave birth to a daughter. He died in London in 1875, at the early age of 27, and was buried at the Balls Pond Jewish cemetery, Kingsbury Road North, on 30 May that year. It is obvious, therefore, that the token can date from only a fairly short period, c.1870 or just after.

960. GEORGE STEADMAN

Aris's Birmingham Gazette reported on 13 October 1856 that:

"A youth named Henry Brockington was sent to the House of Correction for three months for stealing a piece of Cavendish tobacco from the shop Mr. George Steadman, tobacconist. Summer-lane."

There is no mention in this piece that Steadman was a tea dealer; but then neither is there any reference in another, from the Birmingham Journal of 28 March 1857, that Steadman dealt in tobacco:

"On the night of Friday week, Roberts and another man went into the shop of Mr. George Steadman, in Summer Lane, and the former asked Leonard, Mr. Steadman's assistant, for a pound of the best tea. He was served, and placed a £5. note upon the counter. The assistant took it up, and went out up Snow Hill ascertain whether or not the note was good."

It was found not to be, and Roberts ended up in court.

The Birmingham Journal of 22 January 1859 advertises that 9, Summer Lane, Snow Hill is to let. Various entries in the 1860s indicate that the premises became a "wine and ale stores, and luncheon bar".

I can find no earlier references to George Steadman being at Summer Lane, although in 1851 there is a Birmingham-born 20-year-old of the same name working as assistant to a grocer at nearby Rowley Regis.

1580/82. C.STARK

The likely candidate for this issuer is Charles Stark, b.Tiverton c.1830-31, who with his younger brother was working for a grocer, Thomas Willis, in Dudley High Street in 1851. His parents' family were in both 1841 and 1851 living in Bridgwater, Somerset, and it seems fairly obvious that the brothers had only recently moved to the West Midlands seeking employment.

It is probable that he set up on his own as a tobacconist in the early 1850s but as yet I can find no proof of this. There is a good chance that the business was fairly short-lived, but he did not suffer bankruptcy. He does not appear to be in the English 1861 census, although there is a similarly-aged candidate of English origin in the Canadian census of the same year; if it is the correct man, a locally-born wife and child imply that he had been in Canada for at least 2-3 years and probably longer. The next confirmed reference to the Tiverton-born Charles is in 1866 when, despite living in Illinois, he married someone in Ontario. The indications are that he probably spent the rest of his life living as a merchant of one sort or another, in each of the two in turn, and died on 21 June 1899 in Toronto.

1795. THEOPHILUS HULM

This advert from the Hereford Journal of 1 October 1845 is the earliest I can find, and implies that the premises have only just opened:

**CHINESE TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 3, WIDEMARSH-STREET, HEREFORD,
NOW OPEN.**

THEOPHILUS HULM,

IN most respectfully soliciting the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and the Ladies, and Inhabitants of Hereford generally, to the OPENING of his NEW TEA WAREHOUSE, begs to assure them that he has laid in an EXTENSIVE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c.,

which he will be enabled to offer at such LOW PRICES as cannot fail to ensure public patronage. In consequence of the depressed state of the TEA MARKET, T. H. has been enabled to make some extensive and advantageous purchases, for **CASH**, of **GENUINE TEAS, &c.**, of various qualities, which he intends offering at such an unparalleled smallness of profit, as will enable those residing at a distance from London to procure the best quality Teas as advantageously as the London consumers, who purchase from the direct source of supply.

**REFINED SUGARS, CHOCOLATE, COCOA ;
CIGARS AND FANCY SNUFFS ;
PICKLES AND FISH SAUCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c. &c.**

The Hereford Times of 18 July 1846 contains another advert in verse:

TEA-TABLE CONVERSATION.

How varied are the joys we feel
While seated o'er the evening meal,
Sipping the cheerful cup of tea,
From every thought of sorrow free.
"Here, Mary, hither haste along,
Refill the urn, this tea's too strong ;
And yet but little I put in."
Then p'rhaps some gossip will begin
To ask the question, "Where you bought
A tea with so much virtue fraught ?
Its fragrance truly's quite a treat."
"I bought it, ma'am, in WIDEMARSH-STREET,
At HULM's, the best shop in the nation."
"Well, we are under obligation
To him, that we can thus secure
A Tea so strong and yet so pure.
Hereford can boast of one great thing ;
That 'HULM' is the tea-dealing king ;
Hudson in Railroads, HULM in Tea,
Two greater men there cannot be."
Then, if good articles you'd meet,
Forget not HULM, of WIDEMARSH-STREET.

OBSERVE,

**CHINESE TEA WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE No. 5,
WIDEMARSH STREET, HEREFORD.**

Agent for GUNTER'S HONDURAS PRESERVED TURTLE.
[2926]

All of which optimism culminates in a familiar-looking entry in the London Gazette two years later:

In the Matter of Theophilus Hulm the younger, of the parish of All Saints, in the city of Hereford, Grocer and Tea Dealer, Dealer and Chapman, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy has been issued, bearing date the 26th day of May 1848.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above Fiat may receive a First Dividend of 2½d. in the pound, upon application at my office, as under, on any Friday, between the hours of eleven and three. No dividend can be paid to any creditor holding any security for his debt, until such security shall be produced to me, without the special direc-

Theophilus responded by moving to London and becoming a police constable, in which role he can be found in both the 1851 and 1861 censuses. Not immediately, however; the Hereford Journal of 15 May 1850 reports him still trying to sell the premises:

CITY OF HEREFORD.
To Capitalists and the Public Generally.
TO BE SOLD OR LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
Together with the entire Shop Fixtures, which have been fitted up within the last two years in the newest fashion, regardless of expense;
ALL that very desirable FREEHOLD MESSUAGE, SHOP, and PREMISES, known as the "CHINESE TEA WAREHOUSE," situate in WIDEMARSH-STREET, in the City of HEREFORD, immediately opposite No. 5, and now in the occupation of Mr. Theophilus Hulm, jun., Grocer and Tea Dealer.
The Premises are capable of an extensive Business being carried on, and the Domestic Department replete with every convenience for a large and respectable family. Land-tax redeemed.
A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at a reduced rate of interest.
For a view thereof and further particulars apply upon the Premises, or to Mr. William James, Auctioneer, King-street, Hereford.

... whilst the following death entry for his infant son can be found in the same paper a few weeks later:

"July 5, aged three months, Edward Cardinall, son of Mr. Theophilus Hulm, Chinese Tea Warehouse, Widemarsh-street, this city."

.....all implying that he was still trading, despite the bankruptcy of 1848. That this last excerpt refers to the younger Theophilus, rather than his father of the same name, is not in doubt; Cardinall was his wife's maiden name. Theophilus junior died in Hereford in early 1866, at the relatively young age of 46.

Theophilus' father of the same name {b.c.1785} seems to have been quite prominent amongst Hereford's city elders, in consequence of which he appears quite frequently in the press, and it needs some care to distinguish which excerpts relate to him and which to his son. It would appear from his death notification in the Hereford Journal of 28 February 1863 that he lived at 4, Widemarsh Street, in the adjacent premises to those in which his son was trading:

"HULME.—Feb. 24, 4, Widemarsh-street, Theophilus Hulme, an old and respected inhabitant of this city."

-:-:-:-:-

2340/50. DANIEL BARRETT

A letter to the London Standard on 2 December 1829, on a local political matter and concluding as follows, links Daniel Barrett by forename to the address on his token:

— I remain, sir, your obedient servant and constant reader, Daniel Barrett.
" 44, Fetter-lane, Tuesday evening."

No mention of tea dealing there, but that Barrett was in business by early 1822 is borne out by the Morning Post of 9 January that year, which carries a small ad inviting readers to apply for a post ...:

" As Butler, in a regular Family, or with a single Lady or Gentleman, a single Man, who perfectly under-stands his business, brewing, and the management of a cellar ; can have an undeniable character from the family he has just left ; has no objection to any distance from London. Direct to A. B. at Mr. Barrett's Tea-warehouse, No. 44, Fetter-lane. No office-keeper need apply. "

Also. from the Bury and Norwich Post of 24 November 1824:

"About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the neighbourhood of Fetter-lane was greatly alarmed by an explosion of a tremendous nature taking place in the house of Mr. Barret, grocer, 44, Fetter-lane. Mr. Barret was having some alterations and repairs done to the interior of the house, and some carpenters who were at work had occasion to go down into a close cellar under the shop, through which the gas pipe runs ; and it would appear that from its not being quite tight, the instant the men entered the cellar the gas ignited and exploded with a noise beyond description, blowing up the floor of the shop, and driving the front thereof into the street."

Barrett is in the electoral rolls for 44, Fetter Lane until 1837, in which year he goes bust {London Gazette, 26 September 1837}

Daniel Barrett of Fetter Lane was buried on 24 April 1842 at St. Andrew, Holborn, aged 52. Since writing the above I have found an online biography of him at <https://londonstreetviews.wordpress.com/2014/12/29/daniel-barrett-tea-and-coffee-dealer/> ; from which, and the above excerpts, it would appear that the tokens were probably made in the early 1820s and could have been used up to 1837.

-:-:-:-:-

2552. MARY BODKER, trading as S. J. FRANCIS

The first clue to debugging this one is to realise that the inverted 2 is a 5, and that the address is intended to be 158, Camberwell Road. Whereupon several interesting Gazette entries come to light, of which this from the Edinburgh Gazette of 30 September 1898 is the most compact one to reproduce:

BANKRUPTS.
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
—
RECEIVING ORDERS.

Mary Bodker (trading as S. J. Francis), 158 Camberwell Road, in the county of London, wholesale and manufacturing confectioner, she being a married woman, trading separately and apart from her husband, having separate estate and assets, wife of Joseph Bodker, of the same address.

Lambeth-born carpenter Joseph Bodker, born late 1850, was unlucky in marriage; his first two wives, married in 1882 and 1886, each died within a year or less of him marrying them. Third time lucky; in the spring 1893, he married Mary Francis. She was eight years younger than him, born in Chester, and the recent widow of Samuel John Francis, who in 1891 had had a confectionery business at 158, Camberwell Road. Samuel died on 14 January 1892 at the age of 42, leaving his wife the business to run:

FRANCIS Samuel John of 158 Camberwell Road London wholesale confectioner died 14 January 1892 Probate London 31 March to Mary Francis widow Effects £848 0s. 3d.

The 1901 census shows Joseph rather than Mary as the confectioner, still at the same address, so perhaps by keeping him officially out of the business in the early years of her marriage, Mary left him better placed to sort out the mess when she went into liquidation. Alas! there was no happy ending; they moved c.1903 to Deal, where Mary died two years later, aged 47. The 1911 shows him as a church caretaker and yeast agent, before he went on to marry a fourth time in 1916.

The electoral rolls only show Samuel John Francis at 158 Camberwell Road in 1891 and 1892, which either means that he was not eligible to vote earlier or that he had only just moved there. If the latter, that dates the token fairly precisely to 1891-98.

-:-:-:-:-

3600. WILKINSON BROTHERS

William Wilkinson {1820-1900} and his brother Gilbert Robinson Wilkinson {1825-1906} were the first and third sons of a Lincolnshire clergyman. The token states an unusual combination of trades; it is obvious from the subsequent censuses, but not the piece, that William was the druggist and Gilbert the grocer.

It is possible that the brothers may have gone their separate ways after Gilbert married, in 1857, Margaret Floyd, sister of the enigmatic and highly controversial Emma Hardinge Britten, a leading pioneer of the Spiritualist movement. Gilbert was very close to his wife's family, to the point that, little more than a decade after, the two sisters, their husbands and their mother had all moved in together and continued to cohabit until their respective deaths. In 1856 Emma, having enjoyed previous careers as a singer {1838-45} and actress {1845-56}, embarked on a third as a missionary, attracting widespread public attention on both sides of the Atlantic in an era which was not conducive to her philosophy.

What Gilbert and Margaret's role was in all this is uncertain, but it would appear that it was probably to provide a stable base to which Emma and her husband could return when they wanted a break from the frequent travelling and unwanted limelight. Margaret was also the editor of her sister's autobiography. Gilbert was still a Manchester grocer in the 1861 census, at 235 Cheetham Hill Road, but his subsequent stated professions are various {and possibly fictitious}; whereas his more conservative brother William remained a conventional pharmacist, in Manchester, for his entire working life. Maybe William found his brother's increasingly unconventional lifestyle a little difficult to work alongside, but we shall never know.

Emma has been written about widely and minor references to Gilbert and Margaret will no doubt occasionally occur in it; mostly outside the scope of this article, but amongst the more interesting of Gilbert's reputed occupations is the suggestion, in one online source, that he was c.1867-68 appointed manager of the new theatre at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, Regent St, London. No doubt the result of his sister-in-law's earlier artistic connections, but a far cry from being a token-issuing grocer!

Thomas Baberstocke

Tim Scotney



Obv: THO: BABERSTOCKE = merchants mark
Rev: IN VFCVLME = T. B.

The above token appeared on Ebay March/2015. It appears to be an unrecorded token from Uffculme in Devon. A few details of the issuer & his family are recorded in the IGI:

Thomas Baberstocke son of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 13/Jul/1644 at Uffculme

Thomas Baberstocke son of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 17/Mar/1645 at Uffculme

William Baberstocke son of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 23/Jul/1647 at Uffculme

Susanna Baberstocke daughter of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 26/Mar/1649 at Uffculme

Anne Baberstocke daughter of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 4/Feb/1650 & died 22/Feb/1650 at Uffculme

Agnes Baberstocke daughter of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 13/Jul/1652 at Uffculme

Mary Baberstocke daughter of Thomas & Susanna was baptised 12/Aug/1653 at Uffculme

Jone Baberstocke daughter of Thomas was baptised 5/Dec/1654 & died 23/Dec/1654 at Uffculme

I suspect his wife Susanna died in 1654, possibly in childbirth, as she is not named at the baptism of his daughter Jone. She certainly died prior to his making his will in 1658 as she is not mentioned in it. A copy of his will is preserved in the national archives. Unfortunately no witnesses are given.

The will of Thomas Baberstocke of Uffculme mercer made 30/Mar/1658 & proved in London 7/Feb/1658-9

His lands & messuages in Sampford Peverill & Uplowman were left to his son Thomas & the heirs of his body (or in want of such to his son William then daughters Susan & Mary).

His son Thomas was to be apprenticed to whoever his executors in trust saw fit.

His remaining messuages & chattels were left to his children William, Susan & Mary whom he made executors.

Executors in trust his friends Christopher Sampford of Wellington, John Mills of Uffcolme, Edward Gownnley of Uffcolme & John Southword of Culminster

There was no hearth tax assessment in the name of Baberstocke in 1674 for Devon.

Leicestershire BW70

Tim Scotney

IOHN ----- 1665 = the mercers arms

IN LOVGHBVRROW = HIS HALF PENY

A few years ago I published an article in this journal (vol 10 p 314) suggesting a name for the issuer of the above token, which is listed as Williamson no 70 in the Leicestershire series. I was of the opinion the token had been issued by John Fowler. The article received a response from Chris Granger who suggested it could have been issued by John Allen (vol 10 p 337). I can now say both our suggestions were incorrect.

A specimen has recently appeared on E bay which shows the issuer to have been John King.



It is difficult to identify the issuer in the parish records as there appear to have been three men of this name at Loughborough at this time; one described as a shepherd and another described as a ragman. If these entries are ignored I suggest the following may refer to the issuer:

John King son of Edward & Anne was baptised 2/Mar/1641 at All Saints Loughborough (father a tanner).

Edward King, tanner, was buried 25/Aug/1669 at All Saints Loughborough.

Jane Kinge, daughter of John was baptised 31/Jan/1663 at All Saints Loughborough (described as a bastard at death)

John Kinge married Mary Swane 7/Dec/1663 at All Saints Loughborough

Mary King daughter of John & Mary was baptised 3/May/1665 at All Saints Loughborough.

Ann King daughter of John & Mary was baptised 4/Jun/1666 at All Saints Loughborough.

Mary King wife of John was buried 3/Oct/1666 at All Saints Loughborough.

He seems to have remarried with some haste but with two children under age 2 is this surprising?

John King married Rebeckah Cox 12/Feb/1666-7 at All Saints Loughborough.

John King son of John & Rebeckah was 16/Aug/1668 buried 28/Nov/1668 at All Saints Loughborough.

John King (journeyman) was buried 20/Jun/1681 at Loughborough.

One of Life's Little Disappointments

Mac McCarthy

As we all know, the pasty is one of the things that Cornwall is famous for, along with cream teas, beautiful beaches, surfing, fishing, lovely scenery and second homes.

The pasty was apparently developed as a means of tin miners taking their lunch with them, and was originally savoured at one end, and sweet at the other, therefore being a main course and sweet in one easy to carry package. The pasty is known in Cornwall as an "Oggy" or sometimes "Teddy Oggy"

As a long time collector of Cornish tokens, I was chatting to someone I met whilst looking at tokens at an antiques fair. It turned out he didn't actually collect tokens, but had some amongst his coin collection. I told him I was always on the lookout for new Cornish items either to record or to add to my collection. Imagine my excitement when he told me that he possessed a token that his father had given him, which had been used to purchase pasties by miners in the local tin mines. I asked if his father had been a miner, but he hadn't been, but he told me his father had found the token at an antiques fair here in Cornwall. I became even more excited when he told me he was willing to sell me the token. I was on tenterhooks for the next few days having to wait to meet up with him to pay and collect the token.

The day came, and off I went to meet him. As most token collectors will know, Cornwall is not the easiest county, and the prospect of finding something new especially connected to mining in Cornwall was an exciting one.

We met up as arranged, and I couldn't wait to see this token which was not only related to mining in Cornwall, but also to the use of the pasty which was developed for its miners.

As he got the token out of his pocket, he said "it even says Oggy on it" He handed it over. I took one look at it and my heart sank.

It didn't say Oggy on it at all, it actually said Ogee. I had to break it to him that it was actually a hairdresser's check, nothing to do with either mining or Cornwall.

I laugh now, but at the time I didn't know whether to laugh or cry.

An Unrecorded Lincolnshire Token

Tim Scotney



EDWARD IACSON = ironmongers arms
IN GANSBORO 166(5?) = I.E.M.

The above token appeared on Ebay recently, but was removed before completion of the auction. I see no reason to doubt its authenticity. The IGI gives a few details of a man of the name in Gainsborough in the period of its issue. Also there is a surviving will in the national archives of an Edward Jackson of Gainsborough (fishmonger) proved in 1659.

Edward Jackson son of Robert was baptised 6/Feb/1611 at Gainsborough
Edward Jackson son of Edward was baptised 30/Dec/1630 at Gainsborough
John Jackson son of Edward & Ann was baptised 16/Dec/1640 at Gainsborough
David Jackson son of Edward was baptised 19/Jan/1649 at Gainsborough

Will of Edward Jackson of Gainsborough fishmonger was proved at London in 1658.
Wife Ann £11 per year in her widowhood in lieu of her 1/3 paid out of the proceeds of his house in Church Lane.

Son John £50 at age 21, Son Thomas £40, Son David £40. Son Luke £40
Daughter Barbara £40, Daughter Ellen £30, daughter Mary £30, daughter Ann £30,
daughter Sara £30, daughter Elizabeth £30.

Wife Ann, eldest daughter Barbara & eldest son Edward all his household goods
Wife Ann £10 provided she move to another house.

Son Edward all his lands in Gainsborough, Morton & Darrington (Yorkshire)
Son Edward Executor

Elizabeth Jackson daughter of Edward was baptised 20/Aug/1662 at Gainsborough
William Jackson son of Edward was baptised 9/Dec/1663 at Gainsborough
Hannah Jackson son of Edward was baptised Oct/1665 at Gainsborough
Thomas Jackson son of Edward was baptised 19/Jul/1671 at Gainsborough
Thomas Jackson son of Edward was baptised 8/May/1674 at Gainsborough
Anne Jackson son of Edward & Martha was baptised 18/Feb/1675 at Gainsborough
John Jackson son of Edward was baptised 28/Sep/1677 at Gainsborough

I regret I am unable to trace any further details of the issuer

152. L N W (in oval) SN. All incuse. Chord-Cut. Brass. 40mm.



153. L N W (in oval) SN. All incuse.
Chord-Cut. Steel. 40mm.



154. L N W R PC SN. All incuse
Octagon. Brass. 31mm.

155. L & N.W.R.Y SN. SH.
Brass. 34.5mm.



156. L & N.W.R.Y. (Stamped T)
SN.SH. Zinc. 34.5mm



157. L.& N.W. P.W.
(stamped H.O.) SN. Brass.31.5mm.

158. L. & N.W. P.W. /
S.A.Daniell etc..
Birmingham. Brass 31mm.



159. N.E.R. Loco Dept. SN.
All incuse. Chord-cut.
Zinc.41mm.



160. N.E.R. SN. All incuse.
Chord-cut. Zinc. 40mm.



161. N.E.R. SN. All incuse. (smaller
Letters) Chord-cut. Zinc. 40mm.



162. N.E.R. SN. All incuse.
Square. Brass.39mm.



163. Signal & Telegraph Dept.
SN. SH. All incuse. Chord-cut
Brass. 38mm.



164. S & T SN. SH. All incuse
Brass. 33mm.



165. S&T SN. SH. All incuse
Chord-cut. Brass. 38mm.



166. RLY:EXC: Engrs Dept. All
Incuse.Brass. 35mm.



167. B.R. (M) W.E. Dept.
SN. Oval. Zinc. 43x33mm.



168. BR M T F C Euston SN.
All incuse. Square.
Brass 32.5mm.

Uffculme: its importance for Devon tokens

Robert Thompson

The parish of Uffculme, in the Devon hundred of Bampton, 4.75 miles north-east of Cullompton (ST 0612), was described in 1845 as a decayed market-town. A great quantity of serges had been made there in the eighteenth century, and there were still some flannels manufactured in the nineteenth. Fairs were held in June and September.¹

As is well known, the Exeter Probate Registry was destroyed in the Blitz in 1942, so there are few surviving inventories for Devon. Uffculme, however, was a Peculiar in the diocese of Salisbury, where wills of its inhabitants survived the Blitz, and are now housed at the Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge. Essays generated by a study of the documents were published by the Uffculme Archive Group in *Uffculme: a peculiar parish*, and a companion volume is published by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society in 1997, edited on behalf of the Group by Prof. Peter Wyatt.²

There are just five Devon token-issuers recorded, and all can now be documented from this volume of wills and inventories, in Williamson order.

360 Robert Batt, 1671, Clothworkers' arms: 'old Mr Rob't Batt', a rich clothier, buried 11 March 1702/3, worth £696 (L16, pp. 201-2).

361 [John Barnefeldt]³: prosperous husbandman, buried 2 Jan. 1686/7, worth £45; had married Margaret Chilcott 1642 (193, pp. 144-5).

362-3 Humphrey Bowden, 1668, Clothworkers' arms: nonconformist, owned fulling mills (pp. xxxvii, 191-2, etc.).

364 John Dyer, 1658: rich mercer, 1695 worth £970; widow Margaret (L.11, pp. 196-7).

365 Francis Pratt, 1666: [see p. 296].

1. S. Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of England*, 5th edn. (London, 1845), iv.406.
2. P. Wyatt, *The Uffculme wills and inventories, 16th to 18th centuries* (Exeter, 1997).
3. W. R. Hooper, 'Notes on a collection of Devonshire seventeenth-century tokens', *Report & Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art*, 77 (1945), 173-90 (pp. 183-4).

Theatre Honours Golden Ticket 249 Years On

(Reprinted with permission from The Times, 30th June 2015) **Simon de Bruxelles**

A woman living in France has been granted free entry for life to Britain's oldest theatre after she returned a "golden ticket" dating from 1766.

The gilded silver coin was issued to mark the founding of the Bristol Old Vic. It is inscribed: "The bearer of this ticket is entitled to the sight of every performance in this house."

The token was one of a pair given to Edward and Ann Crump, who helped to acquire the land at a time when the theatre was considered subversive.

Geraldine Menez, 83, inherited the token from her great-grandfather, Henry Augustine Forse, the builder who remodelled the front of the building in 1902. She remembered it when she heard that the Old Vic was trying to track down silver tokens before its 250th anniversary next year. They were given to 50 "proprietors" who had each donated £50, the equivalent of about £70,000 today. "Silver tickets" entitled them to free entry for life, but the two golden tickets given to the Crumps granted free entry to the "bearer", not just the named person.

Mrs Menez, who lives in Brittany, inherited hers from her mother in the 1970s, along with three silver tokens.

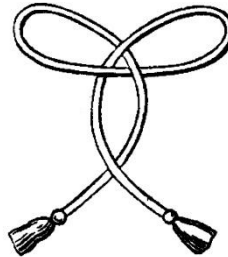
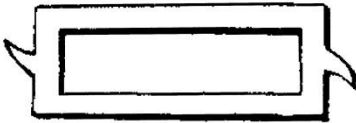
Last week she donated the tokens and other Old Vic memorabilia to the University of Bristol's theatre collection. She said: "My great-grandfather showed me them when I was about nine. I was thrilled to inherit them."

Some Additions and Corrections to *Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark* by Tim Everson. Galata 2015

Tim Everson

Conundrum (p.6)

Tim Scotney discovered a reference to the Hatbandmakers on the website of the Company of Feltmakers with whom they are related. He also discovered three hat band makers in Bermondsey at the time of the tokens. The Company of Feltmakers acquired a copy of a 1649 Act which they put on their website. This is 'An Act for the relief of Feltmakers and Hatbandmakers' published in 1649 and complaining about cheap imports. It is also published in *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660* ed. C H Firth and R S Rait (London 1911), Vol. ii. The Hatbandmakers seem to have separated from the Feltmakers in 1661 when they were incorporated on 1st December. William Berry's *Encyclopaedia Heraldica* (London 1828-40) gives the arms as: Azure on a chevron between three hatbands Or, as many merillions Sable. He says the incorporation was 1664 but Charles Welch on p.16 of his *Coat-armour of the London livery companies* (1914) states 1661 and is more likely to be correct according to Robert Thompson to whom I am most grateful for these references. Robert found that Fox-Davies also gives a crest: 'An arm erect, vested and cuffed Proper; in the hands a round hat Sable, banded Argent.



A merillion (tool used in hatband making) A hatband as depicted heraldically
(Figures taken from Parker's Heraldry by Karl R. Wilcox on the internet)

So, we now have a Hatband company of the correct date and with members in Bermondsey, but still no tokens featuring the arms, which is probably correct. The Southwark Borough Guide of [1971?] has probably conflated two sources of information.

Battersea

10. The piece illustrated is the BM^N piece not the S piece.

Chertsey

22. The author has found a better specimen to illustrate (below), purchased by the author from Glen Ward



Farnham

93. This piece is Norweb 4585, not 4584

Borough High Street

422. The will of Richard Clement was 1693, not 1695

432. Jacques Labrot has pointed out that the obverse may represent a happy household scene and that the interpretation might be 'Peace and War' rather than 'Birth and Death', but no obvious sign name or occupation springs to mind.

489-490. The R specimen should be listed under 490.

537. There is apparently an example of this token in Liverpool Museum.

Glean Alley

605. John Rose has provided a rubbing of his specimen which proves that the device is in fact a Queen's head as Williamson said! It is probably meant to be the Bust of Elizabeth I.



Rotherhithe Wall

840. The obverse picture had a technical glitch so here it is properly:



Tooley Street

977-978. The R specimen is 978.

Photograph Acknowledgements

No. 10 should be listed under Norweb Scans, not Shuttlewood.

References:

Thanks to John Rose and Robert Thompson for these corrections and additions. Thanks to Robert Thompson, especially, and Tim Scotney for help on the conundrum.

Pay Checks – an Introduction and the LNER Group (Part One)

Tim Petchey

Some years ago, before the birth of RAG (Railway Antiques Gazette), I penned a series of articles on pay checks, and these were published in a railwayana magazine of the time. Since then almost nothing has appeared in print on this particular subject, so I have taken the opportunity to revisit pay checks, and to incorporate a certain amount of new material.

To begin, we will look at the ‘pay check system’ itself. Most collectors will be aware of the existence of these little metal tallies and a good many will have some grasp of their purpose. It is in the actual usage, however, that there remain a certain number of unanswered questions.

In basic terms each ‘wages grade’ employee at a particular establishment was allocated a check number, and handed over his pay check on pay day to receive his wages. The said wages were often put up into small metal ‘pay tins’, each bearing the same number as a check. He would tip out his money and count it in front of the Pay Clerk or Foreman and toss the empty tin into a box, to be sorted and put ready for the next week.

In many cases the same check would be used for timekeeping – or were separate checks used for this? On arriving for his shift, our worker would remove his check from a board set up at the entrance to his works or shop, and put it in his pocket. At the given starting time, the Foreman or a Time Clerk would inspect the board to see which checks were still there, indicating that those persons were not at work. Any remaining checks would be gathered up and taken to the office, where the latecomer was obliged to apply in person for his check.

At knocking off time, the check would be returned to the board on the way out. This all sounds OK in theory, but what if the checks haven't got holes in them to hang on the board? In some instances there were similar checks bearing the same number series, but made out of a different coloured metal, or in a different shape. Were these to differentiate between morning and afternoon attendance?

Undoubtedly, different schemes were operated at different locations but how much do we actually know about these? Do any readers have certain knowledge of how a pay check system operated at any particular location?

At Winchcombe we have a couple of pay check boards where the discs slip into numbered grooves, presumably for the use of Pay Office staff rather than for 'clocking in'. The GWR went so far as to provide a 'pay check tin'; a lockable container with a slot in the top through which the 'used' checks could be securely dropped once the pay tin had been issued on Fridays.

Pay tins themselves are worthy of study. Some, such as those of the Caledonian, the GNSR, the GWR and some used by LNWR, had separate lids, each marked with the pay number. The GCR and the LBSCR tins had hinged lids whilst the L&YR ones had a fixed half-lid. The post-grouping companies often perpetuated the tin designs of the earlier companies. In the pay office the tins themselves would fit into numbered tinplate trays divided into channels wide enough for one column of tins.

Let us look then in more detail at some of the pay checks. I have elected to do this in groups loosely based on three of the grouped companies, then finishing up with the few known to me from the Southern group and one or two other odd ones which do not seem to fit anywhere else. The great majority of pay checks are embossed with most of their detail and then stamped with an individual number. In some cases all of the information is stamped into an otherwise plain, flat check, and in other cases the information, including the number, is engraved. In all of the following instances I shall mention these matters only in the cases which are stamped or engraved; the remainder will be embossed (except for the number).

The LMS group seems to have the most complicated story so let us begin with the LNER group! This group provides a fairly complex story with the main Divisions borrowing styles from some of the pre-grouping constituents, and in turn passing on styles to the Eastern group regions of BR.

Numerous examples were used by the Locomotive Dept. and the Passenger Dept. based on the GCR's standard pattern. These are oval, brass and embossed with 'L.N.E.R.' around the upper half, with 'Loco Dept.' or 'Passenger Dept.' and often the location around the lower half.



The two Passenger Department checks illustrated both have the location stamped in rather than embossed, which suggests lower numbers of staff involved. The stamping on the Lincoln example was purposely made to fit the space, the central letters being bigger than the end ones. Besides the New England and Hornsey Loco Dept. checks illustrated, examples have been noted from West Riding, P'boro., Camb(ridge), Boston, 'Norwich Loco' and one with no location.

The GCR 'parents' of these checks, again in embossed brass, cover many departments – those noted include Traffic, Per-Way, Goods, Locomotive and Electrical, although none carry a location. Going the other way in time, the BR(E) example is embossed white metal and also carries no location.



Surely related to this style is the large brass embossed oval 'L.N.E.R. Loco. Running Dept. Gorton'. Another, with stamped location 'Chester' has been noted, along with a similarly sized and shaped one with engraved top line: 'B.T.C. Motive Power Dept.' and stamped location 'Guide Bridge' and number.



The only other style which can be said to be GCR is a quite large round brass check with all details stamped: 'Grimsby Docks Cashiers Staff GCR'. This in turn is derived from a slightly larger MS&LR pattern, one noted being stamped: 'P.W Barnetby'.



Two others must surely be locally made replacements, each is 'blacksmith' made and crudely stamped 'G C R' with the number. One is brass, the other smaller one, copper.



Everything, in the pay check sense, from the North Eastern Railway, is stamped with all detail, no embossed examples have yet been noted. The one singularly distinctive shape, seen nowhere else, can be described perhaps as the 'sea shell'. They all seem to contain a series of initials and abbreviations which can be of questionable use to today's collectors! Of the LNER examples noted, all have 'LNE' in addition to 'P M',

'Di' or 'S G'. The latter I know to be South Gosforth, the former is pretty sure to be Percy Main. Who was Di?



The NER examples are marked with the three initial letters together with similar codes to those used by the LNER. The script 'D' refers to Darlington. The BR-NE example illustrated from South Gosforth is predictably marked. Another simply bears the number followed by 'BR'.



Another shape favoured by the NER is 'round with a flat bottom' (which also found much use on the LNWR). These do seem to be more forthcoming with the detail than the sea shells. LNER examples noted are 'Carriage LNER' and 'LNER Starbeck', both brass, whilst a white metal one is marked 'Loco Dept. Hull'. Less easy to place time wise are 'Loco Dept. York' (brass) and 'Loco York' (white metal).



(This article first appeared in Railway Antiques Gazette in 2013 and is reprinted here with permission of the author. There is a lot more to follow)

A New Token for Islington

Tim Everson

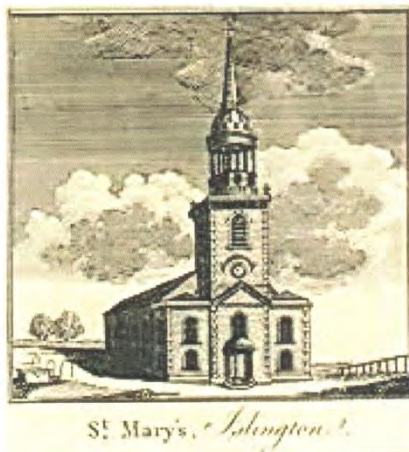
On 1st August your editor's elder daughter got married in St Mary's Church, Upper Street, Islington and, to celebrate the occasion, the bride's father had 200 tokens struck by Dave Greenhalgh (Grunal the Moneyer), an example of which is shown below.



Obv: ST.MARY'S.ISLINGTON.2015 = View of the front of the church

Rev: ELLIE above conjoined hearts, CHARLIE below

The pieces were struck in pewter with some additional examples in copper and silver and are 23mm in diameter.



Dave based his design on this 18th century engraving sourced from the internet, but the modern photograph on the following page shows that it hasn't changed much despite being severely bomb damaged in 1940.



The happy couple are pictured below in the church gardens to the south of the church with five of the eight bridesmaids!



I still have a few spare tokens if there are any keen collectors of Islington pieces out there! See me at Token Congress or email me.

(This seemed a suitably happy article on which to end my term as editor: Tim!)

Notes and Queries

653

With reference to John Rose's query 653 in TCSB Vol 11 No 7, I do not believe the Edward Pearse 1667 farthing is connected to prison hulks in Portsmouth harbour, being too early in date.

In May 1776 a new Act of Parliament was introduced to authorise the use of hulks as a temporary solution to over-crowded jails. Soon after, the first floating prison, the hulk *Justitia*, was brought into service. The first of over 50 such vessels, this 'temporary expedient' was intended to last for two years only, but carried on until 1875.

The first record of a prison hulk for Portsmouth that I can find is HMS *Pegase*. She served as a prison ship from 1794, and as a prison hospital ship in 1801, and back to a prison ship in 1803. In 1811 she was a prison hospital ship again.

This brings me onto a countermark in my collection. It is on a cartwheel penny and reads (P)ORTS(M)OUTH CONVICT HOSPITAL. I have not managed to locate a land based building with such a name; however there were several prison hulks that served this purpose in Portsmouth harbour. The countermark is not listed in Gavin Scott's 'British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins', and was unknown to Gavin when I contacted him about it after it turned up in a lot of generally low grade copper coins in March 2014. I would be grateful if anyone who has seen another example of this mark (whether on a coin or another object) could let me know (mikeknight1967@btinternet.com)

Sources

<http://media.nationalarchives.gov.uk/index.php/prison-hulks/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_British_prison_hulks



Mike Knight

660

Nottinghamshire Co-Op Checks Update

Just a short note, to record a new check and to revise a description of another. First the new one a shilling of the Keywoth Co-Operative Society Limited, which is bracteate iron 26mm in diameter.



