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## *Editorial*

The response to issue 12 of volume 4 of the *Bulletin* has been most encouraging with subscriptions and contributions arriving within a few days of posting. There are a few who have not as yet resubscribed and this may be due to doubt about the continuance of the *Bulletin*. Hopefully this, the first issue of volume 5, will dispel any doubts and encourage those people to subscribe again.

Some overseas subscribers have had difficulty sending the small amount of money required for their subscription to the *Bulletin* since bank charges are prohibitive. Although I cannot endorse the method, I have found that posting banknotes in a sealed envelope is quite safe and by far the cheapest method. My experience is that very few items of mail ever get “lost in the post”.

The number of pages has increased to forty and this is due entirely to those who have contributed material. I have articles on hand for the production of issue 2 but as always more material is needed. I am especially keen to receive articles about 17th and 18th century tokens which I feel have been rather neglected of late. To those who have sent material I would like to give my thanks. Some contributions arrived on computer disk and I must say that this made my editorial task that much easier. (By the way anything sent via the “internet” to [tokens@xxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk](mailto:tokens@xxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk) will also find its way to me.)

### Token Congress 1991

The absence of the *Bulletin* has delayed the report of the 1991 Token Congress in London. Held in the Queen Mary & Westfield College halls of residence from Friday the 13th to Sunday the 15th of September this congress was of the same high standard as all those before it. Being in the east of London the local talks, a “standard” feature of these congresses, were “17th century Essex tokens” by Nigel Clark and “The (w)hole truth” by Stuart Adams. Stuart's talk concentrating on the local wholesale markets. The other talks of the day covered a wide range of subjects including Warrington and its tokens, dogs, barbers, Cortini, and Dickinson's Bequest. The final talk of the day was given by Peter and Robert Neal and detailed the manufacture of tokens by their company. A souvenir made by the Neal's was presented to all participants. The Saturday evening was taken up by the popular bourse and by the end most participants had added a few new pieces to their collections.

Sunday morning's talks were on a mineral theme with Bill George talking about the copperas tokens and Bill Kennett about Coal Carriers tokens. The later talks were about the "traditional" tokens, often somewhat neglected with respect to the research done on post-1820 tokens. Robert Thompson dealt with 17th century tokens, Andrew Wager spoke on the manufacturers of 18th and 19th century tokens, and James May spoke about the silver tokens of the period. The talk by Barry Greenaway about touchpieces brought to an end another congress and the final act was a vote of thanks to the organisers for such an enjoyable event.

### Token Congress 1992

The 1992 Congress was held in King Alfred's College, Winchester from Friday the 18th to Sunday the 20th of September. It was a chance to meet old friends and discuss tokens while supping the local ale (for which Brian Hennem deserves high praise). The Saturday morning talks started with "A Hampshire miscellany" and covered the Co-op checks, countermarks, and commemorative medals of the local area. Cryptic titles were the order of the day with Alan Judd giving "A short talk before lunch time" and Mike Roberts speaking about "Granny's Leg" after lunch. The other talks of the day were about "The token cabinet of Major Grant Francis", coaling tokens, North American tokens and "The Little Commonwealth". The Commonwealth being an experimental school. After an excellent dinner the bourse occupied the evening. It is quite a sight watching dedicated collectors examining tokens as well as their little black books.

Sunday started with the researcher spot, with many people detailing their various works in progress. After this Yolanda Courtney gave a talk on Lord Nelson. Following coffee Ralph Hayes detailed the world of tobacco on tokens and Alec Arlow gave a talk called "How the Co-op paid a dividend". Alec's talk has since been published as a booklet, details of which are in *The Bookshelf*. The final session of talks covered Columbia tokens, Hampshire tokens in the Norweb collection, Bridge tokens. The latter being illustrated by many excellent slides. All too soon another Congress was over and the organisers were to be thanked for organising such a convivial event. As a footnote souvenir tokens were struck and each participant received two of them, one each in aluminium and lead.

In February 1983 at an antiques fair near Edinburgh, selecting from a collection of some 400 communion tokens offered by a Glasgow dealer, I picked out one that was different (fig. 1). In appearance like a mid nineteenth century communion token, its wording showed it had some other use.



Fig. 1. Presumed nineteenth century duty work token from Islay.

- Obv.* DUNCAN CAMPBELL / + ROCKSIDE ISLAY. + between dotted inner oval (19 x 12mm) and plain outer oval (25 x 17mm); 1 DAY in field, the figure incuse; the stops (shown as “+” above) are four-lobed.
- Rev.* Uniface.
- . white metal, oval, 27.8 x 21.4mm

As the 1 is incuse there were presumably other values (maybe a ½). At first I wondered if the piece had something to do with fishing or shooting; prepayment for boat hire, or a work tally for grouse beaters, given out on the moor to be exchanged for cash later. Subsequently I thought it more likely to be for agricultural work. I contacted Dr Malcolm A Ogilvie on the island, and he asked round the oldest and most knowledgeable inhabitants he could find, and checked the local museum, without result, except to identify Rockside as a substantial farm on the south side of L Gorm, the largest freshwater loch on Islay. Campbell is probably the commonest surname on the island, and there are many Duncans. Old lists of people's names include several Duncan Campbell's, one of them a tacksman. Lack of local knowledge of the token is not surprising, considering that it probably dates from the first half of the Victorian era, some time in the mid nineteenth century.

My preferred guess was that local tenants had obligations to do so many days work each year for the laird, and that these tokens were given in exchange, to be handed in with the rent. But no one I have asked, including Gavin Sprott, director of the Scottish Agricultural Museum, has come across the use of tokens for that purpose. Probably records of such work were normally kept in the rent book or in a note book.

Then, in December 1987, Dr Ogilvie telephoned to tell me that the Rev. Peter Youngson, Church of Scotland minister on the neighbouring island of Jura, knew of such tokens and talked of a system of *borlanachd* or duty work. He was on the point of moving on after 12 years on Jura. I wrote at once, and was richly rewarded with information (and examples of the tokens) that would otherwise have been lost for ever on his departure from the island.

He had heard of the *borlanachd* system when he went to Jura in 1975 and was told by Norman McDonald, farm manager of Jura House Estate, which issued the tokens, that he could have one for the asking; there was a drawerful in the factor's office, and they would just be getting thrown away. Embarrassingly they could not be found. He was promised that they would be looked for and found, but over the years his occasional enquiries led nowhere, and out of respect for highland ways he gradually gave up asking.

Now realising from my letter that such tokens were not ten a penny all over the highland estates, and drawing on the goodwill on the occasion of his departure after 12 years work on the island, he made a very pressing offer to look for himself. But the old office upstairs was not safe; in fact there were no floorboards. Now it was clear why no proper search had been made. But he pressed ahead, and the old desk was pointed out: "The tokens used to be in two drawers, but they got burnt; they were full of tokens". But a third one lay in the corner, broken and full of rubbish, and this yielded 82 of the tokens; rather corroded, thin zinc discs 27½ - 28mm in diameter, each one counterstamped with a single letter or number about 8mm tall (fig. 2). Individual discs are numbered 1 to 7, though none remained of number 2, and only two of number 4, and others are individually lettered F, P and S. It is not known if higher numbers once existed, possibly when a greater number of days of duty work was required.

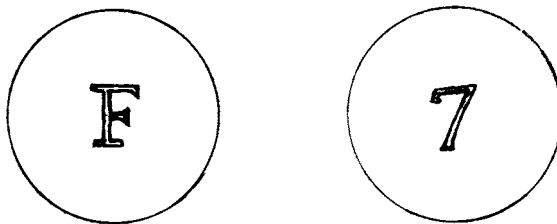


Fig 2. Examples of duty work tokens used by Jura House Estate.

Each token was for one day's work. The numbers indicate different days, and the reason for them was said to be to counter the various forms of cheating that might be tried. It is not clear how this worked, but it seems one had to collect the tokens in sets. It is unlikely that the seven numbers match the days of the week, as people would not work on the Sabbath. There is no surviving tradition as to the meaning of the letters but Mr Youngson and local people are satisfied that they probably stand for Farm work, Peat work and Seaware (gathering seaweed to spread on the land). At the end of a day's work the factor gave you a token, which you surrendered, with others, when you went to pay your rent and poor rates. If any tokens were missing you paid a surcharge on the rent.

Tape-recorded interviews made in Gaelic in the 1970s with old islanders unfortunately did not ask the questions one would like answered. The custom of duty work was fading away at the time of a Crofters Commission sitting on the island on 6 April 1894, but it survived to a late date on Jura, possibly until 1938, when the Campbells sold up and left the island.

Interesting background to the system of duty work is found in a three-page print of 'General Conditions and Regulations for the Cottars on the Estate of Jura, February 1854'. Apparently there were heavier obligations on the crofters. The regulations state

“3rd, The stipulated rent shall be payable to the Proprietor at the mansion-house of the estate ... and in addition to the stipulated rents, such Cottars as the Proprietor considers able to do so, shall pay poor rates, and shall each perform twelve days' duty-work, and attend the cutting and leading of the peats required by the Proprietor for his own use, according to the use and wont of the estate.”

The 7th paragraph sets out the surcharges for such breaches of the regulations as keeping too many animals, harbouring strangers, and breaking the surface of the land without permission, and states that the cottars “in the event of their not attending and performing the stipulated duty-work when called upon to do so ... shall respectively pay for each day's absence 2s. And all these additional rents shall be considered not a penal, but as a pactional rent ... over and above compensating the Proprietor ... for any damage or loss which may have been sustained ... in consequence.” This document gives many fascinating glimpses of life on the island.

The duty work system involved one person going from each dwelling, but it was possible to send someone to do your work for you. It also appears from the regulations that those unfit to work (and with no one else to send?) could be excused. The Crofters Commission interviews in 1894 include reference to an earlier general reduction in Jura crofters' duty work from 20 to 12 days a year, and at that period rents had frequently to be reduced and arrears written off because they simply could not be paid.

Another type of obligatory work on Islay may be noted, though there is no reason to link it with the token from there. Lord Teignmouth (1836) in *Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland and the Isle of Man*, vol.2 p.304, records that

“A parliamentary road has been formed in the island: the other roads in the island are made and kept in repair by statute labour, which every man is bound to provide for, six days in the year, or pay a fine in the shape of wages to a substitute. The former alternative is almost invariably preferred, and the work is well done. Money is altogether paid in lieu of these services in the Lowlands.”

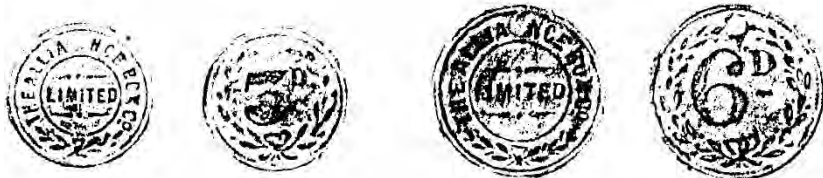
Having considered the definitions in R N P Hawkins (1989) Dictionary I have called these pieces tokens, rather than tallies, for much the same reason as the collectors of hop tokens, and because that seems to be common parlance now. One may justifiably say that they are rare; and the Jura ones, or any others like them, could not be identified without a provenance. Their use was surely not confined to two islands in the Inner Hebrides, but that is all we know at present. Further information will be very welcome.

I gratefully acknowledge my debt to Mr Peter Youngson, without whose help and enthusiasm most of this material would have been lost. This paper is based on part of a talk given at the 12th Annual Token Congress in Glasgow in September 1993.



A few years ago I waded through John Whitmore's old lists looking for any Warrington tokens he may have had before I started to collect and study the series. Low and behold, John had listed an unattributed token for The Alliance Box Co Ltd 3d in November 1982. Well, with a little local knowledge, I knew that this company was a local Warrington company which was taken over something like 20 years ago by another cardboard company in the town. Alliance Box made cardboard boxes. Their substantial building still stands, looking somewhat in need of tender loving care but split up into units I think.

Thereafter, I was on the lookout for another chance to buy one of these tokens, so it was with some delight that, early in 1993, one turned up in an auction in the USA (of all places), together with several other unattributed British tokens in one lot. In due course this little lot arrived but The Alliance Box token was a 6d not a 3d. Showing it to a friendly local dealer he said "I've got one of those, but smaller" which resulted in a 3d denomination. To my eyes they looked to date from the 1920's or 30's. They are clearly made for being pierced as the legend is split to allow for piercing; the 6d is holed, the 3d is not.



So, what was the Alliance Box doing issuing tokens? For their staff canteen? For their social club? It just so happens that I know a lady who works for the company that took Alliance Box over - I popped round to her cottage and she tells me there is a guy, who is in his 60's, who worked for Alliance Box since he was a lad and is still working; she will ask him if he knows of the tokens. Not only that, but she knows a retired one time employee of the Alliance Box Company who she sees regularly; she will ask him.

A week later, the front door bell rings and she is on the door step with the following story. Both men have told her the same story, independently and without prompting. They remembered being told about the tokens but they were used prior to joining the company in the 1940's. They both said the tokens were in the employees pay packets and that they were for use in the Maypole Dairy grocers shop near to the factory.

So, what was the arrangement between the Alliance Box Co Ltd and the Maypole Dairy Co Ltd (they were a national chain of grocers) who, from my memory, ceased to trade as Maypole or as Meadow, another company in the group, some 20 years ago I think. It is very unlikely that Alliance Box were paying staff in tokens, and breaking the anti truck act, so perhaps there was some system of taking a part of ones wages in tokens, redeemable at this specific grocers, where the tokens were at a discount against their face value. Perhaps Maypole were having trading problems, particularly as the date of usage would seem to be around the slump. Is there anyone out there who knows of any denominations other than 3d or 6d for The Alliance Box Co? Or is there anyone out there who knows any more about other companies giving tokens for a grocers in their employees pay packets? If so, may we hear from you, please.

## **National Power Commemorative Medal**

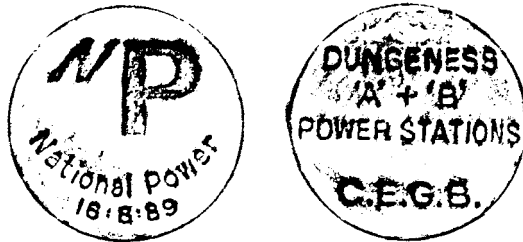
**- by Duncan Pennock**

Prior to August 1989 the responsibility for the generation of electricity in England and Wales was the CEGB (Central Electricity Generating Board). The government decided to privatise the industry and in so doing formed two companies, viz. National Power and Power Gen.

The power stations were therefore split up and allotted to one of the new companies with all the nuclear power stations being transferred to National Power. The date decided for the move to the new companies was the 16th August 1989 and to mark the occasion, various celebratory activities were undertaken, and all staff received items of memorabilia of their new company.

Dungeness A & B power stations formed a joint committee to plan the commemoration of the transference to the new company. In addition to the standard company items given to staff, and other organised events, it was decided that Dungeness A & B power stations wanted to do something different to all other sites. Numerous ideas were considered, but support was given to a proposal put forward by Mr Brian Waterhouse, the station administration officer (and keen numismatist), that a commemorative medal be struck and presented to all staff on the transfer date.

Mr Waterhouse was given the task of designing a suitable medallion.



*Obv.* “NP” logo, with National Power / 16 : 8 : 89 below.

*Rev.* DUNGENESS / 'A' + 'B' / POWER STATIONS / C.E.G.B.

*Edge* Plain 32mm 13g

Thus both the old and the new are depicted. These medals were given to all members of staff on the date of transfer.

The government then changed its mind and decided that all the nuclear powers stations were not to be privatised, but would become a company in its own right under the government’s umbrella. This new company to be called Nuclear Electric.

The medal having been designed, struck, and given to staff, suddenly became a medallion that commemorated a non event. Surely a collectors piece in the making.

Facts. Designer: Mr Brian Waterhouse  
Total minted: 2000  
Supplier: Classic Trophies, Dymchurch, Kent  
Maker: Selcraft Engineering Ltd, Warley, West Midlands  
Composition: 90/10 gilding metal [90% copper / 10% aluminium, titanium, and other metals]

## **Dividend Checks of the Kirkby Ireleth Co-operative Society Ltd.**

**- by Brian Edge**

In the summer of 1861 the villagers of Kirkby-in-Furness (Kirkby Ireleth) were travelling to the ancient town of Dalton, about eight miles distant, to buy groceries from the newly formed Cooperative Society. (See TCS Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 2, Spring 1985, pp 24-7, by the same author, for details of the checks of Dalton Cooperative Society Ltd).

As a result the inhabitants of Kirkby Ireleth approached the Dalton society asking them to consider the opening of a branch at Kirkby but their request was declined. At that time co-operation was rapidly growing and already stores had been opened in Lancaster, Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness.

As a result of Dalton's decision, the local inhabitants of Kirkby Ireleth discussed the possibility of founding their own society and after meeting in the old smithy in Soutergate and also at the Slate Works during dinner break, it was decided to call a public meeting which was subsequently held in the Reading Room at Incline Foot.

The objects were explained to the meeting by Messrs T.D. Winder and R. Proctor and members were called for. Fourteen people gave their names and deposited £1 each. They were: Richard Proctor, Wm. Rawes, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Woodland, John Nelson, Jas. Robinson, John Preston, John Briggs, Thomas D. Winder, Margaret Huddleston, Elizabeth Winder, Anthony Todd, Arthur Fox and Wm. Barr.

It was decided to start business right away and part of a private house was rented by the founders. The first goods stocked were flour, meal, soap, candles, sugar and currants. The first Secretary was Mr T.D. Winder. The shop was opened in the evenings by members of the committee.

Private traders were indignant at the efforts of these amateur shopkeepers who had to put up with many insults but the facts were that prior to opening of the store things were virtually intolerable. Prices charged to the poorer people by private traders were equal to those who were better off, but the quality of goods given was very much inferior. No doubt this factor alone was sufficient incentive for the committee to succeed.

Up to March 1862 the Society gave discounts on purchases but as this was not in line with cooperation generally, and after seeking advice from William Pitman the Editor of the *Cooperator* they decided to pay dividends on purchases in proportion to the profits earned each quarter after paying expenses. It was at this time (probably June 1862) that the metal dividend checks were first introduced.

Both members and non-members of the co-operative at this time were able to shop at the Co-operative Store in Kirkby Ireleth and to enjoy dividends, but non-members only received half of the dividend. This led to malpractice which resulted in the following resolution being circulated with the fifth quarterly balance sheet of the society for the quarter ending June 15th 1863.

“That no member of this society be allowed to purchase checks of a non-member, any offending against this rule will be fined for the first offence one shilling in the pound on all checks they may bring in for the quarter, and for the second offence be expelled from the society and forfeit their dividend if a majority of the members at the quarterly meeting think proper.....Purchasers are particularly requested to send in their small checks and get them exchanged for £1 checks as to early as possible to prevent confusion at the quarter end.”

At this time the society had 117 members and quarterly sales were £661. Members dividends on £406.10 were 1/8d in the pound and non-members' dividends on £101 were at 10d in the pound. A total of £4.4.2 in total was therefore available to any unscrupulous members who had ideas of buying up checks of non-members in order to claim the members' dividend.

So far as it can be established twenty three dividend checks were issued and it seems that were no prepayment checks.

The dividend checks issued by the society were bracteates and were as follows:



*Obv.* HALF (arched) / PENNY (sagged) all within a circle with KIRKBY IRELETH CO-OPERATIVE STORE (curved around) above and + below.

*Edge* Plain tinned iron o 20mm.



*Obv.* Similar to half penny check but 1<sup>D</sup>, 2<sup>D</sup>, 3<sup>D</sup>, 4<sup>D</sup>, 5<sup>D</sup>, 6<sup>D</sup>, 7<sup>D</sup>, 8<sup>D</sup>, 9<sup>D</sup>, 10<sup>D</sup> or 11<sup>D</sup> within the circle. (Line and two dots below the D).

*Edge* Plain tinned iron o 24mm.



*Obv.* Similar to half penny check but 1<sup>S</sup>/-, 2<sup>S</sup>/-, 3<sup>S</sup>/-, 4<sup>S</sup>/-, 5<sup>S</sup>/-, 6<sup>S</sup>/-, 7<sup>S</sup>/-, 8<sup>S</sup>/- or 9<sup>S</sup>/- within the circle.

*Edge* Plain tinned iron o 30mm.



*Obv.* Similar to half penny check but 10<sup>S</sup>/- within the circle.

*Edge* Plain copper o 19mm.



*Obv.* Similar to half penny check but ONE (arched) / POUND (sagged) within the circle.

*Edge* Plain copper o 22mm.

The hoard which was examined by the author was contained in an old biscuit tin. Most of the pieces were badly rusted and fused into clumps but in spite of this a hundred and fifty or so pieces in one corner of the box survived and some of these were in remarkably good condition.

The store remained part of village life until the 1960's when its doors were finally closed.

### *References*

“Co-operation in Kirkby in Furness” pp.19-33. The title of this book was not noted by whoever took the copies of the above pages.

“The Fifth Quarterly report and Balance Sheet of the Kirkby Ireleth Co-operative Society Ltd., (for the Quarter ending June 15th 1863)”.

### *Acknowledgement*

David Hughes, the last Curator of the Furness Museum, Barrow in Furness, who always had an excellent display of local paranumismatica on show.

### *Note of Displeasure*

My father introduced me to the Barrow Museum in the 1930's and he used it frequently all his life and in his later years spent much of his time there. The museum was closed recently by the niggards on the local council who voted for the action to be taken in order to save a paltry sum.

## Turnpenny Half-guinea confirmed

- by Robert Thompson and Jonathon Knight

Roy Hawkins included in his *Dictionary* a welcome account of Birmingham and London makers from 1788 to 1820. Among them (pp.101-3) is William Turnpenny, who flourished in Birmingham as an engraver of tokens, diesinker and medallist, from 1814 or earlier to 1830.

Roy also attributed to William Turnpenny an imitation spade guinea of the first series, before the ISGs adopted a theatrical and advertising rôle. Its reverse is dated 1788, a date believed to be accurate, and only the letters W•T below the truncation distinguish the dies from a possible charge of counterfeiting. The record specimen belongs to Mike Ewing, who confirms that it is of dark copper, with a diameter of 24.65 mm.

The entry in the *Dictionary*, however, cites Batty II/2034, which is in the series of 'Provincial coins, farthing size'. This should refer to an imitation half-guinea. Roy is unlikely to have silently assumed a sizing error by Batty, for whom he had great respect; so there seems to have been a slip by Roy himself.

For a specimen of the half-guinea size is now in Western Australia. It was purchased before 1963 in England, possibly in Southend in the mid-seventies. The diameter is 21 mm, but in all other respects the description is like the W•T guinea. The coin is fairly dark, but should probably be described as brass, as is Batty 2034, the existence of which is now confirmed.

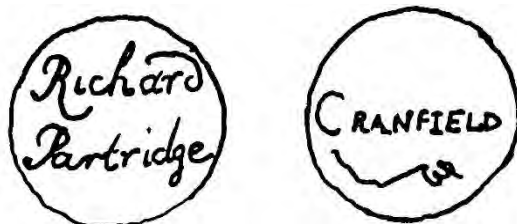
N.B. the *Batty* entry reads:

2034 O.- Large Laureate Bust to right, "W . T" under.  
R.- Similar to previous ones. Brass.

Curiously Batty omits any obverse legend other than the initials below the bust. The previous reverses, to which this is similar, are "Shield and Crown, M. B. F. Et. H. Rex. F. D. B. Et. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. Et. E. 1788."

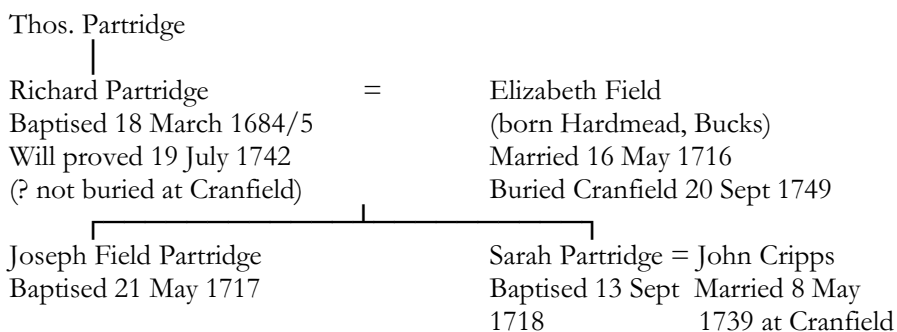


It has recently been pointed out that the Richard Partridge countermarked halfpenny of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, requires further investigation <sup>(1)</sup>. Material already published on this piece does not provide conclusive evidence for attribution or a date <sup>(2)</sup>.



The piece is essentially a William III halfpenny, worn almost smooth, with, on the reverse *Richard / Partridge* engraved in an old hand and on the obverse, CRANFIELD engraved more crudely.

Investigations at the Bedford Record Office and the Mormon International Genealogical Index <sup>(3)</sup>, have revealed only a single candidate for a Richard Partridge at Cranfield. His family tree is as follows;



Future generations of the family would eventually acquire large areas of land in the area and would become Lords of the Manor by the middle of the 19th century, though no Partridges are recorded as living in Cranfield in the 1851 census. There are still several Partridges living in Bedfordshire and indeed there is a street called Partridge Piece in Cranfield village.

Inspection of the Last Will and Testament of Richard Partridge <sup>(4)</sup>, dated 7 January 1741, finds him in ill health and describes him as a yeoman, possessing land which he gave to his wife and son, and £100 to his daughter. Interestingly, the Will is signed Rich. Partidge and the missing r has been added afterwards, saying something about his writing skills.

Several conclusions can thus be drawn. The piece is not a shop ticket <sup>(2)</sup>, but more likely to be some sort of keepsake, or even a love token. The engraving was carried out in the first half of the 18th century, and unlikely to have been done by Richard Partridge himself. A few other hands from the Will, are included in the illustrations for comparison.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rich. Partidge". The letter 'r' is written as a simple vertical stroke, and the 't' is a simple vertical stroke with a small hook. The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Richard Partridge's Signature (7 January 1741).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Partridge". The letters are more rounded and connected than in the first signature. The 'r' has a small loop at the top, and the 't' has a small hook.

Richard Partridge, from the will in the hand of H. Lofft.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thoms. Partridge". The 'T' is very large and prominent, and the 's' is written as a simple vertical stroke. The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Thoms. Partridge, (related ?), witness to the will.

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) D.G. Vorley, Private communication.
- (2) J.G. Scott, *British countermarks on copper and bronze coins*. Spink & Son Ltd., 1975, pp. 19 and 63.
- (3) N.K. Lutt, Private communication.
- (4) Bedford Record Office, Document ABDW/174243.

It must be a very rare occurrence that a Victorian Advertising Ticket receives mass media publicity but this was just the case in the Friday 19th December 1986 edition of the BBC2 programme *Arena*, this episode being titled "The Old Kent Road." Recorded in 1985 the presenter visited many of the then current businesses in South East London's most famous but now dilapidated Street and then chose to spend a disproportionate amount of time on the defunct company of George Carter & Sons Ltd. This can probably be explained by the fact that this firm had a number of retail outlets (see Appendix 1) in the Old Kent Road coupled with longevity of stay.

During the interview with Michael Carter, a descendant of the firms founder George Carter, he elucidated that the company was established in 1851 and ceased retailing in 1979. He displayed, mounted in a ring shank, an advertising ticket (which he titled a coin) showing on its obverse a bust of George Carter with legend and on the reverse an inverted top hat containing occupants & etc (see Type 1) the reverse design incidentally being the company trade mark. He then proceeded to relate how George Carter would throw these types of coins (sic) to an awaiting crowd who would in turn scramble to retrieve them believing that they were sovereigns. A most novel innovation was the large clock situated above the company's main premises in the Old Kent Road, this time piece (illustrated by means of photographs) was crowned with a top hat which would elevate on the hour. A local hostelry served to provide the mandatory past client who advanced the virtues of this company's five shilling hats.

At the time of the aforementioned television programme the writer owned a pair of 'Carter's Coins' but since then a few others have come to light and are detailed below, data on any other known pieces would be gratefully received.

N.B. Notification of a piece in gilt metal has been received from Mr. J. Wallis-Larwood therefore all the following items may at one time have been in this finish.

Tokens issued by George Carter & Sons Ltd.



Type 1

- Obv.* Legend around a bust facing left: GEO. CARTER OLD KENT R<sup>D</sup>. above and EST. 1851 below.
- Rev.* Depicted, riding on water, is an inverted top hat sporting a sail and containing four persons each holding an oar (only three being fully visible). Legend: CARTER'S NOTED HATS (on the sail in three lines), LIGHT & (above the hat and slightly to the right), WATER PROOF (divided by the hat), TRADE MARK (below, in the exergue).
- Edge* Milled Brass 25mm Upright reverse.

Type 2



- Obv.* Legend in seven lines: GEO. || CARTER || THE GREAT || HATTER || 215 & 217 || OLD KENT R<sup>D</sup>. || LONDON
- Rev.* As for type 1.
- Edge* Milled Bronze 25mm Upright reverse.

Type 3

- Obv.* As for type 2.
- Rev.* Legend in seven lines: CARTER'S || SHIRTS || & || HOSIERY || BEST IN || LONDON || + 211 OLD KENT R<sup>D</sup> + with lines 1, 2, 6 & 7 being curved.
- Edge* Milled Brass 25mm Upright reverse.



Type 4



*Obv.* Legend in six lines: GEO CARTER || THE || GREAT HATTER || & HOSIER || 102 NORTH END || CROYDON with lines 1 & 6 being curved and line 5 slightly so.

*Rev.* As for type 1.

*Edge* Milled Brass 25mm Upright reverse.

Type 5



*Obv.* Legend in six lines: GEO CARTER & SONS || THE || GREAT || HATTERS || 146 HIGH ST || SHOREDITCH with line 1 being curved.

*Rev.* Legend in seven lines: RETURN THIS || WHEN || YOU BUY A HAT || - • - || AND YOU WILL || RECEIVE || 5 PER CENT DISCT. with lines 1, 3 & 7 being curved.

*Edge* Milled Brass 26mm Upright reverse.

Type 6



*Obv.* Legend in eight lines: GEO || CARTER || THE GREAT || HATTER || 43 HAMPSTEAD RD. || 18 DOORS FROM || EUSTON ROAD || \*

*Rev.* Legend in seven lines: RETURN THIS || WHEN || YOU BUY A HAT || - • - || AND YOU WILL || RECEIVE || 10 PER CENT DISCT. with lines 1, 3 & 7 being curved.

*Edge* Milled Brass 26mm Upright reverse.

## Appendix 1

Offered below are the, so far, recorded addresses of George Carter & Sons retail and wholesale outlets.

### **London**

194, 211, 213, 215, 217, 247, Old Kent Road, SE1.  
164, 200, 249, 251A, Southwark Park Road, SE16  
90, 92, 131, Rye Lane, SE15  
52, Kingsland High Street, E8  
58, Camden High Street, NW1  
43, Hampstead Road, NW1  
371, 407, 462, Harrow Road, W9  
141, Kilburn High Road, NW6  
268, North End Road, SW6  
146, Shoreditch High Street, E1  
354, Walworth Road, SE17  
34, Atlantic Road, SW9  
51, Deptford High Street, SE8  
10, 12, Tooting High Street, SW17  
82, 95, Wandsworth High Street, SW18  
37, 39, Powis Street, SE18  
121, Tottenham Court Road, W1  
1A, Seven Sisters Road, N7  
3, Surrey Square, SE17

### **Kent**

192, 200, High Street, Chatham  
105, 107, High Street, Gillingham

### **Surrey**

19, 28, Church Street, Croydon  
102, North End, Croydon

These addresses have been extracted from a number of commercial directories spanning some 90 years and of course all did not run concurrently. This company is recorded as either or all of the following :- Hatters, Hosiers, Tailors, Outfitters. It was also noted that in its later years George Carter & Sons Ltd were associated with Bourn & Tant Ltd, hosiers then men's outfitters, as they shared addresses etc.

## A Nailmaker's Check from Halesowen: a rare example of a late nineteenth century metallic truck ticket?

- by Andrew Wager

The author has in his collection the following check:

*Obv.* HENRY RUDGE HALESOWEN around beaded border.  
*Rev.* W.SMITH MAKER NEW MEETING ST BIRMINGHAM  
around double inner circle enclosing arabesque 3. Town name  
smaller than rest of legend [Hawkins reverse type c]. *Smith  
present at this address (1862-1897.*  
brass o 23mm

An 1892 Trade Directory entry shows a Henry Rudge, nailmaker at B'ham St Halesowen, and a Joseph Rudge nailmaker, Islington, Halesowen. A directory of 1880 simply lists Rudge (no forename), nailfactor, Islington.

If the purpose of this piece was largely advertisement then the issuer would have surely stated his trade. It seems possible that this check was used in some way in connection with the truck system which despite legislation continued to exist in the nail industry throughout the nineteenth century.

In their book on the nail industry in Bromsgrove, Bill Kings and Margaret Cooper have described the “complex triangle of relationships”<sup>(1)</sup> that existed in the trade. At the top was the nailmaster (often known as the nail manufacturer or nail ironmonger) who would purchase iron rod from an ironmaster, distribute it to nailers, who would then sell back finished nails to the nailmaster. Between these two there often existed a middleman or nail factor, commonly known as a “fogger” who employed the nailers and then sold the products to the master. The fogger was of use to the master because:

“The fogger did not carry as much or as varied a stock as the nailmaster; and in many instances he did not pay in cash for the nails but by a ticket or token (not, incidentally, to be confused with the token coin of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which among manufacturers was both legal and more widely acceptable).”<sup>(2)</sup>

Although textbooks often cite “tokens” as being used in the truck system it is difficult to identify metallic pieces which were used in this way. A number of Irish Truck tokens have been documented but little has been done to determine whether any English tokens were used within the system or whether the use of paper tickets universally prevailed.

The existence of this “nailmaker's” check might be the starting point for such research. As Kings and Cooper point out Trade Directories are not always accurate in their descriptions, often confusing “manufacturer” with “factor”<sup>(3)</sup> and it would be necessary to consult other sources such as census returns before it becomes clear whether Rudge was a middleman or master. Foggers were notorious for the use of truck; they were often also shopkeepers or publicans, and in this context it is worth noting that directories of 1880 and 1873 list a Thomas Rudge as publican of the Waggon and Horses, Stourbridge Road, Halesowen.

The author also has in his collection a check of similar style to that of Rudge and by the same manufacturer:

*Obv.* R. MOORE .HALESOWEN. around beaded border.  
*Rev.* W. SMITH MAKER NEW MEETING ST 1 DALE END  
BIRMINGHAM around double inner circle enclosing figure  
2 with “S.” stamped incuse [presumably to represent  
“shillings”].  
Brass o 24mm.

I have yet to identify a Moore with this initial. Henry Moor(e) is listed in directories of 1873 and 1880 as both a shopkeeper of Bromsgrove Street and nail manufacturer in Greenfield Road. Perhaps a more extensive search of more directories than were available to the author may identify R. Moore.

I would be most interested to hear via the Editor of the Bulletin from any readers who have similar or identical specimens of these checks or who can supply any further information. There is clearly more research to be done both in establishing the origin of these Halesowen checks, and also in the more general area of truck tokens. In the meantime I offer the above information as a note of “research in progress”.



References:

- (1) Bill Kings and Margaret Cooper, *Glory Gone: The Story of Nailing in Bromsgrove*. (Bromsgrove, 1984), p.23.
- (2) *Ibid*, pp.26-27.
- (3) *Ibid*, pp.32-33.

**Children's Comics - Promotional Medalets** - by **Brian Edge**

Pages 148 - 150 of *The First Dictionary of Paranaumismatica* give details of the promotional medalets issued to readers of Adventure and Wizard comics in 1923. Biographical information on some of the footballers listed is given below. Perhaps other subscribers to the bulletin may be able to supply the missing information? Additionally brief histories of the racing cars featured on the reverses of these pieces are still required to complete the picture.

A2. George WILSON, (1892-1961).

**Main Clubs:** Blackpool, Sheffield Wednesday, Nelson.

**Position:** Centre Half.

**England Caps:** Twelve.

A3. Owen WILLIAMS, (1896-1960).

**Main Clubs:** Clapton Orient, Middlesbrough, Southend.

**Position:** Outside Left.

**England Caps:** Two.

A5. David Bone Nightingale JACK, (1899-1958).

**Main Clubs:** Plymouth, Bolton Wanderers, Arsenal.

**Position:** Inside Right / Centre Forward.

**England Caps:** Nine.

**Note:** Scored the first ever cup final goal at Wembley.

W1. Henry (Harry) CHAMBERS, (1896-1949).

**Main Clubs:** Liverpool, West Bromwich Albion.

**Position:** Centre Forward / Inside Left.

**England Caps:** Eight.

W2. Frank ROBERTS, (1893-1961).

**Main Clubs:** Crewe Alexandra, Bolton Wanderers, Manchester City.

**Position:** Centre Forward / Inside Right.

**England Caps:** Two.

W3. Alfred Edward QUANTRILL, (1897-1968).

**Main Clubs:** Derby County, Preston North End, Bradford, Nottingham Forest.

**Position:** Outside Left.

**England Caps:** Four.

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**“ MARK ” TOKENS**

**Price 9d. each      Post Free**

Lodges can have their own Name and Number on  
these coins if desired.

**D. M. GOUDIELOCK**

**28 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW, C.I**

Telegraphic Address—“Regalia,” Glasgow.  
Telephone—5641 Central.

Advert from The Scottish Masonic Historical Directory for 1937

**More about "Two "New" Lancashire Check Makers - by Bob Lyall**

*Williamson, Ashton under Lyne*

Alan Cox writes:

Two checks issued by Williamson have been recorded for clubs in Wales which prove that his die sinking activities extended well beyond Lancashire. These are as follows:-

Obv. ABERCARN / WORKING MENS CLUB AND  
INSTITUTE

Rev. 3D in wreath with WILLIAMSON ASHTON in tiny letters below

Obv. BLAENLLECHAU / RADICAL / CLUB

Rev. 2D in wreath being same die as above.

It would appear that these reverses are the same as those listed by Bob Lyall.

The date of the opening of the Abercarn club is not known although it was certainly in existence by 1914. The Blaenllechau Radical Club opened in 1902. Incidentally this latter check is still in use at the club and is given to committee members who exchange them at the bar to the value of the lowest pint of beer available with the committee member paying the difference for other more expensive beers. The steward is reimbursed at the end of each week for all checks received.

*Harper Gaythorpe, Barrow in Furness*

Alan Henderson writes:

I believe that the engraving and die-sinking referred to was for printing use only. My first job "on the road" was selling die-stamped stationery to business - principally the professions (solicitors, accountants etc.) The dies would be cut by specialists, belong to the consumer, but retained by the printer for repeat stationery orders. Other uses for embossing were in advertising point-of-display placards etc.

I do not believe that these dies or the machinery used for stamping would be capable of stamping metal, only paper and card. It is likely therefore that the only checks possibly produced by Gaythorpe would be of card or paper.

Brian Edge writes:

It is unlikely that he engraved any “token” dies as the work that he undertook was in the field of die-stamped business cards, presentation scrolls and illuminated certificates. The Barrow-in-Furness Library hold a collection of business card plates engraved by him.

He worked with his son Sydney as a photographer and engraver and they also dabbled in property valuation.

Harper was born in Tarporley, Cheshire in 1850 and lived in Chester until he moved to Barrow-in-Furness in 1871. Being a member of the Barrow-in-Furness Naturalists Field Club and Literary & Scientific Association he regularly lectured for charity on the pre-history of Furness and he was the promoter for the foundation of, the sadly defunct, Furness Museum. He died in 1909.

*“Not Listed In ...”*

The idea behind this heading is to provide a forum for listing all those checks which turn up after standard reference works have been published. The words are taken from many dealers lists.

### **Cornish Sack Token**

Brian Edge adds the following to the list of “Sack Tokens of Cornwall” by L. A. McCarthy in *The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica*, edited by Brian Edge.

EDWARD POLKINHORN KENNALL MILLS // ONE 2/- SACK  
Brass octagonal 27mm across the flats with beaded border.

## Somerset Pub Check

Michael Knight has this token which is not listed in *Somerset Public House Tokens* by S. C. Minnitt, J. Durnell and A. J. H. Gunstone. A 1½d check from The Albion in Vicarage Street

is listed as S27 in the supplementary list of the above in *Tickets Checks & Passes from the County of Somerset* by Stephen Minnitt and David Young.



*Obv.* ->•<- / ALBION / INN / ->•<- with HENRY OXLEY above and \* YEOVIL \* below.

*Rev.* 2<sup>D</sup>.. in a circle with S.A.DANIELL / MAKER. LION WORKS above and EDWARD STREET. PARADE / BIRMINGHAM below.

*Edge* Milled brass o 23.5mm.

## British Machine Tokens

- by Ralph Hayes

The following tokens have been recorded since the Catalogue and Supplement No.5 was issued. (The company names in *italics* are those which have other tokens already listed while company names in SMALL CAPS are new).

### *Adapt Vending*

9.5 As 9.4 but 10p Rev. 10p Brass/28mm.

*A.J.W.*

14.2 As 14. Silvered brass/21mm.

ALLESTREE GARAGE, Derby (c. 1977-83)

16A. ALLESTREE curved above GARAGE curved/plain rim. Rev. CAR WASH above TOKEN curved. Brass/27mm.

### *Aristocrat, London*

24.12 ARISTOCRAT(UK)LTD.LONDON 01-205 9711 all curved with Amusement machine depicted central/plain rim. Rev. THE WORLDS FINEST SLOT AND VIDEO MACHINES curved with ARISTOCRAT in line below a central motif.

Silvered Brass/27.5mm.

### A.S & A.S

25A. AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with two dot spacers with A.S AND A.S in three lines within central circle/beaded rim. Rev. Blank but beaded circle close to plain rim. Brass/29.5mm.

ASTRAL, Chobham

- 26A. Astral incuse between two slots/incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.*  
(09905)6669 incuse within circle. (D.T.C.) Brass/22.5mm.
- Associated Leisure*
- 27.14 As 27.8 *Rev.* 10p Brass/27.5mm.
- Auto Engineering*
- 29.3 As 29. *Rev.* As 29. but E to G = 2.5mm. Silvered Brass/21mm.  
Note 29. & 29.1 E to G = 3.5mm.
- Auto Supply*
- 31.2 As 31. Silvered Brass/21mm.
- 31.3 As 31.1 Silvered brass/21mm.
- Automatic Salesman*
- 37.1 As 37. Silvered brass/21mm.
- BEACHCOMBER, BreaN
- 47B. BEACHCOMBER BREAN incuse in two lines between two  
slots/incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle. (D.T.C.)  
Brass/22mm.
- Bell Fruit*
- 49.114 As 49.31(J) Brass/18.5mm.
- 49.115 E(NHA) *Rev.* F(NHA) Brass/18.5mm.
- 49.116 As 49.64. *Rev.* As 49.64 without hyphen in Bell Fruit.  
Brass/25mm.
- 49.117 As 49.64 without hyphen in Bell Fruit. *Rev.* Same. Brass/25mm.
- BELLMATIC LEISURE LIMITED
- 49B. BELLMATIC LEISURE LIMITED curved with two Bells depicted  
central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN incuse above &  
LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm.
- BIG APPLE AMUSEMENTS
- 53A. BIG APPLE AMUSEMENTS curved with outline of Apple depicted  
central/all incuse/ plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between  
two slots. Brass/22.5mm.
- BOURNEMOUTH TRANSPORT
- 58A. BOURNEMOUTH CORPORATION TRANSPORT SERVICES  
curved with dot spacer/beaded rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/31mm.
- 58A.1 SANITORY CONVENIENCES BOURNEMOUTH curved with  
two dot spacers/beaded rim.C/M.T *Rev.* Uniface. Copper/31mm.
- BRADFORD (CITY OF)
- 61B. PLEASE RETURN TO RAWSON ROAD BRADFORD curved with  
WEIGHTS & MEASURES OFFICE in three lines central/beaded rim.  
*Rev.* CITY OF BRADFORD curved. Brass/31mm.

BRENT WALKER AUTOMATICS

- 64A. BRENT WALKER AUTOMATICS curved with star spacer & BW central/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above & below BW central/all incuse within a raised circle.  
Alloy/22mm.

BRINKLEISURE LTD.

- 66A. BRINKLEISURE LTD. curved with double scroll type spacer & BL motif central/plain rim. *Rev.* BL motif (larger) Brass/22mm.  
66A.1 As 66A. *Rev.* TUIT in central line with double scroll type spacer above & below. Brass/22mm.

*B.P. Oil*

- 69.7 As 69. *Rev.* 51 Silvered brass/22.5mm.

*Caledonian Automatics*

- 76B.1 As 76B. *Rev.* As 76B. Brass/28mm.

CAIN'S AMUSEMENTS

- 76C. CAIN'S AMUSEMENTS in two lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADING curved with diamond spacer. Brass/21mm.  
*Note.* See Mint, Birmingham listing.

*Carousel Amusements, Minehead*

- 81A.2 CAROUSEL AMUSEMENTS\*\*MINEHEAD\*\* curved & Horse depicted central above For goods to the value of 50P in three lines/all incuse & Gold coloured within a circle/no rim. *Rev.* THIS DISC MAY BE EXCHANGED FOR GOODS OR TOKENS ONLY IT MAY NOT BE EXCHANGED FOR CASH (NO CHANGE GIVEN) in eight lines/incuse & Gold coloured in circle.  
Red Plastic/38mm.

CASINO COIN

- 84A. Casino Coin European Agents for Fine Casino Products/curved with Amusement machine depicted central/beaded rim/milled edge. *Rev.* Rectangular frame with fruit displays & CASINO COIN central over Casino Coin in lower case letters repetitive in background.  
Brass ?/37mm.  
84A.1 European Agents For I.G.T. (Telephone then depicted) 441-449 0077 all curved with rectangular frame with fruit displays & CASINO COIN central/plain rim. *Rev.* International Game Technology curved with IGT motif central. Alloy/25mm.

COLIN TAYLOR LEISURE

- 97A. CTL over motif all in outline/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TOKEN curved with two star spacers & 20P central/beaded rim.  
Brass/22mm.

COIN SAVER

- 97B. GOOD FOR COIN SAVER curved with 1/- central above WHEN DEPOSITED FROM in two lines/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/22mm.

*Coral Island*

- 102.1 As 102. but incuse. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM LONDON incuse in two lines between two slots. Brass/27.5mm.

*Countergrade*

- 105B.2 As 105B.1 in a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse in raised circle. Brass/22mm.

CRYSTAL ROOMS

- 111C. Crystal Rooms in two lines with motif above & below/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Alloy/22.5mm.

CULLIS

- 111D. CULLIS'S AMUSEMENTS incuse in two lines/ plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN incuse between & LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm.

*D. C. Co., Dover*

- 114.3 As 114. *Rev.* A Heart depicted. Brass/15mm.  
114.4 As 114. *Rev.* A Horn depicted. Brass/15mm.

DELPH TOOL CO.

- 117A. DTC within oval with each letter touching the next/plain rim. *Rev.* A Wreath O/D=15mm. Brass/22mm.

*Dransfield Novelty*

- 124.16 DRANSFIELD NOVELTY curved with 20p central/plain rim. *Rev.* 20p Brass/27mm.  
124.17 As 124.2. Brass/18.5mm.

DYNAMICS

- 126B. DYNAMICS in line above motif & MAGGI CONIATURE MILANO ITALY in four lines within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle & one slot. Brass/22.5mm.

ESSEX TOKEN

- 141A. ESSEX TOKEN in two lines within Diamond frame/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank. Rectangular Alloy with curved ends/27x21.5mm. Used for operating Laundry Washing Machines.

*E. Con. C.*

- 131.1 N. above CON. with C.below/beaded rim. *Rev.* VALUE curved above 2D. Brass/17mm.



*Frank Brooks*

148.1 As 148. Rev. EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots.  
Alloy/22mm.

FLEETWOOD AUTOMATICS, Edinburgh

151A.1 FLEETWOOD AUTOMATICS EDINBURGH curved with two dot  
spacers & Indian type head depicted central/all incuse within a raised  
circle/no rim. Rev. EUROCOIN TM incuse within a raised circle.  
Brass/22.5mm.

*G.P.O.*

163.9 As 163. Rev. D.M incuse & curved at top. Brass/31mm.  
163.10 As 163. Rev. D.M READING incuse. Brass/31mm.  
163.11 As 163. Rev. L.E.D.ICY in line above 947 with DISTRICT curved  
below/all incuse. Brass/31mm.

GPD EXPORT

173A. GPD EXPORT MARGATE in two lines with ENGLAND curved  
below/plain rim. Rev. NO VALUE FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY  
curved with 1 central. Brass/27.5mm.  
173A.1 As 173A. Silvered brass/27.5mm.  
173A.2 As 173A. Rev. EUROCOIN LONDON curved with Britannia  
depicted central. Silvered Brass/31mm.

GRAND PIER, Teignmouth

175A. As 134A. with raised centre with GRAND PIER TEIGNMOUTH  
curved & a Seahorse depicted central/all in Gold colour. Rev.  
Same. Yellow Plastic/26mm.

*G.T.S.C.*

179.1 G.T.S.C. curved with dot & two curved line spacers/plain rim. Rev.  
1 within a circle with a series of lines to edge/no rim.  
Brass/18.5mm.

GUINNESS (Turnstile entrance)

179A. GUINNESS WORLD OF RECORDS curved with CHILD in central  
line/plain rim. Rev. G motif. Brass/23mm.  
179A.1 As 179A. but ADULT. Rev. As 179A. Brass/27mm.

GULF

179B. GULF in line of central design/beaded rim. Rev.  
NON-NEGOTIABLE NO CASH VALUE curved with FREE  
WASH in two lines central. Brass/28.5mm.

*Handan-ni*

182A.3 As 182. with 1 central. Rev. Uniface. Copper/16mm.  
182A.4 As 182A.3 Rev. Uniface. Brass/16mm.

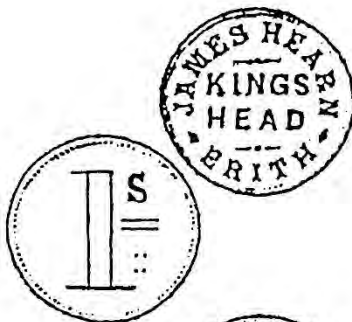
## Hotel & Pub Checks Of Greater London.

The following additional checks have been recorded since the publication of Volume 2.

### KINGS HEAD.

BEX.31a.

Obv. JAMES HEARN : KINGS :  
HEAD : ERITH  
Rev. 1s  
Brass/26mm./M.  
Gary Oddie.



### ANDERTON'S HOTEL.

CIT.1f.

Obv. ANDERTON'S : HOTEL  
Rev. 1D : VAUGHTON BIRM : (All  
within a wreath).  
Brass/26mm./M.  
J.R.P.K.



### BRITANNIA.

SOU.86.

Obv. J.KNIGHTON HAMMOND :  
BRITANNIA : NEPTUNE ST. :  
ROTHERHITHE  
Rev. FOUR PENCE : 4 : W.J.T.  
Brass/28mm./P.  
A.C.



### Beer Retailer.

John Hammond, 29 Neptune St.  
1882)88(94

Reviews of books.

*Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London — volume 2.* Ralph Hayes

1993. v plus 135 - 271 pp. Fully illustrated. Spiral binding with card covers. A5. Published by the Author. ISBN 0 9512043 2 7

For anyone with the slightest interest in pub checks this book, with its stable-mate volume 1, makes requisite reading. Offered in the two volumes are almost 800 pub, hotel & brewers' checks all, where possible, fully researched and illustrated. Added to this are numerous appendices to aid the researcher. Your reviewer well remembers having to grumble as he found volume 1 a little difficult to use but Mr. Hayes has more than rectified this problem by including a 'List of Establishments into volume 2 (which also covers volume 1).

As the two volumes are very much interactive attempts should be made to obtain both volumes. However as volume 1 was published in 1991 availability will need to be established. For those only interested in one section of Greater London volume 1 covers alphabetically the checks issued from within Barking to Merton (including the City of London) and volume 2 covers Newham to Wandsworth (including the City of Westminster) plus the listing of Brewers' Tokens of Greater London by Andrew Cunningham.

Any prospective author intending to use the A5 format for his or her book should take note of the spiral binding favoured by Mr. Hayes as this enables the researcher to use the book without the need for three pairs of hands.

To summarise, well presented, interesting and informative, therefore a must for any numismatic library.

John R.P. King

*Les Dossiers de la Monnaie*, no. 1. oct.-dec. 1993. Paris (21 Place des Vosges, 75003 Paris): SARL 'Histoire de'. FF 30; annual subscription FF 100 (France), 120 (Europe), 150 (other countries).

In 1991 a glossy bi-monthly started called *Monnaies*. It included various articles on French mediaeval tokens (of bread, no. 1, pp. 40-47, of prayers, no. 7, pp. 14-20), but after no. 8 there was silence. Now one finds it has merged with the long-established monthly *Numismatique et Change*, which has compensated with these quarterly dossiers, likewise in full colour, and devoted to a particular theme.

The theme of the first is of interest to TCS, and I list the contents:

- pp. 6-12 emergency notes issued by the Béziers Chamber of Commerce, 1914-22;
- pp. 14-15 publicity jettons from hat-shops bearing the heads of three good bourgeois called the Trois François, explained by the uniform price for the hats of 'trois francs soi...xante';
- pp. 16-21 jettons for popular dance-halls, 1890-1940, most of them bearing the word BAL;
- pp. 22-23 emergency notes of the Creuse département;
- pp. 24-25 jettons of the Duval chain of restaurants (1867+);
- pp. 28-32 the EPI jettons, some in silver and gold, for a new system of saving invented in 1931 by Alfred Louis, the letters standing for Entente Pacifiste International;
- pp. 42-50 the Reynckens classification of casino jettons.

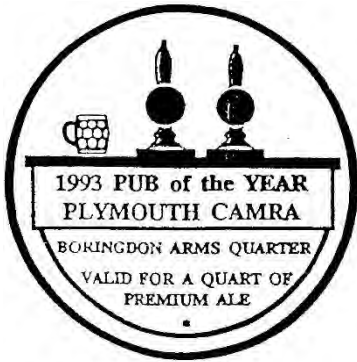
I do not have time to say any more about these articles, but if anyone wishes to provide members with more information, please get in touch. They are of course in French.

Robert Thompson

*How The Co-op Paid a "Dividend"* -- Alec Arlow

Published on behalf of and for the benefit of the Token Congress by Ralph Hayes, 50 Thorpe Gardens, Alton, Hants., GU34 2BQ from whom further copies can be obtained. Price £2.50 inclusive.

## **Inflation-proof Beer Money!**



Ever conscious of the need to keep prices down, The Boringdon Arms at Turnchapel has taken the unique step of introducing its own beer money - and guarantees it to be proof against inflation!

Thought to be the first of its kind in the UK, the Boringdon "Quarter" is a limited edition pewter "coin", specially struck to commemorate the Bori's Pub of the Year title, awarded by the Plymouth Branch of Camra. The price of the Quarter is indexed to the price of two pints of premium ale and will vary with taxation and brewery price changes, but it may be exchanged for a quart of ale at any time in the future.

The one and three quarter inch diameter "Quarter" - slightly larger than a standard Crown coin - was first offered to the public at the Bori's ninth Real Ale Weekend, Friday 26th November to Sunday 28th at £3.00 each, with a numbered Certificate of Authenticity.

The above information is taken from a press release. According to other reports of the token in the press there were 500 made by the Plymouth company of Procast.

4/12-46 *Pork Chop 4d.*

J. Wallis-Larwood has a token which appears to be related to the Pork Chop token illustrated in the previous Bulletin. Are there other similar pieces for other items on the menu, and if so how were they used?



*Obv.* 1D. with FRIED ONIONS curved above and below.

*Rev.* Like obverse.

*Edge* Grained copper o 24mm

251 Miles Ltd., Sydney.



Reverse same and inverted, Plain edge, Brass, 23mm.

I have always laboured under the impression that the only Sydney of note is in Australia but according to my contact there this piece is probably from elsewhere. Would anyone care to offer the elsewhere.

John R. P. King

252 *Lead token ?*



Can any one identify this lead token. The "obverse" design seen to consist of four crosses, each of which has other lines in the angles.

B. Pennell

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

---

X

BORNEO, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, WEST INDIES, FAR EAST,  
etc., etc., tokens wanted, please. Excellent Prices Paid.

---

Z

TOKENS, TICKETS, PASSES, CHECKS, MEDALS, MEDALLIONS & JETTONS  
Plus items relating to the First World War  
for sale in my twice yearly catalogue.

Please send for a copy to: Barry Mills

---

X

WANTED: HOP TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also, information on Hereford and Worcester Hop and Farming Tokens

Duncan Pennock

---

Z

TRANSPORT AND SHOP TOKENS WANTED

South Shields Corporation Tramways (all); Newcastle Corporation  
Tramways ½d, 6d 8d and above, also Postmen in Uniform  
Newcastle Shops: Bell Brothers, Rowland Blaylock and A.E.Cook.

Details Please to D. Webb

X

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WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE

Michael Knight

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)

ISSN 0269 - 0187

BULLETIN Vol. 5 No. 2

June 1994

Editor:

Andrew D. N. Andison

Editor (PCSG):

Yolanda C. Courtney

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Once again thanks are due to those who have contributed material to the *Bulletin*. I have tried to include a varied mix of subjects in this issue so that there is something for everyone. Following my request in the last issue I am able to start this one with an article about 17th century tokens. However I must repeat that I am keen to receive anything about the regular 18th and 19th century series of tokens.

Further contributions have arrived on computer disk and these have made my editorial task much easier. (Anything sent via the “internet” to tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxxxx.co.uk will also find its way to me.)

Enclosed with this issue is an index to volume 3 of the *Bulletin*. This may seem somewhat bizarre since the volume was produce some 16 years ago! However as the number of issues of the *Bulletin* continues to grow I find that I often have reason to consult the back numbers for information. Despite there being only two issues in this volume I feel that they should still be indexed. Members who require back issues of volumes 1 to 3 should write to Mr Nick Wetton, who can supply them at £1 (+ 50p p&p). He also has copies of Brian Edge’s original Alphabetical Classification of World Paranumismatica at 30p.

Andrew D. N. Andison

## **The Annual Token Congress**

**by Brian Edge**

Over two hundred enthusiasts have attended the twelve Token Congresses since the inaugural event at Crewe in 1982. Thirty six visited the Crewe congress but the average attendance now stands at sixty.

Norman Brodie of Glasgow was the first to arrive in 1982 [even before the organiser!] and he has travelled some 4000 miles to be ever present since. Norman’s 100% attendance record is not unique however, as six other congress members (including a lady) have never missed a single venue.

It must of course be said that there are many totally dedicated members who have only missed one event due to either illness or some vitally important clashing event. There are also those who did not hear about the first congress until it was over. Of those who attended the second year, five have been ever

present. In fact the statistics show that the congress has a solid hardcore support of fifty who would clearly do anything rather than miss the annual get-together. This healthy situation is no doubt due to the friendly spirit, informality and the excellent organisation which accompanies each of these events and which can only be a recipe for continued success.

Congress venues have moved around the country nicely and EXETER 1994 makes a good overall balance. Previous Congresses have been held in Crewe, Birmingham, Darlington, Manchester, London, Cardiff, Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, South Woodford, Winchester and Glasgow. For the record Jeff Gardiner of Darlington was the first to climb onto the rostrum to address the congress with his talk entitled "Numismatic Aspects of the Great Northern Coalfield" which was to be the precursor of so many excellent lectures.

Internationally the Token Congress has attracted six enthusiasts from the USA [some on several occasions], two each from Belgium and West Germany, one each from Denmark and France, and one each from Israel and The Netherlands [both on several occasions]. It is now some years since we last had the pleasure of meeting Neil Todd, Yosef Sa'ar, Henk Groenendijk and other overseas friends and our best wishes to go them all with the hope that it will not be too long before we will see them again.

The re-emergence of the Token Corresponding Society gives all token collectors the opportunity of actively pursuing their hobby between congresses. There is no doubt that Andrew will be an excellent Editor but to do his job well he needs to have a wide selection of good material. Everyone is therefore encouraged to send him contributions, even very small snippets are most useful to him. Readers who have not yet attended a Token Congress would find the event a rewarding experience.

#### Token Congress 1994

This year's Token Congress will be held in St. Lukes College at the University of Exeter from Friday the 16th to Sunday the 18th of September. For information please contact Michael Crew

## The Keys of Dunkirk turned in the Lock (?)

by Robert H. Thompson and John P. Tavener

In September 1982 a note entitled ‘The Keys of Dunkirk’ re-examined a seventeenth-century token bearing the obverse device of two crossed keys, specimens of which had been published with different readings by Anthony Thompson, Ralph Nott, and Peter Preston-Morley. There it was proposed that the reverse should be read continuously, from circumscription to the horizontal lines in the field, as Y<sup>E</sup>KYES•OF•DVNKIRK•AC | ROS | TO THE | SPANY | ARD (HE ligated). This reading seems to have found acceptance, as does the placing of the crossed keys with the handles uppermost, so that the obverse legend reads WIL:TAVERNER CLARE. <sup>(1)</sup>



Not universally accepted was the interpretation of that obverse legend as identifying an issuer William Taverner and the likely if unproven location of Clare in Suffolk. Michael Dickinson recorded the token in London under Clare Market and Street; and the late Philip Greenall mulled over another suggestion which he did not wish to divulge until ready to publish. That was a position he did not reach; but at last a footnote in his posthumous paper on London and Middlesex tokens permits one to know where he was looking. <sup>(2)</sup>

He was seeking to interpret the obverse as ‘Wil. “taverner” Clare’, a tavern-keeper issuer named William Clare; and he found a William Clare in the Hearth Tax returns for Long Acre and St Martin’s Lane, in the Westminster parish of St Martin in the Fields. However, for that William Clare to be accepted as the issuer it would be helpful to establish that he used the sign of the crossed keys; that he kept a tavern; that doing so, he would have been described as ‘taverner’; and that being so described, he could have interpolated the description thus between forename and surname. None of this has been done. Frankly, ‘William Clare’ is a red herring; but it would have been nice

to try to persuade Philip of this.

His specimen was found in the Thames, which might seem to point to a metropolitan origin. This would presumably be in Clare Market, which was named after its founder in the time of Charles I, John Holles, Earl of Clare. <sup>(3)</sup> It is difficult to believe, however, that the market would be referred to simply as CLARE. Furthermore, to argue that a provincial issuer would be incapable of producing a sophisticated device smacks of metropolitan arrogance.

To revert to the obvious meaning of the legend, the Keys of Dunkirk have begun to unlock a possible identity for 'Wil. Taverner' (although an otherwise unrecorded individual remains a possibility). No-one of the name could be found in Clare parish records, but in 1982 no search was made in Essex, on the borders of which the borough of Clare lies. From work on a Lancashire family's history there has now come to light an Essex ancestor called William Taverner, who by 1662 was settled in Terling, in the hundred of Witham, north-east of Witham on the London to Colchester road. <sup>(4)</sup>

It was, however, in Halstead in the north of Essex that William Taverner was baptised in 1626. He was the third son of Francis Taverner, gent. (1592-1657). The local grammar school could have provided his education. Halstead in the seventeenth century had a good market for corn etc., and a direct road led to Clare, about ten miles away, via Sible Hedingham, Great Yeldham, Tilbury juxta Clare and Ovington. <sup>(5)</sup>

By 1648 (perhaps by 1641, see note 6) Francis Taverner was in Terling, where he owned the manor of Loys, the messuage and farm called Symon Collins, the meadow called Normans, the wood called Wards, and the lands called Crackbones, Hulls, and Russells. His will was proved in London on 22 March 1657/8, authenticated on oath by his two surviving sons. It was presumably the same Francis Taverner who had petitioned in 1657 to be discharged from the office of Chief Constable of the half hundred of Witham, being visited with sickness, and disabled. <sup>(6)</sup>

Francis Taverner's eldest son John was buried in 1648, his second son Francis in 1656 (Loys descended to the latter's son Edward), and William thus became heir to Symon Collins, Crackbones, and Normans Mead. In 1662 he was assessed in Terling on no fewer than twelve hearths. He made his will on 24 April 1666; and died unmarried in 1673, his will being proved on 10 June of that year. <sup>(7)</sup>

William Taverner of Terling, gent., bequeathed his messuage called Simon Collins to his brother Thomas, also the land called Crackbones on condition he paid £5 p.a. to their sister Susan; his two-acre wood known as Wards, also the land called Hulls, to Thomas until their nephew Edward was twenty-one; his two-acre meadow called Normans Mead to Susan, also land held on a lease from Sir Thomas Mildmay to one Emery, Rochester, Kent; <sup>(8)</sup> forty shillings to the poor people of Terling; and all the rest and residue of his goods and ‘Chanler debts’, ready money, plate, and household stuff to Thomas, who should be his executor; witnesses John Elletson and Samuel Hales.

The mention of chandler debts presumably means debts due to William Taverner in the capacity of retailer of provisions, specifically perhaps corn. Clare is too far from Terling to have been a place of business on a daily basis, so, if this is the issuer, CLARE on his token may relate to his life before he occupied the Terling properties. The somewhat startling suggestion that it refers to an education at Clare College, Cambridge (which his nephew’s grandson James Taverner M.D. did attend) finds no support amongst the *Alumni Cantabrigienses*. <sup>(9)</sup>

On external grounds the token should have been issued after 8 June 1658, when Dunkirk surrendered to the English, and before it was sold to Louis XIV on 27 October 1662. What is known of William Taverner, a third son without prospects until 1656, would not preclude his having established himself in Clare as a chandler, and commemorated the capture of Dunkirk with a new sign for his business, and for a token issued before he moved to Terling; this is, however, speculation.

If, though, the issuer of the Keys of Dunkirk token was William Taverner (d. Terling 1673), it is encouraging that his younger brother issued the only Terling token:

*Obv.* THOMAS TARVERNER around a Bull  
*Rev.* IN TARLING I658 around T | TE

The similar date may point to a similar impetus to the ordering of tokens, the inheritance from their father (who made them joint executors) of the various properties, and all the rest and residue of his goods and chattels, cattle, debts, ready money, plate, and household stuff. Thomas was a draper; he married Elizabeth Elison. Susan Taverner (d. 1679) bequeathed Normans Mead to him. The 1681 will of Thomas Taverner, gent., bequeathed amongst other properties

the house called Simon Colling, and the piece of meadow land called Normans.<sup>(10)</sup>

To conclude, attribution of the Keys of Dunkirk token to an issuer called William Clare has been rejected. A single find does not compel one to place it in the metropolis, and the name CLARE is not known for Clare Market. A connection with Clare in Suffolk has not been proved, but in the present state of knowledge it is reasonable to attribute the token to Clare, and to William Taverner (1626-1673), chandler, baptised ten miles away at Halstead.

## REFERENCES

- (1) R. H. Thompson, 'The Keys of Dunkirk', *Numismatic Circular* 90, 1982, 235-6; J. D. A. Thompson, 'A new seventeenth-century token', *British Numismatic Journal* 25(3), 1948, 341-2; R. Nott, 'A mystery seventeenth-century token', *Numismatic Circular* 65, 1957, col. 249; Paramount International Coin Ltd., *Coin List* 4, Jan. 1976, 23, no. 1467.
- (2) Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth-century Tokens of the British Isles* (London, 1986), p. 110, London 655B; Philip D. Greenall, 'Dividing seventeenth-century tokens between London and Middlesex', *British Numismatic Journal* 61, 1991, 90-123 (p. 119, n. 24).
- (3) English Place-Name Society, *The Place-names of Middlesex* (Cambridge, 1942), p. 177.
- (4) Acknowledgment is due to the late the Hon. C. R. Strutt, Terling, and to Dr K. E. Wrightson, cf. Keith Wrightson and David Levine, *Poverty and Piety in an English village: Terling 1525-1700* (New York, 1979).
- (5) John Ogilby, *Britannia* (London, 1675), pl. 92; John Ogilby, *The Traveller's Guide* (London, 1699), p. 171; Robert Morden, 'Essex', in Camden's *Britannia* (London, 1695).
- (6) Public Record Office, PROB 11/274 (1658), quire 107; D. H. Allen, *Essex Quarter Sessions Order Book 1652-1661* (Chelmsford, 1974), p. 100. Mrs Janet Gyford of Witham reports from the Essex Record Office Assize Calendar that Francis Taverner had been one of the Chief Constables since 1641. Taverner of Halstead's purchase of the Terling



manors of Ringers, and Lowes or Loys-hall, is mentioned by Philip Morant, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex* (London, 1768), ii. 127.

- (7) Essex Record Office, ref. 107 CR 9: Court of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, Registered wills 1670-81 'Polley', f. 107 (microfilm copy).
- (8) i.e. Emerias Rochester, fl. Terling 1569-84 (Morant ii. 128).
- (9) John Venn and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses: a biographical list of all known students, graduates... [etc.], Part I: From the earliest times to 1751*, Vol. IV (Cambridge, 1927), also W.J. Harrison, *Notes on the Masters, Fellows, Scholars and Exhibitioners of Clare College, Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1953).
- (10) William Gilbert in *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, n.s. 14 (1915), p. 150; Eileen Judson, *The Lives and Wills of Essex Token Issuers...* (Little Bardfield, 1987), p. 181.

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### **Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions.**

#### **A provisional Listing - Part 2 L-N**

**by M. I. H. Ewing**

As in part 1 (*TCSB* vol.4 no.11) this list outlines advertising by commercial firms, large and small, found among the large series of unofficial medals for coronations, jubilees and other royal occasions. All societies, associations, organisations, institutions, schools, public bodies and individual issuers have again been omitted.

This list is bound to be incomplete. It would be appreciated if new items, additional information or corrections could be passed on *via* the Editor.

All entries are round unless otherwise stated, dimensions are in millimetres. Parentheses around a maker's name indicate an unsigned piece linked to a similar signed piece.

K & J (West Bromwich) George V jubilee 1935	Anon	Ni 21
KALIBAR DOG FOODS Edward VII Coronation 1902	(W. O. Lewis)	WM 39
KENDAL & DENT, London Duke of York marriage 1893	Anon	WM 38
KENDRICK & JEFFERSON LTD. George V Coronation 1911	?	oval AE?
KING COMIC CUTS Victoria diamond jubilee 1897	Restall	Al 39 bronzed WM 39
KING, E. E., chemist, Clitheroe Edward VII coronation 1902	Lauer	AE 24
KITTS & SON, outfitters, Exeter Victoria jubilee 1887	Anon	soft WM 32
KNIGHT, EDWARD, "Cottage of Content", Birmingham Victoria Jubilee 1887	W. J. Taylor	AE 32
KOMO FURNITURE CREAM, Matchless Metal Polish Co., [QV], Liverpool Edward VII coronation 1902	(Grueber)	shell Al 38
KONFAX LTD. Investiture of Prince of Wales 1969	Vaughton	?
LACTOPEPTINE Four Royal Generations (c. 1897)	(Grueber ?)	shell Al 38
LALIMLI MILLS, Cawnpore, India Delhi Durbar 1911	Anon	Al 38
LEE, JAMES, hatter, Devonport Great Exhibition 1851	HB	?
LEVER BROS., soap manufacturers, Port Sunlight Dining and recreational hall opened 1891 Edward VII coronation 1902 - for schools	Elkington	AE 45
George V coronation 1911 - for Christ Church	Fuchs/Elkington Elkington	AE 39 AE 39

LEWIS, A. Victoria Jubilee 1887	General type with named brooch	?
THE LIBRARY OF IMPERIAL HISTORY LTD.		
Elizabeth II jubilee 1977 - Jubilee Collection of 3 medals		?
LIGHT, A.		
Great Exhibition 1851	Anon	?
LINCOLN, W. S., stamp dealer, stamp albums, London		
Four Generations 1896	Grueber	(heavy disc) ?
Four Generations 1897	H. Grueber	shell Al 38
Four Generations 1899	H. Grueber	WM 21
LONDON, NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.		
Victoria jubilee 1887 and Railway Co. jubilee - Crewe (names mayor)	(style of J. Moore)	WM 40
Victoria jubilee 1887 and Railway Co. jubilee - Crewe Park opened. (names chairman of Co.)	(style of J. Moore)	Br 39 AE 39 WM 39
Railway Centenary 1902 (no detail)		
LONDON PAPERWEIGHTS LTD.		
Elizabeth II Jubilee 1977 (key fob)		
LONDON ZOO		
Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	Anon	gilt AE 34
LYLE, ABRAHAM & SONS LTD.		
Peace 1919 (no other details)		AR
LYONS, M., electroplating, Suffolk Street, Birmingham		
Great Exhibition 1851	HB (= Heaton)	Br 34
Great Exhibition 1862	?	Br 35
M. W., St. Aubyns, Hove		
Edward VII coronation 1902	(D & F)	AR (?) 20
MACARTNEY, Donegal Place, Belfast		
Victoria RV to Belfast 1849	Anon	AE 25
MAC'NACHTEN VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT, THE		
George V Coronation 1911	Fattorini, Bradford	Al 33

MACOWARDS LTD., Swansea		
Duke of Kent opens Swansea Civic Centre 1934		gilt AE 29
MADAME TUSSAUD'S, London		
Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	Anon	gilt AE 34
MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL		
Demonstration of Ship Canal 1885	Kenning	WM 43
Canal opened by Victoria 1894	Anon	
	(3 types)	WM 43, AR, AE & WM 36
		maltese cross Br 35 x 38
- for Ivy Soap	Anon	WM 32
MANLEY, W., tea & coffee mart, Leighton Buzzard		
Great Exhibition 1851	HB (= Heaton)	AE 22
MARKS, SYDNEY, goldsmith Exeter		
Victoria Jubilee 1887	R <sup>D</sup> 45974 (= Ahronsberg)	WM 33
MATCHLESS CLEANER and MATCHLESS METAL POLISH CO. LTD., Liverpool		
Four Generations 1896	Grueber	Al 38
The Royal Family (1897)	Grueber	Al 38
Edward VII Coronation 1902	(Grueber)	shell Br, gilt Al, Al 38
George V Coronation 1911	(Grueber)	Al 38
MAYFAIR HOTEL, Berkeley Square, London		
George VI Coronation 1937	Approved busts	pale AE 51, AE 45
MAZAWATEE TEA CO.		
Edward VII Coronation 1902 (Lid of tin plate container)		61
MCGEE, JOHN G., The Pantechneheca, Belfast		
Victoria Rv to Ireland, 1849	Anon	WM 40
Great Industrial Exhibition, Dublin, 1853	Heaton	WM 30
MCKINNELL, WM., tobacconist, Edinburgh		
Edward VII Coronation 1902	(style of JM)	gilt WM 32
MEAD CYCLE CO., Liverpool		
George V Coronation 1911	JM	gilt AE 33
MECCA LTD., ballrooms etc., London		
Coronation Ball 1953 at Café De Paris	Anon	gilt AE 35
MELLINS FOOD		
Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897		sheet metal on card 32

MERSEY TUNNEL (Joint Committee)		
George V open tunnel 1934	Fattorini	Al 32
	Anon	AE 33
METROPOLE HOTEL, London		
Edward VII Coronation 1902	Fuchs/Elkington	AE 39
MILLER, watchmaker, etc., Worthing		
Edward VII Coronation 1902	Anon	gilt AE 24
MINNS, W., clothier, Chelmsford		
Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	WM 36
MITCHELL'S MAIN COLLIERY		
Peace 1919	?	AV ?
MOND NICKEL CO. LTD.		
British Empire Exhibition 1924-25	PM	Ni 45
MORRIS & DAVIES NELSON, Carnaervon		
Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	?	Br 33
MORRIS, HERBERT LTD.		
Peace 1919	Bowcher	AE, silvered AE 42
MORTON, EDGAR V., Garston		
Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	WM 39
MURPHY, T & CO.		
Victoria Marriage 1840	Anon	?
N. B. L. CO.		
Visit of Prince Albert 1919	Anon	AE 54
NEW T ESTABLISHMENT, Chester		
Great Exhibition 1851	?	AE 24
NEWS CHRONICLE, newspaper, London		
George V Jubilee 1935 - for Happy Band of Arkubs	H.W.M.	AE 34
NORTH STAFFS RAILWAY (CO.)		
George V Coronation 1911 (general type - named bar)	?	gilt Br 35
NOTTINGHAM EVENING NEWS, newspaper, Nottingham		
George V Jubilee 1935 - for Nignog Club V&S		enamelled AR 28

Following my article in the last issue of TCSB I am grateful to Peter Glews for drawing my attention to two pieces in his collection which unlike my rather poor specimens are in sufficiently good condition to produce satisfactory rubbings.