Next is a Netherfield Co-Op Society Limited check for one pint of milk (Rains 13). This is **triangular** 31mm x 28mm.



Alan Cope

661

A new book has been published covering excavations in Hereford Cathedral Close in 2009-2011, where over 2,500 burials were uncovered. *Death in the Close: A Medieval Mystery* by Andy Boucher, Luke Craddock-Bennett and Tegan Daly is available in the Cathedral shop or via clare.wichbold@herefordcathedral.org. priced £25 hb and £15 pb. Amongst the finds was an H:IONES farthing and also a lead token with a cartwheel design (Powell Type 3, or perhaps a 3/14 mule)

Robert Thompson and David Powell



I recently purchased this token (photographs attached) It is brass, 33mm I have tried to trace the coat of arms and also checked out Bason Canal on google and various other places. The motto beneath the coat of arms reads:- IMITARI QUAM INVIDERE

I have tried to look up the motto but without success.

I thought it might be foreign but the wording on the reverse BASON CANALS is in English

There is also some sort of design underneath. It could be V and C intertwined or just some sort of design.

Hope somebody out there might recognise all or part of it.

Bob Williams

663

Tally sticks and Farmers Tokens, [by] Anton Vodan

This has just appeared from Ljubljana in *Numizmatični Vestnik* 39.41 (2015), 32-41: illus., and may interest some readers if they can cope with Slovenian. I cannot, so here is the English summary:

“Tally sticks in Slovenia were similar to those that were used in most of Europe... Two types are known: one-piece and two-piece. They were the main notebook of peasants and tradesmen. In Slovenia they were used mainly in the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, until [the] 1950s. Tally sticks were mainly used for writing of debts, services and benefits. Farmers’ tokens had replaced tally sticks for labelling performed work. They were often square tiles at [on] which initials or house numbers of the landlord (owner) were embedded. There were also three-quarters or half of farmers’ tokens. Farmers’ tokens were mainly used in Slovenske Gorice and Haloze area (among land tenants) in Slovenia. The landlords had an overview under [of] the work and submitted farmers’ tokens recorded in special account books.”

The illustrations include embossed disks of different shapes, with piercings through which they were suspended on a bent wire, legends TAVERH / TABRH which translate into German as 'Day work', and account books from 1889/90 to 1962.

Robert Thompson

664

Pomona Gardens, Manchester

In a recent issue of the *Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society*¹ there is a useful article by Terry Wyke, "Pomona gardens: a Victorian theatre of dreams." There is no mention of advertising tokens or passes² but much detail on the history of the gardens and the activities within, and in passing some mention of Jenkinson's Belle Vue and Benjamin Lang (of Victoria House).³

The well-known token for Pomona bears the names of W. & J. Beardsley (William and Joseph). They leased the land for their pleasure gardens in 1845. William died in 1848 and Joseph carried on the business alone until 1868 when he sold it to James Reilly. This suggests that the token may date to the period 1845-1848.

The silver pass listed by Davis & Waters mentions the Pomona Palace which was created by Reilly and built soon after his acquisition of the Gardens and should date from around 1869.⁴ The Palace was damaged by a nearby explosion in 1887 and never recovered.⁵

The land of Pomona Gardens was lost to the Manchester Ship Canal (opened 1894) and gave its name to one of the docks there. A pub of the name lives on, used as Wyke says, by travellers to the modern Theatre of Dreams (Old Trafford). It may not be too fanciful to say that another descendant lies for shoppers in the Trafford Centre at the other end of Trafford Park.

Ian Caruana

¹ Volume 107, 2011, 29-50

² cf. Davis & Waters, *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland* 1922, 90, no. 339 (1974 reprint)

³ *ibid.* nos 331-8

⁴ Wyke pp. 39-40

⁵ there is a photograph of the damaged building on p. 47

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(11:8)

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Bob Lyalltinternet.com

(11:8)

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

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30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire & Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information.

Please contact Glen

(11:8)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(11:8)

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(11:8)

Adverts



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SIMMONS

(11:8)

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TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES

• OF IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(11:9)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org

I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

Adverts

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenergy

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection
(11:8)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity and pickers checks in metal and card from the fens (South Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire, and West Norfolk).

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

Gary Oddie

(11:8)

****WANTED****

All types of Spade Guinea gaming tokens. Will offer fair prices based on quantity, type and condition. Any other gaming tokens also considered. Please email me with details, photos etc

Simon Fletcher

Please also visit my constantly updated Delcampe.net listings for all sorts of tokens, medals, coins, etc. **Discount offered for TCS members.**

Look for SILKTokensandCoins

(11:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Gary Oddie

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Editorial

Welcome to my second innings as editor, having retired at the end of volume 7 in September 2004. I should first begin by thanking Tim for completing 20 issues and before him David Young and his two volumes and 24 issues. The Bulletin finances and readership remain steady.

Thanks to all of those that have renewed their subscriptions, your address label will have an [11:12]. If your address label has [11:8] then your subscription has lapsed, and can be renewed with the enclosed form.

My plan is to complete this volume and then hand over to a new volunteer. If anyone does wish to be editor for a whole volume or just a year, please get in touch with either myself or any of the past editors and we can show you the ropes.

Having spent 14 years with the same printers, with new technology reducing printing costs and increasing competition, the Bulletin will be changing printers and going to colour. The printing costs will increase slightly along with postage. In the meantime I will maintain the TCSB subscription price and quarterly appearance. If you have any feedback, articles, correspondence, notes and queries please send them to me.

Apologies to those who were surcharged for the last issue of the Bulletin with its weighty colour supplement of the Pub Check Mystery List. This supplement has raised quite a bit of interest and further suggestions and solutions can be found in this issue of the Bulletin.

There is also a colour supplement with this issue. This is based on the troublesome tokens section and handout that was presented at Congress in Newbury. The various suggestions and solutions received at the time have been collated along with subsequent correspondence. As with the Pub Check Mystery List, any future solutions or suggestions can be sent to the Editor of the Bulletin for inclusion.

Token Congress 2016

The 2016 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on 7-9 October. The organiser will be John Newman. It will follow the usual Friday to Sunday format. The slightly later date means it is just before Coinex.

Conservation of UK transport tokens⁽¹⁾

Colin Williamson

Celluloid, one of the first semi-synthetic plastic materials to be made, was launched (as Parkesine) in 1862 by Alexander Parkes, a Birmingham (UK) inventor. He made it by nitrating cellulose in the form of cotton wool to form cellulose nitrate then converted this into a mouldable material by adding plasticisers, especially camphor. His product was not successful and the world had to wait some 20 years until Hyatt (USA) and Spill (UK) and others perfected the mixture, its manufacture and the marketing of new products. By the turn of the century, thousands of plastic products were being sold across the world, most of them made from cellulose nitrate based celluloid or competitive materials in sheet form. Cellulose nitrate is highly flammable and many serious fires were started by celluloid getting too hot, especially in movie theatres when the celluloid film jammed in the projector, the heat of the bulb ignited the plastic and many lost their lives in the ensuing conflagration. Celluloid is also prone to degradation as it ages and many museum items and collectors' treasures have now crumbled away to a sticky, smelly disaster.

Celluloid was light in weight compared to metallic tokens, it wore relatively well and was low in cost and so celluloid was the first choice plastic for token producers for about fifty years and millions of them were made. Celluloid wasn't the only plastic material to be used by token and medallion manufacturers in the 19th Century, vulcanite was also used, especially in the USA, and several compositions based on wax, shellac, tree resins or gutta percha were patented from the 1840s onwards. We don't know precisely when celluloid was first used to manufacture tokens, but it was probably about 1885. However, its low cost and easy formability made it the 'standard' material for tokens up to the 1930s when the safer cellulose acetate and urea formaldehyde based materials took over.

By their very nature, celluloid tokens are doomed to degrade eventually and this has serious issues for the token collector. Over an indeterminate time, celluloid degrades at first slowly, giving off acidic gases, then it cracks and splits to a granular mess that has to be thrown away. This degradation process is progressive, it accelerates and is infectious because the off-gases stimulate degradation in nearby good quality Celluloid - hence it is described as the 'Celluloid Disease'.

Image shows a degraded 1d Wallasey transport token stored in a pocket in a regular pvc album page. This was perfectly ok last time it was checked, maybe 18 months before the picture was taken but the more worrying sight is that the adjacent 1½d token has started to decolourise - a tell-tale sign that the 'infection' has spread ! A hazy area is visible on the slotted pocket edge where the acidic fumes have condensed on the pvc, this haze is strongly acidic. Where celluloid tokens are stored in paper packets, these acidic fumes will cause the paper to crumble away.



Fig. 1. Wallasey 1D green 805BA stored in pvc pocket, severely degraded!

High temperatures and high humidity accelerate the degradation and conversely, low temperatures and low humidity will slow it down. For collectors of plastic tokens this is a problem but to movie film curators it is critical, as most early films were shot on nitrate stock - the same material as celluloid and millions of feet of film have already been lost. To delay the inevitable, film archives store the movies in low humidity refrigerated containers with the atmosphere monitored for acidity, until such time as the images can be transferred to a more stable film stock. For tokens this might be unrealistic but there are good-housekeeping precautions that we can take. Firstly, the celluloid tokens should not be encapsulated as the gases, if trapped in the packaging, help speed-up the degradation process. Ideally they should be stored on non-acidic paper and ventilated to allow the gases to escape. Most museums now have indicator papers in the drawers where celluloid is stored, these are readily available and show colour changes in acidic fumes. Secondly, collections should be examined regularly and any affected tokens removed, to minimise 'infection'. Thirdly, the tokens should be stored cool, dark and dry, the cooler and drier the better!

Identification of the material from which the token was made is important too, celluloid is the only common plastic material with such speedy degradation, and unfortunately Smith describes most plastic tokens as 'Celluloid like' no matter what plastic they are made from⁽²⁾.

There is one simple test that will help differentiate the various plastic materials commonly used from 1900 to 1960 and this is the hot-pin test. This involves, as the name suggests, heating a pin up to red heat and then gently applying it point first into the surface of the token and seeing what happens. One thing is certain, it will devalue the token considerably!

- Vulcanite gives off a brown smoke and smells somewhat of sulphur and rubber but not chokingly so. A better test is to rub the token with one finger covered with a cotton handkerchief which will slightly warm the vulcanite so that it gives off a sulphurous smell.
- Cellulose nitrate (celluloid) gives a puff of white smoke and a smell of camphor, if you are really unlucky the token will catch fire, conflagrate spectacularly and you will have discovered what it had been made from. The rubbing test will sometimes cause a smell of camphor to be emitted.
- Cellulose acetate was used from the 1930s. This will smell like vinegar in the hot pin test.
- Urea formaldehyde was commonly used from the 1930s, The hot pin will not penetrate the surface but will leave a brown mark.
- Polystyrene has been the most common token material since about 1960 as it is cheap and moulds good detail. Many grades will ring with a metallic sound if dropped on a hard surface.
- Polypropylene and Polyethylene have been used to make post 1950s tokens but as a material it is relatively soft. A common test is to gently push a fingernail edge against the rim edge of the token. This will leave a slight indentation.

If a plastic token was issued before 1930 it is almost certainly made from vulcanite or celluloid (exceptions would include vulcanised fibre). One alternative and better method of material identification is to use modern instrumental techniques such as FTIR which can easily positively identify cellulose nitrate and most other plastics.

It should be remembered that some token issuers replaced earlier celluloid tokens with similar ones in cellulose acetate.



Fig. 2. Southport 2D green 715BH, two tokens stored in the same packet, showing typical cuboid cracking inside the token - not a surface effect. The acidity has also caused a colour change in the affected area.



Fig. 3. Wolverhampton 3D pink 875BJ, the pink colour been changed under acidic conditions.



Fig. 4. Aberdeen 1/2D transparent 30AN typical advanced cuboid cracking



Fig. 5. Sheffield 2D green 685CH. Typical internal cracking.



Fig. 6. Sheffield 2D green 685CH. Typical internal cracking.



Fig. 7. West Bromwich 2 1/2 D Dark Green 840BD, note the rusty staples - acid attacks metals too!

Notes and References

- (1) Originally published on the web;
http://www.worldofcoins.eu/wiki/Conservation_of_UK_transport_tokens
- (2) K.E. Smith and K.S. Smith. Catalogue Of World Horsecar, Horseomnibus, Streetcar and Bus Transportation Tokens Except North America. 1990.

De Castro's Dictionary of London Taverns

Robert Thompson

John Paul de Castro, once of 10 Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane and later of 47 Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, published in 1920-22 various articles on London coffee-houses, taverns and inns, then a book on *The Gordon Riots* (1926), and in 1941 an article on 'The great house in Nevill's Court', where he had lived.⁽¹⁾ I know no more about him, although his surname was borne by several Sephardi Jews.⁽²⁾

He put together notes towards 'A Dictionary of the principal London Taverns since the Restoration', once in the Guildhall Library, which is now at London Metropolitan Archives bound in four volumes with Topographical Index (MSS 3110-3114). It is no surprise that this unpublished dictionary is mainly of interest for the eighteenth century, but there are a number of notes dated to the seventeenth century.

I hoped that this might supply names of seventeenth-century licensees, but I found that his notes derived via C. W. F. Goss from the same Vintners' Company Poll Tax return, 1641, that Dr Kenneth Rogers published from PRO/TNA Subsidies 251/22.⁽³⁾ Consequently there are few new names of token-issuers. I have noticed just two.

- 1) Queen's Head, Queenhithe, BW London 2314 = Norweb vii.7525 [anonymous]: evidently Owen Wyne (LMA 3110/3, p. 506), otherwise Wynne, who bound as apprentices Samuel Holland on 6 November 1638, and William Ford from Canford Magna, Dorset, on 5 April 1642.⁽⁴⁾
- 2) Queen's Head, Holborn Conduit, BW London 1413 = Norweb vii.7126, H|EE: Edward Hunt (LMA 3110/3, p. 509), perhaps the man of that name apprenticed to Mathew Hunt in 1626, or the one apprenticed to George Etheridge in 1627; an Edward Hunt bound many apprentices.⁽⁵⁾

As somebody wrote (Horace, actually), 'Mountains labour, the birth is a laughable little mouse'; but students of the eighteenth century would find much of interest, alphabetical by sign-name.

Notes and References

- (1) Heather Creaton, *Bibliography of Printed Works on London History to 1939* (London, 1994).
- (2) Albert M. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* (London, 1951)
- (3) Kenneth Rogers, *The Mermaid and Mitre Taverns in old London* (London, 1928), pp.190-93.
- (4) Cliff Webb, *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers*, vol. 43: *Vintners' Company 1609-1800* (London, 2006), pp. 107, 150.
- (5) *Id.*, pp. 157, 363.



JOHN FEATHERSTON = prince of wales feathers⁽¹⁾
AT THE RED INN 1668 = a unicorn

The above token appears as no 42 in the list of uncertain tokens in Williamson & Dickinson. It was brought to my attention by Michael O'bee who had obtained a specimen from Michael Dickinson with a known find spot of Sutterton near Bicker, Lincolnshire⁽²⁾.

The token bears a device of feathers on the obverse, an obvious allusion to the issuer's surname. The reverse has understandably been read as being from the Red unicorn. This proves to be incorrect. The unicorn is likely to have been used as a sign however the location was known as The Red Inn.

Baston and Langtoft are adjacent villages North of Market Deeping separated by about 1 mile. The main road connecting them at the time was the roman road now known as The Kings Road. I speculate the Red Inn was in this area probably identified by the sign of a Red Unicorn, possibly a coaching Inn.

Richard Pearson of the Red Inn Langtoft (victualler) made his will on 30/Sep/1658 and proved 1/Jan/1659 (survives in the national archives). The main beneficiary was his wife Dorothy.

Dorothy died in 1662 or late 1661 (her inventory dated 6/May/1662 survives in fragmentary form Lincs to the past). Her inventory included large numbers of beds & beer. Indicating it was an Inn. Its total value has not survived.

Reference Name INV/161/121 Name: Peirson, Dorothy Profession: Widow Place: Red Inn, [Langtoft], Lincolnshire Date: 1662 Repository: Lincolnshire Archives [057]

Presumably John Featherston took it over after her death, although the only evidence I can produce is the token itself.

John Fetherstonn son of Thomas was baptised 27/Mar/1618 at Market Deeping
Nicholas Fetherston son of John & Mary was baptised 5/Nov/1648 at Baston
Stephen Fetherston son of John & Mary was baptised 14/Oct/1649 at Baston
John Featherston was buried 16/Feb/1678 at Croyland (Non Conformist records)

The will of Mary Featherstone of Baston (widow) was proved in 1693 (Consistory Court ref w1693ii/237)

I can find no direct evidence of John Featherstone at The Red Inn but his son Stephen was certainly the inn keeper there at the time of his death.

Mary Featherstone daughter of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 28/Jan/1674 at Langtoft
Joana Featherstone daughter of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 25/Jan/1675 at Langtoft
Elizabeth Featherstone daughter of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 15/Mar/1676 at Langtoft
Sarah Featherstone daughter of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 25/Oct/1678 at Langtoft
John Featherstone daughter son of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 19/Feb/1682 at Langtoft
Stephen Featherstone son of Stephen & Margaret was baptised 16/Dec/1684 at Langtoft

Reference Name LCC ADMONS/1685/50 Name: Featherstone, Stephen Profession: Innkeeper Of The Red Inn Place: Langtoft, Lincolnshire Date: 1686 Notes: Steven Featherston in Inventory
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After Stephen's death the Red Inn evidently passed to a Vincent Potter

Reference Name LCC ADMONS/1690/84 Name: Potter, Vincent Profession: Yeoman Place: Red Inn, Langtoft, Lincolnshire Date: 1690 Repository: Lincolnshire Archives [057]
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The Red Inn was used for several meetings concerning the drainage in and around Deeping Fen between 1658 and 1701.

20 Aug 1706 Judith Hyde, widow, and William, her son, of Langtoft to Anthony Trollope and Henry Sawyer as trustees. Property: the manor and advowson of Sutton (le Marsh), a messuage called the New House in Keyston, Huntingdonshire, messuages in Langtoft called the Red Inn, Slate House, Jenkinson's House, with their appurtenant land, several pieces of meadow in Bourne north fen, Manors of Langtoft and Baston with its demesne (detailed list of closes), is conveyed to the use of William Hyde and his children.

I can find no further record of the Inn.

Acknowledgement

- (1) Thanks to Mike O'bee for the photographs.
- (2) This piece first noted in TCSB v10n9 p334.

2015 Co-op Checks & Tokens Not Listed In My Third edition (1)

Roy Rains

ENGLAND

ANNFIELD PLAIN C.S.L.

16 5 Rev. same. Cream plastic 25mm PC

THE BARNESLEY BRITISH C.S.L.

26a Clasped Hands Rev. 1d CHANGE (TRADING CLUB erased?) Hexagonal red plastic 22mm PC

BATLEY C.S.L.

51 9d MILK Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

BIRTLEY C.S.L.

11 1d Rev. same. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC

BLACKPOOL & FYLDE C.S.L.

5 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm PC

BOLTON C.S.

28 112 LBS Bracteate Zinc 30mm 2 off centre holes PC

BRAINTREE & WEST ESSEX C.S.L.

11 1d Rev. same. Silvered zinc 22mm milled edge PC

BUXTON I.C.S.L.

4 3d Bracteate Brass 21mm PC

CANTERBURY & D.C.S.L.

1 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

CARLETON I.C.S.L.

5 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

CARLETON C.S.L.

11 ½d Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

CRAWLEY & DISTRICT C.S.

Ifield dropped from title in favour of District (post 1932)

18 VALUE 1/- DRAPERY ETC. TOKEN Rev. same. Red plastic 27mm PC (Mutual Club change)

DARITE C.S.L. 1874 CORNWALL (new society)

Dissolved 1917 (unlisted in Co-op directories till 1900?)

10 £1 Rev. Border & circle. Octagonal brass 23mm PC

GAINSBOROUGH I.C.S.

1 ½d Bracteate Tinned iron 19mm PC

GATESHEAD C.S.

11 PINT Rev. same. Red plastic 24mm PC

GOLCAR C.S.L.

4a 3d G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM. Rev. same. Brass 22mm plain edge PC

GOMSHALL C.S.L. (near Guildford) 1891 SURREY (new society)

Probably joined the Guildford society post 1910 as not listed in later directories.

11 ½ QUARTERN Uniface Octagonal bronze 25mm PC

GRANTHAM C.S.L.

12a BREAD Uniface Brass 31 x 22mm PC

HALIFAX W.M.C.& P.S.

10 £1 Bracteate Tin 22mm PC

THE KENT INDUSTRIAL C.S.L. KENT (new society)

Unlisted in any Co-op directories.

6 1/- Bracteate Brass 28mm PC

KEYWORTH I.C.S.L.

6 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm PC

LAKENHEATH EQUITABLE C.S.L. (near Brandon) 1892 SUFFOLK (new society) Joined the Newmarket Society 1966.

1 ½d Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

LONGWOOD I.S.L.

17a 6d Rev. L. I. S. 6d Silvered zinc 23mm milled edge PC

MARSDEN I.S.

2 1 PENNY H. SMITH B. Bracteate Tinned iron 20mm PC

NETHERFIELD C.S.L.

12 1 PINT MILK Uniface Triangular bronze 31 x 28mm PC

12a ½ PINT MILK Uniface Triangular bronze 26 x 23mm PC

13b PINT Rev. same. Orange plastic 26mm PC

NETHERFIELD CO-OPERATIVE

15 Title only. Rev. same. Aluminium 29mm plain edge centre hole PC

NEW ROAD SIDE C.S.

1 ½d Rev. same. Brass 19mm milled edge PC

OXENHOPE I.P.C.S.L.

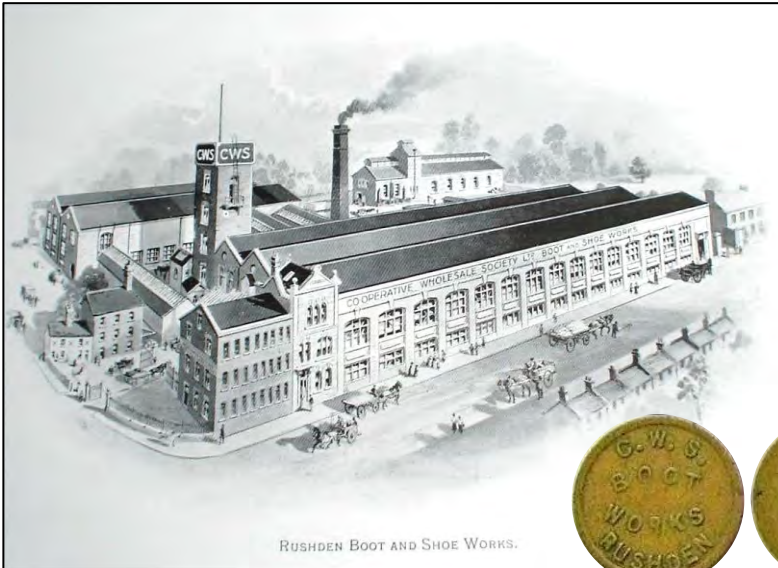
2 1d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Oval brass 24 x 18mm PC

RAVENSTHORPE C.S.L.

11a FIVE POUNDS Rev. Border only with 5 stamped in field. Brass 23mm milled edge PC

RUSHDEN C. W. S. BOOT WORKS

2 Title only. Rev. Value erased and 3d impressed Bronze 23mm plain edge ebay 4/15
4 Title only. Rev. 9d Brass 23mm plain edge RHW



SCISSETT C.S.L.

19 10/- Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 20mm milled edge PC



SHEFFIELD I.I.& P.S.L.

18 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

SHERINGHAM C.S.L. 1896 NORFOLK (new society)
Joined Norwich society 1958.

4 1/- M.C. (below value) Rev. 1/- Square brass 23mm PC
(M.C. would probably stand for Mutuality Club or Members Check)

TEWKSBURY CO-OP & INDUSTRIAL S.L. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(new society). An early Co-op which was probably taken over by the Gloucester society as a branch is shown there in the 1887 listing.

- 10 ONE POUND Rev. Border only. Bronze 23mm milled edge



THETFORD I.C.S.L.

- 32 HALF SOVN. Rev.? Brass Dia? ebay3/15
33 20/- Rev. same. Octagonal brass 25mm PC
34 ONE POUND Rev.? Bronze Dia.? ebay 3/15

WAKEFIELD I.S.L.

- 17 2/- Rev. same. Brass 27mm milled edge PC
20 10/- Rev. same. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC

WEALDSTONE C.S.L. (near Harrow) 1906 MIDDLESEX (new society)
Listed in 1910 Co-op Congress directory.

- 1 BREAD CHECK Rev. Border & circle Bronze 25mm milled edge PC

WEYMOUTH I.C.S.L.

- 3 2d Rev. same. Silvered zinc 22mm milled edge PC
5 6d Bracteate Brass 23mm PC

WHITWORTH C.S.L.

- 35 10/- Rev. same. Zinc 28mm milled edge PC

WOOLDALE 1.& E.C.S.L.

- 10 £1 Rev. same. Bronze 23mm milled edge PC

WALES

ABERDARE C.S.L.

- 11 1½d (incuse) BAKERY DEPT. Rev. Border & circle. Brass 26mm milled edge PC

CHIRK & D.C.S.L.

- 4c As 4 but with 3 off centre holes PC
4d As 4 but with 4 off centre holes PC
5 LARGE Bracteate Brass 29mm PC
5a As 5 but with 1 off centre hole PC

5b As 5 but with 2 off centre holes PC

5c As 5 but with 3 off centre holes PC

EBBW VALE C.S.L.

5 Title only. Rev. 6d Red plastic 25mm PC

6 Title only. Rev. 1/- Green plastic 25mm PC

NEWPORT C.S.L.

11 BREAD 1 QTN Bracteate Bronze 25mm PC

PENARTH C.S.L.

3a 2d Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

7a 2/- Rev. same. Silvered zinc 25mm milled edge PC



PONTYCYMMER I.C.S.L.

12 SMALL LOAF Rev. Border & circle. Aluminium 25mm plain edge PC

RHYL & D.C.S.L.

3 DAIRY DEPT Rev. 1 PT White plastic 22mm PC

WREXHAM C.S.L.

4a 3d ARDILL LEEDS Bracteate Brass 22mm PC

SCOTLAND

THE ABERDEEN CO-OP CO.

5 MONTHLY DIVIDENDS 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 28mm PC

ARBOATH HIGH STREET C.S.L.

31 £1 LEONARD BIRM. Rev. same. Bronze 21mm PC

CAMELON C.S.L.

8 5/- Rev. Border & circle. Bronze 31mm milled edge PC

COWDENBEATH C.S.L.

1 ½d Rev. ½d Grey plastic 24mm PC

1a ½d Rev. ½d Red plastic 25mm PC

1b ½d Rev. ½d Black plastic 25mm PC

2 1d Rev. 1d Light blue plastic 25mm PC

6 1/- Rev. 1/- White plastic 26mm PC

DALZIEL C.S.L.

2a 1 PENNY Rev. same. Zinc 26mm plain edge PC

DUNFERMLINE C.S.L.

27a 1/- LEONARD BHAM. Rev. Title & DAIRY - Cow depicted Brass
23mm plain edge PC



HILLWOOD C.S.L.

12 Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 22mm
milled edge PC

JOHNSTONE C.S.L.

9 COAL Rev. same. Black plastic 27mm PC

MARKINCH C.S.L.

3 1d Rev. 1d Black plastic 25mm (2mm thick) PC

MAUCHLINE C.S.L.

5 3d Rev. Border & circle. Zinc 22mm milled edge PC

MUSSELBURGH & FISHEROW C.S.L.

18a ½d Rev. ½d Oval Red plastic 22 x 15mm PC

NEWARTHILL C.S.L.

4 3d Rev. same. Brass 24mm milled edge PC

NEWBURGH & D.C.S.L.

13 20/- Rev. same. Brass 24mm plain edge PC

THE NEWTONSHAW C.S.

23 6d BEEF Uniface Brass 28mm plain edge PC

24 1/- BEEF Uniface Brass 27mm plain edge PC

PAISLEY PROVIDENT C.S.L.

22a FIVE POUNDS Rev. £5 ARDILL LEEDS within a closed wreath Brass
28mm PC

Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (1)

David Powell

Abbey Inn, Park Street

The London Gazette of 29 July 1873 records that Edmund Elliott, of the Abbey Inn, 61 Park Street, Greenheys, Manchester, Publican and Provision Dealer, went bankrupt that year. I can't find him, but W.R. Hampson may be another landlord from about the same period.

Bay Horse Hotel, Heap

Burnley News - Wednesday 14 June 1916 {page 2}

WORSTHORNE LICENSEE FINED. Yesterday, at Reedley Police Court, James Hargreaves Heap, licensee of the Bay Horse Hotel, Worsthorne, was summoned for committing a breach of the Lighting Order. It was stated by a police constable that the night of May 25th an incandescent light was showing through the tap-room window. The blinds were not drawn. Defendant said it was with no intention of evading the law that the light was exposed, but that they never thought of drawing the blind on the night in question as the Daylight Saving Bill had only come into force that week. Fined 10s., including costs.

{There are numerous references in the Burnley local press, around this date, to J.H. Heap being the landlord of the Bay Horse Hotel at Worsthorne. He was still resident at this address when he died in 1928, but I cannot find a W. Heap in the immediate family. He did not have a son and his father, Hargreaves, was a stone mason. In 1901 James Hargreaves Heap was a butcher and had not yet arrived at the Bay Horse Hotel}

Bountport Street

Probably a misrendering of Boutport Street, which is in Barnstaple.

The Clarence, 47 Bury New Road, Hargreaves

Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Tuesday 9 October 1888 {page 8}

DEATHS Hargreaves.—On the 5th inst., at 47, Bury New-road, Cheetham, Alice Hargreaves, in her 66th year.— Deeply regretted.

{The same newspaper records that the pub was known as the Waggon and Horses when sold up by a subsequent owner in 1890}

Lancashire Online Parish Regsiter:

{http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/Manchester/Cheetham/victoria/marriages_1874-1885.html}

Marriage: 11 Feb 1876 Victoria Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cheetham, Lancashire, England

Thomas Smith Hargreaves - 23 Saddler Bachelor of 47 Bury New Road, Cheetham
Georgina James - 22 Mantle Maker Spinster of 16 Cheetwood Street, Cheetham
Groom's Father: James Bolton Hargreaves, Deceased, Publican Bride's Father: Samuel James, Deceased, Professor of Music Witness: Levi Goodwin; Amelia James
Married by Certificate by: John Jeffreys, Minister, Amos Holbrook, Registrar
Register: Marriages 1874 - 1885, Page 12, Entry 21 Source: LDS Film 2357169

HARGREAVES James Bolton. Effects under £300.	31 August.	The Will of James Bolton Hargreaves formerly of Kirkburton in the County of York but late of 47 Bury-New-road in the City of Manchester Beer Retailer and Tobacconist deceased who died 31 July 1870 at 47 Bury-New-road aforesaid was proved at Manchester by the oaths of John Mawdsley of 23 Dewhurst-street Cheetham in the City aforesaid Engraver and Thomas Smith Brabin of 30 Howard-street Cheetham aforesaid Salesman the Executors.
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Commercial Hotel, J.Macord

<http://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/74058> indicates that Macord is a known Australian token issuer, probably from the state of Victoria.

Going into <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87944482> and putting "Macord Commercial Hotel" into the search parameters quickly indicates that the hotel is in Bendigo, aka Sandhurst. However, some articles reference Mr.Macord's name as being Samuel, so don't know whether J.Macord is a misrendering or one of Samuel's relatives.

Dunning's, H., 8 Marlborough St.

Glasgow Herald - Friday 03 October 1856 {page 8}

SPIRIT SHOP FOR SALE, by Auction, in a good locality, at 8 Marlborough Street, off Gallowgate, on Monday the 6th October, 1856, at Two o'clock P.M. The Whole Furniture and Goodwill of Business in One Lot; and Stock to be taken at a Valuation.
HUGH M'CRENIE, Auctioneer, 42 York Street.

The known presence of a spirit shop at 8 Marlborough Street is encouraging, but I cannot find an H.Dunning to fit..

George Inn, George Cobley {page 14}

Coventry Herald - Friday 15 May 1857

case.—Dismissed on giving a solemn promise of amendment.
TRANSFERS OF LICENSE.—The Nag's Head, from William Hulk to Andrew Barton; the Castle, from J. B. Butler to Thomas Elton; the Odd Fellows' Arms, from E. B. Freckleton to Mary Freckleton; the Prince of Wales, from Sarah Spencer to John Allen; the George Inn, from George Cobley to Thomas East; the Watchmakers' Arms, from Israel Cox to Ann Worrall.

So, Coventry confirmed, and a latest date of 1857 for the tokens.

Half Moon Inn, James Rumsey

Coventry Standard - Friday 23 March 1855

WILLIAM TAUNTON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On **MONDAY** and **TUESDAY** NEXT, **MARCH 26th**
and **27th, 1855**, upon the Premises known by the
Sign of the **HALF-MOON INN**, situate in the **HALF-**
MOON YARD, EARL-STREET, Coventry,
THE whole of the excellent **BREWING PLANT,**
Trade Fixtures, Stock in Trade, Licenses,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other Effects,
comprising 112, 80, 60, 56, 36, and 18-Gallon Barrels,
120 and 60-Gallon Copper Furnaces and Setting, 16-
Bushel Mash Tub, Cooler, Piping, and Tap, handsome
8-Tap Liquor Fountain, with Piping, Barrel-Taps, and
Stone Barrels complete, very superior Six-Pull Beer
Engine, with Stop Taps and extra Lead Piping, White
Metal Ale and Spirit Counters, Metal and Silver-Plated
Measures, large Slate-Bottom Bagatelle Board, Wine
and Ale Glasses, Screens, Seats, Gas Fittings, and Liquor
Bottles; also **PORT** and **SHERRY WINES,** Brandy,
Rum, Gin, Cordials, Ale, and Porter; together with the
genteel **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** consisting of
prime Feather Beds, Four-post, Tent, and Iron Bedsteads,
Cane and Windsor Chairs, Mahogany, Birch, Oak, and
Deal Tables, Chimney and Toilet Glasses, and numerous
Culinary Effects, the Property belonging to the Estate
of **Mr. JAMES RUMSEY, a Bankrupt.**
Sale each Morning at Eleven o'clock.
Catalogues are ready, and may be had of the **AUC-**
TIONEER, Burges, Coventry.

Leaird, T.

The Pilot - Friday 14 March 1845 {page 1}

of 1s each 0 10 0
 The following subscriptions of 1l each were paid in during the week—viz.—Robert M^r Bride, Esq, county Down; two Irish Repealers resident in London; Joseph Burke, Esq, and Miss Ward, Bray; Rev James Molloy, Ballyadam; John Beahan, Esq, Athy; Thomas Leaird, Esq, Blackhorse lane; James M^r Kenna, Esq, Dunleer; Pat Hayes, Richard Hayes, and P Hayes, jun, Esqrs, Usher's quay; Rev Mr Andrew PP

The Pilot was a Dublin newspaper, and hence a Dublin address is implied.

Odd Fellows Arms, T. Woodhouse

Lincolnshire Chronicle - Friday 9 November 1866 {page 5}

CITY POLICE, Friday.—(Before J. R. H. Keyworth and G. Mitchinsen Esqs.).—James Noble, who said he came from Doncaster to sell cards at the races, was charged with having, on the previous day, on the race-course, attempted to pick the pocket of Mr. T. Woodhouse, of the Odd Fellows Arms. Woodhouse caught the fellow's hand in his pocket, and, after knocking him down, gave him into custody. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

{Notes from context: City = Lincoln, Friday = 2 Nov}

1871 census: Thomas Woodhouse, publican and cowkeeper aged 29, at the Odd Fellows Arms,. Gas Street, Lincoln.