The first was issued by Joseph Rudge who like my Henry Rudge is listed in an 1892 directory as nailmaker. In Kelly's 1896 directory Joseph is listed as a greengrocer and nailmaker in Stourbridge Road and as a nailmanufacturer Islington. Presumably they were related, and possibly also to Thomas Rudge who ran the Waggon and Horses pub in Stourbridge Rd. The 1891 Census returns (not available to me at the time of writing this note) may be more informative on this relationship.



The second piece is of similar design (though the lettering of different style) to the two pieces mentioned in my article. The legend around the edge reads J. COTTERELL HALESOWEN. I can find no trace of Cotterell in directories of the period. Neither piece has a denomination and both are uniface.

Since writing my original article two possible candidates have been discovered for R. Moore; Richard Moore, shopkeeper, Bloomfield Street and New Street (1892) who has an additional entry as a grocer in Highfield Lane by 1896; and Robert Moore Commission Agent (1892).

We now have four pieces, at least two of which were issued by nailmakers, simply bearing the name of issuer and town with no mention of trade. My next question is was this a characteristic style of Halesowen checks as a whole? I should be grateful if members would search their collections and send me details (via the *Bulletin*) with rubbings if possible of any Halesowen checks that they may have.

A few years ago an excited Warrington collector telephone me regarding a Belgian Colony token he had recently purchased. The token he believed was for Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo (known today as Lubumbashi in Zaire). Most of the wording was deciphered through a Belgian phrase book, but the word Birtley could not be traced; however a town called Birtley exists in County Durham which alluded to a possible connection with the North East. This connection was firmly established when it was found that Elizabethville existed not only as a town in the Belgian Congo, but also as a Belgian 'colony', created by the First World War coalition government, in the town of Birtley. The colony was created to house Belgian refugees who had fled from the German advance in Europe and were moved to the area to work in local munitions factories.

By 1916 the war was going badly for the allies and arms manufacturers were finding it difficult to keep up with the demand for large shells which were needed at the front. With government support under the National Projectile Factories scheme these manufacturers were directed into building new factories and retooling at government expense. In Birtley, Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth took advantage of the scheme and utilising local chemical, coal and steel industries increased production of shells and cartridge cases. This resulted in an increased demand for labour which was provided by moving 4,000 Belgian refugees into the area. The Belgian and British government agreed that these workers would be controlled by Belgian managers and engineers.

To accommodate the Belgian workers and their families a model village was created and named after the Belgian Queen - Elizabeth. The 'Huts' as it became known locally, was a miniature Belgian town with family accommodation as well as barrack type blocks for single men. In addition Elizabethville had a church, a school, a large hospital, a covered market, public laundries, baths, a post office, police station and finally a prison. Three large community dining rooms were also constructed to seat 2,500, the third of which - the Cheval Blanc (white horse) - being opened towards the end of 1917. The Cheval Blanc created as far as was possible the atmosphere of a typical Belgian cafe-restaurant. The Cheval Blanc seated 700 workers, was licensed and provided live music each evening.

Within a few months of the armistice being signed most of Elizabethville lay deserted as all the refugees had embarked for home.

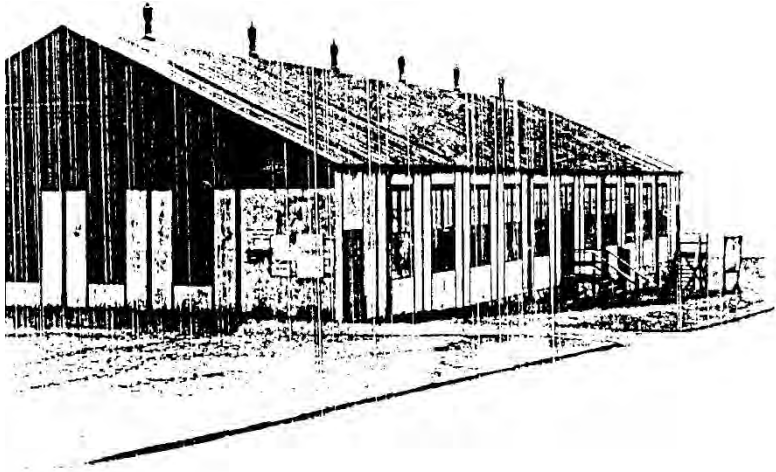


Fig 1: The Cheval Blanc from outside.

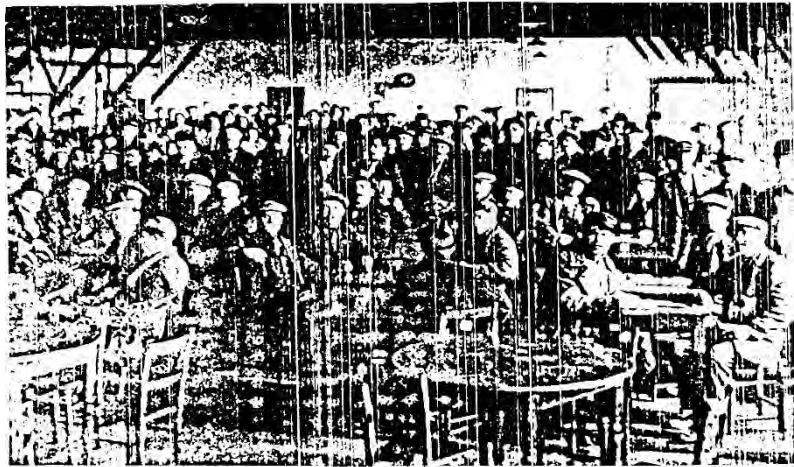
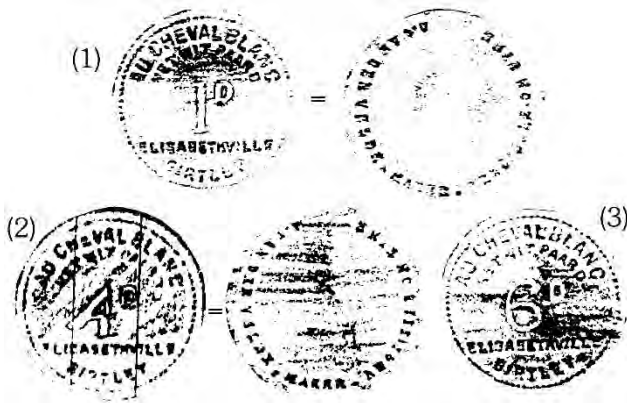


Fig 2: The Cheval Blanc interior.



The following tokens were issued at the sign of The Cheval Blanc:



1. *Obv.* AU CHEVAL BLANC / HETWIT PAARD above and ELISABETHVILLE / BIRTLEY below, with 1<sup>D</sup> stamped incuse in the field.  
*Rev.* In small letters, A. VAN DER VELDE . MAKER . NEWCASTLE. ON TYNE around the rim.  
*Edge* Plain zinc 25mm
  
2. *Obv.* Similar to the above, but for 4<sup>D</sup> and reads ELISABETHVILLE  
*Rev.* As above with an outline of Great Britain in the field.  
*Edge* Plain zinc 25mm
  
3. *Obv.* As number 1 above but for 6<sup>D</sup>.  
*Rev.* As number 2.  
*Edge* Plain zinc 25mm

The acquisition of a very humble advertising ticket purchased from amongst a parcel of numismatic miscellanea (see Type 1) triggered the urge to learn more regarding its issuer. A search through various reference works proved fruitless but an example of another ticket (see Type 3) issued by the same company was noted in the summer 1981 sales catalogue published by Galata Coins Ltd of Wolverhampton. This piece was not advertised for sale but was illustrated with accompanied description and a note asking for readers' comments on it, also stated was the fact that they could not find it published anywhere. They sent this ticket to the British Museum in a packet with the inscription "Published?", a few weeks later it was returned to them with the terse comment "Apparently not" added. A letter was forwarded to Galata Coins Ltd inquiring if they had learnt anything relevant to their ticket in the ensuing period, no reply was received from them.

Recently Dr. W.J.Mira, a very knowledgeable Australian numismatist, was contacted for his comments on these tickets and he responded by most generously supplying a further ticket (see Type 2) released by E. Way and offered the following data. The firm (E. Way) is now passé closing down post the second World War. Their building is long gone as is most of the centre of Sydney, all high rise Gold Fish Bowls these days. The tickets were issued in the 1920's purely as advertising and promotional issues and according to older collectors they did not have any cash value.

All the following pieces are 21mm and on thin brass flans although the type 3 ticket detailed by Galata Coins is recorded as copper or bronze. All have plain edges. Types 2 and 3 are relatively common but Type 1 does not appear to have been previously recorded though it is known to the doyen of Australian paranumismatica who, Dr. Mira forecasts, will be publishing a major work of this area of numismatics in the not too distant future, hopefully containing additional information on the E. Way company. The Type 3 ticket is the only piece to have been spotted for sale, Lickey Coins offered an example in their June 1979 sales list at £15 but by the May 1983 sales list the asking price was down to £9. Jerry F. Schimmel of San Francisco auctioned an example in February 1989 which fetched 5 U.S. Dollars against an estimate of 4 U.S. Dollars. These tickets are very similar in design to many produced in England but as there were a number of Australian die sinkers very capable of their manufacture it is a highly moot point as to the origin of emission.



Type 1

*Obv.* E. WAY / DRAPER / PITT STREET / SYDNEY

*Rev.* E. WAY / THE CHEAPEST / DRAPER IN SYDNEY



Type 2

*Obv.* E. WAY / DRAPER / PITT ST / SYDNEY

*Rev.* E. WAY / SYDNEY / MILLINERY GENERAL DRAPERY & C / LADIES & CHILDRENS UNDERCLOTHING, MANTLES, COSTUMES



Type 3

*Obv.* E. WAY & COMPANY / SYDNEY / DRAPERS / PITT ST

*Rev.* KINDLY DROP US / A / CARD / OR INSPECT / OUR / COUNTER / FOR WHAT / YOU REQUIRE

FRONTISPIECE.



*History protecting Medals from  
the Ravages of Time*

*Engraved by the Proprietor of the Illustrated London News, W. H. Smith, London, 1846*

Frontispiece of *The Virtuoso's Companion*

The collecting of trade tokens has as its side issue the acquiring of reference books on these pieces as a means of noting future acquisitions and furthering one's overall interest in this series.

Over the years I have purchased various contemporary books on tokens, most recently the excellent edition on 17th century tokens by Michael Dickinson. Also I have sought to acquire the more antique editions to complement my small collection. Thus whilst visiting Brighton with my wife we took the opportunity of wandering around the Lanes. In the many secondhand book shops I enquired if they had any old numismatic items. Generally very little was on offer, except for modern volumes until in one book shop the proprietor said that he had tucked away a set of five volumes on tokens which he thought might interest me.

He produced these five volumes illustrating 18th century tokens and I was immediately taken with the superb engravings. The exacting details of the tokens were of excellent work and their reproduction in these volumes were exceptionally sharp. Apparently there should be eight volumes in total but he had only volumes one to five, unfortunately the others were missing.

At home I scrutinised the books thoroughly and was even more impressed with the precise standard of engraving for each of the tokens illustrated.

The five small volumes were of interest not only for the tokens depicted but because each page had a publishing date and address. It must be a rare or unusual occurrence for a book to have different publishing dates printed virtually on each page. Where weekly or monthly publications have been bound together one would expect to see a change appearing for these groupings but not for each page. The volumes have hard covers, leather bound with gold leaf on the spine giving the volume numbers and the title VIRTUO COMPAN and are approximately 7" x 4¼" in size.

Inside the first volume there is a frontispiece depicting History protecting Medals from the ravages of time. Underneath the engraving is inscribed top left J. Bowring Det+ and to the right T. Prattent Sculp. also the wording, Published by the Proprietor T. Prattent Cloth Fair W. Smithfield, London 1796. appears under the engraving.

The preface reads: THE great object of the Proprietor of this Work is to transmit to posterity, as national curiosities, accurate engravings of the great number of COPPER COINS which have lately appeared in circulation; such as tradesmen's tokens, colonial currency, &c. which, from the breaking of the dies, the limited numbers struck off, and various other circumstances, might otherwise be buried in oblivion. The Proprietor, moreover, flatters himself, that when the expence of collecting such a copious series, with that of the engraving and printing, is considered, the price will not be thought unreasonable. He trusts, therefore, to the encouragement of the public; intending to give an alphabetical list of fac-similies of FOUR HUNDRED and EIGHTY different Coins, in four Volumes twelves, with an elegant frontispiece and title page, at the price of TWENTY SHILLINGS. There is no text in the first five volumes except for the Preface, as the engravings really speak for themselves.

There are four tokens illustrated on each page having obverse on the left and the reverse on the right. Where the edge is not plain, the edge inscription or graining is depicted around the circumference of the engraved token. Because of the fine impression of the engravings only one side of the page can be used.

In my set of books, Volume 1 has 27 pages of tokens, Volumes 2 and 3 have 30 pages each, whilst Volumes 4 and 5 have 23 and 37 pages respectively which makes a total of 588 tokens illustrated in the five volumes.

This total number does not tally with the 480 different coins noted in the Preface which leads me to assume that the Preface refers to some previous publication to do with these token pages and happens to be incorporated in this collation of pages to form these volumes.

The first pages of volume 1 until page 4 are unnumbered, thereafter they are numbered consecutively in various styles and sizes at the top right hand corner. Volume 1 running from page 1 (unnumbered) to page 27.

At the bottom of the first page of tokens appears the first set of publishing dates and addresses this being publish'd July 10 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield. The dates change as follows:

*Volume One*

Page 4 Publish'd	July 25 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W.	Smithfield
Page 7 Publish'd	August 8 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W.	Smithfield
Page 10 Publish'd	Augt.22 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W.	Smithfield

Page 11 Publish'd August 22 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield  
Page 12 Publish'd Augt.22 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 13 Publish'd Sept. 1 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 15 Publish'd Sept. 1 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 16 Publish'd Sept.11 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 18 Publish'd Sept.11 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 19 Publish'd Sept.21 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 22 Publish'd Oct 2 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 23 Publish'd Oct 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 24 Publish'd Oct 2 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 25 Publish'd Oct 12 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 26 Publish'd Oct 12 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 27 Publish'd Oct 12 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield

### *Volume Two*

This is the same as Volume one except the title page now has the date 1796. The page numbering continues as before starting at Page 28 to page 57.

The dates change as follows:

Page 28 Publish'd Oct 22 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield London  
Page 29 Publish'd Oct 22 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 31 Publish'd Novr 2 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 34 Pub'd Nov 12 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 35 Publish'd Nov 12 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 37 Publish'd Nov 24 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 39 Publish'd Nov 28 by M. Denton London 1795  
Page 40 Publish'd Dec 3 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 41 London Publish'd Decr 3 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield  
Page 42 Published Decr 3 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 43 Published Decr 14 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 46 Published Dec 24 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 48 Published Dec 24 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield  
Page 49 Published Jany 4 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield  
Page 50 Published Jany 4 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 51 Published Jany 4 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London  
Page 52 Published Jany 14 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield  
Page 54 Published Jany 14 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield  
Page 55 London Publish'd Jany 25 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield  
Page 56 Publish'd Jany 25 1795 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield London \*  
Page 57 Publish'd Jany 25 1796 by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield

\*The wrong year has been used.

On page 30 the words END of VOL 1 appears.

### *Volume Three*

This is the same as Volume Two, 1796. The page numbering continues as before starting at Page 58 to page 87.

The dates change as follows:

Page 58	Publish'd	Feb	4	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield
Page 59	Publish'd	Feb	4	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 60	Publish'd	Feb	4	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 61	Publish'd	Feb	15	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 62	Publish'd	Feb	15	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 63	Publish'd	Feb	15	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 64	Publish'd	Febr-		1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield
Page 65	Publish'd	Feb	25	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 66	Publish'd	Feb	25	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 67	Publish'd	March	8	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 68	Publish'd	March	8	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield
Page 69	Publish'd	March	8	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 70	Publish'd	March	17	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 71	Publish'd	March		1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 72	Publish'd	March	17	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 75	Publish'd	March	28	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield *
Page 74	Publish'd	March	28	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 73	Publish'd	March	28	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield *
Page 76	Publish'd	April	8	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 78	Publish'd	April	8	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 79	Publish'd	April	18	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 81	Publish'd	April	18	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield London
Page 82	Publish'd	April	28	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 83	Publish'd	April	28	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 85	Publish'd	May	9	1796	by M Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield

\* Pages 75 and 73 are collated out of sequence in this particular volume.

#### *Volume four*

This is the same as Volumes two and three dated 1796. The page numbering continues as before, starting at Page 88 to Page 110.

The dates change as follows:

Page 88	Publish'd	May	19	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W. Smithfield London
Page 90	Publish'd	May	19	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield
Page 91	Publish'd	May	30	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 94	Publish'd	June	9	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 95	Publish'd	June	9	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate West Smithfield
Page 96	Publish'd	June	9	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 97	Publish'd	June	20	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 98	Publish'd	June	20	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 100	Publish'd	June	30	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 101	Publish'd	June	30	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 103	Publish'd	July	11	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 106	Publish'd	July	21	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 107	Publish'd	July	21	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate Smithfield
Page 108	Publish'd	July	21	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield
Page 109	Publish'd	Aug	1	1796	by M. Denton Hospital Gate W Smithfield

On page 90 the words 'End of Vol.3 are printed.



## *Volume five*

This is the same as Volume 4 but the address on the title page changes to No139 St. Johns St. West Smithfield. The page numbering continues as before, starting at Page 111 to Page 147.

The dates change as follows:

Page 111	Published	Aug 1 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate W. Smithfield
Page 112	Published	Aug 11 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate W. Smithfield
Page 115	Published	Aug 24 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate W. Smithfield
Page 118	Published	Sep 1 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate W. Smithfield
Page 119	Published	Sep 1 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate W. Smithfield London
Page 120	Published	Sep 1 1796	by M. Denton	Hospital Gate West Smithfield
Page 121	Published	Sep 12 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Stt Smithfield
Page 122	Published	Sep 12 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 124	Published	Sep 22 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 125	Published	Sep 22 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 127	Published	Oct 3 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 128	Published	Oct 3 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street West Smithfield
Page 130	Published	Oct 13 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street West Smithfield
Page 131	Published	Oct 13 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 132	Published	Oct 13 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 133	Published	Oct 24 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 134	Published	Oct 24 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 135	Published	Oct 24 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 136	Published	Nov 1 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 139	Published	Nov 7 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 142	Published	Nov 17 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 143	Published	Nov 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 144	Published	Nov 17 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 145	Published	Nov 22 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield
Page 146	Published	Nov 24 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street Smithfield
Page 147	Published	Nov 24 1796	by M. Denton	139 St Johns Street W Smithfield

Looking through all these changes in publication dates involving many plates seems incredible for what must have been a small print run. In ten cases the imprint was changed three times for the same date and where the imprint was not changed it was in many cases of a different style.

I cannot believe that the Token publication was such a best seller that it needed constant re-runs and if it was issued as a weekly or daily broad sheet this still would not need constant alterations to the imprint.

The consecutive page numbering matches the consecutive imprint dating, thus the sheets for these volumes have been either carefully collated to match or were originally issued in this matching order.

Another interesting facet of these volumes is that the watermark in the paper

can readily be discerned. In Volume 1 the watermark date of 1794 ½" high appears 3 times on various pages. In volumes 2 and 3 the watermark date of 1794 and the name LEPARD appears at both ½" and 1" sizes on various pages. In volume 4 only the 1" size date of 1794 appears but never as a complete date. In volume 5 the watermark date of 1794 appears ½" size with either 17 or 94 eight times on various pages but on page 112 the watermark is 1795 and of a different style to the 1794 watermark, although still at ½" this 1795 paper is of a much thinner weight.

The watermark dating confirms the authenticity of these volumes and the watermarked dating was due to an Act (34 George III c.20) passed on 5th April 1794 which said that paper should have visible in subsurface thereof a watermark of the date in the following figures 1794 or in like manner of some subsequent year. This part of the Act was repealed in 1811 but from 1794 until the abolition of Paper Duties in 1861 most white papers showed a date, though not always the correct one.

The watermarked name of LEPARD could have been thought to be of French paper manufacture which was very common at the time. In fact it is an English man, a William Lepard, son of a baptist bricklayer, who plied his trade as a stationer in Southwark in 1757. In 1780 he started to make paper at Hamper Mill in Herefordshire and in 1786 he was awarded the silver medal for paper making by the Royal Society of Arts. William Lepard must have been a formidable competitor to James Whatman judging by the number of sheets of paper found with his watermark.

As to the originations of these volumes, M. Denton was a dealer in coins and obviously tokens and his four tokens engraved in volume 5., pages 130 and 131 proclaim this fact.

I am not sure what interest T. Prattent had in publishing these volumes other than that stated in the Preface, i.e. for posterity and making a rough calculation that the eight volumes had approximately 240 pages, he was charging a 1d. a page which perhaps gave him some profit. At 4 tokens to a page, the stated 480 tokens illustrated in his four volumes amount to 120 pages for 20 shillings being 2d. a page and therefore double the profit.

J. Bowring appears purely as the designer and has no numismatic connections.

Again from the details given in the preface there must be variations in the

grouping of the pages into various sized volumes as it does refer to only four volumes and in the particular series of collated pages described here, it runs into eight volumes.

I should be most interested to receive *via* the editor, any information from token collectors regarding these series of token books, especially if the sequence of collation, i.e. pages and date imprints are in the same sequence and their suggestions for the numerous changes of imprints, also details of volumes 6 to 8.

I assume that contained in volume 8 is an alphabetical list as mentioned in the Preface but I am still puzzled by the number of tokens stated in the Preface, i.e. 480 and the number already incorporated of 588 in just the five volumes, i.e. one to five.

The only colonial currency illustrated (not including Irish), in the volumes 1-5 as mentioned in the Preface are two engravings of the Barbados penny and one of Bermuda on page 5, volume 1., with an engraving of a Barbados halfpenny on page 33. volume 2.

I assume because of the constantly changing date imprint that the sheets/pages were issued individually and were subsequently compiled into varying sized volumes.

It would be interesting to try and record the issuing and contemporary sequence of grouping these pages into volumes and attempt to date which of the varying numbered volumes completing the series were issued first. Whether the four volume series were the first attempt to issue the pages bound in volumes or the eight volume series predates this, needs further research.

It is interesting to note that in Glendining's sale of the 11th May 1983 there were for sale six compilations of the Virtuoso's Companion, Lots 128-133. Seven volumes in two, eight volumes in two, six volumes in three, four volumes in two, eight volumes in one and six volumes in three, volumes five and six duplicated.

LOT

128 Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collectors' Guide, London 1795 +  
97, 8vo., seven volumes in two, plates 1-225. Superb  
engravings of 18th Century tokens, half leather. 2

- 129 ——— Eight volumes in two, plates 1-240, some duplicates and a few missing, contemporary half leather. 2
- 130 ——— Six volumes in three, plates 1-150, contemporary full leather. 3
- 131 ——— Four volumes in two, plates 1-[1]20, contemporary full leather. 2
- 132 Eight volumes in one, plates 1-240, the rare plate 199 missing (as it is in most copies), contemporary full leather. 1
- 133 Six volumes in three, plates 1-150, various bindings, some covers loose, volumes 5 and 6 duplicated 4

With regard to the particular volumes I have purchased, on the inner cover of volume 1, there appears in faded brown ink the words “Anne Mansel given by her dear Father W.L. Bristol Nov. 18th 1810 with coins and a cabinet”. Except for volume 4 Anne Mansel’s name is written on all the other volumes and a reference to Trinity Lodge Cambridge is also noted. I was able to research the name Anne Mansel. I confirmed that Anne Mansel was the daughter of William Lort Mansel who was at one time Master of Trinity College, Cambridge and later consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 30th October 1808, hence the written reference in the cover to Bristol, Nov. 1810.

Anne Mansel married Edward Peacock in 1819 and had three sons all of whom went to Cambridge University. It appears that Anne Peacock nee Mansel died circa 1836 at Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset where her husband was the vicar from 1819 to 1848.

Thus not only are the tokens depicted interesting but the volumes themselves come to life with a personal glimpse of their original owners. I am not a bibliophile but purchasing these exquisitely engraved books has, like my token research, whetted my interest in this puzzling compilation.

When the Pub Check Study Group was operating independently, it was the practice to print a regular updated list of unlocated pieces under the above heading, better known as the “Mystery List”, together with any “solutions” thereto. The last such list was published in December 1988.

This is over five years ago and the list is now very out of date. It would however be inappropriate in a journal which addresses a far wider range of interests to reproduce a full specialist list which runs to many pages. I therefore offer the following limited selection of solutions to the old listing plus some additions on which any information would be most welcome.

*Solutions to December 1988 list.*

Britannia, Well St., Henry Knowles	- Birmingham
Crown & Anchor, Coulson	- London
Duke’s Motto, J.J.	- London
East End Vaults, J. Hyde	- Gloucester (per JD)
Fox Inn, Milnrow Rd., Hyde Park, G.E. Miles	- Rochdale
Freemasons Arms, J.P.W.	- Tredegar
[Golden Cup], S. Read, Porter Vaults	- Birmingham
Golden Fleece, R. Clough	- Bury ?
Horse Shoe Inn, Croft	- Croft, Lancs.
Kings Arms Hotel, Thomas Greaves	- Redditch
Marquis of Worcester, Newtown, W.H. Pinnock	- Bristol
Nelson Inn, Timber Hill, T. Scalley	- Norwich
Old Tree Inn, Tookey’s	- Birmingham
Pilot Inn, Woodside, A.G. Smith	- Dudley
Reform Inn, Pilton	- Pilton, Barnstaple
Scotholme Hotel, S. Bonser	- Nottingham
Shipwright’s Arms, E.T. Moore	- Southwark, London
Spread Eagle Inn, Gaywood	- Gaywood, King’s Lynn
[Three Crowns], W.H. Brown	- Bridgwater (per JD)
Volunteer Inn, Joseph Midwood	- Leeds ?
Warwick Arms, Kingswood, E. Boulton	- Bristol
Warwick Arms Saloon, C. Good	- Bristol (per JD)
White House, Pilgrim Street, C. Saunders	- Newcastle upon Tyne

*Some Additions to Unlocated checks, June 1994.*

- Abbey Hotel, H. Ackroyd, c/m  
HEY
- Abbey Inn, Park St., W.R. Hampson
- Albion Inn, Albion St.,  
Edwd. M. Peake
- Barracks Hotel, J. Hardman
- Boars head, T. Thomas
- Boat House Inn, Edwin Mason  
(Pope)
- Borough Arms, H. Burchall
- Bridgewater Arms, J. S. J<sup>B</sup> & Co.
- Britannia Inn, Newdegate St.,  
W<sup>M</sup> Fowler (Daniell)
- British Oak, Constitution Hill,  
John Baker
- Brynn Hall Hotel, W.A. Lloyd
- Ceylon Hotel, R. Barker
- Chapel House Hotel, Joseph Eden,  
c/m Ben Piercy
- Criterion, G.H. Peach  
[Crown], R.G., E.L. Dixon
- Crown Inn, Harleston Street
- Crown & Anchor Inn, Clifton Road,  
W.H. Bulley
- Farmers Arms, D.K.  
[Five Stars], Ernest Brookes
- George Hotel, Halliwells' (Daniell)
- Gladstone Arms, Manchester Rd.,  
J.M. Hargreaves
- Golden Lion, Grandstand
- Great Northern Hotel, Wakefield  
Rd., T. Burton
- Green Motor, The
- Gunmakers Arms, Green Lane,  
John Sims
- Hesketh Arms, John Smith
- Hope & Anchor, Upper Graham St.,  
R. Seaborne
- Justice Inn, Lower Russell St.,  
E.J. Bishop
- Kings Head Inn, R. Thomas
- Lewisham Arms, W. Price
- Lion Tavern, Newmarket Club
- Lord Byron, Belgrave St.,  
Manchester House, Commercial Rd.,  
George Jones
- Millstone Inn, Ashton Heath, 1881  
(Ardill)
- Moss' Hotel, Cox Bowery & Bayard
- Netherend Inn, F. Anderson (Pope)
- Newcastle Arms, W. Brown
- New Inn, C. Cosby  
[Oak Tree - or Ash ?], Frank Morris
- Oxford Arms, W.B.
- Palatine Inn, Palatine St.,  
Burdon's Box
- Phoenix Inn, Park St., Edgar Dunn
- Prince of Wales, Newtown  
J.T. Johnson
- Queens Arms, A.M.
- Queens Head, Green Lanes
- Richmond Inn, W.J. Knight  
(Vaughton)
- Robin Hood Hotel, Clifton,  
J. Clayton
- Ship & Plough, Alford
- Staffordshire Knot, Bilston St.,  
John Jones (Lewis)
- Stag & Hounds Inn,  
Great Frederick St.
- Swan with Two Necks, H. Hardman
- Swing Pig Inn, W.S. (Ardill)
- Talbot Inn, E. Tattersall
- Victoria Gardens, Leonard Clough,  
1871 (Pasley)
- Victoria Hotel, Chas. W. Dalton,  
(Ardill)
- Wellington Bar, Bath Road  
[White or Black Horse], W, R.H.H.

“Not Listed In ...”

G. Percival notes the following 17th century token found in West Yorkshire.

- Obv.* \* WILL: RICHARD.IN.1666 // Sun with face and rays.  
*Rev.* \* LEEDES.HIS.HALF.PENNY // Arms of the Drapers' Company  
AE, 17mm, (would be W.204a)

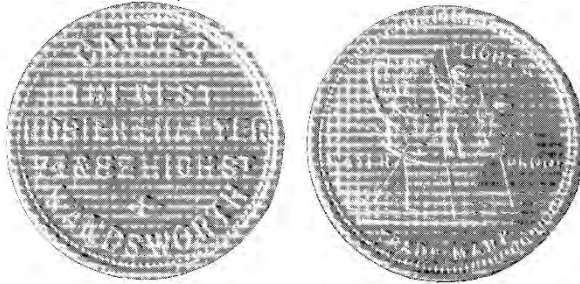
Michael Knight notes the following item from Wallasey which is not listed in Ken Banham's *Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire*.



- Obv.* A square with \* CORPORATION OF WALLASEY \* / - FERRIES • DEPARTMENT - / • TOLL ♦ TALLY • above and 4D (incuse) below.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
*Edge* Plain brass o 35mm square c/h

He adds that a 1/- denomination of the same token is listed in Smith's catalogue as 805FA.

Günter Struck notes the following check issued by George Carter the hatter. (See T.C.S. *Bulletin* vol.5 no.1).



- Obv.* CARTER / THE BEST / HOSIER & HATTER / 74 & 82 HIGH ST / (four part diamond) / WANDSWORTH  
*Rev.* “The sailing hat”, as for type 1.  
*Edge* Milled Brass 25.4mm.

Update to *Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire*, books 1 & 2

by Ken Banham

Anyone who has knowledge of any item which is not recorded in the catalogues may like to send a full description, with rubbing if possible, to Brian Edge, 48 Woodside Avenue, Crewe, CW2 8AN who is acting on behalf of Ken Banham.

*Additions to existing catalogue entries:*

338c WINSFORD (Book One)

This medal is complete with a narrow blue ribbon suspended by a brass safety pin.

432 WINSFORD (Book Two)

This medal is complete with a red, white and blue ribbon suspended between a brass bar (on which stands a large brass 'KINGS' crown bearing a pin) and an ornamental scroll bar to which is attached the ring.

*New items:*

PUBLIC HOUSES AND REFRESHMENT CHECKS

459 STALYBRIDGE

PERSEVERANCE (cc) / 10 / POUND / MONEY CLUB (cac) /  
[signature] H. PASLEY (cac) / STALYBRIDGE (cac) // [ornate] 2D  
inside two ornamental circles. Brass, milled 24 m.m.

EDUCATION

457 SANDBACH

IN. / HONOREM. DEI. / ET. IN. MEMORIAM. / LUDOVICI.  
EVANS. A.M. / SCHOLAE / SANDBACHIENSIS. / OLIM. /  
ARCHIDIDASCALI. (cac) G.E.R. SMITH [engraved] (cc) / 1899 (cac  
in wreath/spray) Silver 45 m.m.



SHOPS 1 CO-OPERATIVE & DIVIDEND CHECKS

458 CREWE

+ CREWE COOPERATIVE FRIENDLY SOCIETY (cac all around)  
/ 5 / G.Y.ILIFFE BIRM (c) inside inner circle // SAME

Brass 28 m.m.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

454 BOLLINGTON

THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES EDWARD VII &  
ALEXANDRA (curved around) Conjoined busts // IN  
COMMEMORATION OF THE CORONATION OF KING  
EDWARD VII . JUNE 26TH 1902 . (curved around) BOLLINGTON  
with view of White Nancy depicted. Holed at 12 o'clock for  
suspension. W.M. 38 m.m.

456 LOSTOCK GRALAM

EDWARD & ALEXANDRA CROWNED 1902 (cc) around  
conjoined busts // FETE LOSTOCK GRALAM PAROCHIAL + (cc  
around) 1907. holed at 12 o'clock for suspension W.M. 32 m.m.

455 WINSFORD

H.M. EDWARD VII KING H.M. ALEXANDRA QUEEN (cc) /  
. CROWNED JUNE 26TH 1902 . (cac) all this around conjoined  
busts // Royal Arms supported by Lion and Unicorn DIEU ET  
MON DROIT below. THIS MEDAL WAS STRUCK / BY THE /  
WINSFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL / TO  
COMMEMORATE THE ACCESSION OF / .H.M. EDWARD VII.  
/ ON JAN 22ND 1901. / AND CORONATION / JUNE 26th 1902  
/ -.- / holed at 12 o'clock complete with a red, white and blue ribbon  
suspended between two plain metal bars, affixed by a pin.

W.M. 39 m.m.

*Acknowledgements:* Andrew Cunningham and John Whitmore.

*The Essex Collection of post 1820 Tokens, Tallies & Medallions.* By Stuart Adams. Volume 1. 1993, 296 pp. Profusely Illustrated. A5. Card covers. Published by the author. ISBN 0-9522315-0-6. Limited issue of 200 copies. Available from the author for £15.50 post paid.

The main emphasis of this reference work is on the tokens, checks and tallies issued from or for use in Essex and here the author has excelled in locating and recording a large number of previously unknown items. The medals, medallions & medalets listed make for an interesting diversification but many known examples remain unrecorded. Much has been stated in other reviews of this work regarding the quality of some of the photographs and as modesty would exclude the author from commenting perhaps it should be noted that many of the pieces illustrated were photographed "on the run" this being a particularly difficult task on items that are notorious for their reproduction qualities. Criticism has also been levelled regarding the omission of a listing of Stratford Market Tallies but as this would have added, even in a check list form, some 50 extra pages (this a conservative estimate) therefore that as published can only be regarded as the correct procedure. Your reviewer's only real criticism, this a major one, is of the very large number of typographical errors/omissions that have been retained within the work and which must reflect upon the credibility of the book. Research errors have now also come to light but so far are few in number and would probably have gone unnoticed if not for the warning offered by the typographical problems. For the post 1820 token collector/researcher or for anyone interested in social history this book is a must as it is unlikely that an updated version will appear within the foreseeable future.

J. R. P. K.

*Co-operative Checks Tickets, Tokens and Coins* by P.D.S. Waddell. The Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers Number 5, Published by The British Association of Numismatic Societies, c/o The Department of Numismatics, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. ISBN 0 901603 02 3. £6 including postage. Enquiries from the numismatic trade welcome.

Previous work on this subject has been either of local interest or as short articles in magazines which, being of an ephemeral nature, are difficult to locate for reference purposes. The object of the present publication is to encourage the study and collection of these pieces with a certain emphasis on the new collector but it must be said that this is a very useful book which all established paranumismatists should have in their libraries.

Peter Waddell's new book gives a brief history of the Co-operative Movement, describes the variety of legends which appear on these pieces, and tells how they were generally used. It goes into the manufacture of the pieces both legally and illegally, and suggests to the student how the series can best be studied.

The work contains a check list of the places in England, Scotland and Wales which are known to have issued checks and tokens. This is of particular value to the collectors who like to obtain examples from as many different locations as possible. This list is grouped in post 1974 counties and this unfortunately means that many places are listed in counties where the tokens were never used. As a proud Lancastrian hailing from Barrow in Furness the reviewer still objects to being referred to as a Cumbrian which he certainly is not! Perhaps it would have been better to have listed the places in their pre 1974 counties particularly as the likes of Avon, Humberside and Cleveland are likely themselves to be abolished.

A few very minor points. It is difficult to understand why the word "Coins" is included in the sub title of the publication. It is also noticed that whilst there is an illustration of a check from Kirkby Ireleth the place is not included in the appendix. One category which was not mentioned was the CINEMA CHECK as issued by the Dalton in Furness Society.

The publication is clearly illustrated with a good cross section of different types and shapes (44 tokens are illustrated) and there are some useful graphs in the text.

*Co-operative Checks - Ticket, Tokens and Coins* at £6 including postage is certainly a good buy.

Brian Edge.

4/10-38 *Jeton de Presence*

In France by the 16th century the use of tokens had become widespread in the church for recording attendance of the clergy at the various services. These 'méreaux' could be exchanged weekly for the remuneration they represented. Different tokens were used according to the importance of the individuals and services. An instance is quoted of vicars at Saint Hilaire de Poitiers having a large token when present at vespers and compline, but a small one if present at vespers only. The méreau may have the arms of the bishop or chapter or city on the reverse. The system continued after this period, and may explain the piece illustrated by J. Gavin Scott. It is rather sketchily outlined in works on communion tokens, and in particular by Henri Gelin (1891) 'Le Méreau dans les Eglises Reformées de France' (English translation, 1977, Capt. M.B. Orr and W.W. Woodside). The French original, published in Saint Maixent, is not easily found; while the translation, privately printed in Pittsburgh, is limited to 75 copies.

Andrew T. Macmillan

251 *Miles Ltd., Sydney.*

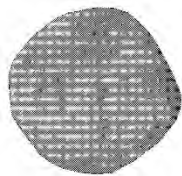
The piece is from Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada.

John Cheramy

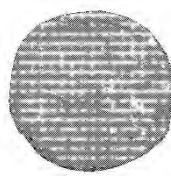
The term "Ltd" is almost unused in Australia - the usual term is "Pty ltd" meaning Proprietary Limited.

Malcolm C. Johnson

253 *Lead Token*



Can anyone help identify the token shown here which was found in the stables of Pockerley Farm at the Beamish Museum during renovation work. The obverse design is a fouled anchor with a G (or reversed

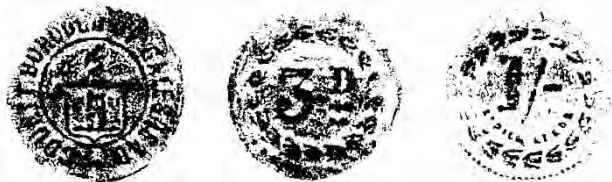


D) to the left and a reversed C to the right. The reverse design is a five pointed star. The actual size of the piece is 27mm.

R. C. Bell

254 *Gateshead tokens*

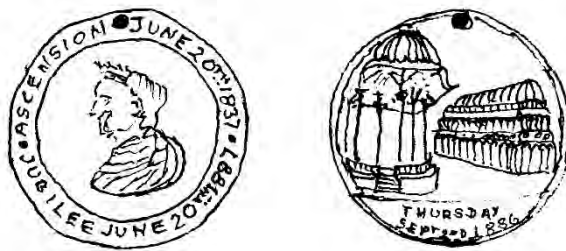
Denzil Webb would welcome information on three tokens issued by the County Borough of Gateshead. The values are 3d, 6d, and 1/-, all 25mm. Does anyone know what they were used for?



- Obv.* Arms of Gateshead in centre, surrounded by a single-line circle. Following the rim, COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD, legend stop at bottom dot.
- Rev.* Value in centre, surrounded by a circle of leaves. All three signed ARDILL LEEDS, under the value, which in the case of the 3d is outside the circle of leaves; in the other two inside. Metals: 3d copper, 6d brass and 1/- nickel-plated zinc.

255 *Victoria Jubilee 1887*

Can anyone help establish the location of this piece and the event concerned?



- Obv.* Jubilee Medal Co. type bust to left. Legend: .ASCENSION JUNE 20<sup>TH</sup> 1837. JUBILEE JUNE 20<sup>TH</sup> 1887
- Rev.* Band stand and arcaded glass building. In ex: THURSDAY / SEPT 2<sup>ND</sup> 1886  
WM 32mm pierced.

M. I. H. Ewing

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

[3]

---

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Plus items relating to the First World War  
for sale in my twice yearly catalogue.

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[3]

---

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Wallsend: Bell Brothers, Bon Marche.

North Shields: Bell Brothers, Parks Ltd, D. Hill Carter, L&N Tea Co.

South Shields: Allen & Co (fibre issues only).

Sunderland: Liverpool House, J.A. Kennedy, Blacketts.

Details Please to D. Webb

[3]

---

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE

Michael Knight

[6]

---

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Annual Subscription £5

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WANTED  
TOY COINS & MODELS, especially LAUER & MOORE,  
Also Advertising Spades.

Davis Magnay

---

[5]

WANTED: C17 TOKENS AND TICKETS, PASSES, CHECKS,  
MEDALLIONS OF HULL & EAST YORKSHIRE

Geoff Percival

---

[2]

WANTED: Silver 3<sup>D</sup>/6<sup>D</sup> with boys or girls names engraved on blank reverse.

Also any token etc relating to the county of Cheshire  
or town of Barrow-in-Furness,  
French emergency tokens, unusual Ramatankas.

---

[2]

))

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If you are not already on our mailing list we will be very pleased to send or latest free and post free in the U.K. Our catalogues contain over 100 pages and 8,000 items and while the majority of space is devoted to tokens and medals there are also British and foreign coins.

WHITMORE

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[2]

WANTED:

To Hanover counters, any quantity 25p each  
Keep Your Temper counters, any quantity 50p each

Andrew Andison

---

[2]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)

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September 1994

Editor:

Andrew D. N. Andison

Editor (PCSG):

Yolanda C. Courtney

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## *Editorial*

This *Bulletin* completes the first set of three issues of volume five and subscriptions are due for the next three. A subscription renewal form is enclosed.

I hope that you have found the content satisfactory and that there has been something for everyone. Remember that if your speciality field has not been covered then perhaps you should consider writing an article yourself. My task as editor has been made so much easier by the continuing flow of articles, notes and queries for this and future issues. Indeed the quantity of material that I have on hand at the moment is such that it may be a little time before you see your work in print. Please be patient as it will appear in due course. I do not want to change either the size or the frequency of the *Bulletin*; size is determined mainly by the cost of postage and the frequency is one that allows me to produce issues to a regular timetable.

There were favourable comments about the photographic illustrations in the last issue. Wherever possible I have tried to illustrate the tokens being described either by a drawing, rubbing or a half-toned photograph. If sending rubbings to accompany an article then please try to send more than one of each. If possible use different colours as the scanner sees each one differently with light grey pencil rubbings tending to disappear completely. As an experiment try doing the same rubbing in a variety of colours on the same sheet of paper then photocopy it.

Thank you for the floppy disks which I promise to return. (Anything sent via the "internet" to [tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxx.co.uk](mailto:tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxx.co.uk) will also find its way to me.)

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

### Token Congress 1994

The 1994 Token Congress will be held in St. Lukes College at the University of Exeter from Friday 16th September to Sunday 18th September. For information please contact Michael Crew

**STEVE CRIBB (1944-1994).** Steve Cribb who died in March 1994, aged 49, had a lifetime interest in coins, tokens and medals. Although restricted to a wheel chair after an attack of polio as an infant and with limited movement in his hands he published during the 1980s a series of inexpensive works by himself and other contributors that both encouraged interest in local subjects and promoted the TCS. It was only his involvement in local politics that prevented him from continuing the series. He accumulated several collections including School Medals, Religious Medals (now in the British Museum) and Co-op Checks (to go to the British Museum). Although his disability severely limited his capability to travel, those who were able to visit him will always remember his enthusiasm and wide ranging knowledge. His publications include:

Local Numismatics, One: School Attendance Medals of England & Wales in the Collection of Steve Cribb. By Steve Cribb

Local Numismatics, Two: London School Attendance Medals. By Harold Mernick

Local Numismatics, Three: Northants Co-op Societies & Their Tokens. By C.J. Glazebrook

Local Numismatics, Four: Locally Issued Royal Occasion Medals of The British Isles. By D. Pearson

Local Numismatics, Five: Co-op Tokens & so on. By Steve Cribb

In addition he contributed several articles to Spink's *Numismatic Circular* and published what is still probably the standard work on British Postal Orders.

*Philip Mernick*

---

## **The Inn Token at the End of the Universe**

**by John Whitmore**

Perhaps not the end of the universe, with apologies to Douglas Adams, but perhaps as late as it is possible for an inn token of the usual type to be.

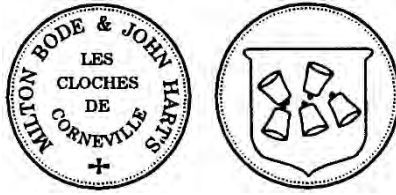
Since publication of *Worcestershire Inn Tokens* in 1988 two unrecorded issues have been discovered for the Foresters Arms in Worcester. The first was unusual in having two countermarks which made the token attributable to three publicans. The reverse was a standard 3d by Vaughton, and the issuer

was named as BADDELEY. A.E.W. Baddeley appears in the Kelly's directories for 1896 and 1900. The obverse countermark is TR, and since a Thomas Radford appears in the 1904 directory it may be assumed that he succeeded Baddeley, and, when taking over his stock of tokens, ensured that he would not have to redeem any pieces that Baddeley had sold, by means of the personal countermark. The reverse countermark is A. SILLITOE. The directories show Mrs A. Sillitoe present from 1916 until 1928. She was not the direct successor of Radford as the 1908 directory shows Henry Baker in occupation, but these facts alone suggest that the tokens were in continuous use for at least twenty years. A closing date for the token's usage soon after 1916 would still make it one of the last issues for the county.

The second token makes the story even more remarkable, and I am grateful to Harry Williamson for bringing the piece to my attention. This has an unsigned 3d reverse, a slightly degenerate version of the one used on the previous issue, and certainly by Vaughton. The issuer is named as JACK HORTON. My first assumption, in view of the known late usage of the countermarked piece, was that it must be earlier, but a search of the directories before 1896 proved fruitless. The last directory evidence to which I had ready access was for 1940, and to my astonishment, there was Jack Horton.

Thanks to research on the ground, not to mention in the bar, by N. S. Needham of Worcester, the following story has emerged. Jack Horton took over the inn around 1934, when there was, as there is today, a skittle alley at the back. He remained the licensee for some thirty years. His son is Martin Horton, the Worcestershire and England cricketer, who now lives near the pub after some years as the New Zealand national coach. Mr Horton junior recalls that the tokens were in use well after the second world war, but is not sure when they were finally given up. He recalls that, despite their face value, they were ultimately worth £1 in the bar, and were used in the "classic" inn token manner which he describes as follows. The captain of the team would pay the landlord £12 and receive 12 of the 3d tokens. After the game the tokens would be distributed among the players, the purpose being to persuade them to stay for the evening, rather than "dash off", as he put it, to their own local.

I am aware of no other British inn token of the standard type known to have been still in use after the Second World War, nor of an inn where two similar tokens were in continuous use for as long as fifty years. But if you know better...



*Obv.* Around the rim is the legend; MILTON BODE & JOHN HART'S and in the centre in four lines is LES / CLOCHES / DE / CORNEVILLE with a small ornate cross below. All within a beaded border.

*Rev.* Within a beaded border is a square topped shield containing 5 bells.

*Edge* Plain brass 24mm.

“Les Cloches de Corneville” is a three act opera written by Robert Planquette and ran successively in Paris at the Folies-Dramatiques (19.4.1877), in New York (22.10.1877) and then in London at the Folly Theatre (23.2.1878). This opera ran in London for 461 performances and on the final night the manager served the last audience with 2000 rolls and free beer.<sup>(1)</sup> Interestingly the Folly Theatre, formerly called the Charing Cross Theatre which had been built in 1854, was so named when Alexander Henderson took it over in 1876.<sup>(2)</sup> He ran the theatre until 1879 when Lawrence Toole became the proprietor. The two names of Bode and Hart that appear on this token are probably the producers that put on the production of “Les Cloche de Corneville” in 1878.

Robert Planquette was born in 1848 and died in Paris at the age of 54 in 1903. The “Bells of Corneville” was also sometimes known as “The Chimes of Normandy” or when it ran in the United States as “The Bells of Normandy”. This opera was the most successful of all his works.<sup>(3)</sup>

This particular token in my collection compares in grade with the one offered for sale in John Whitmore’s catalogue of May 1989 (p.40, under Tickets and Passes).

#### *References*

1. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Opera* (1979). Harold Rosenthal and John Warrack, 2nd edition, published by Oxford University Press.

2. *The Oxford Companion to the Theatre* (1983). Edited by Phyllis Hartnell, 4th edition, published by Oxford University Press.
  3. *The Oxford Companion to Music* (1978). Percy A. Scholes, edited by John Owen Ward, 10th edition, published by Oxford University Press.
- 

## **The (missing?) Coldwell Farthing of Wisbech            by David F. Wratten**

The object of this article is to suggest that the 17th century token of Henry Coldwell, catalogued as Cambs 205, may not exist, or alternatively, if someone knows otherwise, to encourage them to reply with a full description.

The description in Williamson is: “205. Also without the date ¼”. Note that no issuer’s name is given, but it follows the description of 204 - a halfpenny of Henry Coldwell. Taking the two together, as a descriptive comparison between a farthing and a halfpenny it seems unusually and totally inadequate. A farthing cannot be the same as a halfpenny just “without the date”. Other features must also be quite different.

I now need to explain an occurrence in another part of the catalogue and then apply this to the theory I have concerning Cambs 205. Under the town of Ely is shown 121. Will Turkinton, 122. William Wagstafe, and then, to quote from Williamson: “123. A variety of the same date has the T in the field (etc)”. It will be noted that no name is given after the number 123 and one would assume that the entry for 123 refers to the issuer of 122. This is not so however, and it is known that 123 is a Turkinton piece and should presumably have followed 121. Therefore the pieces have not been numbered consecutively and I am of the opinion that something almost similar has occurred with the Wisbech tokens.

Immediately following 205, the token in question, is 206, a farthing of John Finch dated 1666, and then 207, another farthing of John Finch, but this time undated. Could it be that 205, an undated farthing, was meant to be allocated to a Finch token, not Coldwell’s, and that 205 is in fact, as a result of unintentional duplication, one and the same piece as the undated Finch farthing 207?

## Thomas Hawley, Clothier of Hull — ‘Free Trip To Hornsea’ Ticket by G. Percival

Thomas Hawley first appears in the Hull trade directories in 1855 as Tailor & Outfitter, 38 Chariot Street, Hull. By 1857 he had added ‘Draper’ to his description and had moved to 25 Waterworks Street close by. In 1863 he is living at 112 Great Thornton Street and in 1867 he describes himself as Tailor, Outfitter, Hatter and Cap Manufacturer at 25 Waterworks Street and 5 Market Place. By early July 1869 he had opened a new shop at 39 Market Place and he closed the old one at 25 Waterworks Street on 31 July 1869.

Hawley was a master at publicity and advertised his coats, suits and trousers, ‘especially for boys’, every Wednesday and Saturday in the *Hull Advertiser*. Each time he included a poem, changing every week, of 20 or 24 rhyming and scanning lines, the first part of which contained topical allusions to the weather, local and national events such as the freeing of slaves in America and Garibaldi’s visit to Hull in 1864. The second half of the poem always exhorted readers to buy Hawley’s clothes - ‘Boys! Insist upon wearing Hawley’s beautiful overcoats’.

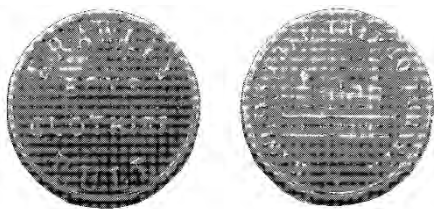
In October 1862 Joseph Armytage Wade, a Hornsea resident and Hull timber merchant, had cut the first sod of the Hull and Hornsea Railway Company’s line. Hornsea is a small resort on the coast of Holderness 15 miles from Hull and 13 south of Bridlington. In June 1863 Hawley first announced his intention to give tickets for a Free Trip to Hornsea on the purchase of a boy’s suit. But by July 1863 the work on the railway line was not progressing as quickly as Hawley had expected:

The Hornsea line is very FAST  
    So fast, they can’t get on;  
The merry month of June is past  
    July is nearly gone,  
But still amongst the bogs they WADE  
    They struggle, puff and pant.

By September Hawley realised the Hornsea line would not be finished in 1863 so he announced that his tickets were available to Withernsea and back by any train up to 31 October 1863. The line to Withernsea further south on the coast had been completed in 1854.



The ticket that Hawley issued is as follows:



*Obv.* T. HAWLEY / BOYS / CLOTHIER / HULL

*Rev.* HAWLEY'S FREE TRIP TO HORNSEA (around) a railway engine.

*Edge* Plain AE 24mm

Hawley's poems continued in 1864 but not until April 2nd did he return to the Hornsea line, five days after it was officially opened on 28th March. On 20th April he named 25th July as the day when his tickets could be used. But on 2nd July his advert consists not of a long poem but just the following:

'Where's Hawley's Advertisement?

Tickets for Hornsea as usual.

Those who did not go to Withernsea last year may have their tickets  
exchanged, for Hornsea this year.

Any train, any day, from Paragon Station.'

After this the muse seems to have left him for a while as there were no more Hawley adverts in July or in August 1864, no poems, no reports on the Free Trip to Hornsea; very puzzling as such an excursion would seem to be ready made for further publicity. But what is interesting about his last advert, especially to a collector, is the suggestion that somewhere there exists a companion ticket that says Free Trip to Withernsea. If one is found the writer would be very interested.

Postscript: The residents of Hornsea didn't want day trippers so the railway line was soon in difficulties and in July 1866 the company was merged with the North East Railway Company. It continued in operation until it was axed by Dr. Beeching in 1965.

Hawley's adverts resumed later but not in poem form although he continued to be a master publicist. His advert for July 3rd 1869 announced he had hired

the Mechanics' Music Hall and a star company of artistes and would give away 1500 Free Tickets to his customers (were these metal tickets?). A fortnight later he states he 'has taken the WHOLE FRONTAGE of the QUEEN'S THEATRE and will erect a capacious and elegant GRAND STAND FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS AND THE PUBLIC' which will give the very best view of the Prince and Princess of Wales as they pass in procession during their visit to Hull on 22nd July. He also states his intention to take out the front windows of both his shops and install seats for spectators.

After the Royal Visit he claimed that the Prince was dressed in Hawley's clothes, and that the Limelight which he exhibited from his New Shop, 'the largest single establishment in Yorkshire', on the evening of the visit 'completely eclipsed the beautiful(?) Fireworks of the Corporation on board the *Southampton*', a training ship moored in the Humber. Thomas Hawley thought very highly of himself but was not popular with the authorities!

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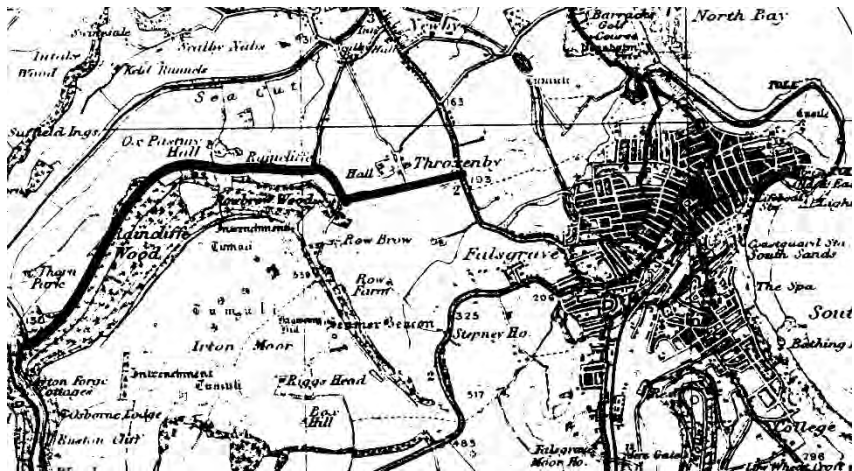
## The Tokens of Lady Edith's Drive

by Gary Oddie

The acquisition some time ago of a 1/- token, inscribed LADY EDITH'S DRIVE, posed several problems for identification. Primarily, what would be the nature of the DRIVE; whist, dominoes, golf, an address, an excursion or even a not-very-feminine mining token could all be suggested. This problem aside, the name LADY EDITH is not very specific either, and so with no hard leads this token would be destined to remain in the "havn't got a clue" sections of collections and listings.

A chance meeting and comment on the existence of a road by this title, just outside Scarborough, that was once a private road, eventually lead to a firm attribution of this piece.

The land in that area (see map p.91), and much land elsewhere, belonged to Lord Londesborough, and Lady Edith's Drive is named after Lady Edith Frances Wilhelmina, the wife of William Henry Forester Denison Baron Londesborough, afterwards First Earl of Londesborough. Also in the same neighbourhood are tracks called Lady Grace's Ride and Lady Mildred's Ride, named after other members of the family.



Map of Scarborough and District.  
Lady Edith's Drive is indicated by the bold line.

A guide book to the area from the turn of the century<sup>(1)</sup>, gives the following description of Raincliff Woods and Lady Edith's Drive.

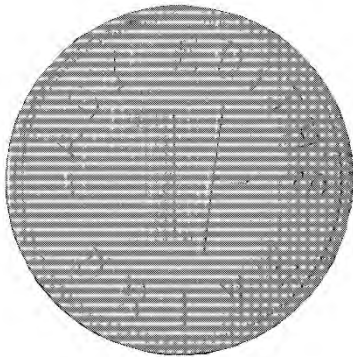
“By the kindness of the Earl of Londesborough these beautiful woods are freely open to pedestrians, and during the season hundreds of waggonettes, charrs-a-bancs, landaus and motor cars (from which a small toll is exacted) also pass through Lady Edith's Drive on their way to and from the Forge Valley. But the Drive, pretty as it is, gives only a hint of the beauties of this domain. The bridlepaths may be followed in any direction, but care will, of course, be taken not to disturb or interfere with the game. It would be a thousand pities if the misbehaviour of a few persons led to the withdrawal of the privileges now so freely granted, as has so often happened elsewhere when the courtesy of landowners has been abused. The trees are of all kinds - beech, oak, ash, fir and larch - and in the spring and early summer the banks are covered with primroses, violets and bluebells.

Lady Edith's Drive starts in the Scalby road at Throxenby, about a mile north of the junction of that road with the Ayton road. It is named after Lady Edith Somerset, daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort, and widow of the first Earl of Londesborough. Lady Grace's Ride, in another part of the woods,

leading from the Racecourse to the Forge Valley, is named after Lady Grace Augusta Fane, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Westmorland, now Countess of Londesborough.

To reach Raincliff Woods, the pedestrian cannot do better than keep along Westborough and Falsgrave Road until he sees on the right a notice-board directing to the Forge valley and Hackness. Turn to the right along Scalby road to another notice-board indicating a public footpath to Raincliff and the Forge Valley. This path may be taken in preference to proceeding farther north to Lady Edith's Drive: it is indistinct in places, but makes for the woods (fine backward views), presently bearing rightward to the road."

In all probability the tokens are a receipt for the toll, and were in use at the turn of the century.



To date two denominations are known, the shilling as illustrated here (RM<sup>(2)</sup>, Dennis G. Vorley, Gary M. Oddie) and an 8<sup>D</sup> (Dennis G. Vorley), both being 40mm in diameter with a plain edge, brass and uniface.

### *References*

- 1 *Scarborough and District*. Ward, Lock & Co's Illustrated Guide Books, 1911.
- 2 Rotunda Museum Collection, Scarborough.

### *Acknowledgements*

In identifying this token, the assistance of G. Percival and the staff at the Rotunda museum, Scarborough is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks are due to the Scarborough Library for providing the map.

In his paper on 'School Counters for Marks of Merit' (a title as enigmatic as a newspaper headline) Hawkins (1975) lists no Scottish examples, though stock designs, without the name of a school, could have been used. The counters relate to systems of education developed from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Medals were given for prowess in learning, good conduct and perfect attendance. In parallel, the use of these counters served to encourage small everyday achievements such as a good essay or carrying out extra tasks. An extraordinarily elaborate system of rewards and penalties operated in some schools, with counters liberally issued and subject to forfeiture. They were accumulated and traded in a range of values (up to 1000 units), and minor privileges might be obtained with them. Even hobbies could bring rewards for completed work, the marks reflecting the age of the pupil and the hours involved. The counters often carried admonitory mottoes.

The present paper, based on part of a talk given at the 12th Annual Token Congress, in Glasgow in September 1993, lists all Scottish school tokens known to me. Prize and other medals are not included. Some of the tokens were clearly given as rewards for merit, and a few have some affinity with those described by Hawkins; but there is no confirmation of any elaborate system being used in Scotland, nor of high value counters, nor of any with the raised numbers (often in laurel sprays) so frequent on the English ones. Some of those described seem to be partly or wholly advertisements, and one is a pass, but all are listed, because it is difficult to be sure how each was used.

Several of them are lead, whereas Hawkins mentions only copper, brass and bronze. As with early nineteenth century Scottish lead farthings, it was presumably easy to make them in this soft metal, but they did not stand up well to being carried about in people's pockets. For that reason it is not surprising that they are now seldom seen. Most of the tokens listed are hard to find, and few are in any published lists.

I have examined most of the pieces described. Those not in my collection and for which I have relied on a rubbing or other record are indicated. The list is in alphabetical order of the towns they come from: Ayr, Dumbarton, Duns, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Renfrew and Stirling. I am grateful to all the people named in the text for their help, and will be very pleased to hear of further examples of Scottish school tokens.



- Obv.* AYR ACADEMY. / + E.C. + (4-lobed stops) between 10mm beaded (or tiny-leafed) inner circle and 17mm leaf border.
- Rev.* NO EFFORT IS LOST. curved over male head left, with aquiline nose; ornament below; all within unevenly struck 17mm leaf border.
- Edge* Grained die axis 180 brass 19mm (obv. struck off-centre)  
Examined in Dr J.T.F.Morrall collection, ex Coins of Beeston, January 1992.

Strawhorn (1983: 7, 33, 39) quotes a first mention of the school in 1233 associated with Ayr parish church, which was dedicated to St John the Baptist. The 'old' Academy opened in 1799, and a year later had 374 scholars. "When the academy's first English master, James Paterson, resigned he was followed by James Ridley (1819-34). A popular teacher of English and elocution ... Ridley replaced Paterson's Lancastrian methods with the teaching system of Dr Andrew Bell, 'the author of the greatest improvement perhaps ever made in general education'." It seems the token could have been used under either system (Hawkins 1975). The letters E.C. probably refer to English Class, spelled out or indicated on tokens from Inverness and Glasgow. The motto NO EFFORT IS LOST is found on some of the Hawkins tokens (0406 and 0603/6), mostly dating from the 1820s and used at Hazelwood School, Birmingham, in the Hill system. These all have unit values (5, 10, 50); and no Hawkins token has a head like the Ayr one. The token seems clearly to be a reward for merit. The blank centre of the obverse design leaves space for a value, but it may be that this was not used at Ayr Academy.

*Dumbarton College Street School*



- Obv.* DUMBARTON / COLLEGE / STREET / SCHOOL  
first and last lines curved; 6-point ornaments at sides;  
beaded border.
- Rev.* Plain 11mm circle; beaded border.
- Edge* Plain brass 22.5mm  
From Edinburgh Coin Shop, April 1990.

College Street was one of three main streets in the old town. The building was opened by Peter Denny in 1866 as an industrial school. As well as catering for day pupils it organised evening classes for boys employed at Denny's Shipyard and Engine Works. Taken over by the Dumbarton School Board from 1872, it was long known locally as 'McNidder's School' after John McNidder, headmaster 1873-1910. College Street School became Lennox Technical College, until its activities transferred to Clydebank Tech. Latterly the buildings housed the Quality of Life Experiment offices, the Registrar's office and the Citizens' Advice Bureau. They were demolished for road realignment in 1972 (Jones & Taylor 1990, Taylor 1981). The token seems to be a nineteenth century advertisement, though it could have been used as a reward, and a unit value could have been stamped within the circle on the reverse.

*Duns Parochial Grammar School (Berwickshire)*



- Obv.* DUNSE PAR GRAM SCHOOL / . round 1887 (possibly 1837).
- Rev.* [...]ENTLÆ [I]RRLIAMENT[UM]. round blank field.
- Edge* Plain die axis 0 lead 21.5mm (worn and holed)  
From Bill Kennett, September 1993, ex Tom Brown collection, Selkirk.

The date appears to be 1887 (Q. Victoria Jubilee) but possibly it is 1837, the lead figures being worn and squashed, which would fit the crude style better. It is reminiscent of an early nineteenth century lead farthing, of which the small town of Duns (the modern spelling) had three or four, dated 1813 to 1817. George Ainslie tells me that Duns Parochial School is listed in an 1866 directory (and Burgh School in the early 1880s). Wear and damage makes it difficult to read the Latin motto. One suggestion is SCIENTIAE PARLIAMENTUM (parliament of knowledge), but I cannot read the first R as an A, especially comparing with the letters PAR on the obverse. This interesting token could well be a merit award. A Coronation or Jubilee medal seems to be ruled out by the small size, crude metal and lack of any reference to Queen Victoria or her dates.



*Obv.* ADMISSION / TO / GEO. HERIOTS / HOSPITAL / 1827 first line arched.

*Rev.* View of school frontage from north, showing central and side towers.

*Edge* Plain die axis 0 white metal 26.0mm

From T.W.Archibald, Edinburgh, January 1987. Davis & Waters, No.178 of School Medals and Prizes.

George Heriot (1563-1623), goldsmith and jeweller, left instructions in his will to erect a public, pious and charitable work on the lines of Christ's Hospital, the Blue Coat School, founded in London in 1553 (see under Stirling for an explanation of 'Hospital'). Heriot's was largely built between 1628 and 1659 and soon had many imitators, especially in Edinburgh. In the mid 1800s it began to switch to being a day school, and it now takes girls as well as boys.

The token is clearly a pass, rather than an admission ticket to study at the school. Steven (1845), in a note at the head of an appendix describing the buildings, says:

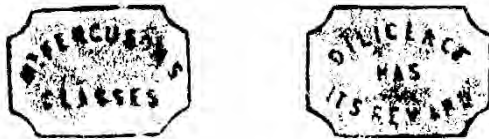
“Orders of admission to see the Grounds and to inspect the interior of Heriot's Hospital, may be obtained from any of the Magistrates, Ministers, or Town Councillors of Edinburgh; or from the Treasurer, at his Office, 11, Royal Exchange. Strangers are admitted every week-day, except Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'Clock; and they usually are recommended to visit the House at one o'Clock, when the boys are assembled at dinner. All perquisites are strictly prohibited.”

These arrangements are repeated with only minor changes in the 1859 and 1872 editions. The 1827 pass may have been part of this system. No obvious reason has been found for the date, but Youngson (1966: 307) notes that “the attractive



north gateway was designed and the grounds were laid out by Playfair on the 200th anniversary of the foundation.” Many people were present on that occasion in June 1828. It could be that the need for passes arose from the interest of the public in the changes being made, and that these were ordered in 1827 and dated for that year. No other date is known.

*Edinburgh, Mr Ferguson's Classes*



*Obv.* MR FERGUSON'S / CLASSES first line arched.

*Rev.* DILIGENCE / HAS / ITS REWARD first line arched, third sagged.

*Edge* Plain die axis 0 white metal oblong with incurved corners  
25.2 x 17.6mm

From Edinburgh Coin Shop, October 1989, ex very large old Scottish collection of communion tokens.

This is similar to a communion token of the first half of the Victorian era, and rather crudely cast. No locality is given but there is little doubt it is Scottish and from Edinburgh (another in Norman Brodie's collection came originally from Tom Brown's collection of communion and other tokens in Selkirk). The Glasgow directories, checked by Norman Brodie, offer no good fit; whereas the Edinburgh Post Office Directories provide an excellent one in Walter Harding Ferguson FSAScot, artist and teacher of drawing and painting at 36 George Street and at the city's leading schools, the Royal High and the Academy. The lists of teachers have only a few minor references to other Ferguson's, and none of them advertised. The directories came out about May for the following 12 months, and Walter Ferguson first appears in 1843 as "artist and teacher of drawing, 36 George st." (and wrongly, this once, as "Wm." in the list of drawing teachers). He is not one of the teachers advertising in this volume; but by 1844, under Commercial Academy, 36 George Street, for Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing and Painting, there is a schedule of his terms (charges) for 2½ months, from evening classes for pencil and chalk drawing (3 hours a week) 10/6d, to oil painting (4 hours a week) £2.50, and there is "A Class for Governesses on Saturdays". Mr J.B.Bell takes the commercial subjects and Mr Ferguson the art classes.

In 1882 he, or his assistant, introduces his middle name for the first time. Now without Mr Bell he advertises “Drawing, Painting and Perspective” and “has day and evening classes for Ladies and Gentlemen at 36 George Street. Schools attended. Cards of hours and fees on application.” Until this year he was listed as drawing master by both the Royal High School and Edinburgh Academy, but now there are new masters at both. In 1883 the advertisement is for Mr W.H. and Miss Ferguson (both living at 70 Gilmore Place). In 1884 both are listed, but there is no advertisement. In 1885 only Miss Ferguson is listed; Walter is gone (even from his home address) after 42 years teaching art at the same premises.

The token was surely part of his public relations, though lack of an address is odd (he must have been very well known); the wording suggests it could also be the promised reward of diligence.

*Glasgow Academy - English Department*



*Obv.* GLASGOW ACADEMY arched over open book / ENGLISH with ornament below; beaded border.

*Rev.* Plain.

*Edge* Plain lead 24.0mm

From Coins of Beeston, October 1991.

Scotland (1969 1:223) says the school was a clear “attempt to reproduce the best features of Edinburgh Academy”, surely a description to fuel inter-city rivalry, and “its reason for existence was social rather than intellectual” (for boys of the middle and upper classes). It was founded in 1846 at Elmbank at the west end of Sauchiehall Street and opened in autumn 1847. The token is similar to the Glasgow High one below, but with no number on the reverse. Obviously it is no older than 1847, but one might place it near that date. It appears to be a merit award, but could possibly be an advertisement.

*Glasgow High School - English Department*

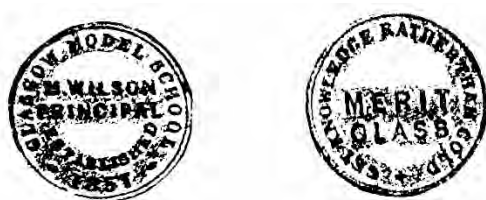


*Obv.* HIGH SCHOOL / GLASGOW. round ENGLISH / DEPARTMENT. with ornaments above and below.  
*Rev.* Plain with 5-petal rosette counterstamp in centre.  
*Edge* Plain lead 24.5mm  
 From Coins of Beeston, September 1990.

*Another* Similar but counterstamped 1 instead of a rosette, noted by A.D.N. Andison in private collection.

The school is claimed to be 800 years old. The English Department opened in 1834 with 11 pupils and grew to 327 by 1842 under Alexander J. D. Dorsey, an innovator who frequently clashed with his employers and tended to regard the department as a school in itself (Ashmall 1976). A list of classes offered by the High School of Glasgow for Session 1838-39 shows his English Department with far more classes than any other. James Bell came to the High School in 1859 after 10 years as head of Glasgow Academy English Department. The token is very similar to the Glasgow Academy one, and likewise is probably a merit award, though it could possibly be an advertisement.

### *Glasgow Model School*



*Obv.* M.WILSON / PRINCIPAL with GLASGOW MODEL SCHOOL curved above and ESTABLISHED / \*1857\* curved below (stops are 6-pointed stars with long horizontal arms); plain border.  
*Rev.* MERIT / CLASS with GET KNOWLEDGE RATHER THAN GOLD / + round; plain border.  
*Edge* Grained die axis 0 brass 24.7mm  
 From Whitmore, November 1982. Illustrated by Berry (1976).

A half-page advertisement in the Glasgow 1859/60 Post Office Directory gives detailed information about the school, much of it entered under Educational

Institutions in later editions. The title “Glasgow Model Schools and Training College, 234 George Street” reflects the dual role of the model school. Matthew Wilson, Principal, is credited as “Eight Years Headmaster of the Glasgow Normal Seminary”. “The Third Session begins on the 30th May 1859” and each quarter consists of twelve weeks. “No holidays or vacation are given by the masters, as it is deemed that the Parents are the competent party to judge when the child requires relaxation.” “The first object ... is to give a first-class education on moderate terms ... and the fees are strictly within the means of the middle classes, while all eleemosynary or governmental aid is repudiated, so that no government or other irresponsible official is allowed to exercise any control.” Parents were encouraged “to visit the school as often as they can make it convenient.” The second object, expressed in rounded terms, was to train “well-educated young men and women” to be teachers, “at a moderate expense of time and money”.

A wide range of subjects was taught “under the direction of Mr.M.Wilson, assisted by fourteen masters and teachers, some of whom are of the highest standing ... besides students and governesses.... The fee is much below what is usually charged, but the education cannot be surpassed in Glasgow, whatever be the fee.”

Matthew Wilson appears in four categories of the teacher lists, under English, Geography, Mathematics, and Writing. He and the Model School last appear in the 1864/65 directory (though there is an erroneous entry in the index to the following volume). The school had a short life compared with the highly-rated Model School at the Free Church College of teacher training founded in the Cowcaddens in 1845 (Scotland 1969 1:313-319).

The token seems clearly to be a reward for achievement, with advertising overtones.

### *Glasgow School Board*

- Obv.* SCHOOL BOARD / + OF GLASGOW + round ST II; beaded border.
- Rev.* Apparently as ST III below, but corroded and not fully legible.
- Edge* Plain (rounded) die axis 0 brass 23.9mm  
From Whitmore, November 1987.

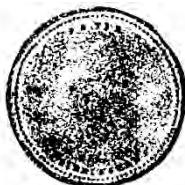


*Obv.* SCHOOL BOARD / + OF GLASGOW + round ST III; beaded border.

*Rev.* G.S.TYE / BIRMINGHAM in tiny letters inside beaded border.

*Edge* Grained die axis 0 brass 24.1mm  
From David McFarlan, September 1982.

*Another* Similar but ST IV, noted by A.D.N. Andison in private collection.



*Obv.* SCHOOL BOARD / + OF GLASGOW + round EX / VI in 13mm beaded circle; beaded border.

*Rev.* G.S.TYE / BIRMINGHAM as above.

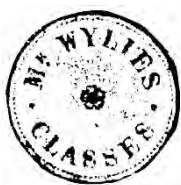
*Edge* Grained die axis 0 brass 24.2mm  
From Hoods Coin Auction, April 1994. Hawkins 1989: 486.

It is possible that ST I, ST V and ST VI may be found in the series. Hawkins records that G.S.Tye, Birmingham press tool maker, traded under that name from 1877 to 1950. From 1873, following the Education (Scotland) Act 1872, education in the city was conducted by Glasgow School Board. James Roxburgh's (1971) book about the board does not mention these tokens but refers to Standards I to VI. These were levels (classes) of elementary education: "Another way of measuring the progress of secondary education is to consider the number of children who had passed the wholly elementary work of Standard VI" (p.114). Standard I pupils seem to have been 6 and 7 year-olds (p.201). At Kennedy Street School in 1886, numbers in Standards I to VI were respectively 150, 175, 126, 150, 96 and 26; nearly a quarter left before age 13 (p.185). Few pupils undertook advanced study beyond Standard VI (p.120). "Many ex-VI pupils would want to spend only one more year at school" (p.129). This reference to ex-VI pupils provides the key to the wording on the last token. There was no test for entry to this secondary schooling; the pupil had only to indicate a wish to continue "beyond the primary stage" (p.129). In a classification of Glasgow schools in 1893 only five had secondary departments, the rest either giving instruction for only one year "beyond the

Standards” or teaching no further than Standard VI (p.128). Pupil teachers needed a pass at Standard VI (p.201). Dry (1992 No.1800) records an engraved silver medal awarded by the School Board of St Andrews to a pupil “on leaving the Sixth Standard after three year’s of perfect attendance”.

It is not obvious how the tokens were used. Did you get one by completing the relevant work; or was it to tell you where to go next time; or even a receipt for prepaid class fees? One might reasonably assume they indicated attainment of the particular Standards, but “EX VI” is rather odd. They cannot be older than 1873.

*Glasgow (?), Mr Wylies Classes*



- Obv.* MR WYLIES / CLASSES round five-petal rosette; beaded border.
- Rev.* Head of Q. Victoria left, with VICTORIA in front of it and REGINA behind, J.M. (Joseph Moore) on truncation; beaded border. This die not traced in Hawkins 1989: 905-909, plates 7-11.
- Edge* Grained die axis 0 bronze 23.2mm  
From D.G. Vorley, March 1987.

*Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* Head of Q. Victoria left, with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1869 below. A&M (Allen & Moore) incuse on truncation. Hawkins die Q13A (p.908, pl.11).

*Edge* Grained die axis 0 bronze 23.0mm (holed at top)  
From Coins of Beeston, April 1993. Seaby ST600.

No locality is given. Seaby (1972) lists this as Edinburgh, which seems to be wrong. Searching Edinburgh Post Office Directories at 5-year intervals from 1835/36 to 1890/91 and annually from 1868/69 to 1872/73 produced no trace of a Wylie teaching anything, neither in the general section nor in the professions (later education) section listing various categories of teacher.

Examination of Glasgow Post Office Directories at the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, initially by Norman Brodie, turned up James Wylie as a candidate, continuously listed as a teacher of English. The directories cover 12 months from the beginning of June each year. In 1852 James Wylie was teaching at 150 New City Road (identified in the street section as Western Academy).

From 1853 to 1877 he was teaching at 7 Kelvin Street, North Woodside Road; and from 1878 to 1887/88 he was at Oakbank School, Camperdown Street. Over the period he had at least seven successive home addresses. In 1888 he no longer appears, neither at the school nor at his home address.

Under Kelvin Street we find Free St George's School (plural before 1862, perhaps because of a Juvenile School at 118 Renfield Street until 1861) from 1855 to 1876/77, with James Wylie as the Teacher at first and Headmaster from 1871. The 1877 directory does not mention the school but James Wylie is still a teacher at 7 Kelvin Street; and from 1878 he is teacher at Oakbank School. Roxburgh (1971: 61) records that Free St George's was temporarily called North Woodside Public School and became Oakbank on the opening of the permanent building. So James Wylie did not change jobs; it was the school that changed its name. He was there for at least 34 years from 1853 to 1887/88, though the school is not listed in his first two years. St George's Free Church came out at the Disruption in 1843; it was in Bath Street but moved further west in 1864. "Mission work was conducted on the north side of the city" (Ewing 1914, 2:99), and presumably James Wylie's teaching was part of it.

If Mr Wylie's classes were at all obscure one would have expected his tokens to say where to find them. Were his classes well known locally, or were the tokens just for internal use? They seem to be for advertising but could have been used as rewards.

There are no advertisements for Mr Wylie's Classes in the directories nor any entries in the general, street, professions, and educational sections to suggest that James Wylie gave private lessons; but in a small school of which he was the teacher/headmaster (as at the date of the 1869 token) the use of his name on a token for particular classes is understandable. There is, however, nothing that clearly links James Wylie with Mr Wylie's Classes and tokens. With no first name and no address they might be from anywhere, though presumably Seaby had some reason to think they came from Scotland, and Wylie is a Scottish name.

Because they are almost certainly not Edinburgh tokens one is tempted to reattribute them to Glasgow. I have listed them there with a question mark, as the case is not fully proven, and I am reluctant to find that I have merely substituted one mistake for another.

*Postscript* In August 1994, when this paper was in press, *Bell's Unofficial Farthings: A Supplement* by R. Bell, J. Whitmore & J. Sweeny was published, listing these Wylies Classes tokens as Glasgow (Nos. 7487, 7485). The transfer from Edinburgh is based on the same investigations as the present paper.

*Inverness Royal Academy - Latin Class Obolus*



*Obv.* ROYAL ACADEMY, / INVERNESS. round XXXII

*Rev.* CLASSIS LATINAE / OBOLUS. round XXXII

*Edge* Plain die axis 0 copper 22mm

Examined in N.G.Brodie collection, ex Whitmore, November 1977.

Batty p.621; Davis & Waters No.259 of School Medals and Prizes.

Inverness Academy, successor to the old grammar school, opened in 1792 “for the children of the upper classes in the Highlands” (Scotland 1969 1:105). Robert G. Preece, Principal Teacher, tells me that enquiries on the occasion of the 200th anniversary celebrations produced their second example of this token, but they have been unable to discover anything about how or when it was used. Despite speculation, no number other than XXXII is known to me or to the school or to Inverness Museum. There seems to be little to support suggestions that XXXII means 1832, particularly to explain why a date should take this unusual form and be on both sides. Perhaps there was an exclusive group, the “32 club”, of bright boys in the Latin class (that would be big enough). Or maybe it is the top value in a series of which the lower values were not attractive to keep; though a series 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 (since 32 is 2 to the fifth power) is probably not one that would appeal to a Classics master. In Ancient Greece an obolus was a small coin (one-sixth of a drachma), and it was Charon’s ferry fare over the River Styx to Hades. Elsewhere the name was used in allusion to other small value coins, including halfpennies. The Inverness obolus appears to be a counter or reward for merit from the Latin class. In the eighteenth century the main purpose of the grammar schools was the teaching of Latin (Grimshaw 1989: 26).





*Obv.* REWARD / OF / MERIT in field, with ENGLISH CLASS above and INVERNESS ACADEMY on ribbon below.

*Rev.* GEORGIUS IV. CROWNED JULY 19. 1821. round his head left; date worn (especially "19").

*Edge* Grained thin brass or bronze 19mm

In school collection; rubbing received from R.G.Preece.

The reverse appears to be Hawkins (1975) No.1003, dating from the late 1820s, being listed as the obverse of a counter with 100 between laurel sprays on the reverse. The Inverness token is made for the school, while the Hawkins one is a stock piece, but use of the George IV die suggests a similar date for it. It clearly shuns a numeric value, so probably there was no system of different values, or at least nothing complex. The absence of "Royal" in the school's name could be just from lack of space; Mr Preece comments that it seems to have been little used until the twentieth century although the school got its charter in 1793. At least it is clear that this token is a reward for merit in the English Class.

*Renfrew Grammar School and Blythswood Testimonial*



*Obv.* GRAMMAR SCHOOL / AND / BLYTHSWOOD / TESTIMONIAL / RENFREW. with ornament below fourth line; first and last lines curved; beaded border.

*Rev.* Plain with 7mm incuse 2

*Edge* Plain die axis 0 leaden 24.5mm

From John McCue, Stirling Stamp & Coin Exchange Ltd, June 1982.

The words AND / BLYTHSWOOD / TESTIMONIAL may have been added to the die, as they are awkwardly squeezed in and in plain letters, smaller than the seriffed letters of GRAMMAR SCHOOL / RENFREW. This could be a clue to the date of the token. The Blythswood Testimonial School, designed in the Greek Classical style by James Stephen (it was his masterpiece), opened as a memorial to Archibald Campbell of Blythswood in 1843. Senior pupils transferred from the old Burgh Grammar School. Renfrew was created a Royal Burgh in 1396 by Robert III and the charter made provision for the funding of

a school to be known as the “Grammar School of Renfrew in all time coming”. Blythswood Testimonial was the town’s premier school until 1908, when the new High School opened. The buildings were briefly reused by the school in World War II, but were sadly neglected, and only the four-column Doric portico remained in 1990. I am indebted to Mrs Valerie Reilly of the Museum & Art Galleries in Paisley for the historical details. The museum collections, including material from the Burgh of Renfrew, have nothing like this token. It presumably dates from 1843 and appears to be a 2 units reward for merit. Hawkins (1975) Nos. 1801 and 1802 in brass are somewhat similar.

*Stirling, Allans Hospital and Burgh School*



- Obv.* ALLANS HOSPITAL / AND / BURGH / SCHOOL / - STIRLING - first and last lines curved; beaded border.
- Rev.* JOHN GRAHAM / + / HEAD / MASTER / + / • JANUARY 1860 • first and last lines curved; beaded border.
- Edge* Grained die axis 180 brass 28.8mm  
From Baldwin, October 1991. Todd 1974: 35.

‘Hospital’ was originally applied to almshouses for maintenance of the poor. As applied to institutions for boarding, clothing and educating orphans or destitute children it was introduced to Scotland by George Heriot, who died in 1623. Allan’s Mortification dates from 1724. John Allan, a writer (in the legal sense) in Stirling, bequeathed 30,000 merks for the maintenance, clothing and education of poor and indigent male children of tradesmen belonging to the seven Incorporated Trades of Stirling. The children were at first housed in a building bought for the purpose, and went to different schools in the town, but in 1797 a school, later called Allan’s School, was built (Morgan 1927: 102, 124). In the 1860s Stirling had Allan’s School, the High School, the Episcopal School, the Roman Catholic School, the Infants School, the Industrial School, the Trades’ Hall School, Hamilton’s School, the Abbey School, the Raploch School, the Territorial (Free Church) School, and five adventure schools

attended by considerable numbers. There was great need for the organisation and authority introduced by the Education (Scotland) Act 1872. In the 1870s Allan's School is listed with 213 pupils, 3 teachers, and 3 pupil teachers and monitors (Bain 1965: 223, 278).

At 29mm the token is easily the largest of those listed. It seems to be primarily an advertising piece, perhaps reflecting the competition in Stirling at the time.

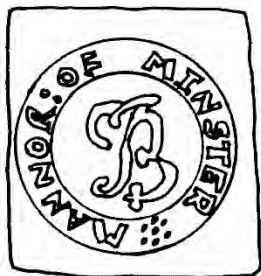
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## An Early Eighteenth Century Tin Copperas Token from the Isle of Sheppey (Minster), Kent.

by W.H. George & A.B. Pardoe

While copper tokens are known for Queenborough (Kent) and Walton-on-the-Naze (Essex) and brass specimens are recorded from Minster (Sheppey) and Frinton (Essex) the purpose of this short note is to put on record a recently discovered tin copperas token for Minster, Sheppey, Kent. The specimen is as follows:



*Obv.* Monogram JFB (interlinked letters) in centre. Legend MANNOR : OF MINSTER \* within a double circle.

The specimen is of tin and is uniface being rectangular measuring 23mm wide, 25mm long, and about 2mm thick. The back of the specimen is pockmarked.

It would appear the interlinked letters stand for the initials JB and FB as a lease survives at the Kent Record Office, Maidstone (U487 E1) dated 15th December 1707 between John Buller and Francis Barrel on the one part and Sir John Crisp and Charles Crisp whereby John Buller and Francis Barrel agreed to convey by water from the Manor of Minster “all such sulphur and copperas stones as they ... should cause to be picked on any of the sea shoars within the said manor within seven years”. The stones were to be taken to the copperas house at Blackwall or that at Deptford for which the Crisps were to pay £1-0-00 (£1.15) per ton.

Accordingly this token can be dated to the period 1707-1714. There is a precedent for the interlinking letters on the token. For example the Queenborough token, which dates from the period 1676-1706, has the interlinked RAF and RK letters on the obverse and reverse for Ralph Farr and Roger Kemp respectively. There is a record for another later tin copperas token, although as yet none has turned up. In the Manor of Minster accounts for 27th April 1721 a Mr. Heming was paid £1-12-6 (£1.62½) “for tin and stamping 2000 tokens and for three bags to put them in”.

The tokens were presumably given to the stone collectors in return for the stones and were later redeemed. The copperas industry and copperas tokens

have recently been the subject of a short monograph by one of the authors (George 1991).

### *Reference*

George, W.H. 1991. *Copperas and Copperas Tokens of Essex & Kent*. 22pp.

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## **Birmingham City Police Key Tag**

**by Ralph Hayes**



The Tag shown is one of possibly over 4,500 made and issued to Birmingham Police officers from the 1930s until about 1970. It is uniface, brass, 32mm in diameter and has a plain edge. At present the only variety known reads “KENYON ST” instead of “ANY” police station. The Tag would normally have a Yale style key with it (hence the reward).

The key fitted all the G.E.C. traffic light control boxes installed in the city. Should the lights fail, this enabled any police officer in the force to go to the traffic light control box, open a small trap door, and switch the lights from automatic action to manual control. Thus the traffic was kept flowing. The key was kept by most of the officers on the end of their police whistle chain.

The reward was 5/- and if one was lost and found the 5/- was meant to be deducted from the losing officer's pay. A tag with an officer's collar number or warrant number has not been seen, and as there was a large supply of the keys in a desk drawer at the police station another key was easy to obtain and it is unlikely that the 5/- was ever deducted.

The keys were made redundant in the early 1970s when more modern boxes were installed that switched over to manual operation automatically.

### *Acknowledgement*

David Cross, Curator, West Midlands Police Museum.

The West Cramlington District Industrial and Provident Co-operative Society was established by the 'Friends of the Cramlington Pioneers' at a meeting held on 5th January 1861 in the Blue Bell Inn, West Cramlington, when a resolution was carried "that a store be established at once". Subscriptions amounting to 5/6d were received that night, and thereafter many meetings were held fortnightly until £23 was raised, with which the promoters determined to commence business. The first shop consisted of a back room rented at Cramlington village from Richard Fynes. Seven pounds was spent on fixtures, scales and weights, and a counter necessary to carry on business, and on 21st March two Committee members were despatched to Newcastle to buy groceries and provisions.

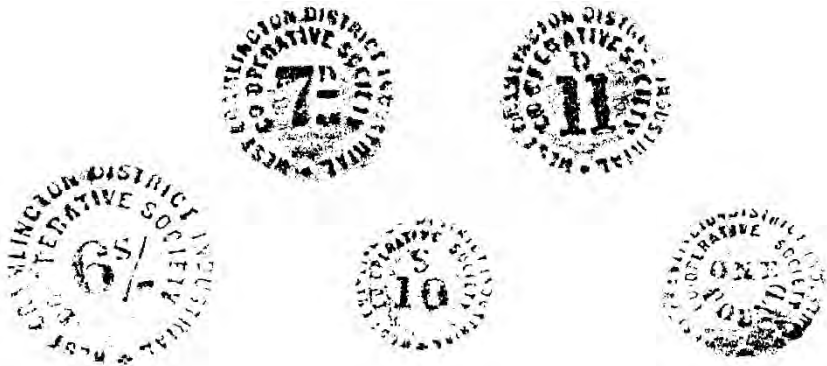
Despite much opposition, especially from retailers and wholesalers, the undertaking prospered. The Pioneers doubled and trebled their orders during the first three months, adding, as the days went by, to the provisions department, flour, meal etc., attracting new members, until at last a dividend was declared. Sale receipts for the first quarter ending June 18th 1861 amounted to £449.14.2½d. The profit realised was £38.15.10d; dividend to members 2/1d in £1. By December 1863 the Society had 358 members, with a weekly turnover of about £227.

In the years which followed, the foregoing success story was repeated over and over again. Branches were opened at Seaton Burn, Sleekburn, Shankhouse, West Moor, Burradon, Cramlington Colliery, Dinnington and Ashington - this latter becoming an independent store within a short time.

Readers will appreciate that the foregoing is the briefest of outline. In 1874 the title was changed to Cramlington District Co-operative Society Ltd, and it would appear that the Society traded under this name until 1970, when it became part of the North Eastern Co-operative Society. I have been unable to discover the exact date the dividend checks were issued, but it was certainly early - probably 1862-3.

The series consists of 22 pieces, all bracteate. Apart from the 10/- and £1, which are in copper, the others are all tin-plated iron. The values are as follows:

- 1d to 11d in ONE PENNY steps, all 25mm
- 1/- to 9/- in ONE SHILLING steps, all 30mm
- 10/- 20mm; £1 22mm.



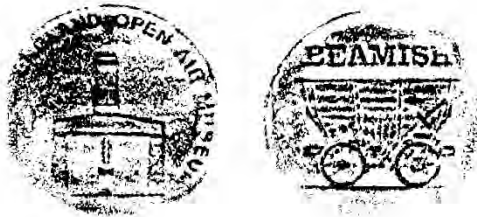
The text on the checks is the same in all cases. Following the upper rim in two lines: WEST CRAMLINGTON DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL / CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, with legend stop at bottom - dot on the pence, and ornament on shillings and one pound. The value is in the centre. In the case of the 10d and 11d values the 'D' is centred above the figures. Likewise, the 'S' for shillings is centred above the 10 on the 10/- value. The £1 is the only one to have the value expressed in words, ONE (straight) POUND (curved).

The metallic check system was abandoned in 1891 and replaced by the 'Climax' System of paper tickets.

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## Turnstile tokens

by Denzil Webb



Two turnstile admission tokens were in use at the North of England Open-Air Museum, Beamish, near Stanley, Co. Durham, from October 1987 to November 1990. The type used by adults is nickel-plated alloy, 30mm, and the type for children is gilded alloy, 27mm. 15,000 of each were minted by *Scancoin*, London. Any reader interested in obtaining specimens should contact the Director of Marketing at the Museum.

In my humble opinion “pay and tool checks” as they are inadequately described, now merely “checks”, do not get the recognition they deserve. In dealers’ lists they are perhaps, with one or two exceptions, the lowest priced items coming under the heading of paranumismatics. This I think tends to indicate the lack of interest they generate among collectors. Some are large handsome pieces of brass or copper and where they have no countermarks or expressed purpose could easily take their place in an advertising token collection.

I have for many years had a small cabinet containing a variety of these pieces and recently I decided to go through them to see what subjects they covered. To my surprise, having perhaps forgotten why in the first place I had chosen to keep them, I found they extended over a large geographical area, with England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales all being represented, and I discovered that apart from the more common engineering, iron and steel works, and possibly coal mines, they had been used for a wide range of purposes as shown in the following list which can only be taken as representative and in no particular order.

The stamps on these checks include “pay”, “tool”, “wage”, “time”, “morning”, “evening”, “lavatory”, “pass”, and two large letters “M” and “D”, the meaning of which I am not sure, but possibly “morning” and “dinner”.

Although these checks have an obvious purpose, the names of the issuers, in some instances, have long since passed into obscurity, and the checks are likely to be the only mementos representative of the industrial past.

Fortunately our good friend Ralph Hayes has been researching the subject of tool checks and will be providing an occasional series in forthcoming issues of the *Bulletin* giving details of the issuers of these pieces. This will not show when and what the actual check was used for but will provide details of the location of the firm and the nature of its business. It is hoped that Ralph’s listings will prompt collectors of checks from “around the regions” to investigate further locally and hopefully report their findings to the *Bulletin*.



## *“Quill Corner”*

**The Keys of Dunkirk.** Robert Thompson’s interesting paper on the Taverner family of Essex (*TCSB* 5:45-49) is a masterpiece of local historical research; but I am not sure that he has really settled the questions of the whereabouts of the Keys of Dunkirk tavern, or of the identity of its token’s issuer, for good or all.

Certainly it would be helpful to answer all the questions Robert raises about Philip’s suggestion that William Clare of Long Acre ) Hearth Tax Returns for 1664 E179 (143/335) ) might have been the issuer. However, for the moment all I can offer are the following two rather bare extracts from Bryant Lillywhite dealing with two of the area’s Cross Keys signs:

“5311 “Cross Keys in St. Martin’s Lane” “Cross-Keys Inne in St Martin’s Lane near Long Acre” “in St. Martin’s Lane” “corner of St. Martin’s Lane” “end of St. Martin’s Lane Strand” 1657 - 1773”

“5872 Dog and Duck “in Stanup Streete neare New Market” (Stanhope Street Clare Market) c.1648-60s. The sign here had also the Cross Keys which seeks explanation.”

This latter place issued a token (Williamson Lo 2945) undated, which has a cross keys on obverse, reverse a dog and duck. Its triad is I.A.K., a far cry from William Clare, but one cannot have everything and that is not, of course, any proof that William Clare never had any connection with it.

So perhaps there is scope for yet further enquiry into this fascinating token, before we agree that all the questions have been answered.

*Mrs Stella M. Greenall*

**The Virtuoso’s Companion.** In *‘Die Varieties’ of the Virtuoso’s Companion* by Alan A. Miles in the last *Bulletin* the location of Leopard’s Hamper Mill is given (p.66) as Herefordshire. This seem to be a mistake for Hertfordshire as the mill was located on the River Colne, near Sandy Lodge, just south of Watford. On pages 12-13 of *Companion around Watford* by K.R. Jones (1971) details are given of the mill from the earliest times. *E.D. Chambers*

**Hong Kong Hotel.** During the late 1950s I lived and worked in Coventry. At midday during my lunch period I always toured the local junk shops and enquired if they had any coins, tokens or the like for sale. When I visited and enquired at one particular shop the owner offered me six tokens which were the size of the farthing. These were bronze and on the obverse had the legend “Hong Kong Hotel” in a garter around a crown. The reverse read “Good for one Drink”. These tokens I purchased for one shilling. As always when I returned to work my colleagues enquired about my latest finds. “Only these,” I replied and, not knowing what they were or value if any, I gave five away and told them “if you give one of these tonight in the pub you may get a free drink.”

Time elapsed until in November 1977 I saw the token in Spink’s *Circular* for sale at £50. Then in 1987 Format’s list advertised one for sale at £70. This set me thinking of the episode of the 1950s and now I wonder where are the other five. I take it that the moral of this story is: never give away what you find without first researching what you have found. **D. Evans**

**Williams Brothers.** I am compiling a list of Williams Brothers tokens especially their Bonus Checks. If anyone has one or more I would appreciate rubbings of the bonus checks in the first instance as also any information about the company. I have the references given in the various TCS *Bulletins* at present. Also I note that Alan Judd sold from his list about a year ago a 1½d Williams Brothers token and again I would appreciate details. Thank you.

**Stuart Adams**

**Advertising Medals.** Two corrections to *Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions. A provisional Listing - Part 2 L-N* by M. I. H. Ewing. On p.51 the name of the railway company should read “The London & North Western Railway Co.” and p.53 The “Nelson” of MORRIS & DAVIES NELSON of Carnarvon was the name of the shop, presumably kept by Messrs Morris & Davies. [The misspelling of the town name was a transcription error - Ed.]

**E.D. Chambers**

*Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 44: The Norweb Collection of Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750. Part IV. Norfolk to Somerset.* By R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. London, Spink, 1993. lvii + 218pp, incorporating 50 plates. £25. ISBN 0 907605 46X.

While notices of new books on the later series of tokens and checks continue to appear in this and other publications, the primary series of 17th century tokens has, with four exceptions, enjoyed relatively little exposure in print over the last ten years. Indeed, only one new county study appears to be in preparation at the time of writing.

The four exceptions, though, are in themselves exceptional. Robert Thompson, now aided by Michael Dickinson, is ploughing a diligent and thorough furrow through the Norweb collection, and this latest volume in the *Sylloge* series covers the provincial counties of Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire and Somerset; publication of the metropolitan issues familiarly described under London and Middlesex (and Southwark) is being left for later.

Those in possession of other volumes in the Norweb series will find the format and presentation of the material familiar. Newcomers, or those whose interests lie in only one of the above-mentioned counties, can expect to find clear, concise descriptions of the tokens themselves, references to Williamson's Boyne and any later specialist title which are sometimes corrected, weights and die-axes, provenance and, most importantly, a life-size illustration of the best specimen of each variety.

Marginally the bulkiest of the volumes published to date, Norweb IV includes almost 1200 token varieties, carrying the total numerical sequence towards 4200. The overall quality of the 50 plates appears to be slightly better than those in Norweb III - perhaps the change of printer to C.U.P. has helped in this respect. Having said that, illustrations of 17th century tokens at 1:1 do not show the pieces at their best, and anyone doing serious work on dies and punches needs to be looking at 2:1 pictures.

What the plates do demonstrate, however, is the perceived chronological sequence of a chain of issues attributed to one trader, or civic authority. In this respect Thompson excelled himself in Norweb II with his exposé of Bristol farthings, sometimes drawing on specimens not in the Norweb collection to complete the overall picture. There is nothing quite like that masterpiece in

Norweb IV, but the civic issues of Norwich and Great Yarmouth, and to a lesser extent Kings Lynn, Bath and Taunton, have been thoroughly sorted out, and the 1652-dated Oxford issues have been re-ordered.

The strength in depth of the Norweb collection in certain counties continues to be demonstrated. The fine run of Norfolk, taken together with the catalogues of the two groups of Norfolk tokens auctioned in London in recent years, means that an illustration of virtually every known Norfolk token exists ) what a revelation for the collector and student! Likewise Oxfordshire, a county well served by the doyens Leeds and Milne, is extremely well represented, as the Norwebs acquired, *inter alia*, the late Albert Baldwin's specialist collection.

One could say so much more, but I am sure the authors would prefer the book to speak for itself. At £25, when other contemporary *Sylloge* volumes are nudging £70, it is a bargain by anybody's standards, the cost of publication subsidised by sales of the tokens themselves. If you are serious about 17th century tokens, you will not want to be without a copy on the bookshelf. Unreservedly recommended.

***Peter J. Preston-Morley***

*Australian Bread Tokens.* Compiled by L.J.Carlisle, W.J.Mira & G.E.Howard. 1991. A4. 84 pages, card covers, copiously illustrated. ISBN 0 646 07049 5.

This book is a must for the co-operative society check enthusiast and of course anyone else interested in miscellaneous tokens as we are presented with hundreds of bread checks on 75 fully illustrated and detailed pages plus 4 extra pages of related items all listed in a 3-page index. Usually it is not possible to mix up the Australian issues (despite the fact that many have British sounding names) with those from the British Isles as the pieces from Australia bear such terms as 'good for one loaf' or 'half loaf' but the issues that reside in the grey area can now be placed in their country of origin. Notwithstanding the fact that the compilers state "no attempt has been made to include historical data" it would have been a great asset to this work to have added something however brief. Also as is usual with an economically produced book a number of the photographs are a little hard on the eyes but as a full description is also given this is not too much of a problem. Although most copies of this work have already been sold the reader of this review should not rest until he or she has obtained a copy.

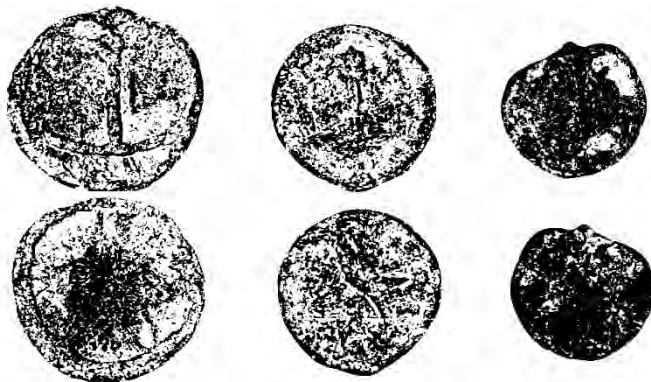
***John R.P. King***

253 *Lead Token*

D. EVANS notes a similar pieces to Mr Bell's specimen which was found at Middle Herrington in Sunderland. It is 20mm in diameter and 4mm thick, and without any letters either side of the anchor.

DENZIL WEBB has a similar item with the letters J to the left of the anchor and Y to the right. The piece came from Whitley Bay.

NICHOLAS COOK writes that he has three similar pieces which were found by metal detectors in Sunderland. The first is 26mm, has what appears to be inverted "I"s beside the anchor on the obverse and a six-petalled ornament and a badly readable date of what appears to be 1600 on the reverse. The second is 22mm and has on the obverse what appears to be the letters "IO" beside the anchor ) although on closer examination they could be reversed "DG" as on Mr Bell's specimen. The reverse has four petals. The third is 20mm and has pellets on either side of the anchor and a six-petalled ornament on the reverse.



The replies to this query make reference to *Sunderland Local Coinage* by T.F. Hunter. This was published in *Antiquities of Sunderland and its Vicinity, Papers ordered to be printed by the Sunderland Antiquarian Society* vol.xxv 1970-1973. In this article Mr. Hunter quotes Platter who, in his diary for 25/26th September 1599, says "If one buys to the value of less than halfpenny worth, permission is granted to mint lead or copper symbols in one's own house, some four or six going to a halfpenny."



There are quite a few St. Vincent de Paul Society charity tokens, but this one is unattributed as to where it was issued. It may be from St. John's, Antigua, West Indies, where there was, and still is, such a society, and the society HQ in London think it may well be from there. I have failed to prove this with a local contact, however, and wonder if any of our more knowledgeable readers knows it for a British attribution? Help, please!

**Bob Lyall**



Information required about the Everton Club. Is this attributed to Everton, Liverpool?

There are two denomination which are listed in a variety of catalogues.

The 19mm 2½d piece is either copper (listed in *Batty* F162; *D&W* 214; *MG* 1034 (and 1035 “similar”); *Todd*, 1979; *Todd TCJLaV* App.6.1; *LIVCM* 1978.257.32 and 1978.258.13), or white metal (listed in *Batty* F163; *MG* 1036).

The 23mm 6d piece is copper (listed in *Batty* F161; *D&W* 213; *MG* 1032 (and 1033 “similar”); *Todd TCJLaV* App.6.2; *LIVCM* 1978.257.19)

**Brian Edge & Ronald A. Ward**

The following token, purchased in Blackpool, has defied my attempts to locate its provenance, can anyone help?



*Obv.* ONE / POUND with THIEREN'S / FINGE---OST [damage to centre part of word(s)] above and • PROVISION STORES • below.

*Rev.* Uniface.

*Edge* Milled brass 23mm.

**John R.P. King**

*Adverts*

---

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

---

[3]

TOKENS, TICKETS, PASSES, CHECKS, MEDALS, MEDALLIONS & JETTONS  
Plus items relating to the First World War  
for sale in my twice yearly catalogue.

Please send for a copy to: Barry Mills

[3]

---

PRE-DECIMAL SHOP TOKENS WANTED

Newcastle: Bell Brothers, Rowland Blaycock, A.E. Cook.

Wallsend: Bell Brothers, Bon Marche.

North Shields: Bell Brothers, Parks Ltd, D. Hill Carter, L&N Tea Co.

South Shields: Allen & Co (fibre issues only).

Sunderland: Liverpool House, J.A. Kennedy, Blacketts.

Details Please to: D. Webb

---

[3]

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE

Michael Knight

---

[6]

---

MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BORNEO TOKENS  
WANTED PLEASE

..... Also any tokens from the smaller British and French colonies including  
WARRINGTON

Bob Lyall

[3]

---

WANTED  
TOY COINS & MODELS, especially LAUER & MOORE,  
Also Advertising Spades.

Davis Magnay

---

FOR SALE

WEST CRAMLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY  
BRACTEATE-TYPE DIVIDEND CHECKS  
1d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 11d - 25mm iron,  
1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 8/-, 9/- - 30mm iron,  
10/- 20mm copper, £1 22mm copper. All fine or better.  
£2 EACH

[5]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)

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## *Editorial*

This *Bulletin* is the first of the set of three issues of 1995; if you have not yet paid your subscription you will find a renewal form enclosed.

I enjoyed the Congress in Exeter and, thanks to the excellent tour on the Friday night, managed to see some of the town itself. For details of what happened a report on the congress by Alan Cox follows. It has to be said that the heating in the lecture theatre, or rather lack of it, certainly kept you awake! This year's congress will be held in Birmingham and the dates and location have been fixed so you can mark the event in your diary. If you have not yet been to a congress I would certainly urge you to make Birmingham your first of many.

Thank you for continued flow of material, please keep it coming. It certainly does not matter whether it is written in quill pen, typed, printed, on floppy disk, or emailed (via the "internet" to tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk).

Stocks of the back numbers of the *Bulletin* are dwindling. Nick Wetton has available original copies of the following only: vol.1 nos. 2, 5 and 8; vol.2 nos. 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10; vol.3 nos. 1 and 2; as well as the indexes to volumes 2 and 3. Members who require back issues should write to Mr Nick Wetton, 18 Rue De La Gare, 11250 Couffoulens, France, who can supply them at £1 (+ 50p p&p). He also has copies of Brian Edge's original Alphabetical Classification of World Paranimismatica at 30p.

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

### Token Congress 1994

Token Congress 1994 was held at St. Lukes College, Exeter, over the weekend of 16/18th September with as usual over sixty people attending.

Mike Crew is to be congratulated on finding a suitable venue where we had the luxury of ensuite bedrooms, excellent food and a purpose built lecture theatre which had all necessary facilities despite the fact that it was not permissible to have the heating on. It is now traditional to receive a congress souvenir and this year we received a special issue telephone card bearing an Exeter pub check.

With the majority of those attending now arriving on the Friday afternoon the congress got off to an early start with an organised evening tour of the public houses of Exeter which issued pub checks. This was greatly enjoyed by those who participated and the guides involved did them proud.

Saturday got off to a prompt start and a full programme of ten speakers starting with David Magnay on Imitation Spade Guineas, and followed at regular intervals by Gary Oddie, Ralph Hayes, Yolanda Courtney, Mike Roberts, Philip Mernick, John Tolson, Robert Thompson, Barry Greenaway and Thorsten Sjolín on a variety of subjects taking us from Devonshire half way round the world and back again. This still left time for an active researchers spot which a number of people took advantage of and proved that there are still many questions to be answered and detailed research to be pursued. After an enjoyable congress dinner the bourse commenced with its usual high activity and was still going strong until quite late.

After a well earned good night's sleep and a hearty breakfast we settled down once again with top coats on to a tour of the British Casinos and their tokens by Robbie Bell and followed at regular half hours by Tom Morrell, Dennis Vorley, John Andrews who quite appropriately covered the Exeter issues, Barry Greenaway and Robert Thompson.

We are fortunate in Token Congress of having a large pool of speakers who not only hold our attention but who also show that they have an in-depth knowledge of their particular subject often acquired through painstaking research. Those speakers whose talks contained much unrecorded information are reminded that they should now put pen to paper and submit an article to Andrew Andison for publication in TCS. This will not only remind us of their subject material but also act as a stimulant to others.

Next year we return to Birmingham and we know from personal knowledge of the volunteer organisers that we are in very capable hands. In the meantime perhaps there are those who should consider if they can take over the mantle in 1996.

Having unfortunately missed Glasgow my brother and I made our way to Exeter with great expectations and thanks to Mike Crew, who maintained the high standard of previous years, we were not disappointed. For those readers of the *Bulletin* who have not joined us before you are missing the token and

paranumismatic event of the year. Why not come and join us? Once you do so it is unlikely that you will miss another.

*Alan Cox*

### BANS Annual Congress 1995

The British Association of Numismatic Societies 1995 Congress will be hosted by the South Wales & Monmouthshire Numismatic Society during the weekend of 7/9th April at Caerleon which is well known for its Roman connection. There are a number of people who attend both this and Token Congress so if you enjoy such weekends and would like full details please contact me

*Alan Cox (Congress Secretary)*

### Token Congress 1995

The 1995 Token Congress will be held in the Forte Crest Hotel in Birmingham from 15 to 17 September and will cost £97. Deposits of £15 should be sent to John Cumbers and made payable to *Token Congress Society*.

### *Obituary*

**GEORGE COUNSELL BOON (1927-1994).** George Boon, formerly Keeper of Archaeology and Numismatics at the National Museum of Wales, died on 31st August at the age of 66; he could have contributed so much more. When he arrived in Cardiff in 1957 he was already FRNS. Soon the South Wales & Monmouthshire Numismatic Society (which met then in the Museum) had speakers such as Peter Seaby from London. When in 1976 he succeeded Dr Savory as Keeper of Archaeology he ensured that his title was enlarged; the fine numismatic gallery must have been created by then. Finally, on his retirement he ensured that a numismatic specialism was carried on by Edward Besly, able and willing to handle both the largely modern material brought in by the public, and the Roman coins excavated by archaeologists.

Boon's first major numismatic book was *Welsh Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (1973). As a well-produced corpus with a valuable (if at times over-confident) introduction, this constituted the first landmark in the study of 17c tokens since Milne's *Oxfordshire*, and a model for others. It was preceded by 'Industry and Trade in Wales' in *Amgueddfa*, and soon followed by a helpful booklet *Welsh Industrial Tokens and Medals*. He also published

*Cardiganshire Silver and the Aberystwyth Mint* (1981), *Welsh Hoards* (1986), *Coins of the Anarchy* (1988), and too many articles to recall more than one: his fascinating paper on druid iconography (including Anglesey tokens) in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1983).

George Boon described himself as unclubbable, and he could be brusque. His entire reply to a perhaps pedantic enquiry about the actual publication date of his Supplement to *Welsh Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* was '1976!' Basically, however, he was kind, and the present writer owes him much. He was an excellent lecturer, drawing on a wide range of historical sources, and it was a pleasure to read to the BANS Congress in April, when he was already ill, his paper on Welsh 17c tokens since 1973. In July he effectively bequeathed to me the editing of the Neufville Taylor catalogue of Gloucestershire 17c tokens, something he had been intending to do in his retirement. It will have to be done now with sad memories of a great character.

***Robert Thompson***

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## **An INITIAL Problem**

**by Gary Oddie**

Amongst the many paranumismatic series, there are pieces that are proving difficult to identify conclusively. These tokens possess only one or more initials and a denomination. An example from recent years was the O.G.&C<sup>o</sup>, Ogee and P.S.&C<sup>o</sup> series, where many suggestions and claims were made, but eventually they were definitely identified as for use in the hairdressing trade, and used in England, South Africa and Australia<sup>(1)</sup>.

Having scoured many books and lists for all types of token shillings, one piece has always stuck in my memory. The token appears in Davis and Waters<sup>(2)</sup> as Club and Society Ticket number 110. The description goes as follows:

CCC monogram, 1s/- below, Brass, Oval M.11 by 7.

The attribution to a club is probably due to the last letter "C". However, a similar (and illustrated piece) has appeared in Spinks Numismatic Circular<sup>(3)</sup>, and is attributed to the Cyphergat Coal Co. of South Africa.



It would be interesting to speculate as to how the attribution and even country of origin of this token was lost in the 40 years elapsing between its issue and subsequent listing by Davis and Waters, and how many other tokens have such dual personalities. It may be useful to have a section in a bulletin such as this, where positive attribution of initials can be listed. If any readers have such attributions in their notes, they may like to submit them for publication.

Further questions regarding colonial tokens are also raised by this piece, such as were they manufactured locally or at the hub of the Empire? If the latter case is valid, then "losses" from the place of manufacture might explain their early appearance in this country.

### References

- (1) R.N.P. Hawkins. *Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th-20th Centuries*. Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No.2., BANS 1975.
- (2) W.J. Davis and A.W. Waters. *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland...* Leamington Spa 1922.
- (3) *SNC*, Vol.LXXXIX Nos.7-8 (July-August 1981) p.249 item 5467.

## Metallic Canteen Tickets/Checks used by Bristol Companies

by J. Durnell

This catalogue consists of a small list of metallic checks or tickets issued by some Bristol firms. For use in their canteens, they were used from the late 1880s until the mid 1920s, when they were replaced by paper tickets.

They were purchased by the employee from a cashier in the firm prior to the meal break, and they enabled him to purchase food and drink, which was probably cheaper than going to the local public house or coffee house. By avoiding the use of money it helped to ensure that the employees had a meal, and that it didn't disappear into the hands of the bookies' runner.

BRECKNELL, DOLMAN & ROGERS, Engineers, Pennywell Road



1. *Obv.* B.D.R.  
*Rev.* 5/- with E.A.  
stamped incuse below  
the value.  
Brass 19mm.

Probably not a canteen ticket, but may have been used in the automatic dispensing machines produced by this company. Note: this check is listed in Ralph Hayes' *Machine Tokens* but with other initials (BA, BC, BM, CC, CO, FS, GM, KC noted) stamped on the reverse.

- 1921 Brecknell, Munro & Rogers.  
1928 Brecknell, Munro & Rogers, automatic vending machine makers.  
1944 Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928 Ltd.).

BRISTOL TRAMWAY & CARRIAGE CO. LTD.



2. *Obv.* B.T. & C. <sup>CO</sup>L<sup>TD</sup> above and BRISLINGTON  
RESTAURANT below  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>D</sup> in a circle.  
*Rev.* As the obverse.  
Brass 25mm. Issued from 1913.

1900-1916

Carriage works, Leek Lane, Milk St.



1913 Motor cab and carriage works, Kensington Hill, Brislington (not listed in 1912).

1916 Motor construction works, Kensington Hill, Brislington.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Brislington



3. *Obv.* C.W.S. / CLOTHING / FACTORY / BRISLINGTON

*Rev.* Blank.  
Aluminium 22mm.

4. As 3, but copper.

Issued from 1921. As these items do not have any value stamped on them, they may not be canteen checks, but it is most likely that that was their use. The differing materials of which they were made indicating a change in value.

1921 3 Kensington Place, Bath Road, Brislington. (not listed in 1919 or before).

DERHAM BROS. LTD.



5. *Obv.* DERHAM BROS LTD around 2 (incuse) in a circle.

*Rev.* Blank.  
Brass 27mm.

1919 Derham Bros. Ltd. Soundwell and High St., Staple Hill, Bristol. Boot and shoe makers. Factory at Soundwell closed during World War II.

FRANKLYN DAVEY & CO., Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers



6. *Obv.* FRANKLYN DAVEY & CO above and  
• RALEIGH ROAD • below  $\frac{1}{2}$ D within a  
beaded circle.

*Rev.* Blank.  
Copper 25mm. Issued from 1908.



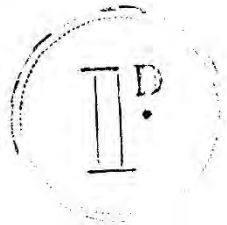
7. *Obv.* FRANKLYN DAVEY & C<sup>o</sup> above and  
 • RALEIGH ROAD • below 1<sup>D</sup> within a  
 beaded circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
 Octagonal 26mm across flats.

1888	Franklyn Morgan & Davey, 12 Welsh Back
1900	Franklyn Morgan & Davey, 12 Welsh Back
1903	Franklyn, Davey, 12 Welsh Back
1907	Franklyn, Davey, 12 Welsh Back
1908	Franklyn, Davey, Raleigh Road
1910	Franklyn, Davey, Raleigh Road

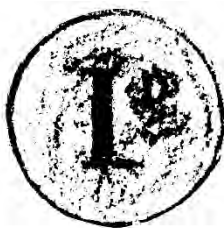
J. S. FRY & SONS LTD, Chocolate, cocoa and chicory manufacturers



8. *Obv.* J. S. FRY & SONS LTD above and + below CATERING /  
 DEPT.  
*Rev.* 1/2<sup>D</sup>.  
*Edge* Plain brass 24.1mm 5g



9. *Obv.* J. S. FRY & SONS LTD above and + below CATERING /  
 DEPT. [Left of CATERING nearest . F]  
*Rev.* 1<sup>D</sup>. [1 is 3mm wide (ex. serifs) and 2 1/2mm from the D].  
 Brass 29mm.



10. *Obv.* J. S. FRY & SONS L<sup>TD</sup> above and + below CATERING / DEPT. [Left of CATERING nearest S.]  
*Rev.* 1<sup>D</sup>. [1 is 2½mm wide (ex. serifs) and 4mm from the D].  
 Brass 29mm.



11. *Obv.* J. S. FRY & SONS L<sup>TD</sup> above 6<sup>D</sup>.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
 Aluminium oval 26 x 17mm.

During the period July 1906 to October 1910, J. S. Fry & Sons Ltd. ordered 26,000 of these brass checks from The Mint, Birmingham, made up as follows:

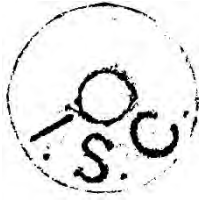
July 1906	- 10,000 ½d checks	
	- 5,000 1d checks	
September 1906	- 5,000 ½d checks	
	- 5,000 1d checks	
October 1910	- 400 ½d checks	} Wapping die, reverse
	- 600 1d checks	

They were to be made slightly under the size of the regal ½d and 1d.

1888 11-25 Union Street; packing case dept., Wapping  
 1903 11-33 Union Street and Broadmead; packing case depots, Wilson St., Wapping, Quay St., Christmas St., Canons Marsh and Rupert Street  
 1916- As 1903 entry.

IMPERIAL SMELTING CO., Avonmouth

12. *Obv.* I.S.C. curved in the lower half of the disc.  
*Rev.* 1<sup>D</sup> in the upper half of the disc.  
 Copper 26mm 6mm central hole.



IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. LTD., Tobacco manufacturer



13. *Obv.* IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO<sup>LD</sup> 1<sup>D</sup> above and  
• RALEIGH ROAD • below 1/2<sup>D</sup> within a circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
Brass 24mm Issued after 1903.



14. *Obv.* THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY  
LIMITED around 1<sup>D</sup> within a circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
Brass 26mm.

1903 Raleigh Road

MARDON, SON & HALL, General printers and wholesale stationers.



15. *Obv.* MARDONS above and • RESTAURANT  
• below 1<sup>D</sup> within a circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
Brass octagonal 26mm across flats.
- 15a. 1/2<sup>D</sup> - Not seen, ref. Late J. Hooper's  
Collection, 22/9/1993.

1888 Caxton Works, Milk St.

1896 Caxton Works, Temple Gate, Temple Street.



- 16 *Obv.* THE BRISTOL POTTERY around rim above and + below.  
*Rev.*  $\frac{1}{2}^D$   
 Brass 25mm 4mm hole in the centre. Issued after 1906 when a canteen was opened at their Fishponds factory.

P. AND T. R. C.



- 17 *Obv.* BRISTOL above and \* P. and T. R. C. \* below a circle containing  $\frac{1}{2}^D$ .  
*Rev.* Blank.  
 Brass 25mm.

Company as yet not located.

ST. ANNE'S BOARD MILL CO. LTD., Cardboard manufacturers

18. *Obv.* ST. A. B. M. C<sup>o</sup> L<sup>td</sup>. (a circular counterstamp)  
*Rev.*  $2^D$   
 Brass oval 38 x 30mm.
19. *Obv.* ST. A. B. M. C<sup>o</sup> L<sup>td</sup>. (a circular counterstamp)  
*Rev.*  $\frac{1}{2}^D$   
 Brass 31mm.

Issued from 1914. Possibly 1d checks were issued.

1904-1980 St. Anne's Road, St. Anne's.

TEMPLE MEADS STEAM JOINERY WORKS, Bristol

- 20 *Obv.* TEMPLE MEADS STEAM JOINERY WORKS (in rather small letters near the edge) around 2 (stamped incuse).  
*Rev.* Blank, except for a circle.  
Copper 26mm.

WALSH & SON, Wholesale clothiers and clothing manufacturers



21. *Obv.* WALSH & C<sup>o</sup>. above and \* BRISTOL \* below a circle containing  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Rev.* Blank.  
Brass 29mm. Issued from 1916.

1888-1900 Quay Street  
1903-1910 Quay Street and Broad Street  
1916-1958 Quay Street and Bell Lane

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Tobacco and snuff manufacturer



22. *Obv.* W.D. & H.O. WILLS'S above and + DINING CLUB + below  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>D</sup> within a circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
Copper octagonal 26mm across flats.



23. *Obv.* W.D. & H.O. WILLS'S above and \* DINING CLUB \* below  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>D</sup> within a circle.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
25mm.

24. *Obv.* W.D. & H.O. WILLS above and • RALEIGH ROAD • below large  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>D</sup>.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
24mm. Issued after 1900.

25. *Obv.* ½<sup>D</sup> to left and ½<sup>D</sup> to right with W.D. & H.O. WILLS above and BRISTOL below.

*Rev.* Blank.

Octagonal 29mm across flats. 5mm hole through centre, probably for storing on a wire block.

Metal checks were used in Will's canteens from March 1886 when their Bedminster factory opened until November 1922 when they were replaced by Automatickets, though there is some evidence that in some canteens they were used until 1926. ½<sup>D</sup> tickets were used to purchase either a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa, and were in use from March 1886 until July 1904.

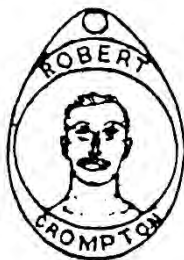
1888 East Street, Bedminster

1900 East Street, Bedminster; also at Raleigh Road

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### Clips Cigarettes / Robert Crompton

by Ralph Hayes



Clips Cigarettes were manufactured by Cope Bros. & Co. Ltd. of Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool.

During the years 1910 to 1919 several different series of cigarette cards were issued in the Clips cigarette packets. They were all given the title of 'Noted Footballers'.

The company also issued the medalet shown here. It is lead, 34 x 24mm, with a plain edge. The person shown is most probably Robert (Bob) Crompton, a footballer who played for Blackburn Rovers. He played for England and was capped 41 times during the years 1902 to 1914.

This example is the only one known at present. It is hoped that this article will produce details of any other types known, thereby showing if a series of them was issued and if they were all of footballers.

Below are listed Co-operative Society checks from Ayrshire, a county that became part of Strathclyde in 1975. When the late Steve Cribb wrote *Co-op Tokens & so on* (Local Numismatics: 5, 1986) he stated that “we have a long way to go before we can publish a comprehensive catalogue of the Co-op series.” This listing is offered as a contribution from one area to add a number of Societies and items not listed in his work. It is hoped that this may not only add new material but encourage others to provide more information for this and other areas. If anyone has additional information on the Ayrshire series I should like them to let me know via the TCS.

## ARDROSSAN CO-OPERATIVE S.L.

3 <sup>D</sup>	deep purple plastic	25mm
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## AUCHINLECK CO-OPERATIVE S.L.

½ <sup>D</sup>	brown plastic	22mm
½ <sup>D</sup>	yellow plastic	22mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	black plastic	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	red plastic (2 shades)	22mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	white plastic	22mm
1/-	blue plastic	22mm

## AUCHINLECK ECONOMICAL S.

Half Sovn	brass	
½ Sov	bronze	19mm

## BEITH C.S.L.

£1	brass	23mm
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## CARRICK PROVIDENT C.S.L., Maybole

1 <sup>D</sup>	pewter	26mm
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## CROSSHOUSE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

One Pound	bronze uniface	22mm
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## DALMELLINGTON W.M. C.S.L.

Half Sovn.	bronze Ardill Leeds	18mm
£1	bronze Ardill Leeds	22mm



DALRY C.S.L.

1 <sup>D</sup>	iron	bracteate	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	iron	bracteate	22mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	iron	bracteate	22mm
1/-	iron	bracteate	25mm
2/-	iron	bracteate	25mm
5/-	iron	bracteate	25mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	brass	bracteate	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	brass	bracteate	22mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	brass	bracteate	22mm
1/-	brass	bracteate	25mm

DARVEL I.C.S.L.

½ pint	black plastic	23mm
1 pint	green plastic	25mm
1 pint	red plastic	25mm
1 pint cheap milk scheme	white plastic	23mm
1 pint cheap milk scheme	yellow plastic	22mm
½ <sup>D</sup>	silvered brass (octagonal)	18mm

DREGHORN C.S.L.

3 <sup>D</sup>	brown plastic	25mm
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FULLERTON AND IRVINE C.S.L.

½ <sup>D</sup>	tin bracteate	
5/-	iron bracteate	23mm

GALSTON C.S.L.

1 <sup>D</sup>	brown plastic	24mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	turquoise plastic	16mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	red plastic	22mm
1/-	white plastic	25mm
2/6	red plastic	28mm
5/-	turquoise plastic	31mm

IRVINE AND FULLERTON C.S.L.

¼ <sup>D</sup>	purple plastic	24mm
¼ <sup>D</sup>	brown plastic	24mm
¼ <sup>D</sup>	red plastic	24mm
¼ <sup>D</sup>	blue plastic	24mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	red plastic	24mm

KILBIRNIE C.S.L.

½ <sup>D</sup> B	pink plastic	22mm
½ <sup>D</sup> B	red plastic	22mm
1 <sup>D</sup> B	black plastic	27mm
1 <sup>D</sup> B	white plastic	26mm
3 <sup>D</sup> B	black plastic	27mm
6 <sup>D</sup> B	brown plastic	25mm
1/- B	brown plastic	28mm
2/- B	brown plastic	31mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	copper bracteate	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	copper bracteate	23mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	copper bracteate	23mm
1/-	copper (octagonal)	
2/6	copper bracteate	27mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	bronze	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	brass	22mm

KILMARNOCK EQUITABLE C.S.L.

½ <sup>D</sup>	tin bracteate	20mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	tin bracteate	22mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	tin bracteate	22mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	tin bracteate	24mm
1/-	tin bracteate	27mm
5/-	tin bracteate	27mm
10/-	bronze (oval)	23 x 14mm
£1	bronze "H.SMITH B"	22½mm
½ pint	green plastic	22mm

KILWINNING C.S.L.

½ <sup>D</sup>	blue green plastic	21mm
1 <sup>D</sup>	red plastic	21mm
3 <sup>D</sup> Fleshing		22mm
6 <sup>D</sup> Fleshing		22mm
1/- Fleshing		22mm
5/- Fleshing		22mm

MAUCHLINE C.S.L.

1 <sup>D</sup>	pewter "Ardill"	22mm
£1	bronze (octagonal)	25mm

MAYBOLE PROVIDENT

1 <sup>D</sup>	tin	22mm
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NEW CUMNOCK C.S.L.

3 <sup>D</sup>	bracteate	
Half Pint Past	red plastic	23mm
1 Pt. Past	yellow plastic	23mm

NEWMILNS C.S.L.

1 <sup>D</sup>	pink plastic	25mm
3 <sup>D</sup>	blue plastic	25mm
6 <sup>D</sup>	orange plastic	25mm
1/-	red plastic	25mm
1 Roll	pink plastic	22mm
2 Rolls	black plastic	25mm
½ Pint	blue plastic	23mm
1 Pint	white plastic	26mm
1 Pint T.T. Milk	purple plastic	25mm

PATNA C.S.L.

1 <sup>D</sup>	black plastic	25mm
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STEVENSTON C.S.L.

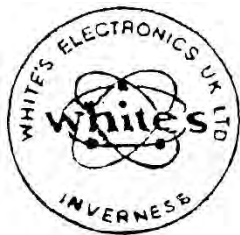
1/-	white plastic	24mm
5/-	brown plastic	

TROON C. ASSOC.

£1	brass bracteate	23mm
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**White's Electronics Token**

by **Ralph Hayes**



*Obv.* **White's** with a design of three spinning electrons behind. Legend: WHITE'S ELECTRONICS UK LTD above and INVERNESS below.

*Rev.* Blank, except for a rim. Often found with a stamped number.

*Edge* Plain brass 31mm.

White's Electronics UK Ltd. design and manufacture detection equipment and the tokens were supplied by them purely for advertising purposes. They were issued some years ago for use at metal detecting rallies where the organisers would bury them in the ground for the competitors to try and find for the purpose of winning a prize.

A garden produce market was established at Kew Bridge in 1893 at a cost of £8000 which was to be known as either Brentford Market or Kew Market. In 1905-06 a new covered market was erected on the same site at a cost of about £45,000 with further land for an extension being acquired in 1921. In his book, *A Dictionary of Makers*, the late Roy Hawkins relates that in April 1974 the functioning of this market was transferred 10 miles westwards to a more commodious structure prepared for it, named the Western International Market.

Like most of the small fruit & vegetable markets that proliferated in the London boroughs a series of tallies were issued for accounting purposes but the acquisition of one piece named to a firm titled HALSTEAD in the Brentford Market with a die struck value of 1d left the writer stunned.



Extensive records of thousands of tallies issued from the London fruit & vegetable markets which have been built up over very many years did not show another single piece from any period with a similar denomination.



As fortune would have it the two Middlesex commercial directories held (1926 & 1937) both give the answer, WALTER HALSTEAD was the proprietor of the DINING ROOMS in 1926 and by 1937 the entry reads HALSTEAD BROS. RESTAURANT. What would this tally have been used for, two thoughts come to mind, perhaps like the other tallies issued from the Brentford Market it was used as a deposit on a returnable container but in this case a tea cup, or would they have been purchased by the proprietors of the many companies operating in the market so they could reward a short burst of hard work by one of their employees or a porter with a 1d's worth of refreshment at the market café, probably we will never know!

As only a few Brentford Market tallies reside in the writer's collection, all produced by R. Neal, they are offered for interests sake and the following data is compiled using only the two Kelly's Directories mentioned previously.



Claude Brookbanks. Potato Salesman. (listed 1926 only)

Cornell. (no listing found)

Cyril Maples Haigh. Vegetable Salesman 1926. Potato Merchant 1937.

G.T. Hiam. Potato Salesman. (listed 1937 only wherein the firm is shown as Ltd.)

M. Chas. Johnson. (no listing found)

James Sutton. Potato Salesman. (listed as ' & Son ' in 1926 but not in 1937)

## Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions.

### A provisional Listing - Part 3 O-R

by M. I. H. Ewing

As in parts 1 and 2 (*TCSB* vol.4 no.11 and *TCSB* vol.5 no.2) this list outlines advertising by commercial firms, large and small, found among the large series of unofficial medals for coronations, jubilees and other royal occasions. All societies, associations, organisations, institutions, schools, public bodies and individual issuers have again been omitted.

This list is bound to be incomplete. It would be appreciated if new items, additional information or corrections could be passed on *via* the Editor.

All entries are round unless otherwise stated, dimensions are in millimetres. Parentheses around a maker's name indicate an unsigned piece linked to a similar signed piece.

#### OLD CALABAR DOG BISCUITS

Edward VII Coronation 1902                      Anon                      WM 39

OLD RADNOR LIME, ROADSTONE & GENERAL TRADING CO. LTD., Kington  
Victoria Jubilee 1887                      W.O.Lewis                      WM 40

#### ONESACRE TRUST

Edward VII Coronation 1902                      Sale                      AE 32

#### OPERA COCKTAIL DE LUXE, Canadian

George VI Coronation 1937                      Anon                      gilt AE 21

#### OUR BOYS CLOTHING CO., 3 addresses in London

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897                      Anon                      gilt AE and AE 21

#### OWEN'S

Death of Victoria 1901, "Owen's Royal Medal"

Anon                      WM 33

#### PALMER, J. W., stamp merchant, Strand, London and West Heathley, Sussex

Victoria Jubilee 1887                      J. Moore                      WM 38

Jubilee of Penny Post 1890                      Anon                      WM and AI 38

Opening of Tower Bridge 1894                      Anon                      WM 38

Victoria, longest reign 1896                      Anon (?)                      WM 37

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897                      J.A.Restall                      WM 38

Edward VII Coronation 1902                      J.A.Restall                      WM and AE 38

#### PAUL PRY, THE, magazine

William IV Accession 1830                      H (= Halliday)                      WM 38

PEARCY'S PAINTS (Sanderson Percy & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada) Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - Four Royal Generations	Grueber/Marsh Bros	AE 32
PEAREY & CAMPBELL, grocers Edward VII Coronation 1902	Lauer	AE 24
PEASE, JOHN, hatter, Plymouth Great Exhibition 1851	HB	AE 24
PERRY & CO., glovers, My House, North St., Brighton Coronation - Brighton Celebration	Anon	AE 38
"AMULETTE ODORIFERANTE DE PERSE" Victoria Jubilee 1887	?	Card 36
PHILLIPS ROYAL HAT DEPOT, Nottingham Great Exhibition 1851	HB	AE 30
PIDDING'S OFFICE, Cornhill, London Bourbon Restoration 1814	Anon	AR 21
PLAZA, theatre or cinema, Piccadilly Circus, London George VI Coronation 1937 for "Farewell Again"	Anon	Al 29
POINT OF AYR COLLIERY LTD., Flintshire George VI Coronation 1937	Fattorini	cross 31 x 40
POBJOY MINT, Sutton Elizabeth II Jubilee 1977 - Priority Collectors Register	PM	CuNi 28
PONTINGS, holidays, London George V Jubilee 1935 - General type with named brooch	E Cr P for Gaunt	Al 35
PORTSMOUTH FOOTBALL CLUB Elizabeth II Jubilee 1977	Anon	Pewter 45
PROBERT, T., Newcastle Great Exhibition 1851	HB	AE 28
PROSSER ROBERTS, chemist, London British Empire Exhibition 1924	Anon	Br 26

PUNCH, magazine Victoria Portrait 1850	A&M (= Allen & Moore)	?
RANSOMES & RAPIER LTD. Peace 1919	?	AR 23
RATCLIFFE, J., Rochdale Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	Anon	WM 38
REGINA PENS George V Coronation 1911 (Queen Mary)	Anon	AE 22
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. Four Royal Generations 1896 Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - Four Generations	Grueber Grueber	AE 32 AE 32
	silvered AE, gilt AE, AE 32	
RENWICK & CO., Gloucester Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	WM 38
REPULSE, H.M.S. George VI RV to Canada 1939	Birks	AE 26
RICK, GEORGE, clothier, Newark and Gainsborough Edward VII Coronation 1902	Anon	WM 32
ROLLS ROYCE MOTORS LTD., Derby Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	Anon	WM 38
	cased gilt Ae, bronze and	
ROWNTREES LTD., confectioners, York Edward VII Coronation 1902 George V Coronation 1911 - "For Makers of Elect Cocoa"	Anon Vaughton	? gilt Br 33
-"- (reverse variety)		gilt Br 33
Edward VIII proposed Coronation 1937	Vaughton	gilt Br 32
George VI Coronation 1937 - "For Makers of Rowntrees Cocoa"	Vaughton	gilt Br 32
-"- (die flaw)		gilt Br 32
ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, music hall, Hull Prince of Wales RV to Hull 1869 - (owners C.H. & I. Hunt)	Anon	WM 38



ROYAL PALACE HOTEL, Kensington, London  
George V Coronation 1911                      Elkington  
RUNCORN & WIDNES CO-OP. SOC., Runcorn & Widnes  
Peace 1919    Sale

AE 39

AI 32

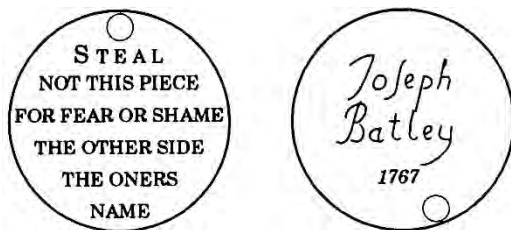
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**Steal not this piece...**

**by Stuart Adams**

Legends on engraved coins are often brief perhaps bearing only a name and date or maybe a record of a birth or marriage or even death. Invariably there is no provenance. Therefore any coin that has more than just these minimal inscriptions possibly can have a tale to tell.

One such piece in my collection is an engraved copper halfpenny similar in size to those of George II and bears the following legend:



*Obv.* In 6 lines; STEAL / NOT / THIS PIECE / FOR FEAR OR SHAME / THE OTHER SIDE / THE ONERS (*sic*) / NAME

*Rev.* Joseph / Batley / 1767 all in script.

*Edge* Plain copper 29mm holed for suspension.

The origin of this legend has to me been somewhat elusive to trace until one day a friend showed me a book titled “*Mariner’s New Kalender*” which had been published in 1734. On the inner fly leaf, hand written in copper plate, was the following phrase:

Steal not this book for fear of shame for hear (*sic*) you see the owners name ===== Thomas Browning, His Kalender.  
Februar (*sic*) the 25, 1758.

So at least I now knew that this was a popular phrase of the 1760's. I looked through as many books on quotations as I could find in the libraries but to no avail until I came across *Granger's Index to Poetry*.<sup>(1)</sup> This records the first line of thousands of poems and where to find them. There listed was the line "Steal not this book for fear of shame," and the reference led me to *The Faber Book of Useful Verse*.<sup>(2)</sup> Below are the two verses from which the first two lines had been borrowed.

Steal not this book for fear of shame,  
For in it is the owner's name,  
And when you die the Lord will say,  
'Where is that book you stole away?'

Then, if you say you do not know,  
The Lord will say, 'Go down below';  
But if you say you cannot tell,  
The Lord will say, 'Oh, go to h\_\_\_'

ANON

This and six other items had been reproduced from the Scrapbooks of E. Wilson Dobbs. Perhaps I am no further forward other than being able to say that the poem dates from about 1755, however, Joseph Batley and Thomas Browning were probably men that had access to current literature but recorded what they thought they had read and not what was written.

*Footnote.* I wrote to the editor of the *Faber Book of Useful Verse* Mr Simon Brett but he was unable to provide any information about E. Wilson Dobbs and the origin of the poem.

*References:*

1. *Granger's Index to Poetry*. (1985) Edited by W. F. Bernhardt and published by Columbia University Press.
2. *The Faber Book of Useful Verse*. (1981) Edited with an Introduction by Simon Brett, published by Faber & Faber, 3 Queen Square, London WC1N 3AU.

## *“Quill Corner”*

**M. Debus of Hull.** M. Debus of Hull was a die sinker of German descent who lived in Hull from 1857 to around 1900 and was responsible for two local medallions in the 1880s. Some crude ‘card counter’ type checks bearing the Young Head of Queen Victoria on the obverse, and the value and maker’s name on the reverse have been known locally for many years but very little was known about them until recently when I discovered one bearing the name ‘3 TUNS’ and realised that they must be pub checks. They are of varying values with the initials of the landlord counter-punched in the field; they can only be checked out by comparing the initials with names in the street directories.

I am preparing an article on Debus and would appreciate if members could send me, via the *Bulletin*, any information about checks or medallions by him.

*Arthur Berry*

### **‘Testamental Truths’ and ‘Bible Truths’ - a request for Help.**

R.N.P. Hawkins *A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets* (p.477) refers to a series of religious discs struck by Edward Thomason in 1835. Each face of these 28mm copper discs bears an inspirational biblical text and, almost always, an abbreviation of the book from which it comes. Though slightly smaller, they are like old pennies; and larger than more recent brass pieces with religious texts. Sold in brass tubes holding about 25 they are now mostly found on their own. D.T. Batty *Catalogue of the Copper Coinage* vol.2 and L.A. Brown *British Historical Medals 1760-1960* vol.1 list some of them.

I am trying to make an accurate record for publication. I have details of two tubes of New Testament discs which seem to be original, and of accumulations of individual discs, but there are still some that I have not found. An appeal for help was published in 1991 in several journals but owing to the gap of nearly two years between issues it did not appear in the *TCSB*. If there is anyone who has not been in touch with me who can help with details of individual discs or complete sets (especially of the Bible Truths), or with references to them and how they may have been distributed and used, I will be very pleased to hear. Letters will be promptly answered.

*Andrew T. Macmillan*

*“Not Listed In ...”*

*BRITISH MACHINE TOKENS* by Ralph Hayes (1986)

Supplement 6 (H - L): The following tokens have been recorded since the above Catalogue and Supplement No.5 was issued.

HARRY LEVY

185A. Harry Levy SHOWBOAT with Showboat depicted central/plain rim.  
*Rev.* S above Showboat depicted with SHOWBOAT below.

Brass/31mm.

185A.1 As 185A. *Rev.* BRABO below motif. All painted Red. Brass/31mm.

185A.2 As 185A. *Rev.* As 185A. but L Brass/31mm.

185A.3 As 185A. *Rev.* As 185A. but O Brass/31mm.

185A.4 As 185A. *Rev.* As 185A. but K Brass/31mm.

HARRY'S

185B. HARRY'S PRIZE BINGO in three lines/plain rim. *Rev.* TOKEN  
curved above 10P central with NO CASH VALUE curved below.

Brass/27mm.

H B E

186A. H B E incuse central/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between  
two slots. Brass/22mm.

HEATON ENTERPRISES

187A. HEATON ENTERPRISES curved with two star spacers and H  
central/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM between two slots.

Brass/21mm.

HOBURNE HOLIDAYS, Christchurch

191A. HOBURNE HOLIDAYS incuse in two lines between two slots and  
incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE in two lines in circle  
all incuse. Brass/22.5mm.

CABARET AMUSEMENTS

204A. CABARET curved above JH JH in central line with AMUSEMENTS  
curved below/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM  
LONDON incuse in two lines between two slots. Brass/27.5mm.

204A.1 CABARET curved above JH central with AMUSEMENTS curved  
below/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between  
two slots. Brass/22mm.

*J & J*

206.1 J&J LEISURE GROUP incuse in three lines/plain rim. *Rev.*  
EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm.

*J and M Dobson*

207.1 As 207. *Rev.* Circle of Y design. Brass/23mm.

*JPM*

214.11 JPM in artistic outline above GOLD AWARD in two lines with leaf surround/plain rim. *Rev.* THE WINNER in two lines with leaf surround. Brass/29.5mm.

*J.W.S.*

216.1 As 216. *Rev.* As 216. Silvered Brass/21mm.

*J. W. HOLLOWAY*

216A. J.W.HOLLOWAY curved with two dots and diamond spacer/beaded rim/C.H. *Rev.* 230A NEW NORTH ROAD LONDON N.1 with two dot spacers. Brass/21mm.

*Karl W. Muller*

217.1 KARL W. MULLER KG. curved/plain rim/C.H. *Rev.* MUNZPRUFER BRAUNSCHWEIG curved with KWM in broken circle. Brass/26mm.

Used for Car Vacuum, Black Park Fuel Station, Inverness.

217.2 As 217.1 without C/H. *Rev.* As 217.1. Brass/26mm.

Used for Washing Machine at Lanchester Hill, Cranfield Institute of Technology.

*Keabeech Leisure*

218.1 As 218./no rim. *Rev.* Blank but two slots and incuse circle. Brass/22mm.

218.2 As 218. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm.

218.3 KEABEECH with Leisure in script below/plain rim. *Rev.* Harry Levy SHOWBOAT curved with Showboat depicted central. Brass/31mm.

*Key*

219A. GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADING curved with diamond spacer and KEY in central line/beaded rim. *Rev.* 80 above H Silvered Brass/21mm.

*LAS VEGAS, Hayling Island*

227A. As 134A. with LAS VEGAS curved in two lines in Gold letters. *Rev.* Same. Green Plastic/26mm.

*Leisureland*

230.3 LEISURELAND incuse in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm.

LEISURE PROMOTIONS LIMITED

230D. LEISURE PROMOTIONS LIMITED incuse in three lines/plain rim.  
*Rev.* As 230.3 Steel/22mm.

LEISURE ISLAND, Southsea, Portsmouth

230E. Elton in script with NO CASH VALUE curved in two lines/raised  
centre /LEISURE above motif with ISLAND below in Gold letters.  
*Rev.* Same. Light Green Plastic/26mm.

*Liberty*

233.2 As 233. *Rev.* As 233. Brass/24mm.

LINK 51

236A. LINK 51 above and AUTOVALET below a pressed out central  
ridge/no rim/C.H. *Rev.* Blank. Alloy/28mm.

236A.1 LINK 51 in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE in three  
lines in circle of stars/beaded rim. Brass/25mm.

LOOE LEISURE

239B. LOOE LEISURE curved with 20p central and six star spacers/all  
incuse in raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse in raised  
circle. Brass/21mm.

*Long Life*

240.5 As 240.2 with vertical leg to G. *Rev.* As 240.2 Brass/21mm.

LOOPO

240A. LOOPO curved above 2D/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Zinc/17mm.

FORTE BINGO, LOWER LARGO

240B. FORTE BINGO LOWER LARGO curved with a Rose depicted  
central/plain rim./Uniface. Brass/26mm.

*L.P.*

241.1 As 241. *Rev.* As 241. Silvered Brass/21mm.

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BOER WAR MEDALETTES: Mr T.G. Sutcliffe has a specimen of the "Lord  
Kitchener / Three Castles" Boer War medalette issued by W.D. & H.O. Wills  
Ltd. See *Boer War Medals* by Ralph Hayes (*Bulletin*, vol.4 no.12 p.4)

ALUMINIUM ADVERTISEMENT RINGS: Ronald A. Ward notes the following  
piece not in Scott, 1975.