Civil Parishes (or Boroughs) of		Municipal Borough of		Name and Surname of each Person		RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	1. Date of Birth 2. Name of Mother or Father 3. Locality
No. of Inhabitants	ROAD, STREET, etc. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	No. of Houses in the Parish	No. of Houses in the District					Male			
143	Odd Fellows Arms, Gas Street	1		Thomas Woodhouse	Head	29	M	29	Publican & cow-keeper	Lincoln	
				Maria "do"	Wife	27	F	27	"do"	Lincoln	
				Thomas Wood	Son	8	M	8	"do"	Lincoln	
				Maria Woodhouse	Daughter	8	F	8	"do"	Lincoln	
				John Woodhouse	Son	2	M	2	"do"	Lincoln	
				John Woodhouse	Son	2	M	2	"do"	Lincoln	
				William Woodhouse	Son	2	M	2	"do"	Lincoln	
				Thomas Woodhouse	Son	2	M	2	"do"	Lincoln	
				Thomas Woodhouse	Son	2	M	2	"do"	Lincoln	

Old Elm Tree Inn, W.Wilcox

Gloucestershire Echo - Saturday 21 March 1942 {page 3}

GOLDEN WEDDING. Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilcox, Charlton Kings. A well-known Charlton Kings couple, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wilcox, of 3, Hambrook-terrace, Ryeworth-road, celebrate their golden wedding to-day. Mr. Wilcox was for over 40 years in business as an antique dealer Fairview Road. They were married at the Baptist Chapel, Gloucester. Mr. Wilcox, who is 74 years of age, was born at the Old Elm Tree Hotel, Bishop's Cleeve, which his father, William Wilcox, then kept. Mrs. Wilcox, who is 72, was born at Woolwich, where her father, Mr. Wm. Henry Deane, who was a native of Cheltenham, was then working. They returned to this district when Mrs. Wilcox was about three months old. There are six children, three sons and three daughters, and six grandchildren. It is of interest that Mrs. Wilcox's father and mother who were then living at 2, Beaufort-cottage, Columbia Street, Cheltenham, celebrated their golden wedding on September 17, 1915, and our photographer who took their portraits, which were published in the "Cheltenham Chronicle and Graphic" of September 25, 1915, also photographed" Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox this week.

Old Pelican Revived

Bristol Mercury - Saturday 3 June 1865 {page 8}

BIRTHS. June 1, at the Old Pelican Revived, Old Market-street, the wife of Mr. W. H. Winstone, jun., of a son.

Bristol Mercury - Saturday 1 September 1866 {page 8}

{Report of the Old Pelican Revived being used as the location for an inquest on a mother who had died in childbirth.}

Payter, C.J.

Charles James Payter, b.Q3/1844 Droitwich r.d.; married Q1/1872, at which time he was the landlord of the "Electric Inn", 94 Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. The 1876 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham says that he was still there in that year. Died Q4/1877, Kings Norton r.d.

Reindeer Hotel, Christopher Sutton

Worcestershire Chronicle - Wednesday 30 November 1870 {page 3}

DEATHS: Nov. 21, at Dawlish, aged 28, Mr. Christopher Sutton of the Reindeer Hotel, Mealcheapen-street, in this city.

Royal Sick and Dividend Society E.H.Rutter - possibility 1

Gloucestershire Echo - Thursday 16 December 1926

The 22nd annual celebration of The Royal Sick and Dividend Society took place on Wednesday at the Club Room, Charlton Kings, when an excellent supper was served to over 70 members.

{However, no mention of Rutter, and there might possibly be another society of the same name}

Royal Sick and Dividend Society E.H.Rutter - possibility 2

Ernest Harry Rutter {c.1862-1926} lived in Birmingham. Gunmaker in 1890 and 1901, ran pub called the Gunmaker's Arms in 1906, back to being a gunmaker in 1911. Unable to link with the Royal Sick and Dividend Society.

Volunteer Spirit Vaults, W.Dickison

Leamington Spa Courier - Saturday 5 September 1863 {page 8}

ANNUAL LICENSING DAY.—This was the day appointed for the renewal of licenses. No objection was made to any of the publicans, and the Magistrates renewed all the licenses. There were two applications from beer-house-keepers for a certificate to sell spirits—William Dickison, "Volunteer," Smith-street, and Charles Powell, "The Vine," West-street.—Mr Hickling handed in the testimonials of the applicants, and remarked that Mr Dickison formerly kept a full licensed house in Leamington for ten or twelve years, and he had always conducted it in such a manner as to satisfy the authorities.—Mr Dickison said no complaint had ever been made of the manner in which he carried on his house in Leamington, nor of the "Volunteer" beer-house in Smith-street. His house was not similar to those already in the neighbourhood, as the majority of his customers never sat down, but drank the liquors at the counter. He found it very inconvenient at the Assizes and holiday times not to be able to sell spirituous liquors, because where one of his customers required beer, twenty would order spirits. He would refer the Magistrates to the police to say whether he had not conducted his house in a respectable manner.—Mr Walker said that such might be the case, but when such applications as these were made the Magistrates generally

Tooms, Henry

Birmingham Daily Post - Friday 30 August 1872 {page 6}

THE NEW LICENSING ACT IN BIRMINGHAM. APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF HOURS. At the Birmingham Police Court, yesterday, before Messrs. T. C. S. Bynnersley (stipendiary) and C. Ratcliff an application on behalf of

Henry Tooms, licensed victualler and landlord of the White Swan Inn, Navigation Street, was made under the 26th section of the New Licensing Act, for permission to keep open his house from 11 p.m. to 12 30 a m. on week days except Saturday, and on Saturday till 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the employees engaged at the Theatre Royal.

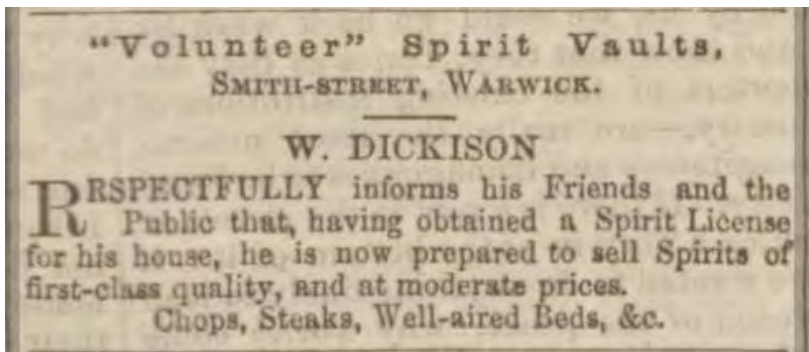
Udall, F

Hampshire Advertiser - Wednesday 23 June 1875

Transfer of Licenses. — At the Borough Police Court, yesterday, the magistrates present being Mr. S. M. Emanuel (in the chair), Mr. G. P. Perkins, and Mr. W. H. Rogers, the following transfer of licenses were granted : — Publichouses -- Inkermann Inn, 3, Albert-road, from Frederick Udall to Sarah Hessel.

Volunteer Spirit Vaults, W.Dickison

Coventry Times - Wednesday 09 December 1863 {page 1}



Worcester House Inn, Carruthers

Hereford Times - Saturday 14 December 1839 {page 3}

An enquiry was instantly set on foot with the aid of Sergeant Phillips of the Police, and the same evening Mr. Turley traced her to Cheltenham, whither she arrived about two on the following morning, and in the first house he walked into, the Worcester House Inn, he found the fair victimiser in bed, and the property she had obtained from him laying upon the coverlet.

{Note: The above extract from a crime report about a female fraudster occurs in several West Country newspapers in December 1839, and may well indicate the location of Carruthers' inn. He, however, is nowhere to be found}.

Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (2)

Rod Carder

I was flicking through your most recent offering sent out with the latest TCS Bulletin and it occurred to me that there may be something I can add to the “mystery” CATHERINE WHEEL INN listed on p.8.

I have a token which I bought off eBay which might fit the bill as an advertising piece. It is brass, 10-sided and 22mm (7/8”) across flats

Obv. CATHERINE WHEEL INN H.GANDER (around the outside edge) HIGH STREET BOROUGH (across the middle)

Rev. GOOD ACCOMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS STABLING AND COACH HOUSES

A look on the internet showed that around the middle of the 19th century there was a large coaching inn in the Borough (High Street) London with regular journeys to Bristol etc.

So I guess this was where mine came from but Yeovil also had a Catherine Wheel Inn which might fit the bill (Coaches St?)

Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (3)

Peter Waddell

Copper uni-face piece 19mm diameter with plain edge. I bought it over 20 years ago from a Scottish dealer.



The only name I found that seems to fit was a Robert Davidson Waddell [1855-1929] a sausage manufacturer in Glasgow. I gather at the time this was a rather large business. Images of the main building and various retail sites can be found on the internet. The 'Woodside Library' site gives a history of the company.

<http://www.woodsideonline.org.uk/heritage/industry-factories-and-shops/waddells-sausage-factory/>



Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (4)

Terry Barrett

Olympic Tavern, T. Haynes [Batty 4252A]

1851 Jessie Matheson (23, born c1828) was a licensed victualler at Stevenson Square, living with her sister Mary (15) a barmaid, and a house servant. [The Genealogist; census]

1851 September. Marriage “On the 1st inst, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. E. Lane, D. C. L., Mr. Thomas Haynes, of this town, to Miss Jessie Matheson, of the Olympic Tavern, Stevenson-Square.”

[[Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Saturday, September 6th, 1851]

1851 October. Manchester. “Transfer of Public House Licenses. - A special session for the transfer of alehouse licenses.....Olympic Tavern, Stevenson-square, W. Gray Mackay to Thomas Haynes....”

[Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Saturday, October 18th, 1851]

1852 September. “Robbery by a Little Girl. - On Wednesday, a little girl named Sarah Smith, about ten years of age, was brought up at the Borough Court, charged with stealing four shillings from the till of the Royal Olympic Tavern, Stevenson-square. Mr. Haynes, the landlord, stated that his wife being unwell, he had occasion to leave the bar for a short time, about one o'clock, on Tuesday, and on his return he found that a gentleman, who was sitting in a room opposite the bar, had caught the prisoner robbing the till, and found four shillings in her hand. He gave her into custody. In defence, she stated that another girl had sent her for the money, and this being the first offence, she was discharged with a caution.”

[Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, Saturday, September 18th, 1852]

Solution :- Thomas Haynes, Olympic Tavern, Stevenson-Square, Manchester.

Midland Inn, T. Hancox 1½d Br, 24



1891 Jessie Arundell was manageress of the Midland Inn, Cheltenham, running it for her father, who was the proprietor of the nearby Midland Hotel. Elizabeth Jinks (widow) was a boarder. [The Genealogist; census]

1896 May “...temporary transfer of the Midland Inn, Gloucester Road, from Elizabeth Jinks to Mr. James Handcox; and of the Pheasant Inn, Staverton, from Mr. James Handcox to Mr. L. A. Hadwen.”
[Cheltenham Chronicle, Saturday, May 23rd, 1896]

1897 October. “Drunk and Refusing to Quit. William Higgs. Lower Alstone, was summoned by Thomas Hancox for being drunk and refusing to quit the Midland Inn when requested.—Mr. A. Lamb appeared on behalf of the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Beer and Wine Trade Protection and Benevolent Association.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and said he had been to see some friends off.—It appeared that defendant walked into complainant’s house about two o’clock, the worse for beer. The landlord refused to serve him, and defendant became abusive and drank the beer of other customers against their wish, was ordered out, but refused to go, and used threatening language towards the landlord.— There were previous convictions of a similar nature, and defendant was fined £1 and costs (£1 8s.), or in default 14 days’ hard labour.”
[Gloucester Citizen, Thursday, October 14th, 1897]

1901 James Hancox (48, born c1853) was publican at the Midland Inn, Cheltenham. He was a widower and had a housekeeper and servant living in.
[The Genealogist; census]

Probable solution :- Thomas Hancox, Midland Inn, Gloucester Road, Cheltenham.

The 34th Annual Token Congress

Tony Gilbert

This Congress was held over the weekend of 2nd-4th October at the Hilton Newbury Centre, Newbury. Attendance reached the three-figure mark of exactly 100, including four non-residential. There were three non-shows because of illness.

Upon arrival, we collected our badges and Congress goodies. The colour programme booklet added 'British' to the title, no doubt to distinguish this event from what is being organised across the pond (and no complaint here), the Token fraternity has a global reach.

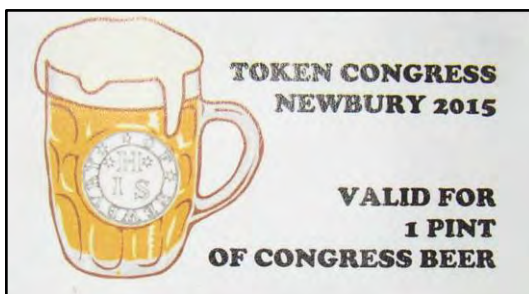
The programme followed the established format. After dinner on the Friday evening, Peter Preston-Morley brought the 243 lots on offer at the Auction under the hammer. Total sales reached £3284, with 39 lots unsold. In the writer's opinion, about a dozen lots listed reserves that were too high for the market; never mind, that is the vendor's prerogative. A mention here must be made to express our thanks not only to Peter for doing all of the pre-auction gathering in of the lots and cataloguing but also to Derek and Sue Stewart and David Young for acting as Auction administrators on the night.

Down to business on the Saturday morning, and after Mick Martin's welcoming introduction, Derek Aldred got us under way with 'A Token Trio – Building, Gaming and Transport.' Andrew Andison followed with '21 Year Calendars Part 2'. Then David Young completed the opening session with 'London's Minor Theatres'. After the morning coffee break, we were delighted to welcome Tom Hockenhull from the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, who delivered a talk around the Suffragette Movement, 'Telling History Through Things: Defaced "Votes for Women" Pennies.' Neil Beaton followed with '17th Century Berkshire and the River Thames'. David Powell presented the final talk before lunch with 'Thomas George Middlebrook: One of Life's More Eccentric Collectors'. After lunch, Mike Roberts spoke on '28 Times every Week' which he then followed with an amusing short piece 'Mike goes looking for Candy'. Duncan Pennock next gave us 'From the Depth of the Crypt'. The required Annual General Meeting was then held to receive the report and appoint the officers. Mike Roberts (Chairman), Andrew Andison (Treasurer) and Gary Oddie (Secretary), were all re-elected unopposed for the ensuing year.

After the afternoon tea break, Howard Simmons spoke on 'Ports and Bank: Indian Tallies'. This was followed by Philip Mernick's contribution 'Hamilton's Excursions'. Gary Oddie rounded off the day's talks with 'Troublesome Tokens 2'. John Newman completed the session when he announced the proposed venue for the Token Congress 2016 – Northampton. There followed the Gala Dinner at which a booklet of 'Troublesome Tokens' was passed around the tables for Tokeners to write any comments on the illustrated pieces. Dinner over, we repaired to the ever-popular Congress Bourse, which was manned by thirteen Stallholders.

Following Sunday morning breakfast, Andrew Wager presented one of his historical mysteries, 'Matthew Boulton's "Dear Girl"?' Researching a lost painting'. Tim Everson next spoke about 'George Carter: Hatter', and the Robert Thompson then gave us 'Tavern Tokens: Supply and Demand'. We then held a ten minute 'Researcher Spot' for Tokener's requests and queries. Morning Coffee gave us all a break before we headed into the final session of the weekend. Simon Monks delivered 'The Last Token Maker', which was about Meyers Adams of Leeds, engraver and producer of medals and tokens in the 1960s. Alan Cox gave us a joint paper prepared by himself and Brian Edge 'Transporter Bridges of the World – their Tokens and Tickets'. Stuart Adams spoke on 'London and Brighton', and the last (but not least) offering was by Pam Williams, whose talks are always cheerful, insightful and with some humanity. On this occasion she gave her 'Odds and Bits'.

Mick Martin brought the proceedings to a close. Bill McKivor, on behalf of everyone, expressed our thanks to the three organisers for a wonderful Congress: Mick Martin, Neil Beaton and Gavin Scott. We also have to thank our sponsors, either by way of placing advertisements in the excellently and professionally produced colour programme booklet, or by sustaining our thirst. DNW paid a contribution towards the Gala Dinner wine, and Baldwins paid for the barrels of Congress beer (brewed by Shepherd Neame). Every attender received three free beer tokens tariffed at one pint and which were redeemable on the Friday and Saturday evenings.



These Congress weekend are good fun, and in this writer's opinion, there is a good range of talks in duration, levels of expertise, subject matter and subject approach. They are a Forum for the exchange of ideas, dissemination of knowledge and the opportunity to buy and sell pieces for your collection or study. Numbers attending these Congresses are thankfully holding up. Since Cheltenham in 2002, when the total first broke through the ninety barrier, individual year totals have ranged from 85 to 113. The average attendance over the last fourteen Congresses is 97. We now look forward to 2016, and with your support, we can expect another excellent weekend.

Williams Brothers 75th Anniversary - 1947

Dilwyn Chambers

The following images are taken from a large advertising leaflet published in 1947.



THIS WIDE FAMILY CIRCLE

THIS is the 75th Anniversary year of the business with which my cousin, Hubert Williams, and I have been fortunate enough to be associated for so many years, and which we have seen grow from an acorn to an oak.

The modest standards of living, the personal integrity and industry of the founders, John and Alfred Williams, and their policy of paying back into the business whatever

they could, enabled them to prosper not only personally, but to open up fields of opportunity for those who were to grow up in the business. The success of that policy can be gauged not only by the hundred-odd thriving Branch Stores of the business, but by the fact that amongst our very large staff there are almost a hundred men and women with between 25 and 50 years loyal service, still playing active parts in our branches and offices to-day.

The feeling of fellowship in a common cause—striving to serve others to the best of our ability—has, I feel, somehow been caught by our customers. I believe that many have sensed, and can sense, the worthwhile difference in being associated with folk who are really trying to put service before self.

My message, then, is one of gratitude for the blessings which have attended us these 75 years, and appreciation of all the loyalty, goodwill, good service and friendliness which has animated so many who have joined this wide family circle—including those very good friends, our customers.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Hubert Williams". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.



JOHN & ALFRED WILLIAMS FOUNDERS OF THE BUSINESS

SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF SMILING SERVICE

JUST seventy-five years ago, two young apprentices—brothers—from the dock-yard town of Sheerness, in Kent, bought a small Grocery and Provision shop from a Mr. Shrimpton, and launched out in business on their own in Caledonian Road, Islington.

From the beginning, they settled upon two or three simple business principles to which they stuck determinedly through all the following years of their active business lives, and they proved to be the cornerstones on which a great Company has grown.

One principle was specialisation. John Williams became the Grocery buyer; Alfred Williams specialised in Provisions. Since those earliest days of one shop, to-day, with over 100 shops, Williams Brothers have always employed expert buyers, with the result that the best is to be found in all their Branches.

Another principle was individual attention, in the tradition of the Family Grocer. No customer at Williams Brothers has ever been allowed to feel unwanted, a nuisance, or just someone to be served quickly and 'got rid of.' To Williams Brothers, every customer is an honoured guest. Perhaps that is why we can proudly claim to be serving customers who have been shopping regularly with us for more than 65 years!

Yet another principle—and far the most important—was that of the establishment of a bond of friendship with the customer. Despite the growth of the Company through its years of greatest development, between two World wars, those who had taken over the reins

from John and Alfred Williams were able to make sure that the 'family touch' was retained in every shop opened. Each Manager appointed was made a partner in the enterprise—he shared in the prosperity of the Company—and he was selected as much for his understanding of the W.B. 'bond of friendship' as for any other talents he may have displayed.

The 'bond of friendship' has always been an important reality amongst our staff, too. Our big 'family' of employees, two thousand strong, is remarkably united in its desire to serve you and to make 'smiling service' more than a phrase. For they, too, are partners in the enterprise; they share in the profits of the Company and they work in a happy spirit and tradition. We record, with pleasure, that many of our Staff have completed 25, 30, 35, 40 and even 50 years of service in the happy W.B. 'family.' We have had fathers, sons and grandsons working with us, in unbroken line. Working for Williams Brothers provides more than just 'a job'!

As day followed day, and year followed year, Williams Brothers opened many new shops, but could never keep pace with the demand for new Branches from those eager to be within range of a W.B. store. At first only Grocery and Provision shops, it was not long before Domestic Stores were opened as an additional service to our customers; then, Butchery shops, amongst the finest in London; latterly, Fruiterers' shops have been added in some districts.

However large the Company has grown, or may yet grow, it has always been, and will forever be, our pride to deserve the slogan our customers themselves gave us—"the Store with the smiling service!"

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

HAVE 101 BRANCHES
IN LONDON AND
GREATER LONDON

- 63 GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES
- + 16 HARDWARE STORES
- 19 BUTCHERS' STORES
- 3 FRUITERS' STORES

Wherever there's a Williams Brothers store you are assured of smiling service

Showing the annual amount paid to "DIVI" Members over a period of 37 years (5-year intervals).

Year	Amount of "DIVI" Paid to Customers
1910	£640
1915	£6,210
1920	£19,290
1925	£32,650
1930	£55,040
1935	£59,780
1940	£83,852
1945	£87,815
1947	Over £400 per shopping day.

1947 - £ 400 PER SHOPPING DAY

PROFIT-SHARING

*a simple idea upon which
grew a GREAT business*

A FOURTH great innovation in the story of Williams Brothers was the introduction of PROFIT SHARING with the customer, in 1910. Since that day, every Registered Member of W.B.s has become a partner in the Company's prosperity.

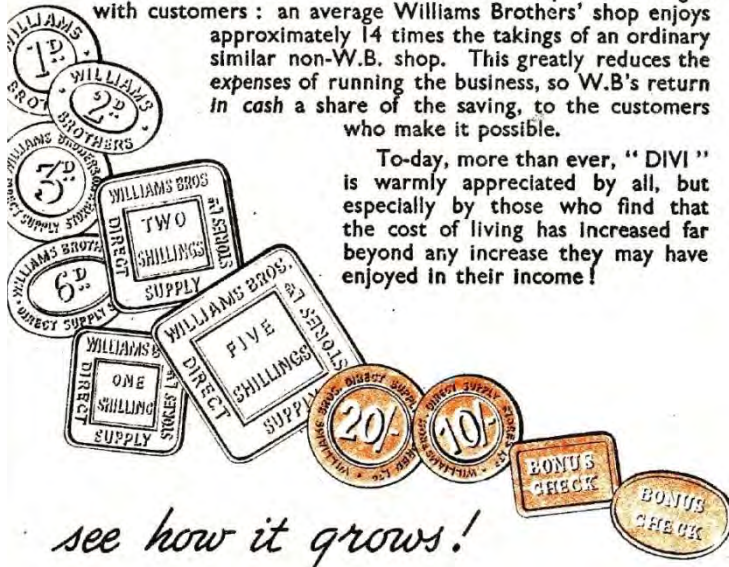
For 37 years, right through two world wars and at least one period of severe depression, Williams Brothers have kept faith with their Members and maintained a "DIVI" of 1/- in £ on all purchases. No other Company known to us can claim such a record of consistent goodwill.

Competitors who once sneeringly claimed that "DIVI" was added to the prices of goods before it was taken off, were silenced by the absolute proof of the soundness of the system provided by the war years, when, though adhering strictly to all controlled and maintained prices, Williams Brothers continued their "DIVI," as always, at the same rate. There's no 'catch' about "DIVI" !

What is the secret of "DIVI" ? How is it that a Company can afford to give £1,750,000 back to its customers in a 37-year span?

Simply this—"DIVI" (together with all the other advantages of Membership) makes shopping so attractive, and so economical, that Williams Brothers' shops are thronged with customers : an average Williams Brothers' shop enjoys approximately 14 times the takings of an ordinary similar non-W.B. shop. This greatly reduces the expenses of running the business, so W.B.'s return in cash a share of the saving, to the customers who make it possible.

To-day, more than ever, "DIVI" is warmly appreciated by all, but especially by those who find that the cost of living has increased far beyond any increase they may have enjoyed in their income!



see how it grows!

A token found at Lyme Regis, Dorset, apparently associated with the fossil collector Mary Anning

Michael A. Taylor⁽¹⁾ & Richard Bull⁽²⁾

In April 2014 Phil Goodwin kindly donated to the Lyme Regis Philpot Museum a token – as we call it here for want of a better word – which he had found on the beach at Lyme Regis (accession number 2014/34). It bears the name of the famous fossil collector Mary Anning (1799–1847). She is found in almost every book on fossils. Her story, as a working-class female geologist in a Regency seaside resort, at a time when science was dominated by upper-class males, has proved irresistible to many writers, such as Tracy Chevalier in her novel *Remarkable Creatures*.⁽³⁾ Anning's finds of extinct Jurassic sea reptiles, contemporaries of the dinosaurs, and other beasts came when modern geology and palaeontology were ready for them. Those finds were both scientifically ground-breaking, as one might put it, and fuel for the first fossil reptile mania.⁽⁴⁾ So Mary Anning, and fossils more generally, are important themes in the Museum's displays and activities, and the Museum was naturally keen to establish the nature of its new acquisition. Our full report has now been published and is available online.⁽⁵⁾ We give an informal summary here.

The token is apparently of brass or similar alloy, 25mm or one inch across, about 1 mm thick, and weighing about 3 g, and bears the text:

Obverse: MARY / ANNING / MDCCCX

Reverse: LYME / REGIS / AGE XI

The lettering was crudely and unevenly stamped using metal letter punches at some time after the edge decoration was die-stamped.



Fig. 1. Photographs of the Mary Anning Token⁽⁶⁾.

The only candidate known from Lyme for that name, itself fairly uncommon, and age/date combination, is the fossil-collecting Miss Anning. The findspot is consistent: she hunted fossils on the beach even as a child, and her house was almost on the sea-front.

It seems most likely that the token was made for – or with – the young Mary as a novelty or keepsake, maybe a 11th birthday present. Her father was a joiner and conceivably had letter stamps, and blanks for key ring labels and escutcheons (for keyhole surrounds), and her brother was, certainly later, an apprentice upholsterer. No

other explanations, such as chapel token, poor law administration, or dog tag (no hole!), fit well. The tourist souvenir explanation is worth considering, but the problem is that, for anyone to cash in on the fame of the town's foremost fossil-collector, Anning had to be famous in the first place – which she certainly wasn't in 1810, for her first great fossil find (the head of an *Ichthyosaurus*) was not till 1812. Anning did become something of a celebrity later on, in the 1830s onwards, but even so, the inscription lacks any reference to fossils, and the token is so crude that this explanation does not convince us. Also, no other copy of this token has been found in the collections in Lyme Regis Philpot Museum or the Dorset County Museum (checked by David Ashford), or in preliminary inquiries to several numismatists. If it were a souvenir for people to take home, one would expect copies in various collections.

Peter Preston-Morley suggests tentatively to us that the token appears to have been made much nearer 1810 than, say, 1847 (when Anning died), and that the disc probably came not from a jobbing blacksmith but from a specialist manufacturer of tokens, buttons, and such items, of the kind concentrated in Birmingham. Robert Thompson points out to us that the denticles around the rim of the Anning token are reminiscent of some 19th-century tokens which happen to date from 1811-12, which would match the 1810 inscription.⁽⁷⁾ So it seems likely that the blank disc was made elsewhere and imported to Lyme as a label or tag blank, and stamped with lettering there. We would be interested to know of any precise – and dateable – comparisons, such as another token which carries the same edge decoration.

Notes, References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Corresponding author: Michael A. Taylor
- (2) Richard Bull research@lymeregismuseum.co.uk
- (3) T. Chevalier, *Remarkable Creatures* (HarperCollins, London, 2009).
- (4) H. S. Torrens, 'Mary Anning (1799–1847) of Lyme; "the greatest fossilist the world ever knew"', *British Journal for the History of Science* 28 (1995), 257–284.
- (5) M. A. Taylor and R. Bull, 'A token found at Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, apparently associated with Mary Anning (1799-1847), fossil collector', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 136 (2015), 63-67. Available to download on <http://repository.nms.ac.uk/1491/>.
- (6) Thanks to Mike Applegate for the photographs, courtesy Lyme Regis Philpot Museum
- (7) Silver, but some also in brass. R. Dalton, *The silver token-coinage mainly issued between 1811 and 1812, described and illustrated; with introduction* (Leamington Spa, 1922), p. 7; J. O'D. Mays, 1991. *Tokens of those trying times. A social history of Britain's 19th century silver tokens* (Ringwood, 1991), p. 176.

Cuper's Gardens

David Young

In 1643 Boydall Cuper leased three acres in Southwark from the Earl of Arundel and as he had been the Earl's gardener, Boydall was able to acquire some of the statues and busts when Arundel House was demolished. In 1686 a further seven acres of adjoining land were leased from the Archbishop of Canterbury and five years later either Boydall or his son John opened the gardens to the public. They had been fitted out with the usual walks and arbours and a bowling green. Often referred to as Cupid's Gardens they were popular but not many of the nobility or gentry went there.



In 1738 Ephraim Evans took over the lease of the gardens and the tavern next door, 'The Feathers'. Evans improved the gardens with the addition of an orchestra, where each evening from 6 until 10 a band played various works including those by Handel and Corelli. New illuminated walks among the trees and statues were constructed along with additional quiet secluded arbours. The favourite way of approaching was by water, landing at Cuper's Stairs, which were a few yards east of the present Waterloo Bridge. There was a back entrance over St George's Fields and at night there were watchmen to guard those visitors who left that way. The cost of admission was one shilling which as usual included some refreshments; it was, however, free to

walk in the gardens on Sundays. The advertisements noted that care would be taken to keep out any bad company and that servants in livery would not be admitted.

Evans advertised in the Daily Post that he would issue 1000 tickets to subscribers that would admit two into the garden; the cost would be one guinea for the season. The advertisement went on to say that each ticket would have the subscribers name engraved on it. The silver ticket with Corelli on the obverse is the one usually referred to as being the subscription ticket for Cuper's Gardens. However as there is no mention of the name of the gardens it could relate to somewhere else. That said, some of the tickets which have been allocated to Vauxhall Gardens do not have the name of a garden on them either, so they could possibly relate to Cuper's. An interesting point which I think will be very difficult to resolve.



When Evans unexpectedly died at the end of 1740, his widow advertised that she would take on the lease. A visitor from Germany described her as “a woman of distinction” and “a well looking comely person”; she was always referred to as “The Widow”. It was under her management that the gardens began to flourish; she provided good music and elaborate firework displays which attracted more of the fashionable set. Even the Prince of Wales made occasional visits, so making the gardens one of the places to visit. A special firework display celebrated the Duke of Cumberland’s victory in Scotland and another celebrated the peace of Aix-la-

Chapelle. Despite this Cuper's was regarded by many as rather a rakish place and not suitable for young ladies. Pickpockets were a problem and Horace Walpole notes in one of his letters how two of his friends had their pockets picked when visiting Cuper's.

In 1752 a new act was passed in which all places of entertainment in London were required to have a licence for public music and dancing. When 'The Widow' was refused a licence in the following year, she complained and tried to have the decision reversed, but to no avail. Undeterred she opened Cuper's as a tea garden and two years later private concerts and firework displays were advertised for subscribers only, at one guinea a ticket. These private functions were not repeated the next year and from then on Cuper's operated just as a tea garden; finally closing to public entertainments in August 1759. The site remained unoccupied



until 1768, when part of the gardens was leased by John Beaufoy, who built a brewery to make vinegar. John Smith, in his "Book for a Rainy Day", mentions visiting Beaufoy's where he saw many of the old lamps that had been used to illuminate the gardens. In 1812 Baufoy moved his vinegar brewery from Cuper's to South Lambeth. It seems the site was needed for the new bridge over the river, later to be called Waterloo.

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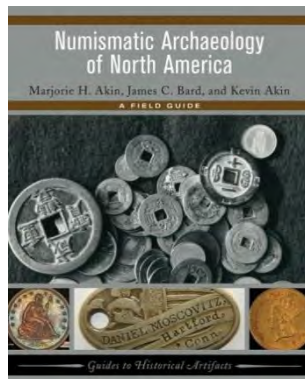
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- Boswell's London Journal - 1762-1763*, J Boswell, 1950
- The Letters of Horace Walpole*,

Books

To be published 31 December 2015:

Numismatic Archaeology of North America: A Field Guide. Marjorie H. Akin, James C. Bard and Kevin Akin. HB £79.95, PB £31.50.

If any readers buy a copy, please could they write a review?



Notes and Queries

662 Bason Canal

Bob Williams's token (TCSB September, p.315) is a pass for the stately Wanstead House in Essex, which was illustrated in Skidmore's Globe series as DH Middlesex 124 before being demolished in 1820. The arms were granted in 1700 to Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London, and may be found blazoned at length in Burke's *General Armory* (1884, p.193). The motto means 'To imitate rather than to envy'. The attribution and function of these passes was discussed by Roy Hawkins and D. G. Punshon in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, June 1967, p.166.

Robert Thompson

RNP Hawkins and D G Punshon wrote a brief piece on these in Spinks *Numismatic Circular* May 1967.

The arms depicted on the item are those of Tylney, who owned several estates including Wanstead Park in Essex, to which this piece was attributed

3 similar pieces are listed in the Montague Guest catalogue (1930);

1523 with reverse engraved "John Earl Tylney Obit 17th Sepr 1784 Aet.72 years"

1524 with reverse engraved "No 50 SHRUBBIDGE"

1525 reverse blank

The BM is noted as having one with reverse engraved "PROOF"

DG Punshon had an example the same as Bob Williams' piece.

John Tylney was the 2nd and last Earl, and the pass would appear to date from his time, as 1523 was engraved as a memorial to him.

In the northwest corner of Wanstead Park was a large body of water called the Basin, for which bason was an alternative c18th spelling. Hawkins and Punshon speculated that with a large number of staff employed on the estate this would have been given to allow access to work in the area engraved on the pass.

The article suggested that 1524 was a person's name. I would be inclined towards another garden use for a shrubbery worker.

Mike Knight

Adverts

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

(11:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.
Colin Williamson

(12:1)

HELP!

CAN I PHOTOGRAPH YOUR “BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH SWANSEA” EDGES?



I am putting together a book on “Cornish” Tokens and I would like to include photographs of 18thC tokens with the edge:-“BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH SWANSEA” They have little to do with Cornwall, but I feel I should include them.

If you have any of these tokens and you are willing for me to take photographs, please get in touch. I am prepared to travel to you to take the photos. Of coarse, full credits will be given!

I am looking for:- Kent DH42a, Lancashire DH108i, 120, 122, 138a, Lincolnshire DH7 Middlesex DH286d, 351b, 363a, 472a, 1038a, 1039, 1052, Norfolk DH53b Nottinghamshire DH7b Shropshire DH5, 25a Warwickshire DH415a, 471 Worcestershire DH23b Anglesey DH415 Dublin DH91a

I am also missing a modern copy token of the W700 series (FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE COUNTY) and has small letters with the word LYONESSE on the side of the Pilchard (fish). - Not to be confused with “LYONESSE 1947” ! If anyone can confirm its existance, it would also help.

Please feel free to contact me, PLEASE! John Dudding.

(11:9)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Gary Oddie

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Editorial

Welcome to volume 11 number 10, this time a more normal issue. The last issue with the Troublesome Tokens supplement has been well received with a general surprise at how many tokens were solved. Further solutions and suggestions can be sent to the Bulletin for publication. The Pub Check Mystery List has received another 19 suggestions. This confirms that it is always worth revisiting unsolved pieces, especially as more directories, census returns and newspapers are digitized and made searchable.

The two colour supplements have been paid for by Token Congress and the new colour TCSB will be running at a small deficit for this volume as I do not think it is good to accumulate large reserves.

The new TCSB webpage is acting as a good contact point and is being populated with reformatted versions of the old content. Unless there is a significant demand and a volunteer to update the content on a very regular basis, the web page will act as an advert for the Bulletin and Congress.

Binders and Back Issues

There are no binders in stock and unless there is significant demand, I will not be ordering any more during this year. I have collected all of the TCSB back issues from Tim so spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers and spare copies of the new cumulative index (v1-v10) which I can offer at the same price, also post free.

Interestingly a run of the TCSB spanning v4n1 to v11n7 with indices and the cumulative index in official binders, from the library of the late Terry Winsborough, sold for £180 (+43.20) at DNW on 7th December 2015 (lot 469).