*Obv.* SMOKE MYRTLE GROVE CIGARETTES (Maltese cross)  
*Rev.* BEST ON THE MARKET ∴ (8-pointed star) ∴  
*Edge* Milled 37mm 1900 farthing

## A Pint and a Point Please

by Alan Cox

Those who were at Exeter will no doubt recall that I drew their attention to a new scheme which was introduced into South Wales by Whitbreads at the beginning of September 1994 called ‘Pub Points’ whereby points in the form of tokens or stamps can be collected and exchanged for free gifts.



Initially introduced into eight pubs as a trial scheme a point is given for each £1 spent on food or drink. A catalogue of some 50 gifts is available which includes the following:

3 golf balls for 113 tokens (or stamps)  
Boddingtons Bitter Baseball Cap for 140  
Murphys Irish Stout Umbrella for 300  
and, at the top of range, a Bosch Cordless Drill for 1200 points.



The tokens are as follows:

*Obv.* “Pub Points” motif (see above), with WHITBREAD INNS above and redemption value 0.001p below.

*Rev.* Similar to obverse.

*Edge* Milled  $da=0^\circ$  yellow plastic round 25mm 1g

I understand (November 94) that the scheme continues in operation but that the tokens are being withdrawn due to the fact that, as the barman put it, ‘they are a pain.’ Does this mean that my small hoard of such tokens is now of some value?

## *The Bookshelf*

*The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800 - 1993. Two Hundred Years of Welsh Paranumismatic History.* By Noel and Alan Cox. Published by Noel and Alan Cox, Cardiff, 1994. 283pp. A5 case bound. ISBN 0 9523705 0 6. Available from numismatic booksellers at £25 or directly from the authors at 9 Maynard Court, Fairwater Road, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2LS at £27.50 (inclusive of postage and packaging)).

This has to be one of the most important numismatic books to have been published in 1994. It is a fitting testimony to the years of research undertaken by its authors, Noel and Alan Cox, and their enthusiasm for the Welsh series is evident on every page. It is exceedingly comprehensive, listing over 1150 pieces of all types with many illustrations and accompanying notes.

My only real criticism about the book is the rather “odd” arrangement of the pieces. The book is split into three parts with the first section subdivided into various categories ranging from Advertising Tickets, through Military Checks, to Truck Tickets. For some reason the Club and Institute checks form a separate Part 2, while the Co-op checks follow on as Part 3. Within each category the issuers are ordered alphabetically within town within county. These are not however the present day counties but the old ones which disappeared some twenty years ago. For those of us not familiar with the old counties there is an index to section 1 on pages 14 to 23. However I would have preferred to see a full index to the whole book at the end where it is more usually found.

Having had my little moan I now give nothing but unstinting praise for the work that has gone into its compilation. The description of each token is concise but very clear. After the obverse and reverse descriptions the details of the size, shape, metal and edge are given. It is pleasing to see that round pieces are listed as such and not assumed to be so. There must be many varieties that have been created by authors who say that if something is not mentioned assume that it is...

References to the source of the pieces is then given and, if not the Cox Brothers themselves, is very often a fellow member of the TCS. Hopefully anyone with pieces not listed (and not deliberately excluded - see page 2 of the book's introduction) will send details to the authors so that a supplement can be compiled.



Also included is detailed information, which usually includes the dates of issue, about almost every issuer and it is an indication of the depth of the research that has gone into the book that it is the exception if there are no notes on a particular issuer. Even although my personal specialism only reaches into Wales with regard to tea checks I found that in quite a few cases there are stock dies and styles of check which are the same as others in my collection. The copious research notes on the issuers of these particular tokens helps to date the dies and aids me considerably in my own researches through the hundreds of trade directories.

There are some 775 illustrations throughout the book which, for the most part, are to be found beside the relevant description. It is notoriously difficult to produce illustrations of a consistent quality when using the actual tokens but the quality throughout the book is very high.

I have no hesitation in recommending this book to all collectors even if Wales is outwith your field.

***Andrew D.N. Andison***

*Türk Numismatiginde Jetonlar.* By Rifat Kilar. Burak Numismatic Yayinlari No 1, Istanbul 1989. 235pp. Available from Jurgen Mikesa, Postfach 1348, 6382 Friedrichsdorf, Germany, DM45 or £15 (in 1991).

This publication claims to be the first book on tokens used in Turkey, for 150 years. The book is in Turkish except for a 2 page “English” translation of the introduction. Its two sections cover: (1) tokens used by public services of large cities, ie Underground (Tunel), ferry, bus, telephone etc. (2) tokens used by factories and co-operatives for credit, bread, coffee, tea etc.

The first section seems very comprehensive, for example listing 23 different tokens of the Istanbul Underground from 1875 to 1970. The second section only covers tokens issued after the Alphabet Reforms (1928). Tokens of the Ottoman and pre Alphabet Reform Republican periods are intended to form a second book.

More than 200 tokens are illustrated (very clear line drawings) and fully described (size, alloy, weight, rarity) and there is also a section at the back with Underground and Tram tickets. Although the book is in Turkish the use of a dictionary should make identification fairly painless. Understanding the details about issuers would be more of a challenge.

***P. Mernick***

## Notes and Queries

### 4/6-19 *Lockharts Cocoa Rooms*

There was a Lockharts Cocoa Room on the London Road in Coventry which closed down just before the Second World War. Subsequently, until closed due to rationing during the early years of the war, it was the “Dew Drop In” tea shop. This provided sandwiches for the men who were employed in nearby factories such as Armstrong Siddeley (now Rolls Royce) and The Maudslay Motor Co. After the war it reopened as a cycle shop, Stokes and Son.

There was also a Lockharts shop in Regent Street, Leamington Spa, and I have in my collection two Leamington Spa tokens which were given to me by the manager. If I remember rightly tea and cocoa was 1d per mug, coffee being slightly dearer.

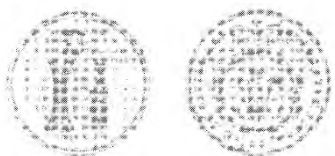
**D. Evans**

### 258 *Thieren's*

The incomplete name on the £1 token of Thieren's Provision Stores must be Fingerpost, a signpost with a finger or hand showing where to go. *Fingerpost* (formerly *The Fingerpost*), official journal of the Scottish Grocers' Federation, has appeared monthly since May 1918, though the finger has been geometrically simplified and now points to the left instead of to the right. Any connection with the token is unlikely. The SGF never had a retail store.

**Andrew T. Macmillan**

### 259 $1^{D1/2}$ // *Prince of Wales Model Half Sovereign*



I have in my collection a Prince of Wales model  $\frac{1}{2}$  sovereign which has an obverse bearing the denomination  $1^{D1/2}$  instead of the Head of Queen Victoria. This looks like the reverse of an early pub check and I would like to know if it is known and, if so, to what it is die linked. The reverse is

one of the third type (Hawkins' *Dictionary of Makers...* p.936) which date from around 1850.

**Andrew D.N. Andison**

Information is required about the following tokens.

260 *Lorimore Arms*

*Obv.* LORIMORE / ARMS  
*Rev.* 1½ (inside wreath)  
*Edge* Milled brass 27mm

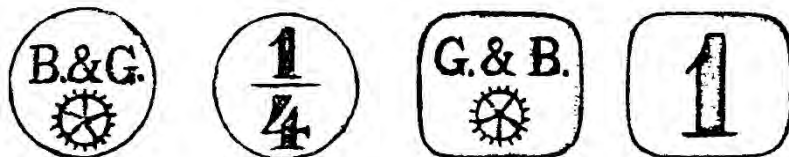
**Ronald A. Ward**

261 *Drive*

*Obv.* Drive / 1/6 / S...Coy / 1831 (all letters and numbers in script)  
 bracteate copper, 23mm

Ronald A. Ward

262 *B. & G. and G. & B.*

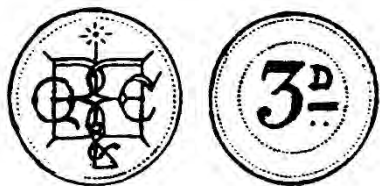


*Obv.* A 5 spoked gear with  
 B.& G. above.  
*Rev.* ¼  
 Brass, 20mm

*Obv.* A 5 spoked gear with  
 G.& B. above.  
*Rev.* 1  
 Brass, ob., 22 x 19mm

**Ralph Hayes**

263 *BB&QC (?)*



*Rev.* 3<sup>D</sup>.. within a beaded circle.  
 Brass, 23mm

*Obv.* BB facing and interlocking  
 with each other with a cross  
 shaped ornament above and  
 & below. Smaller Q on the  
 upright of the left B and  
 smaller C on the upright of  
 the right Q.

**Ralph Hayes**

Uniface, copper, (beautifully struck)

*Brian Edge*

265 M.C. P.H.B.



Uniface, red/brown fibre

*Brian Edge*

266 Stuppington



*Obv.* Head of wolf with “JR” countermarked below.

*Rev.* STUPPINGTON around the rim.  
Copper.

This piece is listed as number 141 on p.295 of Davis & Waters’ *Tickets and Passes* under the heading of “Colliery, Mine, & Lime Kiln Tickets,” but struck in brass and without the countermark.

*Brian Edge*

267 R.S.H.Y.



Aluminium.

*Brian Edge*



Uniface, aluminium 20.6mm.

Is this a very distant relation of the Pork Chop & Fried Onions illustrated recently or maybe just the great Aussie pie - or is it an Indian denomination? *Malcolm C. Johnston*

269 *Luck to your Ship*



*Obv.* Bust of Queen Anne, with ANNA DEI GRATIA above.

*Rev.* A sailing ship, with LUCK TO YOUR SHIP above.

Silver, 15.5mm.

*Malcolm C. Johnston*

270 *MARK*



Uniface, lead.

Although in with a group of hop tokens it may be a communion token. However, it does not appear to be listed in Cresswell. *Michael Knight*

271 *Horticultural Society of London*

Does anyone have any information about this ivory (or bone) check or of the recipient, Benj<sup>n</sup> Edgington Esq.

The piece is 33mm in diameter.



*Can only be used  
by one person on  
any one day*

There is also a larger 41mm piece with “The / Horticultural / Society / of / London / Incorporated AD. 1809.” on the obverse and “Benj<sup>n</sup>. Edgington Esq<sup>t</sup>..” on the reverse.

*Emmett M. Ey*



The surname of the person responsible for this ticket is unusual if it is British, his name is F. PIAGGIO. Does anyone know where Mr Piaggio's Princess's Rooms were that issued this weekly ticket? Or is Piaggio a name that is local to an area that you know?  
**Bob Lyall**

[A check issued by PRINCESS'S ACADEMY is listed under "schools" in the *Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection...*

- 980 *Obverse.* PRINCESS'S ACADEMY F. PIAGGIO NOT TRANSFERABLE.  
*Reverse.* PRINCESS'S ACADEMY F. PIAGGIO TICKET FOR LESSONS AND PRACTICE.  
White metal. D. 0.94 in. *ed*

*Adverts*

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WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE

Michael Knight

[6]

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WANTED  
TOY COINS & MODELS, especially LAUER & MOORE,  
Also Advertising Spades.

David Magnay

[5]

---

*Adverts*

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TOKENS FROM THE SMALLER COLONIES  
WANTED, PLEASE.

e.g. Borneo, Cyprus, Falklands, Gibraltar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Penang,  
Pacific Islands, West Indies, etc, etc. Also, WARRINGTON & District tokens.

I have a few swaps available, some good, some better, some not.

Bob Lyall

---

[6]

TOKENS, TICKETS, PASSES, CHECKS, MEDALS, MEDALLIONS & JETTONS  
Plus items relating to the First World War  
for sale in my twice yearly catalogue.

Please send for a copy to: Barry Mills

[6]

---

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

[6]

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IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS  
STORE - Drumcarine, Whiteabbey, Annsborough, Shrigley 1/=, Lambeg 24  
MILL - Darkley, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, YSFSC, O'Cork 1/2d, Drumaness  
MARKET - (Dublin Fruit) Duffy, King, Cole, Reilly, McGuinness  
BREAD - Vint 1/= & 5 1/2d, Inglis, McWatters, Old Public, Wilson  
DISTILL- O'Keefes 1/2d, Quarter Barrel, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse  
MISC. - Brookfield Foundry, Corner House, Gallaher, North East Soc  
Loughgall coffee, Culley 1d, Dainty Dairy, Ballycastle Coal, Co-op, pub etc

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[4/6]

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

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[6]

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS AND PARANUMISMATICS  
FREE LISTS INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST ON REQUEST

Annual Subscription £5

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[6]

WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

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[9]

WANTED:

To Hanover counters, any quantity 25p each  
Keep Your Temper counters, any quantity 50p each

Andrew Andison

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[4]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)

ISSN 0269 - 0187

BULLETIN Vol. 5 No. 5

May 1995

Editor:

Editor (PCSG):

Andrew D. N. Andison

Yolanda C. Courtney

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## *Editorial*

I have noticed that the other Token Societies, e.g. the Danish Token Club and the American Token and Medal Society, all have their own logos and I feel that we should have our own. I therefore offer the following as the suggested logo of the society and would like to hear from members whether it is suitable.



Looking back through old copies of the *Bulletin* and correspondence that Chris Brunel had sent to me it would appear that some of the inspiration for the name of our society came from the London Corresponding Society of the late 18th century. That society issued some tokens, D&H Middlesex 285 & 286 (plus a few mules for the collectors of the time), and I feel that their token should be the basis of our logo. I have simply “borrowed” the illustration in D&H and replaced the word LONDON by the word TOKEN. I feel that it is appropriate that the word TOKEN should be taken from the obverse of Denton’s “Token Collectors Halfpenny” (D&H Middlesex 298-299) although you may not agree with the sentiments expressed on that token.

Thank you for continued flow of material, please keep it coming. It certainly does not matter whether it is written in quill pen, typed, printed, on floppy disk, or emailed (via the “internet” to [tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk](mailto:tokens@xxxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk)).

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

### Token Congress 1995

The 1995 Token Congress will be held in the Forte Crest Hotel in Birmingham from 15 to 17 September. A leaflet is enclosed.

Hull has 36 seventeenth century tokens - 32 listed in Williamson and 4 recorded since; of these 17 are farthings and 19 halfpennies. 29 different issuers are represented as 7 issued both a farthing and a halfpenny. Two are heart-shaped, one is octagonal and the rest are round.

All that are dated were issued between 1663 and 1672, the latter date being when Charles II issued regal farthings and the tokens were proscribed.

Of the issuers there were 4 innkeepers, 2 grocers, 2 mercers, 2 drapers, 2 tallow chandlers, 2 hatters, 1 hosier, 1 pewterer, 1 mariner, and other merchants and shopkeepers.

*Margaret Abbott*



- Obv.*   ★ MARGRET ★ ABBOTT • IN ★ // Arms of Hull - 3 crowns in pale  
*Rev.*   ★ KINGSTON • VPPON • HVLL // HER HALF PENY  
*Ref.*   W.131 ½d, not dated but probably issued about 1666.

Margaret Abbott was one of three women who issued tokens in Hull. She kept an inn, probably the Three Crowns Inn in the Market Place.

In 1661 everyone was invited to give a “voluntary” subscription towards a gift for Charles II; Margaret gave 1/- which is the lowest amount given by any of our token issuers. On the Hearth Tax returns of 1673 she was assessed on 5 hearths. In 1679 she had Dorcas Kent as an apprentice.

Margaret died in November 1689 and was buried in St. Mary’s Lowgate, Hull. John Fotherby the principal creditor and administrator of her estate was charged with having an inventory of her goods made. This inventory gave the total value of her goods and chattels as £26 - 8 - 10 and that the inn had a kitchen, a fore room, a fore chamber, a back chamber, a garret, a brew house,

a cellar, lowrooms, and a garden with an office. The goods in the brew house were the most valuable - including a great copper, a vat, a cooler and a brew vat.

*John Baker*



*Obv.* ★ IOHN ♦ BAKER ∴ // An arm holding a hammer to left  
*Rev.* ★ OF ♦ HVLL ♦ 1663 (not 1665 as in Williamson) ∴ //  
 ...IB...  
*Ref.* W.132

*Obv.* IOHN BAKER • OF • KINGSTON • // An arm holding a hammer with I B below  
*Rev.* \* VPON ♦ HVLL ♦ PEWTERER // ♦A♦ 1665  
*Ref.* W.132A

John Baker issued a 1/4d and a 1/2d, the 1/4d in 1663 and not in 1665 as in Williamson, and is the earliest dated Hull C17 token. The 1/2d was not in Williamson and is very rare.

He is said to have been born in the Hammer In The Hand Inn (one such at 187 High Street was pulled down in 1863) in 1632-3. By 1664 he was a member of the guild of goldsmiths and pewterers as his signature appears on an ordinance of that trade guild. He had a tenement in Whitefriargate next to the Green Dragon and was assessed on only one hearth.

During the 1660s he married his first wife Anne and she had twin children in 1669 but one, Grace, died 6 months later. The same year he was a Chamberlain of Hull but he refused to pay the customary £20 at the end of his term of office - one of many brushes with the authorities. In 1670 the Mayor instigated legislation against John Baker concerning a loan made to him while serving as chamberlain.

Baker was always in the news: De la Pryme<sup>(1)</sup> calls him a contentious and ambitious fellow. In 1680 Baker wrote several letters making a 'diligent enquiry' about Lord Bellasis, Governor of Hull and Colonel Anthony Gylby, Deputy Governor of the Garrison, suggesting that they used bricks and timber from the North Blockhouse for their own purposes - and Gylby had just had a new home built. In 1681 Baker sent a letter to Edward Sherburn Esq. and 'other officers of the Ordinance.. at the Tower' saying the Garrison of Hull is ruinous and a gate is left open every night. The Privy Council then ordered the prosecution of Baker for spreading false news.

Baker was a dissenter, a non-conformist; several laws had been passed since the 1660s restricting the activities of dissenters and in 1685 non-conformist ministers from Lincolnshire and Yorkshire were imprisoned in Dagger Lane Chapel in Hull.

After the defeat of Monmouth in 1685 Baker, with others was arrested by the Mayor of Hull - at first merely under house arrest but because he would not stay at home and there were 'treasonable words' in a letter addressed to Baker, he was imprisoned. In 1687 Baker wrote a letter to James II in the name of the goldsmiths and other burgesses on the subject of the Royal Proclamation for liberty of conscience and religious belief which had recently Been issued. Gent<sup>(2)</sup> wrote in 1735 'he patched up his address so well to the king's satisfaction that it was ordered to be printed; and had not the Revolution [of 1688] happened the man might have been made an Alderman'. Gent was obviously contemptuous of Baker as a charlatan. Baker was pardoned and released on bail.

Baker was still in trouble in his sixties; in 1695 he was indicted for assaulting and beating Joseph Hobman, but was discharged by virtue of an Act of Pardon.

His first wife Anne had died in 1680 and by 1695 he had married a second wife Elizabeth but she presumably died before her husband as in John Baker's will<sup>(3)</sup> there is no mention of Elizabeth or of any children. Baker was buried in January 1711 aged 78. He left his house in Church Lane to Thomas Hebden and if he should die without issue to Baker's nephew John, son of his brother William Baker, late of Hedon in Holderness.

### *References*

- 1 De la Pryme, Abraham. A History of Kingston upon Hull (c.1700). Reprinted 1986 by Hull City Council.
- 2 Gent, Thomas. History of Hull (1735). Reprinted 1869.
- 3 The wills and inventories are in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research. St. Anthony's Hall, York.

*This article has been previously printed in the Hull & District N.S Newsletter.*

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### **Seventeenth Century Cambridgeshire Tokens**      **by David F. Wratten**

Collectors, or those with an interest in 17th century Cambridgeshire tokens, may like to have the following additional information on some of the issuers, which as far as I know has not been published before.

10      JAMES ALDERS, CAMBRIDGE. A parish record of 15 March 1676/7 gives James Alders' trade as chandler, upon the assignment of a lease on a tenement in Holy Trinity parish, the rents to be used on behalf of the parishioners of Trinity Church.

14      NICHOLAS APTHORP, CAMBRIDGE. There are a number of references in local records to the name of Nicholas Apthorp but it is not possible to say if they all belong to the same person, or whether they refer to the token issuer. The will of a Nicholas Apthorp, proved in 1719, gives his trade as tallow-chandler and until future evidence emerges I just put this forward as a possibility.

34      RICHARD COOKE, CAMBRIDGE. It is now certain, from University records, that Richard Cooke was at the Talbot sometime in 1664 or early 1665, since his name first appears in an annual record of victuallers dated 26 Feb 1665.

36      THOMAS DARRENT, CAMBRIDGE. The St. Edward's parish records note the apprenticeship of Annis Sckott to Thomas Durrant (sic) and his wife Mary on 21 Nov 1644, and gives their trade as bone lacemakers. The device of a griffin on the token is the same as that of Thomas Forfeit of Stony

Stratford, a lace buyer. It would seem that Thomas Darrent was still in the lace business, either as a lace maker or lace buyer, at the time the token was issued.

58 JOSEPH LINSEY, CAMBRIDGE. Looking at the device on the token of a double headed eagle it would be helpful if some proof existed that Joseph was an innkeeper, but unfortunately it does not. A John Linsey is known to have been an innkeeper in 1660 in St. Clement's parish, although the name of his inn is not known. Joseph Linsey was buried in the same parish so there may well have been a link between the two, although I have yet to find it.

60 SAMUEL LONG, CAMBRIDGE. A footnote in 'Coopers Annals of Cambridge' gives the information that Samuel's real name was Ralph. If this Ralph/Samuel is the token issuer then an entry in the Vice-chancellor's records for Ralph Long, showing him as a victualler in St. Clement's parish in 1666 may be relevant. The date on the token, 1665, would 'fit' with the record of 1666, but unfortunately the name of Ralph's inn was not recorded.

63 JOHN MARSTON, CAMBRIDGE. Previous research suggests that there was only one coffee house in Cambridge for much, if not all, of the token period, and that this was run by a man named Kirk. Marston could therefore, despite the coffee jug and cups on his token, only have been a coffee seller or grocer. However, that there may have been more than one coffee house as early as 1664 could be deduced from the fact that on 9 Nov 1664 the Vice-chancellor of the University "ordered that all in pupillari statu that shall go to coffee houses without their tutors leave shall be punished according to the statute for haunTERS of taverns and alehouses." (Cooper iii.515).

66 JOHN NICKLES, CAMBRIDGE. Little has previously been known about John Nickles, although there is a will in this name which was proved in 1697. I feel certain that he was also known locally as John Nicholls since it is in this spelling of the name that his burial occurs in Gt. St. Mary's Church register on 28 July 1697 (i.e the same year as the Nickles will). Further confirmation would seem to come from a baptism entry, in the same register, the parents names being given as John and Joane Nicholls (the initials on the token are I.I.N.), and the fact that John Nicholls was taxed on 10 hearths in 1674, no doubt this being for the inn known as the Blue Anchor.

88 THOMAS DRING, CHATTERIS. The only reference that I have been able to find, albeit a useful one, is that Thomas Dring of Chatteris made a will



in which his trade is given as grocer. He appears to have died about 1689. It would seem that his wife had died earlier since there is no mention of her in the will.

98 JOHN JOHNSON, DODDINGTON. Williamson notes 'There are many places called Doddington', Dickinson lists under Cambs and the Sylloge of Coins Pt.31 as uncertain. There are no relevant entries in the Doddington church register but the Hearth Tax records show that a John Johnson was taxed on one hearth in Doddington in 1674. Could this be the token issuer living in part of the mill which is depicted on his token? The will of a John Johnson of March and Doddington, proved in 1743, gives his trade as baker. I have been unable to find a link between the two apart from the device of the windmill and the trade of baker.

100 ISAAC DES..., ELTISLEY. Since no-one has been able to put the full surname to this token since it was first described it must be a rare piece indeed. There was a Lawrence Desbrow living in Eltisley in 1674 who appears in the Hearth Tax records, and this could be the surname on the token and possibly he was a relation to Isaac. The only other possible reference that I have found, although not quite the same spelling, comes from Cooper's Annals (iii.459). On 29 Aug 1654, Oliver Cromwell constituted a number of commissioners for 'Ejecting scandalous, ignorant and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon'. Included in the names of the commissioners is that of Isaac Disbrow.

142 JOHN BITTIN, LINTON. The Sylloge puts this token as uncertain as to location. The name John Bittin appears twice in the Linton, Cambs register - father and son, baptism dates being 7 Jul 1605 and 5 Sep 1632. An inn named the Griffin (the device on the token) is known to have existed in Linton before the mid-1700's, although if it goes back as far as 1657 I am unable to ascertain. John Bittin was taxed on 8 hearths in 1674 and therefore his dwelling must have been quite substantial.

144 JOHN HARVY, LINTON. Again there is some uncertainty about the location of this token. A John Harvy married Sarah Petchy at Shudy Camps, four miles from Linton, on 30 Jun 1653, and an entry in St. Mary's Church register, Linton, Cambs records the baptism of a daughter to John and Sarah Harvy. If either, or both, of these entries referred to the token issuer then it would provide a name for the initial S on the token.

174 JOHN & MARY KENT, SOHAM. It is stated in the Soham church register that John Kent was a woolcomber. He was buried on 6 March 1716.

183 WILLIAM BURTEN, SWAVESEY. William Burten's will, proved in 1662, states that he was a carrier. The will also gives his wife's name as Sarah, the S on the token.

196 SIL(VESTER?) IVES, WHITTLESEY. The name is indeed Silvester, as given in the entry of baptism in St. Mary's Church register on 16 Feb 1634. It seems that he was the first son of Thomas Ives and brother to Robert, who also issued tokens (194 & 195).

200 JOHN NORRIS, WILLINGHAM. The will of a John Norris of Willingham, proved in 1743, describes him as a grocer, although this date is a little late to refer to the token issuer who is more likely to be the John Norris whose death is recorded in 1714. Although there is no proof, it does seem likely that the later John was related and carried on the same business as the token issuer.

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*The Good Tempered and Honest Wilkinsons* by Léonie Race appeared in vol.22 no.8 pp.284-287 of the Genealogists' Magazine (December 1987). This article give details of the Wilkinson family and mentions the 17th century token issued by William Wilkinson of Durham. ***E.D. Chambers***

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## **Tilbury Docker's Tally**

**by John R.P. King**

My Sunday morning visit to the local Market/Car Boot Fair was rewarded with the acquisition of, as the vendor put it, a token from the docks down the road (Tilbury is not far from my dwelling). Although somewhat sceptical I purchased the piece as I was assured that it had been saved for me (probably true as I have been known to pester dealers who have supplied Essex treasures to me in the past). Research was to prove that the correct decision was made.

The PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY (PLA) came into being on the 1st March 1909 and inherited the dock systems owned by its predecessors, namely St. Katharine, London, Surrey Commercial, East and West India, Millwall plus the Essex docks of Tilbury and the "Royals" (Victoria & Albert). The PLA

had the responsibility of controlling the Thames from Teddington in Middlesex to a line drawn between Haven Point (on Havengore Creek) in Essex and Warden Point in North Kent, a daunting task. Industrial strife was a way of life for both the PLA and for the dockers. In 1920 a Court of Inquiry was set up to consider the dockers wages, conditions and the casual nature of their employment. At the twenty public sessions of this Court the dockers' spokesman was Ernest Bevin and his advocacy won him the title of "The Dockers' K.C.". It led to a new minimum wage of 16 shillings a day, a 44 hour week and the first system of registration of dock labour. The unions had sought to handle the registrations themselves but the Committee rejected this notion. A joint Registration Committee, comprising of seven employers' and seven union representatives, was created. It listed 37,118 recognised port workers and issued each of them with a numbered tally, no tally - no work.

The number of men registered was gradually reduced over the years and recruitment was closed to outsiders with preference going to sons of dockers for any new employment. The brass tallies remained in use until 1927, when they were replaced by registration books to which were attached the holders' unemployment insurance books. The tally detailed below has not been proven to have been used at the Tilbury Dock (probably an impossible task) but ones similar to it were. The serial number shown on the tally (47444) does indicate that in the 8 years these brass tallies were used at least 10,000 extra pieces were distributed, over and above the initial batch, but this can be accounted for by loss rather than the taking on of new men.



Uniface, plain edge, brass, holed,  
38mm x 26mm.

*References:*

The Port of London. by R.Douglas Brown. Pub: Terence Dalton Ltd. 1978.

Docks & Ports 2: London. by W.Paul Clegg. Pub: Ian Allan Ltd. 1987.

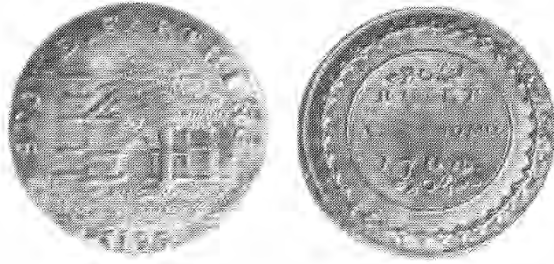
Stowe House with its 800 acres of park and gardens, lies just a couple of miles north-west of the town of Buckingham. The village of Stowe is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but nothing much seems to have happened there until 1553 when Peter Temple acquired the estate and embarked on a programme of rebuilding that was to continue to occupy the Temple family right through to the 1800's.

The main driving force behind the house and gardens as they are today was Sir Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham. Sir Richard was a wealthy man who wisely married a very wealthy woman. He inherited Stowe from his father in 1697, and engaged a good friend of his from the Kit-Cat Club - Sir John Vanbrugh - as architect, and Charles Bridgeman was employed as the Garden Designer.

The village of Stowe was in the way of their grandiose plans, so the inhabitants were moved to the nearby village of Dadford, and Stowu village was deMolished. Sir Richard also wanted to demolish the medieval Parish Church, But his request was refused by the ecclesiastical authorities, so trees were planted all round it to conceal it from the house and gardens, and today it stands hidden away in splendid isolation.

After the death of Vanbrugh in 1726, Sir Richard engaged James Gibbs and William Kent to design and build 'lakes, bridges, temples, memorials, arches, obelisks and other fantasy buildings, all connected with scenic walks and alcoves to enchant and delight.' This they did, and within a few years Stowe became the most famous garden in the land. It was here that Lancelot ('Capability') Brown served his apprenticeship, leaving only to set up in business on his own. Stowe became the talking point of the Aristocracy; was visited by the rich and famous; by poets and artists. It spawned a mass of journals, poems, and illustrated guidebooks throughout the 18th century, and no doubt helped successive members of the Temple family to be elevated to becoming Dukes of Buckingham. It was also the fame of Stowe that no doubt inspired the making of the Farthing.

The Farthing token is as much a fantasy as any of the buildings in Stowe Park. It is a bogus piece - a mule - produced purely for sale to collectors. It is listed in Dalton & Hamer's *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th. Century* as Buckinghamshire 29 and 29a where it is describe as rare.



29. O: View of building and tree. STOWE FARTHING.

R: BUILT \* ANNO DOMO. \* 1704, &c.

E: Plain.

A. 27

29a E: Milled.

Arthur Waters in his 'Notes on 18th. c. Tokens' writes of the piece:

29. *Stowe.* (Farthing) Made for sale by Skidmore. The R die is that of St. Andrew's Holburn, but struck from the centre of it only. See Middx., No. 595.

Under the Middlesex entry he writes: St. Andrew's Holburn has another special reverse. There is an error in the date. This church was rebuilt by Wren in 1686 not 1704 on the site of an older building, it was destroyed by a bomb in 1941.

Robert Bell in his 'Specious Tokens' adds the date that appears on the obverse of the Stowe Farthing: 1796, (which D & H omitted from their text) and goes on to add that the diesinker was Jacobs.

In his book 'The Building Medalets of Kempson & Skidmore' he says of the Middlesex token: (St. Andrew's) ..... being in a poor state of repair the body of the church was taken down in 1687; the tower being incorporated into a new building under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. Though restored and embellished with vanes, the tower was not completed until 1704, the date on the medalet.

Although the above works provide ample information on the token, they do not identify the building depicted on the obverse. On a visit to Stowe (now a public school) I was soon able to identify the building, but felt certain that the depiction on the token had been taken from one of the numerous

illustrated guides that appeared during the 18th.c. I scanned copies of those contained in the County Reference Library without success, so I then wrote to the Headmaster of Stowe School, and he put me in touch with Mr. Michael Bevington M.A., Archivist of Stowe. After searching the guides in the archives he found the one from which the illustration had been taken.



The building in question is called the Hermitage, sometimes referred to in the past as the Shepherd's Cove. It lies on slightly elevated land above the south bank of the Eleven Acre Lake. It was designed and built by William Kent in 1731. The depiction on the token is taken from a guide to the Gardens of Stowe by Benton Seeley. The drawings of Benton Seeley were engraved by

G.L. Smith, and the resulting guide was published by Seeley himself in 1768. Seeley had produced the first illustrated guide of Stowe in 1742.

Comparison of the illustration in the guide and the image on the token, shows that the depiction of the Hermitage on the token is a mirror image of the original drawing. This was probably the result of the practise of using a fine point to prick though the illustration in the guide onto a block of wax. The impression on the wax was etched out to the required depth, then reduced and transferred to the die using a pantograph. Prepared punches were used for letters and figures, so that when the die was cut the image would be the 'same way round' as the original illustration, but the letters and figures would be in reverse. When the token was struck, letters and figures would come out the 'right way round', but the image of the building would be in reverse, thus accounting for the mirror image.

This small token only shows a tiny part of the wealth of buildings and beauty that is to be seen at Stowe. Because of the enormous expenditure on construction by the Dukes of Buckingham, the family were forced to sell off firstly the paintings and other treasures, and eventually the house and gardens in order to avoid bankruptcy. The house became a private school in 1923. It is open to the public for limited periods during the School holidays. The Park and Gardens are now under the control of the National Trust, and are open to the public on a more regular basis. Because of its rarity, most of us will never see a specimen of the Stowe Farthing, but you can make a visit to see one of the finest examples of 18th.c. grandeur in the country - it's well worth the effort.

*Main references mentioned in the text. Other references:*

*Descriptions of Lord Cobham's Gardens at Stow. (1700 - 1750)* Edited by G.B. Clarke, and published by the Buckinghamshire Record Society (Vol.26 - 1990)

*Stowe Landscape Gardens.* By John Martin Robinson. Published by the National Trust, 1990.

I would like to thank Michael Bevington M.A. for his help in locating and supplying the illustration of the Hermitage from Seeley's Guide.



*Obv.* A & J. DUNCAN, ABERDEEN.

*Rev.* WHOLESALE & RETAIL SMALL WARE MERCHANTS.

Reported by Lindsay 2nd Supp. 1, Hannah 9 and Bell 2 as "A & S. Duncan".

In *Bell's Unofficial Farthings, A Supplement* by Robert Bell, John Whitmore and James Sweeny (1994), number 6940 is a small (19.3mm) farthing issued by A & J. Duncan of Aberdeen. The note to the entry states "**A&J** not **A&S** as in the first edition." Was it possible that there were two firms with similar names and businesses operating in Aberdeen around the mid 19th Century?

I enlisted the help of Mr. Alan R. Fulton, Head of Operations, Libraries, City of Aberdeen who kindly checked the Aberdeen Trade Directory and found an entry 1844 - 45 in the name of A & J. DUNCAN, small wares, hosiery, lace, and glove merchants, importers of German wools and patterns, and commission agents, 27 Union Street. Subsequent entries through to 1847 were only in the name of A. Duncan, carrying on the same business at the same address. No entries could be found for A & S. Duncan. However, this in itself is not conclusive as Mr. Fulton points out that such entries were voluntary and paid for and may not be a complete listing of all firms in the city.

Despite this proviso, and subject to someone coming forward with a ticket with the reading A & S. DUNCAN, my conclusions are: (1) that the entry in Lindsay's 2nd Supp. was the result of a typesetting error, or (2) that the ticket from which the information came had a badly struck J or was simply a very worn specimen, causing it to be misread. This error appears to have been perpetuated by subsequent cataloguers.

As a point of interest the O.D. definition of SMALL WARES = the name given in this country to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric, plaited sash cord, braid etc., (Haberdashery).



The following countermarks have come to light since publication of my book *British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins* in 1975.

Countermarks are incuse except where shown otherwise, with lettering defined as small below 2mm, medium between 2mm but less than 4mm, and large 4mm and above.

COUNTERMARK	O(bv) or R(ev)	COIN TYPE	SOURCE REF.	APPROX DATE *
I.GOVER /1836 Medium letters with serifs	O	Penny 1806/7	J.G.Scott	1836
(M)ANSON / CUTLER / DEVONPORT Small letters with serifs	R	Penny 1797	J.H.Mulholland	1820s
MANSON/CUTLER Small letters with serifs	R	France Sol 1791(B) (Craig 73)	J.G.Scott	1820s
JAMES.HILL.EASTCOTT forming a circle. Large letters with serifs individually punched.	R	Halfpenny George II	C.Brunel	
FOURACRES/EXETER Very small letters with serifs	O	Crown 1819	Coin Monthly Jan.1975 p.110	1820-50
FOUR/ACRES Small letters with serifs	2 x O 1 x R	Farthing 1821	J.G.Scott	1820-50
WARD (curved) / HONITON (curved) Medium letters with serifs	O	Penny 1806	J.G.Scott	1850
DYER/PLYMOUTH Very small letters with serifs	2 x O 1 x R	Shilling 1816	J.G.Scott	1835-50
DYER/PLYMOUTH Small letters with serifs	O & R	Halfpenny 1834	Neil Todd (DR collection)	1835-50
TORQUAY Small letters with serifs	O & R	Penny 1861	J.G.Scott	1900

\* See notes on issuers. Countermarks are assumed to predate the 1853 Act to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the realm. (16 & 17 Vict. c.102) unless there is clear evidence to the contrary.

Notes on the Issuers: (Directory publishers listed in parenthesis)

#### GOVER, Crediton

This countermark is a variant of Scott 9.2 (1.GOVER / CREDITON Medium letters with serifs, O&R, Penny 1797) and helps to date it. James Gover is shown as a tinplate worker and patten maker, West Town in 1830 (Pigot) and a patten, clog and bellows maker, High Street in 1838 (Robson's), 1844 (Pigot) and 1850 (White).

#### MANSON, Devonport

Mark Manson is listed under "cutlers" at 9 Frankfort Place, Plymouth in 1824 (Pigot). There is no entry under Plymouth (Devonport is not listed) in 1784 (Bailey), 1805 (Holden), 1816/17 (Underhill), 1830 (Pigot) or 1836 (Thomas'), nor under Devonport in 1850 (White), 1852 (F. Brendon), 1856 (Post Office), 1857 (Billings'), 1862 (Harrison Harrod & Co.) or 1866 (Post Office). The use of foreign coins at seaports is known elsewhere - see JOYCE/CUTLER (Swansea) - Scott 48.1.

#### HILL, Eastcott

Attribution to Devon is uncertain. There are hamlets named Eastcott or Eastacott (*sic*) 1½ miles south west of Chittlehampton, 2 miles south east of Morthoe and 7 miles west of Tavistock. No James Hill is listed in 1862 (Harrison Harrod & Co).

#### FOURACRES, Exeter

George Fouracres was a cutler at 2 South Street, Exeter, in 1824 and 1830 (Pigot), followed by Edwin George Fouracres listed at the same address in 1844 (Pigot), 1850 (White), 1862 (Harrison Harrod & Co.) and 1883 (Kelly). E.G. Fouracres was at 2 and 3 South Street in 1897 (Kelly). I have also seen the mark illustrated in *Coin Monthly* on the blade of a bone handled carving knife.

#### WARD, Honiton

Benjamin Ward is listed in White's 1850 directory as a coachbuilder and wheelwright. In 1856 (Post Office) he is shown at the Commercial Hotel and Posting House, and as a coachbuilder, in the High Street.

DYER, Plymouth

Daniel Dyer, cutler and surgical instrument maker, is listed in the Devon directories at 5 Old Town Street in 1830 (Pigot), Old Town Street in 1836 (Thomas'), 59 Old Town Street in 1850 (White) and 1852 (F. Brendon), 13 Marlborough St., Devonport in 1883 (Kelly), 13 Marlborough St., Devonport and 8 Whimpole St., Plymouth in 1897 (Post Office). Alfred Dyer, cutler, is shown at 99 Old Town St., Plymouth in 1883 (Kelly).

( ), Torquay

This is assumed to be part of a cutler's punch, issued about 1900 judging by the degree of wear on the coin.

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### Sample Pages from an Ardill Catalogue

by Stuart Adams

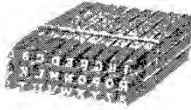
The following pages are extracts from a 20 page booklet describing the wares available from Ardill & Co. The earliest date for this information is 22nd April 1939 and comes from one of the pages (not illustrated) where an 'all metal dating stamp' is figured. The Booklet was bought from a small bookshop in Essex and the vendor had originally bought the item in Kent. What other relics of Ardill were there we shall never know.

Some pages are overprinted with the capital letters A, B or C. These refer to discounts available being 15, 20 and 25% respectively.

		<u>DISCOUNT.</u>	
<b>GOODS</b>	<b>MARKED</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>15%</b>
"	"	<b>B</b>	<b>20%</b>
"	"	<b>C</b>	<b>25%</b>

The contents of these pages may be useful for matching styles of pieces that do not bear the Ardill signature and also in providing exact dimensions and costs. (Note: the illustrations are approximately 85% of actual size in order to fit them on the *Bulletin* page.)

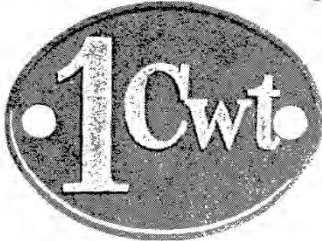
# ARDILL & CO.



Manufacturers of all kinds of  
METAL CHECKS,  
METAL LABELS,  
STEEL PUNCHES,  
for MARKING  
METAL, WOOD,  
and LEATHER.



BRANDING IRONS,  
STENCIL PLATES,  
RUBBER STAMPS,  
etc., etc.



JOHN ARDILL & Co.,  
Ridge Works, Meanwood Road,  
LEEDS, 7

# INTRODUCTION

In presenting our latest Catalogue of Metal Checks, Labels, Punches, Stencil Plates, Rubber Stamps, etc., we thank you for your previous orders, and hope for a continuance of the friendly business relations hitherto experienced.

Will new customers kindly note that all prices are quoted carriage forward and postages are extra. If parcels are sent passenger train we charge it on the invoice.

Where numbers are quoted on the List it is only necessary to quote the number. We mention this so as to avoid mutilating the pages, which might militate against the best use of the Catalogue.

**J** JOHN ARDILL & Co., **J**  
 RIDGE WORKS,  
 MEANWOOD, LEEDS, 7

METAL CHECKS. **A.****METAL CHECKS**

**FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, GROCERS' BONUS  
CHECKS, Etc.**

**PRICE PER THOUSAND.**

**1000** is the smallest quantity we strike from **each die** at these prices.

Size.	Tin.	Thin Brass.	Thin Copper.
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch diameter ...	5/- ...	10/- ...	11/- ...
$\frac{15}{16}$ -inch ..	5/- ...	10/6 ...	11/6 ...
1-inch ..	5/- ...	11/- ...	12/- ...
1 $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch ..	5/- ...	11/6 ...	12/6 ...
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch ..	5/- ...	12/6 ...	13/6 ...
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ..	5/- ...	13/6 ...	14/6 ...
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ..	5/- ...	14/6 ...	15/6 ...

**Brass, Copper and Aluminium**


(Thickness of Coin).

Size.	Brass or Aluminium.	Copper.
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter ...	23 ..	25/-
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ..	26 ..	28/-
1-inch ..	35/-	37/-
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch ..	47/-	49/-

**Round Steel Dies, 10/- each ; other Shapes, 12/- each.**

**Oval and Octagonal Checks, 2/- per 1000 extra in addition to above prices.**

*NOTE.—Each different value requires a separate Die.*

 **Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.**

**JOHN ARDILL & COMPANY, Ridge Works, Meanwood Road, Leeds.**

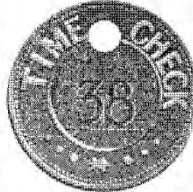
DIES, Etc.

A.

# Stamped Brass Checks and Dies



Billiards, Bagatelle, and Refreshment Checks.



Workmen's Time Checks. No Die required.



Brass Labels for Patentees, etc.

## BRASS CHECKS.

Diameter.	(Round) Die.	Per 100
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ...	10/-	6/-
1-inch ...	12/-	7/-
$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch ...	12/6	9/-
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ...	12/6	10/-
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ...	12/6	11/-

Thickness of Com.

## BRASS LABELS.

Diameter.	(Round) Die.	Per Gross
1-inch ...	12/-	4/6
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ...	12/6	5/-
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ...	14/6	5/6
2-inch ...	18/-	7/8

Diameter	(Oval) Die.	Per Gross
1-in. $\times$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	13/-	5/6
$1\frac{1}{8}$ -in. $\times$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	14/-	6/-
$1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. $\times$ 2-in.	16/-	6/6
2-in. $\times$ 3-in.	22/6	9/6

1,000 rate 33%, less than above.

# WORKMEN'S TIME CHECKS and WAGE PAY CHECKS.

A.

### BRASS.

10/- per 100 } Pierced and  
70/- per 1000 } Numbered.  
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch diam.



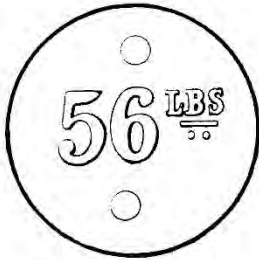
\*\*\*\*\*

Cost of Die, 12/6  
in addition.

\*\*\*\*\*

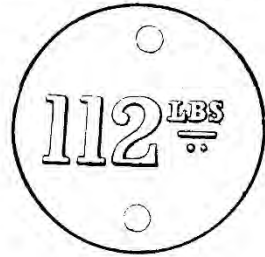
JOHN ARDILL & COMPANY, Ridge Works, Meanwood Road, Leeds.

Tin Labels for fixing on Coal Sacks.



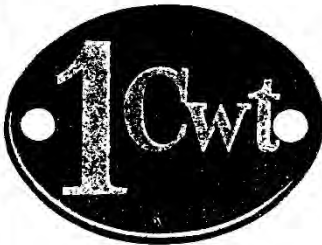
10/- per 1,000.

A.



10/- per 1,000.

C.



15/- per 1,000.



15/- per 1,000.



15/- per 1,000



15/- per 1,000

In Zinc 5/- per 1,000 extra.

**JOHN ARDILL & COMPANY, Ridge Works, Meanwood Road, Leeds.**



I was surprised to find that only one check manufacturer is recorded for the city of Newcastle upon Tyne in Hawkins' monumental work; namely, Morris van der Velde, on page 610. This seems to conflict with a number of engravers whose details are recorded in local trade directories. For example: J. Beeby, 20 Clayton Street; Nicholson and Tindall, 13 Mosley Street; William Robertson, 130 Pilgrim Street and John Edward Dove, 37 Groat Market. All these firms did similar work to Van der Velde's, so some of them could have produced metal checks. However only the work of John Beeby has so far been recorded on a token. He is listed in Slater's Directory of the Northern Counties 1876-77 as a "copper plate engraver, die sinker, 20 Clayton Street East, Newcastle". In the same directory he is also listed as a "ticket writer". In Kelly's directory for Northumberland and Durham for 1879 he is listed as "a mercantile stationer, seal and general engraver, designer and illuminated writer".

John Beeby signed the following tokens:



1. *Obv.* EVEN FINLEY / 1/2 / BYKER / THE NO 1 TEA SHOP Then in smaller letters J BEEBY NEWCASTLE.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
*Edge* Milled brass 22mm  
 Beamish Open Air Museum collection.

Even Finley was a grocer and beer retailer at 8 Shiply Street Byker in 1893.



2. *Obv.* ANDERSON & BELL above and \* COCOA ROOMS \* below a circle enclosing 1<sup>D</sup> with in smaller letters below J BEEBY NEWCASTLE  
*Rev.* Blank.  
*Edge* Milled white metal 25mm

A location for this piece has not been found, but it is probably North Eastern.

For some years, the pub token illustrated below has perplexed collectors and researchers alike. It can be described as follows:



*Obv.* JAMES EDEN BEDFORD Around  
2D

*Rev.* A large Prince of Wales Plumes

*Details* Brass, 22mm

The piece illustrated is the only specimen I have seen listed<sup>(1)</sup>. At that time it was stated that no pub checks were known from Bedfordshire. Although this is incorrect, a few other pieces are known<sup>(2)</sup>, looking at the national picture<sup>(3)</sup>, pub checks from this part of the country are extremely unusual.

When I found out about this piece, I became one of several people who had plundered the archives at the Bedford Record Office in vain. The name Eden, is non-existent in an appropriate trade in any of the directories. The reverse design is not necessarily linked with the name of the inn, and tokens with the Prince of Wales Plumes design have been linked with establishments with completely unrelated names.

The only other possible Bedford was a township in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire<sup>(4)</sup>, absorbed into a town Leigh (along with Pennington and Westleigh) in about 1875, with the official charter arriving in 1899. This area had a well established manufacturing and mining industry, all enhanced by the proximity of the Leeds-Liverpool and Manchester Ship Canals. The population of Bedford (Lancs) in 1833 was 2830, and Bedford (Beds) was 5546. Bedford (Lancs) thus became a target for investigation.

The acquisition of a book on the history of Leigh<sup>(5)</sup> was found to be full of references to people, places and industries in a chronological order. Amongst the many dozens of inns described for the area is the following entry (p.253):

*Bowling Green Inn, Green Lane, 1824*

The bowling green, which gave this old inn its name, has been in existence for well over 100 years. Baines in 1824 gives Thomas Fenney as the landlord. Other tenants have been Israel Unsworth (1836) Joseph Blackburn (1841) James Eden (1853-64) Frederick Green (1885-90) Martha Smith (1918).

This is the only reference to a James Eden, and I am therefore confident that this is the token issuer and the dates 1853-64 fit in well with the chronological distribution given in figure 2 of N.B. Todd's work<sup>(3)</sup>. Apparently Baines was a local historian and writer of directories. As for the plume, this could be commemorative (for example, Edward, Prince of Wales was married in 1861), historical/geographical (part of the areas' or landowners' coat of arms) or a more likely solution, just the reuse of a stock die. Interestingly, the following piece can be found in Batty p.541<sup>(6)</sup>:

- 139 O.- "2d" within a circle; "Bowling Green Inn + Bedford+"  
(Leigh.)  
R.- Prince of Wales' Crest. *Brass*

It would be interesting to find the earliest date for which this die was used and its manufacturer and whether the two reverse dies are the same. Another point raised by this research, is the nature of the town of Leigh, making the attribution of some 17th Century tokens here doubtful.

#### *References and Acknowledgements*

- (1) FORMAT List 43, May 1991, Item 7890.
- (2) The Ivel Hotel, Biggleswade, D. Albone, Proprietor, 1<sup>D</sup>. A. Cunningham, private communication. Similar but 1½<sup>D</sup>. L. Irvine, private communication.
- (3) N.B. Todd. *Tavern Checks From Liverpool and Vicinity*. Liverpool Museum, 1987, Figure 01, Opposite p.6 This lists a single Bedfordshire piece, but no details.
- (4) J. Gorton. *A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland*. Chapman and Hall, 1833.
- (5) J. Lunn. *History of Leigh. A history from original records of the townships of Pennington, Westleigh and Bedford to the year 1875 and of Leigh from that year to the present*. Leigh Borough Council, c.1958/9.
- (6) *Batty's Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage...* Volume 2, 1877.

## “Quill Corner”

**Birmingham Market Tallies.** We are hoping that in conjunction with the 1995 Token Congress it will be possible to publish a catalogue or at least a check list of Birmingham Market tokens. Birmingham is the only provincial centre to have a series comparable with the larger London markets, most of which have been catalogued in the past, chiefly by Neil Todd and John R.P. King. If anyone knows of a substantial collection of Birmingham pieces, we should be grateful to have details in order to discover omissions in our own reference collection. One rather confusing aspect is that there were Smithfield markets in both Birmingham and London, but the London Market was for meat, and tokens were not in use, whereas Birmingham was a general market regularly using tokens as receipts for deposits on containers. Tokens naming just Smithfield with no other location are almost certainly Birmingham and not London.

*John Whitmore*

**Co-op Checks.** Roy Rains is making excellent progress in cataloguing all known co-op checks (with some 5500 listed to date) and would like to hear from all collectors of such pieces. It would be helpful if anyone who can help would write to or phone Roy in the first instance so that a consistent method of describing tokens can be agreed.

**CCC - An Initial Problem** There is probably no connection between the piece detailed by Gary Oddie in ‘An Initial Problem’ (*TCSB* vol.5 no.4 pp.126-127) and the one illustrated here, also bearing the C.C.C. initials. It is No.541 in *Montague Guest* where it is described thus:

*Obv.* In centre, C.C.C. On pearled surround  
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

*Rev.* Blank.  
Æ. D. 0•99 in.



In this example the ‘C.C.C.’ means Christy’s Coloured Comedians, a minstrel troupe also known as Mathews Brothers Christy’s Coloured Comedians. The troupe existed between 1863-1892. Reference: Henry Reynolds *Minstrel Memories, The Story of Burnt Cork Minstrelsy in Great Britain from 1836 - 1927*, London (n.d.) pp.182-186.

*Terry Barrett*

*“Not Listed In ...”*

PUB CHECKS: Michael Knight notes the following two pub checks which do not appear to have been previously listed.



*Obv.* THE COCK / \* GILES \* / ST. JOHNS - beaded border.  
*Rev.* Blank, beaded border.  
*Edge* Milled brass 23mm

Not listed in *Worcestershire Inn Tokens* by John Whitmore (1988). John Whitmore confirms that the piece is from Worcester, the pub being located in Tybridge Street. R.M. Giles was recorded here in 1896 & 1900.



*Obv.* \* BRUNSWICK ARMS \* / TEIGNMOUTH - RICE.  
*Rev.* 3 within wreath.  
*Edge* Plain brass 18mm

Not listed in *Devon Tavern Tokens* by Stanton & Todd, or the 1985 supplementary catalogue. Can anyone date the piece?

D. HILL & Co.



Denzil Webb notes the following advertising ticket issued by D. Hill & Co not listed by R.N.P Hawkins in appendix 5 of *A Dictionary of Makers, etc.* The ticket is copper, 32mm.

*Obv.* D. HILL & CO / CLOTHIERS / OUTFITTERS / HOSIERS & DRAPERS / TO ALL PARTS / OF THE / WORLD / HIGH ST / HARTLEPOOL First and lines are curved to rim.  
*Rev.* 26 UNION ST / AND / 8 HOWARD ST / NORTH SHIELDS / 16 GRAINGER ST / AND / 18 DEAN ST / NEWCASTLE / 27 HIGH ST / SUNDERLAND First and last lines are curved to rim.

The following additional checks have been recorded since the publication of Volume 2 of *HOTEL & PUB CHECKS OF GREATER LONDON* by Ralph Hayes.

KING'S HEAD TAP

ISL.152c.      *Obv.*      As 152.  
                    *Rev.*      FOUR PENCE : 4 : W.J.T.M.  
                                    Brass/28mm/P.  
                                    A.C.

YORK HOTEL

ISL.371a.      *Obv.*      As 371.  
                    *Rev.*      THREE HALFPENCE : 1½ : W.J.T.M.  
                                    Brass/28mm/P.  
                                    R.H.

BALLOON TAVERN

KEN.6              *Obv.*      H.F : BALLOON :  
                                    TAVERN : (2 stamped)<sup>D</sup>  
                    *Rev.*      Blank  
                                    Brass/32mm/M.  
                                    A.C.



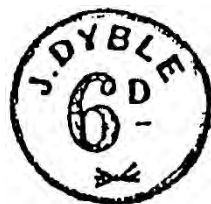
Hy. Ford, Cremorne Road, Chelsea.  
1870)71-77(78

Address changed to Lots Rd. (1878)

1871/1793+

BLACK HORSE

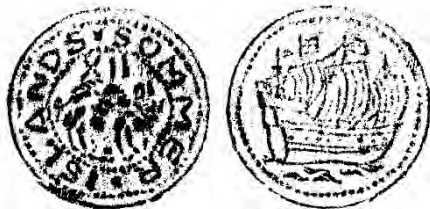
SOU.51b          *Obv.*      As 51 but 6<sup>D</sup>  
                    *Rev.*      J. DYBLE : 6<sup>D</sup> : \*  
                                    Brass/27mm/M.  
                                    A.C.



## **Sommer Islands in Granadaland**

**by Bob Lyall**

Last year a friendly Bolton coin dealer was dispensing coffee to his customers one Saturday afternoon when he produced treasure indeed for the collector of colonial tokens, a “new” Bermuda token. (Sommer Islands were the 17th century name for what we now call Bermuda). I knew nothing of the piece and was not a little curious to know just how a hitherto unknown Bermuda token first appears in Bolton. Odd.



I wrote to one of my contacts in Bermuda - he had never seen it, but thought it may be a British rum company who issued it. Rum! A little detective work in my off licence, a couple of letters and I return home from work one day to find a bottle of “WHOLE HOG” rum and the mystery explained on my doorstep.

It was a promotion called Hogs and Tails to be played in pubs in the Granada TV area in April 1992 to promote a new brand of rum called Whole Hog. The promotion was about rolling the token down a little ramp onto a green baize game board, if the token ended “hog up” there was an instant prize to be won (a pen); three consecutive wins was good for a T shirt. To claim the prize, the winner filled in a form which was exchanged for a free measure of the rum and there was also the chance of a free trip to Bermuda.

Sadly, my “new Bermuda” token transpired to be nearer home than the sub tropics as the issuer was Westbay Distributors for Bacardi. The rum was most enjoyable but I have a Southampton token to exchange for a Bermuda token - any takers?

*Pre-1900 Dog License Tags*. By Wm J Bone. Clinton, Kentucky 1993. ix + 218 pp. A5 hardback. ISBN 0-9638012-0-1. Available from Wm J Bone DVM, Route #3, Box 14, Clinton, Kentucky 42031, USA. Price \$35 including postage and good wishes from the author.

The book deals mainly with American dog tags, but the last 45 pages cover dog license tags from various European countries and South Africa. The first 36 pages give an introduction to the subject which is good because this is (as far as I know) the first book on which deals with dog license tags and a few things need explaining. Like what are mavericks? (They are tags of unknown origin as there is no town name.) I especially like his illustrations of which there are many. We all know how difficult it is to get them clear, but Mr Bone has managed throughout and there is hardly one which is difficult to read.

Many of the American dog tags are round or square, but a surprising number look like kennels, bells or dogs' heads which make them quite fun to collect.

The various tags are clearly described with size (in mm), material, maker (if known) and rarity. Mr Bone was not very keen on pricing them as the prices vary a lot and a book with prices is out-of-date before it is printed. Instead he mentions how many there are known of each tag and in most cases the figure "1" seems to be the norm, but we are of course dealing with pre-1900 tags and that was at least 94 years ago. There are, I'm sure, plenty more to be found and I understand that a number of the collectors walk into every town hall and ask for superfluous tags. It is no wonder that Mr Bone wrote to me saying that if I sent him 10,000, he would send me 10,000. If I find more than one tag every second month it's a miracle!

Mr Bone is an enthusiast and he has produced a very valuable guide, nicely printed, good illustrations, good introduction to the subject, a pleasure to have on the shelf. Hopefully this is only the first book of many. I regard this book as a useful addition to my small library of books on tokens and recommend it to anyone with the remotest interest in dogs and tokens.

Readers who participated in Token Congress 1994 *might* remember that I gave a short talk on dog license tags and also mentioned an American club, "The International Society of Animal License Collectors", for collectors of these interesting items. I had then no idea of the address, but if anyone wants to



join, Wm J Bone is the man and the cost is \$15 per annum. However, Mr Bone won't have any jokes about his name or the fact that he also happens to be a vet. *Paw Prints*, which is the magazine of the club, is full of interesting information about this hobby and all back issues are available I was told by the ex-editor Trudy Doll who happens to live in Essex at the moment. Pity there is no dog tax in the UK.

**Thorsten Sjölin**

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*Jetons en carton de cafés luxembourgeois.* Raymond Weiller. Luxembourg: [s.n.], 1993. 32pp., xx pls. Card covers. Unpriced.

M. Raymond Weiller, Conservator in the Luxembourg National Museum of History and Art, is well known for his numismatic publications. In 1985 he catalogued the Luxembourg beer tokens in metal (see *Bulletin of the Pub Check Study Group*, no. 10, Sept. 1986, pp.6-8), and he has now followed this with a catalogue of his museum's holdings of café tokens in cardboard, the majority rectangular, and printed or stamped.

In two cases known from the nineteen-thirties, when the metal tokens were still in general use, cardboard tokens were used for games of skittles. Of the 243 pieces catalogued no less than forty mention skittles, and twelve depict the game. Nine imitate circular metal types, and ten refer like them to beer, or call themselves either a BON or in one case a STONG (=jeton). Ten give values, and the remainder do not mention anything specific. Since there is some overlap between these categories it is surprising to find them represented by a pie chart.

In Lorraine and in the German border area cardboard tokens occur only sporadically, but in addition to the Grand Duchy they are widespread in the Belgian province of Luxembourg. At the Café Le Patton in Bastogne in 1992 players paid twenty Bfrs per person per game, and the winner had the right to a cardboard token worth ten Bfrs.

All 243 pieces are illustrated, and in consequence the text of the catalogue is confined to the colour of the card and the description of reverses. The relevant government department, however, has supplied M. Weiller with details of the café proprietors, even to the wife's maiden name, and the precise day on which the proprietorship started and finished! All told, this is an excellent catalogue, with interesting comparative material for students of pub checks.

**Robert Thompson**

## *Notes and Queries*

262 *B. ↔ G. and G. ↔ B.*

These tokens were issued by GLASER & BAARE, Maschinenfabrik, Hersteller von Artikeln für Eisenbahn-, Maschinen-, Marine- und Kreigsbedarf. Their address was Berlin SW, Lindenstraße 80. **Günter Struck**

264 *FBJ*

This is listed in my book *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex* as No.302. I read the initials as F.B.L. but the last letter could be I, J, L or S!

**Alan C. Henderson**

265 *M.C. P.H.B.*

Undoubtedly M... Colliery, Pit Head Baths. Perhaps someone who specialises in such pieces could identify the colliery? **Alan Judd and Bill Kennett**

266 *Stuppington*

A hop token issued by Joseph Royle which is listed in my book *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex* as No.445. **Alan C. Henderson**

270 *M ARK*

This *is* a communion token and it *is* listed by Cresswell, as number 4061 (Brook 935). M/AK/R (not M/ARK) stands for Mr Andrew Ker (minister 1723-51), Rathven, a parish near Buckie, Banffshire.

**Alan Judd and Andrew T. Macmillan**

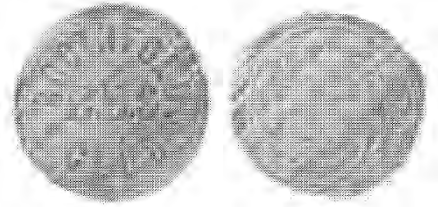
271 *Horticultural Society of London*

There is possibly a connection between the recipient of the passes and a firm called Benjamin Edgington & Co., manufacturers of tents, marquees etc. The company merged with Blacks of Greenock to become Black & Edgington. Edgington was subsequently dropped. Perhaps Benjamin Edgington & Co. hired out marquees for local Horticultural Shows.

The company had a factory in Footscray, Kent as well as various London addresses. The 1891 edition of Kelly's *Directory of Kent* lists Benjamin Edgington Ltd., Tent & Marquee Mfrs. at: 2 Duke St., London Bridge, S.E.; New Corn Exchange, E.C.; 32 Queen Elizabeth St., S.E. (factory); and 8 Fair

St., Horsley Down, S.E., London. The 1915 edition adds “by special appointment to H.M. The King” to the details given in 1891, but in the 1918 edition there is no mention of the company. *Alan C. Henderson*

**273** *Boothfold Club*



*Obv.* B.B.S. with BOOTHFOLD above and + CLUB + below.

*Rev.* 1<sup>D</sup>. in an open wreath.

Brass

Does anyone know of the issuer of this piece. *Malcolm Eden*

**274** *Gend*



Can anyone provide information on the two tokens illustrated here. The obverse of both reads “GEND”, while the reverses read “5 / CENTS” and “1/2 C” respectively. Both are struck in poor quality grey metal.

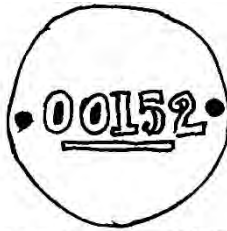
*P. R. Edwards*

**275** *Registration of Dogs*

The one British dog tag mentioned in Mr Bone’s book *Pre-1900 Dog License Tags* is from Manchester with “MANCHESTER CITY POLICE / REGISTRATION OF DOGS / NO. 1605” on the obverse and “1897” on the reverse. It is octagonal 28 mm, and ‘one known’. This is interesting because I have one which is 47x12 mm which read “CITY OF GLASGOW POLICE / REGISTRATION OF DOGS / A 884” on the obverse and “1899” on the reverse. Was this just a voluntary registration of dogs? Anyone out there with more knowledge about it.

*Thorsten Sjölin*

276 *Breach Candy*



? Copper Nickel  
(Struck in a collar with  
lettering in relief)

Any information?



*Brian Edge*

277 *B.N.C (or N.B.C.)*



*Obverse inscription*

B N C (or N B C) in gothic script,  
each in a circle separated by thistles.

*Size and Material*

plastic round 23mm.

*Denominations*

½d. pink, 1d. black, 3d. light blue,  
6d. yellow.

*Variants*

Both obverse and reverse die  
variations known.

These were originally listed under “Aberdeen” in Smith’s *Catalogue of World Transportation Tokens and Passes* (1967), but did not reappear in either of his subsequent catalogues. Despite considerable efforts by Norman Brodie, the identity of the issuer remains unknown. Can anyone help?

*John Tolson*

278 *Bolckow Vaughan & Co.*



*Obv.* BOLCKOW VAUGHAN & Co  
above and + LIMITED + below.  
Cmkd B.M / 1269 in the centre.

Can any member provide the location of  
this tally. I know that Bolckow Vaughan &  
Co. Ltd sank the Dean & Chapter Colliery,  
Ferryhill, Co. Durham in 1902. Does the  
“B.M” stand for Bishop Middleham Colliery  
which was sunk in 1846 and closed in 1876?

*D. Evans*



This oval, brass canteen token was found in the bucket teeth of a J.C.B. on a building site near Newark upon Trent.

Does anyone know where the company was located?

**Roy Wells**



*Obv.* Bust of Krüger to left with “PERLBIER” THE PEARL OF GERMAN BEERS above.

*Rev.* “Standard” reverse of 1 Pond 1896 with IMITATION KRUGER SOVEREIGN on the scroll.

Brass round 21.86mm.

Can anyone give me some information? Does it belong to South Africa.

**Günter Struck**



*Obv.* 3D.. in a circle with PAYABLE AT / T. ADAMS. above and BOOT, SHOE, CLOG & PATTEN MAKER below.

*Rev.* T-A / DUCKS incuse.

There was a Thomas Adams, boot & shoe maker, listed in the 1824-25 *New Manchester & Salford Directory* at 6 York Buildings, Old Street, Manchester, and “Ducks” were a specific type of clog, much used in Lancashire and the North of England. Has anyone any further information on why this piece was issued.

**R. Keith Harrison**

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[6]

---

WANTED  
TOY COINS & MODELS, especially LAUER & MOORE,  
Also Advertising Spades.

David Magnay

---

TOKENS FROM THE SMALLER COLONIES [5]  
WANTED, PLEASE.

e.g. Borneo, Cyprus, Falklands, Gibraltar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Penang,  
Pacific Islands, West Indies, etc, etc. Also, WARRINGTON & District tokens.  
I have a few swaps available, some good, some better, some not.

Bob Lyall

---

[6]

TOKENS, TICKETS, PASSES, CHECKS, MEDALS, MEDALLIONS & JETTONS  
Plus items relating to the First World War  
for sale in my twice yearly catalogue.

Please send for a copy to: Barry Mills

[6]

---

*Adverts*

---

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

[6]

---

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside

TAVERN - M Turley, The Ulster, Moy Hotel etc, & any non Irish Parkes  
DISTILL- O'Keeffes 1/2d, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse, Quarter Barrel  
CO-OP - Dunmurry, Lisburn, Ligoniel, Banbridge, Glennanne, Templemore  
TEA - L&N Carlow & Londonderry, L&L Blackrock, Ringsend, Silke  
T'PORT - Belfast 1/2d pink & 1/2d blue, Cork Electric Tramways  
1/4ds - (Antrim) J Foster, Gilmore, Hoy, McGee (Cork) Lynch, Simmons  
- (Dublin) GPO Tyrone Pl, Fitzhugh, J Large (Drogheda) T Laing

[5/6]

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

---

COINS OF BEESTON

[6]

TOKENS AND PARANUMISMATICS  
FREE LISTS INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST ON REQUEST

Annual Subscription £5

[6]

---

WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

[9]

---

WANTED:  
Trade Union + Mining Association Pieces.  
Also WMC checks, fruit pickers' tokens + 'altered' (British)  
coins

Ivan Monckton

[5]

---

WANTED:  
Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport in  
Cheshire or immediate environs ) whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

---

WANTED  
Tokens and checks from Northumberland and Durham area,  
especially Tyneside.  
Value-stated Shops, Industrial Canteens, British Restaurants, etc.  
Also miners' wages/cage tallies.

Details to: D. Webb

[6]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



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With the 1995 Token Congress in Birmingham almost upon us I have chosen the 1994 Congress as the theme of this *Bulletin*. Throughout the pages are many of the talks given at last year's congress in Exeter, thus providing a permanent record of a most enjoyable event. For those who were not in Exeter I should warn you not to take everything at face value - especially if the name of Thorsten Sjölin is concerned!

Back numbers of volume 4 numbers 1 - 11 are still available. Anyone who wishes copies should contact Tony Gilbert who can supply them at £1.50 each (inclusive of p&tp).

This *Bulletin* completes the set of three for 1995 and subscriptions are due for the next three. A subscription renewal form is enclosed.

*Andrew D. N. Andison*

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## Ice Tokens

by Ralph Hayes



The token shown here was in use at the Holiday Inn, Fort Walton Beach, Florida in April 1994. It is made of brass, 25mm, and has a plain edge.

Each morning the chambermaid would replenish a small envelope of them so that one could use the ice machine to refill one's ice bucket a couple of times. The machines were situated on each floor of the hotel and are probably a familiar sight in many of the hotels in similar situations.

The use and origin of this second item has not as yet been found but seems to be for a similar purpose. It is 22mm, made of brass and has a plain edge. The reverse is blank.



Any information would of course be welcome.

In *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* vol. 5, no. 2, p. 71, Geoff Percival lists the following previously unrecorded seventeenth-century token, recently found in West Yorkshire:



*Obv.* WILL: RICHARD. IN. 1666 // Sun with face and rays.

*Rev.* LEEDES. HIS. HALF. PENNY // Arms of the Drapers' Company.  
AE, 17 mm., (would be W. 204a)

The purpose of my note is to suggest that the sun on the obverse of this token is what is known in heraldry as a canting device or **rebus**, and that the full name of the issuer was thus William Richardson. As far as I am aware, the surname Richard is not attested in the Leeds parish registers for the seventeenth century; on the other hand, the surname Richardson, together with its variant Richinson, is well attested.

The issuer of this token is likely to have been the William Richardson the baptisms and burials of whose children are recorded in the Leeds parish registers between the years 1654 and 1671 new style; his address is given as Briggate, Kirkgate and Kirkgate End. In the Charter granted to Leeds by Charles II on 2 November 1661, William Richardson was named, with Henry Conyers, as one of the two Sergeants at Mace to the Corporation. He was assessed at two hearths in Leeds Town in the hearth tax returns for 1663.

The Leeds parish registers record the burial on 30 October 1686 of a William Richardson of Meadow Lane who is probably to be identified with the above; I have not been able locate a will, and it is likely that he died intestate.

I am grateful to Mr Percival for supplying me with slides and photographs of this token.

Two seventeenth-century tokens of Devon call for more attention than could be given to them in the Norweb catalogue.<sup>(1)</sup> The first is from St Thomas the Apostle, just across the Exe from Exeter and now part of the City (another token of the same issuer reads S<sup>T</sup>THOMAS NEERE EXON):



- Obv.* •DAVID•HARTE•OF around three persons working at an anvil before a building with a gable.  
*Rev.* •S<sup>T</sup>THOMAS•I666 around a wool-comb

Fig. 1: BW Devon 279 but S<sup>T</sup> (superscript); Norweb 772 (*shown x2*)

The wool-comb on the reverse has tapered teeth of highly-tempered steel pointing downwards, and the handle at an acute angle. It connects with the position of Exeter at the centre of the Devon serge industry, which impressed Thomas Fuller, and every visitor from Count Magalotti in 1669 onwards. Woolcombers in particular are often mentioned in the City records.<sup>(2)</sup> Woolcombs until the eighteenth century were made by inserting a staggered double row of iron nails into a wooden stock cased in iron;<sup>(3)</sup> the iron would have been blacksmiths work.

The main interest of this piece is the obverse, much better than any that has been illustrated: for the field of the Norweb specimen is almost flat. In low relief but fine detail it shows a single-storey building, with a roof perhaps of stone, and before it one man bringing a hammer down upon an anvil, a second in front of him standing with outstretched hand, and behind him a third seated. This must be a smithy or blacksmith's shop, which did indeed require three operatives, a hammer-man, a fire-man directing him, and a vice-man to file and finish the work.<sup>(4)</sup>

David Hart was taxed on three hearths in St Thomas parish in 1674, but no record of his occupation has come to hand.<sup>(5)</sup> Nevertheless, this unique industrial scene is hardly a sign, and probably represents his trade. Relating obverse to reverse, it may be proposed that important products of David Hart's smithy were the teeth, if not complete wool-combs, for the local industry.

The second token is of the same date, and the dies appear to be from the same engraver as the first:



*Obv.* mute; a wheel  
*Rev.* •IN•EXON•I666 around •H•|IM

Fig. 2: BW Addenda; Norweb 676

The obverse device has been described as a spinning-wheel, but that it is clearly not, except of course in the sense that any wheel spins about its axis.<sup>(6)</sup> The twelve-spoked wheel is supported in a vertical frame standing on a base; above it is an arc-shaped headstock, presumably double with pulleys between, for a driving-band passes between the headstock and the wheel. There appears to be a crank handle at 7 o'clock, half a radius from the centre.

A not dissimilar wheel was used to spin hemp for fishing nets, as illustrated in paintings of the Bridport netting industry which F. H. Newbury (1855-1946) had observed as a boy.<sup>(7)</sup> The wheel was, however, rotated by a pole against one spoke. The same feature occurs on a wheel outside the South Gate of Great Yarmouth in a manuscript map of c.1585, where the three men were perhaps also using it for the making of fishing nets; it is recorded that in Great Yarmouth unlike Bridport fishing nets were made by men.<sup>(8)</sup> As for Devon, fishing was located down the Exe Estuary from Exeter, and it seems unlikely that the Exeter wheel was employed in the netting industry.<sup>(9)</sup>

More promising for identifying the wheel is an early nineteenth-century illustration of a hand ropemaker spinning his yarn.<sup>(10)</sup> No driving band is shown, but the boy does appear to be working a crank, which is what the Exeter wheel seems to have. Even more encouraging is a 1763 plate on Ropemaking from the great Diderot *Encyclopédie*.<sup>(11)</sup> It is possible to see in detail that the drive from the wheel causes hooks to rotate, the rope being made by attaching a 'streak' of hackled hemp fibre to the hooks, and twisting it while the spinner backed away the length of the ropewalk (hence the long

narrow streets in many places named after rope or ropemakers). The end of the handle at top right is fixed, presumably for stability; but not at top left, where the wheel seems in all respects comparable to that on the token.

There is a very helpful drawing in Randle Holme's *Academy of Armory*, which under the guise of heraldry became an illustrated encyclopedia of almost everything.<sup>(12)</sup> Book iii, chapter v, paragraph clxxi has observations on the five ropemaker's instruments reproduced twice lifesize in Fig. 3. They include the Roper's Wheel 'by which the rope yarn is made or spun: this wheele is turned between two standards with an head-stock on the top, wherein by the help of a wheele-string or band is turned one, two, three or more whares with hook: It hath these several parts:

- Frame,
- Wheele stocks,
- Wheele string,
- Head of the stocks, where the spindle runs.'

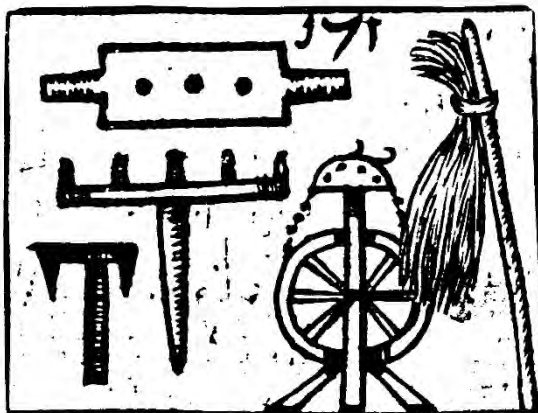


Fig. 3: Plate from Diderot *Encyclopédie*

What the token shows, I suggest, is a ropemaker's wheel; and I am grateful to Mr Henderson for reporting a comparable wheel currently in use for the same purpose in Hackney. Such wheels were turned by a crank handle at least as far back as 1300. They developed at the same time as the domestic spinning-wheel, but their use was always distinguished as man's work.<sup>(13)</sup> On this token, as on the first, the wheel is hardly a sign, and doubtless represents an actual ropemaker's wheel existing in 1666. The construction of a canal and a new quay in the sixteenth century had re-established Exeter as a port; after the

Restoration there was an expansion of the overseas trade in woollens; and ships were occasionally repaired at Exeter.<sup>(14)</sup> Such activity would certainly have required ropes and cables, though the earliest written evidence for ropewalks in post-Restoration Exeter is from 1765/6.<sup>(15)</sup> The token provides us with evidence of ropemaking in Exeter from a century earlier.

### Notes

1. R. H. Thompson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 31: The Norweb Collection...: Tokens...*, Part I (London, 1984).
2. Thomas Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, new ed. (London, 1811), i. 303; E. A. G. Clark, *The Ports of the Exe Estuary, 1660-1860* (Exeter, 1960), p. 24.
3. Lyn Blackmore, 'Two Middle Saxon occupation sites: excavations at Jubilee Hall and 21-22 Maiden lane: the metalwork', *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 39 (1988), pp. 127-31 (p. 128).
4. R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman* (London, 1747), p. 180.
5. T. L. Stoate, *Devon Hearth Tax Return, Lady Day 1674* (Bristol, 1982), p. 59.
6. John Andrews et al., *Exeter Coinage* (Exeter, 1980), p. 34.
7. Patricia Baines, *Spinning Wheels, Spinners and Spinning* (1977), pp. 64-65.
8. Sarah Tyacke and John Huddy, *Christopher Saxton and Tudor Map-making* (London, 1980), p. 16; Patricia Baines, *op. cit.*, p. 64.
9. E. A. G. Clark, *op. cit.*, p. 58.
10. Geraint Jenkins, *The Craft Industries* (1972), p. 22.
11. Denis Diderot, *Encyclopédie...*, *Recueil de planches* (Paris, 1763), 'Corderie' pl. ii.
12. Randle Holme, *The Academy of Armory* (Chester, 1688), Book iii, chapter v, fig. 171.
13. W. Weber-Partenheimer, 'Ropemaking then and now', *CIBA-GEIGY Review*, 1971/1, cover and pp. 1-45.
14. E. A. G. Clark, *op. cit.*, pp. 23, 25, 32.
15. E. A. G. Clark, *op. cit.*, p. 25 n. 1.

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## A Farthing Too Late

by John Whitmore

Tokens are the awkward squad of numismatics, just when you think you have them nicely sorted out and classified something turns up that upsets any orderly scheme. The token cataloguer can suggest, more in hope than certainty, that one oddity should not upset the whole apple-cart and that a correct interpretation must be based on the standard and common types that proved their usefulness by the number of pieces that have survived, and that a rarity is rare because it failed to do the job for which it was intended.

Having recently completed the publication of the new book on unofficial farthings, a most peculiar specimen has made an appearance. Apart from one



detail it would fit into a perfectly normal pattern, the most unusual feature being that it is by a rare maker.

The piece is a brass token for the Holbeck Working Men's Club. Holbeck is a suburb of Leeds immortalised in the title Leeds and Holbeck Building Society. The reverse is signed "Osborns", a Leeds maker known to Hawkins (p.584) by just three pieces, not including this one. One of Hawkins' examples has a similar style of reverse and was made for the L.E.O. Club Druids. The Druids piece is a 3d, fitting easily into the pub and club token system in providing the lucky owner with a standard pint. If the Holbeck piece had had the same reverse one could draw the same conclusion about it. But the value actually expressed on the reverse is not 3d, or even 1½, but a farthing, an absolutely clear and unequivocal ¼d. I can offer no sensible explanation as to why a group of Holbeck working men would want a farthing token. If like many Co-operative Society checks it was part of a series of values it would be a little more understandable, but even Co-op farthings are unusual, and no other Holbeck values are known to me, or were known to Hawkins, assuming they would have been by the same maker. Within the confines of a club meeting, or the social activities at the bar later on, even in the worst economic conditions of the 1870s a farthing had very little purchasing power. The farthing change a housewife might get from the local draper could have quietened the children with a sherbet dip or string of liquorice, but their husbands needed different and more expensive comforts. A farthing token was not cheap to make, especially in a mintage of a few hundred, because the cost of the dies was much the same for any token whatever the face value or the quantity struck.

If a sensible explanation is not available, then one is left with the wildly improbable. Possibly the working men's club, aware of a local but chronic shortage of farthings, had some made for general use as a pure gesture of public spirit. An alternative explanation, taking a less charitable view of the motivation of the club members, is that the tokens were used in gaming at a higher value than a farthing, but this could be concealed from a prying authority keen to enforce the letter of the anti-gambling laws by placing a fictitious face value on the tokens.

Any suggestions will be welcome.

Nick Cook of Newcastle recently came across an advertising ticket for “SMILA”, a temperance beverage manufactured by W.A. Wilkinson in North Shields.



*Obv.* W.A WILKINSON (curved) / KING ST / AND / GEORGE ST / NORTH SHIELDS (curved)  
*Rev.* DRINK (curved) / SMILA / (REGISTERED) (curved)  
 Brass, 21mm.

Fascinated by this tiny record of local history, he undertook some research. W.A. Wilkinson conducted business in 1876 as a hairdresser at 46 Clive Street, North Shields, and also manufactured soda water at Elder’s quay (off Clive St). The last record of him as a hairdresser would seem to be 1880 - at the same address, with his soda water interest transferred to 13 Gardner St.

Fig.2: Detail from 1896 advert

Between 1884 and 1896 he traded as a mineral water manufacturer and an ale and porter merchant at 50 King St and 10 George St, North Shields. Between 1896 and 1920 business was carried on at 27 and 50 King Street and 10 George Street as a wine, spirit and ale and porter merchant. (Fig.2 shows the premises).

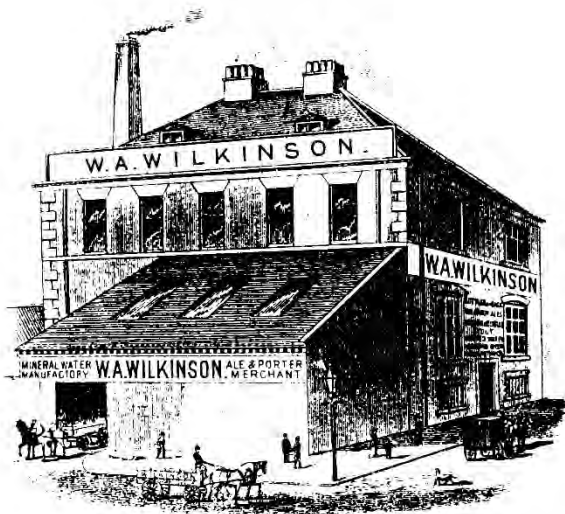


Fig.2: Detail from 1896 advert

Between 1920-22 advertising indicates that business included the manufacture of mineral waters all trade being conducted at the last mentioned addresses. Between 1920-22 additional business interests embraced the grocery trade at 94½ Prudhoe Street, North Shields.

Orders executed on Shortest Notice



And Delivered Free of Charge.

# W. A. Wilkinson,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY

**ALE, PORTER, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.**

AGENT FOR

**MESSRS. BASS & CO'S BURTON ALES,  
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, and  
FINDLATER & CO.'S NOURISHING STOUT.**

The Trade and Shipping Supplied in Casks and Bottles.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

The Celebrated Temperance Beverages, "**SMILA**" and "**SOLIKU.**"

MANUFACTURER OF

**ALL KINDS OF ÆRATED WATERS**

OF PUREST QUALITY AND ALWAYS IN SPARKLING CONDITION.

CELLARS AND OFFICES—

**KING STREET AND GEORGE STREET,  
NORTH SHIELDS.**

**A Large Stock of CIGARS always on hand.**

**ALSO LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.**

Fig.3: 1904 advert for W.A. Wilkinson showing that he manufactured two temperance beverages, "SMILA" and "SOLIKU". In 1910 a third is mentioned, namely, "LAPHO".

Between 1924 and 1940, Mr. Wilkinson traded at 50 King Street as a wine merchant, and as a wine and spirits dealer at 39 Saville Street. The King Street works were destroyed by enemy action on 3 May 1942, having received a direct hit. Unfortunately an air-raid shelter was located directly underneath the premises and machinery crashing through three floors claimed the lives of 105 persons, and seriously injured ten more, of the 192 people in the shelter at the time.

---

## **A Load of Old Cobblers...**

**a talk given at the 1994 Token Congress by Thorsten Sjölin**

Following the tradition set at the 1992 Token Congress I thought I would give my short speech a cryptic title, although just how cryptic will be revealed later.

At that Congress I decided to start a collection of tokens of the type that no one is interested in because it is impossible to attribute them. You know the type: a round brass disk with a hole at the top and a number on one side or, if you are lucky, the same number on the other side. Well, if you are really lucky there are some letters as well. They are easy to find because every greengrocer has a tray of rubbish for 10p (some mean ones actually try to charge up to 25p) and as no one has seen the fascination with a brass disk saying T 12 on one side and N on the other, the dealer is happy to get rid of them. He might even give you a discount or, possibly, a disk count!

One of the disks I picked up had the legend BS & Co stamped on one side followed by 19. The other side was blank but for good measure they had added a full stop after both Co and 19. Now BS & Co must be a company and I quickly calculated that to try to find Brian Smith & Co or whatever the name might have been would take years. How many company had there been which would fit the acronym? Did it matter? After all, I had intended to start a collection of tokens with no attribution. Best let sleeping dogs lie.

I do not travel round Britain as I used to in the old days when I visited every port and tried to persuade them to buy one of my fork lift trucks. I can't say that I miss it, traffic being what it is today. The Token Congress seems to be as far as I travel by car. Apart from Devon that is, as my wife's family comes from there. Not recently, about three generations back, but the AGM of the family association is held there every second year. So when I go to postcard fairs I look for old postcards from Devon hoping to find one with a family

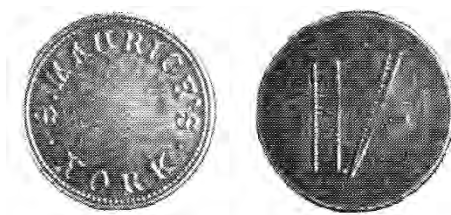
connection. So far I have drawn a blank, but there are many more fairs to visit.

Some time ago I suddenly found one from Brixham showing a factory building on which it said BS & Co. This was of course too good to be true but I bought the card and next time we went down to Devon I looked up the street but of course the developers had been there first so instead of a Victorian monstrosity there was a modern monstrosity. The pub opposite, however, looked old and as the day was warm and the pub open I decided that a pint would not come amiss. In the semi-dark pub I could only see the publican and a small chap with a flat cap in a corner. Well, there was actually a dog asleep in front of the fireplace. A very quiet pub it was, the old sort. You know what I mean. No jukebox, and no so called amusement machine in which you can lose tokens and which has a light that goes round at random trying to lure you with promises of jackpots and drives the rest of the people potty. Very amusing I always think, at least for the owners of the machine who do not have to have the flickering light in the corner of their eyes and instead take all your money. I ordered a pint of the local poison. Nectar it was, but it was a hot day.

The publican was not overworked so I showed him the postcard and asked what had happened. "Ah" he said, "the old shoe factory. Brixham Shoe and Co." Funny name I thought: Shoe and Co, but being polite I did not say anything. "Old Fred who sits in the corner used to work there. Take a pint over to him and he'll tell you all you want to know". I did not believe my luck so I strolled over to Fred with the pint and started off with polite conversation about the weather and the tourists and fishing and such things you talk about in Brixham. Finally I mentioned Brixham Shoe & Co and the old geezer took his stinking pipe out of his mouth, downed half the pint and said: "Oar and oar, I knows the place, used to work there years ago." Proper Devon he was, I thought. "By Jove we did make good shoes there". We talked a bit about the factory and finally I showed him the tally with the BS & Co and the 19. He looked at it and tears started to roll down his chins. "You know my lad" he said. "I was number 19 and this was one of my tool checks. Where the Dickens did you find it." Well, he did not say "the Dickens", but there are ladies present here.

I told him about the Token Congress, he listened attentively, his face becoming peaceful and he slowly drifted away. At that point I woke up. Because, as I said to start with, this was a load of old cobblers and only proves that you cannot rely on any research, however bad it is.

The token illustrated forms part of a set comprising 1/-, 6d and 3d, the first two in brass and the last in white metal. The earliest reference to the tokens that I have seen gives them to a church, on the corner of Monkgate and Lord Mayors Walk<sup>(1)</sup>. More recently they have been tentatively attributed to an inn<sup>(2)</sup>. Browsing through a book on the historical monuments of York revealed that the parish church of St. Maurice was a mediaeval church, dating from at least the late 12th century<sup>(3)</sup>. It was taken down in 1875 and a larger structure was erected and in turn demolished in 1967. A chance encounter with a rare book describing the Churches of York<sup>(4)</sup>, provided a potted history and architectural description of St. Maurice's Church, up to about 1840 and an illustration.



St. Maurice's of York Shilling token, 26mm, brass, plain edge

“S. Maurice formerly belonged to the two Prebends of Fridaythorpe and Fenton. The medieties were united into one Rectory by Archbishop Walter Grey, which he assigned to the Prebend of Fenton, with all appurtenances belonging.” ... The same Archbishop ordained this a Vicarage in 1240. In 1585, the Vicarage was united to the Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, but the Church was retained and the feast of S. Maurice was celebrated on January 15. ... “The Church consists of a Nave and Chancel, with S. Aisles to both. Its architecture is of a mixed character, embodying almost every variety from Norman to late Perpendicular.”

The book also contained a newspaper cutting showing the demolition of the church with a manuscript date 2/67. After the demolition, various parts of the church; arches, doors, bells etc were distributed around the City.

The token gives no clues as to its purpose, though the generally excellent condition in which they appear, suggests no serious or prolonged use. Attribution to the church of St. Maurice is fairly likely, however, less than half

a mile away at 36, Heworth Green, appears “St. Maurice’s House”. This is a white brick detached villa, with neo-Norman details, dating from c.1849<sup>(3)</sup>. No business activities have been noted at this address. Alternative, though unlikely, attributions could be to “St. Maurice’s Road” nearby, or even to a person rather than a place, though the surname “Maurice” is very rare in the North of England. Similarly, the attribution to a pub is unlikely.

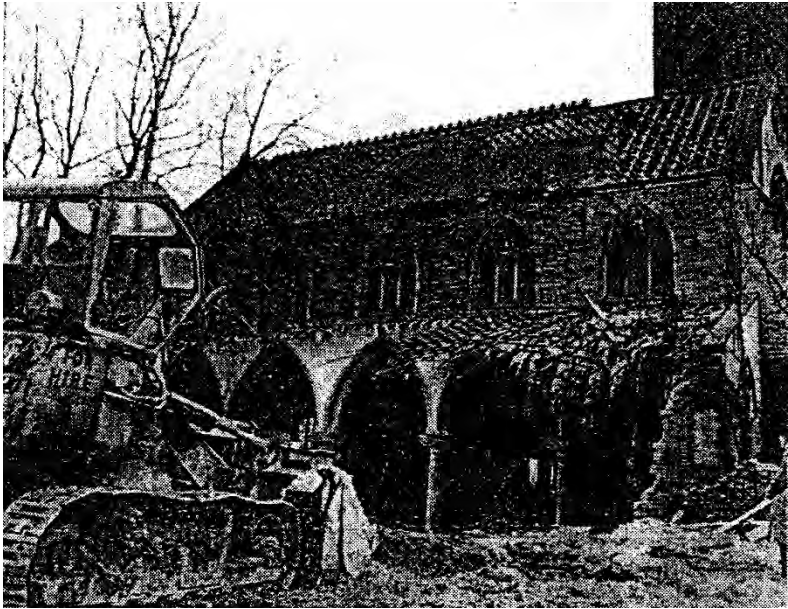


St. Maurice’s Church *circa* 1840

The condition of the tokens also makes dating difficult, however, the reverse die of the shilling may be of assistance since it was also used on the following tokens:

- (a) J.C.BRINDLEY & CO / WHOLESALE / FISH / MARKET / BIRMINGHAM Brass, octagonal 32mm
- (b) BOLTON / DIRECT / FAMILY / SUPPLY LTD Aluminium, octagonal 22mm<sup>(5)</sup>
- (c) BARRONS / BOLTON Aluminium, octagonal 24mm
- (d) ST MICHAELS CONFERENCE S.V.P. Brass, 32mm<sup>(6)</sup>

If any readers can cast further light on the use, date, issuer or other denominations of these tokens, the details would be most interesting.



*Demolition of St. Maurice's Church, February 1967.*

*References and acknowledgements.*

- (1) *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, July 1976 (695) p.283 item N167.
- (2) *An Updated Listing of Yorkshire Pub Checks*. M.J. Roberts. Token Congress, 1992.
- (3) *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York. Volume IV, Outside the City Walls, East of the Ouse*. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), HMSO, 1975. Thanks to J.D. Gaunt for bringing this to my attention.
- (4) *The Churches of York*. W. Monkhouse and F. Bedford Jnr. With historical and architectural notes by Rev. Joshua Fawcett MA, published by H. Smith, 7 Stonegate, York, circa 1843.  
I am indebted to the staff of the Tombland Bookshop, Norwich, for allowing me to have a copy of the appropriate pages.
- (5) Apparently, prepayment or deposit checks for mineral water bottles, tentatively dated 1900-1930/5 by C. Stockton (private communication).
- (6) S.V.P. is apparently Saint Vincent de Paul, and appears on several other tokens issued by churches and charitable organisations to the local needy for use in local shops for specific goods and not alcohol. A Bolton (Lancs) S.V.P. piece has been tentatively dated 1920-30 by C. Stockton (private communication)



This paper is based on a talk given at the 13th Annual Token Congress at Exeter in September 1994, and gives a brief survey of tokens and passes associated with travel on buses and trams in South West England. Tokens of particular interest issued by bus and tram companies for purposes other than facilitating a journey are mentioned where appropriate.

South West England is defined as an area starting at Tewkesbury in the north, bounded on the west by the River Severn and the Bristol Channel, and on the east by a line joining Gloucester, Cirencester and Swindon, before running down to the sea at Bournemouth. The area provides an interesting mixture of traditional municipal and independent company tokens, as well as modern items covering concessionary travel from a variety of district councils, together with some more general issues.

**TEWKESBURY.** Tewkesbury Borough Council used National Transport Tokens from the early 1970s until April 1986, when it issued its own 20p orange plastic tokens. These are 25mm in diameter, manufactured by Grant & Marples of Sheffield, and colours are changed every three years. Turquoise tokens were issued in 1989, followed by yellow in 1992. A new colour is due in April 1995, unless the decision is taken to use some other form of concessionary fare.

**GLOUCESTER.** Gloucester operated horse tramways from 1879 to 1902, replacing them two years later with electric tramways, which were in turn replaced by buses in January 1933. The City Transport Department was taken over by the Bristol Tramways & Carriage Company in 1936. This latter event may give a clue to the date of the two plastic tokens, (1d green, 1½d red) for blind persons issued by Gloucester, as they are similar in shape and concept to the well known series used in Bristol. Both are oblong (35mm x 25mm), with Gloucester City Service and value on the obverse, and Blind Person's Token on the reverse. To aid recognition the 1½d token has the right upper corner cut off.

**STROUD.** Stroud District Council has issued 25mm plastic concessionary fare tokens to pensioners, the blind and the disabled since August 1979. These may be used for bus, train or taxi travel, while the alternative half fare pass is limited to bus travel only. The first 10p red token remained in use until 1983, and the replacement 20p yellow to a revised design and with the legend "Gloucestershire Concessionary Fare" on the reverse, lasted for a further seven

years. Thereafter, there were yearly colour changes - orange, lime green and lilac, before moving to a 50p white token in August 1993. The current 50p token is red, and is identical to the 20p token except for the value. [Fig. 1]

CIRENCESTER. Cirencester is the home of Cotswold District Council, which started using National Transport Tokens before switching to its own 25mm 10p red plastic token (from Grant & Marples like Stroud) in July 1978. In 1983 the value was changed to 20p dark green and the design modified to include the "Gloucestershire Concessionary Fare" legend. In 1987 the colour changed to blue, and in August 1991 the value was changed to 40p and the colour to orange, followed at yearly intervals by red and turquoise, with a change to 40p blue taking place in April 1994.

SWINDON. Swindon Corporation opened an electric tramway in September 1904. This was closely allied with the local electricity company which, unlike the trams, was a profitable undertaking. The trams were replaced by buses in July 1929, but seven 23mm plastic tokens are known to have been produced for the tramway company. Three of these have advertisements for local traders on the reverse, while the other four are 1d tokens. The 1d red token is produced from a different die to the others, and of examples seen by the author, appears to be the only one to have seen any use, although a dark blue token advertising "S. B. Cole Tailor, Clothier, Hatter and Hosier" and countermarked "97" has been found in a local allotment. [Figs. 2 & 3]

Token mysteries continue in Swindon, as the present day Borough of Thamesdown appears to have "misaid" some five million of the estimated eight million 10p green tokens issued since April 1977. Thamesdown started with a 25mm 5p orange plastic token, manufactured by Grant & Marples, in April 1974, replacing it with the above mentioned 10p green token three years later. It seems strange that Thamesdown, which issues a relatively generous £45 of tokens a year, has never moved to a higher value, when some councils had issued 50p tokens as early as April 1984.

BATH. Bath's horse tramways, which had started operation in December 1880, were replaced by electric tramways in January 1904. A 26mm 1d brass token was issued in 1907 to facilitate journeys by council staff and employees of local commercial undertakings. A 25mm 1d brown plastic token, probably manufactured by Reliance Nameplates, was issued at a later date. The reverse, unlike that of the brass token which had the letters "BET" in a monogram, has

the inscription “Jas. A. Brown Advertising Agent - Hill Road – Weston-super-Mare”. [Figs. 4 & 5]

This token may predate the change of the company name to Bath Tramway & Motor Company in January 1920 (although a change in company name did not always lead to a corresponding change to the title on tokens). Bath said farewell to its trams in May 1939, but the company retained the word “Tramway” in its official title until January 1970, although it had been taken over by the Bristol Tramways & Carriage Company in December 1936, with the Weston-super-Mare Tramways following suit in April 1937, when Bristol buses took over operations in the seaside town. There may well be a connection between the advertisement and the above events. The research remains to be done.

THORNBURY. Thornbury, a small town to the north of Bristol is the headquarters of Northavon District Council. National Transport Tokens were used from April 1974 until April 1986, when a 25mm blue plastic token manufactured by Grant & Marples, was introduced. This still continues in use, although a seven-sided 50p orange token was introduced in April 1992.

BRISTOL. The Bristol Tramways Company opened its first horse tramway in August 1875, and twelve years later merged with the Bristol Cab Company to form the Bristol Tramways & Carriage Company. The first electric tram ran in October 1895, and in due course the company operated 31 route miles and over 230 trams. The undertaking was never purchased by the Corporation, although the option came up every seven years. Consequently the trams were not modernised, and although extremely well maintained, all were still in “open top” condition when the tramways closed in April 1941. The Corporation had actually become a “sleeping partner” in October 1937 and the company not only operated the city bus routes, but, as has been noted above, took over other undertakings, ultimately operating over 1,000 buses across a wide area, as well as becoming a major manufacturer of buses. The Tramways & Carriage Company title was officially retained until 1957, although the italic script ‘Bristol’ title was already on buses, advertisements and even on certain tokens.

The company issued three main types of plastic tokens, of which the most well-known are the tokens for blind persons mentioned above. Within this group there are really two types - a set of four values (1d to 2½d) made of fibre as a wartime economy measure, and the more extensive plastic series with numerous colour and shade variations in the 1d and 2d values. All the above

tokens are oblong (30mm x 23mm), and to aid identification have corners clipped, three for the 1d value through to all four intact on the 2½d. There is also a 28mm round 3d yellow token - a later addition made of injection moulded plastic. All have the inscription "B T & C Co. Ltd. Blind Persons Token" on the obverse, with the value on the reverse. Next come the ARP tokens issued during the Second World War to provide free travel for air raid wardens, fire watchers and other civil defence workers. These are also oblong (30mm x 23mm), and exhibit a number of shade variations in the four basic values (1d to 2½d). These tokens have the "Bristol" title in italic script together with the initials "A.R.P." (Air Raid Precautions) on the obverse, and the value on the reverse. [Figs. 6 & 7]

Least well known are the tokens providing free travel for school children. There are two oblong (30mm x 23mm) fibre tokens, 1d brown and 1½d dark blue with the "B T & C Co. Ltd." title and the inscription "Bristol Education Committee J I C" together with the value on the reverse.

There is also a series of three 23mm round plastic tokens, (1d, 1½d and 2d) with shade variations in the two lower values. These have the "B T & C Co. Ltd." title on the obverse and the inscription "Bristol Education Committee" together with the value on the reverse. The Bristol company also issued tokens for use in the restaurant at its Brislington works. The ½d token is 25mm brass, with the inscription "B T & C Co. Ltd. Brislington Restaurant" and the value on both sides. There are undoubtedly other values. (After giving this talk, the author obtained at the Token Congress Bourse A 33mm brass uniface piece - probably a tool or wage check - with the inscription "B T & C Co. Ltd. Construction Dept." with the number 803 stamped on it and pierced, probably for hanging on a pinboard.)

WANSDYKE. Midsomer Norton is the headquarters of Wansdyke District Council which, after using National Transport Tokens until September 1986, introduced its own 26mm turquoise plastic 20p token from Grant & Marples. This has now been largely replaced by a half fare bus pass, but is still available for those people who cannot use buses.

NORTH DORSET. North Dorset District Council has its headquarters at Blandford Forum. A 26mm 10p turquoise plastic token was introduced in April 1979, followed by a seven sided 28mm 50p orange token in April 1984. Both values are still in use. [Fig. 8]

WIMBORNE. Just north of Bournemouth is Wimborne, whose District Council issued a 25mm 10p yellow token to Old Age Pensioners between April 1981 and March 1986, when they were replaced by National Transport Tokens. [Fig. 9]

BOURNEMOUTH. Although no tokens are known from the tramway era in Bournemouth, which ended in April 1936, there is an interesting series of four tokens introduced almost certainly during the Second World War for St. John's Ambulance personnel. These 26mm plastic tokens, with values 1d, 1½d, 2d and 3d, continued in use until about 1963. (The only other transport undertaking known to have issued tokens specifically for St. John's Ambulance personnel was Bradford.) [Figs. 10 & 11]

There is also a 31mm brass uniface token with the inscription "Bournemouth Corporation Transport Services" round the edge. These tokens - about the size of an "old" penny - were issued to conductresses during the Second World War, so that they could use public toilets free of charge while on duty.

HAMPSHIRE. Hampshire County Council tokens are used by certain District and Parish Councils within the area under review, although the main issuing offices are Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester. A 25mm 5p blue plastic token with inscription "Hampshire Transport Token Scheme AA" and central logo was introduced in April 1975. This was followed five years later by a similar 10p token, whereupon the issue of the 5p token from major offices ceased, although its use continued in outlying areas.

A nine-sided 20p turquoise token with inscription "Hampshire Transport Token" and the value twice on each side was introduced in April 1986. This, like the 25mm 50p blue token of similar design introduced in April 1991, was pierced by a large "H". Although the issue and use of both 10p and 20p tokens has now officially ceased it is not possible to give a final withdrawal date, as the lower values are still in use in certain areas.

PLYMOUTH. The early history of tramways in Plymouth is somewhat complex, so suffice it to say that in due course, Plymouth Corporation operated some 120 electric trams over 17 miles of track. Although an abandonment plan started in 1930, the Second World War intervened and the trams survived until September 1945.

The use of tokens started during the interwar years, and these were issued to Corporation employees, Gas, Electricity and Water Company workers and to nurses. The tokens used by the Education Department, in later years, mainly for children in care situations, carried the word "School" below the value. There were a number of issues with values ranging from 1d to 6d in both minted and injection moulded versions and consequent obverse and reverse die variations. All were 25mm and bore the title "Plymouth Corporation Trams or Buses", even though new dies were produced in the 1960s, some 20 years after the trams had disappeared. The set of five decimal currency tokens bore the title "Plymouth Corporation Transport" and remained in use until 31 March 1992. They were noteworthy in that the two 1p versions were moulded in metallic gold and bronze plastic. [Fig. 12]

Plymouth Corporation Tramways used uniface brass wage checks in a rectangular format (35mm x 29mm) with round corners. Pierced for suspension on a pinboard, these had the relevant employee number stamped on the face.

ST. AUSTELL. In the late 1980s, 28mm red plastic tokens, no less than 6mm thick, inscribed "Taxi" on the obverse and "Return" on the reverse, were used by Link Bus Services to provide proof of payment of return fares on their minibus services in the Mevagissey area as no tickets were issued. Like so many bus companies, which sprang up like mushrooms after the deregulation of bus services, Link Bus Services has since passed through a series of liquidation and rebirths. Tokens are no longer in use.

BIDEFORD. This is a brass token 34mm in diameter with the incuse inscription "CLEMOW TANTONS BIDEFORD" on the obverse, and "HOTEL OMNIBUS" on the reverse. There is still a Tanton's Hotel in New Road, Bideford, but enquiries have so far been fruitless.

*References (and further reading for full details of tokens discussed above).*

- Bett, W.H. and Gillham, J.C. *The Tramways of the South Midlands*. (1991)  
Bett, W.H. and Gillham, J.C. *The Tramways of South West England*. (1989)  
Smith, K.E. and Smith, K.S. *Catalogue of World Horsecar, Horse Omnibus, Streetcar, and Bus Transportation Tokens (except North America)*. (1990)  
Tolson, J.M. *U.K. Decimal Currency Transport Tokens*. (2nd Edition, 1994)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

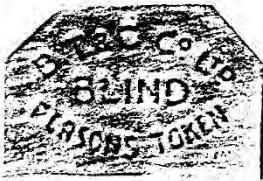


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Bus and Tram Tokens in South West England

Note: The history of National Transport Tokens, and a listing of those issued, will be given in a future article.

## Bedwell, Clamp & Markham - Pawnbrokers of Colchester

by John R.P. King

I wrote some notes on the Bedwell family of pawnbrokers (*Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* vol.4 no.4 pp.18-23) and thought that all available information had been included in the article. A stroll through the back streets of Colchester was to prove me wrong. The picturesque Priory Street is always on my itinerary when time permits a visit to Colchester and way back in 1986 it was to turn out very fortuitous, as displayed in the shop window of E. J. MARKHAM & SON LTD of numbers 121 & 123 was part of the shopfront of the defunct company J. R. BEDWELL. Curiosity being what it is, I was left with no option but to call into the shop and seek details of where they obtained this display piece. After a lengthy chat with Mr. E. Hugh Markham M.B.E. (son of Edwin John Markham and chairman of the Markham Group of Companies) I left not only much wiser but also with a commemorative booklet and a number of stationery items relating to this firm's 150 years in business.

Most of the following data is extracted from the commemorative booklet, with no attempt on my part to verify any of it although a few comments are offered.

In 1836 a pawnbroking establishment at 63 High Street, Colchester was opened by J. R. Bedwell [? J. & R. Bedwell] which lasted until 1947 under various proprietors. In this year E. J. Markham acquired the Pawnbroking licence from the then owner Sidney B. Hazell. This licence was transferred to Priory Street in 1955.

Returning to 1872 when another well documented token issuing Colchester pawnbrokers was opened by A. J. Clamp at 3 St. Botolph Street. (See Figs 3 and 4) [Most directories give either James Hill Clamp or no initials for around this period.] The business moved to Priory Street in 1916 and E. J. Markham acquired this licence in 1919.

E. J. Markham (1880-1960) was in business at 10 Tacket Street, Ipswich, Suffolk., 8, 10 & 12 South Street, Manningtree, Essex, and 31 Long Wyre Street, Colchester. At Ipswich and Manningtree trade was Pawnbroking and the selling of miscellaneous goods new and second hand, both these businesses were sold. Long Wyre Street was a retail music shop which closed down due to the Second World War.





Fig.1: Markham's shop at 8, 10 & 12 South Street, Manningtree

Today we have E. J. Markham & Son Ltd. , Pawnbrokers & General Retailers, Music Department, Scout & Guide Shop selling uniforms, badges, books and equipment at 121/3 Priory St. , Markham Marquees (Marcamp Ltd) makers and hirers of marquees and allied equipment at 35 Harwich Rd. , Markham office Equipment Ltd. and Moelprint at 63/64, High St. and lastly, Moel Technical Services Ltd. at 29 Manor Rd. (all locations are within Colchester).

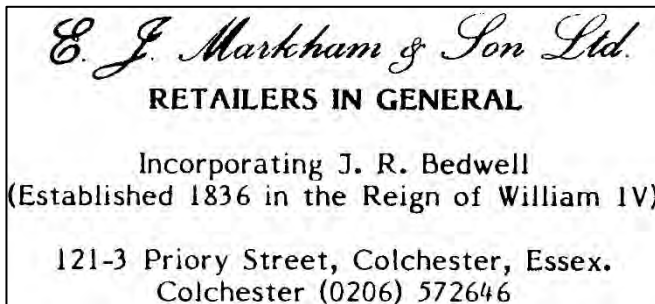


Fig.2: Business card of E.J.Markam & Co.

The claim to 150 years in business it will be seen is based on acquisition and not on longevity of the Markham name. Mr. E. H. Markham in 1934 took over the leadership of the 17th Colchester Scouts and 52 years later is still

involved with the same group. In 1972 he was awarded the M.B.E. for his services to Scouting.

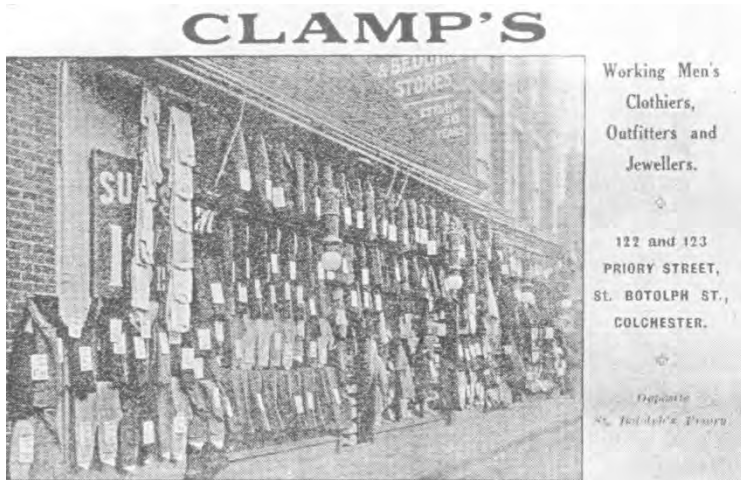


Fig.3: 1916 advert showing Clamp's shop



Fig.4: £1 check issued by Clamp

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### Mr Wylies Classes - further thoughts

by Andrew T Macmillan

In 'Scottish School Tokens' (*TCSB* vol.5, no.3, pp.93-107) I suggested that tokens for 'Mr Wylies Classes' might be from Glasgow. Possible support comes from *The History of Free St George's Church, Glasgow, 1843 to 1893* by George B. Young (Glasgow, William Hodge, 1896, see pp.27-29, 37, 43-44, 60-62, 100-103, 116-117) though there is no mention of these tokens.

St George's Free Church started the Kelvin Street day schools in 1845. They were distinct from its mission there, but at times the same buildings were used. The working of the schools is described as unique, in that initially the teacher

was paid £20 a year and all the fees, which were low, and was provided with room, fire and lighting. He taught both day and night classes - five hours a day and two at night. Reading, writing and arithmetic are mentioned.

Because of the crowded, ill-ventilated state of the premises in Kelvin Street the school moved in 1847 to better premises, known as the Western Academy, in New City Road. In a few months there were 250 day pupils and 65 at evening classes. This is where we first noted James Wylie teaching in 1852 at the start of 35 years in the job. The book does not say when he took over from George Anderson, successor to Thomas Fotheringham the first teacher. Whenever he is mentioned it is always just 'Mr Wylie' (no first name) which is the same as on the tokens. The author calls him the superintendent, and the school is distinguished from the various Sabbath or Sunday schools run by the church. New premises in Kelvin Street, North Woodside Road, opened in 1852 for the mission and the school.

George Young tells us that "Mr Wylie was an exceptionally able and energetic teacher, and the success of St George's educational work was largely dependent on him. Many of his scholars in this working-class district rose to positions of eminence in after life."

About 1868 the week-day schools in Kelvin Street were carried on with increasing prosperity under Mr Wylie, with five certificated teachers and five pupil teachers assisting him. The school register of 500 pupils, with an average attendance of 460, was the highest on record. The church's 1870 annual report noted that the schools, soon to be abolished under the Education Act, were flourishing to an extent only limited by the area of the buildings, with 520 pupils attending daily. This matches the 1869 date on one of the tokens.

In the mid 1870s the School Board of Glasgow was progressing by leaps and bounds. The Kelvin Street schools were continued as day schools by the board, which adopted Mr Wylie as teacher. From 1876 the board was tenant of St George's, until the new Board School at the foot of Kelvin Street opened in 1887.

While not proving that it was this Mr Wylie who issued the tokens, the large size and success of his schools, near the 1869 date on one of the tokens, and his exceptional qualities as a teacher, make him an even more convincing candidate than previously suggested. It seems a fair assumption that he was the issuer.

A most interesting part of any subject is research into previously uncharted territory which itself leads, quite logically, into further areas. One can get quite absorbed. A major problem is knowing when to publish research. Is this when you have got the set or got the complete information, or indeed when you think you have? Or perhaps when you know only a little. Some prefer to do a complex work well and take years over it and there are several who have done that.

On the other hand Roy Hawkins liked to get into print quicker. He found the advantage was to stimulate correspondence which achieved a quicker end result but with the obvious disadvantage that many amendments and additions became necessary and the work tended to become a bit scrappy. So it was with advertising imitation Spade Guineas. Roy Hawkins was researching primarily into Birmingham Die Sinkers and Medallists and almost every name he came across such as Brookes and Adams, Pope & Co, Rollason & Wood, Iliffe & Gardner produced counters for both gaming and advertising purposes in the design of the traditional Spade Guineas. Their uses were for magic tricks and throw away souvenirs such as was the practice in many early theatres and music halls as well as for gaming counters.

His work *On Birmingham Die Sinkers* led Roy Hawkins down the path of researching imitation Spade Guineas of George III. The advertising pieces were originally produced from around 1860 — well after the reign of George III — and they continued in almost unchanged format until present times.

They are called Spade Guineas because the shield on the reverse was pointed and resembled an earth digging spade of the 18th Century. The standard size is about 25mm for a Guinea and about 20/21mm for the Half Guinea. Whilst the real Guineas were, of course, Gold, the imitations are mostly brass with some copper. Many issues are pierced which facilitated hanging them together for ease of carrying. The obsolete design was used to avoid the Counterfeit Laws.

The obverse is usually the bust of George III but not always. The reverse, likewise, is usually, but not always, the shield or spade design depending on what the issue was required for. The two main types are imitations for gaming counters and imitations for advertising counters.

### *Imitations for gaming counters*

These have legends with which you will probably all be familiar such as:-

- A) In Memory of the Good Old Days.
- B) In Memory of Good Old Days.
- C) In Memory of the Good Old Times.
- D) In Memory of the Olden Times.
- E) The Olden Times.

These are usually dated between 1768 and 1797 ) some 1800. These are the true imitation spade guineas with correct obverse being the bust of George III and the correct reverse being the imitation spade guinea shield. Some are very common worth 25p, but others can command prices of £10/£20.

### *Imitations for advertising*

Apart from toy money my particular interest is in advertising imitation spade guineas. Roy Hawkins' initial research into these was limited to only nine collections or Museums and in a short space of years he produced the original work and two supplements in the British Numismatic Journal from, 1963 to 1968 and still only scratched the surface. A third supplement followed in 1983. There are presently about 400 Guineas and Halves identified but no updated work. His numbering is therefore in need of overhauling and rescheduling.

The subjects that were being advertised ranged from a Sunday School, Tea, Hats, Shoes, Pens, Jewellers and Goldsmiths (Mr Fattorini of Harrogate and Bradford), Theatres, Grocers (Sainsbury's), sweets, fancy goods (Beecroft) whose stall I recently visited at the Royal Welsh Show and the list goes on.

The fun is not only researching the issuer each time but in researching the person for whom the piece was done. As you can see from the names mentioned above some of the businesses remain in existence today.

[This article was given as a talk at the 1994 Token Congress in Exeter. The author then talked about Fred Karno who was born in Exeter and issued imitation guineas for his theatrical production of Moses & Co in 1905/06.]

## *“Quill Corner”*

**Seventeenth Century Cambridgeshire Tokens by David Wratten.** (*Bulletin*, p.167-170) I can add a little more information on the token of John Norris of Willingham. Mr E.T. Norris of Hunstanton, allegedly a descendant of the token issuer, writes in *Coin News*, 18 March 1976, that Norris was born in 1639, his trade was that of a corn merchant, and he was a Quaker. The last fact alone would account for the fact that Norris would not be mentioned in parish records, but studying the Quaker records at Friends House in London would surely bring more information on Norris to light. I am sure that Mr Wratten’s record of the death of a John Norris in 1714 would tie in well with all this.

*P.J. Preston-Morley*

**Lighthouses on Tokens.** As a collector of items connected with lighthouses I would like to hear from anyone who knows of any tokens etc. which feature anything to do with lighthouses. Paul Howard

**James Hill, Eastcott.** In ‘Some Unpublished Devon Countermarks’ by Gavin Scott (*TCSB*, pp.177-179) the attribution of Hill to Eastcott in Devon is not particularly likely I feel, since it was a very small village at the time. But if all else fails Eastcott was the spelling of Eastcote, Middlesex until the late nineteenth century. Hill is a common name unfortunately. I had a quick look in the Hillingdon local history library, but didn’t go through the censuses for Ruislip.

*E. D. Chambers*

**Seen in Print.** Offered by Eden Coins, a co-operative society piece from “Untied Baking.” Evidently a reaction to those complicated plaited loaves that bakers put in their window displays. Never believe anything until you see it.

*Andrew T. Macmillan*

**Ackroyd & Best, Leeds.** I am trying to establish the range of numismatic items made by the firm Ackroyd & Best of Morley, Leeds. As detailed in Roy Hawkins’ *Dictionary of Makers* (1989) the firm was established in 1889 and was in operation until 1927 when the name changed to Hailwood & Ackroyd.

The company is famous in the mining community for the manufacture of miners’ lamps. It also sold checks and tallies to the mining trade and a number of pieces, signed either in full or with the initials ‘A . B’, are known with the names of Welsh and English mining companies on them. It is also known that

it manufactured items for firms in Africa and South America with mining interests. Hailwood & Ackroyd retained the minting facilities up to 1937.

Major F. Pridmore, in an article in the *Numismatic Circular* (1961), says that the firm struck British East African florins and 50c pieces dated 1920 which were distinguished from the normal coinage by the letter 'A' in the field. The firm advertised that it also struck Co-operative checks from its presses. Do some of these have 'A', 'A . B' or even 'H . A' on them as their only means of identification of manufacturing source?

If you have an item that comes from the above firm, or one that you feel may be manufactured by them, I would be please to receive details so that an inventory can be put together for other token, check & tally collectors.

*Mr. P.D.S. Waddell*

**'Co-operative Society Checks from Ayrshire.'** An addition to Tom Morrall's list (*TCSB* vol.5 no.4 pp.136-139). *Obv.* NEWMILNS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY + around HALF SOV<sup>N</sup>.. in a circle. *Rev.* Blank with beaded i/c 1mm from edge. Copper 19mm

*Norman Brodie*

**Menheniot Railway Signal Box.** The use of a metal token is described by Larry Crosier in his article 'Menheniot', published in *The Signalling Review* no.51 (May 1995). The relevant paragraph is reproduced with permission.

My main grievance with Menheniot was the quarry adjacent to the down sidings. Blasting took place two or three times a day at this quarry; if the charges were further than 110 yards from the down line, then notification from the quarry foreman was not required. If, however, blasting was to take place within that distance, then the Station Master and the quarry foreman had to agree a time for blasting to take place. After permission was granted the foreman would be given a metal disc bearing the wording "Permission to Blast G.W.R. Menheniot". Permission would not be given until any approaching train had passed the station and the Blocking Back Inside Home Signal bell signal had been sent to the box on either side, and been acknowledged. Bearing in mind that permission was not required for blasting more than 110 yards from the down main, and the down and up home signals were in excess of 650 yards from the box, the regulations were over-cautious to say the least!

*E. D. Chambers*

*Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900* by Russell Rulau, 1994, 824pp., perfect binding, Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin 54990, \$45.00.

The new Krause Publications catalog contains an enormous amount of information, however major parts of the book lack clarity and organization. The work should have been titled *United States Tokens, Medals, Badges, Miscellaneous Bits, Pieces, Oddments and Curiosities*. The cover art work attracts and invites the collector, a Krause hallmark. The author's introduction flows smoothly, apparently edited with care. The bibliography is extensive. The index at the end is essential to find anything. The double-column page layout combined with a variety of typefaces slows page-by-page scanning. A price system makes the compilation practical for dealers.

Its seven divisions bear the titles: Early American Tokens, Hard Times Tokens, U. S. Merchant Tokens, Civil War Store Cards, Patriotic Civil War Tokens, U.S. Trade Tokens, and Tokens of the Gay Nineties. It combines Rulau's earlier separate works by similar names with two new sections on the Civil War series. The concept of the book is derived from the popular *Standard Catalog of World Coins*. By no means does *United States Tokens* approach the economy of style used in *World Coins*.

What damages the book's effectiveness is the inclusion of commemorative medals, convention pieces, key tags, fakes, counterstamped coins, modern issues and more, all lumped together. Traditional collecting fields such as the mid-19th century merchant storecards are lost in a mass of unrelated exnumia, spread, as they are, through the third and sixth chapters. Early American and Hard Times issues appear in a fog of wandering commentaries.

There is little doubt that Russell Rulau is one of the pioneers of American token collecting, and that he knows the classic United States series as few others do. Unfortunately the manner in which he imparts his knowledge is rarely well-organized. The book should be reduced in size to include only the Early American, Hard Times, Mid- to Late- 19th Century Storecards and Civil War Tokens and leave the other collectibles until later. If the catalog is left as is then it should be retitled *Standard Catalog of United States Exnumia*, especially as Russell Rulau claims in the introduction to have coined that term.



For a compilation that is a glorified rough draft, I do not recommend its purchase, at least not for \$45. American and other English-reading collectors deserve more.

***Jerry F. Schimmel***

*Proceedings of the Xith International Numismatic Congress ... Brussels, September 8th-13th 1991*, edited by ... Tony Hackens, Ghislaine Moucharte... Louvain-la-Neuve: Association Professeur Marcel Hoc, 1993 [i.e. 1994]. 4v.

These massive congress proceedings, a 'projet lauréat' of the European Community, cost a staggering £240 from Spink. Nevertheless they seem to this reviewer much more valuable than for previous congresses, with papers that are not mere summaries of work published elsewhere, but original contributions of great interest. Those impinging on jettons and tokens are mentioned below.

Vol.I, pp. 357-60, Ino Michaelidou-Nicolaou from Nicosia, in 'Numismatica varia', concentrates on a lead tessera nummaria (?).

Vol.II, p. 224, in 'Studies in computer applications', there is mention of a Gosport ½d. token at the Livorno museum, from the Santo Stefano (Turrita) site, and usefully illustrating the city's commercial connections.

Vol.IV, pp. 77-85, Richard Doty in 'The industrialization of money' is concerned with Boulton (and Perkins for paper money). On pp. 261-71 Dominique Delgrange studies the records of the official jettons of the southern Netherlands. On pp. 273-6 Nicholas Holmes draws attention to a hoard of jettons from Spynie Palace, evidently revising some of Mitchiner's dating. On pp. 277-89 Robert Thompson relates market towns to the issuing of 17c tokens (100% from Kent to Wiltshire and northwards). On pp. 291-302 Jacques Henckès and Jacques Labrot compare the jettons of Tournai and Nuremberg. On pp. 317-19 Yolanda Stanton-Courtney explains the distribution of 19c public-house tokens in Britain.

More than this, however, there are many suggestive contributions for those who would study token coinages, such as a catalogue of the copper korten of Flanders (IV. 1-18), the right to coin and New Jersey copper (IV. 141-6), the crisis of the copper xem-xem of Brazil (IV. 157-9), ancient countermarks (II. 265-7), and their contribution to locating the site of the battle of the Teutoburg Forest (II. 257).

***Robert Thompson***

*Love Tokens as Engraved Coins* by Lloyd Entenmann.

Although somewhat biased as a keen collector of engraved coins for many years, I warmly recommend Mr. Lloyd Entenmann's new book *Love Tokens as Engraved Coins* not only to everyone interested in love tokens but to all persons who seek original books on unusual subjects.

Running to 234 pages, not including preface, contributors, chapter index and plate index, it has no less than 37 plates of photographs and many line drawings.

The book contains much new material obtained from many sources in this country and the U.S.A., but is written in a pleasingly homely way.

Packed as it is with illustrations, one would like to have seen better reproductions of many of the photographs, but the full and accurate written description of the tokens themselves compensate in large measure to this drawback. Considering the many varied sources of research with the associated difficulty of obtaining photographs on isolated visits to museums, dealers and collectors during his comparatively short stay in this country and taking into account the problems with the predominantly copper coins and faint engraving, Mr. Entenmann has done better than one would expect with his photographs.

Two minor inaccuracies might be mentioned. On page 23 reference is made to a token bearing the engraving "Spencer's Plan". This has obviously been misread and of course should be "Spence's Plan" and is one of a number that this well-known 18th century maker of tokens issued as a rebuke to the Government of the time. On page 102 the statement is made that copper was first officially introduced into the coinage in 1770. This more correctly should be the year 1672 in the reign of Charles II.

Having only just received my copy of this book, I have not yet had the pleasure of reading it in any depth and appreciating the result of the Author's extensive research, but a brief look at it has shown me what to expect. Mr. Entenmann, who is the President of the Love Token Society, is to be congratulated on producing another 'first' in numismatic books and it is hoped that his hard work and personal expense will get the recognition they deserve.

*D.G. Vorley*

*Notes and Queries*

279 *Fisher & Ludlow Ltd.*

Fisher & Ludlow Ltd were (and perhaps still are) at Birmingham New Road, Tipton, Staffs. They are listed in *Kelly's Directory* of 1968 as conveyor manufacturers. **Bob Lyall**

282 *Docendo Discimus...*



Bronze, uniface, with a small hole at 12 o'clock. Can anyone provide a translation of the legend "DO-CEN-DO DIS-CI-MUS EX NI-HI-LO NI-HIL FIT" and say why the piece was issued.

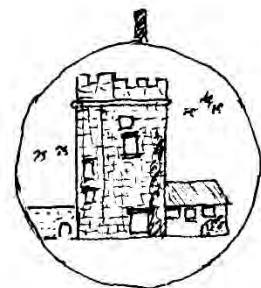
**Brian Edge**

283 *Cruntiktan*

I have seen a small brass medalet, uniface, bearing the legend GEORGE V KING OF ENGLAND CRUNTIKTAN around the facing portrait of the monarch. Anyone got any ideas about the meaning of "CRUNTIKTAN"?

**Brian Edge**

284 *George VI Coronation 1937*



Can anyone help establish the location of this piece and the event concerned?

*Obv.* Approved busts, conjoined, to left, date behind shoulder.

*Rev.* Stone tower with house and wall adjoining, birds flying.

WM 33mm loop at 90° to flan (in style of Spink)

**M. I. H. Ewing**

I have two bogus tokens in the style of 17th century tokens.



The first has obverse IOHN BRAMLEY AT YE GREY (goose), and reverse GOOSE IN L<sup>r</sup> WOODHAM 1642. It is bronze, perfectly circular and uniformly thick (1.5mm) and is quite unlike the limited number of 17th century tokens that I personally have come across. Curiously it does show some slight signs of wear. Now, if I had to guess at a date, I would say last century or this, but quite what its purpose was, or where it originated I have no idea. I cannot even trace a “L<sup>r</sup> WOODHAM” in the *Ordnance Survey Atlas of Great Britain*.

The second is a magnified version of Williamson, Warks no. 153, obverse, IOSEPH PHILLIPPS AT YE (falcon), with reverse, IN STRATFORD VPPON AVON round HIS HALF PENY 1668. The dealer from whom I bought it had it pegged as “a 19th century concoction” which seems reasonable. Again the piece is bronze, perfectly circular and uniformly thick (2mm), the fabric being not dissimilar to the first one, though there is no wear on this one.

Does anyone know the origin of these pieces and their purpose? Are they connected? Were they made as novelties for the token collectors of last century, or this? And what other types are “out there”?

*Bob Forrest*

286 *BAA*



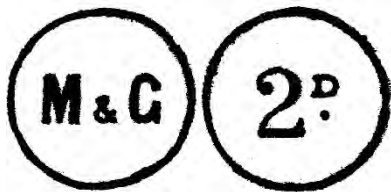
*Obv.* PROPERTY / OF / BAA

*Rev.* T3 / COACHES

*Edge* Plain brass o 22mm

Any information?

*Ralph Hayes*



Three plastic tokens found in association with East Lothian and Midlothian co-operative society checks: 2d green, 4d light brown, and 5d cream. Could they be canteen tokens? It is easy to find M&G businesses but can anyone suggest a convincing one. **Andrew T. Macmillan**

288 *Ivy Bush Inn, Birmingham*

*Obv.* IVY / BUSH / INN in centre with ARTHUR MORRILL above and  
• HAGLEY ROAD • below.

*Rev.* 1½ in a wreath of vine leaves.

Is this landlord recorded?

**Roy Wells**

*Adverts*

---

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
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MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
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Michael Knight

[6]

---

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Bob Lyall

---

[6]

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[6]

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Armagh Gas, Sirocco Works, Birr Garrison, Clonmel Depot, Cork Harbour

[6/6]

---

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[6]

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Ronald M. Breingan

[9]

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period.

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R. Keith Harrison

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[6]

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[6] \_\_\_\_\_

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

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## *Editorial*

This *Bulletin* is the first of the set of three for 1996. If you have not yet sent in your subscriptions then a renewal form should be enclosed. Having a wide range of material on hand for the *Bulletin* is very pleasing and allows me to include a variety of articles, so that there should be something of interest for everyone. The downside is that it may take some time before contributors see their writing in print. Please be patient!

Back numbers of volume 4 numbers 1 - 11 are still available. Anyone who wishes copies should contact Tony Gilbert who can supply them at £1.50 each (inclusive of p&p).

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

### ***Token Congress 1995***

The 1995 Token Congress took place in Birmingham from Friday the 15th to Sunday the 17th of September. It was a most enjoyable event and thanks are due to the organisers for running it so well and keeping up the high standard we have come to expect. The souvenir book *Birmingham Market Tokens* by John Whitmore is a very welcome addition to the bookshelf, as well as being a model of how to list this kind of material.

The range of talks was as wide as ever, covering everything from 17th century tokens through to Ashanti gold weights. It is to be hoped that the talks will find their way into the pages of the *Bulletin* so that those members who were not able to attend can enjoy them as well. One of the talks, "The Blennerhasset Experiment" by Charles Farthing, appears on page 249.

### ***Token Congress 1996***

This year's Token Congress will be held in The Swallow Hotel, Northampton from Friday 27th to Sunday 29th September 1996. Approximate cost will be £100 and further details can be obtained from Gary Oddie

## A Further Note on the Lady Edith's Drive Tokens      by T G Sutcliffe

I was most interested to read, in *TCS Bulletin* vol.5 no.3, Gary Oddie's article concerning his researches into the tokens marked "Lady Edith's Drive". I, also, have one of the one shilling tokens in my collection, but — unlike Gary — knew of the existence of the Drive before I knew of the existence of the token! Many years of holidaying on the North East coast had led me past the signposted eastern end of Lady Edith's Drive on countless occasions. Together with ) and in rapid succession ) the ends of Lady Edith's Avenue and Lady Edith's Park. The three names must eventually have become etched upon my subconscious so that when, some years ago, the opportunity arose to purchase a token hitherto unknown to me and bearing a reference to "Lady Edith" I just had to buy. Could it be that the signpost outside Scarborough and the wording on my newly acquired token referred to the *same* Lady Edith? I awaited my next holiday visit to the area with more than normal impatience in order that local in-depth enquiries could be instituted.

My first port of call, having once reached the Yorkshire coast, was the excellent little Rotunda museum in Scarborough (which in itself has a fascinating history and is one of the oldest public museums in the whole country). Here I struck almost instant success, for the museum proved not only to have a shilling token identical to the one in my possession but also a similar one with a face value of 8d. The museum curator proved to be extremely helpful and allowed me to scrutinise the tokens, which have been allocated acquisition numbers 167-63 and 168-63, at close-up range. Unfortunately, however, little background information on the age and/or usage of the tokens was held by the museum.

My next line of research was to visit the reference/local history section of the Central Library in Scarborough where once again I struck gold almost immediately. In addition to the Lady Grace's and Lady Mildred's Rides referred to by Gary Oddie I found references to Lady Ida's Walk and Lady Lilian's Ride, though these seem to have largely disappeared and no evidence exists that access tokens were ever issued for them. Like Lady Edith herself, all the Ladies mentioned were members of the Denison family from whom in turn the literary Sitwell family (Osbert, Sacheverell, and Edith) were descended.

The card index reference system in the library elicited the information that Lady Edith's Drive was opened as a Toll Road on 10 August 1864 (the year after Lady Edith's marriage) and remained in the private hands of the Denison

family until December 1926 when it was purchased by Scarborough Corporation. The tolls were abolished in the following year, ie 1927, from which date the public have had free and unfettered access to the Drive. Lady Edith herself meanwhile having died on 15 May 1915. As most visits to the Forge Valley and the woods surrounding the Drive were made during the summer months the toll booths were normally only staffed between mid-May and mid-October, and from 8 am until 8 pm. Cash collected, together with surplus tokens, was handed in at the Earl of Londesborough's estate office at the end of each day.



*Fig.1: The western end of Lady Edith's Drive as it was during the early years of this century. The gated access to the Drive, together with the toll collector and his little booth, are clearly visible.*

An early guide book<sup>(1)</sup> to the Scarborough area indicates that the following scale of charges was instituted for access to the Drive:

Brakes, Charabancs and Motor Cars	1/- each
Carriage and Pair	8 <sup>d</sup>
Single Horse Carriage	4 <sup>d</sup>

Cyclists  
Pedestrians

1<sup>d</sup>  
Free of charge

This almost certainly means that tokens to the value of 4d, and possibly 1d, must have existed at one time, and I should be interested to learn whether any reader knows of the existence and/or the whereabouts of any of these lower value tokens today.



*Fig.2: Photograph taken from the same viewpoint as fig.1 in 1992, the fork in the large oak tree at the road junction being clearly discernible in both photographs.*

#### *Reference*

(1) *Forge Valley near Scarborough*. Harwood Brierley. 1928.

#### *Acknowledgements*

The assistance afforded by the curator and staff of the Scarborough Rotunda Museum, and the staff of the Scarborough Central Library's Reference Department during my researches into the "Lady Edith" series of tokens is gratefully acknowledged.

The following countermarks have come to light since publication of my book *British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins* in 1975.

Countermarks are incuse except where shown otherwise, with lettering defined as small below 2mm, medium between 2mm but less than 4mm, and large 4mm and above.

COUNTERMARK	O(bv) or R(ev)	COIN TYPE	SOURCE REF.	APPROX DATE *
EBDON/BRIDPORT Medium letters with serifs	O	Irish Half-penny 1805	D.G.Vorley J.G.Scott	1840-53
GEALL / CUTLER / DOR / CHESTER Small letters with serifs	O	Penny 1797	J.G.Scott	1824-44
WILLIAMS / GEALL / CUTLER / DOR / CHESTER Medium (1) and small letters with serifs	O	Penny 1797	J.G.Scott	1824-44
GEALL / CUTLER Small letters with serifs	2 x O 1 x R	Irish Penny 1805	J.G.Scott	1824-44
THORN/SHASTON Small letters with serifs	R	Penny 1797	C.Brunel	1830-53

\* See notes on issuers. Countermarks are assumed to predate the 1853 Act to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the realm. (16 & 17 Vict. c.102) unless there is clear evidence to the contrary.

Notes on the issuers: (Directory publishers listed in parentheses)

EBDON, Bridport

Richard Ebdon is listed under “China, Glass &c. Dealers” and “Grocers & Tea Dealers” in Market Place in 1842, 1844 (Pigot) and 1851 (E. Hunt & Co.). In 1848 (Post Office) the entry is for “Grocer and Staffordshire Warehouse,” West Street. By 1855 (Post Office), the only entry is for Mrs. Caroline Ebdon (*sic*), milliner, King of Prussia Lane.

## GEALL, Dorchester

These countermarks are variants of Scott 10.1 (GEALL / DORCHESTER / CUTLER Very small (1,2) and small (3) letters with serifs, O, Penny 1797) William Geall was a working cutler and truss maker, High Street in 1824 (Pigot), and is listed as a cutler, High West Street in 1844 (Pigot). W. Geall, cutler, is shown at High West Street, Dorchester, and Salisbury Street, Blandford in 1848 (Post Office). The WILLIAMS countermark appears to have no connection with Geall.

## THORN, Shaftesbury

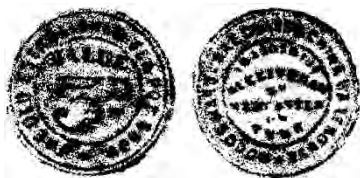
Shaston is an alternative and old form of Shaftesbury. Thomas Thorn & Son, ironmongers, High St., are listed in 1830 (Pigot) and 1848 (Post Office), followed by Edwin Thorn, ironmongers, braziers &c. in 1851 (Hunt & Co.).

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## J.S. Wood - 'earthenware dealer'

by Denzil Webb

J.S. Wood, issuer of the token shown here, is listed as an 'earthenware dealer' at 104 Buckingham Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1902. He took over the premises from J. Briscoe, also an earthenware dealer, and directory entries indicate that he occupied 100, 102 and 104 Buckingham Street between 1906 and 1910 - which dates the 3d token illustrated within these four years. Thereafter number 100 was occupied by J. Bulmer, ships' chandler, although Wood continued occupation of the other premises. A description of the token is:



*Obv.* Following edge, inside a beaded border: THE OLD ESTABLISHED TEA-POT SHOP, legend stop at bottom dot. Centre, inside a single-line circle VALUE (curved) and 3D.

*Rev.* Following edge, inside a beaded border: WOOD'S HARDWARE GLASS & CHINA WAREHOUSE, legend stop at bottom dot. Centre, inside a single-line circle 100 102 & 104 (curved) BUCKINGHAM (curved) ST (straight) NEWCASTLE (straight) ON (straight) TYNE (curved).

*Edge* Milled gilt brass 24mm

The writer would be most interested to hear from readers who hold other values issued by J.S. Wood.



The tiny Cumbrian hamlet of Blennerhasset, near Aspatria, formed the basis of my short talk at the 1995 Token Congress, and is the origin of what appears to be a very specific series of ferrous bracteate tokens (i.e. thin discs where the reverse is a mirror image of the obverse legend).

Having stumbled over a bag containing fifty or so tokens in Tullie House museum, Carlisle, I was led to the location of their use by the following cryptic note that was handwritten on the outside of the bag: "Used by Messrs. Blacklock & Sons Ltd, Grocers (circa 1968) at Blennerhasset." The only shop in the village had the sign (fig.1) above the door and, with the help of the present proprietor, Mr. W. Budby, it was not difficult to discover some of the past history. Also, a second source of tokens was discovered at the shop, confirming their origin.



Fig.1: sign above the shop doorway

William Lawson was a well-heeled young man and, like others of his type, was trained in the skills of "shooter of animals, hunter of Cumbrian beasts with hounds and trapper of vermin." By the age of 25, he had decided to rebel against his way of life and, in 1861, rode to London taking 33 days. He held the opinion that farming was a dull pursuit for dull people, but was very impressed by the many different farming methods he saw on his journey. This fired his imagination to such an extent that he returned to Cumbria with ambitions to revolutionise farming there by introducing the use of liquid manure, installing underground irrigation systems, keeping animals on boards, deep tillage, etc.

After an initial rejection of his ideas, he was offered use of the farm at Blennerhasset by his father, Sir Wilfred Lawson, when it became vacant in late 1861. He thus proceeded to construct a comprehensive scientific farming community which soon developed into a wider social experiment based on co-operative principles, except that he supplied all the capital and took all the risks. Under the scheme, William took 2½% return on the capital invested, and the remainder of all profit was ploughed into projects for the “common good.” In the period between 1866-72, some £1301 was expended in this way, as directed and decided by the village parliament. This included the establishment of a free library and reading room, free schooling, and the construction of a free bath-house.

The tokens (fig.2) are identical except that those of value 6d and less are 24mm diameter, and those of 1/- and over are 29mm diameter. The following values have been found to exist: 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/- and 10/-. Their use requires further research, but one account indicates the existence of an entirely self-contained micro-economy for about 100 years, where the tokens were the principal currency for the payment of wages and for purchasing goods and services.



Fig.2: 5/- token

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## The Use of Royal Arsenal Co-op. checks

by P. Mernick

I have often been struck by the lack of published information on how tokens were actually used, even those whose use ceased relatively recently. For this reason I thought it might be of interest to publish information extracted from a booklet published by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, *The R.A.C.S., what it is, what it does and how it helps*, dated 1939.

The R.A.C.S. issued its well known iron and brass tokens until 1960 when it went over to the Climax system.

*How the customer obtained the tokens.*

With every purchase the customer received, from the shop assistant, a paper check for the amount spent. This paper check was taken to the check office in the store and exchanged for metal checks to the same value. It was recommended that the ‘tin’ checks were changed into brass checks of £1 or £2

each week. This had to be done at a branch office as roundsmen were not authorised to change checks.

*Use of checks to obtain dividend.*

At the end of the financial half-year (on a date specified by the branch) you handed in your share book and all your brass checks of £1 and £2. The trading surplus was determined every six months and after provision was made for insurance funds, educational and social objectives, bonus to employees and interest on share capital etc the balance was paid out to customers as a dividend based on the value of the checks handed in. The dividend was paid in March and September on the checks returned by members in the preceding January or July respectively. It was possible to exchange checks (at main department stores only) in quantities of not less than £5 before the close of the half year and receive a voucher for the full amount of dividend. This voucher was accepted as cash in any dry goods department.

*Other uses for checks.*

Although the major purpose of the R.A.C.S. checks was for the determination of dividend, the amount handed in was used to determine other benefits.

(1) Interest on shares: In 1939 this was 3.75% *per annum*, except on share accounts which did not show checks handed in to a total of £10 *per annum*, when the rate dropped to 2.5%.

(2) Interest on loans (to the R.A.C.S.): The R.A.C.S. could receive deposits on loan from members or non-members. The interest paid on these deposits was dependant on the size of deposit and the value of checks returned over a year. In 1939 interest was paid at 3% *per annum* on sums up to £200 with checks of £20 and over, and 2.5% with checks below £20. Interest paid on deposits above £200 and more than £20 of checks returned was one quarter of one percent *lower*.

(3) Death Benefit: The R.A.C.S. had a free death benefit scheme. Benefits were based on purchases made in the Society's various departments. Authorised claims could be made for any cause of death and the deceased did not need to be a member, they could be the husband or wife of a member. For example, on the death of a husband and with an average purchase of £20-16-0 over the period of membership, the widow could claim £2 per week with a claim limit of £40. Claims were only allowed when the R.A.C.S. carried out the funeral; first in payment of the account rendered by the Funeral Furnishing Service, and then the balance, if any, in cash. Benefit was also payable for the death of a member's child, but only as a discount on funeral

costs and not in cash. Since January 1923 over 40,000 claims had been met and nearly £260,000 allocated.

*Comments on checks.*

- (1) No mention of £5 checks, so these must later than 1939.
- (2) Mutuality scheme: the operation described used certificates; presumably the known tokens are post-war. Certainly the author recalls seeing London Co-operative Society Ltd mutuality checks in use in the early 1960s.
- (3) Bread checks are not mentioned.
- (4) Quantity of checks issued: In 1938 dividend was paid on £10 million of sales. As the dividend was only paid on the £1 and £2 checks handed in every six months there should have been 3-5 million of these denominations issued.

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**17th Century Token Issuers of Cambridgeshire by David F. Wratten**

This second article continues with more miscellaneous items concerning Cambridgeshire token issuers.

7 HENRY ATKINS, ARRINGTON. An entry in the register of the neighbouring village church of Harlton records Henry's marriage to Alice Dockrie on 9 Oct 1660. The entry notes that they were both of Orwell, which is also only a short distance from Arrington. The North Road turnpike was transferred to Arrington from Caxton in 1668 and although Henry does not state his occupation it seems likely from the device of the token that he was the tollman.

8 JOHN GROWSE, BRINKLEY. An inventory taken at the time of John's death shows that he was able to combine the trade of tallow-chandler shown on his token with that of draper given in his will. In the shop and warehouse are woollen and linen cloth and "other mercery wares", value £200.15s.5d, and in the Chandlehouse and yard "candle tallow, copper pots, wood and turf", valued at £24.1s.6d. It also appears that the good people of Brinkley and thereabouts were slow in paying their debts since the amount owing "good and desperate" totals £306.

11 RICHARD ALLEN, CAMBRIDGE. The year after Richard Allen first occupied the Rose Tavern a stage coach service commenced running from there to the Grays Inn Lane in Holborn, London. The fare was 10 shillings and the stage left Holborn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning from Cambridge on the following days.

37 JOHN DOD, CAMBRIDGE. In the diary of Samuel Newton, Alderman of Cambridge, can occasionally be found a reference to a token issuer. For example the following extract - "Weds 11 Nov 1668. Richard Herring the sonne of Alderman Herring draper did drowne himselfe as it is thought between 6 and 7 in the morning before it was light betweene Garrett hostile bridge and Trinity Coll. Tenniscourt, he had bin at play at dice the night before being Tewuesday night at John Dods at the Red Heart in the Pettycury and lost (as was thought) there with a London Gamester and cheater above 100li."

42 THOMAS FELSTED, CAMBRIDGE. As the token shows, Thomas was a baker. In 1674 he was taxed on 7 hearths. An inventory dated the year of his death, 1704, appears to deal only with his shop or workplace. As the list is small I give it here in full:- Wearing apparel and money in his purse £3.0s.6d, Two quarters of meal £2.8s.0d, A chamber pot, candlestick, blanket and old lumber 5s.0d, His books £1.0s.0d, and debts £13.

48 FRANCIS HAMPSON, CAMBRIDGE. Francis was a tobacconist and an inventory of his household and shop goods, taken at the time of his death in 1674, records their total value as £130.7s.6d, of which his stock of tobacco was £39.10s.0d.

54 ELIZABETH HOGHTON, CAMBRIDGE. Elizabeth made a will in 1678 which was proved in 1683. To two of her daughters, Judith and Sarah, she leaves "the goods of the shopp". Unfortunately there is no inventory of the goods and therefore Elizabeth's trade remains unknown. A reference made by an earlier researcher of Cambridge tokens to an Elizabeth Hoghton as having died in 1667 must therefore be the token issuer's daughter.

65 JOHN NEWTON, CAMBRIDGE. With the name of Newton appearing in most of the Cambridge church registers it has not been possible to establish which might be the token issuer. Earlier research suggested the son of Samuel Newton's (the diarist) cousin. It seems just as possible however that it could be Samuel's brother. He is shown in the family tree as being married to Anne,

daughter of Arthur Turner of Cambridge (the third initial on the token is A) and as having died c.1660. An entry in St. Benet's Church register shows the burial of a John Newton on 1 Feb 1660 and baptisms of five children of John and Anne Newton.

74 HENERY RAPER, CAMBRIDGE. It seems likely that an entry of baptism in St. Botolph's church register of Henry Raper, son of Richard and Flora, on 6 March 1616 may apply to the token issuer. Henry's will was proved in 1676, describing him as a grocer and giving his wife's name as Mary, this corresponding with information shown on the token.