Token Congress 2016

The 2016 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on 7-9 October. The organiser will be John Newman. It will follow the usual Friday to Sunday format.

If any readers have never been to a Congress do contact John, or any of the past organisers, for details of what many consider to be the highlight of the token collecting year.

Tavern Tokens: supply and demand

Robert Thompson

John Evelyn (1620-1706), diarist and writer, lived through the period of token-issuing, 1649-72. In 1697 he published *Numismata...*, in which he makes a passing reference to tokens.⁽¹⁾

‘Those [small Greek coins]... of as vulgar [i.e. common or general] Use as our Farthings, but hardly by half so large as the Tokens which every Tavern and Tippling-House (in the days of late Anarchy among us) presum’d to stamp and utter for immediate Exchange, as they were passable through the Neighbourhood, which tho[ugh] seldom reaching farther than the next Street, or two, may happily in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned Critic, what they should signify, and fill whole Volumes with their Conjectures’.

Well, with Michael Dickinson I have filled whole volumes, not however with conjectures, but with hard-won facts, and documentation.

So the testimony of a contemporary associates the tokens with ‘every Tavern and Tippling-house’, a tavern being an establishment selling mainly wine and cold food but not normally hot meals or accommodation. Tokens dated 1648 (the earliest of the series) include the Gun tavern in Wapping (Norweb 8530-1), the Pie [i.e. Magpie] without Aldgate of which a later proprietor was a haberdasher and possible Vintner (N.6493-4), the Prince’s Arms in Old Street, the Seven Stars on Cornhill, the Three Tuns at Holborn Bridge, and the King’s Head in Tower Street, hard by the main entrance to the Tower of London where we now know the tokens were made. All of these 1648 tokens might have been issued by Vintners, but they did not identify themselves by name.

Date	Norweb	Place	Sign	Issuer
1648	7957	Old Street	Prince's Arms	L., R.
1648	8530	Wapping	Gun tavern	H., H.
1648	8531	Wapping	Gun tavern	H., H.
1648	6493	Aldgate	Pie	J., W.
1648	6726	Brown's Alley	-	L., W.
1648	6809	Cornhill	Seven Stars	W., M.
1648	7119	Holborn Bridge	Three Tuns	H., T.
1648	7770	Tower Street	King's Head	S., P.
1648	7771	Tower Street	King's Head	S., P.

There is one other 1648 token, **AT THE IPSWICH | TAVREN 1648**, obv. Hoop & Grapes, rev. **C|R A**, referring to an unidentified landlord and wife, catalogued by Williamson as Suffolk 168. This rare piece (not in Norweb), bears such an exceptional date that an issuing tavern has been sought in the London area, so far without success, although there was an Ipswich Arms inn on the east side of Cullum Street north of Fenchurch Street.⁽²⁾



Fig. 1. The Ipswich Tavern, Suffolk 168 (©The Token Book, Galata, 2010).

I can offer you a possible attribution, but more significant, it seems to me, is that it is from a tavern, dated 1648, and from a port on the English Channel with access to French and Spanish wines. There was an Ipswich importer of wine with the right initials: Robert Clarke, who in 1655 bought 1½ gallons of Spanish wine @ 6s. per gallon, and in 1656 a further 2 gallons @ 5s. per gallon. However, a mere 3½ gallons of wine might not have been for sale but for direct consumption.⁽³⁾

On Robert Clarke I can add that a man of that name had five hearths in Ipswich in 1674, and that Robert Clarke, gent., clerk of the peace for Suffolk, signed the Hearth Tax returns with Thomas Edgar, Edward Mann, and Christopher Milton, younger brother of John Milton, poet, polemicist, and Latin secretary to the Commonwealth. Christopher was deputy recorder for Ipswich, and afterwards the judge Sir Christopher Milton (1615-1693).⁽⁴⁾

As this may suggest, for wine we may look to consumption at a higher social level than in a pub, by residents of the Inns of Court for example.⁽⁵⁾



Fig. 2. Contrasting images of a tavern (upper) and alehouse (lower), from 1617.⁽⁵⁾

Turning to 1649, we find one cook, possibly a second if we can rely on an overstrike, one Haberdasher, one Stationer, and at least four Vintners: Atwood in Ratcliff, Wilson at Tower Hill, Bailey at Aldgate, and Bellamy at Fleet Bridge. The houses bearing the signs Bell, Blue Bell, Cock, Lamb, Lock & Shears, Ship, Star, Three Candlesticks, and White Horse might have dispensed wine but so far evidence is lacking.

Date	Norweb	Place	Sign	Issuer	
1649	8182	East Smithfield	Half Moon ...	Copping, O.+	Haberdasher
1649	8354	Ratcliff	Red Lion	A[twood], A.	Vintner
1649	8409	St Katharine's Lane	Blue Bell	T., R.	
1649	8410	St Katharine's Lane	Blue Bell	T., R.	
1649	8471	Tower Hill	Angel tavern	W[ilson], T.	Vintner
1649	8839	New Palace Yard	-	J., W.	Grocer
1649	8841	New Palace Yard	-	R., W.	Grocer
1649	9015	Temple Bar	Ship	S., W.	
1649	9016	Temple Bar	Ship	S., W.	
1649	9377	Uncertain	Grocers' arms	Mercers arms	[sample?]
1649	9382	Uncertain	-		[cloth seal?]
1649	6427	Abchurch Lane	Lamb	P., R.	
1649	6428	Abchurch Lane	Lion	C[hubb?], T.	Cook?
1649	6471	Aldgate	George	B[ailey], N.	Vintner
1649	6698	Bread Street	White Horse	R., R.	
1649	6699	Bread Street Hill	Star	B., G.	
1649	6807	Cornhill	Golden Cross	R[ea], R.	Stationer
1649	6940	Fleet Bridge	Rose tavern	B[ellamy], W.	Vintner
1649	6945	Fleet Lane	Ship	O., S.	
1649	6961	Fleet Street	Cock	T., H.	
1649	7143	Houndsditch	Bell	G., J.	
1649	7420	Old Bailey	Three Candlesticks	K., A.	
1649	7569	St Dunstan East	Lock & Shears	C., T.	
1649	7661-3	Shambles	Swan	H[urst], J.	Cook
1649	7701	Snow Hill	Cock	B., E.	

There may be many more Vintners not explicitly identified by the keeping of a tavern. For example, Thomas Slightholme without Aldgate (N.6483) has a sufficiently distinctive name for confidence that he was one of the succession of Vintners so called. Again, Thomas Allum, from Cambridge, was apprenticed to a London Vintner in 1646, married in 1658 to Susan Jeale from Sussex, a county in which he set up the sign of the White Lion in the obscure hamlet of Warninglid in Slaugham parish, whose attraction must have been its situation on the London to Brighton road.⁽⁶⁾ In 1668 he issued a heart-shaped halfpenny (Norweb viii.9480).

Anyone with a little capital could turn his house into a tavern by putting an ivy bush over his door and getting a few barrels of wine from a merchant and buying a licence from the wine commissioners who were only too anxious to sell. Taverns were multiplying fast in mid-century. 'As for Victualling, there is scarce a tavern that does not most frequently use it' (Lord Mayor, 1633). Tavern keepers were notorious for their large purchases on the open market and their secret handing out of scarce items at inflated prices at the back doors of their kitchens. They were becoming pub and club, shop and office, board and all but lodging to all sorts of men with numbers of small rooms private to the customer and his friends. A discreet landlord could make himself very accommodating to regular clients.⁽⁷⁾

This contribution to Token Congress 2015 is somewhat inconclusive, but may provide suggestions to others, of where to look for the idea of tokens.

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How to Make a Seventeenth Century Token⁽¹⁾

Gary Oddie

The manufacture of coins, tokens and counterfeits has always been of interest. From hammered, machinery and early screw presses to modern high speed presses and casting, the skills of the die cutters and engravers combined with the available metallurgy and machinery has always set the limits on what can be achieved. In a previous article the evolution of screw presses and their possible use in striking seventeenth century tokens was described⁽²⁾.

In early 2013 an item appeared on eBay with the following description and a few photographs⁽³⁾.

4 17TH CENTURY GLOUCESTER FARTHINGs & MOLDS/DIES USED
TO MAKE THEM

DATED 1673 IN A PRESENTATION BOX

NOT AN EXPERT THEY ARE A FAMILY HEIRLOOM AND BELONGED
TO MY GRANDFATHER I THINK THE DIES/MOLDS ARE PRETTY
RARE



Fig. 1. Original eBay advert and photograph: dies in the middle, tokens either side.

The box and contents were quickly purchased (sadly I missed them) and broken up. The dies reappeared at auction a few months later as two separate lots⁽⁴⁾. Subsequent correspondence has managed to reunite the two dies with the box and tokens, though the box had suffered some damage during the extraction of the dies. The original vendor confirmed the group had been bought in the 1940's by his great uncle, a collector from the Gloucester area. He had seen the original receipt from a dealer, but could not find it.

The photographs below show the dies (80% scale) and the die face (100%).



Fig. 2a. Obverse die and detail for Gloucester W81 – 35h × 36w × 37d.



Fig 2b. Obverse die for Gloucester W83 – 23h × 38w × 32d.

The two dies share common features; being roughly square/rectangular, with a curved front containing a flat circular die face, and the rear-side slightly convex. The Nags head die has two dowel peg holes on one side and 3 and 4 punch marks on two of the other sides. The square/rectangular dies explain the usual appearance of the die rotations found in many issues.

At some time in the past, these two dies were probably part of a larger group. Other dies from the group along with wax impressions of the above dies were displayed by Owen Parsons at the British Numismatic Society in 1959⁽⁵⁾.

EXHIBITIONS

Session 1959

February

By Mr. Owen Parsons on behalf of the Gloucester City Museum:

1. Original steel die for the reverse of a Gloucester City farthing token 1667. The die reads: THOMAS • PRICE • MAIOR • 1667, in centre C G.
2. Gloucester City farthing token 1667, the reverse struck from the above die. BW 80.
3. Old sealing-wax impression of reverse die, No. 1 above.
4. Old sealing-wax impression of obverse die for No. 2, the pair to No. 1. (This die is not now known.)
5. Gloucester City farthing token 1669. BW 81.
6. Old sealing-wax impression of the obverse die for the above. (This die is not now known.)
7. Farthing token AT • THE • NEGS • HEAD (A horse's head) IN •
GLOUCESTER • 1654. • C •
 I • A BW 83.
8. Old sealing-wax impression of the obverse die for the above. (This die is not now known.)
9. Old sealing-wax impression of the reverse die for the above. (This die is not now known.)

Fig. 3. Original notice of possible survival of the dies.

In an earlier article Parsons had also presented another group of defaced Royal Mint dies from Gloucester Museum and speculated on a connection with the Gloucester based solicitors who acted for the family who owned Archbishop Sharp's collection⁽⁶⁾. The presence of the Gloucester token dies in the same Museum may not be a coincidence.

Having speculated about the manufacturing process for seventeenth century tokens, the dies provided a useful excuse to carry out some practical tests, though not on the original dies!

First a screw press was bought, with a four foot arm and 24lb weight, along with an extra 30lb weight. These were all available on the well-known auction site, where it would seem much of our industrial heritage is available at little more than the scrap

metal price! The press was made by W. Benson of Robin Hood St., Nottingham. The business ran 1855-1963 and there is a web site dedicated to preserving its history⁽⁷⁾. Indeed I have not been able to find a supplier of a new screw press, as they were replaced by hydraulic presses in the second half of the 20th century. The screw has a 2-start thread and so turns more slowly than the 3 or 4-start typical of coining presses⁽⁸⁾.

A frame was made to bring the press and arms to a useable height. At this point it becomes clear how technology has progressed since the seventeenth century; electric drills with high speed steel and nitride coated bits, band saw, electric welder, standard taps, dies, nuts and bolts etc and not forgetting the car, trailer and hydraulic engine hoist used to collect the press which weighs about 300kg! These all make it possible for this to be a simple DIY project.

A design for a token was sketched as shown below;

Obv: GARY ♦ ODDIE ♦ AT ♦ THE ♦ TOKEN ★
A screw press

Rev: IN ♦ SAINT ♦ NEOTS ♦ 2013 ❖ ★
HIS HALFE PENY the letter I forming
the numerator of the denomination ½

Details: 20mm diameter to outer circle



Fig. 4. New 17thC token design.

For these first tests, it will be easier to work with mild steel rather than tool steel. Thus metal was cut and machined to the approximate size of the real dies. Dave Greenhalgh, also known as Grunal the moneyer, was commissioned to cut the dies.



Fig. 5. Creating new dies and close-up of finished die face.

Two clamps were made to hold the dies in the press. At this point a possible use for the two holes in the die in figure 2b above became clear. If the upper die holder has two short dowels, it makes installing the die very simple as it just locks into position located by the dowels. The photographs below show the dies installed in the press and ready to use.



Fig. 6. Close up of new dies clamped into the screw press.



Fig. 7. Screw press ready for use.

For the first few trial striking, 20 mm pewter blanks were used, slowly increasing the length of the throw of the arm. The first thing that was apparent was that the spring in the arms caused a recoil of the press almost back to the starting point. This is consistent with a contemporary observation of screw presses at the Tower Mint⁽⁸⁾.

“...the arms do come down quickly, and fly back of themselves”.

A few minutes later and copper and brass blanks were tried and produced the token shown below.



Fig. 8. A “New” Huntingdonshire 17thC token.

Modern cold rolled brass sheet required the hardest throw to produce an impression. My “gut feeling” and “back of the envelope” calculations suggested that around 20 tonnes force were required to strike a 17th century halfpenny token. The next step was to measure this force. A 0-25 tonne load cell was acquired and placed in the press and a position sensor (LVDT – linear variable displacement transducer, 0-100 mm) were attached to the upper die clamp.

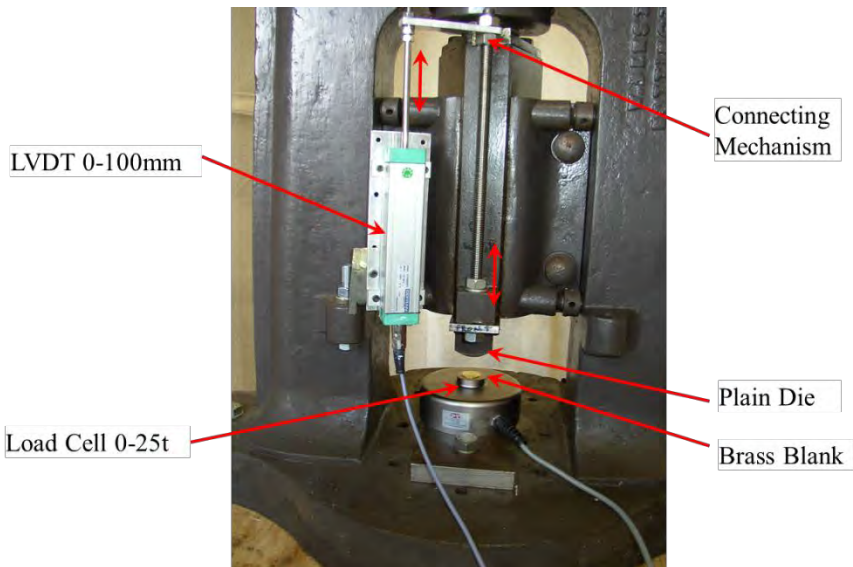


Fig. 9. Instrumenting the screw press.

The transducers were wired up to give a voltage proportional to load and position and these voltages recorded using a data logger (PicoLog ADC-20). The data was analysed using Excel and the plot below shows the results of two consecutive throws. The red line shows the position of the die and the blue line the force.

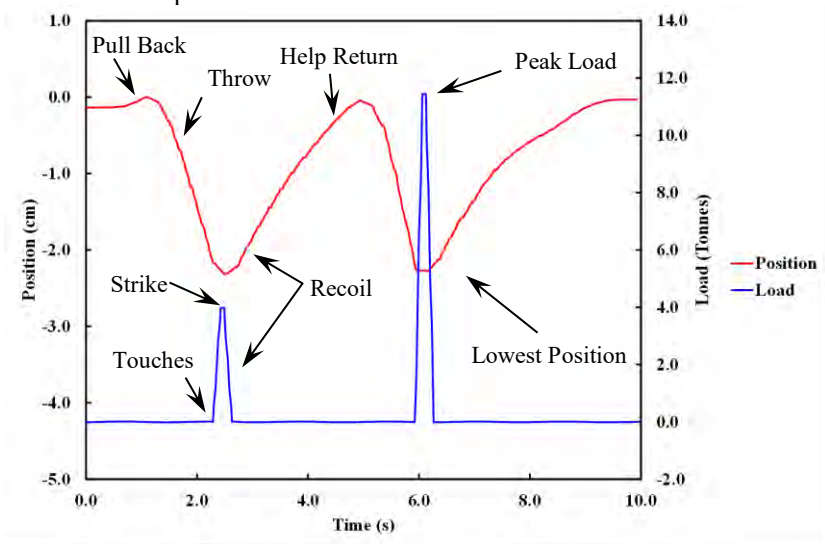


Fig. 10. Measuring die position and load during striking.

For this test the die movement is about 2 cm and the peak load was 12 tonnes (118 kN). The maximum load measured was 18.3 tonnes (179 kN) and this is without using straps/ropes on the arms to achieve a longer throw. The rebound makes this a surprisingly efficient process and it is possible to strike a token every four seconds.

Based on these tests, the following is suggested as a business model for the original issues of 17th century tokens. A minimum order would be 1000 halfpennies or 2000 farthings at a cost to the trader of £2. For this a pair of dies is cut, costing £1 and the tokens are struck with a face value of £2 from 10s worth of metal. The trader is happy, having converted silver or gold into tokens of the same value; well, a trader is unlikely to accept a loss, no matter how altruistic his motives are for providing small change. The profit margin on the metal is about 10s for the moneyer. A more likely scenario might be a £3 order for which £4 worth of tokens are supplied, dies cost £1, profit on the metal £1, profit for the tradesman £1 and then everyone is happy.

With all of the tooling available, a pair of dies would take less than an hour to cut. Cutting 1000 blanks from pre-prepared sheet or strip (using another screw press), placing the blanks in the press, striking every 4 seconds would take 3 people one morning. With assistants cutting the blanks, a single press could easily produce 5000 tokens per day.

If we take 20,000 different tokens issued between 1648 and 1672, which is an average of about 3 token issues per day. The output of the peak issuing years in the mid 1660's could easily be accomplished with just a handful of screw presses.

When working this quickly it is also possible to see how some common errors, such as clipped flans, appear in seventeenth century tokens. Some tokens stick to the dies and produce a brockage if they are not quickly prised out with the point of a knife.

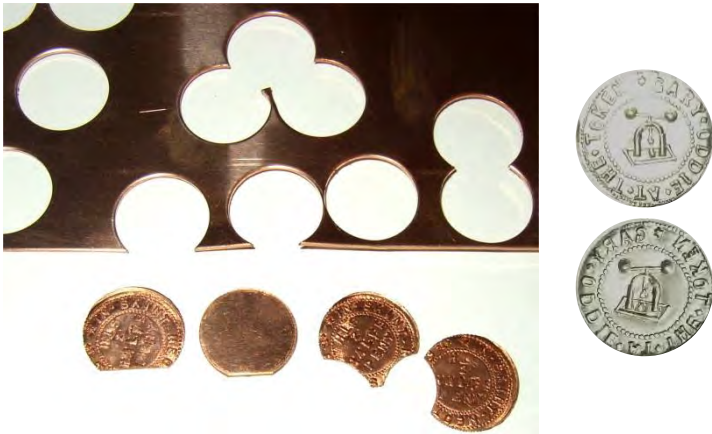


Fig. 11. Minting errors: Straight, curved and multiple edge clips and a brockage.

References and Acknowledgements

1. Based on a talk originally given at Token Congress in Northampton, 2014.
2. G. Oddie. A Token Screw Press. TCSB v11n1 pp4-11.
3. Item Number – 330853022494. Ended on 04 Jan, 2013 00:28:44 GMT.
4. London Coins, Auction 140, lots 1162 (W81) and 1163 (W83). 2nd and 3rd March 2013.
5. O.F. Parsons. British Numismatic Society Exhibition, February 1959. BNJ 1958-9 v29 pp430-1
6. O.F. Parsons. A note on some 18th century dies in the Gloucester City Museum. BNJ 1958-9 v29 pp172-3.
7. http://mpmengineering.co.uk/benson/william_benson.htm
8. Joseph Moxon. *Mechanic Exercises, or, The Doctrine of Handy-works*. 1677, p35. Quoted in Challis *A new history of the Royal Mint*. Cambridge 1992, p347.

Thanks to Sue Stewart, Ian Jones and Jon Mann for helpful discussions. A special thanks to Dave Greenhalgh for the dies and assistance with the first strikings.

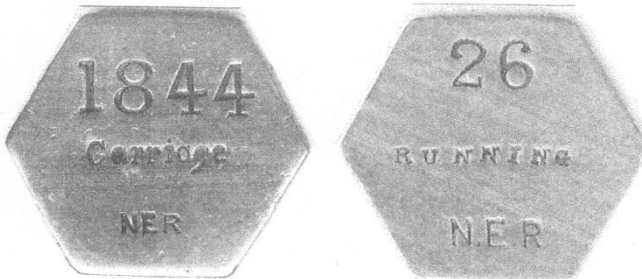
Pay Checks – an Introduction and the LNER Group (Part Two)

Tim Petchey

The NER pre-grouping company was a more prolific user of the ‘round with flat bottom’ shape for pay checks, with brass examples outnumbering white metal ones by about two to one. Locations, though certainly not universal, are fairly frequent, noted examples being Leeds and Thirsk.



Of the other associated pay check shape, hexagonal, the brass ones outnumber the white metal by about six to one and again display a number of locations such as Neville Hill, Starbeck, Leeds, and one noted states ‘Wagon Dairycoates’. Other departments noted include ‘Carriage’ (in script lettering, from York Works), ‘Loco’ and ‘Running’.



The only NER round check noted is white metal and stamped ‘.S. 399’ and has a hole at the top,



The Great Northern seems to have far less influence over LNER check design than some of the other major constituents. An embossed round brass check 'L.N.E.R. Engrs Dept Kings X Dist' is a direct descendant to GNR examples in both brass and white metal.



The general style seems to have lasted to BR days, but as a machine-engraved brass check with a similar layout – which incidentally includes the word 'Pay' above the stamped-in number.



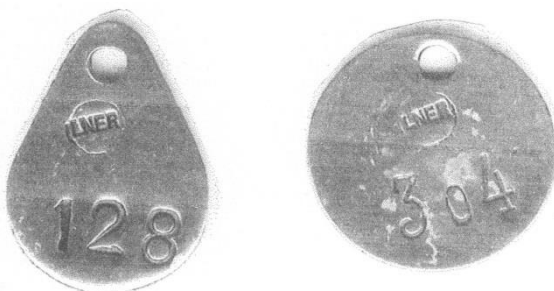
Some GNR checks were two-sided with one side giving the company name in full around the edge, whilst the other side specifies 'Engineers |Department' or whatever. The pay number would appear stamped on both sides.



Other GNR checks noted include a round, stamped white metal 'G.N.R. Bradford Goods' and various delightful round, stamped 'Horse Dept. GNR' (or in one case 'H D GNR').



A style of LNER check not yet attributable to any pre-grouping company is represented by two examples, both stamped brass, each with a hole near the top. One is round, the other pear-shaped. They each have 'LNER' within a circle.



Two oval brass stamped checks seem to be home-made replacements, though not as crude as the GCR ones! 'L.N.E.R. Loco Dept. West Riding' and 'L.N.E.R. C&W New England'.



The Great Eastern seems to have made no mark on the LNER at all. The only two checks noted are quite different from each other, though both are round. One is white metal, quite large, with embossed letters 'Great Eastern Railway' on one side and 'Goods Depart. Bishopsgate Station' together with a machine-engraved number on the other.



The other GER offering is stamped brass with simply 'GER' on one side and the pay number on the other.



Other pre-grouping checks are very few and far between. The only three noted (within the LNER group) are: a stamped brass oval 'N.J.S.C.' (Nottingham Joint Station Committee) (GN & GC Joint), a hexagonal stamped copper 'P.Way GNSR' and an un-named check reputedly from the NBR at Cowlairs Works. This has simply '8' stamped on a round white metal disc which in turn has a brass ring soldered on the back to form a hanging loop.



All this leaves just the pay checks from the BR Eastern and North Eastern Regions. Fairly large brass ovals with machine-engraved details, typically 'BR(E. Reg) Grantham Optg' smack of LNER layout. Noted are: 'Dagenham East – Comml', 'Dagenham East – Optg', 'P'Borough – Engrs', 'Brimby Tn – Engrs', 'Motive Power Dept', 'Grantham – S&T', 'Grantham – T'Graph' and 'Grantham – Comml'. BTC evolved a quite elaborate embossed round brass check for the Engineers Dept., examples are noted for Lincoln and Doncaster.



A brass square with clipped corners embossed 'P.C.D. Marylebone' refers to the Parcels Concentration Depot, another similar but rectangular check, similarly marked, has been noted. Two checks defy nailing down to the timescale, though other details are plain enough. Both are round brass, one fully stamped 'C&W Newark', the other embossed 'Grimsby Town Traffic Dpt'. Both appear to be of some age, but neither fits in with any recognisable pattern.



Other unfamiliar patterns, probably 'one-offs', include a small range of round, white metal checks stamped 'Cambridge BR-E', sometimes with the latter shortened to 'RE' with the addition of 'E' beneath the location. A similar check has been noted stamped 'DC & EE Stratford'.



Another is a round brass check stamped 'District Engineer Norwich', with a hole near the top. A hexagonal brass check with machine engraving throughout: 'B.R. C. & W. E. Dept. Morpeth Dock' gives the impression of being much newer.



Finally, we are left with a whole rake of what can only be seen as locally made replacement checks, none of which would pose any production problem to any self-respecting fitter with a vice and a hammer. Three oval brass checks of similar size are stamped 'BR. Passenger Stn. Newark', 'BR E. Locomotive Dept.' and 'Motive Power Dept BR.(E) New England'.



More verbose is a hexagonal brass one 'Sheffield C.&W E.R Grimesthorpe'



Finally, two more DIY efforts, a small round brass one 'B R N E R' with much resemblance to a L&YR check than to anything else, also noted with the number above the lettering as well as below, and a thin copper strip stamped 'BR(E) No. 26 Leicester'.



Numismatik und Geldgeschichte im Zeitalter der Aufklärung: Beiträge zum Symposium im Residenzschloss Dresden, 4.-9. Mai 2009, herausgegeben von Heinz Winter und Bernhard Woytek... Numismatische Zeitschrift 120./121 (Wien, 2015). 618 pages: illus! Very heavy.

In 1992 a symposium on the development of numismatic methods in the period 1500-1864 was held in Wolfenbüttel, in the Herzog August Bibliothek⁽¹⁾. The energetic Dr Dekesel continued to catalogue books in libraries across Europe, and in 2009 brought together a symposium in Dresden devoted to the Age of the Enlightenment. The result was too large for Dresden to publish, but Vienna has come to the rescue, with a massive double volume of their *Numismatische Zeitschrift*⁽²⁾. It contains 618 pages on art paper, and is a beautiful production.

The four contributions from Britain are as follows (there are others in English).

Andrew Burnett, 'The development of numismatics in Britain during the 18th century', pp. 29-41, including Richard Southgate;

David W. Dykes, 'The eighteenth-century British trade token: the contemporary catalogues', pp. 157-92, discussing Hammond, Spence, Pye, Denton & Prattent, and Conder, with reproductions;⁽³⁾

Hugh Pagan, 'The role of the Society of Antiquaries of London in the advancement of numismatic research during the eighteenth century', pp. 365-93, with an alphabetical list of those who exhibited items of numismatic interest, or who delivered reports or papers on numismatic topics;

Robert H. Thompson, 'Thomas Snelling, senior (1712-1773), and other scholarly coin dealers', pp. 479-99. This suggests that Snelling's unidentified medallist 'G. Rawle' (p. 491, fig. 2) was William Rawle (d. 1789), accoutrement maker of Castle Court, Strand. On pages 483-5 is an abstract of Snelling's will, in which he leaves to his wife Elizabeth his copyright, copies, and copper-plates; the corresponding title-pages are transcribed and illustrated. Pages 486-9 analyse the tokens on the plates of Snelling's *View of the Copper Coins*, sadly without reproductions of the plates.

References

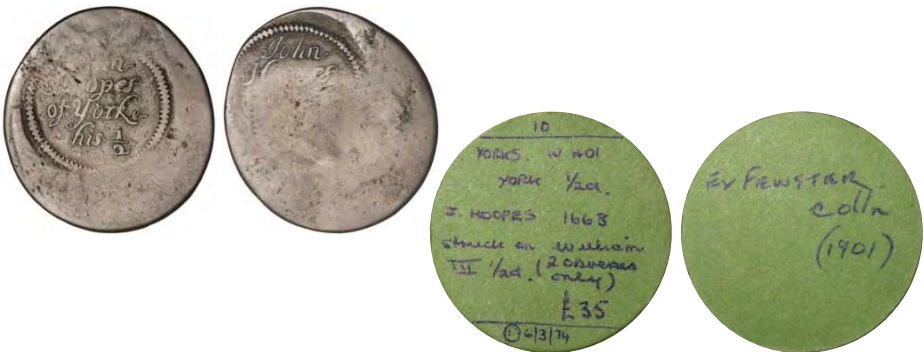
- (1) *Numismatische Literatur 1500-1864: die Entwicklung der Methoden einer Wissenschaft*, herausgegeben von Peter Berghaus (Wiesbaden, 1995).
- (2) *Numismatik und Geldgeschichte im Zeitalter der Aufklärung*, herausgegeben von Heinz Winter und Bernhard Woytek (Wien, 2015) = *Numismatische Zeitschrift* 120./121. Band.
- (3) Cf. David Wilmer Dykes, *Coinage and Currency in Eighteenth-century Britain* (London, 2011), appendix III: The contemporary catalogues, pp. 329-48.

John Hoopes of York

Gary Oddie

Under the Williamson entry for Yorkshire W401, the following note appears ‘I have this struck on a halfpenny of William III., showing a portion of the original impression’. This is interesting in that it confirms that the die had survived at least 30 years after the original issue and likely well into the eighteenth century.

A piece matching this description appeared in Noble Numismatics Auction 26th March 2014 Lot 2025: ‘YORKSHIRE, York, John Hooper (*sic*) (in script) halfpenny, 1668, (Royal Oak) (W.401), the obverse die only struck on both sides of a worn William III halfpenny, (1695-8). Fine and possibly unique in this form’. This piece has a provenance; Ex W.J. Noble Collection, Sale 61B (lot 158) and purchased from Spink in 1975.



Additionally the piece came with a ticket dated 6/3/74, not mentioned in either Noble sale, which also states “Ex Fewster, 1901”. Does anyone recognise the ticket style or writing?

Charles Edward Fewster (1847-1896)⁽¹⁾ was the Yorkshire sub editor for Williamson and his collections were sold at Sotheby 7-8 Feb 1898⁽²⁾. The Yorkshire tokens appeared in nine lots (162-170) with lot 170: 'The City of York, Tokens, many fine and rare 122'⁽³⁾. There is no mention of this unusual piece.

References and Acknowledgement

- (1) H.E. Manville. Biographical Dictionary of British and Irish Numismatics. Spink, 2009.
- (2) H.E. Manville and T.J. Robertson. British Numismatic Auction Catalogues 1710-1984. Baldwin & Spink, 1986.
- (3) Thanks to Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam Museum for checking and providing details from the Sotheby catalogue.

Token Dies

Mac McCarthy

Bought from an eBay seller at Leigh on sea Essex. He tells me he bought them at a car boot sale from two ladies whose father was a printer. They came with some printing plates, though I don't know what the printing plates depicted.

Liverpool Course



The last pair of photos have been flipped, original is mirror.



Depiction of the Racecourse similar to Noble sale 61 1998 lot 1074, and D & W 322/13 And MG. 1230 / 1231 but those tickets are all oval, and the reverse says Subscribers Ticket as opposed to Proprietors Ticket and Coat of Arms. They are signed on the reverse by Halliday and obverse by Promoli, whereas the obverse die is signed "Halliday Fecit" and the reverse die unsigned.



Diameter of die is approx. 37 mm. Both the Obverse and reverse dies are stamped with the letter B. There seems to be a V shaped groove running down the side of both dies. You can see from the photos that these grooves are at 6 o'clock on both dies. (between the O & U of Course on the Obverse and between the C & K in Ticket on the reverse).



Newcastle 1810

This is a single die, obverse only.



Similar Noble sale 1999 lots 1081, 1082 & 1083



It is interesting to note that the reverse on the above are all plain, with names or numbers engraved on them. This might explain the absence of a reverse die. The diameter of the die is 30mm.



Like the Liverpool dies, this die has a V shaped groove which is again situated at 6 O'clock, between the 8 and 1 in 1810. It is also stamped with a B, though not using the same stamp as on the Liverpool dies.

An interesting thing about this die is that there seems to be a steel core completely through the centre of the die, this measures 28 mm at the base. The other dies do not have the core through the centre.



Although there were some dies in the Noble sale, these were not amongst them.

Bermondsey Spa Gardens

David Young

On the southern side of the Thames in Bermondsey on the banks of the river Neckinger was an old inn called 'The Waterman's Arms'. In 1765 Thomas Keyes purchased the inn and some adjoining land. Keyes was a self-taught artist of some repute and a founder member of the Free Society of Artists, a group whose purpose was to help less fortunate fellow artists. He also exhibited at the Royal Academy. Bermondsey at this time was surrounded by open country and Keyes opened a tea garden in which he displayed some of his own pictures. Some time around 1770 a chalybeate spring was contrived to be discovered and so Bermondsey Spa Gardens were born. A music licence was obtained in 1784, an orchestra was built and an area set aside for dancing. However the space was only a quarter the size of that at Vauxhall, it's near neighbour. New arbours were created and a row of trees hung with lights was planted from the entrance to the picture gallery, in imitation of Vauxhall's Grand Walk.



D & H 3

D & H 4

The gardens were only open on week day evenings during the summer season. The cost of admission was a shilling for which visitors received a metal check that was exchangeable for refreshments to the value of sixpence. The copper ticket dated 1786 (Surrey D&H 4) has on the obverse T T between two keys and the legend SPA GARDENS BERMONDSEY. The reverse has two clarionets and a French horn with a flaming heart in the centre and the date 1786. This token is possibly one of the tickets that were given on entering the gardens. There is a similar piece dated 1785 (Surrey D&H 3). The British Museum has a lead specimen of the 1785 token which according to Sarah Banks' notes was used for refreshments. As Sarah Banks was writing shortly after the gardens closed, there seems no reason to doubt her.

Entertainments included occasional firework displays when the weather permitted and in 1789 the Siege of Gibraltar was first staged. A model of the rock fifty feet high and over two hundred feet long was specially constructed for the purpose and with the use of transparencies and fireworks a representation of the siege took place. According to a writer in the *Modern Sabbath*, the blowing up of the floating batteries and the sinking of the boats was very realistic.

John Smith, in his “Book for a Rainy Day” describes a visit he made in 1795, where he was surprised to find that he was the only visitor. When in the gallery and stepping back, he bumped into Keyes; they discussed some of the paintings. Keyes asked “what do you think of my butcher’s shop”, “your pluck sir is bleeding fresh” came the reply. The pair moved outside and listened to orchestra and singers, Keyes then commented that he hoped Smith was not expecting to see any fireworks.



D & H 5



D & H 6

The two tokens dated 1796 (Surrey D&H 5 and 6) have the obverse and reverse of the earlier 1786 piece mixed with new obverses. D&H 5 has the two keys on the reverse and “T KEYS BERMONDSEY SPA GARDEN 1796” on the obverse. While D&H 6 has the musical instruments on the reverse with an obverse similar to the previous one except it reads “GARDENS”. Allan Davisson’s 1990 reprint of Dalton & Hamer records a piece as Surrey 4 Bis II, on which the reverse has the musical instruments from the 1786 token with the obverse spelt “GARDEN”. These could have been used as advertising tokens or they may just have been made to sell to collectors. It is difficult to know which is correct.