79 JOHN SPARKES, CAMBRIDGE. An entry in Newton's diary for 6 Apl 1665 reads "Between 60 - 80 were pressed into service as soldiers against the Dutch, one of which was John the son of John Sparkes, baker. They went to Harrage where there was a fleet of over 190 ships to carry 25,000 men and 4600 guns." In his will, proved in 1683, John Sparkes bequeaths to his daughter Mary to sum of £30, providing that she does not marry Charles Browne, bookseller of Cambridge, and goes on to stress the point "that if my said daughter Mary shall marry the said Charles Browne, then she shall not have the said thirty pounds or any part thereof and in such case I doe give her but one shilling no more."

84 PHILLIP WILLIAMS, CAMBRIDGE. A name for the third initial on the token has been found - Mary. Entries of baptism for two children of Phillip and Mary Williams are recorded in Gt. St. Mary's Church register.

85 HUGH CONNY, CAXTON & ELSWORTH. I am not sure if the connection has been made previously, but the reverse of Cambs 85 appears to be the same as that of Hugh Conny of Potton, Beds (Beds 80).

86 ROBERT MILLARD, CAXTON. I have been unable to find an entry of burial for Robert Millard although his death would have occurred between April 1717, when he made his will, and Dec 1718 when it was proved. An inventory lists the contents of each of Robert's rooms and also what is probably a bakehouse. This room or building is separate from the kitchen and contains three barrels, two sieves, one dough stand, one cheese stand, brass pot, kettle, brass ladle, four dishes, three pots, two platters, two pails and a frying pan.

88 THOMAS DRING, CHATTERIS. I noted in the first article that Thomas Dring appeared to have died about 1689. I have now found the entry in the church register. It reads “16 Jan 1689 Thomas Dring buried among ye Quakers.” An inventory of the goods stocked in his shop includes salt, pepper, sugar, oil, ginger, rice, candles, buttons, laces, sealing wax, thread, pins, raisins, soap, starch, cheese and butter.

100 ISAAC DES..., ELTISLEY. In my previous article I suggested Desbrow or Disbrow as the name on this token. The Victoria History of Cambridgeshire in its section on Eltisley notes that the manor of Goldinghams was leased to Isaac Disbrowe in 1650 for a short period, the senior branch of the Disbrowes seeming to migrate to Elsworth at this time. Entries of baptism in the Eltisley church register dated 1646 and 1649 of children born to Isaac and Elizabeth Disbrowe provides a name for the third initial, E, on the token. The Elsworth register records the burial of Isaac Disbrowe, gent, on 8 Dec 1660, although it is not clear if this refers to the token issuer or his father, since the both had the same name.

102 THOMAS CHADRTON, ELY. The name for the third initial on the token is Anne. Her name appears in Holy Trinity register in entries of baptism of four children between 1663 and 1667, and of her burial on 7 Sep 1667.

103 WILLIAM CHEVILL, ELY. The token shows the wife’s initial as S. The first entry mentioning William’s wife’s name is of Caecilia and thereafter the name is spelt in many different ways including Sisley.

111 WILLIAM LETTEN, ELY. The token shows the third initial as K. Entries in the church register give the spelling as either Catherine or Katherine.

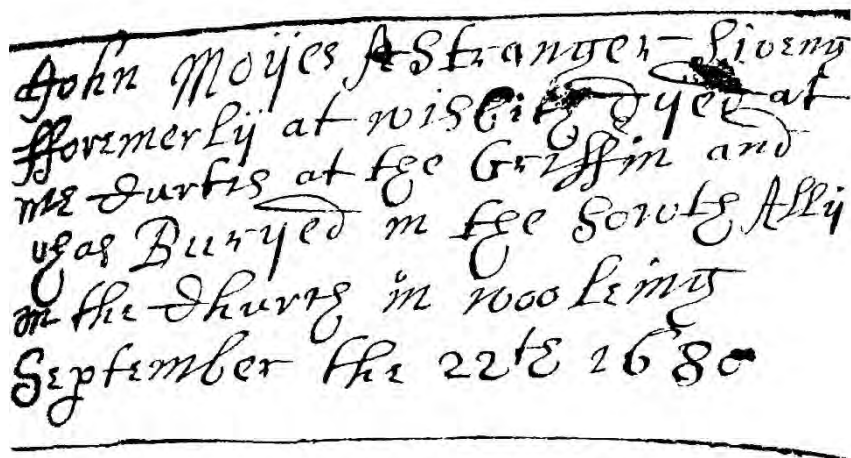
125 JOHN WEATHERHEAD, ELY. John appears not to have held any official positions in the town and therefore little is known of him. However, his will, proved in 1685, gives his wife’s name as Rose, and this is helpful, the third initial on the token being R.

142 JOHN BITTIN, LINTON. Further to my previous notes on John Bittin, possibly linking him to an inn named the Griffin, the Victoria History of Cambridgeshire gives the information that “The old inns included the Griffin recorded from 1575, to which the manor-courts were adjourning by the 1670’s.”

144 JOHN HARVY, LINTON. From the same source as noted above we learn that in Linton "In 1676 there were 78 nonconformists compared with 428 conformists. At first Quakers were most prominent and by 1669 30 people, mostly women, were attending weekly meetings conducted by John Harvey, a Quaker grocer."

191 THOMAS DAVIE, WHITTLESEY. Noted in Thomas Davie's will proved in 1669 - "I give and bequeath to my sonne Nicholas Davie the ware and Comodities in both my shopps and the books thereto belonging." The ownership of two shops may explain why two tokens were issued in different denominations for the same date.

209 JOHN MOYES, WISBECH. John Moyes was taxed on 6 hearths in Wisbech in 1674, but it seems likely that his death occurred in Cambridge. The entry of burial illustrated below, dated 22 Sep 1680, in St. Clement's Church register reads "John Moyes A Stranger - living formerly at Wisbitch dyed at Mr Curtis at the Griffin and was Buryed in the South Ally in the Church".



John Moyes A Stranger - living  
formerly at wisbitch dyed at  
Mr Curtis at the Griffin and  
was Buryed in the South Ally  
in the Church in week ending  
September the 22<sup>th</sup> 1680

St. Clement's Church register recording the burial of John Moyes.



**Dan Albone, Champion Cyclist, Engineer, Inventor.....  
..... Publican and Token Issuer.**

by Gary Oddie

For some time now, I have been researching all of the pieces that can be attributed to the county of Bedfordshire. Details of the illustrated piece were kindly provided at the 1993 Token Congress<sup>(1)</sup> and the task of research began.

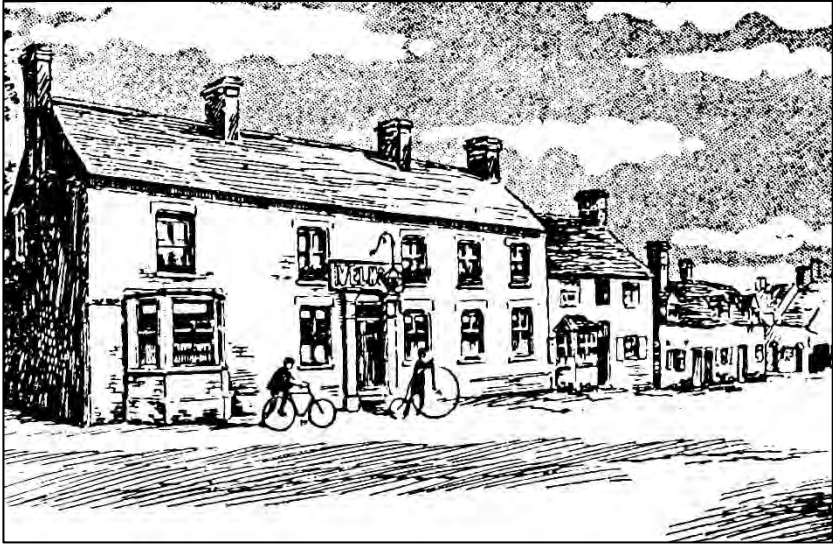


The Ivel Hotel 1<sup>D</sup> token, milled edge, brass, 23mm<sup>(1)</sup>  
Countermarked "1" on reverse. 1½<sup>D</sup> also known<sup>(2)</sup>.

I became suspicious that D. Albone may not have been just another pub check issuer, but a major character of the town of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire at the turn of the century, when it was pointed out that a plaque had been erected in his memory<sup>(3)</sup>. I was also aware of a tractor seat design known as the "Ivel", though there was no obvious connection<sup>(4)</sup>. Further questions regarding D. Albone revealed two fairly substantial publications regarding his life and activities<sup>(5)(6)</sup>, of which only a very small fraction can be reproduced here.

Dan Albone was born on 12th September 1860, the youngest of a family of Eight. Edward, his father was a market gardener and sawyer, and the family home was the Ongley Arms Inn in Shortmead Street. In 1862, his father died and Edith, his mother became the publican. Dan was given his first bicycle at the age of nine and at thirteen had constructed his own bicycle from first principles, allegedly using the fireplace as a furnace and a 100lb weight as an anvil. At about the same time he became an apprentice at T. Course & Son, an engineering company at Hitchin Street, Biggleswade, and later worked for a millwrights in Bedford. The land behind the Ongley arms became the birthplace of a small an expanding business manufacturing and developing various bicycle designs, which became the "Ivel Works" in 1880.

Dan continued cycling competitively, both here and abroad, and won many races including the European tricycle championship in Holland. The Biggleswade and District Cycle Club met for the first time on the 11th May 1880. In 1883, his mother died, and the tenancy of the Ongley arms went to the eldest son Edward. Eventually, Edward went to farm in Lincolnshire, Dan took over the tenancy of the Ongley arms and his sister Emma became the housekeeper.



The Ivel Hotel, featured in “Wheeler” issue 19th April 1893.

Many bicycle designs followed, and the Great North Road Cycling Club was formed in 1885, based at the Ongley Arms. In 1886, Dan invented the first self steering safety bicycle, and in 1887 the first ladies cycle. Also in that year he moved premises to the Ivel Hotel, a building adjoining the Ongley arms, which also allowed for larger workshops. The exact use of the tokens issued by Dan at the Ivel Hotel is not known, however, that the two known pieces are of different denominations and one of them bears a countermark suggests a more serious and prolonged use than a single celebratory issue to his workforce<sup>(5)</sup>. Dan was married to Elizabeth Moulden of Hitchin in August 1887, and in the next year the Ivel Works became a limited company with a registered capital of £50,000. By this time, bicycling had become a very popular though luxury

pastime, with the new machines costing from £10 to £40, making the business quite lucrative.



Dan Albone 1886, and a “hands off” safety cycle.

Inventions, new designs and modifications continued apace, with a motor tricycle (1889), a not very successful motor car (1897), a motor cycle (about

1900), and a vehicle which would become the forerunner of the tank in the 1914-18 war.

Though his cycling victories continued and his designs have gone down in history, he was still to make an even greater contribution that would take the name "Ivel" around the world. In 1902, after several years development, he released the Ivel agricultural motor-tractor. The Ivel tractor was a pioneering lightweight design, incorporating an internal combustion engine and the forerunner of the modern farm tractor. Around 600 of the 1903 model would sell worldwide, bringing the names Albone and Ivel to National prominence.



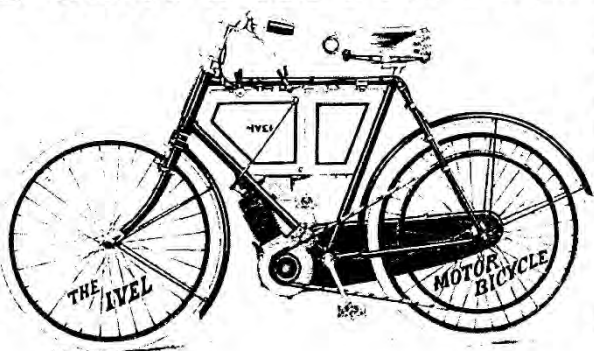
The Ivel agricultural motor  
(Dan Albone at the wheel) at the 1906 Biggleswade Fête.

Dan died suddenly on 20th October 1906, whilst taking a telephone call in his office. He left two children and two companies. Without his vigorous personality, the bicycle manufacturing would wind up within a year and tractors were manufactured till 1914, after which the company imported tractors. Government restrictions during the war limited these activities, and the company finally ceased trading in 1920.

# IVEL GENT'S MOTOR BICYCLE.

EASY TO  
STEER AND  
REGULATE  
AND IS  
PERFECTLY  
SAFE  
AND UNDER  
CONTROL.

NO  
DISCREETABLE  
SMELL.



NO  
STOPPING  
AS BICYCLE  
CAN BE  
RIDDEN AS  
AN  
ORDINARY  
MACHINE.

NO NOISE  
OR VIBRATION.

**£45 - - COMPLETE**

A 1902 Advert for the Ivel motor bike.

### *References and Acknowledgements*

- (1) A. Cunningham. Private communication 1993.
- (2) L. Irvine. Private communication 1994.
- (3) R.A. Quince. Private communication 1993.
- (4) T. Keegan. *Take a Seat: The cast iron seats of Great Britain and Ireland.* Published privately, 1981.
- (5) K. Hindle and L. Irvine. *A Thorough Good Fellow. The story of Dan Albone, inventor and cyclist.* 1990, Bedfordshire County Council Leisure Services. 80pp ISBN 1 85351 095 5.
- (6) M. Benson. Dan Albone and the Ivel Bicycle. *The Boneshaker* (The Magazine of the Veteran Cycle Club), Volume 13, Number 124, Winter 1990, pp.22-40. I am very grateful to K.H. Page of the Biggleswade History Society and N.K. Lutt of the Bedford Record Office for making these available and also a great deal more related ephemera.

## Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions.

### A provisional Listing - Part 4 S-Z

by M. I. H. Ewing

As in parts 1, 2 and 3 (*TCSB* vol.4 no.11, *TCSB* vol.5 no.2 and *TCSB* vol.5 no.4) this list outlines advertising by commercial firms, large and small, found among the large series of unofficial medals for coronations, jubilees and other royal occasions. All societies, associations, organisations, institutions, schools, public bodies and individual issuers have again been omitted.

This list is bound to be incomplete. It would be appreciated if new items, additional information or corrections could be passed on *via* the Editor.

All entries are round unless otherwise stated, dimensions are in millimetres. Parentheses around a maker's name indicate an unsigned piece linked to a similar signed piece.

SALE, H. B., LTD., Birmingham

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - Personal present to friends from H.B.S.

Sale AR 39

SAYER, W.C., clothier, Great Yarmouth

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897

Anon WM 31

SCHOLES & ROSTRON, mineral waters

Edward VII Coronation 1902

Sale WM 32

SCHLESINGER, J.

Great Exhibition 1851

Anon medalet

SCHULER, L., London, S.E.

Edward VII Coronation 1902

(Grueber) gilt Br 33

SCHWABB STAMP & SEAL CO., U.S.A.

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - self advert

outline Br 40 x 42

SEECK, M., London

c. 1887 - self advert

pale AE 24

SERJEANTS TEA, London

Victoria Jubilee 1887

Anon oval WM 39 x 32

SIMPSON & CO., "The Boys Clothier", Penzance

Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897

no details

SIMPSON & SON, "The Tailors", York

Victoria Jubilee 1887

Anon gilt WM 31

SKOULES, E., juvenile outfitter, Norwich Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	soft WM 31
SMITH, BERTIE, Forest Hall, London Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - sundays	calendar for 1897 Anon	Al 38
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY CO. Victoria Jubilee 1887 - Jubilee of Co.	(Pinches)	no detail
SOUTHPORT VISITER ( <i>sic</i> ), (Newspaper) George V Jubilee 1935 - General type with named spreader	Fattorini	Al 32
SPEEDWELL GEARCASE CO. LTD. George VI Coronation 1937	Anon	shell Al 38
STEPHENSON BROS., Bradford Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	Sale	AE and AR 31
STEPHENSON, J., St. James Street, Burnley Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	W.R. & G.W. & Co.	soft WM 39
STOP-CRI, baby medicine Edward VII Coronation 1902	(Grueber) Pub. T. Thomas of Treharris	Al 39
TADDY & CO., (spelling uncertain) Four Royal Generations 1895	Grueber	shell Al 38
TARVER, GEORGE, outfitter, Burton-on-Trent Edward VII Coronation 1902	Anon	WM 32
TAYLOR, E.A., jeweller, Wimbledon Edward VII Coronation 1902	(S.F.Lane)	WM 32
THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Strand, London George IV Coronation 1821	Anon	WM 36
THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane, London George IV Coronation 1821	Bagnall & Johnston	WM 35
THOMPSON, Brinkburn Road, Gateshead Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 ( <i>rev.</i> stamped)	Anon	AE 26

THORNE, R. & SONS LTD., distillers Edward VII Coronation 1902	Bowcher/Spink	Ar, AE 46
TODD BURNS & CO., Dublin Victoria RV to Ireland 1849	Anon	WM 31
TRADES, MARKETS & EXHIBITIONS LTD., The George V Coronation 1911	spreader by Toye	?
TRELEAVON & CO., tailors, Truro Edward VII Coronation 1902	Anon	Pb 32
TUBBS, H.T. Edward VII Coronation 1902 - general type - issued in named envelope	Grueber	?
TURNER, J.A. & CO. LTD., clothiers etc., Liverpool Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	WM 39
TYLER, W.A.T., "The Golden Bottle", Vauxhall (Victoria jubilee 1887)	(Lewis)	star brass 34
UNION CASTLE LINE, shipping line Edward VII Coronation 1902	Fuchs/Elkington	AE 39
VAUGHTON & SON Edward VII Coronation 1902	Self advert	AE 17
VICKERS, Sheffield Edward VII RV to Sheffield 1905 - "Vickers Medal"	Bowcher	?
VICKERS SONS & MAXIM LTD., shipyard, Barrow-in-Furness Princess Louise launches HMS DOMINION 1903	Story Barrow	WM 38
VICTORIA HOTEL, Northumberland Avenue, London Edward VII Accession 1901	Fuchs	?
Edward VII Coronation 1902	Fuchs / Elkington	AE 67
VICTORIA INN, Stratford Road, Birmingham (Elizabeth Wheldon) Victoria Jubilee 1887	(Downes)	AE 33
VINE INN, West Bromwich George V Jubilee 1935 - local type with named spreader.	Anon	octagonal AE 38



THE "VISITER", "JOURNAL" AND "HERALD", newspapers, Southport		
George VI Coronation 1937	(Fattorini)	cross, CuNi 33 x 40
VULCAN FOUNDRY, Lancashire		
Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	Anon	gilt AE 35
WALKER & SON, hatter, Nottingham		
Marriage of Prince of Wales 1863	Anon	WM and brass 25
WARRINGTON EQUITABLE CO-OP. SOC. LTD., Warrington		
George V Coronation 1911 and Society Jubilee	Restall	AE 26
WATERBURY WATCH		
Victoria Jubilee 1887 - Puzzle - R <sup>D</sup> 65340 (= Nestor Frères)		
		AE coated WM 35
WATERMANS PENS		
George V Coronation 1911 - Watermans Ideal Fountain Pen	Anon	brass 22
WEBB & HANSON		
Victoria Jubilee 1887 - For Bullion Office	Anon	WM 33
WEBB'S, R.J., (Colchester ?)		
Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	?	
WEST DOCKS SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING WORKS		
Peace 1919	?	AU 25
WESTERN MAIL, newspaper		
Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	Mint Birmingham Ld.	AR ?
WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHING ASSOCIATION, Portsmouth		
Edward VII Coronation 1902	Anon	WM 32
WHEEN, soap maker, London		
Festival of Britain 1951		Boxed soap bar 70mm
WHITE, C. & CO.		
Victoria Marriage 1840	Anon	?
WHITE'S, R., brewer		
Edward VII Coronation 1902 - for Hop Ale		Painted badge 32
WHITE & POPPE LTD.		
Peace 1919		?

WHITE'S CLUB Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 and Club centenary	Anon ?	WM 32
WHITWORTH, R.S., clothier, Sheffield Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	WM 38
WILCOX, outfitters, Farnham Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	?	?
WILKINSON & HEALD, "Universal Food Providers", Goole Edward VII Coronation 1902	Lauer	brass 24
WILLDER, hatter, Birmingham Prince of Wales Marriage 1863 - Discount check	Anon	brass 25
WILLIAMS, T.J., drapers, etc., Denbigh Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897	Anon	brass 32
WINSTANLEY'S, jeweller, Wigan Edward VII Coronation 1902	(Grueber)	Al 32
WITHNELL INDEPENDENT CO-OP. SOC. LTD. George V passes through Withnell 1913	Grueber	Al 33
WREXHAM ADVERTISER, newspaper, Wrexham George V Jubilee 1935	H W M L <sup>TD</sup> (= Miller)	Al 35

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### Unofficial Farthing: Lancashire Bell No.34, The Liverpool Seamen's Mutual Friendly Society

by Tony Pardoe

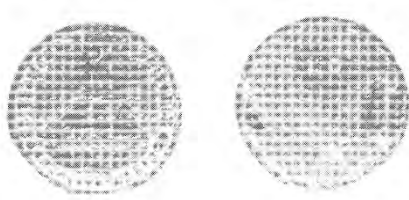
As a keen collector of unofficial farthings, I was hunting through the Paddington monthly coin fair last year when I came across a piece that brought to mind the description of Bell Lancs 34. The entry reads in part:

*Obverse* A ship sailing, surmounted by the arms of Liverpool, and the legend: LIVERPOOL SEAMANS MUTUAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

*Reverse* Blank.

*Edge* Plain. Struck in brass. Rare.

Bell mentions a variant with JJ beneath the water and an oval incuse on the back. Batty gives a similar description (Batty 196).



The piece I acquired was not very convincing as a token. It agreed with Bell's description except (1) The "arms" is a liver bird only, (2) the back is countermarked "526" and looks as if the lugs of a badge have been filed off.

My youngest daughter is studying in Liverpool so it was convenient to start my enquiries about the society at the City Library. The staff were helpful but we could not immediately run down this particular organisation. I left with several names and addresses and subsequently wrote to them and to others of my own choosing.

I wrote in all to twelve bodies and most replied by making further suggestions which I then followed up. By May this year I was getting a little down-hearted and, when my twelfth contact suggested I try the Liverpool City Library, I was ready to give up! I thought of the old song *There's a hole in my bucket, Dear Liza, Dear Liza*. This was certainly where I had come in.

Picture my surprise and pleasure when, a week later, the Liverpool City Library followed up my eight month old enquiry by telling me that they had found a reference to the society in two issues of *The Porcupine* from the last quarter of 1867. The first reference was in September 21 1867 and was a scurrilous attack on the society and the probity of its managers while the second was a supplement to the issue of December 28 1867 and included a verbatim record of the subsequent libel action by the society against *The Porcupine*.

Both articles make it clear that the society bought "badges" for resale to members at a profit. The first records on page 241 that "Badges cost £51/14/6d" while the second notes on pages 6 and 8 "...money received from the sale of them" and "badges, £72.13.6d". There are other details of expenditure but nothing suggesting "tokens" or similar except the "badge" item. Since we are talking about investigative journalism and a court case centred on the society's expenditure, it seem reasonable to infer that the society bought badges and not tokens. When we take account of Batty's and Bell's descriptions, and the evidence of my own piece, I think that we can firmly

conclude that the entry in Batty/Bell mistakenly describes a badge as a token. The piece is a badge.

The question of its rarity also arises. Bell had not seen a specimen and neither has John Whitmore - except for mine which he has now examined and photographed. I believe he shares my view of the piece. The society had about 5000 members at the material time and purchase by members was optional. About £50 was spent on badges and about £70 was taken in respect of sales. My own piece is countermarked "526". One of Cottrill's tokens (Bell Warwickshire 10) claims "medals like this cheaper than cards". I am not able to guess how many badges the society got for £50 but there was not much point in keeping them when the society folded - presumably over 100 years ago. And of those kept, very few would have been converted to uniface (more or less) discs. I think we can conclude that "rare" is about right but how important is it for a token collector to know the rarity of a badge he owns?

---

## The Flag Calendar Medal

by Ralph Hayes

Flag Cigarettes were issued by the United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. of South Africa. Two series of cigarette cards are known to have been issued with Flag Cigarettes, namely 'Cinema Stars' c.1922 & 'Miniature Playing Cards' c.1938. They also issued an advertising calendar medal.



The calendar covers the years 1924 to 1945 and shows the initials JRG (J.R. Gaunt) as the maker. The legend to the left of centre reads 'TO SET THE CALENDAR BRING REQUIRED MONTH IN LINE WITH THE YEAR' and to the right reads 'THE UNDERLINED JAN. & FEB. TO BE USED ONLY IN LEAP YEARS'. The leap years are also underlined. The medal is of aluminium, 38mm in diameter, and has a milled edge.

## “Quill Corner”

**Advertising Imitation Spade Guineas and Halves.** I am aiming to produce a new numbered list for the above series. With so many pieces still coming to light since the original lists by Roy Hawkins, I am sure that there are still some that I do not have in my own collection. I would like to hear from anyone with details of any pieces not recorded by Hawkins or with variations of those in Hawkins so that my initial list will be as complete as possible.

*David Magnay*

**Borough Market Tallies.** In the interest of producing a revised catalogue of Borough Market tallies, can some collector(s) provide me with full descriptions and/or rubbings of any pieces of the following issuers?

M. Bonnett	Cooper & Mulley	E. Gill
B.P. Harris	W. Hornsby	H. Jackson
W.(?) R. Norman & Sons	J. Page	W. Peacock
W.L. Petty	Roberts	John Robinson
Southwell & Sons	T.G. Thompson	Valentine & Issacs
Valentine & Jacobs	J. Wallis	G. Weaver
W.W. Wood		

*Neil B. Todd, 26 Walnut Place, Newtonville, MA 02160, USA*

**John Norris of Willingham.** I would like to thank Peter Preston-Morley for sending me details of a letter which was published in *Coin News*, March 1976, concerning the token of John Norris of Willingham (Cambs 200) shown here. With this, and a little luck, I was able to contact two of the sons of the E.T. Norris who wrote the *Coin News* letter, one of whom, Mr J.T. Norris, sent me a family tree, and the other, Mr T.E. Norris, now keeper of the family records, has supplied me with much interesting detail. Using several sources of information, including Quaker records, it has been possible for him to trace the Norris family back to the token issuer, and with some inference, rather than direct documentary evidence, even further back to 1450.



The token issuer's parents are believed to be John and Susan (nee Brookes) who were married in St. Michael's Church, Longstanton, on 22 July 1639, giving John, the token issuer, an inferred date of birth of 1640 or soon after.

There are numerous references to his Quaker activities. His marriage to Alice Holiwell took place in 1665 (her initial appears on the token) and they had five

children. There were two more children by a second wife, Mary, Alice having died in 1676. The records also show various fines and arrests in connection with him having been a Quaker. They also show the burial of a John Norris on 10 April 1714, and this is assumed to be that of the token issuer. A slightly later burial on 17 June 1714 recorded in the Willingham church register may be that of the token issuer's son, born to John and Alice on 27 March 1673.

The reference in Mr E.T. Norris's letter to the issuer being a cornchandler was given in good faith at the time but is now thought to be another member of the family.

My article in the *Bulletin*, Vol.5 No.5, noted a John Norris whose will was proved in 1743 and gave his trade as grocer. An inventory also lists drapery goods. This John Norris was the token issuer's grandson and it would be nice to think that the shop had been passed down to him, although the token does not give a trade, neither is there any supporting evidence.

I am pleased to say that the giving of information has not been entirely one sided as I have been able to advise Mr T.E. Norris of several documents held at the Cambridgeshire Record Office in which he will be interested.

As noted earlier, Mr Norris already holds a number of items of family history, some better documented than others, but including Boniface Norris who was in jail in Cambridge Castle in 1658 for not paying a £5 fine for disturbing the minister in Over church, the mystery of Tobias Norris, presumed drowned in the fens, his horse returning home riderless in the mid-1700's, and the furious driving of Gregory Norris of his master's cart and three horses in 1803, resulting in a fine, and requiring him to attend the distribution of bread to the poor after morning service at church.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr T.E. Norris for his time and assistance in giving, and letting me publish, the above detail from his records.

*David F. Wratten*

***Taverns and Tokens of Pepys' London.*** I am seeking a copy of this book by George Berry. Does anyone have one that I can beg, borrow or buy?

**365.** Does any reader *know* the origins of the medallion that is often attributed to the Falkland Islands and which has the legend “WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF 365”. The attribution to the Falklands was, I believe, made on the basis of the Falklands Company (sheep farming business) having the nickname 365 referring to the eating of mutton 365 days per year. Attempts to establish proof in the Falklands has had the opposite effect, no one contacted there knows of the medallion. Someone, somewhere, must know something - lets be hearing from you before the information disappears for ever, please. **Bob Lyall**

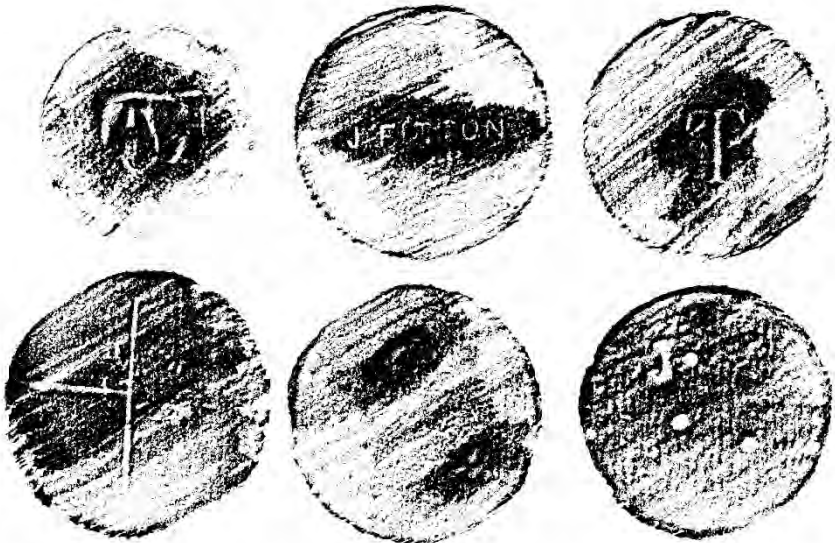
**Floore House Hoard.** I recently bought a cloth bag containing 41 various coins, tokens and overstamps. These, I am told, were found by workmen under the floorboards at Floore House, The Avenue, Floore, Northants. I have no way of tracing when they were found, or by whom, nor can I say if all were found together, or if some have been added subsequently, or indeed if some others were found and have been lost or sold separately. They are as listed below, some are difficult to describe, but I am hoping that an explanation can be found, and the manufacturer identified.

There are ten halfpenny sized coins, eleven ounce penny sized coins, one ordinary penny sized coin, and two farthing sized coins. All the above are smooth, or virtually so. There are also the following:-

- + An overstamp on a 1/2d size coin a crude A H in a rectangle which is similar, but not identical to D & H Lothian 69/70. (top left)
- + J.FITTON stamped on both sides of an almost smooth ounce penny. (top centre)
- + A very smooth coin or more probably 19th century token overstamped with three small sixes together to form a catherine wheel shape, like the sign of the Devil. This twice on either side. (bottom left)
- + An ounce sized flan, possibly not a coin or token, overstamped with a large T on one side only. (top right)
- + Two ounce penny sized coins, both overstamped J on both sides.
- + One ounce penny sized coin with one deep dot stamped in one side.
- + One ounce penny sized coin overstamped J on one side and J and a deep dot on the other.
- + One ounce penny sized coin overstamped J 2 on both sides.
- + One ounce penny sized coin overstamped J and two deep dots on both sides.

- + Two one ounce penny sized coins, both over stamped with two dots on both sides.
- + One ounce penny sized coin over stamped with J and three dots on both sides. (bottom right)
- + One ounce penny sized coin over stamped with J and four dots on both sides.

All the Penny sized coins have been scratched deliberately to some degree, some worse than others, except for three. Two of the three have been defaced in some other way, the third being the flan over stamped T. None of the halfpenny or farthing sized coins have been defaced in any way, but they are all smooth.



I would be very interested to hear from anyone with any knowledge or ideas as to the use or users of these items, especially the series of over stamps with J's and dots. L. McCarthy



**Advertising Mirrors.** I am writing about a rather unusual collecting hobby I have pursued for some years with the submission that loosely it may come under the heading of token collecting. The articles of which I write are advertising mirrors which, presumably, were given to the customers purchasing the items advertised or making use of the premises for which various services were provided as shown on the reverse side of the reflector.

I should think in the main they were likely to be ladies' vanity mirrors as mostly they are small enough to be carried in a handbag, although some were too large for this purpose and possibly could have been free gifts to encourage repeat patronage when they depicted royalty such as Princess Margaret as a baby or coronation or jubilee scenes.

It is difficult to exactly define the word "token" and just four of the books to which I have referred are "World Coin Encyclopedia" by Edward Junge, "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics" by Richard R. Doty, "Dictionary of Numismatic names" by Albert R. Frey and "The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica" by Brian Edge. Although differing all four authors lean towards tokens being limited to numismatics but Brian edge under the heading of "Advertising Tickets" states "They became very popular from circa 1820 and no doubt they were a business necessity in those days prior to mass media advertising. It is reasonable to liken them to the modern visiting card. Almost every conceivable product and trade is mentioned on these pieces. They advertise large emporiums and small corner shops, The examples are legion." This description accurately describes my mirrors.

The mirrors are not confined to this country but to other European countries and even the USA.

I possess examples made from celluloid or other types of plastic, metal, all-glass, and even toughened cardboard, but would say plastic ones predominate. I House them in a multi-tray medal cabinet and must say the many different examples displayed side by side make an attractive sight.

I have long tried to find an accepted title, other than the obvious, for this hobby, or even a write-up on it without success. I would appreciate hearing from any other collector or anyone having some knowledge of the subject.

*Dennis Vorley*

## *The Bookshelf - Supplements*

The following additional checks have been recorded since the publication of volume 2 of *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London* by Ralph Hayes.

### SHIP & TURTLE.

CIT.141a.      Obv.    As CIT.141. but 5/-  
                  Rev.    Uniface.  
                  Copper/31mm./P.  
                  R.H.



### (NAVY ARMS) TAP HOUSE.

LEW.41b.      Obv.    As LEW.41. but stamped 2D  
                  Rev.    Uniface but stamped 72  
                  Brass/29mm./P.  
                  P.M.

### SPA TAVERN.

SOU.561a.      Obv.    As SOU.561. but 1d  
                  Rev.    Uniface.  
                  Brass/25mm./P  
                  A.C.



### KING'S ARMS.

WES.236.      Obv.    J.EDWARDS:KING'S ARMS:BUCKINGHAM  
                  PALACE ROAD.S.W.  
                  Rev.    TWO PENCE:2:W.J.T.M.  
                  Brass/28mm./P.  
                  P.

The details of the Obverse have not been confirmed.

John Edwards 77, Buckingham Palace Road. S.W.  
1882)83-1907(08

1869/Present.

## Notes and Queries

### 282 *Docendo Discimus...*

The general concensus is that the legend translates as “By teaching we learn [that] from nothing, nothing comes”. However there was much speculation about why the legend was used and the reason for the issue of the piece. Was the piece meant for adults or children? Was it affixed to something (it being uniface)? Was the legend meant to be sung (to the tune of the school song)? Was it an exhortation to save money since you can't do much without a sound financial base?

*Andrew D. N. Andison, Bob Forrest, and many at the Token Congress*

### 285 *Bogus 17th century tokens*

The 'Grey Goose “Half Penny”' is the title of a leaflet, issued by the Gosport Living History Society, which describes the issue of 17th century tokens. The last line reads “Tokens were usually struck by hand as you have done, or in small coin presses.” which indicates where the reproductions came from.

*Stuart Adams*

### 286 *BAA*

I would suggest the Birmingham Anglers association.

*John Whitmore*

The “BAA” is possibly the British Airports Authority, in which case the “T3” on the reverse would be Terminal 3 (? of Heathrow). *Andrew D. N. Andison*

### 289 *Myles Shoe Co. Ltd.*



*Obv.* COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
*Myles* SHOE CO LTD  
TORONTO

*Rev.* IF LOST FINDER PLEASE RETURN TO  
MYLES SHOE CO. LTD  
TORONTO ONT

*Edge* Plain bronze 29mm

Was this tag issued as a sideline by a shoe company for lost keys?

*E. D. Chambers*

290 *Bishopsgate 17th century token*

*Obv.* very worn, type possibly a COCK

*Rev.* AT BISHOPSGATE I\*T

I recently acquired this 17th century 1/4d token, presumably London, which I have been unable to trace in Williamson or Dickinson. Any further information regarding this token would be appreciated. **D. C. Corbel**

291 *Southwick Bottle Works*



Can anyone give details of both the location of the Southwick Bottle Works and the use of this brass, 24mm, half pint token?

**Roy Rains**

292 *Express Dairy Company Ltd.*

Can anyone give me the address of the Express Dairy Company Limited and the area covered by their milk delivery? **Roy Rains**

293 *H.C. 1/9*



*Obv.* HC incuse.

*Rev.* 1/9 within an open wreath.

Can anyone identify the issuer of this piece with the most unusual denomination of 1/9. **Roy Wells**

294 *St. George Society*

I wonder if any reader of the TCSB can enlighten me as regards those pieces whose basic design is as shown here, namely: obverse, St George & Dragon, with legend S GEORGIVS EQVITVM PATRONVS (St George Patron of Knights) and reverse, Christ & Apostles in a storm tossed ship, with legend IN TEMPESTATE SECVRITAS (Safety in the Storm), this relating to a famous

episode in the New Testament (Matt.8.23-27.) The piece is bronze, battered and old, but I have much more modern looking versions - one a cheap looking, mass produced aluminium piece, presumably c.1900, possibly later. There are also, I believe, thaler-size silver pieces in very fine styles known to have been produced in the 17th century.

Now, my question concerns the purpose of these pieces. Michael Mitchiner (*Jetons, Medalets & Tokens*, vol.1, p.642ff) lists them as stock jetons some of which doubled up as presentation pieces or religious medalets, assigning them dates



between about 1650 and 1800. C.C. Chamberlain in his *Guide to Numismatics* lists them as mariners' charms - amulets for protection against the perils to be encountered on journeys by land and sea. He says they became very popular with mariners and sea-voyagers generally in the 17th & 18th centuries. W.J. Davis & A.W. Waters, on the other hand, in their *Tickets & Passes of Great Britain & Ireland*, simply list them under St. George's Society (nos. 605-617).

These various interpretations which are not necessarily mutually exclusive, of course, are puzzling. One can see why the reverse might have become adopted as a mariners' charm, and why the obverse too might have come to have amuletic significance somewhat as St Michael and his Dragon on the gold angel warranted its use as a touch-piece. But the obverse legend suggests chivalric associations and indeed St. George is in particular the patron saint of the Order of the Garter, as well as of England as a whole. There are also, or have been at any rates knightly orders bearing the name of St George in various other European countries notably Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria. What connection, if any, Davis & Waters "St George's Society", and "The Confraternity of St George" named on their no.618, have with each other or with the Order of the Garter, I do not know. I have made various enquiries but, unfortunately no-one I have asked seems to know either. I am hoping therefore that some reader of the *TCSB* can enlighten me on this point, and on the use and significance of these items generally. Any information/opinions will be gratefully received.

**Bob Forrest**

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[9]

---

TOKENS FROM THE SMALLER COLONIES  
WANTED, PLEASE.

e.g. Borneo, Cyprus, Falklands, Gibraltar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Penang,  
Pacific Islands, West Indies, etc, etc. Also, WARRINGTON & District tokens.

I have a few swaps available, some good, some better, some not.

Bob Lyall

---

[9]

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

---

[9]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS

- Store - Drumcarine, Whiteabbey, Annsborough, Shrigley 1/=, Lambeg 24
- Mill - Darkley, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, YSFSC, O'Cork 1/2d, Drumaness
- Market - (Dublin Fruit) Duffy, King, Cole, Reilly, McGuinness
- Bread - Vint 1/= & 5 1/2d, Inglis, McWatters, Old Public, Wilson
- Distill - O'Keeffes 1/2d, Quarter Barrel, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse
- Misc. - Brookfield Foundry, Corner House, Gallaher, North East Soc  
Loughgall coffee, Culley 1d, Dainty Dairy, Ballycastle, Co-op, pub etc

---

[7/9]

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[9]

---

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[9]

WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

[9]

---

WANTED  
TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL

WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

[6:3]

COUNTERMARKED SPANISH DOLLARS

WANTED: For a book on early 19th century Scottish/English/Irish tradesmen's countermarks, information on any unpublished varieties on foreign silver coins.

[9]

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17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TOKENS OF KENT SOUGHT  
also EF + VF 18<sup>TH</sup> Century Kent

Richard Hardy

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[9]

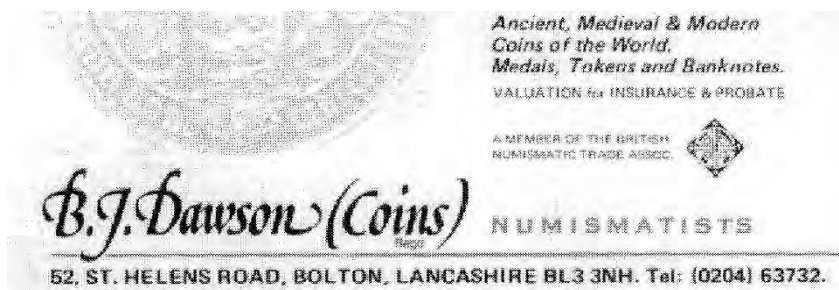
COINS, TOKENS, MEDALS & PARANUMISMATICA OF CUMBRIA  
(Post 74 definition: Cumberland, Westmorland and N. Lancashire)

To assist in the compilation of a definitive area catalogue,  
correspondence welcomed by:

Charles Farthing

---

[9]



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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



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Editor (PCSG):  
Yolanda C. Courtney

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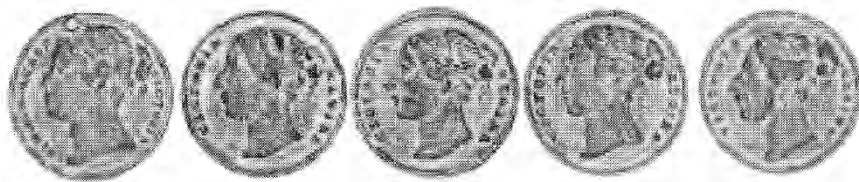
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## *Editorial*

This year's Token Congress in Northampton is approaching rapidly. I know that quite a few have joined already but for those that have not there is a slip enclosed with the relevant details. If you have never been to a Congress before then I urge you to make the effort to attend this year.

Within the pages of the *Bulletin* there are often requests for help from members who are studying a particular series. Arthur Berry is researching Debus of Hull. The following obverses ) Hawkins Q68A, Q66A, Q-, Q67 and Q57 — are all die linked via a single 'To Hanover' reverse. Q66A and Q57 have reverses signed by Debus and therefore all of them must be made, or used, by him. However one of the others is signed by Park of Liverpool.



Have a look through your collection for any related items and send in the details. Even a single specimen will be of help.

Similarly, you may not have sent in a response to a "Note and Query" because you thought the information you had was known by lots of members and others would write in. Please have a look through previous "Notes and Queries" and if you find that you can add something to any of them then please write in.

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

### *Token Congress 1996*

This year's Token Congress will be held in The Swallow Hotel, Northampton from Friday 27th to Sunday 29th September 1996. Cost will be £100 for the full weekend. Contact is Gary Oddie

On the occasion of the Token Congress held in Winchester in 1992 I was able to buy from the Hampshire Record Office, a ten-minute walk from King Alfred's College, the newly-published *Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment, 1665, with the Southampton Assessments for 1662 and 1670*, edited by Elizabeth Hughes and Philippa White. This had appeared too late to be cited for the Hampshire tokens in the Norweb Collection, although Elizabeth Hughes did provide advance information (negative) on the name Robbins in relation to Blissford. The subject of this note is what the volume contributes to the Norweb Sylloge.<sup>(1)</sup> Norweb numbers are given in brackets.

A published Hearth Tax assessment can be regarded as a directory of its particular area, listing those householders liable to pay the tax, and those discharged by reason of poverty. Most token-issuers alive at the time appear in the Hearth Tax records, and the Hampshire publication has helpful information on the following.

(1790) Richard Hockley in ALSFORD, attributed by Williamson to Aylesford in Kent, by Wetton to Alresford in Hampshire. Some complicated justification for New Alresford was found for Norweb, but there can now be a simple reference to Richard Hockly with four hearths, '1 [taken] down' (p. 111).

(1809) Newcome COKEII in Andover does not read COKETT as published by Williamson. In Norweb it was speculated that the name was a version of 'Cockey', and happily, in Winchester Street in Andover there was a Mister Cockey with three hearths (p. 245).

(1868) A Gosport issuer not in Williamson had been read as Gregory PENDRED on the Baldwin ticket, PENCHER on the Norweb envelope, but PEECHEY for our publication. It is gratifying to find Gregory Peachy in Gosport with four hearths (p. 27).

(1879) The attribution of Thomas Young of HANANT, 1653, once seemed doubtful, and it might have been more doubtful after the Cox brothers brought an unidentified specimen to the Token Congress from Cardiff (Welsh nant = brook). No alternative to a mistake for Havant had been found, however; and in Havant there is a Widow Younge with one hearth not chargeable (p. 31).

(2021) Hugh Chitty of WALLOP, without documentation, could have belonged to any of three different places in Hampshire, Middle, Nether, and Over Wallop; there is also a Wallop in Shropshire. The name Hugh Chitty, however, appears in Nether Wallop only, with one hearth, so Middle and Over Wallop may be deleted from the heading (p. 257).

(2022-24) The attribution of three tokens reading WHITCHVRCH was not assured, the issuers being Alan Harper, John Pearce, and Edward Waight. There is, however, a John Pearce in Whitchurch tithing with two hearths, and an Edward Weight with one hearth in Whitchurch borough. Alan Harper does not appear, although there is the name Alice Harper (pp. 195-6).

(Uncertain) Humphrey Richards NEAR CHRIST CHVRCH need not be from the neighbourhood of Christchurch, Hants. now Dorset. Wetton documented an H. Richards from 1664 to 1716, but this man supplied cloth, a trade which finds no representation on the token. The Hearth Tax does give a Humphrey Richards in Christchurch Borough, so perhaps he should have been included in Sylloge 43; although his position NEAR Christchurch still remains to be explained.

So there is plenty still to do. These Hearth Tax records may indicate some of the value to be drawn from one such publication.

### *Reference*

- (1) R. H. Thompson and M. J. Dickinson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, 43. The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part III: Hampshire to Lincolnshire. London: Spink, 1992. £25.

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## **Colliery Checks: An Introduction**

**by David Shaw**

Although the literature of paranumismatica is meagre when compared with that of its elder brother numismatics, I have found a strange omission on the theme of coal mine checks. Coal mining tokens are quite well represented in specialised books, and extend back to the 17th Century with one example from Yorkshire for 1/2d 'For the use of ye cole pits.' (Whiting, 1971, p. 52). But the later checks have been neglected. As few mines currently survive, these items are now artifacts of our Industrial Heritage and, like tokens, are eminently

collectable. Each check, like a token, has its place within the social milieu. The strong localised communities that were formed during the development of the coal mining industry are the subject of many sociopolitical studies.

Despite this article having a South Wales bias on account of my residence in the area, the principles apply equally to any other district within a coal producing region.

In 1935 the number of working coal mines in the country, both commercial and private, was approximately 1,600. The private mines were usually small, with up to 100 workers. As an extreme example, Coed Caer, nr. Abergavenny employed only one person below ground and one above, raising 70 tons of coal per annum. But at their peak of performance in the 1920's and early 1930's a number of collieries in the Midlands and Wales employed nearly three thousand staff. Ashington Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne employed over five thousand.

Collieries had the usual offices with specialised buildings such as Lamp room, electrical sub-stations, mechanical workshops, saw mill and carpenter's shop, pithead baths, coal washing plant and rail sidings. In addition, a number of collieries had coking ovens developed from the 1870's that had capacity for by-product recovery such as tar, sulphate of ammonia, benzol and naphtha. Bolsover Colliery, nr. Chesterfield, was the centre for 'Coalite' smokeless domestic fuel, developed in 1936. During the war, the RAF had 20 squadrons flying on coal petrol that was 'cracked' from coal-oil.

At the commencement of nationalisation in 1947 the number of collieries had dropped slightly to around 1,500, of which 500 were private mines. In 1985, the most prestigious though not the largest mining area, that of South Wales, had only 28 collieries open, compared to 200 commercial and 100 private mines working in 1947.

Today, following privatisation, the companies in Wales, for example, have only 2 deep mines other than opencast workings, and there are 86 private drifts and levels mines.

When first employed at a mine, each miner was issued with a lamp check. Originally used in about the mid to late 1800's solely as a lamp receipt and a booking in and out for work, it later became part of a general safety checking procedure. Usually round, and made of brass, there were variations in many

collieries, especially in the Midlands, and more particularly prior to nationalisation in 1947. Zinc, together with some steel and aluminium was often used. However, following an explosion at Glyncoerrwg Colliery in 1954, aluminium at the coal face was prohibited. The official report on an explosion at Six Bells Colliery in 1960 recommended that the area of restriction be extended, and after 1962 aluminium was not used as it was considered unsafe; in friction with rusted steel it could produce incendive sparks. That enables us to determine the latest issue date for aluminium checks on which many have the NCB inscription.

The most surprising aspect when commencing to collect mine checks, is the measure of diversity. As well as differing materials, patterns of checks range from large rectangular to square; from round and 'polo' type to 1/4 cut round; from oval to oblong; from octagonal to triangular; from less than 25mm to more than 50mm. There was some degree of standardisation after Nationalisation in 1947, but differences did remain. As a result of the Coal Mines Act of 1911, General Regulation No. 30, the check had to give the name of the colliery. This was sometimes shortened to initials which was adequate for the local area, but today can give rise to identification problems.



Figs. 1 & 2: Checks from Hickleton and Grassmoor

A number on the check was personal to each miner, and was the same as the number on his lamp. This number was usually a c/m, added at the colliery; but some collieries, particularly in the Midlands, had the necessary details and incuse number added serially from 0001 by a numbering machine (Fig.1).

Before going down the pit, the miner would exchange his check for his numbered lamp in the Lamp room. The check, after the number had been entered (colour coded for each shift) on a Daily Record Sheet, would then be hung on a large numbered board until the lamp was returned at the end of the

miner's shift. Another check was introduced in the 1900's for safety reasons (Edge, 1991), but many collieries found this to be insufficient.

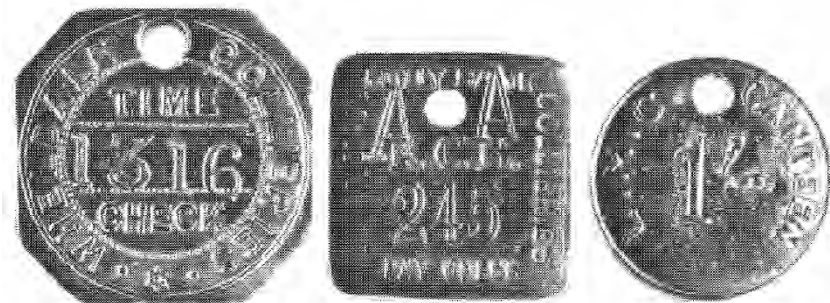
As an additional safety measure a three check system was commenced later, coming into general use by the late 1970's. One check was usually oval in shape, and the other oblong, though there were variations of small round, and small square. The main criteria was for ease of recognition. Both checks had the name of the colliery, together with the miner's number countermarked on them, and were kept in the Lamp room.

On entering the pit cage the miner would hand (for example) the oblong check to the Banksman in charge. The oval check would be kept on the miner's person, or clipped to his battery pack.

On completion of his shift, the miner would hand the oval check to the Banksman when he reached the surface, and the lamp would be exchanged for the lamp check at the Lamp room. The Banksman would return the oblong and oval checks to the Lamp room.

Those were the three checks issued by most collieries for each miner, but there were others used which, again, varied between collieries. Training Centres situated at collieries had their own checks. (fig.2).

TIME CHECKS. Before time clocks were in service in the late 1940's to early 1950's, a brass, or other type metal check was used in some collieries. Inscribed TIME CHECK, it had the miner's number countermarked on it, and was handed in on commencement of each shift (fig.3 from Wheldale Colliery). Other collieries relied on the lamp check, and regular inspection of check boards to determine who was leaving work early or working overtime.



*Figs.3,4,5: Checks from Wheldale, Hilton Main/Hollybank and Llay Main*



PAY CHECKS. These were used in some collieries to authorise payment of wages, and were inscribed as such with the miner's no. as a c/m. They were drawn from the wages office on a Thursday, previous to the Friday pay day. They would then be exchanged for a pay slip, and the wages would be paid on signature. (fig.4 from Hilton Main and Holly Bank Collieries).

SHOT FIRING TALLIES. Usually of the size of a round lamp check, these were used in order to control the issue of explosives for coal blasting, and were inscribed appropriately. (See Cox & Cox, no. 163.)

CANTEEN TOKENS. If the miner was required to work extra hours, he was entitled to refreshment after every two hours. This authorisation would be issued as tokens, exchangeable at the pit canteen for the equivalent amount stated on the token. The shilling check from Llay Main Colliery (fig.5) has a c/m of 77 on the reverse. Not all collieries used the token system

PIT-HEAD BATHS. These were used freely by the miners after each shift, although they had to pay for the use of the colliery's soap and towel unless they provided their own. Sometimes the baths would be used by contractors working on machinery at the coal face. Tokens with the required amount countermarked on them would then be issued, and handed to the baths attendant when the facility was used. They were either purchased in advance, or charged to the appropriate company. (See Cox & Cox, nos. 141-148.) Not all Collieries issued these tokens.

DUPLICATE CHECKS. Many miners inevitably lost or mislaid their checks, particularly their lamp check which, in some checking systems, was taken home with them sometimes on a watch chain. A duplicate would then have to be issued. These were plain brass blanks of the required shape, countermarked with the miner's number, and sometimes with the initials of the colliery. After a reasonable time, the duplicate would be replaced with an official colliery issue.

COLOURED PLASTIC CHECKS. A three-colour check system was used in some collieries, where a self-service method was operational in the Lamp room. The self-service system commenced in 1936 for battery charged electric lamps, but was slow to develop. By 1948 only some 85 collieries had adopted the procedure. In that system, no lamp check was issued for the miner to take home with him. A colour was allocated to a particular shift, the appropriate coloured check with the miner's c/m number being kept on a hook on the

lamp battery charging frame, above the lamp. Each miner would drop his check in a slot by the exit, on his way out. The Lamp room staff would then transfer all checks from that shift to a checkboard kept in the Lamp room, and record them on a time sheet. When the lamps were returned at the end of a shift, the Lamp room staff replaced the checks above each lamp. Absentees or those working overtime could then be noted immediately.



*Figs. 6&7: Checks from National and Wyndham/Western*

Another alternative system known as 'Dotto' was introduced in 1961 at the National Colliery, Wattstown, near Porth. Brass, 41mm diameter, round checks with plain edges and flat rims were issued (fig.6). The obv and rev had holes in varying positions, with numbers serially in incuse made on manufacture, ready for individual issue. On collecting his lamp, the miner would drop this check into a slot by the exit. Similar to a punched card sorting system, the check would end up on a corresponding set of pins, causing, by means of microswitches, a number of small bulbs to light up on a checkboard in the Lamp room. The lights would compare with the miner's name, which would then be entered by the Lamp room staff. However, the system proved not to be satisfactory and was abandoned.

RESCUE TALLIES. (Authorisation Discs) These were sets of three, round, with a c/m number. Each set was sealed in an official envelope and kept in a locked box for use by an emergency service, e.g. Mine Rescue Service, in the case of explosion or other disaster. Eight to ten sets were kept at each colliery. A red plastic disc would be exchanged for a lamp, a yellow plastic disc handed to the Banksman on descent into the pit, and a copper disc hung round the neck. The latter would aid identification if necessary, in case of a further incident.

KEY TAGS. Areas controlled by locked doors had keys with tags marked appropriately. The tags were often similar to lamp checks, with the relevant area in c/m, such as FAN HOUSE, SLIDING DOORS, etc.

From 1947 most manufactured lamp checks were inscribed with N.C.B. Those made prior to 1947 and still on issue, often had N.C.B added as a c/m. Later issues may have omitted the N.C.B. but had the initials of one of the eight Coal Board Divisions, e.g. S.W.Div. (South-Western) which covered South Wales, the Forest of Dean and Somerset. After 1948 the seven NCB Area boundaries in South Wales were redrawn. In 1957 the NCB had 51 Areas within its eight Divisions. Due to organisational difficulties, and continuing pit closures, those eight Divisions (which had declined to 35 Areas by 1966) were gradually restructured down to 13 Areas, losing the administrative Divisional tier. Scotland became a unified Area in 1972, and South Wales in 1973, amalgamating its previous 7 Areas. Checks struck after this may have S.W. (for South Wales) inscribed on them, omitting the previous 'Div.' or Area numbers. This applied to all other parts of the country, so that in 1975, for example, the South-Eastern Division (Kent) became part of the South Midlands Area, and by 1982, the North-Western Division together with the West-Midland Division had become the Western Area.

From 1987 the National Coal Board was renamed the British Coal Corporation; consequently most checks struck after that date had B.C.C. as an inscription instead of N.C.B. Now, since re-privatisation on December 30 1994 collieries have new owners, or operators under lease and licence from The Coal Authority.

ISSUES OF CHECKS. These were under the control of the Foreman Lampman, who was responsible to the Lamp Inspector at the Colliery Offices, and the Mine Manager. Further up the hierarchy was the Area Lamp Inspector and Area Production Manager. As these persons kept a close watch on expenditure, checks were therefore used more than once, if possible. A c/m digit or two could be chiselled out, or the whole number soldered over and renumbered, or the c/m placed on the reverse. That is the reason for some checks showing traces of solder over a c/m number; it has been scraped off by an enquiring collector in order to show the previous c/m.

When the stock of checks was getting low due to loss, damage, and the employment of new staff, a further supply would be ordered, having regard to comparative costs between manufacturers. The shape of the checks,

particularly the lamp checks, could change at that time. Most collieries ordered their checks from the firms who supplied them with lamps. In South Wales, Thomas & Williams of Aberdare supplied some 300 collieries. In the Midlands, Ackroyd & Best of Leeds, and A.J. Gilbert of Birmingham were suppliers, and probably Ardill was involved without using their imprint.

COLLIERY-RELATED PASSES AND TOKENS. From the early 1900's to late 1930's in South Wales, special collier's trains were run jointly by the colliery owners and the railway companies. Numbered checks (or more correctly metal or plastic passes) were issued to miners who used the trains for travelling to and from work. Cox & Cox (1994) give photographs of items from the Taff Vale Railway Co., Cambrian Collieries Ltd., Cwmaman Coal Co. Ltd. and others in their section *Transport Tokens and Passes*, under which heading these items more strictly belong. Bus tokens, usually plastic, were issued in the Midlands also by some collieries who provided their own transport. Additionally, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who owned Shilbottle and Whittle Collieries, also issued named checks for the Collieries in which they had a retail outlet.

Membership passes issued by local Trade Union branches of the Miners Federation, the Miners Association and National Union of Mineworkers belong to Trade Union Registration Tallies (Cox & Cox) and are heavily collected.

NEW STRIKES AND RESTRIKES. Whilst forgery of specific checks is not really worthwhile, the occasional reproduction and counterfeit is sometimes seen. In South Wales a crudely made check that is 38mm Round/Brass/Plain edge/Flat rim/Holed twice, with an obv showing some serrated markings and staining and a c/s on two lines: CWM / DU appears occasionally in markets. The rev has a c/m number up to about 200. I am informed that these were made up by an entrepreneur in the 1980's and was the poor man's equivalent of the DARTMOUTH COLLIERY CHURWELL check! Some of the firms in South Wales and the Midlands who supplied mines with checks and still hold the dies, occasionally make restrikes of up to a dozen or so named collieries from their stock. If requested, they will c/m it, and also buff it from its original matt finish to a high polish. Therefore a check that has a pristine matt appearance and a c/m, or a highly polished unmarked surface also with a c/m, should be looked at carefully. If it has been used at the mine for a short while, there should be some signs of wear, with the suspension hole showing traces of a black deposit. In a longer term the atmosphere in a mine tends to 'age' a brass check, producing the rich golden colour of maturity more rapidly. Readers

who subscribe to 'Coins of Beeston' mail list will have noted the report of restrikes of some Nottinghamshire mine checks now appearing on the market.

Lamp checks issued prior to 1947 that had the Company name inscribed were generally more ornate in design than later issues. Laurel wreaths, ornaments and beaded borders were the rule rather than the exception. After 1947 issues of checks became increasingly plain and uniface. See also the post 1965 issue of Wyndham/Western Colliery (fig.7) that is stark in its simplicity.

Recently, RJB (Deep Mines) Limited have confirmed with me the use of magnetic 'swipe' cards at some of their mines, replacing metal checks. I wonder if these will, in some years time, become as collectable as BT's Phonecards?

COST. In general the price of mine checks approximates that of tokens, most issues after 1947 fetching single figures. Checks prior to 1947, having the colliery owner's company name inscribed, go into double figures, according to condition. Scarce items, such as early 1900's issue and early large size checks can reach well into double figures.

Part of the interest in collecting is to know something of the profile of each mine represented by the checks. *O'Connell's Directory* (1930's series) gives a complete listing of mines in England, Scotland and Wales, together with names and addresses of owners, the number of workforce employed, the tonnage produced annually, and the names of the coal seams worked. *The Colliery Guide and Directory for 1947*, published by *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*, gives no details of individual mines except their names, which are divided into the Divisions, Areas and Sub-Areas of the National Coal Board. Nevertheless, this publication that is the first NCB listing of mines under their control, is most useful in comparing with the 1935 or other yearly list to note the closures during that period. It continued up to 1964 as the *Colliery Yearbook and Coal Trades Directory*. An additional useful work is the *Guide to the Coalfields*, published annually by the *Colliery Guardian* during the life of the N.C.B. from 1948. It lists all mines, giving their positions on maps scaled at 1/4 inch to one mile. These books should be available on order from the Library Service.

If more detailed information is required, records of mines closed prior to 1947 are held at local County Record Offices. Records from 1947 or profiles of mines are held at Centris Coal Benefits Ltd., Archive Centre, 200 Lichfield Lane, Berry Hill, Mansfield, Notts. NG18 4RG.

Information on local mining areas in particular or procedures in general is given willingly at Mining Museums, of which there are several throughout the country. They usually have a collection of mine checks. Many of the staff are ex-miners, who are only too pleased that visitors are interested sufficiently to quiz them. Telephone Directory Yellow Pages give these listings, as well as those of Industrial Museums that usually have a coal mining section if situated within a mining area. Of course, if you can meet up with ex miners, do ask them about their checks, issue dates and procedures at their mine. Once this generation has gone, most of the information will have departed with them, unless documented now. A pause too long now may result in a delay that is too late.

### *Acknowledgements*

I am grateful to Gary Mason of Lewis Merthyr Colliery and Museum at the Rhondda Heritage Centre, Trehafod, and Peter Walker, Manager of the Big Pit (Pwll Mawr) and Museum, Blaenavon, for information on checking procedures.

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## H.B. Sale, Ltd. ) A Few Notes From The Turn Of The Century

by Gary Oddie

The history of this prolific token and die manufacturer has already been well documented by R.N.P. Hawkins in his *Dictionary of Makers* where their premises are described as "...a hairpin shape as it stands at the tapered confluence of Constitution Hill and Hampton St..." The company's letter head (see fig.1), the style of which is typical of the time, includes an illustration showing the building on the corner of the two streets,



Fig.1: H.B. Sale's company letter head

The letter from which the illustration is taken is an official quotation from H.B. Sale to a leather manufacturer in Northampton dated 26th January 1910. It describes leather punching presses, at £5 for a screw press, £4 for a lever press, and 14/- for a single figure perforating die. I suspect that the prices and equipment would be very similar to those required to strike bracteate tokens.

## H.B. Sale (Dies and Pressings) Ltd. — A Few Notes From 1995

by Stuart Adam

A visit to the premises of H.B. Sale was made on Friday 15th September 1995 by a party of those attending the Token Congress in Birmingham. Perhaps the most lasting impression of the visit to Sale's factory was the owner who so kindly spent several hours showing us around and explaining everything in detail. He along with several of the workers seemed bewildered as to our enthusiasm for what was to them everyday work. Little did they realise that

small snippets of information such as those for whom they had struck tokens, the care and techniques they used and the chance to handle dies of companies we had only known through their tokens was like gold dust to us. The wide range of items made by the company are listed on the envelope attached to a sample bag (see Fig.2).

**H. B. SALE LIMITED**  
**PROGRESS WORKS,**  
**SUMMER LANE BIRMINGHAM**

*Makers of*

**AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES FOR METAL**

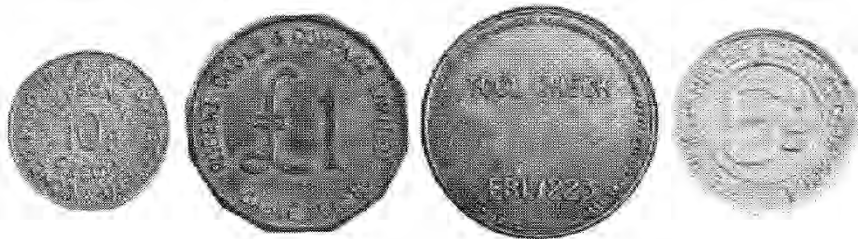
ADVERTISING NOVELTIES	DIES	METAL COATS OF ARMS	RADIATOR NAMEPLATES
AIRCRAFT PRESSINGS	ELECTION PRESSES	METAL FASCIA LETTERS	ROAD SIGNS
ART METAL WORK	ENAMELLED FASCIA LETTERS	METAL RAILINGS	RUBBER STAMPS
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING	FINE CASTINGS	METAL TYPES	RUSTLESS METAL LETTER
BADGES	GILDING TOOLS	MODELLING	STAMPING
BRANDS	GRAVE INDICATORS	MOTOR MASCOTS	STENCILS
BRASS NAME PLATES	GRAVITY DIES	MOULDING LETTERS	SEALING FLIERS
BRONZE & ENAMEL PLATES	INGOT MOULDS	ORNAMENTAL GRILLES	SEALS
CHECKS	LABELS	PERFORATING PRESSES	SOLE STAMPS
COMPANIES SIGNS	LETTER PRESSES	PRESS TOOLS	TALLIES
DATE STAMPS	MEMORIAL TABLETS	PRESSURE DIES	WOOD LETTERS
DIE CASTING MACHINES	(CAST AND ENGRAVED)	PUNCHES	

**MOULDS FOR BAKELITE, CEMENT, ERINOID, CHOCOLATE, GLASS, ETC.**

**ENCLOSURE SAMPLE BAG—Rockliff Bros. Ltd., 2 Rumford St., Liverpool L2 8SZ,  
 051-236 6773**

*Fig.2: Items made by H.B. Sale listed on a sample bag envelope.*

While tokens and checks seem to be a minor part of the company's present day output, a few of the ones they have made are illustrated in the company's brochure (see fig.3). They are checks for the London Co-op and the Letchworth, Hitchin & District Co-op., a £1 check for Robert Cable & Co. (of Dundee) and tool check with EBL/223 on it.



*Fig.3: Tokens made by H.B. Sale*



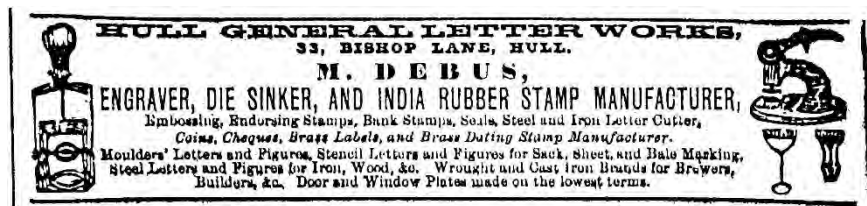


Fig.1: Advert for M. Debus

Martin Debus was a local man and is naturally of great interest to myself and other members of the Hull & District Numismatic Society. He is recorded in R.N.P. Hawkins' *Dictionary of Makers* on pages 544-6 along with some of his known work, which includes some of the checks to which I refer. As long ago as 1978 I opened a file on Martin Debus based solely on the scant pieces in my own collection, his exhibition medal of 1870 and two fairly crude, value stated brass checks. Both have a Victoria Young Head obverse but of different types, both are of value 1½d and in the centre of the reverse they bear the makers name M. DEBUS, HULL, but each one is of a different style. One has two initial letters punched left and right (see fig.2), the other three initials left, right and below, their purpose was at that time quite unknown.



Fig.2: Cmkd 1½d check

As interest in this type of material became more popular other similar checks came to light in sufficient numbers to start a record of die varieties, although the actual reason for the issue still remained a mystery. Late in 1979 the vital clue came into my hands when a 2½d check was brought to me which was similar to the others, but which along with the initials J K was the name 3 TUNS. Research showed that a John Kitchen was the landlord of the Three

Tuns, Leadenhall Square for just one year in 1885 prior to its demolition the following year. This was obviously a pub check, and if it could be matched to another bearing the same initials but no pub name, there was the exciting possibility that here was a whole series of unrecorded pub checks waiting to be investigated. Progress has been slow, hampered mainly by the lack of specimens, and until definite links can be made, these pieces must be classed more as publicans checks than pub checks. Collectors of these checks are of course familiar with the frequency with which landlords moved around, and will appreciate how enormous the task of matching a landlord's initials to a specific public house can be.

On Martin Debus himself; it has been established that he was born in Germany and arrived in Hull in 1855 aged about 25, with his wife Anne who had been born in Northamptonshire and two children both of whom had been born in Boston, Lincolnshire, where they had lived for at least the previous four years.

He established his business quite quickly and was listed in all the Street Directories from then on, changing his business address three times, but always in the same district. He is first described as a letter cutter but by 1861 this is extended to include die sinker and engraver, although it is presumed that the checks and similar items would not constitute the bulk of his business. On the 7th. August 1865 he took over as the landlord of the 'Britannia' public house in Trippett Ward whilst still carrying on his business, and stayed there until the Britannia was pulled down 1868.

He also occupied stand No. 58 in the Engineering Section at the Working Men's Art Industrial & General Exhibition held in Park Street, Hull in 1870 at which he presumably sold his own exhibition medals (see fig.3). Three other medals are known, one in brass and two in white metal with three of the four having the same reverse, the arms of Hull, three crowns in pale and signed J. M. Debus, although in all official records he is always referred to as Martin Debus, there is no mention of what the 'J' is for. In 1872 he moved to 33, Bishop Lane (see fig.1), at which address he is listed until his death in about 1891.



*Fig.3: Exhibition reverse*

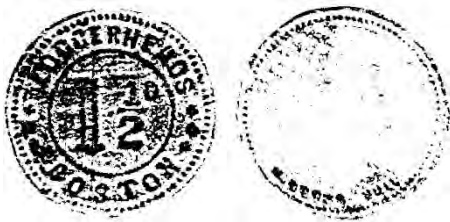


Fig.4: Loggerheads pub check

His earlier connections with Lincolnshire are illustrated by three pub checks, namely a 1½d check for the 'LOGGERHEADS' Boston (see fig.4), a 3d check for the 'BAKEWELL HOTEL' Grimsby, and 1½d check countermarked 'FREEMANS ARMS GRIMSBY', this last one being similar to the Hull 3 TUNS specimen. All were issued from his premises in Hull.

The list of names and initials on the unclassified checks are as follows:

- 1½d CJ, CL, CS, ED, FP, JCD, JGT, JHH, JN, JPR, JWH with star above, RS, SF, SS, SV, TG, FREEMANS ARMS GRIMSBY.
- 2½d JK 3 TUNS
- 3d GG, GWH, JMD, SV, WB.



Fig.5: 1<sup>D</sup>½, 2½ and 3<sup>D</sup> reverses signed M. DEBUS HULL

One further item is a bronze ellipse, 33mm x 24mm:

- Obv.* Young Head Victoria struck like a check in the centre, 'HULL' up the left side, M DEBUS down the right, beaded border.
- Rev.* Counterpunched 1s 3d in the centre, J above M T below, beaded border, and pierced at one end.

It has been noted that the 3 TUNS check is the only 2½d one recorded so far, and that one of the 3d checks has Debus's own initials J M D on it, but the significance of these is not yet apparent.

As far as my own study has progressed, it would seem that Debus initially engraved his own Queen Victoria portraits, and then gradually bought in commercially produced material on which he stamped his own reverse design. This may have resulted from a positive response to a trial run in the check market which made the purchase of blanks a viable proposition, or simply a demand for a better quality product. So far I have seen four different type obverse busts, two of which can only be described as crude:

Type "A" is the crudest, and on the three checks I have recorded, all three busts are struck off centre. Two are for 3D with only one having the Bishop Lane address, the other for 1½D with no address.

Type "B" is only slightly better but is always well struck and, seems to be the commonest of all types to date. The 'Three Tuns' 2½D specimen has this obverse but it is more commonly seen with a 1½D reverse. Both of these crude varieties are different to that described by Hawkins which he attributes as the work of Debus. Page 545, Item 4.

Types "C & D" are both of a much higher standard of workmanship indicating commercial blanks, one of which was used for the "Freemans Arms" Grimsby check.

There is obviously very much more work to do on this subject but progress is greatly hampered by the lack of specimens. Even in Hull to-day they are still not too common, many probably having been discarded as numismatic junk in past years and so have not survived in collections, which in the past concentrated more on the regal coinage.

Any information on anything by Martin Debus would be greatly appreciated and acknowledged, if you would like to contact me at my home address, 162, Hall Road, Hull, North Humberside, HU6 8SD. I will gladly pay the cost of clear photographs if anyone can oblige.

*Sources of information:*

Census returns for 1861, Mormon Church I.G.I., Kelly's Street Directories, Electoral Rolls, Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society Vol.II 1921, Programme for the Hull Working Men's Exhibition 1870, Register of Alehouses in Hull 1854. Dictionary of Makers Etc. R.N.P. Hawkins 1989, Mr. Geoff. Percival, Sec. Hull & District Numismatic Society. Mr. N.J. Hutchinson, Horncastle & District Numismatic Society.

Looking back into the second half of the 19th century we find what might be called an 'Industrial Automatic Revolution.' Man and Woman had realised the potential of the automation of devices, thus saving the cost of manual labour. The fact that these devices could be actuated by the insertion of a coin into a slot is still with us today and in many cases the coin has been substituted with by a token.

By the turn of the century over one thousand patent applications had been made for numerous devices such as those for vending, amusement, postage stamps, etc. Many of these patents included the words 'Coin Freed' and this first example of W & T. Avery Ltd. (fig.1) is the only piece bearing these words that I know of.

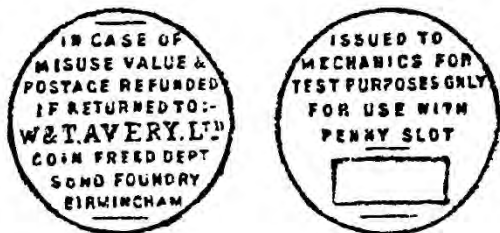


Fig.1: W & T Avery token

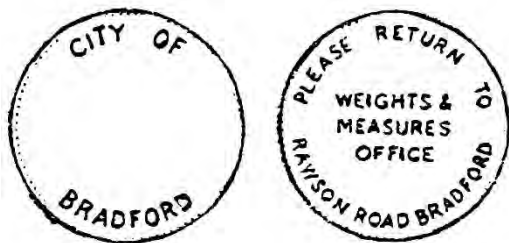


Fig.2: City of Bradford Token

These pieces were used by the mechanics for test purposes when installing or repairing the weighing machines that were normally operated by a penny piece. These machines were often sited in public toilet areas and the tokens are believed to have been in use c.1920. They are not the only issues known for work of this

nature, several Council Departments are known to have issued them. The one shown here (fig.2) is for the City of Bradford but similar pieces are known for Chesterfield Corporation, with an address of Tontine Rd., Chesterfield, Derbyshire County Council, to be returned to the County Offices in Matlock, and West Riding Count Council, with an address of Burton Street, Wakefield.

Another patent application was for a 'Coin Freed Door,' and several pieces are known that bring to mind the phrase 'I want to spend a Penny'. The earliest of these that I have found are those issued in Bath by H. C. Lavington at the County Wine Vaults. (fig.3) Both are brass, 30½mm.

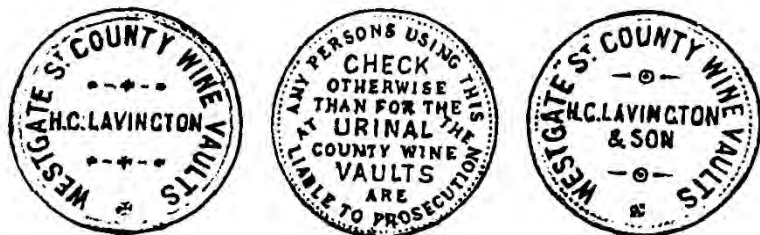


Fig.3: Tokens issued by H.C.Lavington and H.C.Lavington & Son

Lavington was the proprietor there from 1896 to 1926 being joined by his son in 1907. The pieces have an unusual reverse reading 'Any person using this check otherwise than for the Urinal at the County Wine Vaults are liable to prosecution.' On request the customer was handed the check to use on the locked toilet door, it is presumed that there were public toilets available in the vicinity where a penny piece was required.

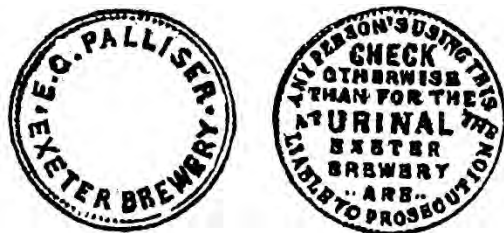


Fig.4: Exeter Brewery token

The same is thought to apply to the piece issued by E.G.Palliser at the Exeter Brewery in Bath. (fig.4) It is brass, 30.7mm, and has a milled edge. Palliser was the proprietor there from 1899 to 1911.

The first of the Bournemouth tokens (fig.5) is copper, uniface, 31mm, and was issued by Bournemouth Transport in 1940 and originated because of the Second World War and the shortage of manpower that resulted in female staff being employed to work on the

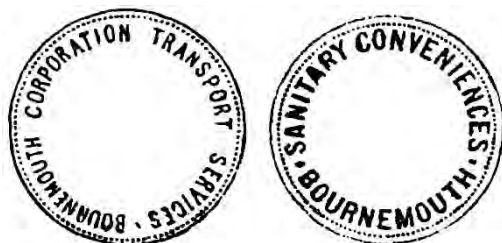


Fig.5: Bournemouth Tokens

buses. They were subsequently issued to male staff and continued in use until c.1955. The second Bournemouth token is also uniface, but brass, 31mm.



*Fig.6: Liverpool and Portsmouth tokens*

The tokens from Liverpool and Portsmouth (fig.6) have designs on them, rather than just text. The Liverpool piece is copper, 31mm, and shows the familiar liver bird. In the reply to a letter regarding this token I was told it appeared to be an old tally used for identification purposes such as collecting pay or attendance time at work. I do not feel this is correct, it does not look like a pay or time check and there is not a space available for the employees work number. It is more likely to have been used in the same way as the Portsmouth token, i.e. to open the toilet door by the person emptying the money container or a workman carrying out maintenance or repair work. The Portsmouth piece is brass, 31mm, and bears the Arms of the city on the obverse. The reverse is blank.



*Fig.7: Police tokens*

When I acquired the piece for Blackpool Police (fig.7) it was suggested that it could be used for the telephone, to open a toilet door or to operate the turnstile to enter the Pier. The Lancashire Constabulary have been unable to confirm this but I feel it may have been issued in the same manner as those for the Nottingham Police where each 'beat officer' was issued with four tokens, two being necessary for an emergency telephone call. They were in use pre

1948 until 1960. Another Nottingham token (not shown) has three 7mm holes and the legend NOTTINGHAM / CITY POLICE in two lines in the centre. The East Riding piece was probably used in the same manner.

Sunderland Borough Council could not state the exact use of their piece (fig.8) but suggested that possible uses could include swimming pool lockers and cubicles, deck chair or beach tent hire, school meals and admissions to public conveniences.

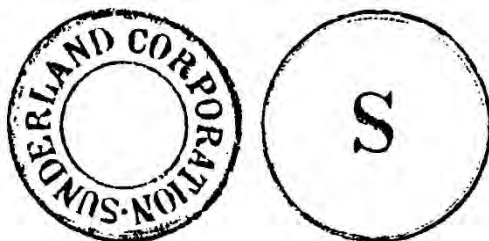


Fig.8: Sunderland token

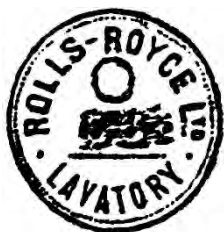


Fig.9: Rolls-Royce

The Rolls-Royce piece (fig.9) is different from the previous ones as it did not actually open the toilet door. They were issued c.1908 in the company's factory in Nightingale Road, Derby. Employees were given two tokens per day, the intention being one for morning use and one for the afternoon. When necessary the token was surrendered to a toilet attendant, one was timed and ejected after a prescribed interval. They continued in use until c.1955 and were probably used in a similar manner at the factories in Barnoldswick and Hucknall.

The last piece bearing the word 'Ladies' has not been attributed and is included in the hope that someone knows of its use. Possibly for the cloakroom, the toilet?

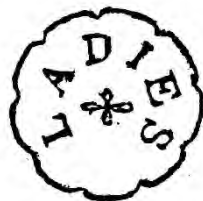


Fig.10: Ladies

As Mr. Palmer's Mail-Coach Plan is to be extended to this City in April next, which will intirely alter the Arrivals and Departures of the Posts here, we have deferred giving a Table of them as usual, but refer our readers till then to the Glasgow Almanack for 1787.

Note on p.177 of the 1788 Glasgow Almanack  
See D&H Middlesex 363-366



As is usual for the latter part of the week, my letter box contained an assortment of free newspapers but what was unusual is that I decided to read them. Thumbing through a copy of the Romford & Havering Post (week ending March 26, 1994) I spotted in the PUBLIC NOTICES section the following clipping.

THE INSOLVENCY ACT 1986  
IN BANKRUPTCY IN THE ROMFORD COUNTY COURT NO 332 OF  
1993

RE: EMMANUEL GEORGE SMITH

On 07/03/94 the above-named Court amended the title of the above proceedings to: EMMANUEL GEORGE SMITH Unemployed of 39 Nelmes Crescent, Hornchurch RM11 2PX Essex, lately carrying on business as a fish wholesaler from Stand D4/D5 Billingsgate Market, London E14 8ST under the style "Rangesmith". The proceedings were previously advertised on 11 February 1994 under the description: EMMANUEL GEORGE SMITH of 39 Nelmes Crescent, Hornchurch, Essex RM11 2PX.

Date: 21st March 1994

Signed: M P DUNN Official Receiver 2nd Floor, Tylers House Southend on Sea Essex, SS1 2AX

The company name Rangesmith seemed familiar so my holdings of Billingsgate tallies were viewed to see if I owned any used by this firm but to no avail. The helpful *A Catalogue of Billingsgate Market Tallies* (Neil B. Todd, 1985) was perused but again no clues were found. Then it occurred to me that I had recorded two triangular tallies issued by this company from those held in The Museum of London in the T.C.S. *Bulletin* (vol.4 no.8 pp.4-10).

Briefly this firm started business in 1948 as Edgar M. Rangecroft then in 1955 the company title changed to Rangecroft and Smith. 1965 produced another (and final ?) title change, this to Rangesmith. They moved to the new Billingsgate Market when the old one closed after nine hundred years of trading on the 16th January 1982. The newspaper extract would appear to update and complete the story.

All the above just goes to prove that these free newspapers do have uses other than for draft exclusion, Budgerigar cage lining and fire kindling!

## “Quill Corner”

**Co-operative Society Checks from Ayrshire.** Here are two additions to Tom Morrall’s listing (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.4 pp.136-139).

*Obv.* AUCHINLECK ECONOMICAL SOCIETY / ONE POUND SMITH BIRM

*Rev.* Blank with beaded circle 1mm from edge. Copper, 23mm.

*Obv.* MAUCHLINE C.S.L. 5/-

*Rev.* FIVE SHILLINGS in two lines between a floral motif top and bottom and surrounded by a leaf border. Zinc, 29mm.

***N. G. Brodie***

**Non Cash Payment of Wages in the 1790s.** I imagine we have all experienced the response from non token collectors when asked about tokens - “oh, yes, they were used to pay employees for use in the company’s truck shop”. This note is to make members aware of some interesting information regarding payment of the employees of a late 18th century industrial company located in Marple, Cheshire. The book also illuminates the problems faced by an employer in the days when the government ignored the problems (so what’s new?) caused by a shortage of small value coins as the industrial revolution (and its wage earners) replacing agricultural workers, where barter must have played a large part of daily life.

The payment was made by promissory notes, not by metallic tokens, and there is a significant write up (14 pages) about them in “*Samuel Oldknow & the Arkenwrights*”, *the industrial revolution in Marple & Stockport*. This excellent book was written by George Unwin in 1924 and re-published in 1968 by Manchester University Press. (No, you sceptics, I am not on commission!)

***Bob Lyall***

**A Farthing Too Late.** I note with interest Mr. Whitmore’s comments in his article (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.6) regarding the issue of a ¼d check by the Holbeck Working Men’s Club. Contained within my small (20 pieces) holding of Working Men’s Club checks is a ¼d issued by the Hanging Heaton & District Working Men’s Club and Institute which would seem to be part of a series. From enquiries made regarding Working Men’s Clubs it was agreed that the benefits of membership are basically reduced prices for refreshments etc., therefore we can expect that the tokens issued will reflect this and from

observations made over a number of years and when compared to pub checks it is so. It has also been found that a very diverse range of denominations exist, my holdings contain ¼d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 5d, 6d and 1/-, and of course there are many more. A great number of these checks emanate from the Yorkshire area which unfortunately puts me at a severe disadvantage when it comes to research but I feel sure that some were used other than for the purchase of ale (a hundred uses come to mind). Due to the glut of regal farthings in the mid-Victorian period, the severe penalties for issuing coinage for general use and the cost of production of tokens it would seem highly improbable that these farthing tokens were intended to circulate other than in the club itself. As with the small advertising tickets (called by a few – unofficial farthings) absolute proof must be offered regarding the theory that they circulated generally within their various localities.

*John R.P. King*

**Isles of Scilly Copper Money.** The following note about Wood's halfpennies is from *The Isles of Scilly* by Robert Heath, 1750 (reprinted 1967 by Frank Graham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne). "The Coin is of the same Kind and Value here with the current Coin of *England*, except the *Irish* Half-pence, which are the only Change in the Islands for Silver, not intrinsic Value, but of smaller Size than the *English* Half-pence, and are not current elsewhere. These Half-pence were first introduced by *Irish* Traders hither, (some of *Wood's* Agents, employ'd by their honest Proprietor.) At which Time, an Inhabitant or two, more avaricious than honest, favouring the Imposition, made a considerable Purchase of them by Weight, (some say at the Rate of about one third Currency) and so stocked the Islands."

*E. D. Chambers*

**Scottish Market Tallies — an Appeal for Help.** There is no published list of tallies used at the fruit and fish markets in Glasgow. Quite a few are known, but very few from the rest of Scotland. Several of us are working on this and would be very pleased to hear from other collectors who have any, even one, of these tallies from Glasgow or elsewhere in Scotland. Market tallies without an address other than 'Bazaar' are likely to be from Glasgow, as that was the location of the fruit market for many years. All letters will be answered. Please contact Andrew T. Macmillan

## *The Bookshelf*

*Jetons luxembourgeois modernes: documents socio-culturels des XIXe-XXe siècles*, par Raymond Weiller. Séminaire de Numismatique Marcel Hoc (Collège Érasme, Place Blaise Pascal 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), 1994. xx, 541pp., 49 pls. 2,800 BEF + VAT + shipping.

This is a tremendous book, both in its physical size and in achieving a serious and comprehensive treatment of the vast field of modern tokens. This is achieved by concentrating on the holdings of the medal cabinet of Luxembourg's National Museum of History and Art. In 1966 this collection had only three tokens from the Grand-Duchy, but thanks to M. Weiller's curatorship most of the 3,000 pieces in the catalogue are in his museum. Reference is also made to those in the Smithsonian, and any others published. The scope is all tokens except casino tokens.

The 91-page introduction justifies their description in the title as socio-cultural documents of the 19th-20th centuries. The systematic catalogue is enhanced by postcard views of the buildings (some pubs in this century still had an evergreen branch over the entrance as a sign), and footnotes give any further information about the issuers. Finally the tokens are illustrated by photographs on 49 excellent plates. The arrangement throughout is according to usage, subdivided by place then firm or surname. The classification seems to the reviewer so interesting that it is translated below, with some comments from the catalogue or the introduction.

- |    |  |    |   |
|----|--|----|---|
| A— | Machine tokens for:  | AL | Entry turnstiles  |
| AA | An electric vacuum cleaner   | AM | Exit turnstiles, a second function of AJ 001-002  |
| AB | Automatic barriers   | B— | Dog tags for:   |
| AC | Nine)pin bowling   | BA | Identity and payment of dog taxes, discussing the alteration in mentalities since the Ancien Regime |
| AD | Drink and sandwich dispensers  | BB | Vaccination against rabies  |
| AE | Showers  | C— | Night deposit checks  |
| AF | Electricity  | D— | Checks of social institutions:  |
| AG | Gas, with an illustration of a gas meter   | DA | A soup kitchen  |
| AH | Gaming machines, giving the law on games of chance, and including some tokens by British makers, among them AH 040 = Hayes 254 bearing the letters MM, which were attributed by a former rep. to Mario Menegalli of Brussels | DB | Industrial enterprises, mentioning the 1895 abolition of the truck system                           |
| AI | Parking meters   | DC | Co-operative societies (one only!)  |
| AJ | Lockers  |    |   |
| AK | Public telephones  |    |   |

E—	Checks for legitimation or control in:	JC	A dance
EA	Giving the right to remuneration, e.g. for picking and preparing vegetables for preserves at the castle of Beaufort	JD	Admission: to an exhibition
EB	Facilitating service: in a cake shop	JE	Fairgrounds
EC	Justifying a service, e.g. in banks	JF	Milk
ED	Controlling quality: in a tannery	JG	Bread
F—	Emergency money, including encased postage stamps	JH	Meals
G—	Jettons controlling attendance at:	JI	Undetermined
GA	An old people's home	K—	Luxembourg coins countermarked for other purposes:
GB	Mines	KA	Café/restaurant skittle games?
GC	Factories	KB	A parking meter
H—	Advertising tickets	KC	A 'patriotic' piece (looks satirical)
I—	Tool checks for:	KD	Advertising: LE PICOTIN APERITIF, Scott type 1.5B ( <i>NCirc</i> 1978), though M. Weiller would have found additions in J. G. Scott, <i>British Countermarks</i> (Spink 1975), pp. 123 and 125
IA	Highway departments	KE	Undetermined
IB	Railways	L—	Foreign tokens connected with Luxembourg:
IC	Schools	LA	German
ID	Miscellaneous enterprises	LB	French
IE	Iron and steel plants	M—	Pub checks ( <i>Jetons de cafés</i> )
IF	A municipality		
J—	Miscellaneous tokens for:		
JA	Drinks		
JB	Consignments: at a beer warehouse		

These last extend over no fewer than 371 pages. Their use in skittle games, marginally different from that usage of British pub checks, appears to be characteristic particularly of the Grand-Duchy, though their spread to neighbouring areas is mapped on p. 43, and catalogued to the number of 106 from Belgium, 15 from France, and 79 from Germany; there are also unidentified (and identified) 'mavericks', with their own indexes.

Under each locality the brasserie (brewery) comes first, followed by the café, casino, cercle (association), harmonie (band), hôtel, restaurant, and taverne. Any sign name takes precedence over the names of the innkeepers, e.g. ML 132-141: Café du Cercle, Jean Huwels-Nickels, 14 rue de la Poste ([previously] place d'Armes), Luxembourg-Centre (23.12.1908-14.10.1925). This reviewer misses any comment on the Luxembourg practice of naming businesses (and households? all businesses? or only pubs?) from the innkeeper and his wife's maiden name, the proprietors here being Jean Huwels and his wife née Nickels; interestingly, they are both photographed in Fig. 170 with the check supplier Aloyse Anen. In Steinfort the Café Charles Wagner-Leyen incorporates the maiden name of his second wife (MS 149), but in the time of his first wife it was called the Café Charles Wagner-Gevelinger.

The dates in the headings are those officially recorded, but it is worth noting that Édouard Kremer was officially in charge of Luxembourg's Brasserie Albert 1972-75 yet had died in Feb. 1973. Another warning for students of other series is the Café Michel Birchen, Birchen appearing in electoral lists 1919-48 as a tailor, and as a café-owner only from 1950; yet his check Mβ 093 dates from 1934. A check of the Café Wagner-Sohet (MT 016) gives its locality as PÉTANGE, a real place, but an error for TÉTANGE. The check MR 090 from Rosport in the Grand-Duchy is die-linked with Mδ 068 from Wasserliesch in Germany.

This derives, of course, from the check manufacturer, in this case unidentified. The introduction covers skittle-makers mentioned on the checks, intermediary firms likewise recorded, and check-makers (but omitting the café-owner J. J. G. Schumacher who made his own, MU 004), with illustrations of dies, tools, presses, and advertisements. In addition there is discussion of the four types of skittle games, the use of checks, their typology, the price of beer, the bars in Luxembourg-ville in 1898, the population and number of bars for each locality, a map relating the one to the other, a hoard of checks found at Hinkel in 1988, and matrices from Fibru-Fisch S.A.

There is even some humour: Fig. 4 is a pierced medal found in a penny-in-the-slot machine on a broken string intended fraudulently to retrieve it for future use, which commemorates St Antony of Padua, a saint with a reputation for retrieving the lost belongings of careless people! All in all, with its meticulous cataloguing combined with wide-ranging documentation, this is the best book on modern tokens the reviewer has ever seen.

***Robert Thompson***

*Local Newspapers 1720-1920. England & Wales, Channel Islands; Isle of Man. A select location list.* Compiled by Jeremy Gibson. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies, c/o The Benson Room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, B3 3BS. Price £2.75 including postage.

This 64 page guide provides information on the location of local newspapers. They are listed by county. It was first published in 1987 and has been reprinted several times, the latest edition is dated 1991. This booklet is clear, concise and would be a useful source reference for our studies.

***Stuart Adams***

U.K. *Decimal Currency Transport Tokens (2nd Edition)*, compiled by J.M. Tolson. A4, iii + 15 pp. Available directly from the author at £2.

This is a listing of all UK transport tokens issued since the country went decimal in 1971 and updates an earlier listing of 1988 which was published in the *Bulletin* (vol.4, no.8, pp.11-25). The list is very comprehensive and gives both the manufacturer and the dates when the tokens were in use as well as the technical information such as size, colour and shape. It is interesting to see how the changes brought about by the deregulation of buses in 1984 are reflected on the tokens. When the bus companies were made into limited liability companies they had, in Scotland at least, to stop using the council's coat of arms and use some sort of logo in its place. I recommend this list to anyone with an interest in modern tokens. **Andrew D. N. Andison**

### Notes on Neumann's Catalogue.

by Dennis Vorley

Tokens, these days, having such a wide appeal, it is not surprising that early books on the subject are much sought after by collectors. Such books because of limited publication and their age are rarely offered for sale, most copies being in private ownership and coming on the market only at infrequent intervals. I thought, therefore, a few words about some of them would be of interest.

We are familiar with Williamson's Boyne, Dalton and Hamer, and Davis as perhaps the acknowledged works on 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century tokens respectively, and even these as original editions are difficult to obtain.

How much more elusive are the 18<sup>th</sup> century books on tokens such as *A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the years 1786 and 1796* by Samuel Birchall of Leeds (1796), *An arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies within the last twenty years* by James Conder of Ipswich (1798), *The Coin Collectors Companion being a descriptive alphabetical list of the Modern Provincial, Political and other Copper Coins* by Thomas Spence (1795), *The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collectors Guide* published by M. Denton of West Smithfield in London (4 volumes 1795 - 1797), *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the years 1787 and 1796* engraved by Charles Pye of Birmingham (1796), and *Provincial Coins and Tokens issued from the year 1787*

*to the year 1801* also by Charles Pye. The full title of these books aptly describe their contents.

The above remarks lead me to what is perhaps the main purpose of this article, that is to introduce to those who are not familiar with them a set of books by Josef Neumann recording a comprehensive list and description of the copper coins and tokens of all countries.

One volume of the set of six is devoted to the line drawn plates and volume 4 deals exclusively with coins and tokens of the British Isles and includes the extensive collection of the celebrated Dr Freudenthal of London. Whereas the others are in German, this volume is in English.

About 1967 a revised index of this work was published forming volume 7 and I can do no better than quote the first paragraph of the “forward” to this index translated from the German. “The Work of Alfred Neumann which appeared roughly 100 years ago is still today of great value to collectors of often unsightly but very interesting copper coins and tokens. It has not been replaced by any more recent publication.” (I have not been able to reconcile the reference to “Alfred” instead of “Josef” Neumann.)

Spinks Numismatic Circular of October 1990 had the following for sale:-

“S.8977 Neumann J.

“Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen” 7 Volumes. Prague 1858-1872. Octavo 6 volumes of text (with an additional volume of 79 line drawn plates). Each volume as published in the original grey cloth, gilt backs, a little worn. The major reference on copper coinage. Exceptionally rare £1,100. Described as one of the rarest books in numismatics.”

This perhaps, indicates the almost unique nature of Neumann and the only books which compare with them are the four volumes of Batty which mostly list the author’s own comprehensive collection of miscellaneous coins and tokens. Because of its almost endless variety of tokens - apart from anything else - Batty is sought by collectors seeking to give a reference to tokens unrecorded elsewhere. Unfortunately, no index is included with the books which makes the search and identification of individual pieces very difficult.



## *The Bookshelf - Supplements*

The following tokens have been recorded since *British Machine Tokens* by Ralph Hayes (1986) and Supplement No.5 was issued.

### *Mackeson*

248.2 As 248. but motif in outline. *Rev.* As 248. Brass/21mm.

### MAGGI MILAN

248C. Maggi motif depicted on Globe structure with MILANO ITALY in two lines below within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* TOKEN NO CASH VALUE in three lines with Maggi motif above & below all within circle. Steel/22mm.

248C.1 TOKEN NO CASH VALUE incuse curved with 22.8 at base in a rectangle & Maggi motif central/all within incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* Maggi motif with ITALY on the left and PAT. on right above X9E all between four slots.

Silvered Alloy/22.8mm.

248C.2 As 248C.1 with line spacer instead of 22.8 *Rev.* Maggi motif with ITALY to left and PAT. to right above two slots with X9B below.

Silvered Alloy/22mm.

248C.3 As 248C.2 *Rev.* Blank with one slot.

Silvered Alloy/22mm.

### MAJOR MATICS LTD.

248D. MAJOR MATICS LTD. curved above an oval with M above M divided by a central line/all above 01 959 7089 LONDON in two lines/all in Gold colour/all in an inner and outer circle that contains eight Top Hats each with a Walking stick/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Same. White Fibre?/39.5mm.

### MAIDENHEAD B.C.

248E. MAIDENHEAD curved with B.C. at base/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.

(used for car parks)

Brass/21mm.

### MAGIC CITY

248F. A Wizard's head with pointed hat above Magic City in script within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots.

Brass/22mm.

### *M.A.M. Co.*

249.1 As 249. *Rev.* As 249.

Silvered Brass/22mm.

### *MAM Inn Play Ltd.*

250.6 20p above MAM all attached letters above TOKEN curved/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM curved above and below MAM in attached letters/all incuse in a raised circle.

Brass/20.5mm.

### *Milstead Russell*

267.2 As 267. *Rev.* As 267.

Brass/16mm.

### MILTON S.S.

267A. MILTON curved above S.S./plain rim. *Rev.* Shell motif depicted.

Silvered Brass/25mm.

### *Mints*

269.21	As 269.6	Rev. As 269.5	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.22	As 269.13	Rev. As 269.13	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.23	As 269.11	Rev. As 269.11	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.24	As 269.9	Rev. As 269.9	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.25	As 269.1	Rev. As 269.1	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.26	As 269.8	Rev. As 269.8	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.27	As 269.9	Rev. As 269.3 but No.25	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.28	As 269.9	Rev. 1213 curved/beaded rim.	Brass/21mm.
269.29	As 269.28	Rev. As 269.28	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.30	As 269.	Rev. As 269.	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.31	As 269.4	Rev. As 269.4	Silvered Brass/21mm.
269.32	As 269.17	Rev. As 269.17	Silvered Brass/21mm.

*Monarch Auto Co.*

270.42	As 270.15 but 6 central.	Rev. Same.	Brass/17mm.
270.43	As 270.10	Rev. Blank with C/M. 1D.	Silvered Brass/17.5mm.
270.44	As 270.12 with C/M/3 above DAWS	Rev. Uniface with C/M.3 above DAWS	Brass/18mm.
270.45	As 270.23 but H to A = 1.5mm.	Rev. As 270.23	Brass/18mm.
	Note: 270.23 H to A = 2mm.		
270.46	As 270.17	Rev. As 270.17	Silvered Brass/18mm.
270.46	As 270.15 but 4 central.	Rev. Same.	Brass/17mm.
270.48	As 270.15 but 1/- central.	Rev. Same.	Brass/17mm.
270.49	As 35.	Rev. As 35. with C/M. MONARCH A.Co. and a 3 below 1D	Brass <sup>2</sup> /21.5mm.
270.50	MONARCH AUTO C <sub>Q</sub> curved with star spacer/beaded centre circle 6.5mm./plain rim./C/H.	Rev. Blank.	Zinc/15.5mm.

*Monarch Automatic Co.*

271.7	As 271.2	Rev. As 271.2	Silvered Brass/21mm.
271.8	As 271.5	Rev. As 271.5	Silvered Brass/21mm.

MR B'S AMUSEMENTS

273A.	As 134A. with MR B's AMUSEMENTS curved above a Clown-like figure/all in Gold colour.	Rev. Same.	Claret Plastic/26mm.
273A.1	As 273A.	Rev. Same.	Red Plastic/26mm.

*Music Hire Group*

274.6	As 274 within a raised circle/no rim.	Rev. EUROCOIN TM within a raised circle.	Steel/22mm.
-------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

M W H LEISURE

274A.	M W H LEISURE incuse in two lines/plain rim.	Rev. EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots.	Brass/23mm.
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## Notes and Queries

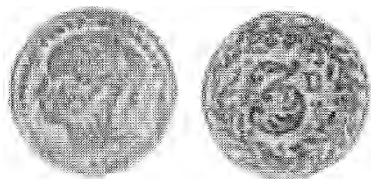
### 254 *Gateshead tokens (vol.4 no.2)*

The three tokens were issued as part of the “Gateshead Relief Scheme” by the gateshead Distress Committee. The Committee was appointed on 4th October 1905 under the Unemployed Workmen Act 1905.

**Nick Cook**

### 295 *Victoria Queen of Great Brit 1891 H.P. // 3d*

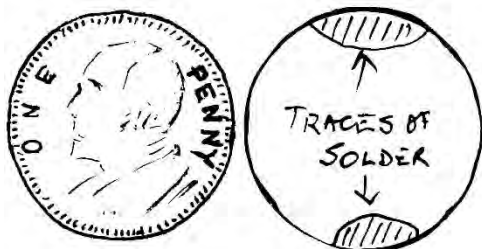
One of the latest Queen Victoria dies is dated 1891 and signed with the unidentified initials “H.P.” Roy Hawkins numbers this die as Q63, and illustrates it on plate 11 of his *Dictionary of Makers*. In the notes for plate 11 he says “Only blank *rev.* known so far.” However I have acquired a specimen



where the reverse is 3P.. within a border of roses, thistles and shamrocks. This looks very like a pub check reverse and I would like to know if the reverse is paired with any other obverses, and can be tied to a particular maker.

**Andrew D.N. Andison**

### 296 *One Penny*



Uniface. Copper, (traces of solder appear (in the same place) on all pieces that have been examined.

Any information?

**Brian Edge**

### 297 *The Peoples Co-operative Society Ltd.*

*Obv.* THE PEOPLE'S / CO-OPERATIVE / SOCIETY / LIMITED

*Rev.* £1 / ARDILL LEEDS all within a closed wreath.

A 22mm co-op check, but from what town?

**Andrew D.N. Andison**



Can anyone place this 1½(d) brass check issued by Romeo Bond of the Clarendon Tavern in Russell Street?

***Emyr George***



*Obv.* JOSEPH BROOK / MASON ARMS  
/ INN / UNDERBANK /  
LEONARD.BIRM  
*Rev.* 3D..

I have been unable to locate an Underbank anywhere else than in Stockport, Cheshire. However, searches so far have not discovered a Mason Arms Inn in Stockport.

***R. Keith Harrison***

- a) "BEE" SUMMER OUTING FUND, George VI Coronation 1937 piece by FATTORINI, Octagonal gilt AE 30 x 44mm
- b) CONSTITUTIONAL BEACH CLUB, Elizabeth II Coronation 1953 (anon), badge, enamelled shield 21 x 29mm
- c) DAGNALL ROAD & DISTRICT FUND, Edward VII Coronation 1902, Cross, brass 41 x 32mm
- d) ONESACRE TRUST, Edward VII Coronation 1902, (Sale), AR 32mm
- e) P & S PEACE FESTIVAL 1919, AE 26mm
- f) ST GEORGES, Little Bricks, 1936, (anon), WM 35
- g) T.W.S. SCHOOL, Halton, Peace 1919 - For Services Rendered, Al 22mm

Can any reader help identify some of the above pieces? To what do they refer and where were they located?

***M. I. H. Ewing***

*Adverts*

---

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[9]

---

TOKENS FROM THE SMALLER COLONIES  
WANTED, PLEASE.

e.g. Borneo, Cyprus, Falklands, Gibraltar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Penang,  
Pacific Islands, West Indies, etc, etc. Also, WARRINGTON & District tokens.

I have a few swaps available, some good, some better, some not.

Bob Lyall

[9]

---

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

[9]

---

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS

TAVERN	- M Turley, The Ulster, Moy Hotel etc, & any non Irish Parkes
DISTILLERY	- O'Keeffes 1/2d, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse, Quarter Barrel
CO-OP.	- Dunmurry, Lisburn, Ligoniel, Banbridge, Glennanne, Templemore
TEA	- L&N Carlow & Londonderry, L&L Blackrock, Ringsend, Silke
TRANSPORT	- Belfast 1½d blue, Cork Electric Tramways
¼ds	- (Antrim) J Foster, Gilmore, Hoy, McGee (Cork) Lynch, Simmons - (Dublin) GPO Tyrone Pl, Fitzhugh, J Large (Drogheda) T Laing

[8/9]

*Adverts*

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[9]

---

COINS OF BEESTON

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[9]

WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

---

WANTED

[9]

TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL  
WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

[6:3]

---

*Adverts*

---

COUNTERMARKED SPANISH DOLLARS

WANTED: For a book on early 19th century Scottish/English/Irish tradesmen's countermarks, information on any unpublished varieties on foreign silver coins.

H.E. Manville

[9]

---

17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TOKENS OF KENT SOUGHT  
also EF + VF 18<sup>TH</sup> Century Kent

Richard Hardy

[9]


---

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(Post 74 definition: Cumberland, Westmorland and N. Lancashire)

To assist in the compilation of a definitive area catalogue,  
correspondence welcomed by:

Charles Farthing

[9]



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*Adverts*

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WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES  
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Forged, Counterfeit and Fantasy Shillings - Anything considered 1504-1996

Also: Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin (January 1989 - the end)  
Spinks Numismatic Circular (January 1990 - December 1994)

Gary Oddie

---

[9]

WANTED

17th Century Token. Williamson Oxfordshire 97  
of John Hathaway ) Henley on Thames

Details to: Ray Hathaway

---

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*200 Years of Welsh Par Numismatic History*

Over 1150 tickets, checks and passes listed, described and researched.  
775 illustrations, 283 pages, A5 Case Bound

Available from numismatic booksellers at £25 or from the authors N.L.  
and A.G. Cox at £27.50 (inclusive of postage and packaging).

[9]

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Wanted:

“To Hanover” counters, any quantity 25p each  
“Keep Your Temper” counters, any quantity, 50p each

Andrew Andison

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



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## *Editorial*

As this is the last *Bulletin* of 1996 it is subscription time once again. A renewal slip is enclosed for 1997.

This issue of the *Bulletin* is slightly plumper than the previous issues in this volume in order to accommodate Andrew Macmillan's article on 'Bible Truths' and 'Testamental Truths'. I feel sure that this article will be the standard reference for these items for many years to come. If you have never heard of a 'Bible Truth' or a 'Testamental Truth' then all is revealed on pages 324-341.

The Token Congress is almost upon us again and I would urge anyone who has swithered about whether to attend or not to make the decision to go. Token Congresses are extremely friendly affairs and are an excellent way to meet fellow token collectors.

### *Token Congress 1996*

All those attending this year's Token Congress in Northampton should have received their copy of the programme. The range of talks is as wide as ever covering 17th century tokens through to 'The Bicentenary of Robert Burn's Death — Paratumismatically'. The bourse on Saturday evening is probably the best opportunity all year that you will have for acquiring new specimens. If you have not booked a place at the Congress, but wished that you had, then there is still time to do so. Contact Gary Oddie for the relevant information. The Congress will be held in The Swallow Hotel, Eagle Drive, Northampton from Friday 27th to Sunday 29th September 1996. Those arriving by bus and train may want to contact the organiser so that taxi sharing can be arranged — Eagle Drive is somewhat isolated.

The cost for the full weekend will be £100 but note that this does not include food on Friday evening. For all details contact Gary Oddie

*Introduction*

Ecclesiastical paranumismatica, except communion tokens, is not widely collected. These 28mm bronze discs, with inspirational Bible texts on each face, can be found cheaply in dealers' oddment boxes. Information about them is harder to find. Published references are incomplete or wrong. Batty (1868-98) and Brown (1980) listed the discs they found, but it is not hard to discover others not on either list. How many are there? Hawkins (1989 p.477) says 100, but he is wrong. Occasionally sets turn up in brass tubes (or 'boxes'), and from the British Museum one Brown suggests that there might be 30 discs in a set, but this also is wrong. Questions arise as to who issued them, when, and for what purpose.



*Fig.1: Bible and Testamental Truths boxes and discs*

Requests for information were published in various numismatic journals, and I visited the British Museum to check the rather atypical 'set' there. Strictly the discs may be medallions, but they are neither artistic nor historical and seem to fall naturally into the realm of the token collector. This paper seeks to answer the questions and to provide an accurate list of the discs.

*The discs*

Most are copper (though sometimes indeterminate bronze), usually 28.2mm in diameter (range 28.1mm to 28.6mm). Those at the British Museum are brass,

or at least very brassy, which is abnormal. There is a variation in thickness, and the mint British Museum ones range exceptionally from just over 1mm to nearly twice that. My mint set of 25 stacks 40.7mm high (average 1.63mm) and neatly fills the box, while 19 slightly worn examples in my part set are 31.0mm high (average 1.63mm); 39mm for 24 at the British Museum also averages 1.63mm thick. They have flat collared edges, except where the flan is slightly undersize. Some are found with extra blobs of metal round the rim, indicating the use of damaged dies; and sometimes there are weakly struck areas. Mint examples look very good, but on ordinary worn examples one notices letters not perfectly aligned, and the commas sit above the line. The impression is of a slightly workaday production. Unsatisfactory punctuation of some texts is especially disconcerting.



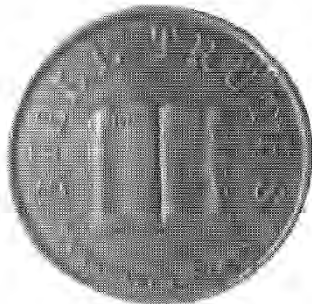
*Fig.2: Three examples of the discs*

Each face carries a thought-provoking scriptural text (fig.2). There is a standard pairing of texts on the discs, though some mules are found. At the end of the text the book of the Bible from which it is taken is given in small letters, except that it has been missed off one disc (No.33) and its mule (No.53). With the sole exception of one mule (No.56) each disc has either Old or New Testament texts. The numbers quoted refer to the list below; there are none on the discs, and therefore there is no way a recipient of individual discs might plan to collect a set. There is no obverse or reverse; the two faces are equal. The die axis is normal, with the two texts the same way up.

### *The boxes*

As will be seen, the discs were originally sold in sets of 25 in brass boxes (or tubes), but these sets are very rare. The discs are now mostly found loose. I do not know if originally they were ever sold that way. The standard box has a close-fitting slip lid (fig.1) with a circular copper insert detailing the contents.

Inserts have been found separately (fig.3 top), but possibly these were taken from the lids when the contents were distributed. The lids read



BIBLE TRUTHS arched over open Bible, with THOMASON.DIREX curved below in small letters, and HOLY BIBLE on the open pages. My separate one is 29.7mm to 30.7mm in diameter, not perfectly round.



TESTAMENTAL TRUTHS arched over open Bible, with THOMASON.DIREX as before, and THE / NEW TESTA / MENT on the open pages. My separate one is 30.8mm in diameter.

*Fig 3: Box lids*

My standard Testamental Truths box is 46mm high (43½mm without the lid) and nearly 32mm in diameter, with inside dimensions (to the rim) of 42mm by 29mm. Dennis Vorley measured his Bible Truths box at 47mm (44mm without the lid) and his Testamental Truths box at 49mm (47mm without the lid), the 25 uncirculated discs neatly filling this box. I have another box that holds a depleted set and has a domed lid with no insert; I do not know whether the lid is original. This one is 51½mm high (44mm without the lid) by nearly 32mm across (35mm on the lid), and inside it is 43mm by 29mm. The series of grooves round the body of the box seems to vary, presumably because boxes were handmade in small numbers as required.

The wording on the lids confirms that Testamental Truths were New Testament discs. Bible Truths were Old Testament, though this is not stated on the lids.

When I began to research these discs there were more questions than answers. Yet, as I eventually discovered when I managed to borrow a copy of the book, many of the answers are in Sir Edward Thomason's *Memoirs During Half a Century* (vol.2 pp.310-318). He records under 1835, the year in which the discs were produced, that

“At this period (September), it appeared to me that metallic tracts would be more frequently read, and be better recollected, then (*sic*) the lengthened printed ones which are diffused among the working classes by millions yearly, as they would contain correct quotations from the scriptures, and be stamped upon a material indestructible. It is said that above one-half of the present printed tracts are destroyed without their being even looked into. Conceiving that my plan might be productive of much moral good, I had one hundred steel dies engraved, fifty with texts from the Bible, and fifty with texts from the Testament; and these one hundred dies were made the exact size of the mint halfpence. To carry my design into practice, I purposed weekly to strike about 10,000 of the mint halfpence, on either side, with a scriptural text (without any regard to profit), and the cashier to pay them away in the manner of the current coin to the workpeople, as part of their wages, each Saturday. I found, however, on the first trial, that my views were obstructed by an existing law, that the defacing the current coin of the realm was forbidden.

“I therefore struck off large quantities the exact size of the halfpenny, and placed fifty, as Bible truths, in one small bronzed box, and fifty Testamental truths in another. The following are the one hundred texts which I quoted. This was the last production of mine in my establishment, as, at this juncture, I disposed of my Establishment to Messrs. Whitgrave and Collis.”

It was 50 texts, not 50 discs, that went in each box. Thomason's original intention was to overstrike current halfpennies, simply using coin of the realm as his blanks. It is not clear whether both sides of the individual coins were to be defaced. This imperious plan recalls an earlier grand venture. In 1830 he created a magnificent series of 60 large 73mm ‘Medallic Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures’. He presented specially struck sets to various Heads of State, receiving in return letters, gifts, honours and decorations, of which he was

inordinately proud. The *Memoirs* are filled with correspondence relating to such manoeuvres, and the frontispiece shows him seated with a dozen of the best decorations hanging on his chest. One may speculate that the discs may have been used by ministers and teachers, including Sunday School teachers, as small rewards to their pupils, or given out freely for spiritual uplift. Intended for the young and ignorant they did not have to be made to a very high standard. Such methods of distribution would explain why one finds part sets, and the rarity of complete sets.

### *The list*

Thomason lists 100 unnumbered texts, 50 as Bible Truths and 50 as Testamental Truths. He does not show pairings, but each successive pair throughout his list is found on a disc. I have therefore listed the discs in exactly the same sequence, numbering the Bible Truths 1 to 25 and Testamental Truths 26 to 50. Four of the Testamental Truths (Nos. 32,36,38,40) are found in two versions, with one of the texts laid out in two ways, presumably because dies had to be replaced and words or line breaks were changed; these are given 'A' and 'B' disc numbers to maintain the overall logic. There are two other instances where a die used on one disc is replaced with a slightly different one when the text appears on another disc (Nos. 41a & 44a; 50b & 54a). Thomason also uses the same text twice, in slightly different versions, as Nos. 8a and 25b. These instances do not increase the total number of different discs. No other die varieties have been noted. Six mules, two of which include a new 101st text, are listed at the end as Nos. 51-56.

The total number of discs listed is 60, including the two versions of Nos. 32, 36, 38 and 40. If further varieties of existing discs are found the listed one should be given an 'A' suffix, and the new one a 'B', using the existing number for both. New texts or mules should be added to the end of the list, after No. 56.

The two texts on each disc are referenced (a) and (b), in the order Thomason lists them. This does not indicate obverse and reverse; the faces are of equal status. Cross references are given within the list, and to Batty and to Brown ('BHM'). I have tried to be completely accurate in recording punctuation, line breaks and contractions. Where there are significant differences in the details given by previous authors these are noted, in case they might indicate varieties, but in general they seem to be errors. The BHM discs have been checked at the British Museum. Thomason's list is markedly better punctuated than his



discs, making better sense of the texts, especially by suitable use of semi-colons instead of commas.

Only two discs (Nos. 18, 25) have not been found, and these are included, without details of line breaks, from Batty and Thomason. The other seven that I do not have were checked by me at the British Museum (Nos. 1, 15, 20, 21, 52) or confirmed by Sarah Ewing (No. 19) and Dennis Vorley (No. 56 checked twice and rubbing supplied). The 60 discs listed below may be summarised thus

Listed by	Bible Testamental			Total discs	
	Truths	Truths	Mules		
Batty and BHM	9	8	0	17	
Batty only	12	10	1	23	(Batty total 40)
BHM only	2	3	2	7	(BHM total 24)
Neither author	2	8	3	13	
	25	29	6	60	

#### BIBLE TRUTHS

- 1 (a) KNOW YE / THAT THE LORD / HE IS GOD, IT IS HE / THAT HATH MADE US, / AND NOT WE OURSELVES, / WE ARE HIS / PEOPLE, & THE / SHEEP OF HIS / PASTURE. / PSALMS  
 (b) IT THINE / ENEMY BE HUNGRY / GIVE HIM BREAD / TO EAT, & IF HE / BE THIRSTY GIVE / HIM WATER / TO DRINK. / PROV.  
     Batty 4650 BHM 1700:19
- 2 (a) BE THOU / IN THE FEAR / OF THE LORD / ALL THE DAY / LONG. / PROV.  
 (b) HOLD UP / MY GOINGS / IN THY PATHS / THAT MY FOOTSTEPS / SLIP NOT. / PSALM  
     Batty 4630
- 3 (a) FROM THE / RISING UP OF / THE SUN UNTO / THE GOING DOWN / OF THE SAME THE / LORDS NAME IS / TO BE PRAISED / PSALMS  
 (b) THE LORD / IS MERCIFUL / & GRACIOUS, / SLOW TO ANGER / & PLENTEOUS / IN MERCY. / PSALMS  
     Batty 4647
- 4 (a) HAPPY / IS THE MAN / THAT FINDETH / WISDOM, & THE MAN / THAT GETTETH / UNDERSTANDING / PROV.  
 (b) HER / WAYS ARE WAYS / OF PLEASANTNESS / & ALL HER / PATHS ARE / PEACE. / PROV.  
     Batty 4643 BHM 1700:12

- 5 (a) HOW / BEAUTIFUL UPON / THE MOUNTAINS / ARE THE FEET / OF HIM  
THAT / PUBLISHETH GOOD / TIDINGS. / ISA.  
(b) O THAT / MEN WOULD PRAISE / THE LORD FOR HIS / GOODNESS &  
DECLARE / THE WONDERS THAT / HE DOETH FOR THE / CHILDREN  
OF / MEN. / PROV.  
Batty 4645
- 6 (a) I KNOW / THAT MY / REDEEMER LIVETH, / & THAT HE SHALL / STAND  
AT THE / LATTER DAY UPON / THE EARTH. / JOB.  
(b) HAPPY IS / THE MAN WHOM / GOD CORRECTETH, / THEREFORE  
DESPISE NOT / THE CHASTENING OF / THE ALMIGHTY. / JOB.  
Batty 4642
- 7 (a) I AM THE / LORD THY GOD / WHICH TEACHETH / THEE TO PROFIT, /  
WHICH LEADETH THEE / THE WAY THAT THOU / SHOULDEST GO. /  
ISA.  
(b) IF THOU SEEK / THE LORD HE WILL / BE FOUND OF THEE, / BUT IF  
THOU FORSAKE / HIM HE WILL / CAST THEE OFF / FOR EVER. / CHRO.  
Batty 4648 (“leadesth” in error)
- 8 (a) THE LORD / IS A STRONG HOLD / IN THE DAY OF / TROUBLE, & HE /  
KNOWETH THEM / THAT TRUST IN / HIM. / NAHUM  
(b) GIVE US / HELP FROM TROUBLE, / FOR VAIN IS / THE HELP OF /  
MAN. / PSALM.  
Batty 4646 BHM 1700:16 (“troubles” in error on (b) side)  
Thomason has “The Lord is good; a strong-hold...” for the (a) side.  
See also No.25 which uses a fuller version of the (a) side text.
- 9 (a) I / WILL WAIT / FOR THE LORD, / MY SOUL DOTH WAIT / AND IN HIS /  
WORD DO I / HOPE. / PSALM.  
(b) EVERY WORD / OF GOD IS PURE, / HE IS A SHIELD TO / THEM THAT /  
TRUST IN / HIM. / PROV.  
Batty 4639 BHM 1700:10
- 10 (a) THE EYES / OF THE LORD / ARE IN EVERY PLACE / BEHOLDING THE  
EVIL / AND THE / GOOD. / PROV.  
(b) RIGHTEOUSNESS / EXALTETH A NATION, / BUT SIN IS A / REPROACH  
TO / ANY PEOPLE / PROV.  
Batty 4657 BHM 1700:8
- 11 (a) TRUST / IN THE LORD / WITH ALL THINE / HEART, & LEAN NOT /  
UNTO THINE OWN / UNDERSTANDING. PROV.  
(b) BLESSED IS / THE MAN THAT / TRUSTETH IN THE LORD / & WHOSE  
HOPE / THE LORD / IS. / JERE.  
Batty 4627

- 12 (a) KNOW / THOU THE GOD / OF THY FATHER, / & SERVE HIM WITH / A  
PERFECT HEART / & A WILLING / MIND. / CHRON.  
(b) THE LORD / IS FAR FROM / THE WICKED, BUT / HE HEARETH THE /  
PRAYER OF THE / RIGHTEOUS. / PROV.  
Batty 4654
- 13 (a) GIVE / UNTO THE / LORD THE GLORY / DUE UNTO HIS NAME, /  
WORSHIP THE LORD / IN THE BEAUTY / OF HOLINESS. / PSALM  
(b) MY VOICE / SHALT THOU HEAR / IN THE MORNING. / O LORD EARLY  
IN THE / MORNING WILL I / DIRECT MY PRAYER / UNTO THEE. / PSALM.  
Unlisted
- 14 (a) IN / GOD HAVE / I PUT MY TRUST, / I WILL NOT BE AFRAID / WHAT  
MAN CAN / DO UNTO / ME. / PSALM  
(b) THE LORD / IS A GOD / OF KNOWLEDGE / BY HIM ACTIONS / ARE  
WEIGHED. / SAM.  
Batty 4651 BHM 1700:1
- 15 (a) HE THAT / SPEAKETH THE TRUTH / SHOWETH FORTH /  
RIGHTEOUSNESS, BUT / A FALSE WITNESS / SHOWETH DECEIT. / PROV.  
(b) LYING / LIPS ARE AN / ABOMINATION TO / THE LORD, BUT THEY /  
THAT DEAL TRULY / ARE HIS / DELIGHT. / PROV.  
BHM 1700:13  
Thomason has "seeketh" instead of "speaketh", "sheweth" (twice) for  
"showeth", and "and" instead of "but" on the (a) side.
- 16 (a) THAT / WHICH I SEE NOT, / TEACH THOU ME, / IF I HAVE DONE  
INIQUITY, / I WILL DO IT NO / MORE. / PSALM  
(b) THE MERCY / OF THE LORD IS / FROM EVERLASTING / TO  
EVERLASTING / UPON THEM THAT / FEAR HIM. / PSALM  
Batty 4658A BHM 1700:14  
Die flaw across centre of (b) side on my and British Museum examples.
- 17 (a) SEEK THE / LORD WHILE HE / MAY BE FOUND, / CALL YE UPON / HIM  
WHILE HE / IS NEAR. / ISA.  
(b) REMEMBER / NOW THY CREATOR / IN THE DAYS / OF THY / YOUTH. /  
ECCL.  
Batty 4656, 4656A (with large flaw at bottom of (b) side)
- 18 (a) SET NOT THINE HEART UPON GOODS UNJUSTLY GOTTEN FOR THEY SHALL  
NOT PROFIT THEE IN THE DAY OF CALAMITY. / ECCL.  
(b) GOD SHALL BRING EVERY WORK INTO JUDGMENT WHETHER IT BE GOOD  
OR WHETHER IT BE EVIL. / ECCL.  
Batty 4638 Not seen  
Thomason has "unto judgment" (not known which is correct).

- 19 (a) MARK THE / PERFECT MAN, & / BEHOLD THE / UPRIGHT, FOR / THE  
END OF / THAT MAN / IS PEACE. / PSALMS.  
(b) THERE / IS NO PEACE / SAITH THE LORD / UNTO THE / WICKED. / ISA.  
Batty 4655  
Thomason has “on earth,” after “no peace”.
- 20 (a) THE / TRIUMPH OF THE / WICKED IS SHORT, / & THE JOY OF / THE  
HYPOCRITE IS / BUT FOR A / MOMENT. / JOB  
(b) BOAST / NOT THYSELF OF / TOMORROW, FOR THOU / KNOWEST NOT  
WHAT / A DAY MAY / BRING FORTH. / PROV.  
Batty 4631 BHM 1700:17
- 21 (a) HEAL ME / O LORD & I SHALL / BE HEALED, SAVE ME / O LORD & I  
SHALL BE / SAVED, FOR THOU / ART MY PRAISE. / JER.  
(b) WAIT UPON / THE LORD, / BE OF GOOD COURAGE / AND HE SHALL /  
STRENGTHEN / THINE HEART. / PSALM  
Batty 4644 BHM 1700:22  
Die crack noted on (a) side of British Museum specimen.
- 22 (a) THE / LORD IS MY / STRENGTH & SONG / & HE IS BECOME / MY  
SALVATION. / EXO.  
(b) THE POOR / MAN CRIED & / THE LORD HEARD HIM / & SAVED HIM  
OUT / OF ALL HIS / TROUBLES. / PROVERBS  
BHM 1700:9  
Thomason attributes side (a) to “Prov.”.
- 23 (a) THE / LORD OF HOSTS / IS WITH US, / THE GOD OF JACOB / IS OUR /  
REFUGE. / PSALM.  
(b) THE / LORD WILL BE / A REFUGE FOR / THE OPPRESSED, / A REFUGE  
IN / TIMES OF / TROUBLE. / PSALM.  
Unlisted
- 24 (a) WHEN / A MANS WAYS / PLEASE THE LORD, / HE MAKETH EVEN / HIS  
ENEMIES TO / BE AT PEACE / WITH HIM. / PROV.  
(b) HE THAT / HATH PITY ON THE / POOR LENDETH UNTO / THE LORD,  
& THAT / WHICH HE HATH / GIVEN HE WILL / PAY HIM AGAIN. / PROV.  
Batty 4640  
Thomason has “to have peace with him” on the (a) side, and attributes the (b)  
side to Psalms.  
Text (b) is found also on No.56 (mixed Old and New Testament).
- 25 (a) THE EYES OF THE LORD ARE OVER THE RIGHTEOUS, & HIS EARS ARE  
OPEN TO THEIR PRAYERS. / PROV.  
(b) THE LORD IS GOOD A STRONGHOLD IN THE DAY OF TROUBLE, & HE  
KNOWETH THEM THAT TRUST IN HIM. / NAHUM.  
Batty 4658 Not seen  
Thomason has “unto” instead of “to” on the (a) side, and attributes the (b) side to Nem.  
Text 25(b) is a fuller version of 8(a), so purchasers would get only 49 different  
truths in a set of Bible Truths.

TESTAMENTAL TRUTHS

- 26 (a) BLESSED / IS THAT SERVANT / WHOM HIS LORD / WHEN HE COMETH / SHALL FIND / WELL DOING. / MATT.  
 (b) NOTHING / IS SECRET THAT / SHALL NOT BE MADE / MANIFEST, / NEITHER ANY THING HID / THAT SHALL NOT / BE MADE / KNOWN. / LUKE.  
 Unlisted
- 27 (a) FOR / WHAT WILL IT / PROFIT A MAN / IF HE GAIN / THE WHOLE WORLD, / & LOSE HIS OWN / SOUL. / MARK.  
 (b) BLESSED / ARE THE PURE / IN HEART FOR / THEY SHALL / SEE GOD. / MATT.  
 Batty 4626  
 See Nos. 51 and 52 for mules of sides (a) and (b) respectively.
- 28 (a) BE / NOT DECEIVED, / EVIL / COMMUNICATIONS / CORRUPT GOOD / MANNERS. / COR:  
 (b) LET LOVE / BE WITHOUT / DISSIMULATION, / ABHOR THAT WHICH / IS EVIL, / CLEAVE TO THAT / WHICH IS / GOOD. / ROM.  
 Batty 4619, 4620 (with large collar flaws on (a) side); Batty omits "Rom."
- 29 (a) GOD IS / NO RESPECTER / OF PERSONS / BUT HE THAT FEARETH / HIM & WORKETH / RIGHTEOUSNESS / IS ACCEPTED / OF HIM. / ACTS.  
 (b) PETER / SAID REPENT / & BE BAPTIZED / IN THE NAME / OF JESUS CHRIST / & YE SHALL RECEIVE / THE GIFT OF / THE HOLY / GHOST. / ACTS.  
 Batty 4636, 4637 (with flaw at bottom of (b) side)  
 BHM 1700:3 ("respector" in error)  
 Rim flaw noted on (b) side of British Museum specimen.  
 Thomason has "accepted by him".
- 30 (a) BLESSING, / & GLORY, & WISDOM, / & POWER, & MIGHT, / BE UNTO OUR GOD / FOR EVER & EVER / AMEN. / REV.  
 (b) AT THE / NAME OF JESUS / EVERY NAME SHALL / BOW, OF THINGS / IN HEAVEN / & THINGS IN / EARTH. / PHILL.  
 Batty 4628  
 Thomason has "things on earth".
- 31 (a) ABOVE / ALL THINGS / MY BRETHREN / SWEAR NOT, / NEITHER BY HEAVEN / NOR BY THE EARTH / NOR BY ANY / OTHER OATH. / JAMES  
 (b) JESUS SAITH / THERE IS JOY IN / THE PRESENCE OF / THE ANGELS OF GOD / OVER ONE / SINNER THAT / REPENTETH. / LUKE.  
 Batty 4653A BHM 1700:5  
 Thomason omits "the" before "earth" on the (a) side, and gives "said" for "saith" on the (b) side.

- 32A (a) SEEK NOT / WHAT YE SHALL EAT, / OR WHAT / YE SHALL DRINK, / BUT RATHER SEEK / THE KINGDOM OF GOD, / & ALL THESE THINGS / SHALL BE ADDED / UNTO YOU. / LUKE.  
 (b) COME / UNTO ME ALL / YE THAT LABOUR AND / ARE HEAVY LADEN, / AND I WILL GIVE / YOU REST, / SAITH THE / LORD. / MATT.  
 See notes under 32B
- 32B (a) As 32A above.  
 (b) COME / UNTO ME ALL / YE THAT LABOUR / & ARE HEAVY LADEN / & I WILL GIVE / YOU REST, / SAITH THE / LORD. / MATT.  
 32A and 32B have different line breaks on the (b) side, and the latter uses “&” instead of “and”; presumably the die had to be replaced, but it is not clear which came first. The references below refer to 32A/32B together.  
 Batty 4634, 4635 (with collar flaws on the (b) side); apparently 32A, but Batty sometimes changes “&” to “and”.  
 BHM 1700:6; the British Museum specimen is 32B.
- 33 (a) BLESSED / ARE THE POOR / IN SPIRIT, / FOR THEIRS IS / THE KINGDOM / OF HEAVEN.  
 (b) IF YE / HEAR NOT MOSES / AND THE PROPHETS, / NEITHER WILL YE / BE PERSUADED / THOUGH ONE ROSE / FROM THE DEAD.  
 Batty 4626A  
 Thomason attributes both texts to Matt., but this is not on the dies.  
 See No.53 for a mule using the (a) side text.
- 34 (a) JESUS SAID / UNTO HIS DISCIPLES / GO & TEACH / ALL NATIONS, / IN THE NAME / OF THE FATHER, / & OF THE SON, / & OF THE / HOLY GHOST. / MATT.  
 (b) LET / YOUR LIGHT / SHINE BEFORE MEN / THAT THEY MAY SEE / YOUR GOOD WORKS / & GLORIFY YOUR FATHER / WHICH IS IN / HEAVEN. / MATT.  
 Not listed  
 Thomason adds “so” before “shine”, and has “work” instead of “works”.
- 35 (a) IF WE SAY / THAT WE HAVE / NO SIN WE / DECEIVE OURSELVES, / & THE TRUTH IS / NOT IN US, BUT IF / WE CONFESS, GOD IS / FAITHFUL TO / FORGIVE US / OUR SINS. / JOHN.  
 (b) IF THY / BROTHER TRESPASS / AGAINST THEE / REBUKE HIM, / & IF HE REPENT / FORGIVE HIM. / LUKE.  
 Batty 4649 BHM 1700:2
- 36A (a) WHEN / THOU DOEST ALMS, / LET NOT / THY RIGHT HAND / KNOW WHAT THY / LEFT HAND / DOETH. / MATT.  
 (b) BLESS THEM / THAT CURSE YOU, / & PRAY FOR THEM WHO / DISPITEFULLY / USE YOU. / LUKE.  
 See notes under 36B

- 36B (a) WHEN THOU / DOEST ALMS, / LET NOT THY / LEFT HAND KNOW /  
WHAT THY RIGHT / HAND DOETH. / MATT.
- (b) As 36A above.  
36A and 36B have different line breaks on the (a) side, and transpose the hands  
(36A is the version given by Thomason).  
Batty 4632 (No.36A) corrects spelling to “despitefully”.  
Thomason has “that despitefully” instead of “who despitefully”.
- 37 (a) BEWARE / LEST ANY MAN / SPOIL YOU / THROUGH FALSE /  
PHILOSOPHY, / AFTER THE TRADITION / OF MEN, / AND NOT AFTER /  
CHRIST. / COLL.S
- (b) AND / THERE CAME A VOICE / FROM HEAVEN SAYING, / THOU / ART  
MY BELOVED SON / IN WHOM I AM WELL / PLEASED. / MARK.  
Batty 4625A BHM 1700:7
- 38A (a) THY / THRONE O GOD / IS FOR EVER & EVER, / A SCEPTRE OF /  
RIGHTEOUSNESS / IS THE SCEPTRE / OF THY / KINGDOM. / HEB.
- (b) JESUS / SAITH I WILL / PRAY THE FATHER, / & HE WILL GIVE YOU /  
ANOTHER COMFORTER / THAT HE MAY / ABIDE WITH / YOU. / JOHN.  
See notes under 38B
- 38B (a) As 38A above.
- (b) JESUS / SAITH I WILL / PRAY THE FATHER, / & HE WILL GIVE YOU /  
ANOTHER COMFORTER / THAT HE MAY ABIDE / WITH YOU FOR /  
EVER. / JOHN  
38A and 38B have different line breaks on the (b) side, and 38B adds “for ever”;  
38A is the version given by Thomason, but may be the later one, as the British  
Museum one, which is 38B, has die flaws and cracks on the (b) side, and may  
have had to be replaced (but the one in my part set is undamaged).  
Batty 4653 (No.38B)  
BHM 1700:11 (No.38B) has “of God” in error for “O God”  
Thomason has “Jesus said” instead of “Jesus saith”.  
See Nos. 53 and 54 for mules using the (a) side text.
- 39 (a) JUDGE NOT / & YE SHALL NOT / BE JUDGED, / CONDEMN NOT / & YE  
SHALL NOT / BE CONDEMNED, / FORGIVE / & YE SHALL BE /  
FORGIVEN. / LUKE.
- (b) JESUS SAID / BLESSED ARE THEY / THAT HEAR THE / WORD OF GOD /  
AND KEEP IT. / LUKE.  
Batty 4652 BHM 1700:21  
Batty and Thomason both have “who hear” instead of “that hear”.
- 40A (a) BE YE / MERCIFUL, / AS YOUR FATHER / WHO IS IN HEAVEN / IS  
ALSO / MERCIFUL. / LUKE.
- (b) THE SECOND / GREAT COMMANDMENT / IS / LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR /  
AS THYSELF. / MATT.  
See notes under 40B

- 40B (a) As 40A above.  
 (b) THE / SECOND GREAT / COMMANDMENT IS / THOU SHALT LOVE /  
 THY NEIGHBOUR / AS THYSELF. / MATT.  
 40A and 40B have different line breaks on the (b) side, and “thou shalt” is  
 omitted from 40A; the Thomason version is 40A.  
 Batty 4621 (No.40A), 4622 (No.40B)
- 41 (a) JESUS SAID / THOU SHALT LOVE / THE LORD THY GOD, / WITH ALL  
 THY HEART, / WITH ALL THY SOUL, / & WITH ALL / THY MIND. / MATT  
 (b) BLESSED / ARE THE MEEK / FOR THEY SHALL / INHERIT THE / LAND. /  
 MATT.  
 BHM 1700:24  
 No.44 uses the (a) text but from a different die (see No.44).
- 42 (a) HONOUR / THY FATHER / & THY MOTHER / THAT THY DAYS / MAY  
 BE LONG / IN THE / LAND. / EPHE.  
 (b) ADD TO / YOUR KNOWLEDGE / TEMPERANCE, TO / TEMPERANCE  
 PATIENCE, / TO PATIENCE GODLINESS / TO GODLINESS, /  
 BROTHERLY / KINDNESS, / PETER  
 The comma at the end of line 4 on the (b) side is squeezed in, and does not  
 show on an unevenly struck example; there may have been another comma at  
 the end of line 5, but it seems to have been removed for lack of space for it.  
 BHM 1700:23  
 Thomason quotes “to brotherly love, kindness” instead of “to godliness,  
 brotherly kindness”.
- 43 (a) HE THAT / EXALTEH HIMSELF / SHALL BE ABASED, / & HE THAT  
 HUMBLETH / HIMSELF SHALL BE / EXALTED. / MATT.  
 (b) BLESSED / ARE THE / MERCIFUL, / FOR THEY SHALL / OBTAIN  
 MERCY. / MATT.  
 Batty 4626B
- 44 (a) JESUS SAID / THOU SHALT LOVE / THE LORD THY GOD, / WITH ALL  
 THY HEART, / WITH ALL THY SOUL, / & WITH ALL / THY MIND. / MATT.  
 (b) LET / NO MAN DEFRAUD / HIS BROTHER / IN ANY MATTER, / FOR  
 THE LORD / IS THE AVENGER OF / ALL SUCH. / THESS.  
 Not listed  
 Thomason omits “all” before “thy heart”.  
 See No.55 for a mule using the (b) side.  
 No.41 uses the same wording as the (a) side, but from a die with differently  
 placed lettering; in particular No.41 has no stop after MATT, and the M is  
 below the D of MIND, whereas on No.44 it is below the I.
- 45 (a) THE GOSPEL / OF CHRIST IS / THE POWER OF GOD / UNTO  
 SALVATION / TO EVERY ONE / THAT BELIEVETH / ON HIM. / ROM.  
 (b) EXHORT / SERVANTS TO BE / OBEDIENT UNTO / THEIR MASTERS, /  
 SHEWING ALL GOOD / FIDELITY, THAT / THEY MAY ADORN / THE  
 DOCTRINE / OF CHRIST. / TITUS.  
 Batty 4641  
 Thomason gives “believeth in him”.



- 46 (a) EARNESTLY / CONTEND FOR / THE FAITH FOR THERE / ARE  
 UNGODLY MEN / PERVERTING THE GRACE / OF GOD & DENYING /  
 THE CROSS OF / CHRIST. / JUDE.
- (b) JESUS SAITH / HE THAT / HEARETH MY WORD, / & BELIEVETH ON  
 HIM / THAT SENT ME / HATH EVERLASTING / LIFE. / JOHN.  
 Not listed  
 Thomason has “Jesus said” and “believeth in”.
- 47 (a) BE NOT / DECEIVED / GOD IS NOT / MOCKED, / FOR WHATSOEVER /  
 A MAN SOWETH, / THAT SHALL / HE ALSO / REAP. / GAL.
- (b) EVERY TONGUE / SHALL CONFESS / THAT JESUS CHRIST / IS LORD, /  
 TO THE GLORY / OF GOD THE / FATHER. / PHILL  
 Batty 4623, 4624 (with large collar flaws on (a) side), 4629 (duplicate listing)  
 BHM 1700:15  
 Thomason has “for the glory”.
- 48 (a) RECOMPENSE / NO MAN / EVIL FOR EVIL. / PROVIDE THINGS  
 HONEST / IN THE SIGHT / OF ALL MEN. / ROM<sup>8</sup>
- (b) EVERYONE / THAT DOETH EVIL / HATETH THE LIGHT, / NEITHER  
 COMETH HE / TO THE LIGHT / LEST HIS DEEDS / SHOULD BE /  
 REPROVED. / JOHN.  
 Not listed  
 Thomason omits the first “evil” on the (a) side, and “neither cometh he to the  
 light” on the (b) side.  
 See Nos. 51 and 52 for mules of sides (a) and (b) respectively.
- 49 (a) CHARGE / THEM THAT ARE / RICH IN THIS WORLD, / THAT THEY BE /  
 NOT HIGHMINDED, / NOR TRUST IN / UNCERTAIN RICHES, / BUT IN  
 THE / LIVING GOD. / TIM.
- (b) WATCH / FOR YE KNOW / NEITHER THE DAY / NOR THE HOUR /  
 WHEN THE SON / OF GOD / COMETH. / MATT.  
 Batty 4633  
 Thomason gives “not the day or the hour”.
- 50 (a) IF ANY / MAN AMONG YOU / SEEM TO BE RELIGIOUS, / & BRIDLETH  
 NOT / HIS TONGUE, THAT / MAN'S RELIGION / IS VAIN. / JAMES.
- (b) THE / WAGES OF / SIN IS DEATH / BUT THE GIFT OF GOD / IS ETERNAL  
 LIFE / THROUGH JESUS / CHRIST. / ROM.  
 BHM 1700:4  
 Thomason has “The wages of sin are death”.  
 See No. 54 for a mule of the (b) side text, but from a different die.  
 Both my examples of No. 50 show die damage at the rim.

## MULES

These are pairings that do not match the list given by Thomason, in which successive pairs of texts match the discs listed above. Lost and damaged dies probably account for most of the mules, from the need to make up full sets. It may be that some of those listed below were the earlier pairings, but it is convenient to take Thomason's listing as the master list. All these mules are Testamental Truths (i.e. New Testament), with the possible exception of the final one (No.56), which is a hybrid of Old and New Testament texts. Nos. 55 and 56 share an extra text, not amongst the 100 listed by Thomason.

- 51 (a) (As 27(a) above) FOR / WHAT WILL IT / PROFIT A MAN / IF HE GAIN / THE WHOLE WORLD, / & LOSE HIS OWN / SOUL. / MARK.  
(b) (As 48(a) above) RECOMPENSE / NO MAN / EVIL FOR EVIL. / PROVIDE THINGS HONEST / IN THE SIGHT / OF ALL MEN. / ROM<sup>s</sup>  
BHM 1700:20  
See notes under No. 52
- 52 (a) (As 27(b) above) BLESSED / ARE THE PURE / IN HEART FOR / THEY SHALL / SEE GOD. / MATT.  
(b) (As 48(b) above) EVERYONE / THAT DOETH EVIL / HATETH THE LIGHT, / NEITHER COMETH HE / TO THE LIGHT / LEST HIS DEEDS / SHOULD BE / REPROVED. / JOHN.  
BHM 1700:18 ("poor" in error for "pure" on the (a) side)  
Nos. 51 and 52 use the same four texts as Nos. 27 and 48, suggesting these mules may have been produced in error.
- 53 (a) (As 33(a) above) BLESSED / ARE THE POOR / IN SPIRIT, / FOR THEIRS IS / THE KINGDOM / OF HEAVEN.  
(b) (As 38A(a) and 38B(a) above and 54(b) below) THY / THRONE O GOD / IS FOR EVER & EVER, / A SCEPTRE OF / RIGHTEOUSNESS / IS THE SCEPTRE / OF THY / KINGDOM. / HEB.  
Unlisted  
See notes under No. 54
- 54 (a) (Similar to 50(b) above) THE / WAGES OF / SIN IS DEATH / BUT THE GIFT OF GOD / IS ETERNAL LIFE / THROUGH JESUS / CHRIST. / ROM  
(b) (As 38A(a) and 38B(a) and 53(b) above) THY / THRONE O GOD / IS FOR EVER & EVER, / A SCEPTRE OF / RIGHTEOUSNESS / IS THE SCEPTRE / OF THY / KINGDOM. / HEB.  
Unlisted  
Nos. 53 and 54 share a text (used also on 38A and 38B). The (a) side of No. 54 is presumably a later die than the (b) side of No. 50, which shows damage to the rim of both my specimens. The lettering is now differently placed; in particular, the R of ROM is under the T of CHRIST (not under the stop), and there is no longer a stop after ROM.

- 55 (a) (As 44(b) above) LET / NO MAN DEFRAUD / HIS BROTHER / IN ANY MATTER, / FOR THE LORD / IS THE AVENGER OF / ALL SUCH. / THESS.  
 (b) BE YE / KIND ONE TO / ANOTHER, FORGIVING / ONE ANOTHER, EVEN AS / GOD FOR CHRIST'S / SAKE HATH / FORGIVEN / YOU. / EPHE.  
 Batty 4625  
 See notes under No. 56
- 56 (a) (As 24(b) above) HE THAT / HATH PITY ON THE / POOR LENDETH UNTO / THE LORD, & THAT / WHICH HE HATH / GIVEN HE WILL / PAY HIM AGAIN. / PROV.  
 (b) BE YE / KIND ONE TO / ANOTHER, FORGIVING / ONE ANOTHER, EVEN AS / GOD FOR CHRIST'S / SAKE HATH / FORGIVEN / YOU. / EPHE.  
 Unlisted The only hybrid Old/New Testament disc.  
 Nos. 55 and 56 share a text not listed by Thomason.

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Righteousness exalteth	10	The triumph of the wicked	20
Seek not what ye shall eat	32	The wages of sin	50, 54
Seek the Lord	17	Thy throne O God	38, 53, 54
Set not thine heart	18	Trust in the Lord	11
That which I see not	16	Wait upon the Lord	21
The eyes of the Lord are in	10	Watch for ye know neither	49
The eyes of the Lord are over	25	When a mans ways please	24
The Gospel of Christ	45	When thou doest alms (*)	36
The Lord is a God	14		
The Lord is a strong hold	8	(*) There are two versions of each of	
The Lord is far	12	these four texts.	

### *Sets*

Empty tubes exist for Old Testament Bible Truths (D.G. Vorley had one) and also separate lid inserts, but I have found no sets of them, only accumulations. Just 25 Old Testament discs are listed (which would make a set), and two of them have not been seen. There is also one mule which is hybrid Old and New Testament. It seems that Bible Truths may have been less popular or made in smaller numbers than Testamental Truths, of which there are 25 basic discs, second versions of four of these, five mules, and the hybrid.

Apparently unaugmented sets of Testamental Truths are detailed below. The first is from the F. William Kuethe Jr collection, sold in Los Angeles by Bower & Ruddy, lot 2336 in their Fall 1982 auction, to David Magnay, from whom I bought it in 1991. The 25 discs are brilliant mint copper, except the edges, having been tightly sealed in their box. The part set came from Eden Coins in 1989 in the tube with the domed lid. The 19 discs are uniformly worn and it seems clear they are the remainder of a full set that has been used and depleted, not only because of its uniformity but because of the way the numbers fit. The discs in these sets are numbers

26 27 28 29 30 31 32A 33 34 35 36A 37 38A 39 40A 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50  
26 27 28 -- 30 31 32B 33 34 35 36B -- 38B -- --- 41 42 43 -- 45 -- -- 48 49 50 55

In the part set No. 55 may be regarded as a substitute for No. 44; otherwise there are six missing discs, and different versions of Nos. 32, 36 and 38.