Unfortunately the gardens never managed to attract a sufficient number of visitors to make them profitable; it seems that Vauxhall and Ranelagh were far superior. When Keyes died in 1800 the gardens continued for a few more years, finally closing in 1804.



D & H 4 bis

References

- The Token Coinage of South London of the 18th and 19th Centuries*, A W Waters
- The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th century*, R Dalton & S H Hamer
- London Pleasure Gardens of the 18th century*, W Wroth, 1896
- The Amusements of Old London*, W B Boulton, reprinted 1970
- The Pleasure Haunts of London*, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925
- A Book for a Rainy Day*, J T Smith, edited by W Whitten, 1905

Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (5)

Mac McCarthy

The following are from the 1881 census. They need double checking against directories.

Nelson Inn Grosvenor St

I believe this to be the correct Pub, but need to trace Kendrick.

Dwelling: 129 Grosvenor St West

Census Place: Birmingham, Warwick, England

Geo. WOODWARD, age 34, occupation Retail Brewer Nelson Inn.

Five Barred Gate

Again, this seems likely to be the correct place, though the initials don't fit.

Dwelling: Five Barred Gate

Census Place: Samlesbury, Lancashire, England

William BRIERLEY, age 29, occupation Inn Keeper & Farmer.

Holt Arms

Without further information, All I can do is put this as a possibility for Holt Arms

Dwelling: Holt Arms

Census Place: Newchurch, Lancashire, England

John COLLINGE, age 52, Bacup, Lancashire, England, occupation Inn Keeper.

Castle Hotel, W R

I know this has been solved by Andrew, but I previously suggested that several checks with House names & Landlord initials were from Wales, often the Swansea area. If that is correct, then this Welsh possibility might be a better solution.

Dwelling: 100 High St (Castle Hotel)

Census Place: Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales

William Henry ROACH, age 46, Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Wales, occupation Hotel Proprietor. Large premises with several servants and boarders.

Queens Head Castle Street ? Queens What I wander ?

Dwelling: 69 Castle Street Queens

Census Place: Cwmdy, Glamorgan, Wales

Daniel JONES age 54, Glamorgan, Wales, occupation Hotel Keeper.

Adelaide Hotel, F V (Landlords need checking in local Directories)

Dwelling: 12 Adelaide St Adelaide Hotel

Census Place: Swansea Town, Glamorgan, Wales

Edward HOWARD, age 52, originally from St Thomas, Essex, England. Deaf Licensed Victualler.

Victoria Hotel, Chas W Dalton (p30)

Charles William Dalton, born 1841 to Eliza Dalton (spinster!) was by 1861, whilst still living at home, working as a (stationery) engine tenter (steam). Married in 1871, he was still an engine tenter in 1891. Thereafter he became a busy lad!

From 1st July 1896 to 17th November 1897 he was the licensee of the Victoria Hotel, Lockwood Road, Huddersfield, from where he issued the token.

From 17th November 1897, he was at the Craven Heifer, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield, and was still there at the 1901 census.

However, from 1st April 1903 to 6th April 1904, he took the Rising Sun, Castlegate, Huddersfield.

Finally, from 17th May 1905 until 6th February 1907, he was the licensee of the Zetland Arms, Queen Street South, Huddersfield.

By 1911, he was a retired steam engineer, living with his married daughter at Honley where he died on 16th

One is very much left wondering why he moved so often (were the establishments progressively grander or was he something of a failure?) and did he issue any tokens from his later pubs (or did the first issue not significantly enhance his trade)?

Carlisle, Hiram (p7)



This is a die sinker's error for Hiram and the token states Leyland.

Hiram Carlisle was recorded as an innkeeper and brewer at the Roe Buck Inn, Leyland in the 1871 census. On 20th January 1871 Sarah Ann Carlisle was baptised at St Andrew's Church, Leyland, daughter of Mary Ann Carlisle and Hiran Carlisle, innkeeper.

Pollex, Henry, Queen's Square (p23)

I have now found a 2/= so definitely fruit, not pub.

Clarence, The, T. Law (p8)

Thomas Law, Clarence Hotel, Haslingden, Lancs . . . 1911. . . census.

Brunswick Arms, John Britton, Shamles {page 7}

Several editions of the Huddersfield Chronicle between 30 September 1871 and 3 January 1874 record that one John Britton was the landlord of the Brunswick Arms, Victoria Street, Huddersfield. Formal dinners with musical entertainment were clearly held there on occasion, as reported on the last-mentioned date. Could Sham(b)les be a slang term of the time for some such event?

Burden's Dining Rooms, 2 Merchant Street {page 7}

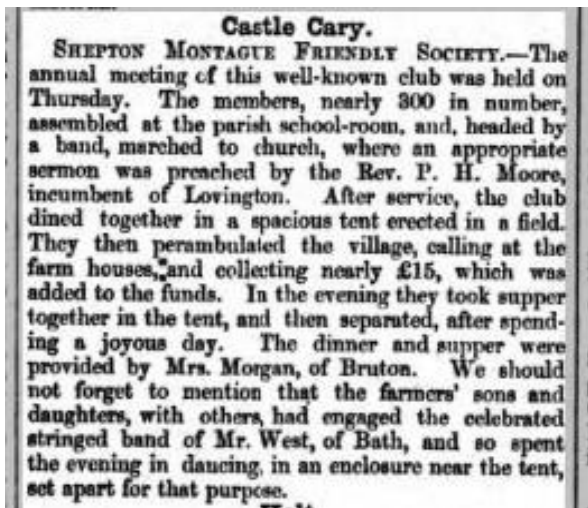
Western Gazette - Friday 26 September 1919:

"PERSON (reliable) Wanted. Plain cooking, housework ; no washing. Good wages.— Write Burden's Tea-rooms, Ludgershall, Wilts."

However, Ludgershall would probably not be large enough to have a Merchant Street, so this is probably coincidence.

Castle, J.V. Parrott {page 8}

The Western Gazette of Friday 6 June 1873 {page 5}, in an account of the Shepton Montague Friendly Society AGM, reports one J.V.Parrott as having audited the accounts. Identified as John Vannal Parrott, 1827-1891, each of the 1861/71/81 censuses says that he was a carpenter by trade and his wife Susan the village schoolmistress. No record of him having been a publican, but possibly the society held its meetings in a pub called the Castle?



From adverts relating to anniversary meetings, it would appear that the Shepton Montague Friendly Society was founded in 1853. Unfortunately, although adverts for and accounts of these events are both frequent, they annoyingly say little about where they were held. The Frome Times of Wednesday 12 June 1861 suggests that some of these annual meetings were quite large:

Maybe the Castle was in one of the nearby towns of Bruton or Castle Cary, if Shepton Montague's facilities were not always big enough to accommodate the Society's activities?

Church Inn, Forge Springs, W. Tetlow {page 8}

Rochdale Observer - Saturday 27 November 1869 {page 8}:

ment of Mr. F. Field.

RABBIT COURSING.—On Saturday afternoon a rabbit coursing sweep took place at Mr. William Tetlow's, Church Inn, Tonge Springs. The proprietor gave £1 10s. in prizes, as follows: 1st prize, £1; 2nd, 7s. 6d.; 3rd, 2s. 6d. Over 400 persons were on the field. The prizes were won by gentlemen from Oldham.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREE LIBRARY.—The an-

Rabbit Coursing.— On Saturday afternoon a rabbit coursing sweep took place at Mr. William Tetlow's, Church Inn, Tonge Springs. The proprietor gave £1 10s. in prizes, follows: 1st prize, £1; 2nd, 7s 6d; 3rd, 2s 6d. Over 400 persons were on the field. The prizes were won by gentlemen from Oldham.

Looks like "Forge" is a misrendering? Tonge Springs is in Middleton, Lancashire, close to Oldham.

The Criterion, G.H.Peach {page 10}

Western Daily Press - Tuesday 11 August 1903 {page 7}:

"TRANSFER OF BRISTOL LICENCES. Yesterday Messrs Charles Wills, J. W. Arrowsmith, J. H. Howell, and E. Parsons sat as licensing justices, and transferred the following licences:...

BEER HOUSES. A Division.—Ale and porter stores, Rosemary Street, to Samuel Suller; Off-licence, 1, Clare Street, James Beazer; Off-licence, 15, Street, to James Beazer; Old Pelican, Old Market Street, to Henry Moon; Harleston Arms, Harleston Street, to Reuben Govier; Criterion (and billiards), Ashley Road, to George Henry Peach;"

A similar entry in the Western Daily Press on Tuesday 11 October 1904 {page 3}, records than one Jane Pegler took over the same licence from George Henry Peach.

Danville Sick and Funeral Society {page 11}

The Sheffield Independent of Wednesday 7 January 1931 describes a local court case in which the treasurer of the Danville Sick and Funeral Society is charged with fraud. Danville Street was a street in Sheffield; as all the online references to it are elderly, and frequently relate to war damage, hence possibly one in the centre of the city which was subsequently redeveloped after WW2.

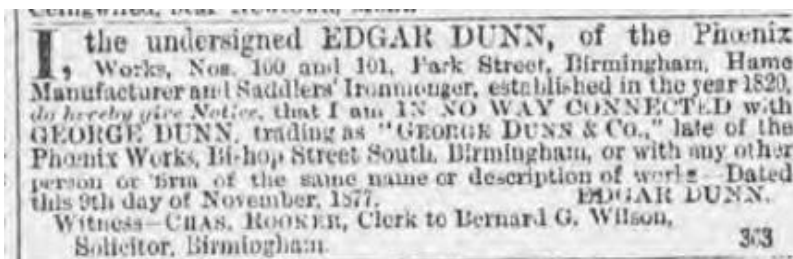
New Inn, River St., P. Ingerson {page 21}

One Philip Ingerson was the landlord of the Cross Keys at Salisbury from c.1853 until 18 June 1860 and the Woolpack at Trowbridge in the 1861 census. Ingerson was taken to court in early 1863 for wrongful dismissal of a maidservant, and his wife for assaulting her, after which I can find nothing more of them at Trowbridge. They are

known to have emigrated to Australia sometime before 1873, in which year Mrs. Ingerson died there; so, it is possible that they had another pub in England during the intervening years. {Salisbury and Winchester Journal, various dates}

Phoenix Inn, Park St., Edgar Dunn {page 23}

Birmingham Daily Post - Thursday 15 November 1877 {page 4}



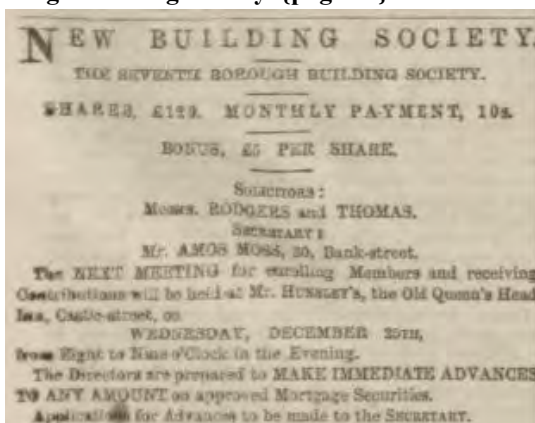
I the undersigned EDGAR DUNN, of the Phoenix Works, Nos. 100 and 101, Park Street, Birmingham, Hame Manufacturer and Saddlers' Ironmonger, established in the year 1820, do hereby give Notice, that I am IN NO WAY CONNECTED with GEORGE DUNN, trading as "GEORGE DUNN & Co.," late of the Phoenix Works, Bishop Street South, Birmingham, or with any other person or firm of the same name or description of works. Dated this 9th day of November, 1877.
EDGAR DUNN.
Witness—CHAS. ROOKER, Clerk to Bernard G. Wilson,
Solicitor, Birmingham. 353

It would appear that the Phoenix Inn might have been a truck shop inn for the specific use of Dunn's employees at the Phoenix Works. {Note: Sorry about the poor quality of the original, which is too bad for the OCR'ing transcription to work}

The bankruptcy of Edgar Dunn, of the Phoenix Works, Park-street, Birmingham is recorded in the London Gazette of 10 September 1878. Edgar Dunn {1821-1904}, variously described as an ironmonger or chainmaker, had been in Park Street since at least the 1841 census. He was still there in 1881 but had moved away by 1891. He had a son of the same name b.c.1839 but the latter emigrated during the 1860s.

Queen's Head, Castle St., 2nd Borough Building Society {page 24}

There was a Queen's Head in Castle Street in Sheffield, Tiverton and Canterbury. The British Newspaper Archive contains about 300 references to the Sheffield one and only a handful to each of the other two. Sheffield had at least seven or eight Borough Building Societies, and several adverts in the early 1870s state that this met at "Mr. Hunsley's, the Old Queen's Head, Castle-street". For example, this one in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph of Tuesday 24 December 1872:



NEW BUILDING SOCIETY.
THE SEVENTH BOROUGH BUILDING SOCIETY.
SHARES, 10s. MONTHLY PAYMENT, 10s.
BONUS, 5s PER SHARE.
DIRECTORS:
Messrs. RODGERS and THOMAS.
SECRETARY:
Mr. AMOS MOSS, 30, Bank-street.
The NEXT MEETING for enrolling Members and receiving Contributions will be held at Mr. HUNSLY'S, the Old Queen's Head Inn, Castle-street, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25th,
from Eight to Nine o'Clock in the Evening.
The Directors are prepared to MAKE IMMEDIATE ADVANCES TO ANY AMOUNT on approved Mortgage Securities.
Applications for Advances to be made to the SECRETARY.

Sheffield Daily Telegraph of Tuesday 24 December 1872:

Wednesday, 25 December at 8:00pm in the evening. That is a nice time to be holding a business meeting....!!

130 A.M.S. (values 2/- 2/6 3/-)

I now wonder if (as postulated in Simmons' Mailbid list 74) if could have been for a deposit on a petrol can. The values seem about right. People whose cars ran out of petrol would go to a garage to get a gallon or two, and I know it was a problem for the garage to make sure it got back the can. The token could have been a receipt for a deposit on this container, to be redeemed when returned with the can, in the same way as market checks were used.

Simmons mailbid 74 lot 183

183 Aberdeen?, A.M.S. 2/6 rev. blank Brass 30mm. VF ST620 Smith like 30A. Smith(1990) reattributed A.M.S. to Falkirk, Alexander Motor Services. Possible deposit tally (for petrol can?).

Notes and Queries

665 **Manly Hotel North Gate**



Simon Fletcher

666 **John Norris**

A seventeenth century token with obverse reading IOHN NORRIS AT THE around a bust of Charles II looking left. The reverse is completely flat. It has puzzled me for some years.

John Rose

497 Villa Garcia

Narciso Gonzalez Villa Garcia “gold sovereign” style advert token

Back in TCSB Vol.7 No.9, Dec 2003, in Notes & Queries item 497, I asked for any information on a 21.5mm silver coloured metal token (I now believe it to be silvered brass) dated 1901 which imitated a Victoria old head gold sovereign.



Since then Bob Lyall in his ‘The Tokens and Checks of Gibraltar’ (2010) had recorded the piece under the “possible Gibraltar” section, as Gonzalez was a common name in Gibraltar, but he was unable to trace the issuer in 9 directories from 1879-1933.

Thanks to the internet the token can now be attributed to Spain. Villagarcia, or to give it its full Spanish name, Villagarcía de Arosa, is a Spanish municipality in the province of Pontevedra, Galicia. According to Wikipeddia in 2014 it had a population of 37,712, being ninth largest town in Galicia.

The postcard shown was issued by Narciso Gonzalez, and other postcards on the internet with views of Villagarcia also add “Bazar de Narciso Gonzalez”, so he owned a retail premises.



Michael Knight

Adverts

• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
• OF IRELAND •
Francis Heaney

(11:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

York Seventeenth Century Tokens

I am currently researching 17th Century tokens of York. If anyone has details of unpublished pieces or varieties not listed in Williamson/Dickinson or Norweb, I will be happy to hear.

Melinda Mays

(11:10)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(12:1)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Gary Oddie

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Editorial

Welcome to volume 11 number 11, continuing in colour, which has been received well, and has allowed much better illustrations of even quite poor tokens.

This issue contains a long article by Bob Lyall on Lancashire Entertainment tokens. Though originally supplied without illustrations, almost every piece is now illustrated thanks to the generous assistance of Andrew Cunningham, with further photographs taken by David Holt. Digital cameras and post processing are now good enough that a simple snap will provide an image good enough for publication.

The next issue will be my last and so another editor is sought for volume 12, or even just the first four issues. I would like to have enough material prepared for volume 12 number 1 and some for number 2, so please send in any material that you have, so that anyone taking up the editorship has a very easy start. Please get in touch if you fancy a go. It would be excellent to have a volunteer in time for Congress.

Binders and Back Issues

There have been a couple of generous donations of long runs of back issues of the Bulletin, which have found immediate homes with new members as well as boosting the TCSB funds.

There are no binders in stock, but a new batch will be ordered at the beginning of Volume 12.

Token Congress 2016

The 2016 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on 7-9 October. The organiser is John Newman. It will follow the usual Friday to Sunday format.

If any readers are planning to attend, but have not yet signed up, please contact John as he will need to know the numbers for the hotel soon.

Token Congress 2017

The 2017 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick and will be organised by Dave Smith. The dates will be 29th September – 1st October, the week after Coinex. Further details will be announced in a few months' time.

The Jamaica House Token

Michael Dickinson and Tim Everson



Figure 1 illustrates this octagonal token.

Obv. P/[rosette]W[rosette]E/At the/Jamaicoe/House

Rev. His[rosette]/Halfe penny/16 68. The date is divided by an apparently naked boy astride a tun, holding a bunch of grapes

Brass, die axis 270°

The identification of the figure as 'boy' now seems more appropriate in view of the size of the bunch of grapes, and 'tun' more apt as the cask is doubtless for wine.

This actual specimen was first published by William Gilbert in his article 'Unpublished seventeenth-century tokens in the collection of William Gilbert' in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series vol. 7 (1927), p. 149, and inadequately illustrated on plate vii, no. 13. Gilbert's basic description can now be confirmed.

MD followed Gilbert in recording it as a London token, no. 1560A, in his 1986 catalogue *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values*. Curiosity as to its possible location led to reference to Philip and Stella Greenall's paper 'Dividing seventeenth-century tokens between London and Middlesex' in *The British Numismatic Journal*, vol. 61 (1991), where it is listed on p. 119 as issued either from the Jamaica Coffee House, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, in the City of London, or from the Jamaica House tavern, Bermondsey, Surrey.

Internet searches revealed that Samuel Pepys visited the Jamaica House on Sunday 14th April 1667, i.e. in the year before the date on the token. His diary entry reads:

'... took out my wife and the two Mercers and two of our maids, Barker and Jane, and over the water to the Jamaica- house, where I never was before; and there the girls did run for wagers over the bowling-green. And there with much pleasure, spent little, and so home.'

Home for Pepys was in Seething Lane in the City of London, proving that the Jamaica House he visited was south of the Thames.

According to the website www.pepysdiary.com, the Jamaica House is indicated to have been located on a lane named as Cherrie Garden on Morgan's map, which was republished as *The A-Z of Charles II's London 1682*, edited by Ann Saunders and with an index compiled by Robert Thompson (London, 2013). That lane has become today's Cherry Garden Street. It seems likely that the Cherry Gardens were as much a part of the Jamaica House as the bowling green on which Pepys' maids ran races. Indeed Pepys visited the Cherry Gardens twice in 1664, perhaps before Jamaica House was built:

13th June 1664: 'And so to the Cherry-garden and so carried some cherries home . . .'

15th June 1664: 'and so to the Cherry-garden and then by water, singing finely, to the Bridge and there landed. . .'

The website providing details of Lane's Masonic Records shows that the Lodge of Sincerity met at the Jamaica House from 1790 to 1796. The address is given as Rotherhithe Street, Bermondsey. On J.G. Bartholomew's *Handy Reference Atlas of London and Suburbs* (London, 1913), Rotherhithe Street is shown as extending as far as Cherry Garden Pier, i.e. about 500 metres further west from its present starting point.

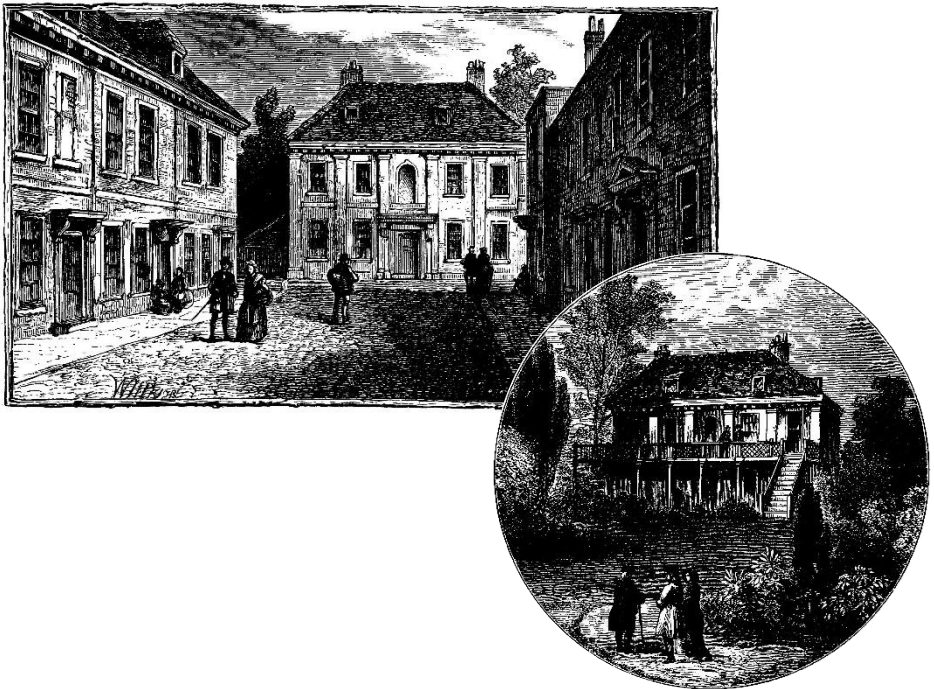


Fig. 2. Jamaica House from Cherry Garden Street, and Garden Front.

In 1826 and 1827, two pen and ink drawings were done of the Jamaica House by John Chessell Buckler, which appear to be the earliest depictions and from which many later prints were made. Edward T. Clarke, in his *Bermondsey: its Historic Memories and Associations* (London, 1901), gives us a pair of later drawings of the 1840s (illustrated above as **fig. 2**) when the Jamaica Inn was sometimes referred to as 'Cromwell's Palace'. In *The History of Signboards*, 7th edition (London, 1866), Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten give us a quote from a description of the place written in 1854:

'The building, of which only a moiety now remains, and that very ruinous, the other having been removed years ago to make room for modern erections, presents probably almost the same features as when tenanted by the Protector. The carved quatrefoils and flowers upon the staircase beams, the old-fashioned fastenings of the doors – 'bolts, locks and bars' - the huge single gable (which in a modern house would be double), even the divided section, like a monstrous amputated stump, imperfectly plastered over, patched here and there with planks, slates, and tiles, to keep the wind and weather out, though it be very poorly - are all in keeping.'

It is in fact highly unlikely that Oliver Cromwell ever lived here. The building was finally pulled down in about 1860.

Although we do not learn from Pepys what refreshment he and his party enjoyed at the Jamaica House, the device on the token in no way suggests that coffee was on offer, so it seems to us most likely that its issuer W— P— was a Bermondsey inn or tavern keeper, not a City coffee house proprietor.

The token itself, which will be listed under Jamaica House as no. 665A in any list of additions to TE's *Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark* (Llanfyllin, 2015), is currently part of the extensive collection of seventeenth-century tokens being offered over two or three sales by St James's Auctions in London. Part 1, consisting entirely of Greater London pieces on the Middlesex side of the river, came under the hammer on 9th February last. The trigger for writing this article was the quest to establish whether or not the token should be excluded from this group; as a result of the above research it will now be offered with other tokens from metropolitan areas of Surrey, including Southwark and Bermondsey, later in 2016.

Note: the Pepys diary entries are as transcribed in *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, edited by R.C. Latham and W. Matthews, Vol. V - 1664 (Teddington, 1971) and Vol. VIII - 1667 (Teddington, 1974). Thanks to Robert Thompson for this information.

Patently Obvious

Andrew Andison

We have probably all heard the expression “it’s patently obvious” (or newer versions such as “it’s blatantly obvious” and “it’s blindingly obvious”). Most commonly it is used when describing something that is puzzling and you cannot figure it out – but, when the answer is supplied, it is so obvious that you cannot understand why it puzzled you in the first place.

The picture here shows a round brass object with a value stamped on it. Is it some sort of 10/- token?



It is 58mm in diameter and has a rim running from three o’clock to nine o’clock on the reverse. There is a brass crossbar soldered between the ends of the rim. The legend stamped on the front says 10/- (heavily stamped over 20/-) / PAT N° 158033 / C1992.

This mystery item spent many years in a box of odds and ends but eventually curiosity won and it was time to research it and discover its true purpose.

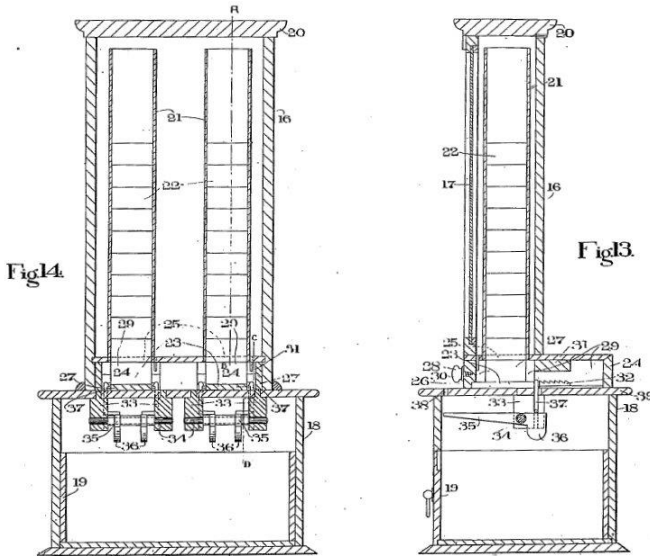
The key to the item is the patent number 158033. Patent information is nowadays much more readily available and the first port of call was the European Patent Office (www.epo.org). Following a few links you end up on the Espacenet Patent Search (<http://worldwide.espacenet.com/>). Using the criterion of Publication Number = 158022 in the advanced search returned twenty possible patents.

Most of the patents were not relevant but one looked promising; it was Ernest Peter Marden’s British patent of 16 October 1919 for “Improved till for giving change for

notes". A few clicks later and a pdf copy of the original documents had been downloaded which confirmed that this was indeed the correct patent.

The change vending machines that existed at the time required coins to operate them. However gold coins had disappeared from circulation due to the Great War and notes were issued to replace them. This machine was designed to give change for various values of banknote. To use the machine you folded the note and put it in a holder marked with your staff number. This was then inserted into a slot and a cup was issued containing coinage that made up the equivalent value. This allowed the staff member to make the appropriate change. By using the staff number on the banknote holder it was a check on who put what in the machine. Anyone slipping a ten bob note in a one pound holder would soon be rumbled when the machine was emptied.

The patent allows for the banknote carrier to be a variety of shapes of which round, as in the case of this piece, was one of them. Others were square or rectangular but in all cases needed to marry up with the slots in the machine.



The two figures show the front of the machine (fig.14) and the side of the machine (fig.13). The slot is number 38 and the insertion of the carrier pushed down the lever allowing the drawer to be pulled out with its one cup of money. It is essentially a “vending machine” operated by very big tokens. Is this one for the collectors of machine tokens?

So what was a mystery item is now “patently obvious”.

The Tokens of Thomas Grammer Of Bakewell

Tim Scotney

Thomas Grammer or Graymer is credited with issuing 3 tokens at Bakewell in Derbyshire Williamson No's 19-21, of which No's 19 and 20 are extremely rare. My own limited research revealed the location of only 1 specimen of each, in respectively Leeds university collection and The British museum. Robert Thompson informs me of various different readings of the tokens over the years but all have been consistent in saying they are 1/2d tokens and all who expressed an opinion give the arms as that of the mercers company. The latest readings I am aware of are :-

W19 THOMAS GRAMMER OF = the mercers arms
BACKWELL DARBYSHIRE = T.M.G.
reading as amended in Yorkshire Numismatist vol 3

W20 THOMAS GRAMMAR = the mercers arms
BACKWELL DERBYSHIRE = T.M.G.

It came a surprise when I obtained a photo of the specimen of Williamson 20 in the British museum. Not only was it recorded as a farthing but it distinctly shows the drapers arms

THOMAS GRAMMER IN = the drapers arms
BACKWELL DARBYSHIRE = T.M.G.

No size recorded however the BM are of the opinion it is a farthing weight given as 0.71 g as opposed to their specimen of the next token a half penny recorded at 1.27g



© The Trustees of the British Museum

Otherwise the reading appears very close to that of Williamson 19 and 20 and I feel they all refer to the same issue. I would suggest that both Williamson 19 and 20 are misreadings and should be deleted from the series and replaced that of this token. Llewellyn Jewitt stated "The Grammers, or Graymers, were a family of considerable importance in Bakewell but are now extinct. Their property in Bakewell was sold in the beginning of the 18th century. Thomas Grammer, held parish offices for a considerable number of years, ranging from 1664 to 1693, (ref Jewitt Reliquary Vol 4). He was of the opinion Thomas Grammer moved to Bakewell from Ashbourne shortly before issuing his token. I can find no evidence to support this. There is record of Thomas Grammer in the parish registers in 1649 and 1655 but I would suggest he moved to Bakewell in 1664, in which year a certificate of residence was issued to him showing he was liable to taxation in Derby (ref National archives at Kew E 115/163/38). I would also suggest he came from Cawthorn (near Middleton North Yorkshire), Thomas and later his son John bequeathed land there in their wills, this land was disposed of by the issuers grandson John in 1712. There is no evidence of the family in the Cawthorn registers (available on microfiche from Barnsley Family History Society dating from 1654).

Date: 9 May 1712 Held by: Sheffield City archives

John Grammar of Pledwick, par. Sandall Magna, Yorks., gent., son and heir of John Grammer, late of Bakewell, Derbys., mercer, dec'd., of the first part; Godfrey Boseville of Gunthwaite, Yorks., esq., and Frederick Wallis of Mexborough, Yorks., gent., of the second part; Joshua Dunn of Furnivalls Inne, Middlesex, gent., of the third part, and Thomas Beaumont of Darley, Yorks., gent., of the fourth part.

Messuage in Cawthorne Lane, par. Cawthorne, Yorks., called Rawlins House, and all parcels of land adjoining, called the Close Under the House, the Close at the back of the laith, the Delph Close, the Close next to Robert Shirts, the Delph Ing, the Close beneath the Delph Ing, and tithes of corn, hay, wool and lamb; 2 closes of meadow and pasture, in Cawthorne and Cawthorne Lanes, known as the Owlter Shaw or Shoulder of Mutton, and the Gibb Crofts, now occupied by John Wood and Timothy Shirt; messuage and one cottage near it, called Rodmore Yate als Rodwood, and all lands belonging called Calf Croft, Clay Royd, the Ing, the Leas, the Little close, Pease Close, Round Closes, 3 closes called Knott fields, Narr Great close, Farr great close, Great Close botham, Stony Butts, New Brand, Rodwoods Pond close one close called Dee Coate close, Farr most close, 2 closes called Dick Closes, one close called Long Close, all lying in Thurlston, par. Penistone; 3 closes land, arable, meadow and pasture, in Thurstone, known as Harry Rhodes, als. Harry Roydes, late in the tenure of Godfrey Boseville. To the use of Joshua Dunn for life, in order that a common recovery will be suffered.

Apart from the token I can find no evidence Thomas Grammer worked as a draper and he does not appear in the Roll of the Drapers Company.

Thomas Grammer was assessed at 4 hearths in Bakewell in 1670

Thomas Grammer son of Thomas was baptised 25/02/1649 at Bakewell

Jane Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 19/May/1655 at Bakewell (ref The Reliquary Vol 5)

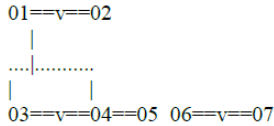
William son of Thomas Grammar was buried 30/Nov/1655 at Bakewell (ref The Reliquary Vol 5)

Mary Grammar wife of Thomas was buried 26/Mar/1685 at Bakewell

Mr Thomas Grammar was buried 9/Dec/1693 at Bakewell

On a Tablet in an obscure corner of Bakewell Church, is this memorandum— "1685. Mr. Thomas Grammer gave to ye Poor £11 10s." (Presumably at the death of his wife Mary).

Thomas Ince a Wirksworth lawyer compiled a list of local pedigrees and gives the following information:- (not all correct)



- 01 Thomas GRAMMAR Bakewell died 7 Dec 1693
- 02 Mary his ux died 24 Mar 1684
- 03 John GRAMMAR of Bakewell Gent died 17 May 1709 aet 51
- 04 Jane daughter of John BAGSHAWE of Hucklow Esq died 17 Apr 1695
- 05 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas WRIGHT Vicar of Ecclesfield Co York
& widow of John STANIFORTH of Darnall Gent ob 6 Dec 1740
- 06 Charles GRAMMAR of Ashbourn Gent
- 07 Tryphena dau of ... SLEACH? Married 2nd Thurston DALE of
Ashbourne*** (the VTR says married Thomas Grammar 12/Aug/1694
at Ashbourne)

The will of Thomas Grammar of Bakewell
Made 8/Jul/1685 signed 14/Jul/1685 & proved 20/Apr/1694

The executor was his son John Grammar
Son John Grammar was left his land & houses at Cawthorn Yorkshire subject to his paying his sister Mary Bright & her heirs £10 per annum. & also to his paying his niece Mary Bright £5 per annum.& £100 at age 21 or on marriage. He was also to pay his niece Sarah Bright £4 per annum & £80 at age 21 or marriage. Son Thomas Grammar £50 within a year of his death. Poor of Bakewell £5 to be distributed at the discretion of his executors & the vicar of Bakewell & overseers of the poor. Vicar of Bakewell Mr Thomas Wilson or his successor 40s to preach at his funeral. Daughter Mary Bright to relinquish her rights to the land in Yorkshire left to her brother John.

All remaining estate was left to his son John
Witnessed James Firth, Godfrey Foulcambe & Cornelius White

Inventory taken 25/Apr/1694 amounted to £160-00s-00d taken by William Steade & Anthony Buxton

His son John remained at Bakewell and traded as a mercer
John Grammer son of John and Jane was baptised 10/Jan/1684 at Bakewell
Mary Grammer daughter of John was baptised John 15/06/1686 at Bakewell
Jane Grammer daughter of John was baptised 29/07/1687 at Bakewell
Elizabeth Grammer daughter of John was baptised 7/02/1689 and was buried 3/11/1689 at Bakewell
Ann Grammer daughter of John and Jane was baptised 31/07/1690 at Bakewell

Sarah Grammer daughter of John was baptised 25/09/1692 and was buried 24/5/1693 at Bakewell

Thomas Grammer son of John was baptised 2608/1693 and was buried 15/11/1693 at Bakewell

Hannah Grammer daughter of John was baptised 28/02/1695 at Bakewell

Jane Grammer wife of John was buried 30/04/1695 at Bakewell (father John Bagshaw)

John Grammer husband of Jane was buried 19/05/1709 aged 61 he resided at Hucklow

The Will of John Grammar of Bakewell survives in the national archives dated 12/Mar/1706 & proved 22/Jun/1708 his children are named as John, Jane & Anne. He left his lands at Cawthorne to his son John.

In contrast Williamson 21 is fairly common. It seems to have been assumed this token was issued by the same issuer as above which would account for the device on Williamson 19-20 being said to be the Mercers arms. I believe it was actually issued by former issuer's son Thomas who would have been aged 20 at the time. It is likely the token was issued partly to advertise his setting up in business.

THOMAS GRAYMER = the mercers arms
IN BACKWELL 1669 = HIS HALF PENY
size 19× 19mm



This Thomas was not separately assessed for hearth tax in 1670, presumably he was still living with his father.

As noted Above Thomas Grammer son of Thomas was born in 1649.

Thomas Grammar married Jane Barker of Sheldon 5/04/1684 at Bakewell

After his marriage Thomas moved to Ashbourne,

Mary Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 26/Feb/1684 at Ashbourne

Martha Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 3/Mar/1685 at Ashbourne

Thomas Grammer son of Thomas was baptised 1/Apr/16875 at Ashbourne

John Grammer son of Thomas was baptised 7/Aug/1690 at Ashbourne

Jane Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 30/Mar/1692 at Ashbourne

Ann Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 1/Jun/1693 at Ashbourne

Jane Grammer wife of Thomas was buried 1/Jun/1694 at Ashbourne

Thomas Grammer married Trypheena Sleigh 12/Aug/1694 at Ashbourne

Penelope Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 26/Sep/1695 at Ashbourne

Francis Grammer son of Thomas was baptised 3/Jun/1697 at Ashbourne

Robert Grammer daughter of Thomas was baptised 3/Jun/1697 at Ashbourne

Thomas Grammer was buried 31/Oct/1707 at Ashbourne with Mapleton

Will of Thomas Grammer of Ashbourne (mercier)
Made 23/Oct/1707 & proved 20/Aug/1708

The Executors were Daniel Morley of Ashbourne, His brother John Grammer of Bakewell & his daughter Martha Grammer Messuages & lands in Ashbourne including those inhabited by Joseph Sherwin to his brother John Grammer of Bakewell, Daniel Morley of Ashbourne (gent) & his daughter Martha Grammer to sell to pay his debts funeral expenses & legacies son Thomas £10, Daughter Martha £250, Daughter Jane £250 at age 21, Daughter Penelope £40 at age 21 Son Robert £10 to bound him apprentice at age 15 Wife £10 to buy her furniture for a room. Any surplus of his estate was left to his children by both his 1st wife & his present wife Tryphana. His brother John Grammer & Daniel Morley were to care for the education of his son Thomas & daughter Jane. His wife Tryphana was to care for the education of his son Robert & daughter Penelope
Witnessed Thomas Longden & Joseph Sherwin

From a token collectors point of view this will is remarkable it naming 2 other issuers Daniel Morley and Joseph Sherwin. His 2nd wife Tryphena was also daughter of another issuer Marie Sleigh.

After his death his widow remarried.

Tryphena Gramar married Thurstan Dale** 21/Sep/1709 at Ashbourne

I note

**Thurston Dale born about 1670 married Dorothy 1691 at Bakewell (IGI but not confirmed by parish records)

Robert Dale son of Thurston was baptised 24/11/1693 at Bakewell

John Dale son of Thurston was baptised 3/12/1695 at Bakewell

Thurston Dale son of Thurston and Dorothy was baptised 6/Dec/1698 at Bakewell

Dorothy Dale wife of Thurston was buried 25/06/1703 at Bakewell

My Thanks to The photographer at the British Museum for his excellent work and Robert Thompson on confirming the device and providing suggestions and previous suggested readings.

Co-op Checks and Tokens - Third Edition - Not Listed (2)

Roy Rains

ENGLAND

ALNWICK I.C.S.L.

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 23mm PC

BEDFORD C.S.L.

19 Title only. Brass 19mm milled edge PC
Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS in
closed wreath



BUTT LANE C.S.L.

15h As 15 but Rev. stamped 8 PC

CARLISLE C.S.L.

36 ½ CWT Rev. Border only. Brass
25mm plain edge PC



CROXLEY C.S.L.

14 ½ PINT MILK Rev. ½ PINT
MILK Octagonal aluminium 20mm
PC

DONCASTER C.I.S.L.

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Oval brass 31 x 23mm PC

FAVERSHAM C.S.L.

8 8d Bracteate (thin) Brass 25mm PC

GRASSCROFT I.C.S.L.

5 4d Bracteate Bronze 25mm PC

8 5/- Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC

9 10/- Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC

HALIFAX I. S. L.

34 MILK DEPT Rev. ½ PINT Black plastic 22mm PC

LEEDS FLOUR and PROVISION SOCIETY

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 23mm PC

LEEDS I.C.S.L.

13a ½d LEONARD BHAM. Rev. ½d LEONARD Octagonal brass 22mm
PC

MARCH INDUSTRIAL C.S.L CAMBRIDGESHIRE (new society)

Not listed in any Co-op directories, must have been very short lived and dissolved. A branch of the Peterborough Co-op was opened in March pre 1887.

- 10 Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS
within closed wreath Brass 22mm milled
edge PC



NETHERTON I.C.S.L.

- 20 ½d BUTCHERING Rev. same. Brass
30mm milled edge PC

NEW BASFORD C.S.L.

- 6 1 SHILLING Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron
28mm PC



OLDHAM EQUITABLE C.S.L.

- 11 £1 Rev. same. Bronze 27mm milled edge PC

OLDHAM I.C.S.L.

- 13 1 SHILLING HINKS BIRM. Bracteate Oval tinned iron 38 x 26mm PC
14 2 SHILLINGS HINKS BIRM. Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron 29mm
PC

OVER DARWEN THE PROVIDENT C.S.L.

- 6a 9d Bracteate tinned iron 25mm
(early issue no Anchors) PC



RAWTENSTALL I.S.

- 3 2 PENCE Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

SCARBOROUGH C.S.L. (new title)

- 14 Title only. Rev. 1 PINT Red
plastic 25mm PC



W. (Wallsend) I.C.S.L.

- 17 DAIRY DEPT HALF PINT Uniface Black plastic
24mm PC



WALES

BLAENAVON C.S.L.

12 1½d Rev. same. Brass 25mm plain edge PC

RHYL CO-OP MILK DEPT. (new title)

5 Title only. Rev. 1 PT. Red plastic
25mm PC



TREDEGAR I. and P. S. L.

1 ½d Rev. same. Zinc 20mm milled edge PC

SCOTLAND

BUCKHAVEN C.S.L.

1 Title only. Rev. 1/2d Black plastic
25mm PC



CHAPELHALL C.S.L.

5 ½d Rev. same. Octagonal silvered
zinc 20mm PC

DALZIEL C.S.L.

4a 3d Bracteate Brass 20mm plain edge PC

EARLSTON C. S. L. 1853 BERWICK (new society)
Joined the Galashiels Society post 1910 .

6 1/- Bracteate Bronze 25mm PC



PENICUIK CO-OP ASSN. 1882 L.

2 1d Rev. same. Octagonal zinc 29mm PC

PRESTONPANS C.S.L.

2 1d Rev. same. Brass 25mm plain edge PC

SHETTLESTON C.S.L.

7 2/- Rev. same. Brass 21mm milled edge PC

TILlicOUNTRY CO-OP STORE L.

6a As 6 but with large 3 7.3mm tall - (the 3 on 6 is 2mm smaller) PC

WEST BENHAR C.S.L.

2a As 2 but struck on 4mm thick flan – (2 is on a 2.25mm flan) PC

[Up to the end of December 2015]

Co-op Checks and Tokens - Third edition – Errata

Roy Rains

- p.67 Edgworth I.C.S.L. 11 £5 has milled edge
 p.79 Great Grimsby C.S.L. 18 Rev. is 1 PINT not ONE PINT



- p.123 Mountsorrel I.C.S.L. 2 Both sides are the same. Not Uniface
 p.125 Netherfield C.S.L. 13 1 PINT MILK this is Triangular
 31x28mm
 p.128 New Plymouth C.S.L. Is in New Zealand
 (should have been deleted)



- p.135 Oxenhope I.andP.C.S.L. This should read I.P.C.S.L.
 (no and between I. and P.)
 p.145 Ravensthorpe C.S.L. 11 the countermark is on the rev. not obv.
 p.160 Scissett Co-op Store 9 only HALF SOVN. has this title the earlier
 ones are C.S.L.
 p.160 Scissett C.S.L. (not listed)11 ½d, 14 3d, 15 6d, 16 1/-, 18 2/6
 (new numbers)
 p.166 Skelmanthorpe C.S.L. 12 ½ PT. are C.S. not C.S.L. and all have
 Gill Sheff
 p.166 ditto 13 1 PT.
 p.166 ditto 14 2 PT.
 p.199 Yeovil Industrial Provident S. 1889 (should be 1858 and dissolved in 1862)
 p.199 Yeovil and District C.S.L. Was founded in 1889
 (the title was not changed from I.P.S.)

p.202	Barry and D.C.S.L.		18	SMALL LOAF has a border and circle rev
p.210	Nantymoel C.S.L.		17	EVAPTD.MILK the size is 26mm not 28
p.214	Senghenydd and Aber C.S.L.	16	1d	this piece is Brass not Bronze
p.214	Taibach and Port Talbot C.S.L.	9	6d	has a Border and circle reverse
p.216	Tredegar I.and P.S.L.		10	20/- / £1 the £1 is in an Open Wreath not a closed one
p.216	Treharris W. C.S.L.		15	½d has a Border and circle reverse and a milled edge



Treharris, Branch No. 2, 1911.

p.219	Alva Co-op Bazaar S.L.	9		HALF SOVN. edge is milled not plain
p.219	Arbroath Friendly Coal S.L.	7	2/-	this piece is Brass not Bronze
p.222	Barrhead C.S.L.		9	BREAD Rectangular with cut corners
p.225	Broxburn C.S.L.		22	3d this piece is Uniface Brass not a Tinned iron bracteate
p.247	Moffat Mills C.S.L.		9	HALF SOVN. This is C.S. Not C.S.L.
p.249	Newburgh and M.P. Baking S.L.	13	CHECK	this piece is Tinned Iron not Brass
p.258	Strathaven C.S.L.		10	£1 should be ONE POUND

SCOTTISH CO-OP LOCATIONS

Kirkconnel and Langholm
 Cumbernauld
 Falkirk

are in Dumfries not Dunbarton
 is in Dunbarton not Dumfries
 is in Stirling not Selkirk

Norfolk's Seventeenth Century Token Series and the Norfolk Token Project

Adrian Marsden

Britain's seventeenth-century tokens have, in general, been the subject of much research. In Norfolk, however, this has not been the case. The county was responsible for a relatively large number of issues but, compared to other counties, very little work has been carried out on them in the last century and more. This formed one of the reasons for setting up the Norfolk Token Project (NTP), a collaborative venture to foster interest in the tokens issued in the county and found in large numbers by metal detectorists operating there.

There are several catalogues of Norfolk's seventeenth-century tokens. Williamson's corpus is remarkably complete considering that it was published towards the end of the nineteenth century. However, it is riddled with errors in transcription, very understandable given the way in which it was compiled, by handwritten letters in an era before widespread photography of coins.

Dickinson gives a basic list of Norfolk issuers but with no illustrations or readings. However, the list is useful because it suggests that a number of Norfolk tokens should be reattributed to places of the same name in other counties. In nearly all cases these suggestions appear sound. A very few new tokens are also listed.

The Norweb catalogues, published as volumes in the series *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* list only the tokens in that collection but they do have the advantage that a photograph of the best specimen of each die is reproduced at life size in black and white. Unfortunately, no full readings of the tokens are given. Nonetheless, the volumes offer an invaluable resource and incorporate many of the amendments suggested in Dickinson's work.

One of the first aims of the NTP, the production of a catalogue of the Norwich Castle Museum collection, has recently been completed and this book is now available for sale. As with the Norweb catalogue, only tokens in the Castle's collection are included but the collection is extensive and the gaps are slowly but steadily being filled thanks in the main to the generosity of metal detectorists operating in the county. The best example of each token (and die variations) is illustrated in colour at twice life size with a fully corrected reading of both obverse and reverse.

There are a number of other aims. One is the analysis of the distribution patterns of particular tokens to investigate whether different types of token circulated in different ways. The other is the close consideration of a number of issues which may or may not belong to Norfolk together with the discussion of the very new types which have surfaced. These two studies will both be published in future copies of this bulletin. The NTP website is to be found at norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com and may be contacted at norfolktokenproject@outlook.com. It also has a facebook group, the Norfolk Token Project, a closed group to which the administrators are happy to give access to interested parties.

Victorians at Play in Lancashire (1) Entertainment Venues

Bob Lyall

This is some historical background to the issuers of metallic tickets, also called "checks", to places of pleasure and learning for Lancashire folk, mainly in the 19th century but in some cases they include the early years of the 20th century. A few pieces from Stockport have been included as the area to the North of the Mersey was in Lancashire.

ACCRINGTON - JOHN MAIDEN (or, perhaps, "The Victoria"?)

A ticket with Victoria YH on one side around which is CONCERT ROOM; the other side has JOHN MAIDEN ABBEY ST. ACCRINGTON; one is stamped with W H D and

another with J B. Made by Hiron it dates the token to 1847-51. Could it be called the Victoria as it is the only token made by Hiron depicting Victoria YH bust?



ASHTON UNDER LYNE - SNIPE GARDENS*

The gardens were at the Snipe Inn on Manchester Road. The licensee detailed on the check was T. Schofield who must have pre dated 1868.

Thomas Schofield was the owner of the Friendship Inn, 188 Old Street, on the corner of Portland Street, from when it was built in 1827 to 1868. He was licensee from 1827 up to 1850 when his son, James, took over the license.



ASHTON UNDER LYNE - SPREAD EAGLE INN - Victoria Concert Room*

The Victoria Concert Room was at the Spread Eagle at 171 (in 1836), later 262 Stamford Street and its licensee was John Grundy from 1835-64 (1867).



ATHERTON - LIBERAL CLUB*

The club was at 30 Flapper Fold Lane but seems to have closed down in about 2008. They clearly had a bowling green for which the token was used, probably to pay for playing, perhaps redeemable over the bar.

BLACKBURN - ALHAMBRA PALACE*

The Alhambra Palace Music Hall, Market Street, was consecrated in memory of Dr. Rushton, vicar of Blackburn, in 1872. The owner or manager was Michael Campbell 1880-82. There are 2 sizes of token, perhaps indicating different areas of the hall.

In 1881 the Alhambra pub's licensee was Robert Adamson (not listed in 1864).

The Alhambra Palace became the Dun Horse public house. [35mm]



BLACKBURN - ODDFELLOW'S MUSIC HALL

The Odd Fellows' Hall was a pub at 33 King Street in 1864 when W Entwistle was licensee. His name is on the check, which says it was a "bill check".



BLACKBURN - ROYAL HARMONIC HALL**

This was in the Railway and Commercial Hotel on Darwen Street and was owned or managed by T and W Pomfret. [Brass and white metal specimens known].



BLACKPOOL - ALBERT HOTEL NEW No.3 BOWLING GREEN and GARDENS*

In 1864 the Albert Hotel was at Great Layton when the licensee was John Hodgson, as named on the token. Were these gardens and the hotel to become the Belle Vue Gardens?



BLACKPOOL - BELLE VUE GARDENS*

This is a season pass into these gardens, which were adjacent to the hotel of the same name where the licensee had been John Hodgson from 1855. John Hodgson opened, or re-opened, the gardens on Monday 5th May 1873 when he advertised a Quadrille Band would play for dancing in the large music hall at 1pm. The location was Whitegate Drive, Great Marton and the hotel was rebuilt in 1913. Photos of the entrance, taken in 1886, show a gatehouse with a turnstile and a pair of double gates.



The gardens were originally fruit and flower gardens but, under the patronage of John Hodgson, they had more facilities, including croquet, lawn tennis, a bowling green, swings, refreshments, including beers and wines, a dancing platform and a music hall with variety shows and pantomime.

The admission price was thought to have been 4d in the 1880's, which compared to 1d or 2d for the piers and 6d for the rival Raikes Hall Pleasure Gardens. By the 1890's, competition was growing, the tower had opened, and the admission charge was dropped in 1891. But the gardens were not succeeding and were to close, the land being sold for housing around the turn of the century.

BLACKPOOL - LITTLE WONDERS

A double headed eagle check with LITTLE WONDERS 6^D SOUTH SHORE legend. Sounds like a c1900 "freak show" by midgets. Blackpool library have no knowledge of it and think it dates to before 1900 as they say they have well documented details of the pleasure gardens since about 1900 and the South Shore was dominated by the pleasure gardens.



BLACKPOOL - WINTER GARDENS

An oval ticket and round, brass ones exist, examples are in the Montague Guest collection. I have a 2^D ticket, stamped "3" and have seen another stamped "7" (a metal detector find) and am told of a 9; I also have a 3^D stamped 4 and a 6^D stamped 2. Another with a value of 1/- exists (number not known).

Perhaps these numbers indicate an area of the gardens in which the ticket was valid.



BOLTON Concert Hall Checks see article by Clifford Stockton TCSB v5n9 p345

BOLTON - RIFLE and BILLIARD SALOONS

John Draper managed these saloons at 24/26 Town Hall Square in 1887. He lived at the St George and Dragon, 13/15 Oxford Street. Was the token, with a value of 2^D, for use in purchase of drink?



BURNLEY - COWELL'S MUSIC HALL

James Cowell's Music Hall was at the Bay Horse Inn, 58, St James Street, Burnley in 1881. The token is for 3d.



BURY - ALBION HOTEL CONCERT HALL

The proprietor, John Horrox, was licensee in 1864 when the address was 19 Haymarket Street. The licensee in 1881 was James Houghton.

Another ticket gives the owner as Simpson.

Another is FIRTH'S ALBION THEATRE OF VARIETIES around 2^D / BURY with blank reverse. It looks late, c 1890?



BURY - SAM BUCKLEY'S CONCERT ROOM COMMERCIAL INN

The Commercial Inn was at 18, Spring Street in 1864 when the licensee was J Kay; in 1881 the licensee was Albert



Fletcher. Samuel Buckley was licensee of the Bay Horse in 1836.

One example (in the Montague Guest collection) has c/mks of N A Co NY in a frame plus B.R. and C.W. Another example has CW countermarked three times.

BURY - FIRTH'S ALBION THEATRE OF VARIETIES

see Albion Hotel, above. [30mm]



HAMILTON'S MUSEUM and VICTORIA GARDENS

One example occurs with a countermark **WARD BURY**. There is no mention of Mr Hamilton or Ward in the 1836 directory. In 1858 S. Hamilton was the licensee of the Victoria Gardens in Redvales, Bury.



BURY - HAYES' BILLIARD and OYSTER ROOMS

In B.M. (F17548). No mention of Mr. Hayes in the 1836 directory.

BURY - VICTORIA GARDENS - Joseph Crossley

Presumably the same gardens as those owned by Hamilton and Ward? No mention made of Crossley in the 1836 directory. In 1864 the Victoria 17 Buckley St licensee was Mrs Grundy, 1881 James Grundy. In 1864 the



Victoria Walshaw Lane, Tottington Lower End was J Rothwell, in 1881 T Turner.

DARWEN - CAMPBELL'S ROYAL STAR

No licensed pub listed in 1864 or 1881 called Royal Star. [35mm]

DENTON - NOTTINGHAM CASTLE HOTEL and CONCERT HALL

This ticket has the proprietor G. RAWDING (WINE and SPIRIT STORES) and value of 2^D. G Rawding (same man?) was at the Salisbury Hotel and Music Hall in St Helens in 1881.

The Nottingham Castle pub was at 43 Stockport Road, Denton in 1881 but not listed in 1864.



HEATON NORRIS - DRABBLE ASH PLEASURE GARDENS, BOWLING GREEN INN

In 1834 William Swallow was licensee of the Bowling Green Inn which was on Lancashire Hill, Tiviot Dale. In 1836 the licensee was Betty Swallow, perhaps indicating William had died. Some examples of the token have a little cross countermarked on the bird, thought to be for Thomas Moss who took over the pub in 1858. Another example has both the little cross, a larger cross and also JB countermarked probably by James Boothroyde who took over in 1859.

Perhaps irrelevant, perhaps not, but in 1836 George Drabble was a beer retailer on New Bridge Lane, and Samuel

Drabble was brewer and licensee of the Dog and Partridge at 108 Churchgate.

[The bird looks more like a pigeon than a rebus on the name swallow.]



LIVERPOOL - PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The society was established in January 1840. The first stone for the New Philharmonic Concert Hall was laid on Hope Street on the 23rd September 1846 and the hall was opened on the 27th August 1849. The following year, Jenny Lind sang on two evenings for the benefit of the society and they raised over £3,300. This hall



was burnt down in 1933 and the existing hall was opened in 1939. The ticket must date to before 1907 when the BM obtained their specimen from the Montague Guest collection.

LIVERPOOL - THEATRE UPPER BOX Not listed in 1853.

LIVERPOOL - LONDON NEW MUSIC HALL

As described on the check, this music hall was located on Richmond St., Liverpool where the licensee, Joseph Simmons (Simmonds on the check) was traced from (1853) 1864-1875. The check is dated 1872.

LIVERPOOL - NEW STAR MUSIC HALL

This was situated in Williamson Square and presumably replaced the Star Music Hall. It may very well have been connected with the Star Hotel, 16 Williamson Square (1853) 1858-64 (?). The ticket is for 3d.



LIVERPOOL - REYNOLDS WAX WORKS

No Reynolds listed in 1853 with a wax works. One made by J Park, Liverpool, another by Coward Jepson and Co, this latter giving a date of 1877-78. I have the Park example. According to Hawkins the wax works opened c1865 and closed in 1922.



LIVERPOOL - ROYAL COLOSSEUM

Joseph Heath purchased a Unitarian chapel in 1850, which he reopened as the Royal Colosseum Theatre and

Music Hall at 21 (later 25) Paradise Street. In c1864 Thomas Theodore Heath took over from his father, running it until 1873. Some tokens are stamped with the letter "H". [Two different sizes, both with and without the cmk, AC].



**LIVERPOOL - ROYAL
POLYTECHNIC CONCERT
HALL**

**LIVERPOOL - ST GEORGE'S
HALL**

There are three different tickets, two for an ORGAN PERFORMANCE

(which pre dates 1868) one in zinc and one in brass, the other is for HIME'S PEOPLE'S CONCERTS. The council made a grant of land for the hall on the 13th February 1837 and it was opened in 1854.



© BM

LIVERPOOL - STAR CONCERT HALL

From the ticket, it was in Williamson Square and presumably was the forerunner of the New Star Music Hall (believed to have been in Williamson Square pre 1870). Its value was 3d and was described as a "refreshment ticket". One is signed EVANS and JACOBS. 58 CASTLE ST. LIVERPOOL.

Not listed in 1853. [Maybe 5 different reverse dies, AC].



**LIVERPOOL - DR WOODHEAD'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY**

This museum was at 29 Paradise Street, but not listed in 1853. Tokens were made by J.Park at 61 Cable St., Liverpool (1859-63) and by A.H.Alldridge of Birmingham (1871-83).



**LIVERPOOL - ZOOLOGICAL
GARDENS**

The Zoo was established by Thomas Atkins who had been operating a travelling zoo, opening on the 27th May 1833. In that year, Sir Benjamin Heywood, one of Manchester's worthies, took a "party of some thirty



© DNW

to forty members of the Mechanic's Institute, by the early train on the railway", one member of the party "read to us descriptive accounts of the animals as we stood round their respective enclosures." On the first anniversary, between 13,000 and 14,000 visitors attended in two days. A map of c1855 shows the Zoological Gardens covering about 250 x 175 yards at 14, West Derby Road, now between Farnworth St and Butler Street. Thomas Atkins died in 1848 but the zoo continued to be managed by his widow and then his son and, later, by a commercial company.

This map shows there was a deer house, a menagerie, a concert room and a fireworks department. The gardens were laid out with plants and appeared very tasteful. There were galas, concerts in the musical temple, firework displays, a centrifugal railway and balloon ascents. Blondin appeared there in 1860 and again in 1863.

The entrance check depicts an elephant, perhaps this was "*the stupendous elephant Rajah*", which killed its keeper in June 1848 and was consequently shot, despite being valued at £1000.

By the 1860's the zoological gardens had declined and become somewhat seedy, so they were finally closed in 1863 when the lease expired, and the land was built upon.

LIVERPOOL - ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM

C. Seaman's museum was at 170 Breck Road, Everton, as is detailed on a token with the same obverse but with this information on the reverse. The token maker, Smith and Kemp, was in business 1835-50.

In 1853 a Charles Seaman was a beer-house keeper and naturalist at 12 West Derby Road, it may be the same guy but this is not certain.



MANCHESTER - ALEXANDRA PARK

A specimen in Manchester museum but not known if it is the Manchester Alexandra Park for sure. Numbered 7 and pierced for suspension.

MANCHESTER - ART TREASURES EXHIBITION

These tickets were for employees of the exhibition to gain access without being charged as visitors were charged. They are numbered to distinguish the employee.

MANCHESTER - DOG and PARTRIDGE MUSIC SALOON

The Dog and Partridge was at 24, Oldham Road and the licensee named on the check, T. Lomas, was licensee in (1841) 1855 (1864).



MANCHESTER - D^R MARK and HIS LITTLE MEN

Issued a 3rd class token. Based on Bridge Street at about number 40 or 42, but probably toured. Dr Mark and His Little Men was a juvenile orchestra with 30 instrumentalists and a chorus of 40 voices, all 5 to 16 years of age.

MANCHESTER - FLORA GARDENS – HULME

The check is dated 1822 which may be the date the check was first issued but it may well be the date the gardens were opened at the Bull's Head 42 Chester Road, Hulme where the licensee was James Platford. He was still licensee in 1836 although the road number had changed (renumbering, presumably) to 71/2 Chester Road.



MANCHESTER - FREE TRADE HALL

The oval check is dated 1856, is engraved by Hy Ashworth and is numbered incuse on the reverse with a "4" in an inner circle around which is FREE TICKET NOT TRANSFERABLE. It is in silver. No mention made of it being from Manchester.

Another, mine, is engraved to JA^S PICKLES and numbered 96 on the reverse.

In addition there are white metal (zinc?) tokens FREE TRADE HALL * AREA * around a bale, sheaf of corn and a ship. The reverse is incuse of the obverse. Another exists (in Manchester museum) for GALLERY instead of AREA (in brass?).

MANCHESTER - GRAPES TEA GARDENS - COLLEY HURST

A white metal, numbered, ticket; an example is in the Montague Guest collection.



MANCHESTER - GRECIAN HALL 197 DEANSGATE

The Grecian's Head was a pub (also called a hotel) at 197 Deansgate, Manchester (1855 when it was at 185 Deansgate) 1864-78 (84). The licensee was John Bennett from at least 1871 (although he lived at this address in 1861 when he was a manager in the census) but he had moved by 1881. He was also described as running the music hall Grecian from 1868-78.

The check has a harp or lyre on it, clearly the hall was for musical entertainment.



MANCHESTER - JENNISON'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

John Jennison was a Macclesfield silk handloom weaver who started a small pleasure garden in Stockport in 1826. This venture was a considerable success so he bought the Belle Vue Gardens, which were adjoining the Belle Vue tavern on what is now Hyde Road in 1836. Jennison developed the gardens and bought more land to extend the site. In 1842 he was noted as having firework displays and in 1852 as mock battle scenes culminating in firework displays. The increase in disposable income from the industrial revolution benefited Jennison's Gardens, there were more local residents and



horse bus services were being introduced. A railway station was opened close by the entrance, at the opposite side to the main, Hyde Road entrance. More animals were bought for the zoo, including lions; there was a maze, two lakes, a music hall to accommodate 20,000 when the weather turned to rain. Railway excursions were run there, and over 50,000 visitors per day were recorded on bank holidays. For many, many years the admission charge was 6d with children at 3d. Belle Vue Gardens were to become a public company in 1925 thus the Jennison family ownership ceased.

The method of use of the checks may be partially explained in a newspaper report, where one local company, Beyer Peacock and Co., was recorded as giving their staff a party there on the 30th December 1864. The staff were given "cheques" which were good for entertainment and a "ticket" for a really first class dinner. These may be the tokens we know now or may have been paper tickets.

MANCHESTER - MOLINEAUX GROUNDS

Specimen in Noble's collection (770) and said to be from Manchester.

[Not conclusive, there are two Molineux Grounds in Wolverhampton, AC].

MANCHESTER - NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS

Described on ticket as being on Bridge St. Manchester. No apparently suitable address in 1836. Not listed in 1845 or 1850. In 1864 there was no such business or, apparently suitable property, on Bridge Street, but there was the London Grand Music Hall (proprietor James Harwood) at 38, 40 and 42 on the right hand side;



in 1869 it was listed as London Hotel and Music Hall with the proprietor Francis Mills. A company called "Dr. Mark and his Little Men" was based here and issued a token. It is thought that the building was demolished in June 1870. By 1881 these addresses were Queen's Vaults (38, Bridge St.), Queens Theatre at 40, and at 42 Queens Hotel.

MANCHESTER - POMONA GARDENS – CORNBROOK, HULME

They were a public zoo and gardens during the 1830's after which large pavilions were built for refreshment rooms and for dancing. In 1868 they were bought by James Reilly who developed them as a pleasure resort and for the arts and sciences. The 21 acres were little harbours linked by paths winding amongst shrubberies. A Great Hall was built with 43,800 square foot of floor space and lit by gas. Subsequently, two more halls were added, one in 1874 and a third in the following year. The gardens were approached by Cornbrook Road and also by steamers and ferries down the river from Manchester.



These gardens were closed to be bought by the Manchester Ship Canal Co Ltd c1890 and became the site of the present No 2 Dock and parts of No's 1 and 3 Docks of the Ship Canal.

MANCHESTER - PRINCES THEATRE

Not known if it is Manchester for sure, but specimen in Manchester museum. The Princes theatre opened on Oxford Street in 1864.

MANCHESTER - QUEEN'S THEATRE LTD

In (1869) 1881 the Queen's Theatre was at 40, Bridge Street.

MANCHESTER - ROYAL ALBERT SALOON

An octagonal token for G A Scudamore licensee and the address is Bridge Street, Manchester.



In 1836 George Augustus Scudamore was a law stationer in Back King Street, possibly the same guy in an earlier career as Scudamore is a very rare name in Manchester, only two being listed.

In 1838 he was again listed as a law stationer at 41 Back King Street but also as a beer retailer at Scudamore's Buildings, P (whatever the P referred to). In 1841 he was still a law stationer at the same address but no longer a beer retailer.

In 1849 he was at the Cheshire Tavern on Bridge Street (from a map) and in the 1851 census he is shown as a victualler in Cheshire Place, 76 Bridge Street.

By 1855 he disappears from the directory as a law stationer, but Margaret Scudamore appears as a beer retailer at 31 Hyde Street, Hulme and the law stationers business seems to have finished, no such trade at the 41 Back King Street is listed. Margaret was probably his widow, certainly he married Margaret Maire on the 19th July 1842 at the Cathedral, Manchester. From genealogical records he may have been born in 1803 and may have died in Chorlton (on Medlock?) in 1854 but these records just call him George and not his middle name which would have been conclusive.

No Royal Albert Hotel or pub listed in 1838, 41, 45, 50, 55 or 1861 but was so named in 1864 (Mrs S A Bagshaw) and in 1865 (James Leravry? Uncertain surname spelling) at 156 Deansgate, but this is not on the corner of Bridge Street and Deansgate so must have been a different building. It was not listed in 1869 or 73 at this address. Prince Albert married Queen Victoria in 1840 and died in 1861. Slater's 1847 and 1850 directories reveal no Albert/Royal Albert or Scudamore, beer retailer.

In the 1851 census, 156 Deansgate was occupied by a linen draper, John Gratiani (? difficult to read) so it may be that the building was rebuilt when it became the Royal Albert. The first property on Bridge Street was number 4 where George Deakin, victualler, lived.

MANCHESTER - ROYAL CASINO

The Royal Casino was on Lower Mosley Street, where the Midland Hotel is now, and was demolished in 1897 to make way for the hotel.



(MANCHESTER) - ROYAL WILLIAM GARDENS

Ipswich? W Suthers proprietor – see Suffolk Chronicle 12 July 1862 [GMO].

MANCHESTER - RUTHIN CASTLE

This was a beer house at 34, Deansgate and the licensee named on the check was Sarah Evans who was there in (1841) 1855 and 1856; in 1864 Mrs Sarah Hughes (same lady perhaps) was licensee. The check depicts a harp thus indicating a music hall perhaps, but it was listed as a beerhouse and no such address in 1881.



MANCHESTER - THEATRE ROYAL

A specimen was owned by Format in 1995 but not listed.

The Theatre Royal was opened in Peter Street in 1845, replacing an earlier theatre of the same name that was in Fountain Street and burned down in 1844. The new theatre had 300 seats in the dress circle, 170 in the stalls and boxes, 521 in the upper circle, 577 in the pit and 900 in the galleries. The lighting was by gas and the main candelabrum was 28 feet in circumference and 10 feet high, clearly a very substantial theatre.

MANCHESTER - VAUXHALL GARDENS

These were located in Collyhurst between Rochdale Road and Collyhurst Road near the river Irk. They were established by Robert Tinker - his shield and initials are depicted on the check. Some of these checks are countermarked JP for John Pownall who



bought the gardens when Robert Tinker died in 1836. The gardens are shown on an 1824 map. John Pownall also issued his own check in addition to countermarking Tinker's checks:- VAUXHALL GARDENS JOHN POWNALL around MANCHESTER on both sides. The gardens fell foul of Manchester's developments and closed in 1852 when they became a sand quarry for industrial use.

MANCHESTER - VICTORIA MUSIC HALL

This was a 5 story high building at the front and 7 stories at the back where it backed onto the Irwell just below Victoria Bridge on the Manchester side of the river. It had a large music hall on the top floor with a pit, a gallery and an upper gallery. The Victoria Music Hall was owned by Benjamin Lang (from 1844



according to one source) and was part of a beerhouse called The Trafford Arms. Benjamin Lang had been the licensee of the White Lion in Todd Street in 1836.

The larger tickets are inscribed PROMENADE, the smaller sizes were for GALLERY.

On the 31st July 1868 there was a false alarm of fire which caused a panic, resulting in 23 people being killed, and many more injured, as they tried to escape down narrow winding wooden stairs. Some 2000 had crammed in to see the entertainment that night and the gross overcrowding and deaths from the panic resulted in the council appointing an officer to inspect places of entertainment and license them.

There is a photo dated 1859 which shows the music hall in "The River Irwell" by J Corbett.

MANCHESTER - WHITE HOUSE HOTEL, HULME

The depiction of crossed shotguns or rifles and a pigeon indicates a shooting club. [28mm]



MORCAMBE - PIER ??

The farthing size check with the single word "MORECAMBE" has been said to be a pier ticket/pass. One specimen has "J.DEAN" countermarked - was he the pier owner/manager? The reference librarian in Morecambe knows nothing about this.

The only J Dean in Morecambe as a business person in 1871 was aged 22 and a plasterer. In 1881 a Joseph Dean was licensee of the Victoria Hotel and in 1887-98 licensee of the Station Inn and Bowling Green, Northumberland St.; he had probably retired by 1905 when listed as private resident. John Dean was licensee of Westview Hotel, 17 The Crescent (1895) 1898.

The pier was erected in 1869. The manager of the pier in 1898 was Edward Hill and in 1905 was Emitine Hill (widow?). No manager listed before 1898.

MORCAMBE - SUMMER GARDENS

A ticket with a value of 2d for these gardens.



OLDHAM - ABBEY INN CONCERT ROOM

The check has the initials W R stamped on it thus indicating a change of ownership from the original licensee or concert



room manager W Cheetham. In 1864 the licensee was Mrs J Robinson and the address of the Abbey was 47, West Street, Oldham.

OLDHAM - BARLOW'S MUSEUM

On the check it says W. Barlow, preserver of birds. See Noble 61B lot 763 for an example illustrated.



OLDHAM - FIGHTING COCKS??

John Ogden, White Lion, Market Place, Fighting Cocks (depicted on token).



OLDHAM - HIGGINSHAW RACE GROUNDS

Two checks are known, a round one for Chadwick and an oval one from John Haigh. Both have a value of 1d. Mr. J Chadwick was licensee of the Hare and Hounds in 1864, Mrs. Alice Chadwick in 1881.



Bill Kennett says this was an athletics course, belonging to the Hare and Hounds pub at 420 Higginshaw Lane. But there was a greyhound dog racing ground at Higginshaw which was a well-known race track, so maybe the checks were used there.

OLDHAM - HOLLINGWORTH LAKE

Thought to be for rowing boats on this lake, which was a weekend recreation centre for Oldham people.



OLDHAM - SWAN INN CONCERT ROOM

The licensee of the inn, or the concert room manager, was called D Wild. No such licensee was listed in any of the Swan's in Oldham in 1836 or 1864. [Also cmk N, AC].



OLDHAM - WHITE BEAR MUSIC HALL

The White Bear was at 1, George Street, Oldham.

PRESTON - GEORGE INN CONCERT HALL

The proprietor's name on the ticket is Waddington. The George Inn was at 179 Friargate. The licensee in 1881 was Martin Brown. [32mm].



PRESTON PLEASURE GARDENS

Opened in 1877. J J and W Oakey were the proprietors named on the ticket which had a number stamped in it.

ROCHDALE - BELL'S MUSIC SALOON



ROCHDALE - ROYAL MUSIC HALL

The Royal Music Hall opened in 1861. The maker of the check, Edwin Cottrill, was active in Birmingham at this address from 1854-63.



ST HELENS - SALISBURY HOTEL and MUSIC HALL

George Rawding had the license for the Salisbury Hotel in (1876) 1881 (1883). The Salisbury was on Salisbury Street, St Helens.



SALFORD - CANTERBURY HALL

This was a pub and music hall at 12, Chapel Street, Salford and the licensee or manager of the music hall was Thomas Donley (pre 1868) as indicated on the check.



SALFORD - CLAY HALL SEEDLEY PENDLETON TEA and STRAWBERRY GARDENS

Seedley is a district of Pendleton and the checks pre date 1868. The check gives the proprietor's name as Thomas Gardner. Gardner is not listed in 1836 in Manchester.



© BM

SALFORD - ORDSAL GARDENS

Benjamin Lang, who had the Victoria Music Hall in Manchester, lived at Ordsal House opposite the Pomona Gardens in Salford. He opened his extensive gardens to the public and it is recorded that the gardens attracted the lower classes, being attended by soldiers and their companions from the nearby barracks.

Some of the tokens are counter-stamped T 3 P / MANCHESTER / W * S, presumably for a second owner.



SALFORD - PARTHENON ROOMS

A3^D refreshment ticket, it is in D&W as being from Pendleton, Salford. Staff at Salford library found no reference in their directories. Two varieties exist, one in brass, one in pewter, perhaps for different bars.

[Possibly Liverpool, AC].



SALFORD - POLYTECHNIC MUSIC HALL

This tavern music hall was at 18, Greengate, Salford and the licensee, Isaac Abrahams who is named on the checks, was there in 1855. Checks have values of 3d and 2d, presumably for use in different parts of the hall. The address of the maker of the checks, T Pope, indicates they were made between 1850 and 1854. [27mm].



STOCKPORT - RED LION CONCERT HALL



STOCKPORT - JENNISONS STRAWBERRY GARDENS

John Jennison was a Macclesfield silk handloom weaver who started a small pleasure garden in Stockport in 1826. This venture was a considerable success so he bought the Belle Vue Gardens, which were adjoining the Belle Vue tavern on what is now Hyde Road, Manchester. See "John Jennison and the Adswold Strawberry Gardens, Stockport" by Robert Nicholls.



STOCKPORT - THESPIAN GALLERY and TEMPLE OF THE MUSES

George Bramwell, licensee of the Jolly Hatters Inn at 43, Lower Hillgate in 1836, converted a long narrow room with a stage at one end and a dressing room to create the Temple of the Muses in 1841. The temple enjoyed prosperity for many years and by 1870 had become a popular concert room continuing into the 20th century. (This according to Banham).



In 1824 the Jolly Hatters was listed for Lower Hillgate with George and John Ramscar as licensees, but it was not listed in 1857. In 1865 the licensee was J. Lomas (the pub was at number 69, perhaps renumbering?). One check has **GEO. FOX** stamped on it, presumably a licensee following George Bramwell.

WIGAN - BRIDGE INN MUSIC HALL

Proprietor on the check is Samuel Sedgewick. The token says open every evening and is valued at 2D.

The Bridge Inn was at 95 Millgate and Samuel Sedgewick was licensee in (1869) 1876 (1881).



WIGAN - ROPE and ANCHOR MUSIC HALL

The Rope and Anchor was at 12 Scholes and the manager of the music hall or the licensee of the Rope and Anchor was Thomas Taylor.



WORSLEY - LITERARY INSTITUTE

The Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew of the Duke of Bridgewater, owned most of the land in Worsley and Walkden in the 19th century. There were two literary institutes set up, one in Upper Worsley in 1849 (now known as Walkden) and the other in Worsley, probably at about the same time. The one in Upper Worsley had annual tea parties in at least 1876 and 1877. The one in Worsley was in a building that was built about 1725 and, in the 1970's, was known as the Lantern Gallery; by 1995 it was empty. Their date of demise is not identified but circumstantial evidence would indicate they closed around 1900.

They were reading rooms with newspapers and a membership fee of 1/- per year was charged. It seems these metal tickets were for use as member's tickets in the 19th century; some examples have a member's number stamped on it, one does not.

Editorial Note and Acknowledgements

This article arrived as a series of notes without illustrations. It seemed a good opportunity to illustrate as many of the pieces as possible, quite a few being at least very rare. Many thanks are due to Andrew Cunningham for providing tokens for most of the illustrations and also to David Holt for photographing some of Bob's pieces. Further illustrations have been taken from the web, including the DNW archive (© DNW), and the British Museum for which thanks to the Trustees (© BM).

The sizes of illustrations have been checked where possible, but in some cases may be a few mm out. [GMO].

Troublesome Tokens – Additions (2)

Chris Mearns

101 S.F. MOLINES? Around small Lys / legend around small lys. 16mm Pb

This token is a lead token (as indicated) of the 17th Century and was a method or an authorisation for payment for flour; the mill being under control of the French King, hence the (fleur de) lys, during the French and Spanish disputes over Catalonia. On the obverse: "molines" in Catalan at that time, could have meant "mills". The legend on the reverse is unreadable. This kind of token would show the names of the mill owner and of the village and the value. Of the initials, "s f", he has no idea.

To summarize therefore, my source says that it could be a Lead Mill Token authorising payment for bags of grain for milling into flour for the bearer of this token between 1640 - 1650 in Catalonia or French Cerdagne which is now part of the French department of les Pyrénées-Orientales. But he adds that the function of other mills should be considered for instance in the manufacture of arms by the French in Catalonia.

My contact says the above is the best hypothesis he has but has no actual proof.

Adverts

• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
• OF IRELAND •
Francis Heaney

(11:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

York Seventeenth Century Tokens

I am currently researching 17th Century tokens of York. If anyone has details of unpublished pieces or varieties not listed in Williamson/Dickinson or Norweb, I will be happy to hear.

Melinda Mays

(11:10)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(12:1)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Gary Oddie

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Editorial

Welcome to volume 11 number 12, my last issue. Thanks to everyone who has sent in articles over the past year. The new editor, Chris Whittell has some material, but please keep writing and sending articles. A subscription form is included with this Bulletin – which can be returned to Chris or myself at Congress or by post.

Binders and Back Issues

Over the year there has been a steady demand for back issues and a few new members have bought long runs of the TCSB. On the whole these long runs have been met by donations of large blocks of Bulletins. Moving to colour has increased costs, resulting in a deficit for the year, but funds remain sufficient to maintain the subscription rates.

Bulletin Accounts v11n8-12

Income	Expenditure
Subs+ads	v11n8 + s + p
Back issues - p	v11n9 + s + p
	v11n10 + p
	v11n11 + p
	v11n12 + ind + p
	website + 1year
Start	

Token Congress Accounts 2015

Income	Expenditure
Delegates 13 x 380	Hotel deposits
73 x 190	Hotel residuals
4 x 95	
DNW Wine Donation	Wine
Bourse tables	Printing
Auction commission	Troublesome tokens
	Pub check mysteries
Brochure advertisements	Brochure printing
	Surplus

Congress Real Ale donated by Baldwins

Token Congress 2017

The 2017 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick and will be organised by Dave Smith. The dates will be 6-8 October. Note this is a week later than given in the last issue, as the dates for Coinex were not as expected. A subscription form is included which can be returned to Dave or myself at Congress or by post.

The Checkers: some observations

Robert Thompson

Can we learn anything from the device of the checkers? Heraldically it is chequy or chequy, which has claims to be the oldest known to heraldry.⁽¹⁾ It is traced back to Isabel de Vermandois, whose first husband Robert de Beaumont (d. 1118) was created earl of Leicester. They had twin sons Waleran, 1st earl of Worcester, and Robert, 2nd earl of Leicester. Waleran's earliest seal (1136-38) shows him with a chequered shield.⁽²⁾ After Robert de Beaumont's death Isabel married William de Warenne, 2nd earl of Surrey, and their descendants bore the famous checkered shield. It is unlikely there is any direct connexion with any of the token issuers listed in the appendix, although remarkably, the issuer of the last is surnamed Warren, and might have chosen his device through association with the historic name of Warenne. Williamson (pp. 1181-2) derived the device from the arms of Warenne, lords of the Rape of Lewes, but as Professor Barnard pointed out, the sign is too widespread for such an explanation.⁽³⁾

I regret Tim Everson's description 'Chequer Board' for various entries in his Surrey & Southwark catalogue.⁽⁴⁾ The few tokens that name the device call it THE CHECKER, whereas 'chequer board' could suggest an invitation to games and gaming; although Tim tells me he did not have that in mind. The Checker might just as well have been marked on a cloth, to be spread out on a board or table, or even on the ground, possibly for exchange of money.

354 Bermondsey Street, AT THE CHEQVER & BLOCK = Swk.155 [chopping block? Mounting block?];

414 Borough High Street: Bybee, John, [16]64 = D.17C = N.4796;

454 Borough High Street: Griffith, Joseph, 1659 = BW.44 = N.4810;

503 Borough High Street, AT THE CHECKER = BW Swk.79 = N.4851;

537 Borough High Street: Walton, Edward = D.101B;

592 Farthing Alley: Plant, Thomas, 1668 = BW.226 = N.4910.

A medieval charter, such as that to the monks of Wrocław for the settlement of Legnica, granted them a chapel, a market, and a tavern. The resources available at a tavern could be used to replace the oxen in a herd, i.e. stocks of coin accumulated through economic activity.⁽⁵⁾ Hence the sign of the Checkers could have advertised the possibility of changing money.

By the seventeenth century in England this possibility is difficult to perceive, but the Islington victualler, like the token-issuers in Kingsland, in Uxbridge AT THE CHECKER, at Slaugham on the London to Brighton road, and at the CHECKER INN near Charing Cross, might have had a residual function of changing money for a journey. The device occurs in the Norweb Collection as follows.



[Fig.1]

Appendix

Cambs.141	Isleham: Allen, Elizabeth, 1667 = N.461
Essex 2	Bardfield Great: Bowyer, Robert, licensed to keep 'The Chequers' 1671 = N.1077-78
Herts.90	Hatfield: Serin [Searancke], Thomas, 1667 = N.2185
Herts.106	Hertford: Prat, Thomas, nd = N.2205/1-2
Kent 66	Canterbury: Masterson, Jeremiah, postmaster, nd = N.2413-14
Li.72	Epworth: Parnell, Richard, nd = N.2931
Lo.89	Aldgate without: Gryer, David, 1667 = N.6477
Lo.543	Charing Cross nbd: AT THE CHECKER INN, nd = N.8665
Lo.604	Chequer Alley: Meekes, John, 1668 = N.7880
Lo.604B	Chequer Alley: Morson, Richard, pin-maker, 1669 = N.7879
Lo.1003	Fetter Lane: Burman, William, nd = N.6911
Lo.1557	Ivy Lane: Osman, William, corn chandler, nd = N.7163
Lo.—	Old Jewry: Auberry, Henry, 1668 = N.7455
Lo.2160	Old Street: Fullerton, John & Sandsbury, John, nd = N.7949
Lo.2962	The Strand: Child, Nathaniel, grocer, nd = N.8808
Mx.128	Islington: Wilkinson, Robert, nd = N.9203
Mx.133	Kingsland: Perry, John, 1663 = N.9217 [Fig. 1, better than Norweb]
Mx.233	Uxbridge AT THE CHECKER: Reeve, John, 1669 = N.9265
Sx.162	Slaugham: Lish, John, 1667 = N.5257
Ir.410	Dublin, St Thomas Street: Warren, Richard, merchant, 1667 = N.6273

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2. G. H. White, 'The Warenne group of checkered shields', in G.E. C[okayne], *The Complete Peerage*, vol. xii part i (London, 1953), appendix J, pp. 26-29.
3. F. P. Barnard, *The Casting-counter and the Counting-board* (Oxford, 1916), p. 242.
4. T. Everson, *Seventeenth-century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark* (Llanfyllin, 2015).
5. P. Górecki, *Economy, Society and Lordship in medieval Poland* (New York; London, 1992), pp. 45-66: 'Taverns, markets, and oxen'.

An Unrecorded Worcester 18th Century Token

Michael Paterson



The scalloped edged so-called halfpennies and farthings issued to commemorate the visit of George III to Worcester and dated August 1788 have a number of varieties. (Dalton & Hamer 38 – 46). The busts all have a name or initials under the bust.

I have recently acquired a farthing sized piece (21mm) with the initials “I D”. It can be described as:

Obv : Laureated bust to right, I.D under. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.

Rev : A crown above musical instruments. WORCESTER AUGUST.6.7&8 .1788.

Dalton & Hamer record two pieces with these initials. The first, D&H 46, is unfortunately not illustrated but is described as having a similar obverse to No 44 and a reverse similar to No. 41 which shows a crown, radiated. My piece has a dissimilar obverse bust and lettering and a different reverse. The other listing, D&H 45BisII, included in the addenda on Page 546, is struck on a small flan (18mm) with no legends and shows a bust on the obverse and a crown above musical instruments on the reverse. Both sides are from different dies to my piece which could possibly be numbered 45BisIII.

The International Gun & Polo Club

Stuart Adams



Obv: INTERNATIONAL GUN & POLO CLUB and in the centre; LONDON / & / BRIGHTON. In a cartouche is; MEMBERS / TICKET

Rev: Stamped is member's number: 253

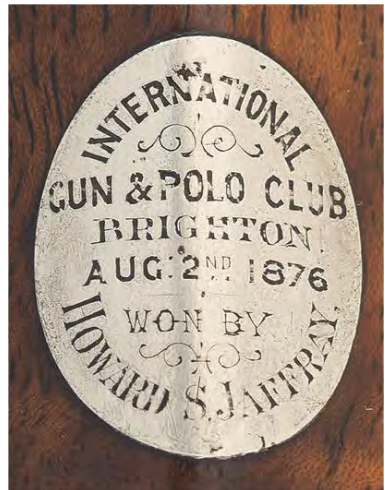
Cupro-nickel, 28.8 mm, plain edge, pierced

Brighton location

The International Gun & Polo Club was established in Brighton in 1874 by George Marshall. The location was in Preston Village just north of Brighton on the main London to Brighton road (now the A23). On the east side of the village lies Preston Manor and St Peter's Church, beyond which lay open fields. The 1876 O. S. shows the grounds next to the church.

This is where the International Gun & Polo Club was established and George Marshall administered the running of the Club from a room in the Bedford Hotel in Brighton.

Shooting parties were arranged and a prize gun was offered. In 2014 one such gun was auctioned in America. This was a Stephan Grant side lock thumb lever Damascus double barrel hammer shotgun. It was sold for £2242 (\$3750). On the stock of the gun was this ivory plaque



International / Gun & Polo Club / Brighton / Aug
2nd 1876 / won by / Howard S. Jaffrey

The area where Polo was played, along with other land, was purchased by Brighton Corporation in 1883 from Mr. William Bennett-Stamford at a cost of £50,000, creating one of Britain's largest parks (63 acres, 250,000 m². There were lawns, formal borders and rose gardens, bowling greens, tennis courts and a small pond. The costs of the initial layout was £22,868 funded by a bequest of £70,000 from a local bookmaker, William Edmund Davies in 1879. The park was formerly opened on 8th November 1884 by the Mayor, Alfred Cox.

How long the Gun & Polo Club continued is uncertain but in 1904 the Brighton and County Polo Club was established by Lt. Col. Robert McKergrow.

London location

This proved to be much more difficult to trace but it seems likely that it was based at Hurlingham near Putney where the Hurlingham Polo Club was established in 1874. This coincided not only with the formalisation of the rules for polo but the founding of the International Gun and Polo Club.

Summary.

This pass appears to be dated to between 1874 and about 1904.

*Footnote*¹ This short paper was presented at the Token Congress held in Newberry 2015.

*Footnote*². The Bedford Hotel had a chequered history opening in 1829 changing ownership in 1855 and became one of Brighton's leading hotels. In 1963 the then owners AVP Industries wanted to replace this historic building with a 14 story hotel tower block but it proved academic as the building was destroyed by fire on the 1st April 1964 with the death of two people.

A New Seventeenth Century Token from York

Alan Judd

Obv: THE SVGER LOFE IN
A sugar loaf
Rev: PETERGATE IN YORKE
FE



Recently sold on the well-known auction site.

A New Obverse Die for Mary Harloe of Horselydown

Tim Everson

A recent purchase of a 17th century token of Southwark from eBay turned out to have a new obverse die from the example published in my catalogue of Surrey and Southwark tokens. The original token illustrated from the Greenall Collection is as follows:

Obv: MARY.HARLOE.AT
M. H.
Rev: HORSEY.DOWNE
Mill-rind



The new piece has the same obverse but a different obverse die. This probably reads the same (although the AT is not visible but the layout of the lettering is different. Note particularly the position of the H in HARLOE with the central H in both specimens.(



The new piece will be numbered 627A in any addenda to my book.

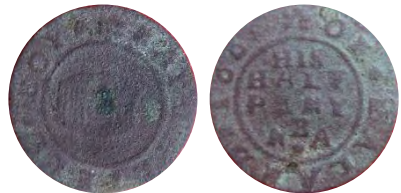
Bibliography

Everson, Tim *Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark* Galata 2015.

A New Yorkshire Seventeenth Century Token

Tom Dunne

Obv: NATHANIELL BOY
A Barrel
Rev: OF EALAND 166? (Possibly 8)
HIS HALF PENY _{N^BA}



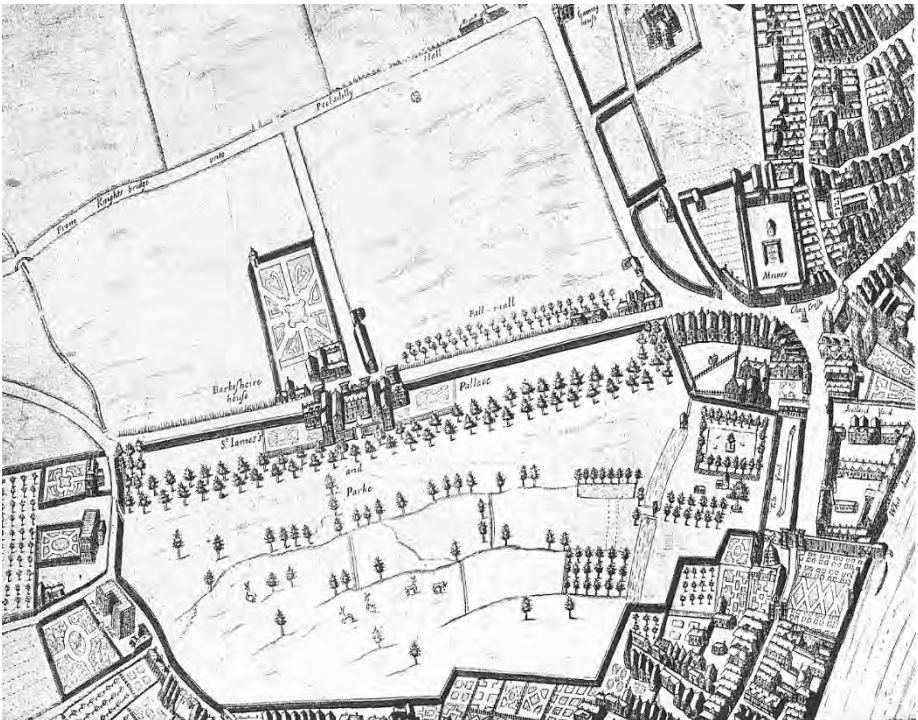
Found near Blyth, Nottinghamshire, this is a new issuer for Elland, Yorkshire, 89a.

London Parks, Squares and Roads

David Young

St James's Park

The leper hospital that stood in the fields to the north of Whitehall Palace was according to Evelyn, founded by the citizens of London “before the time of man’s memory”. Edward I gave the surrounding fields to the hospital and granted them the right to hold a fair on St James’s day. Henry VIII rather liked the area and thought it would be a pleasant spot for a new home with his new wife Anne Bolyn. He moved the lepers to Suffolk and built himself a palace on the site, which took the hospital’s name of St James’s. The marshy fields around the new palace were drained and enclosed to form a park which was then stocked with deer so that Henry could indulge in his favourite sport of hunting. Some years later James I laid out the first formal gardens, which included a bowling green and a menagerie. Although Cromwell used the park, for most of the Commonwealth it was just neglected, apart from cutting down nearly all trees for firewood.



After the restoration, Charles II engaged the famous French architect La Notre to remodel the park after the gardens at Versailles. La Notre, however, persuaded the King that the natural simplicity and rural charm of the park could not be improved upon; the only alteration he made was to convert all the small ponds into one strip of water, called the canal. Some years later an area was set aside where the game of Pell Mell could be played. Once while walking in the park Samuel Pepys was informed by the keeper that the area used for the game was covered with powdered cockleshells and in the dry weather the surface was kept watered by “The King’s Cockle Stewer”. On another occasion Pepys felt “mighty hot and weary” so he lay down on the grass by the canal and slept for a while.



Charles II used the park regularly and was happy for his subjects to walk there as well. He was often seen strolling with apparent ease among his subjects, sometimes without any attendants but usually with his dogs. It was from his habit of walking that Constitutional Hill gets its name. Bird Cage Walk gets its name from the menagerie, mainly of various types of birds that Charles kept on that side of the park. After Charles’s death the park was again neglected and became the haunt of ruffians and other unsavoury people.

Things began to improve after Lord Pomfret was appointed Ranger in 1751. Although the gates were locked at night it seems that several thousand people were authorised to have tickets to gain access to the park. These tickets are normally found in brass but one in lead is also recorded. On the obverse is G R in ornate script with a crown above and St JAMES'S PARK below. The reverse has an E with an earl's coronet above and the legend NO SERVANT WITHOUT HIS MASTER. In 1770 when Horace Walpole's nephew was the Ranger, the MP George Hardinge wrote to Walpole asking him to intercede with his nephew to help Hardinge obtain a ticket to ride through the park. He was obviously successful as a few days later another letter thanked Walpole for the ticket.

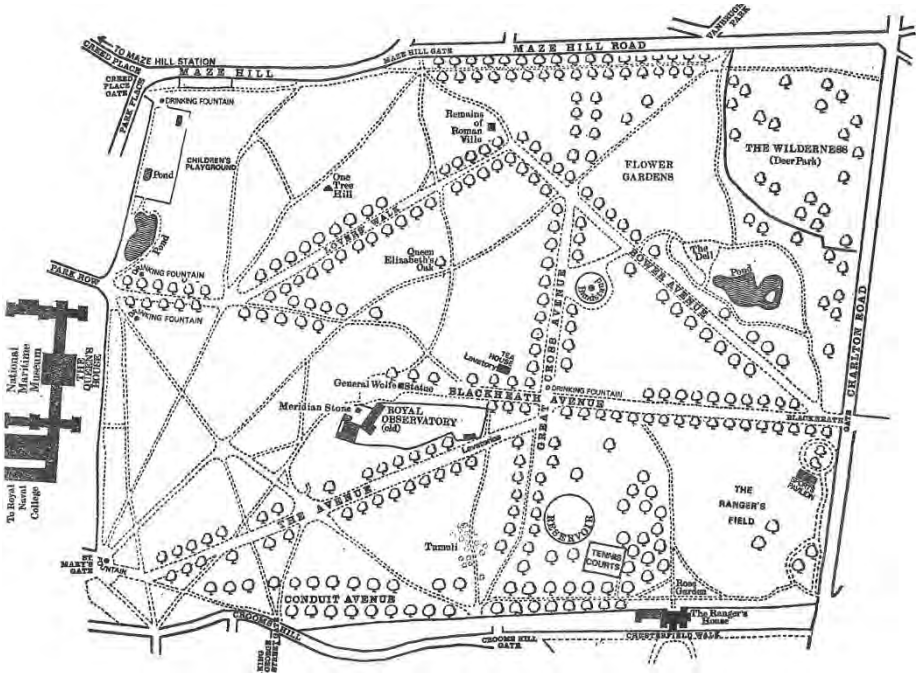
George IV made further improvements and alterations including gas lighting. The canal was shortened to leave space for the formation of Horse Guards Parade and remodelled into its current shape with the creation of Duck Island. St James's is still one of the most pleasant parks in London.



Greenwich Park

In 1414 Henry V evicted the Abbots of Ghent from the manor of Greenwich and granted it to his brother Humphrey, the Duke of Gloucester. Humphrey set about building himself a new house and some years later he obtained a licence to enclose two hundred acres as a park. Unfortunately Humphrey fell out with his nephew's wife, Margaret of Anjou; she wanted Greenwich for herself and by Easter 1447 he was dead and she had succeeded. So it became a royal palace and succeeding monarchs enlarged and improved the palace. Henry VII was particularly fond of Greenwich, all his children and grandchildren were born there and spent much of their childhood at the palace.

After the Restoration Charles II started to build himself a new palace at Greenwich and La Notre was engaged to redesign the park. This was not very successful as La Notre never visited Greenwich and therefore did not appreciate the different levels in the park. As it happened this did not matter because Charles was running out of money and had also lost interest in Greenwich, much preferring Hampton Court. All that remains of his building is the Queens House and the Royal Observatory which Wren had built on top of the ruins of Humphrey's tower. Some years later the old palace was demolished and replaced with a hospital for seamen; this was to complement the one at Chelsea for soldiers. This eventually became the Royal Naval College.



Shortly after 1700 passes were issued to people of good reputation living in the area, these allowed the holder access to enjoy the quiet of the park. These copper tickets are oval and have GR divided by a crown on the obverse; on the reverse is GREENWICH PARK 1733 and space for a number to be engraved. The ticket in the Museum of London is fitted into the handle of a key; this is possibly how they were issued and used. Records show that over one thousand of these tickets were issued. It was not until the reign of William IV that the public were given free access to the park.



Hyde Park

William the Conqueror gave the Manor of Hyde to Geoffrey de Mandeville, when he and his wife wanted to secure the right of burial in Westminster Abbey he gave the manor to the monks of Westminster. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries Henry VIII retained the manor as a hunting ground and



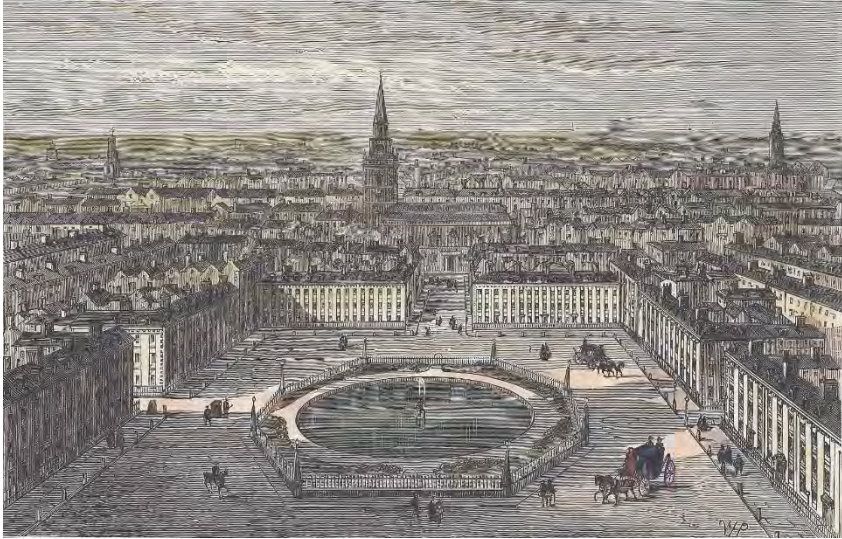
enclosed it creating the park. Around 1637 Charles I granted Londoners free access to enjoy the park themselves, but the Puritans put a stop to this. In 1652 Hyde Park was sold in three lots and the new owners then charged admission to the park. With the restoration of Charles II the public were once again allowed free access and in the centre a circular gravelled area was created. Called “The Ring”, here Londoners would go round in their coaches or on horseback to see who was there but also to be seen. King Charles was often seen in his coach waving to various ladies from the court and Pepys records how pleased he was to go round the ring in his own coach. William III preferred the area around Kensington to St James’s, so he purchased the manor of Kensington and built a new palace there. A new road was built between his new palace and St James’s and lit with three hundred lamps hung from the trees. Queen Caroline, the wife of George II, improved and enlarged Kensington Gardens by reducing the size of Hyde Park; she was also instrumental in the creation of the Serpentine. A token issued in the eighteenth century, made by Skidmore for general circulation, has a man skating on the obverse with the words HYDE PARK (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 535).

St James’s Square

Shortly after the restoration of Charles II, Henry Jermyn, the Earl of St Albans, persuaded the king to grant him a lease over part of the fields to the north of St James’s Palace. By 1665 Jermyn, who had been in exile with the king, had obtained the freehold of the whole of St James’s field. He then set about developing his estate and could be regarded as the founder of the West End of London. The centrepiece was to be St James’s Square, which was to be larger than the one being built at Bloomsbury by Lord Southampton. Soon houses had been built on three sides of the square, those on the south were always regarded as being part of Pall Mall.

The central part of the square was left open and for a time some of the original trees remained and the area was used regularly for firework displays. In 1697 a suggestion was put forward to erect a statue of William III, but nothing happened, some years later a similar idea for a statue of George I came to nothing. In 1724 when Samuel Travers died, his will left a sum of money for the erection of an equestrian statue of William III in brass, but still nothing happened. By now the centre of the square had become a large

rubbish dump and very unpleasant sight with an unsavoury smell. The residents obtained an Act of Parliament to set up a trust to manage the affairs of the square. The commissioners of the trust cleared the rubbish and paved over the whole square, an ornamental basin of water about 150 feet in diameter and six foot deep surrounded by railings was sited in the middle, occasionally a boat gave rides on the water.



It was not until 1806 that the bequest of Samuel Travers was remembered, the money was found and the sculptor John Bacon was given the commission. Finally in 1808 the statue of William III was placed on a plinth in the centre of the basin of water. Sometime around 1840 plans were put forward to change the layout, the enclosure around the basin was enlarged and shrubs planted around the perimeter. Inside the new enclosure were more shrubs with a series of paths around the basin. Keeping the water clean was constant problem and remained so until 1854, when the basin was filled in and the gardens extended to cover the area. The statue of William III remained in the centre of the new gardens and the gates around them were kept locked. Around the same time a silver ticket was issued which has on the obverse the statue of William III on its pedestal with St JAMES'S SQUARE above and on the



reverse are the words MORNING & EVENING within a wreath. These tickets were most likely given to the residents of the square so that they could have access to the gardens

Grosvenor Square

Sometime around 1695 Sir Richard Grosvenor started to develop his land to the west of London and planned the centre piece to be square, larger than any other in the capital. By 1716 Grosvenor Square had been built as Pope refers to the square in a letter to Martha Blount, but it was not until 1725 that the streets and square were formally named by Sir Richard. In the centre of the new square was an enclosed garden that had been landscaped by Kent. The white metal token with SUBSCRIBERS TICKET GROSVENOR GARDENS on the obverse has the arms of the Duke of Westminster on the reverse. The few references there are infer that this piece was used to gain entrance to the gardens of the centre in the square.

It has been suggested that this token relates to Bath as in the city there were some pleasure gardens actually called Grosvenor Gardens, some local advertisements make reference of a subscription to enter the gardens but there is no mention of metal tickets being used. Since no evidence has been found to show that the Duke of Westminster ever owned any land in Bath, the ticket clearly belongs to Grosvenor Square in London.



The King's Private Road

The route that Henry VIII used when visiting his mansion at Chelsea was gravelled over during the restoration as this formed part of the route used by Charles II when travelling from St James's Palace to Hampton Court. It soon became known as the King's Road and although really reserved for royal use the local inhabitants were allowed free use. By the beginning of the eighteenth century the road was in a poor condition and after repairs were made the use of the road was discouraged and by 1711 six gates had been erected across the road. The local people successfully petitioned to regain their right to use the road and the gatekeepers petitioned for the payment of their wages, eventually in 1722 it was agreed that each of the gatekeepers should be paid £5 per annum.

The earliest pass is cast in brass and although undated it was probably issued around 1722. On the obverse is G R with a crown above and the reverse reads FOR THE KINGS PRIVATE ROADS. As those on foot could use the road freely it seems most likely that these passes were used



by the coaches and wagons. It is also possible that any flocks of animals being driven to London may have required a pass. As the cost of the six gatekeepers needed to be recovered it would make sense that the passes were sold to those requiring them. It has been suggested that these passes were attached to keys, but this seems unlikely. Firstly it seems most unlikely that in the early eighteenth century one key could be made to fit

all six locks. Not only that when the gates were locked the gatekeepers would have to open them for those without keys, so why go to the expense of making so many keys instead of the gatekeepers opening the gates on production of a pass.



The copper pass dated 1731 was struck not cast. Like the previous issue it has GR crowned on the obverse and reads THE KINGS PRIVATE ROAD with the date on the reverse. There appear to be many forgeries of this pass, mostly contemporary and this may explain why only six years later there was another issue. The 1737 passes are oval and struck in copper and apart from the date they read the same as the previous pass. This issue is also numbered, sometimes on the obverse and sometimes on the reverse; the highest number noted is 1388. There are also a few contemporary forgeries of this pass.



The last issue is also struck rather than cast, but this time either silver or silvered and were most likely issued early in the nineteenth century. On the obverse is GR within a garter with the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE and a crown above, the reverse has KING'S PRIVATE ROAD and in the centre is engraved the name of the recipient. This piece is very similar in

design to the pass for the Royal Pavilion Gardens and the later issues of the passes for New Park. The road was the favourite route of George III when he was going to Kew. It remained the King's Private Road until 1829 when it became a public thoroughfare.

Upper Woburn Place

Tokens were made to be used on the Duke of Bedford's London Estate; they were a pass to use at the gate of Upper Woburn Place, then a private road. The Duke gave the silver passes to friends and notable dignitaries while his tenants used the copper pieces. The obverse has the arms of the Duke of Bedford while the reverse is blank apart from an engraved number.



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Clacton Pier and Pavilion Fun park tokens

Stuart Adams

No.1

Obv: Around the rim are five stars above and seven stars below and in the centre is a schematic image of the pier's entrance, rising sun to the right. Between the two towers is a small disc bearing the incuse initials CPC (Clacton Pier Company), below this is CLACTON PIER / No.1 North Sea (incuse). Normal square coin-like edges.

Rev: As for obverse.

Brass, 27.3 mm, plain edge



No.2

Obv and Rev: Similar to No.1 but central disc between the towers is blank. The token profile has on the obverse, rounded edges with a flat reverse. On both sides all images are within an incuse circle.

Brass, 27.0 mm, plain edge.



No. 3

Obv and Rev: Within an incuse circle is: THE / PAVILLION / FUNPARK and below this incusely stamped is CLACTON. The token profile has on the obverse, rounded edges with a flat reverse.

Chrominium plated brass, 26.0, plain edge.



Pier tokens

The pier opened in 1871 and was built by Peter Schuyler Bruff, Engineer and Manager of the Eastern Union Railway¹. Initially the pier was 150m long and 3.7m wide but in 1893 it was extended 360.

In 1922 Clacton pier was bought by Mr Ernest Kingsman and he set about revitalising the pier developing it into a first class entertainment complex with new attractions inspired by entertainment developments in America and the Continent. Soon the pier became known by its postal address: No.1 North Sea².

In 2009 the Clacton Pier Company (incorporated 2008) purchased the pier³.

Pavilion Funpark

This opened in 2011 and the tokens were used to pay for rides on various attractions.

Summary

Token	Issuer	Date issued	Function
No.1	Clacton Pier Company	From 2009	Rides and attractions
No.2	Clacton Pier Company	From 2009	Rides and attractions
No.3	Pavilion Funpark	From 2011	Amusement rides

Footnote: The address of No.1 North Sea initially caused me some amusement and I thought it to be original but then I remembered that the Duke of Wellington was first to claim such a number which was Apsley House **No.1** London .(c1816). Well you can't beat that!

References

1. <http://www.theheritagetrail.co.uk/piers/Clacton%20pier.htm>
2. Clacton-on-Sea and Holland-on-Sea Seaside Heritage Project Historic Urban Characterisation Report.
3. <http://www.piers.org.uk/pierpages/NPScclacton.html>.

Acknowledgment

My thanks go to Terry Strong for alerting me to these tokens.

The Other Manchester Halls

Terry Barrett

The following notes expand on the recent article by Bob Lyall, where many of the pieces mentioned can be found illustrated.

Manchester - Dog and Partridge Music Saloon - 24 Oldham Road

1838 The Dog and Partridge is being run by J. Davies at 24 Oldham Road. 1840-1845 Thomas Lomas is listed as beer retailer at 24 Oldham Road. c1840 An engraving of "The Dog and Partridge, Oldham Rd., reputedly the oldest Music Hall in Manchester." In 1845 Thomas Lomas is the treasurer of the Dog and Partridge Loan Society. In 1848 Lomas remains as beer retailer and also has the adjacent property, 22 & 24 Oldham Road.

In an advert of February 1852, Lomas announces that "Money To Be Lent, from £5 to £100, upon personal security, or otherwise by applying personally at the house of Mr. Thomas Lomas, 24 Oldham Road, Manchester. No other communication will be attended to." In a court case of 1847, in connection with the loan society "Thomas Lomas, the landlord of the Dog and Partridge, Oldham Road, was sent for by the defendants' advocate, and, on being sworn, stated that all he got from these money societies was two pence a week for liquor from each member." The check that he issued may well be associated with this transaction.

In 1861 Thomas Lomas gives his occupation as money lender. In the same year the entertainment side of the business is also advertised, "Saloons, Music Halls, &c.....Manchester. - Dog and Partridge Music Hall.- Proprietor, Mr. Lomas. This old established Hall has been crowded to an overflow since the engagement of Mr. and Mrs Longworth Oliver, great favourites in their almost endless stock of cleverly-written Lancashire and Yorkshire comic duets. Bob Knowles, the eccentric comic singer and dancer is also very good. Jim Rothwell, Mr. Wild, and Mr. James Walker form the best of the company."

Thomas Lomas had started as a beer seller, expanding his business, offering musical entertainment to his customers. The magistrates refused to give him a license to sell spirits. By 1845 Lomas was already taking advantage of the workers attending his pub, by lending small amounts of money to workers short of cash. Whilst Lomas still kept an interest in the entertainment business, he employed T. H. Jenkins to run the music hall. By 1858 Lomas had put the financial business to the fore, describing himself as a bill discounter and money scrivener. 1863 is the last time he describes himself as a beer retailer, although he was still at 22 Oldham Road in 1865. It was probably in the 1860's that he went into partnership running a bank. In 1871 he is calling himself a banker and no longer resided in the area. 1871 Elizabeth Conroy is at 22 Oldham Road, the Dog and Partridge.

Thomas Lomas, died on or about the 22nd day June 1881 at the age of 79, late of Cliff House, The Cliff, Higher Broughton, and Clayton-street, Blackburn, and No. 1, York street, and 22, Oldham Road. He was described as banker and money lender,

Manchester - New Royal Amphitheatre and Circus - Bridge Street

In the early 1830's the premises were known as Hayward's Hotel. In a large room at the rear was held the earliest meetings of the Manchester Glee Club. Previous to its conversion to a music hall it was occupied by Dr. Mark and his "Little Men" and was known as Dr. Mark's College of Music.

1862 December the hotel was converted into the London Music Hall. "The Hotel premises comprised a large yard in the rear of the building, with stabling, coach-houses, and the usual appurtenances of an old fashioned posting house. A light roof of timber and zinc was thrown over the yard, some old cottage property and stabling was demolished and a large stage and proscenium erected and furnished with scenery and gas fittings. The yard was boarded over and seated, and the back rooms of the hotel with windows overlooking the yard were converted into private boxes." The establishment was under the proprietorship of James Harwood (1817-1900) from 1862-1866, when he became bankrupt. Mr. Hellewell was the owner of the property.

In 1867 the establishment was renovated and converted into an amphitheatre called the London Hall, Amphitheatre and Circus, Bridge Street. High-class equestrian, gymnastic and spectacular entertainments were promoted under the direction of Bastian Franconi, Herr Hertzog and John Henderson. John Henderson commenced an equestrian season on February 1867.

There are four tokens each sharing a common obverse, with the values of 1/-, 6d., 4d. and 3d. on the reverse.

Advertisements of 1868 give the admission charges for the New Royal Amphitheatre as "Reserved Seats (distinct entrance), 2s.; Stalls and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery 6d.



Children half price to the first and second seats.” During 1868 and 1869 a type of check was advertised as being in use. However, there is no indication what this check looked like or exactly how it was used. “Overflow Checks will be available for This Evening. Royal Amphitheatre and Cirque. Bridge Street. Checks will be available during the Present Week, either Afternoon or Evening. Amphitheatre and Cirque.” Touring companies continued to frequent the building. In 1868 December, W.F. Wallett (the Queen's jester) was presenting his circus. A review of 1869 gives an idea of the entertainment provided. “The Circus and Amphitheatre.—The class of performances as given in the Amphitheatre in Bridge-street promises to become one of our Permanent forms of entertainment. At the present time, that shares quite as largely as the theatres in the favours of the amusement-seeking public. The building is large spacious, and affords ample and comfortable accommodation for an audience. Mr. Harry Welby Cooke and Mr. Charles Bradbury perform some exceedingly clever feats of horsemanship. Some excellent juggling feats are performed by M. Onra, who is also one of the cleverest of flying trapezists. Miss Kate Cooke introduces a clever menage horse; but the most novel part of the programme is undoubtedly the 'lightning drill' of Miss Carrie and Captain Austin. The formers manipulation of the heavy rifle employed in her performance is marked by the most military precision, together with an astonishing rapidity which could hardly be credited in a by no means masculine-looking young lady. Her brother, Captain Austin, possesses a stalwart physique, and in his case, the stern experience the use of arms acquired upon American battle fields has been so far improved by him that the ordinary drill gone through with positive lightning rapidity, the rifle being twirled about with as much apparent ease as a walking-stick. The Zouave dresses worn by both are extremely picturesque and the brief offensive and defensive exercise which they engage with each other is spiritedly gone through. Azella, Leotard's female imitator, is probably the source of attraction, and, by flights from one bar to another across the hall, are very thrilling and exciting. A pleasing part of the entertainment is that afforded by M. Agoust a juggler, who accomplishes the most admirable feats of jugglery; M. Caselli who performs very clearly on a slack wire, so thin as to be almost invisible and Sextillian, 'the elastic man,' are included in the programme, the entertainment terminates with an amusing shadow pantomime, in which the most grotesque reflections are thrown upon curtain by means the real figures advancing or receding from the light placed behind it.”

By June 1869 it looked as if some stability had arrived at the Cirque. Edward Garcia was running both the Alexandra Hall, Peter Street and the Royal Amphitheatre. Checks of some description were still in use. “The Overflow Checks distributed last Wednesday from the Alexandra Hall will available at the Amphitheatre; and the prices of admission will be the same usual—viz., 1,500 seats, at 6d.; 2,000, at 1s. ; 500 at 2s.” Garcia was renowned as the first manager to pay really generous salaries. Stars like Blondin the Hero of Niagra appeared in August 1869. In 1870 Edward Garcia obtained a theatrical licence for the Royal Amphitheatre and Circus. Unfortunately Garcia's efforts to present profitable entertainment were unsuccessful. A petition was made for the liquidation of

Edward Garcia's affairs in April 1870. He was described as of the Royal Amphitheatre, Bridge-street, Manchester, licensed victualler and theatre proprietor. The building was demolished and a new theatre, the Queen's was built in 1870. This building was damaged by fire in 1890, rebuilt and reopened in 1891. The theatre was finally closed in 1911.



THEATRES

Manchester – Princes Theatre

If this is the piece is the one I think it is then there is considerable uncertainty of where to place it. The catalogue seems to favour London (Montague Guest). David Young has done some work on it. I think that until some conclusive evidence comes to light it ought to remain somewhere in London (even the exact location is unclear.)

PLEASURE GARDENS

MANCHESTER - FLORA GARDENS – HULME

1841 A James Platford appears at 257 Chester Road, Hulme, Chorlton as an innkeeper. This is almost certainly the Bull's Head & Flora Gardens. He is living with an elder son Christopher, James and William, who both appear at the White House Gardens in 1851. His wife Ann died in January 1841.

Manchester - Molyneux Grounds

I would consider a Wolverhampton attribution as equally likely. Also attributed to Longon by Ralph Hayes.

(Manchester) - Royal William Gardens

Yes I agree Ipswich is a far more likely location. I have done some research in the Ipswich libraries to try to find a mention of the tokens. As yet unsuccessful. Royal William Inn and Pleasure Gardens, Handford Road, Ipswich. The Royal William Inn tokens are also tentatively attributed to London by Ralph Hayes, Lam; 181 and 181a.

Manchester - White House Hotel, Hulme

The gardens were not mentioned in the Baines Directory of 1825. In 1827-8. "My recollection of the White House, afterwards the White House Gardens, dates from 1827-8, when it was a whitewashed farmhouse, standing on the south-west side of Moss-lane (now Lower Moss-lane) from Chester-road, which was at that time the cart-road to the farm. There was a good cindered road, starting from Moss-lane at an acute angle, to the farmhouse, the north-east end of which was some 300 or 400 yards from Moss-lane." "The White House Gardens were situated in Stretford Road, Hulme, on land now occupied (1893) by Platford's Hotel, Cronshaw's Brewery, and private houses. The old house stood back from the road in a crescent, bounded on one side by Chorlton Road, on the other by the Black Brook. It was a very pretty house, long and rather low, always whitewashed, and had fine trees on either side. The garden contained some large Elm trees, from which swings hung."

1833 when Abraham Whittaker was at the White House. Pigeon shooting was advertised in this year (pigeon over crossed guns). August 3rd. "Pigeon Shooting - The match between Jem Ward and Mr. Redfern is finally determined to be shot on Friday next, the 9th. of August, at the White House inclosure, in Hulme, for £20 twenty birds each. This match should have been decided some weeks ago, but Mr. Ward being from home in consequence, of the late fight between Byrne and Burke, it was unavoidably postponed until the above-mentioned day." The halfpenny-sized token may date to this year. Sharp (in Davis and Waters) says these were struck in 1833

1833 June 8th. "New Cricket Ground, White House inclosure, in Hulme, near Manchester. - Great cricket match for £100.- Sheffield v. Nottingham. A. Whittaker and Co.....Admittance to the gardens, 2s., to the ground, 1s....."

1835 June. "White House Gardens, Hulme. The Public are respectfully informed that the above Gardens Will Open For The Season On Whit-Monday, on which occasion a splendid new Orchestra is erected, and a first-rate professional Band (from the Theatres and Concert Rooms) is engaged to perform every day during the week, under the direction of Mr. Johnson. - Refreshments of the best quality provided."

1838 June "... on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, to pay a visit to the White House Gardens, in Hulme. This being rather an unusual hour for the reception of company there, he obtained entrance without a ticket, and proceeded to the coach-house and the hen roost, both which he forced....."

1839 Abraham Whittaker was declared bankrupt.

1841 A James Platford appears at 257 Chester Road, Hulme, Chorlton as an innkeeper. This is almost certainly the Bull's Head & Flora Gardens. He is living with an elder son Christopher, James and William, who both appear at the White House Gardens in 1851. His wife Ann died in January 1841.

1848 April. "...The committee made arrangements for having a commodious and substantial stand, commanding a complete view of the ring, and which was found to be exceedingly convenient and comfortable by those who availed themselves of it. For a small sum 'gentlemen were furnished with a stand ticket for the two days'....."

An undated source gives. ".....The entrance to the gardens was through a ticket office in a fence near the rear of the hotel....."

Whilst there is evidence that the token was used as a method of admission, (off course card or paper tickets may have been in use) there is nothing to suggest that refreshment tickets were used.

James Platford was running the gardens by 1841. The farthing sized token may have been used in the following decade. In 1852 the gardens were not presenting entertainments. Houses were being built on part of the grounds in the following year. Whilst the pigeon on the larger token represents game shooting, the symbolism of the swan is not known. Whilst this provides a possible time line the tokens could have been issued by either Abraham Whittaker or James Platford.

"James Platford made enough money to finance the building of a new hotel immediately in front of the White House Garden, and he called it after himself – Platford's Hotel. It was first licensed in 1852, and it was afterwards that the White House Garden was demolished."

There are two tokens

Obv. WHITE HOUSE (curved at top) HOTEL HULME (in two lines in centre) (sprigs of laurel below)

Rev. (two guns crossed with a pigeon above, with a wreath of laurel)

Halfpenny size. 1.22 ins. This in copper, also in brass. There may also be a variation without the asterisk/star Batty may have omitted the asterisk from his description. [27675]

Obv. WHITE HOUSE HOTEL (around top and sides) HULME (in centre) (asterisk at bottom)

Rev. (a swan on water)

23.5mm (farthing size) plain edge

Other Salford (halls and pleasure gardens)

Salford - Canterbury Hall

This was a pub and music hall at 12, Chapel Street, Salford (on the right hand side from Greengate adjacent to Whitecross Bank; No 2 in 1858) and the licensee or manager of the music hall was Thomas Donley (pre 1868) as indicated on the check.

Thomas Donley had been at the Kings Arms, Windmill Street from 1847. By 1850 he was running the premises as a concert room. He was a keen sportsman and well known member of the pony trotting fraternity, owned a number of horses, attending race meetings at Egham and Manchester, the Kings Arms being christened the "Finnish." and Donley himself known as the "whip." Donley also indulged in foot racing and pedestrian events for handsome prizes. The Canterbury had a long history, 1790 Clockmakers Arms with Major Schofield, 1829 Feather Inn, 1837 Rising Sun, and the 1839 Victoria Bridge Inn, latterly run by George Fox as a music saloon.



In August 1858 Donley took over the Chapel Street premises. "Fox's, Victoria Music Hall.- This establishment will be closed on Saturday (this day) and after redecoration will be re-opened by Mr. Thomas Donley on Monday, August 23d. The feature of the week has been some clever duologues, by Mr. W.R. Julian, and Miss Seagrave." "Canterbury Hall, Salford (Late Fox's). The decorating and beautifying of this favourite place of resort being now completed, the proprietor takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends and the public that the said Hall is Now Open Every Evening, from eight till half-past eleven; and for their entertainment Vocal and Instrumental Artists of first-class celebrity have been engaged. Thomas Donley, Proprietor (Late of the King's Arms, Windmill-street)."

A bill for 1860 April shows Donley still in charge. "Canterbury Hall, Salford.- Proprietor, Thomas Donley. - Mr. Joseph Plumpton, the eminent descriptive tenor

robusto, has met with unequivocal success. The Misses Sherrans, always favourites in this town, have also commenced, and together with Mr. Sullivan and his little son; Mr. A. F. Buckingham, the comedian; Mr. Cliffe the local comic singer; Miss Hamilton soprano, and George Ashford, we have one of the best companies ever engaged at any concert room, and Mr. Donley's enterprising spirit, merits the warmest praise." However, by August of that year Tomas Donley had left the Canterbury and was now at the Egyptian Hall, Portland-Street. The following year he was at the Garrick's Head, 49 Fountain Street. In 1864 Donley was at the Wellington Inn, Barlow Moor, near Didsbury.

On the 8th December 1874, Thomas Donley of the New Kings Arms, Peter Street, Manchester, died at the age of 65.

In 1893 the Police opposed the licence because it was "not required" and because the landlord was running a lottery and the building was subsequently closed. As late as 1978 it was noted that "Opposite the bus station on the corner of Greengate are the premises of Messrs Warren Roberts & co. In the fan light above one of the doors is the name 'Canterbury House, and under that name it was once a hotel."

Manchester - Clay Hall, Seedley, Pendleton.

1838 April. "Seedly Tea and Strawberry Gardens, Seedly-Lane, Pendleton.—Mr. T. Gardner, the Proprietor of these Gardens, respectfully informs the public, that they will be Open to Visitors on Easter-Monday. At considerable expense the Gardens have been prepared for of the accommodation of the public; the grounds have been laid out with the utmost care and taste; the walks are numerous perfectly dry, and well shaded; and every arrangement made for the comfort and gratification those Individuals, or Parties from Town, who desire to enjoy a pleasant hour at a delightful country retreat.— Refreshments provided of the best kind, at moderate charges. - The Pendleton Omnibuses stop within a very short distance of the Gardens.— Not open on the Sabbath." An 1848 map showing the location of Clay Hall, has the gardens running along High Field Lane and although the gardens are adjacent to each other, they are separately named, Clay Hall Gardens and Seedley Gardens. In 1852 June. "Clay Hall Gardens, Seedley These gardens are not so extensive as some of our other public gardens, but they are very pleasantly situated at Seedley, near Pendleton, about two and a half miles from the Exchange, and are conducted in a very creditable manner by Mr. Thomas Gardener, who does not open them on the Sabbath. They are well stocked with fruit trees, and furnish a healthy means of recreation to pleasure-seekers. The Salford borough band was in attendance every day during the week, and provision was made for the accommodation of dancers. The other amusements furnished consist of a skittle ground, a quoiting ground, and swings for both sexes. In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, there were not many visitors during the early part of the week, but Saturday, if fine, generally a busy day, in consequence of the gardens being frequented by the elder scholars and teachers of Sunday schools."

Mr. Thomas Gardner, of Clay Hall, Seedley, Pendleton, died on June 9th, 1857 in his 67th year.

There is an advertisement for Clay Hall Gardens, Pendleton, in 1860, stating that the admission charge allows 3d. to be returned in refreshments. James Phelps was running the gardens into the 1860's.

Salford - Ordsal Gardens.

The opening of the gardens was probably in 1856 May 24th. "Popular Amusements for the people.—Ordsal Gardens. — Benjamin Lang, anxious to provide Summer Amusements for the working classes, begs to inform the public that he has taken the above Gardens, and fitted them up in a style suitable for their accommodation and comfort, and also provided refreshments and amusements such as he does not doubt will give satisfaction to his friends and visitors from town or country. The Gardens are beautifully situated on the banks of the river Irwell, about a mile and half from Victoria Bridge, and near to Ordsal Hall. Steamboats plying on the river to these Gardens will land visitors near to the Blind Asylum at Old Trafford; the Deaf and Dumb School, which is open free to the public; and to the famous Botanical Gardens; all about 200 yards from Throstle Nest. These excellent institutions, supported by voluntary contributions, are very well worthy of a visit; visitors usually purchasing small articles made by the blind in aid of the institution. During the summer months popular amusements, Music, Concerts, Dancing, and other entertainments will be provided. Admission and Routes to the Gardens. At the gate, Threepence each, Twopence returned in refreshments. By Steamboat: From Victoria Bridge, with return tickets, 6d. each, 2d. returned. Pleasure Boats from Victoria Bridge to Ordsal and Pomona Gardens. In order to prevent the delay of parties waiting for the steamers, persons can go the pleasure boats; fares, 2d. each way. There will be two ferry boats to carry parties from Regent Road Bridge or Hulme Hall to and from Ordsal Gardens, by taking threepenny check admission from the parties ferrying to the gardens, and twopence returned in refreshments. By Railway: From Hunt's Bank, Victoria Station, Manchester, to Ordsal Lane Station, Salford, a short distance from the garden: fare, one penny. By Manchester and Altrincham Railway: From Bank Top and Oxford Road Stations to Cornbrook Station, thence by the footpath to Hulme Hall ferry, where visitors will be conveyed to the gardens gratis. Omnibus: By the Chester Road 'bus from Butler-street, New Cross, Infirmary, Market-street, or Deansgate, every half hour to Hulme Church, thence visitors proceed to the Regent Road Bridge or Hulme Hall, where the ferry boats will carry them gratis. Austin's bus from Market-street, every hour, to Hulme Church, and past Hulme Hall Lane, leading the ferry, thence by ferry boat gratis. N.B. These gardens will be opened daily as soon as the alterations are completed. Parties getting up cheap trips will be liberally treated with; or parties coming to Manchester by cheap trips will be accommodated low prices by showing their tickets." The gardens were a seasonal affair. In May 1857. "Ordsal Gardens, Open Every Day.....Admission on Saturday

and Monday 3d. each; other evenings 3d. each, including refreshments.....” The gardens were still open in 1861 June. “Ordsal Gardens.- Brass Band in attendance every Saturday and Monday. Admission, 3d. each. Sundays, admission 2d each. returned in refreshments. Steamers plying to and from Victoria Bridge sand Throstle Nest, calling at the Gardens, 6d. each; Return Tickets, including admission into the gardens, 6d. each. Choice Wines, &c. Steamers running every half hour to the Oddfellows' Gala. This Day.” The gardens were still open in 1861 June. “Ordsal Gardens.- Brass Band in attendance every Saturday and Monday. Admission, 3d. Each. Sundays, admission 2d each. returned in refreshments. Steamers plying to and from Victoria Bridge sand Throstle Nest, calling at the Gardens, 6d. each; Return Tickets, including admission into the gardens, 6d. each. Choice Wines, &c. Steamers running every half hour to the Oddfellows' Gala. This Day.” By 1861 Lang was living at Ordsal Gardens. He had operated the gardens with a beer house licence, but was still trying to get a spirit licence in 1862. In 1863 Benjamin Lang successfully applied for a music and dancing licence. A contributor to Notes and Queries gives an outsiders view of the entertainment at the gardens “They were only in existence a few years, and scarcely deserved the name of 'gardens.' They consisted of a dancing board, band stand, and refreshment bar, surrounded by a wooden hoarding, and were frequented by the rising generation of the working class, who at that time were going in largely for what was termed 'ball-hopping'- that is, dancing. Many 'ball-hopping' rooms were opened throughout the working class districts, the prices of admission ranging from a penny upwards. If I am not mistaken the price of admission to Ben Lang's Gardens was threepence. It was a favourite resort of the 'roughs,' and the scenes at times were somewhat lively.”

Mr. Benjamin Lang died on December 16th, 1864. Although a thorn in the side of magistrates, and not to everyone's taste, to many Lang was an important figure in the life of Manchester. Writing in January 1865, “We have to record the death of Mr. Ben Lang, of Manchester, who was well known throughout the Concert Room Profession as the Proprietor of the Victoria Music Gallery, Manchester. He was one of the first, if not the first large Concert Room Proprietor in this country, and might be considered the father of the Profession. The large Hall was opened in 1838. Of course prior to that period there were free-and-easies, but this was really the first place of size in the kingdom. Mr. Lang was for some time Proprietor of the Ordsal Gardens, but that speculation did not prove so prosperous as the Music Hall. Being wishful to retire from business, the management of the Hall has devolved on Mr. Davies of late, who entered on it in August last. Mr. Lang's demise took place last week at his private residence, the cause being a fit. He was fifty eight years of age.”

SALFORD - PARTHENON ROOMS

Tokens that lack locality/proprietor are difficult to assign to a particular location. This one is (reasonably) certain a Liverpool item. In his Book on Liverpool Neil Todd is of the same opinion.

Co-op Checks and Tokens – Third Edition – Not Listed (3)

Roy Rains

ENGLAND

BANBURY C.I.S.L.

6 1 SHILLING Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC

THE BARNESLEY BRITISH C.S.L.

26a CLASPED HANDS Rev. CLUB CHANGE 1d
Hexagonal red plastic 25mm PC

BLACKBURN GRIMSHAW PARK C.S.L.

2 1d Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

CHILDE OKEFORD C.S.L.

12 ½ QUARTERN Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

THE CINDERHILL WORKING MENS CO-OPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION LIMITED (Original title for the Cinderhill
Society).

9 10/- Bracteate Brass/bronze? 30mm PC

CLOWN C.S.L.

7 2/- Rev. same. Brass 25mm plain edge PC

DARTFORD I.C.S.L.

18 MILK HALF PINT Rev. same. Oval aluminium 27 x 20 PC

EDGWORTH I.C.S.L.

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

HALSTEAD C.S.L.

17b ½ PINT MILK Rev. same. Octagonal bronze 26mm
PC

HASLEMERE C.S.L.

15 HALF PINT Rev. same. Oval aluminium 22 x 18mm
PC

THE HASTINGS & St. LEONARDS C.& I.S.L.

7 2/- Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

HOWDEN & PERCY MAIN C.S.L.

2 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 23mm PC



HUDDERSFIELD I.C.S.L.

21 ½d Bracteate Tinned iron 19mm PC

LEEDS I.C.S.L.

26a 3d G.Y. ILIFFE Rev. Title 3d Brass 22mm milled edge
PC

(note current 26a should be 26b)

NEWMARKET C.S.L.

8 5/- Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

OLDHAM I.C.S.L.

7 6 PENCE HINKS BIRM. Bracteate Rectangular tinned iron with cut
corners 33 x 23mm PC

REDDITCH I.C.S.L.

2 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

REIGATE C.I.S.L.

9 10/- Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC

SCAPEGOAT HILL C.S.L.

10 £1 Uniface Bronze 19mm milled edge PC

WALES

RHYL & D.C.S.L.

4 ½ PINT Uniface Turquoise plastic 22mm PC

SENGHENYDD & ABER C.S.

7 3d Rev. same. Oval aluminium 22 x 19mm PC

SENGHENYDD & ABER C.S.L.

24a 6d Rev. same. Silvered zinc 24mm PC

24b 6d Rev. same. Oval aluminium 26 x 20mm PC

25a 1/- Rev. same. Oval aluminium 28 x 21mm PC

SCOTLAND

ARMADALE C.S.L

2a 1d Rev. same. Black plastic 23mm small lettering
PC

ARBROATH HIGH ST. C.S.L.

32 20/- Rev. same. Dark red plastic 26mm PC



AVONBANK C.S. RUTHERGLEN

6 1d Rev. same. Brown plastic 31mm PC



BEITH C.S.L.

16 6d Rev. 6d Brown plastic 25mm
PC



BRECHIN UNITED CO-OP ASSOCN.

6 1/- HINKS & SON BIRM. Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC
9 10/- HINKS & SON BIRM. Bracteate Octagonal tinned iron 30mm PC
10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

DALRY BAKING COMPANY 1854
AYRSHIRE (new society)

10 ONE POUND Rev. Border only.
Brass 23mm milled edge PC



DENNY & DUNIPACE C.S.L.

15a ¼d Rev. ¼d Brown plastic 19mm
PC

KILBIRNIE C.S.L.

36 B Rev. same. Red plastic 29mm PC

KIRKINTILLOCH C.S. 1882 DUNBARTON (new society)

1 ONE FARTHING Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

NEWMAINS & CAMBUSNETHAN C.S.L.

10 ½d Rev. same. Black plastic 25mm PC

SELKIRK CO-OP STORE CO. LTD.

14 ½d Rev. same. Hexagonal bronze 22mm PC

IRELAND

HIBERNIAN CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (new society)

Irish C.W.S.?

10 Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Bronze 22mm
milled edge PC

A New 17th Century Northamptonshire Token?

PDS Waddell

Just recently a member of a local historical society⁽¹⁾ sent me the below j-peg images, with the comment ‘can you tell the owner anything about this token?’. The token was said to have been found in Rushden Hall Northamptonshire.



The obverse of the token reads **ZACHARIE : BILLINGE***, around the grocers arms. The reverse reads *** IN * RAVNDES** , with **ZB** inside a corded circle. The token was unknown to the author and he could not find it listed in any of the standard published literature. The question was the token from Raunds in Northamptonshire?. Knowing the local county records office held transcripts of the parish registers of Raunds, a quick search of the records revealed the following:-

August 8th 1661 burial son of ZACHARIE BILLINGS.
September 9th 1673 Matthew BILLINGS son of ZACHARY buried.
August 19th 1678 Samuel BILLINGS son of ZACHARY buried.
August 9th August 1680 Mary BILLINGS wife of ZACHARY buried.
October 5th 1684 ZACHARY BILLINGS buried.

Also under the Hearth Tax Returns [1674] for Higham Ferrers Hundred, which includes Raunds we find ZACHARIES BILLING, listed for 3 hearths.

Using the online search of The International Genealogical Index [IGI] – ‘Family Search’, and inputting the name ZACHARY BILLING of RAUNDS confirms some of the above information and they suggested a marriage date around 1660. The names of children other than Matthew and Samuel are also listed i.e., William, Mary, Robert, Elizabeth and Ann.

Three other original documents relating to the family were found in the Northants record office archive. The first two documents were listed in the Rutland Probate Index No.22. The first was a document [will ?] giving his property and goods to John Billing. This is confirmed by JOHN BILLING of Raunds and MATTHEW BILLING of Oundle and a yeoman BENJAMIN STRATING! [signature difficult to decipher], in November 1684 in the presence of JOHN MAYSWELL. The document carried the signatures of the four gentlemen.

The second document is an inventory the value of goods and chattels of Zacchariah Billing. This document is signed by MATTHEW BILLING, JONATHAN ROWLETT, WILLIAM STANOB!, and an EDWARD ASHLY. The last three gentlemen seem to be appraisers. The total of the items listed comes to £636 -7s-10p. This included Bonds and mortgages of £178 and debts owed to the deceased of £93. This suggests he was a man of some wealth.

The third document concerns 15 year old Elizabeth Billing, daughter of Zacharie Billing of Raunds in the County of Northamptonshire and William Ladds of Oundle a draper being made her guardian. The authority is granted by Joseph Johnson the representative of the Archbishop of Peterborough. This document is dated 13th of January 1690, so would mean Elizabeth was born around 1675. This information is confirmed by the IGI entry which gives the christening of Elizabeth the daughter of Zachary and Mary Billing on 25th April 1675.

The above evidence suggests that Zachary/Zacharie/Zacharia/Zacharias-Billing/Billings/Billinge, was a man of some wealth and a merchant trader in Raunds/Raundes Northamptonshire. The name of Billing is very common in Northamptonshire, but not the Christian name Zachariah.

Returning to the token, the images show that the token has a nasty crack so maybe why it never really circulated and why it is in such good condition. The design features an unusual punch for the stops in the legend. Initially this was thought to be a damaged star/etoile punch, but Gary Oddie⁽²⁾ pointed out he has a Cambridge token with a similar design, which he has designated as 'eight-petal flower'. The author has not noted this punch mark on any other local tokens.

References.

- (1) e-mail from Jon-Paul Carr Chairman of 'Northamptonshire Association of Local History', 13th May 2016.
- (2) Conversation and e-mail with G Oddie, regarding images, 18th May 2016.

Unrecorded 17th Century Token from Hertfordshire

Roger Barrett

Earlier this year I was contacted by a colleague in the Essex Numismatic Society regarding a group of 17th Century Tokens, found by metal detecting in Essex and Hertfordshire, that were going to be listed for sale on eBay.



One of the Tokens Read (IOHN EVER OF HVNSDON DRAPER 1669). This token does not appear in any current listings of 17th Century Tokens. It is not listed in Norweb Tokens Vol III, Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 38 (Spink). Further research in other publications brought no answers. The Spink reprint (2004) of Michael Dickenson's book 'Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values' also does not list this issue.

I have subsequently spoken to Mr RDH Thompson who confirms it is an unlisted type. The only Token currently listed for Hunsdon Hertfordshire is a Farthing Token of MARGRET WHORLEY (133) (Dickenson) No 132 in Vol III Norweb. Initial research into John Ever and Hunsdon has so far brought little return from either Hertfordshire or Essex Record Office searches.

On one side there appears to be a touch of what looks like gilding across the centre. The photo shows it quite well. No attempt has been made to clean this or the Token at all.

John Whitmore 1931-2016

John Whitmore passed away on 7th August 2016 at the age of 84. In 1965 and his wife Stella turned what had been a hobby into a full-time business, initially trading under the name 'Lickey Coins'. Many collectors will be familiar with the later Whitmore sales lists. His interest in tokens, especially pub checks and unofficial farthings led John into numismatic research and the publication of several works. His book 'The Token Collectors Companion' is a useful tool used by many collectors. His numismatic knowledge extended to many other areas including world coins and historical medals.

For many years John was a member of the BNTA council, and at one time, treasurer. He was very influential in the development of the association, serving on many of its committees. In 1999 he was granted an honorary life membership, one of only four people to be so honoured in the forty three year history of the organisation.



His interests apart from coins were varied; classical music, cricket and ornithology among them. John and Stella enjoyed many trips to exciting places to see the interesting flora and fauna. His general knowledge was amazing. If you asked John a question on any subject, he would come back with an answer. On the odd occasion he would say he was not sure, but what he thought the answer might be. On checking he was invariably correct! John would have been the perfect 'phone a friend'.

The numismatic world is richer because of his contribution and we are all the poorer for his passing. Not only will John be greatly missed by his wife Stella and his two daughters, Di and Jackie but also by his many friends and admirers.

Garry Charman

Troublesome Tokens – Additions (3)

101 **S F MOLINES** Around small Lys/ Legend around small Lys, 16mm Pb

My thanks are due to Chris Mearns for his very useful observations on my small lead token in the TCSB 11 (11). His comments led me to re-examine the token more thoroughly and I think I may now be able to shed some more light on the issuer and place of issue.

Among Chris' observations were that these tokens usually bore the name of the mill owner, village and value. With this in mind I looked more closely at the legends and believe they are as follows :

Obv. I.F.MOLINES .

Rev.EN.DE.GARDONENQUE

Gardonnenque (modern spelling) is a small region of the southern Cevennes, roughly between the towns of Ales and Nimes, in the Departement de Gard. A long-established family in this area has the surname "Molines" and it is clear from the genealogical records that "Jean-Francois" was a favoured Christian name. It seems clear therefore that this token was issued by Jean-Francois Molines for use in the Gardonnenque. Unfortunately part of the reverse legend is off the flan so the first word is unclear.

The only problem with this explanation is that it removes any contact with Catalonia, which seemed to be key in Chris' original attribution of it as a flour payment authorisation. I would therefore welcome any further comments on the possible use of the token.

Gerry Buddle

Moulin is French for mill, modern Spanish (Castilian) is Molino. Catalan was the old southern French (Languedoc – the tongue of 'oc' for 'oui') and northeastern Spanish tongue. Now in French, a sack of flour is 'un sac de farine' – the S.F. we have here? In Spanish (modern) (I do not know Catalan) it would be 'un sacco de harinero'. The guttural 'ha' is just slightly different from the 'oc'. Molines would be plural.

Not a solution, but maybe some help to others.

Tony Gilbert

145 **P.H.C.** / beaded Ni, 29mm

The letters P H C could stand for Poole Harbour Comission/ers some of whose archives upto the 1950's are held at the National Archives, Kew.

Chris Mearns

Notes and Queries

667 C. QUIST, Railway Colliery Hotel / 3d

Mac Eden



668 WR / 3 CENTS



I hope someone can help with this piece, even though it is not from the British Isles. It is lead or pewter, 28mm in diameter, weighs 9.7g. The obverse has the initials W R divided by a pillar with two arrows crossing behind it. The reverse inscription clearly reads "3 CENTS" with a less clear "GO..." above and "NTH" below (the "N" I am not 100% sure about"). There is a the trace of a shape after the "N" which could be compatable with the remnants of an "O" so it could read "ANTHONY".

Mike Knight

Adverts

• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
• OF IRELAND •
Francis Heaney

(11:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

I collect plastic play money – see my website at
www.plastic-play-money.org
I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact
anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(12:1)

York Seventeenth Century Tokens

I am currently researching 17th Century tokens of York. If anyone has details of unpublished pieces or varieties not listed in Williamson/Dickinson or Norweb, I will be happy to hear.

Melinda Mays

(11:10)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(12:1)