Until 1995 Dennis Vorley also had a mint set of 25, consisting of numbers

26 27 28 29 30 31 32B 33 34 35 36B 37 38B 39 40B 41 42 43 -- 45 46 47 48 49 50 56

It is interesting that this set, like my part set, has all different versions of Nos. 32, 36, 38 and 40 from mine, indicating that it was made at a different (later?) date. No. 56, the hybrid, is presumably a substitute for No. 44, though it shares no text with it (but it does share the new 101st text with No. 55, which is the substitute in my part set for No. 44). Otherwise the two full sets are identical.

The British Museum tube (BHM 1700: 1-24) contains 24 discs numbers

1 4 8 9 10 14 15 16 20 21 22 (11 Bible Truths)  
29 31 32B 35 37 38B 39 41 42 47 50 51 52 (13 Testamental Truths)

Though in a standard box with a Testamental Truths lid this is clearly not a set of them, since eleven of the 24 discs are Bible Truths. The discs themselves are unusual, as already described. Possibly this is a residue from a double set of 50, or it was put together as a sampler for some special reason; maybe it was once kept by the makers.

### *Acknowledgements*

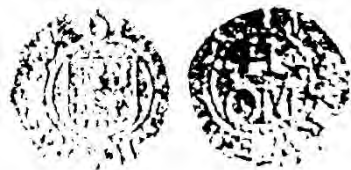
I am most grateful to all who helped with information, discs and ideas; in particular, with apologies for inadvertent omissions, to David E. Magnay and Dennis G. Vorley, who supplied key parts of the jigsaw; to Norman G. Brodie, Brian Edge, Christopher Eimer, Herbert H. Espy, Mike Ewing, Sarah Ewing, Jeff Gardiner, Anthony J. Gilbert, Richard H. Hardy, Alan W. Judd, Phillip Mernick and J. Gavin Scott; to the editors who printed appeals for information in *Coins of Beeston* (Feb 1991), *Spink's Numismatic Circular* (Mar 1991), *TAMS Journal* (Oct 1991) and *TCS Bulletin* (Jan 1995); and to the Department of Coins & Medals at the British Museum.

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I recently wrote a short article for the Burwell History Society on 17th century tokens in general and on Oliver Harley in particular, he being the only issuer in that village. I had previously read up the history of Burwell and had learned of a fire in 1727 which has been well documented. It was only at a later stage, when tracing later generations of the Harley family through the parish register that I was able to find that they had been one of those families that the disaster had touched.

But let me start at the beginning with Oliver Harley and his farthing token which is catalogued Cambridgeshire 9 in Williamson.



The obverse reads OLLIVER HARLIE, with the device of the Haberdashers' Arms. The reverse legend reads IN BURWELL and the initials are OMH.

There are some missing pages in the Burwell church (St. Mary's) register between 1637 - 1649 for baptisms and 1640 - 1653 for marriages and burials. The first mention of a Harley occurs in 1663 so, despite the missing years, it seems likely that Oliver was not born in the village but could well have moved there prior to, or around the time of, his marriage. We could also speculate from later entries of burial that he and his wife, Mary, may have had up to six children, and it is through one of these, James, that the family line continues. It is possible, although there is a further gap in the register towards the end of the 18th century, to trace the family in Burwell until 1901. From the trade of haberdasher in the case of the token issuer, later generations of Harley are noted as labourer, farmer, sedge merchant, woolcomber, painter, plumber, groom and hacklepin maker.

Turning now to the fire mentioned earlier I can do no better than quote from the transcript of the church register to which the following account has been added.

“8 Sept 1727. N.B. about nine o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet show: in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the

barn was thatched with straw which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cobwebs so that the fire like lightning flew round the barn in an instant: and there was but one small door belonging to the barn which was close nailed up, and could not be easily be broke open, and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow and everybody so impatient to escape that the door was presently blocked up, and most of those that did escape, who were but very few were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door: and the rest, in number seventy six, perished instantly: and two more dyed of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant who set a candle and lanthorne in or near the heap of straw which was in the barn: the servants name was Rd. Whitaker of the parish of Hadstock in Essex near Linton in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the Assizes held at Cambridge March 27, 1728, but was acquitted.”

The register then lists those persons who perished in the fire, the names including Lydia and Anne Harley, daughters of Oliver Harley’s grandson. Oliver was not witness to this tragedy since he died some years earlier in 1684.

Other accounts suggest that the puppeteer, with his wife, daughter and servant, were making their way to the Stourbridge Fair in Cambridge and arriving in Burwell found themselves to be running short of funds to continue the journey. They announced that they would hold a show that evening in the barn and the news spread rapidly through the surrounding villages. It seems that the door was nailed or locked up to keep out an overflow of customers.

I appreciate that to the dismay of the purist I may have strayed a little, or indeed a lot, from the 17th century issuer and his token, but I hope that others will feel, as I do, that it is sometimes rewarding to be able to add, especially with village issuers, to the more usual baptism, marriage and burial dates.

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### **Ireland's First Moving Pictures:**

**Dr T. C. S. Corry - Ireland Its Scenery, Music and Antiquities**

**by Barry Woodside**

Dr T. C. S. Corry issued a series of metal tickets. Batty in his Ireland Miscellaneous section records one, No 3929, Dr Toscorry (*sic*) in pewter. Davis and Waters in the Gardens Shows and Exhibitions section record four, numbers 84 - 87, including the Batty piece in brass and lead. I have illustrated the two

pieces in my collection. The weakly struck full stops on the circular piece explains Batty's misreading.



*Tokens issued by Dr. T.C.S. Corry, D&W 85 and D&W 87*

The following is edited from Cathal O'Byrne's *AS I ROVED OUT - A Book of the North* subtitled *Being a Series of Historical Sketches of Ulster and Old Belfast*. The book is dated 1946 and was printed by Irish News Ltd., Donegal Street Belfast.

A programme c1882 details Ireland's first moving picture show. It was compiled by T. C. S. Corry, M.D., Fell. Roy. Med. Chir. Soc. Lond and was entitled 'Ireland. Its Scenery, Music, and Antiquities' and contained thirty pages with numerous advertisements and seven pages of Irish songs, melodies and choruses, from which a selection was made and sung by distinguished artistes during the evening.

'Dr. Corry's Diorama' or Moving Pictures consisted of reams and reams of canvas painted with scenes familiar to Irishmen everywhere - The Giant's Causeway, Shane's Castle, Carrick-a-rede, Dunluce Castle and many others. This was attached to great rollers situated at each side of the proscenium out of view of the audience and as it was unrolled, it passed across the stage showing the pictures, and as certain scenes were shown appropriate songs, some written by Dr Corry, were sung and musical items given.

This was Ireland's first attempt at a moving picture show and was given, not only in every city and town in Ireland, Scotland and England, but with it Dr. Corry, its owner and inventor, made an enormously successful tour of the United States of America.

In the 1880s Dr. Corry was a well known figure in the streets of Belfast, where he was born. As well as being a medical man who also owned a pharmacy, he was a born showman and writer of distinction, and in 1879 published a volume of 'Irish Lyrics, Songs and Poems.'

One of Dr Corry's poems is titled 'The Belfast Workhouse' and to it he appended the following note



‘During the winter of 1877 the inhabitants of the town were much shocked and scandalised by revelations made at their local Board of Guardians, disclosing the fact that great social austerity was exercised towards the unfortunate inmates of the Workhouse, and that in many instances destitute applicants for admission. including men, women and helpless infants, were allowed to lie for entire nights outside the gates, unpitied and unrelieved, exposed to the severity of the most inclement weather.’

Some things never change. Overall, a most remarkable man.

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## **Bolton Concert Hall Checks**

**by Clifford Stockton**

The rise of the concert room was a progressive one from the social atmosphere of the public houses of the time. But in order to appreciate why this happened, the social conditions of Bolton during these years needs to be looked into.

The population of Bolton rose dramatically during the first half of the 19th century: 1801 - 17416; 1831 - 43396; 1851 - 61172 However, the recreational facilities did not rise in proportion, so the working populous after working long hours often turned to the public house for their leisure.

The report in Bolton for the proposed new boundary stated:- ‘There Is considerable investment of capital in Bolton, but the town does not carry with it the appearance of opulence or comfort. There are a great many narrow lanes; there is a great deficiency of foot pavements and the drainage is indifferent.’

The town mushroomed by building houses back to back; cellar dwellings were common, but water supplies were still obtained from wells which were polluted and, disease was always round the corner.

Not only did the people have to put up with bad living conditions, they also suffered at the hands of some tradesmen. In ‘The Conditions of the Working Class in England’ by Engells he quotes on page 85 "July 27th 1844: Bolton - Twelve Beersellers and Innkeepers sentenced to pay costs." "August 3rd 1844: Bolton - Three Shopkeepers fined 2s.6d and 5s.0d." "August 19th 1844: Bolton - A shopkeeper fined 5s.0d." All for short measure and inferior goods.

In 1830 the Government passed the 'Beer Act' which allowed Beer Houses to be opened as opposed to Inns and Public Houses, which sold spirits. This was on the understanding that beer would not be as harmful as spirits. The Beer Houses became very popular and another form of attraction was sought by the Inns and Public Houses. Singing salons were introduced. Four of these concert rooms were:- The Millstone in Crown Street, The Star in Churchgate, The Hare & Hounds in Bank Street, and The Bird in Hand in Bank Street. Although concerts lasted for some time, the four publicans in question were: Millstone - J Fisher 1843-1848, Star - T Sharples 1841-1849, Hare & Hounds - R Allen 1851-1854, and Bird in Hand - F Frazer 1840-1845.

They each had checks or 'Wet Money' as it was sometimes called, struck, which in turn allowed admission to their concert rooms. The check was purchased at the bar for 2d. The admission included a drink. The reason for this practice was that if cash was taken at the door, the doorkeeper was in the habit of operating a 'one for you and one for me' system! The check stopped this malpractice.

The most famous 'Singing Salon' must be the Star Inn concert room and museum which was run by Thomas Sharples and was carried on by his son, William. The concert room could hold a thousand people and gave the patrons an entertaining and varied programme. An advert in the *Bolton Advertiser* of 1847 gives

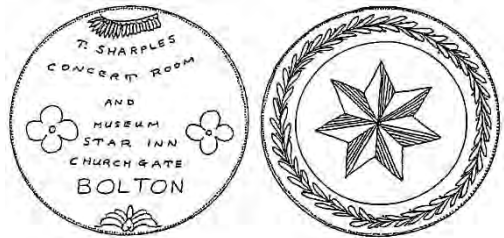



Fig.1: Star Inn check  
(brass, 32mm, milled edge)

details of the use of the checks: "Star Inn and Concert Room. In order to keep the establishment select and orderly the visitors are required to take tickets, but the full amount will be returned in refreshment." Inevitably, as a centre for pleasure and entertainment, the concert room had its critics. The most ardent being the Non-Conformist Church who, when the renewal for licence came up put up a strong fight against it, calling it a 'den of iniquity.' Both Sharples and Frazer were condemned by the Church, but eventually got their licences renewed. The Church of England, however, remained quiet. The Star Inn was burned to the ground in 1852, but was rebuilt and carried on in business in a more refined manner.

Finley Frazer, who ran the 'Bird in Hand' had a different outlook on life. His establishment, like the Star, boasted a concert room and Museum, but whereas Sharples seemed to admit anyone, and, according to the critics, turned a blind eye to what went on, Frazer had hard and fast rules.



Fig.2: Bird in Hand check  
(Copper, 32mm, plain edge)



**SALE OF MONKEYS, &c,**

**FINLEY FRAZER,**

*Of the Bird-in-Hand, Bank-street, Bolton.*

**B**EGS to say that he has on Sale, or for Exchange, the following Articles, viz.:—an excellent Cabinet PIANOFORTE of 5½ Octaves, made by the justly celebrated Ewelligh; a variety of Stuffed Birds, Insects, Fossils, including upwards of Fifty rare specimens of the Ammonitis; Pictures, both copies and originals, from the best masters; Four Stuffed Monkeys.—one male smoking tobacco, a female nursing a green Parrot; a large ditto towing a Guinea Pig, and a long-tailed King Monkey from Thibet, riding upon an American Swan.

My object in disposing of these articles, is to afford more room and accommodation for the meetings of the various societies connected with my establishment, viz.:—the Free Gardeners' Society, the Linran Botanical Society, the Society for Prosecuting Garden Depredators, the Funeral Fund Society, and a Reading and Debating Society, strictly confined to literature and general knowledge.

N.B.—Any person desirous of becoming a member of any of the above Societies, are requested to forward their names, ages, and address,

To the Public's most obedient servant,  
**FINLEY FRAZER.**

Fig.3: Advert in Bolton Chronicle 22/10/1842

Which man was the 'business man' can be judged from the fact that Sharples (both father and son) carried on for over twenty years while Finlay Frazer, with his high ideals, became bankrupt after five years. Where the Star gave people the chance to forget their worries and cares, the Bird in Hand attempted to raise the tone of life generally. Frazer would not allow swearing or fighting and actively encouraged societies like the 'Free Gardeners Society', the 'Reading and Debating Society', in an attempt to educate his patrons. A very noble aspiration, but one not calculated to make profits and pay the bills.

The Millstone was not, as far as we know, exceptional in its operation. It was an old fashioned public house and it is presumed the concert room was going as early as 1834 as T. Sharples was the licensee from 1834-1840 - before building the Star Inn concert room.

There is an interesting problem about the Millstone: a check was issued by J. Taylor for admission to the concert room but Taylor cannot, at the moment, be traced in any directories. Perhaps J. Taylor was just the proprietor of the concert room whilst someone else held the licence for the public house. There is evidence that Fisher overstamped Taylor's checks before issuing his own 'Wet Money'.



Fig.4: Millstone check  
(Brass, 32mm, milled edge)



Fig.5 Hare & Hounds check  
(Brass, 26mm, milled edge)

The Hare and Hounds concert room was, under Robert Allen, a late entrant in the entertainment race, as Allen was the licensee from 1851-1854.

Of the four concert rooms, two are still standing - The Millstone in Crown Street and the Hare and Hounds in Bank Street. This article does not

pretend to be exhaustive on the subject of the concert rooms. For more detailed information, the Bolton Reference Library has records and copies of the *Bolton Chronicle* along with two books - *Popular Leisure and the Music Hall in the 19th Century Bolton* by R. Foole and *Victorian Years Bolton 1850-1860*, by R. Hargreaves, for reference.

I would like to acknowledge the help and information given by Kevin Campbell thin Bolton Archivist, Derek Billington, B. Dawson, the staff of the Reference Library and finally Sue Stockton for correcting and typing the script.

A piece bearing the obverse/reverse legends "CANTON HOTEL GEORGE PRIEST / PIPE MANUFACTURER CANTON" was found listed under China in an Australian numismatic sales list by the late Roy Hawkins<sup>(1)</sup>. It is known to be brass and to be circular. George Priest is well-documented as a Cardiff clay-pipe maker who was born in Bristol in 1843/4 and "reputedly" came to Cardiff from Gloucester around 1857. He has been noted at various addresses in Canton<sup>(2)</sup>, Cardiff from 1863 until 1907, the year of his death, and he was a manufacturer of stoneware as well as a publican and pipe maker<sup>(3)</sup>. Cardiff directories show him at the CANTON HOTEL, Llandaff Road, Canton, Cardiff [1880/1]..1882-1884[1885].

To my knowledge this is the only published check advertising a pipe maker, certainly the only one from Wales recorded so far. Full details of the check are not available, but apparently no value appeared on it, so either it was known to be worth a pint, or it was possibly not used as a check at all, but merely as an advertising piece, the metal equivalent of a printed trade card. Apart from sharing news of this curiosity with readers of the *Bulletin*, the purpose of this note is to find, if possible, the purchaser of this piece, from whom I would very much like to hear.

### References

- (1) Information *via* N.B.Todd.
- (2) Canton was a hamlet absorbed into Cardiff in the nineteenth century. Its name, which occurs in thirteenth century records, is thought to derive from a local stream, the Canna. (William Rees, *Cardiff* (1969), p.43).
- (3) D.H.Evans, "Documentary Evidence for Clay-pipe Manufacturers in Wales: An Interim Statement" *Mediaeval and later Pottery in Wales*, 1981, pp.38-63.

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I don't think I now remember anything about the [1908] Edinburgh International Exhibition, but at ten I found it deeply satisfactory. 'First we did all the whirligigs, the figure of eight railway, the water chute and the flying boats; then we did the maze.' There were also Jacobite relics, **communion tickets** and 'a village of West Africans from Sierra Leone. *Small Talk... Memories of an Edwardian Childhood* by Naomi Mitchison. Bodley Head, London, 1973. *Noted by E.D. Chambers*

## “A Royal Divorce” - A Cardboard Advertising Token by Gavin Scott

The issue of cardboard coin-like advertisement tokens was one of the loopholes round the legislation prohibiting the countermarking of copper coins (1853 Act “to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the Realm” - 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102 - see my *British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins* - 1975 - p.14). Such pieces span the period from the 1860s to the 1930s, though relatively few are known still to exist; like paper labels on coins the fragility of the material used and the lack of interest aroused by them among contemporary collectors have not helped survival.

Maurice Rickards of the Ephemera Society has kindly advised me of the following interesting piece in his collection:



Cardboard, 40mm diameter

*Obv.* (gold-brown) **NAPOLEON  
EMPEREUR** around laureate head right  
of Napoleon I, as AR 5 Francs 1809-14  
(Craig 165) - embossed.

*Rev.* (black on white) **DON'T / FAIL TO  
SEE / A Royal Divorce / TO-NIGHT  
/ COME EARLY**

“A Royal Divorce” was a romantic drama by W.G. Wills and C.G. Collingham. The story line is simple - Napoleon divorcing his true love Josephine in 1809 to marry the Austrian Queen, Marie-Louise, to produce an heir.

It appeared as a play for the theatre as follows:

10th September 1891	New Olympic	London Theatre opened December 1890 closed 1899
25th July 1892	Princess's	Oxford Street, London c.1840-1902
13th January 1906	Scala	London Theatre opened 23rd September 1905
26th July 1911 and, again, 31st March 1915	Lyceum	Theatre in Wellington Street, London 1772-1939, empty since then.

There were also film versions:

- 1923 Produced by G.B. Samuelson, directed by Alexander Butler, based on the Wills and Collingham story, with Gwylim Evans as Napoleon, Gertrude McCoy as Josephine and Mary Dibley as Marie-Louise.
- 1938 Produced by Herbert Wilcox, directed by Jack Raymond, written by Miles Malleon from the novel "Josephine" by Jacques Thery. Pierre Blanchard played Napoleon and Ruth Chatterton Josephine.

The piece is undated and one can only surmise when it was issued. The most likely time was probably when the play was first produced - i.e. 1891/2. Further information would be most welcome!

*Note: This was previously published in the London Numismatic Club Newsletter.*

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## **D. & Co's Toy Money**

**by John R.P. King**

The series of imitation coinage issued by D & Co. has led to much speculation regarding the company's true identity, most if not all researchers agree that a Nuremberg origin is very likely but the & Co. within the firms title made this somewhat doubtful. David Rogers in his book *Toy Coins* (Galata 1990) pp.59-60, 168-9 lists all known British and German types and offers as a possible manufacturer Drentwett & Co. and until now I had no reason to question this logical and reasonable hypothesis. It is strange how two completely different hobbies sometimes compliment each other and in the case of D & Co. this is possibly what has occurred. Perusing the pages of *Model Railway Enthusiast* (June 1996 pp.73-5) I came across an article titled 'Fleischmann Past and Present' which, to be brief, details this Nuremberg toy making company's history including expansion and take-overs. The two famous Nuremberg toy-producing names of "Bing", and "Doll & Co." were acquired by Fleischmann in the 1930s, and it is Doll & Co. who could well have produced the series of half inch masterpieces. It is known to me that Bing issued in the English language catalogues detailing their produce (I own a reprint of the 1906/7 edition) but I can not say the same for Doll & Co. As further research would probably lead to, for me, the insurmountable language barrier I will offer the above for processing by the more capable interested parties.

The bus token illustrated (shown twice actual size) was brought to my attention by a local historian of Carlisle following an article in the *Cumberland News* on 31 August 1984, together with essential details of its history. Its existence is thus recorded for posterity, lest the information might again be lost or otherwise inaccessible to paranumismatists.



Bert and Bill on the token, it would appear, are the christian names of two men, Bert Everard and Bill Potter, who ran an early bus service in Carlisle. Both men were Londoners and first met in the Army when they were stationed at Plymouth in 1906, but did not meet again until April 1922. Bert Everard had come from Canada and Bill Potter had just returned from India.

In March 1922 the service was started by Bert Everard with a small converted T-model Ford van seating three passengers aside and two beside the driver. After two months, in May, he was joined by Bill Potter.

The van started from the Howard Arms, but there were objections from tram drivers and conductors who tried to get the van off the road. Mr Everard then obtained permission to run from the Town Hall, via Rickergate, to St Ann's.

To enter or leave the bus, passengers had to step on to a wooden margarine box, and it was sometimes the case that a foot went straight through (no Health & Safety at Work Act then).

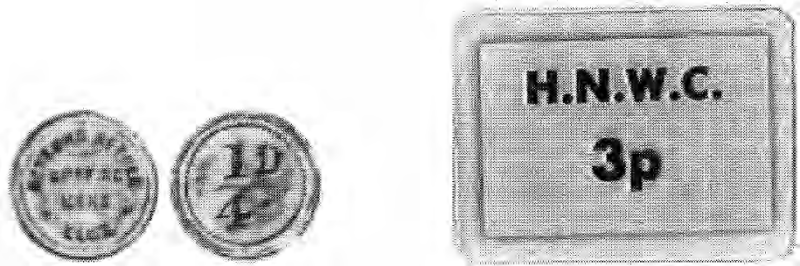
The tokens were used as tickets, and were sold to passengers at the rate of seven to one shilling. They are in brass and are 23mm diameter. The reverse is blank apart from a linear beaded circle close to the rim (as on the obverse).

A few months later, Mr Todd joined the partnership and, towards the end of 1923, Bill Potter left to start his own bus service from Longsowerby to Wigton Road. In 1929 Bert Everard went to Canada where he died a few years later.



## “Quill Corner”

**A Farthing Too Late.** Further to John Whitmore's article (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.6) I have a farthing check from the Hoyland Nether Working Men's Club.



According to the Club's secretary the tokens were given to elderly members as gifts to be used in the purchase of refreshments. When the Club was a reading room in the early part of this century the tokens were also given as a discount on tea and coffee when the members borrowed books. Nowadays, aged members are given plastic covered cardboard tokens worth 1p, 2p, 3p (shown here) and 4p off a pint of beer. Thereby carrying on a tradition which started with the brass tokens of the last century.

My thanks to B. Hardwick, the Club secretary, for his help in providing details of the token's use. If anyone has a 1/4d check I am looking to acquire one for the Honorary Secretary.

**Roy Wells**

**Olf H. Hedberg, Tasmania.** This man issued several 1/2d and 1d tokens sometime during the latter half of the nineteenth century. They are listed in both *Australian Coins and Tokens* (Andrews, 1921) and *Coins and Tokens of Tasmania 1803-1910* (Roger V. McNeice, 1969). I presume he was originally from Sweden, why else would his “OIL AND COLOR STORES” be at “SWEDISH HOUSE” on Argyle Street in Hobart? Has anyone ever seen any other references to Olf H. Hedberg? I am looking for some personal information and years.

**Thorsten Sjölin**

**Debus of Hull.** Further to the editorial in TCS *Bulletin* (vol.5 no.8) regarding Debus and Victoria YH dies, I can add one or two snippets into the pot. I have an “Unofficial farthing” (more an advertising piece I would think) with the Q67 Victoria YH obverse die and a reverse die reading:- J. PARK & SON, MAKERS, 68, CABLE ST, L, POOL x which to me indicated the Q67 die was 1876-1881 and Liverpool made. I have the Q67 die with an Ashton U Lyne beer

house reverse (late 1870's probably), a Bolton beer house reverse and a West Africa check issued by Gilruth Bros, Lagos (who neither David Vice nor I can find in West Africa at this time nor in Liverpool either). But if Gilruth were in Hull in about 1880, then this would be quite a conundrum for the Q67 token house!

I have poor men's pub checks found in Lancashire from dies Q68A, 3 of Q66A, 2 of Q67 (mentioned above), and a Q57 (I think), plus quite a few others that may very well be from some of these 5 illustrated; it is hard to be sure without comparing the checks side by side or high quality photographs.

*Bob Lyall*

### **An auctioneer's token and how it was used.**

The token shown here reads W. BROWN & CO / AUCTIONEERS / PAYABLE AT THE / GREEN MAN INN / TRING and is uniface, brass, 41mm diameter. The auctioneers, now Brown & Merry, gave these checks to drovers who brought cattle to market, to obtain a free lunch in the adjacent inn, now named "The Robin Hood." The period of use was c.1920 and they seem to be akin to the modern luncheon voucher. Presumably similar checks were issued by other auctioneers.

*P. R. Edwards*



**Menheniot Railway Signal Box.** The article was published in *The Signalling Record* not the *The Signalling Review* - my mistake. *Andrew D. N. Andison*

**Bryant and May.** The use of counters in Bryant & May's Fairfield works in Bow, London is noted in *The Match Makers, The Story of Bryant & May* by Patrick Beaver (published by Henry Melland, London, 1985).

“Part of the manufacture consists in painting a composition, in appearance only much like the common composition, upon the sides of the match box. This is done by young women and girls, who are all provided with large strong leather aprons to protect their dresses. When a child has finished a frame or piece of work he takes it and receives a **counter** in exchange, and brings his counters at the end of the day in order to prevent any mistake in payment.”

*E. D. Chambers*

## *The Bookshelf*

*Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 46: The Norweb Collection of Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750. Part V. Staffordshire to Westmorland.* By R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. London, Spink & Sons Ltd., 1996. lxii pp. + 51 plates with commentary + 5 indices, clothbound. £25.

This volume continues the series started in 1984 and covers the counties of Staffordshire to Westmorland, leaving Yorkshire, London and Middlesex, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and uncertain and forgeries still to come. It is produced to the same high standards of the preceding volumes. Indeed, even if you purchase only this single volume in the series for a particular county it is a fair bet that it will inspire you to purchase the others in the set. The price, £25, is in 1996 extremely inexpensive for a book of this quality.

The bulk of this volume is taken up by Surrey, including Bermondsey and Southwark. The tokens from these two metropolitan areas have in fact been separated out as “Surrey II”, leaving the remainder as “Surrey I”. Because the correlation between Williamson numbers and the ordering of the Norweb “Surrey II” is lost the authors have provided a concordance to guide collectors to the correct place. The numbering is continuous throughout the volumes and it is surprising to see it continuing into the addenda giving tokens from Essex, Gloucestershire, and Suffolk the next numbers after the end of Westmorland. I would much rather have seen a small jump after the end of each county leaving enough spares for the new additions and reattributions that inevitably happen. This is my only minor quibble with a book that I would definitely recommend purchasing.

***Andrew D.N. Andison***

*The Licensees of the Public Houses of Vale Royal.* By A.J. MacGregor. Vale Royal Historical Publications, 1990. vi + 65 pages, A4, ringbound.

For anyone researching pub checks of Cheshire this publication is a goldmine of information. As its title suggests it gives details of all the public houses in the area covered, each with an exhaustive list of licencees. While Vale Royal is more rural than industrial, and so less likely to have used pub checks, I am pleased to see that two further volumes *The Public Houses of Runcorn* (co-authored with A. Cowan) and *The Licencees of the Public Houses of South and West Cheshire* are in preparation.

***Andrew D.N. Andison***

The following is a list of Chris Brunel's articles on tokens. I believe it to be complete, but if anyone knows of anything else, I would appreciate hearing from them via the Editor. I have not included book reviews, talks, congress reports, or contributions and editorials in the Token Corresponding Society *Bulletin*.

- 1965** 'Spence Pig Token', *Coins & Medals*, July-September 1965, vol.2 no.1 p.22.  
'The Fame of James Lackington' *Numismatic Chronicle* (Corbitt & Hunter Ltd.), November-December 1965, vol.4 no.7 pp.199-204.  
'A Pocketful of Tokens', *Spink Numismatic Circular*, December 1965, vol.lxxiii no.12 p.256. (reprinted from *Animals*, October 1965).
- 1966** 'The Halfpenny Tokens of James Lackington', *Coins & Medals*, February 1966, vol.3 no.2 pp.83-84.  
'Tokens of Political Upheaval', *Coins & Medals*, May 1966, vol.3 no.5 pp.290-292.  
'Citizen Stanhope', *Coins & Medals*, September 1966, vol.3 no.9 pp.550-552, 570.  
'Notes on Tokens as a Source of Information on the History of the Labour and Radical Movement. Part I', (with Peter Jackson), Society for the Study of Labour History, *Bulletin*, Autumn 1966, no.13 pp.26-36. (Part II was never published, although a typescript dated March 1967 exists in the file.)
- 1968** 'History on Tour' (An article written to mark a mobile Labour Movement exhibition at Bancroft Road Library, Tower Hamlets, organised in conjunction with the Trade Union, Labour, Co-operative Democratic History Society ("TULC")), *Coin Monthly*, August 1968, vol.2 no.10 p.71.  
'Some Numismatic Bridges', *Coins & Medals*, October 1968, vol.5 no.14, pp.807-809 (continued).  
'More Numismatic Bridges', *Coins & Medals*, November 1968, vol.5, no.15 pp.877-878 (concluded).
- 1969** 'Show Biz on Tokens', *Coins & Medals*, January 1969, vol.6 no.1 pp.32-34.  
'Tokens Tell their Tales', *Things* (National Museum of Labour History), Spring 1969, no.4.  
'A Token Tour of Wales', *Coins & Medals*, August 1969, vol.6 no.8 pp.602-603, 606.  
'Nineteenth Century Copper Tokens', *Things*, Autumn 1969, no.6.  
'The Other Cook's Tour', *Coins & Medals*, November 1969, vol.6 no.11 pp.842-843.
- 1970** 'Rattles, Riots and Rattlesnakes', *Coins*, January 1970, vol.7 no.1 pp.34-36.  
'Four Prisoners of Newgate', *Coins*, April 1970, vol.7 no.4 pp.20-21.  
'Mr Train's Trams', *Coins*, April 1970, vol.7 no.4 p.48.  
'Two-faced Edmund Burke', *Coins*, May 1970, vol.7 no.5 pp.26-27.  
'The Franklin Press Token', *Coins*, June 1970, vol.7 no.6 p.29.  
'Leeds Paupers' Shilling', *Coins*, October 1970, vol.7 no.10.  
'SS Great Britain - Relics Large and Small', *Coins*, November 1970, vol.7 no.11 pp.10-11.

- 1971** 'You Must Be Joking', *Coins*, January 1971, vol.8 no.1 pp.10-12.  
'Music Hall, Midgets and the Movies', *Coins*, February 1971, vol.8 no.2 pp.10-12.  
'Names in Numismatics: Christopher Brunel' (A profile), *Coins*, February 1971, vol.8 no.2 p.24.  
'Cumberland Mine Tokens and Metal Tickets', *Coins*, May 1971, vol.8 no.5 pp.26-28.  
'Roots of the May Day Rallies', *Coins*, June 1971, vol.8 no.6.  
'Coalbrookdale Tokens Old and New', *Coins*, August 1971, vol.8 no.8 p.25.  
'The Wheel of Fortune', *Coins*, September 1971, vol.8 no.9 pp.21,46.  
'The Burning of the Birmingham Unitarian Chapels', *Coins*, October 1971, vol.8 no.10 p.17.  
'Can You Do So?', *Coins*, November 1971, vol.8 no.11 p.31.
- 1972** 'Names in Numismatics - Thomas Spence', *Coins*, January 1972, vol.9 no.1 pp.28,30.  
'Visiting Bristol', *Coins*, March 1972, vol.9 no.3, pp.14-16.  
'Brighton for a Bargain in the Casbah', *Coins*, June 1972, vol.9 no.6 pp.26-28.  
'A Numismatic Tour in Hertfordshire - Out and About from Hitchin', *Coins*, July 1972, vol.9 no.7 pp.12-14,16.  
'When Imitation Did Not Flatter', *Coins*, December 1972, vol.9 no.12 pp.21-24.
- 1973** 'A Tale of Two Theatres', *Coins*, February 1973, vol.10 no.2 pp.18-20.  
'British Books on Tokens', *Coins*, March 1973, vol.10 no.3 pp.39,41.
- 1974** 'Chits, Chizzlers & Funny Money', *Coins & Medals*, January 1974, vol.11 no.1 pp.10-12.  
'Framed Coins', *Coins & Medals*, March 1974, vol.11 no.3 pp.38-40.  
'Gold Tokens - But Hardly a Handful of Them', *Coins & Medals*, April 1974, vol.11 no.4 pp.24-25.  
'Token Tales in and Around Norwich', *Coins & Medals*, June 1974, vol.11 no.6 pp.22-25,34.
- 1975** 'Transport Tokens', *Coins & Medals*, May 1975, vol.12 no.5 pp.26-28.  
'Introducing Tokens', *Coin 1975 Year Book*, pp.251-255.
- 1977** 'A Pocketful of Tokens', *The Freethinker*, October 1977, vol.97 pp.150-151.
- 1984** 'The Industrious Thomas Clarke, Forger', *Coin & Medal News*, August 1984, vol.21 no.8 p.25.

Chris Brunel died in April 1989. Two articles on 'Framed Coins' and 'Leper Colony Currency', both written in 1985, were published posthumously in Brian Edge's *The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica* (Crewe, 1991). The book also has a Preface written by Chris in 1986.

*compiled by Nick Wetton*

## “Not Listed In ...”

A recent enquiry at Maidstone Museum regarding a token was passed to me for investigation and identification. It was unquestionably a token of the 17th century and issued from London.



The token is undated and has no value stated, though, from the physical size of the piece, the best bet would be that this is a farthing piece. Although not too distinct, an illustration (slightly enlarged) is shown above. I had only one chance to photograph the piece (with the permission of the owner) before it was returned. A full reading of the piece is as follows:

- Obv.* IOHN BRENNAND around crowned head of a king (? Charles II).  
*Rev.* AGAINST GVILDHALL around initials I.A.B. and three stars.

Legends of this sort are to be found in the London series. The token issued by Robert Peete (W1299) has virtually the same legend, and numerous other examples with similar legends are extant. Notwithstanding this similarity a search through both *Boyne* and *Williamson*; by name, initials, legend and devices was to no avail. Enquiries via Robert Sharman and finally through Michael Dickinson was to confirm that this was indeed unrecorded. My thanks to both parties for their help.

Any provenance of the piece is disappointingly absent. All that is known of it is that it has been with the owner for some years though how it came into the family is lost. If any member can add any information to the above or indeed has seen an example of this piece I would be pleased to learn of the details.

**Ron Josland**

Ronald A. Ward notes these aluminium advertisement rings not listed in *British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins*, by J. Gavin Scott, 1975.

- Obv.* SMOKE MYRTLE GROVE CIGARETTES (Maltese cross)  
*Rev.* BEST ON THE MARKET •• (8 pointed star) ••  
*Edge* Milled 37mm 1900 farthing

- Obv.* RICKINSON'S STOCK EXCHANGE / SHARE LIST PRINTERS  
*Rev.* KEEP ME (etc.) (same as Scott 22.302), J.R.G. signature  
*Edge* 38mm 1930 farthing

## Notes and Queries

287 *M & G*

In addition to the three plastic checks noted by Andrew Macmillan, 2d green, 4d light brown, and 5d cream, Coins of Beeston 73 list a 9d in red.

*Andrew D. N. Andison*

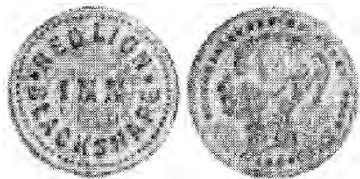
295 *Victoria Queen of Great Brit 1891 H.P. // 3d*

Andrew Andison asks if anyone can match a 3d reverse die to a pub check obverse, it being on a check with the 1891 “HP” Victoria YH obverse. I suspect this is a Lancashire maker but examination of the 1891 directory did not produce a suitable candidate.

However, to add a little to the “knowledge pot” on this die maker, this is a rubbing of a pub check I have, the obverse die is this 1891 HP die and the reverse die reads:-

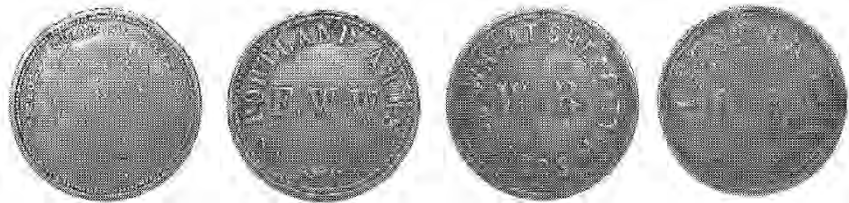
RED LION / INN / \* BLACKSNAPE \*

(Blacksnape is near Darwen, Blackburn in Lancashire). It is the existence of this check plus a number of “poor man” pub checks (i.e. with countermark reverses) which have turned up in Lancashire that make me suspect Mr H. P. came from Lancashire.

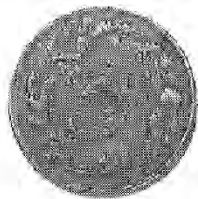
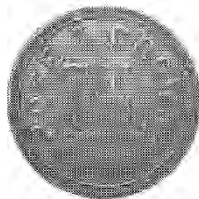
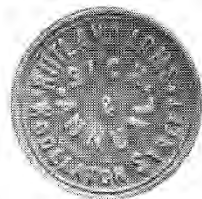


*Bob Lyall*

The following six checks are in my collection and may provide some little help in respect of your query. Five of them share the same reverse as your illustration and comprises roses, thistles and shamrocks and I refer to this reverse as the ‘Patriotic Reverse’. You are certainly correct in your assumption that the reverse is that of a pub check. Each check is approximately 25mm in diam.

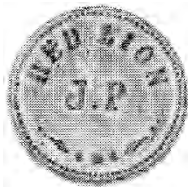


- A) This obverse with legend VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT and dated 1864 appears to be the one illustrated in Hawkins on Plate 9 number Q38 which the key refers to as by Cottrill.
- B) Portland Arms (Portland Road, Nottingham). Forster William Whiteley was there from October 1895 until about 1901.
- C) Wheatsheaf Bobbers Mill (Nottingham). William Bonser was there from about 1891 until 29th July 1914 after which he was succeeded by William John Bonser.
- D) Victoria Inn (Highhurst Street, Radford, Nottingham). Cyrus Lovett was there from about 1887 until 30th June 1909 when the licence was transferred owing to his death.



- E) The Rutland Arms (Wollaton (not Woollaton) Street, Nottingham) also used this die.
- F) The Rose & Crown (claimed for Nottingham) used a slightly different version of the reverse die, most noticeable in the shape of the “D” after the 3. Although the initials are THL there was a Henry Thomas Lamb there from about 1903 until about 1916. The die is very worn and unlike the others the reverse is inverted to nearly 180 degrees.

***Grenville Chamberlain***



I enclose a rubbing of an unidentified tavern check ( Red Lion, J.P. ) that appears to share the same 3<sup>D</sup> reverse die of interest to you. I might find other, more useful examples, in due course, but this is all that comes up in a quick look at my holdings.

***Neil B. Todd***



My original thought on this Queen Victoria die was that the date 1891 is a diesinker's error for 1861. However the 'Patriotic Reverse' with which it is paired does appear, from landlord dating, to be of the 1890s. Given the all encompassing wording of the *Counterfeit Medal Act, 1883* it was a brave person that used the "device" of the Queen's head on a token. For the record a transcript of the 1883 act follows. **Andrew D.N. Anderson**

Counterfeit Medal Act, 1883. 46 & 47 Vict. Chapter 45  
An Act for preventing the Sale of Medals resembling Current Coin.

[25th August 1883.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This act may be cited for all purposes as the Counterfeit Medal Act, 1883.  
2. If any person without due authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused)—

Makes or has in his possession for sale, or offers for sale, or sells,

Any metal, cast, coin, or other like thing made wholly or partially of metal or metallic combination and resembling in size, figure, and colour any of the Queen's current gold or silver coin, or having thereon a device resembling any device on any of the Queen's current gold or silver coin, or being so formed that it can by gilding, silvering, colouring, washing, or other like process, be so dealt with as to resemble any of the Queen's current gold or silver coin,

He shall be guilty, in England and Ireland of a misdemeanor, and in Scotland of a crime and offence, and on being convicted, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour.

b. "The Queen's current gold or silver coin" includes any gold or silver coin coined in or for any of Her Majesty's mints, or lawfully current by virtue of any proclamation or otherwise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, whether within the United Kingdom or otherwise.

## 297 *The Peoples Co-operative Society Ltd.*

The Society was established in London in 1894 with monetary support from the C.W.S. It lasted for five years going into voluntary liquidation in 1899. (ref: p.113 of *A Century of London Cooperation*) **Roy Rains**

From *The New History of the C.W.S.* by Percy Redfern (Dent, 1938): "In London, where retail societies rose and (outside Stratford and Woolwich) mostly fell, a special effort for store organisation was made by the C.W.S. in collaboration with the Co-operative Union, and a **People's Co-operative Society** resulted. Although the years when London would possess the world's largest retail societies had not yet come, the time and money spent at this period was by no means lost when the People's Society elected to wind up in

1899; and neither could a London desert (for the time being) depress an organisation growing so rapidly in the country.” **Bill Marriott**

**299** *Mason Arms Inn*

William Leonard of Birmingham operated for nearly half a century ... 1873-1918... and is known to have made pub checks for issuers in widely disparate localities in England and Wales. The piece in question, for the Mason Arms, may be for a beer house that is not listed under the establishment name in directories. Be sure to check the lists of beer retailers as well as the lists of public houses and taverns. The only other Underbank that I note is for Underbank Reservoir, Sheffield. **Neil B. Todd**

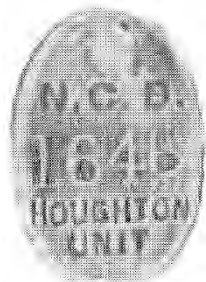
**300** *Commemorative items*

Regarding item “c” the Post Office postcode software lists Dagnall Roads in: Birmingham B27; Liverpool L32; Great Gaddesden, Hemel Hempstead HP1; Dunstable, Beds. LU6 2LD; Edlesborough, Dunstable, Beds. LU6 2EF; and Olney, Buckinghamshire MK46 5BJ. On item “e” the letters “P & S” most probably represent Portsmouth & Southsea. **Andrew D.N. Andison**

**301** *N.C.B. Houghton Unit*

I obtained this miner's tally recently believing that it is from Houghton-le-Spring in County Durham. However, I have since been advised that it could be from Houghton in Yorkshire, or Houghton in Wales. Is there a collector out there who knows for certain where it comes from?

**Denzil Webb**



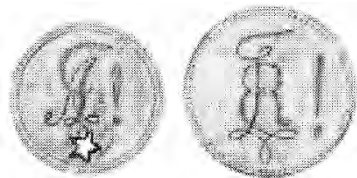
**302** *L.C.C Parks*

Identification required for copper disc, 35mm diameter, pierced at top:  
*Obv.* L.C.C. / PARKS DEP<sup>t</sup> / L.T.  
*Rev.* 39392 / 1926

(1926 is presumably the date, L.C.C. is likely to be London County Council.

**E.D. Chambers**

303 *A! & ER!*



Information required regarding these two similar items. The first has A! on both obverse and reverse, is 21mm, and has a star cutout. The second has ER! on the obverse and a blank reverse, and is 23mm. Both are brass and have plain edges.

**Ralph Hayes**

304 *T. Newbolt, Portland*



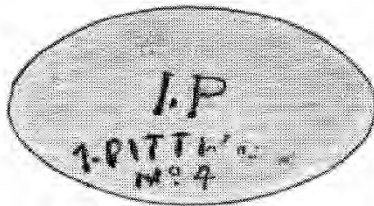
*Obv.* 1D<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> with T. NEWBOLT above and \* PORTLAND \* below.  
*Rev.* Blank.

**Roy Wells**

305 *Pittw...*

*Obv.* Incuse inscription on three lines, the last two curved:  
 I. P / 1.PITTW[---] / N<sup>o</sup> 4  
 (pitted surface)

*Rev.* Blank (smooth surface)  
 Brass, oval, 47 x 25mm.  
 Metal detector find.



Any information about this item, site unknown, but probably Midlands coal related? The last two or three letters on the second line are worn away. Date: ?19th century or earlier.

**D.C. Shaw**

306 *Devonshire Dairy*

I am seeking to identify where and when this uniface brass token was issued. 1/2 in a circle with DEVONSHIRE DAIRY above and 28 LITTLE EARL ST. below.



**Roy Rains**

307 *Edward VII Box Lid*

The recent acquisition of the unrecorded box lid shown here, reminiscent of the type used to house toy coins, has left me wondering does any reader own in part or whole a similar box and if so details please. I will be only to happy to donate my lid to the owner of a matching base.



Legend: HIS MAJESTY // EDWARD VII with P.PAT below truncation. The piece is copper and approximately 30mm in diameter by 1mm deep.

*John R.P. King*

308 *"Cosmos" Line*



Does anyone know what the "Cosmos" Line was, and why you had to re-coil it clockwise after use? There are two varieties of reverse and the piece is either brass or zinc.

*Andrew D.N. Andison*

309 *s6s / Victoria*



Information requested about this piece. It is made of brass and beautifully struck.

*Brian Edge*

310 *Crown 1864*

Any information on this uniface, copper item.



*Brian Edge*

## *Adverts*

---

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[9]

---

### TOKENS FROM THE SMALLER COLONIES WANTED, PLEASE.

e.g. Borneo, Cyprus, Falklands, Gibraltar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Penang,  
Pacific Islands, West Indies, etc, etc. Also, WARRINGTON & District tokens.  
I have a few swaps available, some good, some better, some not.

Bob Lyall

[9]

---

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES  
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS  
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

[9]

---

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS  
MILL - Laragh, Shannon Saw, Bessbrook Spinning, Curragh Mill, Bells  
ADVERTISEMENT - G Lynch, Falkner Bros, Waterhouse, Cassin, W L Scarborough  
DISTILLERY - O'Keeffes 1/2d, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse, Barrel  
CO-OPERATIVE - Belfast 2/= to half sov, Newry, National, Ulster, Keady  
BREAD - Vint 1/= & 5½d, Inglis, McWatters, Old Public, Wilson  
MISCELLANEOUS - D Ross, A Boyde, McTear & Co, S Marley, Workman Clark & Co  
Armagh Gas, Sirocco, Birr Garr., Clonmel Depot, Cork Harbour

[9/9]

*Adverts*

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[9]

---

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[9]

WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

[9]

---

WANTED

TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL

WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

[6:3]

*Adverts*

---

COUNTERMARKED SPANISH DOLLARS

WANTED: For a book on early 19th century Scottish/English/Irish tradesmen's countermarks, information on any unpublished varieties on foreign silver coins.

H.E. Manville.

[9]

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17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TOKENS OF KENT SOUGHT  
also EF + VF 18<sup>TH</sup> Century Kent

Richard Hardy

[9]

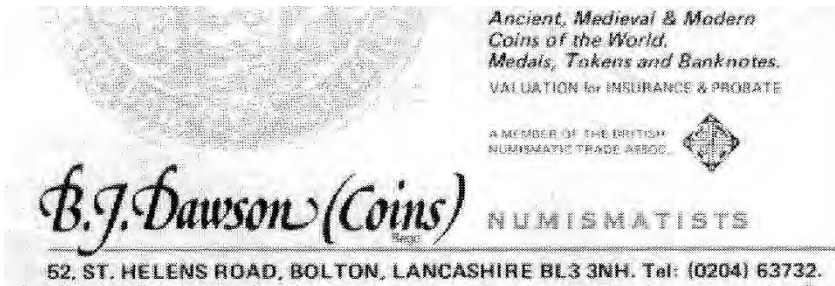
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COINS, TOKENS, MEDALS & PARANUMISMATICA OF CUMBRIA  
(Post 74 definition: Cumberland, Westmorland and N. Lancashire)


To assist in the compilation of a definitive area catalogue,  
correspondence welcomed by:

Charles Farthing

[9]



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WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES  
Especially pre 1820 Bedfordshire Tokens  
Forged, Counterfeit and Fantasy Shillings - Anything considered 1504-1996

Also: Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin (January 1989 - the end)  
Spinks Numismatic Circular (January 1990 - December 1994)

Gary Oddie

---

[9]

WANTED

17th Century Token. Williamson Oxfordshire 97  
of John Hathaway ) Henley on Thames

Details to: Ray Hathaway

---

***The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993***  
***200 Years of Welsh Par anumismatic History***

[9]

Over 1150 tickets, checks and passes listed, described and researched.  
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[9]

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WANTED: RHONDDA CHECKS  
TAVERN TOKENS, CLUB CHECKS AND COLLIERY LAMP CHECKS  
URGENTLY REQUIRED BY KEEN RHONDDA COLLECTOR.

Good cash offered or will exchange for similar items.

All offers to: Alun Jones

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[10]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



**Vol. 5 No. 10**

**BULLETIN**

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## *Editorial*

I have noticed while looking through various token catalogues that a variety of different initials are used by various authors to denote the same museum, eg Birmingham City Museums and Art Gallery may appear as B (Hawkins, 1978), Bh (Hawkins, 1964), B.C.M. (Todd, 1980), BCM (Cox, 1994), Bi.M (Durnell, 1985), BiM (Whitmore, 1995 and Minnitt, 1985). Would it be a worthwhile project to compile list of the major British museums and allocate each of them a unique reference code? Or, has this already been done?

### *Token Congress 1996*

The 15th annual Token Congress took place in Northampton from Friday the 27th to Sunday the 29th of September. The talks were as varied as previous years but possibly with an emphasis on medallic pieces. Talks ranged from The Tokens of Durham and Northumberland by Geoff Gardiner, Henry Brougham (The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo) by Charles Farthing, to A short talk on forging by Alan Judd. The bourse took place on Saturday night and everyone seemed to retire that night with a few more treasures to add to their collection. Congratulations are due to the organisers for such an enjoyable event.

### *Token Congress 1997*

12 to 14 September are the dates to put in you diary for the 16th Token Congress to be held in the Forte Posthouse in Nottingham. You should contact the organiser, for further information. The cost is expected to be around £105. To coincide with the Congress, Neales of Nottingham will be holding an auction of Tokens and medallions on Friday. Participants will receive catalogues.

### *Dennis Vorley*

Members will be saddened to hear of the death of Dennis Vorley on the 18th of December 1996. He was 81 years old. He was truly one of the great token collectors of all time and assisted many other collectors by providing details of specimens in his own collection. One only has to note how often the initials 'DGV' turn up as an reference. A fuller obituary will be in the next *Bulletin*.

The following entry appears in Williamson’s Devonshire series:

BRIDGETOWN (near Totnes)

- 36. O. WILLIAM . BRADFORD . AT . THE = A wild boar.
- R. IN . BRIDGTOWN . HIS . HAL . PENY = W . E . B

Examination of an actual specimen (fig. 1) reveals that the obverse device is not a boar, nor yet a *wild boar* as printed in Boyne, but a bear, passant or statant, collared and chained; and HALPENY is in one word. This Williamson entry correctly omits Boyne’s (and Gill’s) erroneous F in HALF.PENY, but it

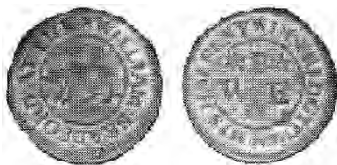


Fig.1: Williamson 36

also omits Boyne’s warning note attached to the Bridgetown entry for James Ched, “There is a Bridgeton near Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire”.<sup>(1)</sup>

These two places, and these only, occur as “Bridgton” in the 1680 gazetteer by Mr Adams of the Inner Temple. In the absence of any evidence for Bridgetown in the parish of Totnes the Norweb specimen of Devon 36 was relegated to a forthcoming “Uncertain” series. The Warwickshire Bridgetown was a hamlet within the parish of Old Stratford, across the stone-built Clopton Bridge from Stratford upon Avon, of which since 1879 it has formed part. A slight indication that the token might belong to Warwickshire was the specimen of Bradford’s halfpenny on a plate illustrating tradesmen’s tokens otherwise of Stratford, together with two royal tokens, in a chapter contributed by George Unwin in 1916 to the two-volume Shakespeare’s England. These illustrations are, however, uncaptioned, and they were not sufficient evidence for reattribution of William Bradford’s token from Bridgetown in Devon.<sup>(2)</sup>

In July 1995 Richard Gladdle’s sales list included two “Devon” tokens which had been field finds near Wendover, Bucks. One was the William Bradford in Fig. 1; the other was a supposedly unrecorded Exeter piece which Michael Dickinson recognised as Hasting Parrot’s of Tring, four miles distant from Wendover. Stratford upon Avon is much further from Wendover, but both were in the London to Bridgnorth road, which Ogilby traces from Wendover to Aylesbury, East Claydon, Buckingham, Shroughton alias Croughton, Banbury, Nether Pillerton, and Stratford, a distance of 58½ miles. Totnes, on

the other hand, must be about 170 miles from Wendover, so the find there was some support for a possible Warwickshire attribution.<sup>(3)</sup>

Unknown to numismatists, William Bradford's token was mentioned by the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom in a note on "The Bear Inn, Stratford on Avon", published in the Stratford on Avon Herald in 1903, and subsequently reprinted. Because the token associates inn-sign with inn-holder it is cited by the Victoria County History for the existence of the Bear from at least 1662, since the name William Bradford appears in the Hearth Tax Returns from that year. The token can be dated by analogy with the following Norweb tokens, which likewise have a diameter of approximately 20mm, and bear mullet initial mark, beaded inner circle, and pierced sexfoil ornaments:

- 933-4 (Poole, for the Mayor), 1667
- 1733 (Tewkesbury, Christopher Atkinson), 1667
- 2299 (Watford, Edward Ewer), 1666
- 2832 (Leicester, Daniel Hegg), 1667
- 3525 (Nottingham, John Berridge), datable to 1667
- 4457 (Southwold, Daniel More), 1668
- 4551 (Croydon, Charles and Margery Seale), 1667
- 5181 (Arundel, Thomas Withers), 1668

Thus the token of William Bradford at the [Bear] in Bridgetown can be dated to c.1667. A very similar bear appears on Norweb 4891 (a better specimen has been illustrated by Berry), of the Bear at Bridge Foot, Southwark, which its issuer Abraham Browne kept from 1667 until his death in 1672.<sup>(4)</sup>

William Bradford's house belonged to the Cloptons, and it was enlarged by Sir John Clopton (1638-1719), "a person of eminent loyalty, and of great interest in his Country". This appears to have been in 1674, rather than 1673 as given by the Victoria County History, for the 1674 Hearth Tax Return, compiled at Lady Day (25 March), in place of the four hearths of previous years, gives two hearths, and two demolished. A lease dated 2 May 1674 from Clopton to John Woodin of Bridgetown in Old Stratford, gent., of two newly-erected messuages, refers to their extending "to or towards another new buildeinge there, in part Erected by the said Sr John Clopton and by him designed for a house for one William Bratford".<sup>(5)</sup>

Any doubts as to whether the Bear was the building altered, and whether Bradford remained after the alterations, are assuaged by a Stratford Corporation contract of 1674 with "William Bradford of the Bear in Bridgetown" to rebuild

the Mill Bridge for £40. The title deeds of a house in Sheep Street, Stratford, incorporate an indenture of feoffment dated 27 June 1674 between, of the one part, William Bradford of Bridgetown, “wheelwright”, a description which need not conflict with the assumption that the Bear was already an inn, for wheelwrighting presumably was his original trade, which might have led him into innkeeping through its attention to travellers. The witness “Will: Bradford” signing a deed of 7 November 1704 could be the same man in his eighties.<sup>(6)</sup>

Ultimately the Bear did not flourish. After a period of use as a warehouse it reopened as the Shoulder of Mutton inn. The building survives as the elegant and spacious Swan’s Nest Hotel, with the address Bridgefoot. It is of red brick, with rusticated stone angle-dressings; the rectangular windows are of brick with key-stones in the heads; the east front has a projecting middle feature in which is the stone entrance. Traces of the timber framing of the old house were visible on one of the staircases. The bricks are known to have been made on the site, and it is one of only two early brick buildings in the town, for Stratford did not prosper in the second half of the seventeenth century.<sup>(7)</sup>

What might explain this substantial and splendid building, erected by Sir John Clopton, and intended for William Bradford? There seems to be no direct evidence, but the Victoria County History accepts that the enlargement was part of the scheme for developing the navigation of the Avon. Two-thirds of the upper river (from Evesham Bridge to Stratford) had been granted by Thomas, Lord Windsor on 9 September 1664 to a syndicate consisting of the engineer and agriculturalist Andrew Yarranton (1616-?1684), and four others including Richard Hunt of Stratford, mercer, presumably the Stratford token-issuer of that name. The purpose was to make the Avon properly navigable, a task which the syndicate achieved.<sup>(8)</sup>

In 1677 Andrew Yarranton made proposals to out-do the Dutch without fighting, pay debts without money, and set at work all the poor of England, etc.: “Stratford upon Avon ... will be a very good place to build granaries to receive corn; and I will affirm, if there were three or four large granaries built in the lands of Sir John Clapton [sic], near the Bridg at Stratford, and well managed for the good of the poor, and linnen trade, that on that side [of] the river there would be in a very short time as great a town built as Stratford now is, and there have as great a trade as any city in those parts of England (Bristol only excepted); and these are my reasons:

“First, the river Avon being made navigable to Stratford, the barges that come up with coles and merchants goods, by them corn will be taken back to Bristol, and up the river Severn as far as the Welsh-Pool. And secondly, the country near Stratford ... is very full, and abounds with good corn, and the carts that come to Stratford for coles would never come empty down, but bring corn with them... But the third and great reason why this place shall exceed all others in England is this, there may as much mum [beer] be made there, as at present is made at Brunswick... and these granaries will be the occasion of getting away the mum trade from Brunswick...

“I beg that worthy gentlemen leave, Sir John Clapton, that I may give name unto a town that will certainly rise and be built in about thirty acres of his land near Stratford Bridg... And I name that town, whereof some part is now built, New Brunswick... [it] will be to the West of England, Wales, Shropshire and Cheshire as Dantzick is to Poland...”

The linen manufacture was to be down-river at Milcote in a town to be called New Haarlem. Yarranton included a plan of the two towns, on which one of the houses in New Brunswick is doubtless the Bear, as a part which *is now built*. The main quay was at the Swan’s Nest (Bear). These proposals were not so fanciful, indeed they were partially realised. They were frustrated by mobs “of the poorer sort of People” who stopped up the locks and sluices, broke into the mills and seized the corn, and cut open the bags of corn brought for sale at Stratford market.<sup>(9)</sup>

From the parish registers there appears to have been in Stratford at the time only one William Bradford, father of Elizabetha who was baptised on 29 March 1640. She will be the Elizabeth Bradford, daughter of William and Anna, who married Thomas Waltam at Holy Trinity on 9 September 1656; although by the time William issued his token he had apparently married a second wife whose name began with E. His first wife, married on 18 June 1639, was Anna Hathaway, a famous name. While her surname was common in the area, there were only two relevant baptisms: (i) Anne daughter of Thomas Hathaway on 31 August 1625, who was, however, buried the following 20 December; (ii) Anne daughter of John Hathaway on 23 November 1617, who would have just turned twenty-one in 1639. Her father John, baptised on 8 February 1586, was son of Bartholomew (d. 1624), and nephew of Anne Hathaway (d. 1623), who in 1582 had married William Shakespeare. The token-issuer, therefore, had married Shakespeare’s great-niece.<sup>(10)</sup>

In conclusion, a catalogue entry for the token might appear as follows.

BRIDGETOWN (Warks., Old Stratford parish)

*Obv.* •WILLIAM•BRADFORD•AT•THE around a bear passant or statant, collared and chained

*Rev.* •IN•BRIDGTOWN•HIS•HALPENY around •B• | W E | •

Lit: BW Devon 36 but *obv.* a bear, *rev.* reads HALPENY; attribution to Warwickshire from the occurrence of “William Bradford of the Bear in Bridgetown” 1674, “wheelwright” 1674, fl. 1639-?1704.

Specimens: Norweb, die axis 270□ ; R.H. Thompson, die axis 90□ , found near Wendover -1995; Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, 12 specimens, not examined.

Notes

1. W. Boyne, *Tokens issued in the seventeenth century* (London, 1858); H. S. Gill, *Devonshire tokens issued in the seventeenth century* (Plymouth, 1879); G. C. Williamson, *Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century* (London, 1889-91).
2. J. Adams, *Index villaris* (London, 1680); R. H. Thompson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 31: The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, USA: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part I* (London, 1984); G. Unwin, “Commerce and coinage”, in *Shakespeare’s England*, Vol.I (Oxford, 1916), pp.311-45, pls.
3. R. Gladdle, *17th-century British Tradesmen’s Tokens* (London, 1995); J. Ogilby, *Britannia* (London, 1675) and *The traveller’s guide* (London, 1699).
4. J. H. Bloom, *Topographical notes: Stratford-on-Avon* (?Stratford upon Avon, ?1903), p.3; *The Victoria history of the county of Warwick*, Vol.III (London, 1945), p.232; *SCBI 38: The Norweb...Tokens..., Part II* (London, 1988); *SCBI 43: The Norweb...Tokens..., Part III* (London, 1992); *SCBI 44: The Norweb...Tokens..., Part IV* (London, 1993); *SCBI 46: The Norweb...Tokens..., Part V* (London, 1996); G. Berry, *Discovering trade tokens* (Tring, 1969), fig.1.
5. *VCH Warks.* iii. 232; Sir W. Dugdale, *The antiquities of Warwickshire*, 2nd ed. (London, 1730), ii. 699-700; Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Records Office, ER3/352 (formerly Deeds App. 352).
6. *VCH Warks.* iii. 225; Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Records Office, DR149/151/9, ER3/5982.
7. *VCH Warks.* iii. 223, 232; R. K. Morriss, K. Hoverd, *The buildings of Stratford upon Avon* (Stroud, 1994), pp.12, 35.
8. *VCH Warks.* iii. 232; *Dictionary of National Biography*; C. Hadfield and J. Norris, *Waterways to Stratford*, 2nd ed. (Newton Abbot, 1968), pp.20-21.
9. A. Yarranton, *England’s improvement by sea and land* (London, 1677), pp.117-20, 123, plan facing p.134; *VCH Warks.* iii. 238-39.
10. Richard Savage, *The registers of Stratford-on-Avon in the county of Warwick: baptisms 1558-1652* (London, 1897), *marriages 1558-1812* (London, 1898), and *burials 1558-1622-23 [recte 1652-3]* (London, 1905); Church of Latter-day Saints, *International genealogical index*, 1992 ed.; E. K. Chambers, *William Shakespeare* (Oxford, 1930), ii. 48.



Further to my article ‘Die Varieties of the Virtuoso’s Companion,’ (*Bulletin* vol.5, no.2, pp.60-68), I have recently purchased a complete compilation of the Virtuoso’s Companion having 8 volumes in 4.

These four volumes were collected and rebound by Mr Dennis Vorley over a period of time. The first two volumes were rebound by Baldwins circa 1970, the remaining two volumes were rebound by Spinks at a later date. There is a very slight difference in the rebinding because of the time lapse, two volumes each have green strips of binding at the top, the other two have red strips of binding, also the boards of Vol III and IV are marginally taller. The spines of the four volumes are identical, leather bound having gilt lettering on a red background with the words, ‘Coin Collectors Guide’ and just below on a dark green/black background, their respective volume numbers, Vol I to IV. At the bottom of the spine on Vol I appears the date 1795, Vol II 1796, Vol III 1796-1797, Vol IV 1797. Every page of tokens in the four volumes are interleaved. Having a full compilation of these volumes now allows me to check the pagination and to complete the series of imprints given at the bottom of each page.

VOL. I. Title page showing Vol.1 1795, Preface, then page 1 (all engraved) until page 60. On page 30 ‘End of Vol.1’ is printed followed by the title page to Vol. 2 1796. The imprints from page 1 until page 60, detailed in pages 62 to 65 in Vol.5 No.2 match those in my new volumes and also the tokens depicted upon them.

VOL. II. Title page showing Vol.3 1796 followed by the rare four pages entitled OBSERVATIONS ON COINS by James Wright, Jun.Esq .FA.SS and Perth. Then comes page 61 until page 120 which has End of Vol 4 printed upon it, after which comes eight sheets numbered 1 to 15 of an INDEX. On page 90 End of Vol.3 is printed followed by an engraving “History Protecting Medals From The Ravages Of Time,” followed by the Title page Vol.4 1796. The imprints from page 61 until page 120 detailed in pages 62 to 65 in Vol.5 No.2 match those in my new volumes and also the tokens depicted upon them.

VOL. III. This starts at page 121 until page 180 which has ‘End of Vol.6.’ printed upon it. On page 150 ‘End of ‘Vol.5.’ is printed, there is no title page to Vol 6. The different imprints showing the dates from page 148 to page 180 change as follows:

Page 148 Publish'd Dec 1 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W Smithfield  
Page 150 Publish'd Dec 1 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street Smithfield  
End of Vol. 5.

Page 151 Pubd Dec 7 1796 by M Denton No 139 St Johns Street London  
Page 152 Pubd Dec 7 1796 by M Denton No 139 St Johns Street  
Page 153 Publish'd Dec 7 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 154 Publish'd Dec 14 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street  
Page 157 Publish'd Dec 24 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street Smithfield  
Page 160 Publish'd Dec 29 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 162 Publish'd Dec 29 1796 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street Smithfield  
Page 163 Publish'd Jan 7 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street Smithfield  
Page 165 Publish'd Jan 7 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield London  
Page 166 Publish'd Jan 14 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street Smithfield  
Page 167 Publish'd Jan 14 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 169 Publish'd Jan 28 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 170 Publish'd Jan 21 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Dating out of sequence, 70 re-engraved over the 69 of 169.

Page 171 Publish'd Jan 28 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 175 Publish'd Feb. 4 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street W. Smithfield  
Page 176 Publish'd Feb. 4 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street  
Page 177 Publish'd Feby 4 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street London  
Page 178 Publish'd Feb.11 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street  
Page 179 Publish'd Feb.11 1797 by M Denton St Johns Street  
Page 180 Publish'd Feb.11 1797 by M Denton 139 St Johns Street  
End of Vol 6 printed on this page.

VOL. IV. This starts at page 181 until page 240 which has 'End of Vol.8' printed upon it, after which comes four sheets numbered 2-8 the first page, un-numbered, states INDEX to the Continuation. A further four sheets numbered 1-7 follow having on the first page INDEX, Abbreviations. On page 210 End of Vol. 7 is printed, there is no title page for Vol. 8 appearing thereafter. The different imprints change as follows:

Page 181 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair, London Apr 22 1797  
Page 184 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair, London Apr 29 1797  
Page 186 Publish'd Apl 29 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 187 Publish'd May. 6 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Engraved No 187

Page 187 Publish'd May. 6 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Engraved No 187, 7 inked over by 8, depicts different tokens to previous page engraved 187.

Page 190 Publish'd May. 13 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 191 May 13 1797 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 192 Publish'd May 13 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 193 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 195 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Ink No. 195. Engraved No. trimmed off.

Page 195 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair 1797  
Engraved No. 195.

Page 196 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair 1797  
Engraved No. 196.

Page 197 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair 1797  
Engraved No. 197.

Page 197 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Engraved No. 197. Depicts different tokens to the previous page having ink No. 198.  
written over engraved No. 197.

Page 198 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Engraved No. 198.

Page 199 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Engraved No. 199. 200, written in ink; no page numbered 201. (see Fig.1)

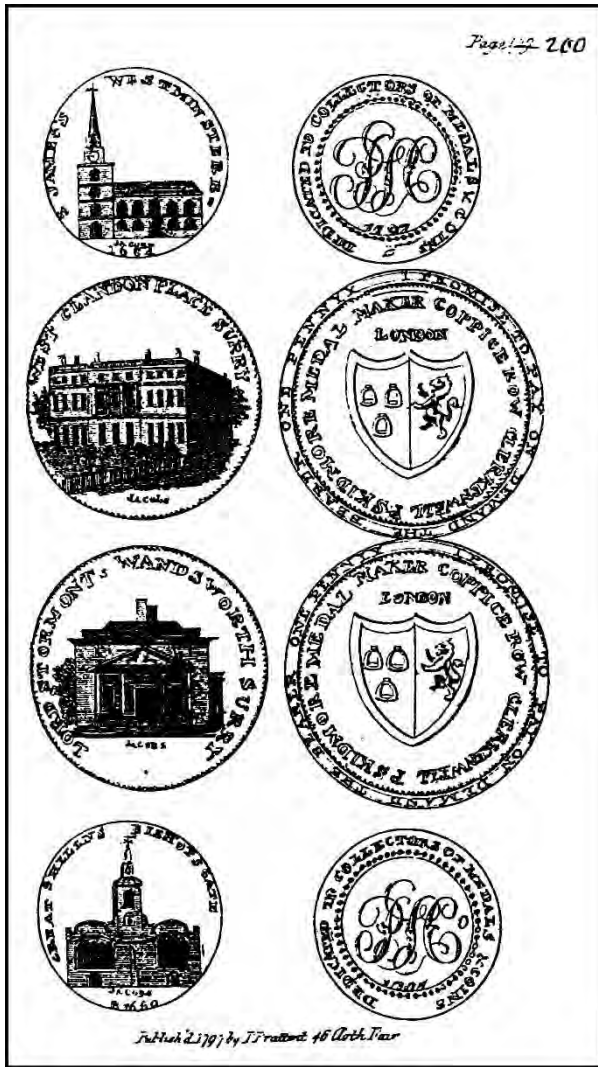


Fig. 1: Page 199, amended by hand to 200

Page 202	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten	46	Cloth	Fair	
Page 203	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten	46	Cloth	Fair	
Page 204	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten		Cloth	Fair	
Page 205	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten	46	Cloth	Fair	
Page 209	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten	46	Cloth	Fair	London
Page 210	Publish'd 1797	by T Pratten	46	Cloth	Fair	

End of vol 7 printed on this page

Page 211 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 212 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent Cloth Fair  
Page 214 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 216 Publish'd 1797 by Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 217 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 220 Publish'd by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 221 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent 46 Cloth Fair  
Page 240 Publish'd 1797 by T Prattent Cloth Fair (End of vol 8 printed on this page.)

The interesting component of this volume is the compilation of the pages between 194 and 202 and the mystery of plates 199 and 201. As a means of checking this pagination and the tokens depicted upon each page, I was fortunate in enlisting the help of Robert Thompson who has a complete compilation which was previously in the possession of S.H. Hamer and the Rev. W.R. Hay. Having sent Robert Thompson Xerox copies of my pages 194-202, he confirmed that the sequence was the same in his compilation and depicted the same tokens on each page the only differences being how the page numbers were altered to conform to this listing (i.e. by hand or engraved.)

It is interesting to record that in Robert Thompson's volumes there is a note by the Rev. Hay (1761-1839) saying "Plate 195, the following one also marked 195, to compensate for this there is no plate 201. Two plates are marked 198, there is not one marked 199". This note is correct in every respect except for plate 199. A plate 199 does exist and in my compilation the engraved plate No 199 can be clearly seen albeit lightly crossed through and 200 written in ink alongside (see Fig.1). Plate 199 is generally missing from the *Virtuoso's Companion* and is therefore rare.

Another mix up of page numbering occurs with pages 187 and 188, page 187 is engraved but page 188 has also 187 engraved with the 7 changed in ink to 8, but the tokens depicted upon each page are different. Again Robert Thompson's compilation sequence matches mine and the tokens depicted.

A further point of interest in these volumes which Robert Thompson brought to my notice was that plate 137 exists in two states, with or without a date below St Pauls which is shown on one of the tokens. In both of my sets of the *Virtuoso's Companion* and in Robert Thompson's set, the date is missing and I should be interested to know if anybody has this plate 137 with a date below and assume it is very rare.

Except for Volume I, the watermarks appearing throughout the rest of the volumes, both on the token pages and the interleaved pages, have the date 1794 and LEPARD. In Volume I, the watermark date is 1795 and LEPARD and,

on a couple of pages, TW 1795. This I assume refers to a T. Whatman, a possible family member of the prolific paper makers of the time. The first two pages of Volume I, which are blank, have a watermark of a chariot upon which is an eagle or large winged bird. Above are the partial letters CHAR and below BOND. I assume these pages are of a more modern manufacture possibly used when the rebinding took place c.1970.

This now completes what could possibly be a definitive compilation of the pagination of the 'Virtuoso's Companion,' although I am sure there must be other oddities which have yet to be observed and recorded.

As a sequel to my write up of my original five volumes of the Virtuoso's Companion and the name Anne Mansel I now have a colour photograph of a contemporary painting showing Anne Mansel aged 20 years with her sister. Thus I can now also put a pretty face to one of the early owners of these five volumes thanks to the genealogical magazine 'Family Tree'.

Finally, two corrections to my previous article, I am informed Hamper Mill should be in Hertfordshire and the word 'Published' in the imprints should be 'Publish'd'.

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## Beamish Museum Medallion

Denzil Webb

The North of England Open-Air Museum at Beamish in County Durham is currently marketing a souvenir medallion depicting a street scene and a chaldron wagon. The illustration of the chaldron wagon is



similar to that appearing on the turnstile tokens which have now been withdrawn from use. The 38mm medallion is in 22ct gold-plated alloy and is produced by Tower Mint, Greenwich High Road, London, SE10. It retails at £3.50 from the museum shop, or £4.50 by post.

‘Toilet Clubs’ were similar to the perfumers and hairdressers but were probably more of a class establishment than the normal hairdresser. I am grateful to Barry Greenaway for sending me an extract from the Gilbert & Sullivan Book of c.1884 giving details of the solo ‘The Ape & the Lady’. The Ape had fallen in love with a beautiful lady and the second verse reads:

With a view to a rise in the social scale,  
 He shaved his bristles, and he docked his tail,  
 He grew mustachios, and he took his tub,  
 And he paid a guinea to a toilet club)  
 But it would not do,  
 The scheme fell through)  
 For the maid was Beauty’s fairest Queen,  
 With golden tresses,  
 Like a real princess’s,  
 While the Ape, despite his razor keen,  
 Was the apiest Ape that ever was seen!

The first piece (fig.1) issued by H. Konecke, proprietor, of the Folly Toilet Club, details the cost of the ‘Gentlemen’s Toilet Club’ services on the ‘Subjoined price list’ on the reverse. The obverse notes that there were PRIVATE ROOMS FOR / LADIES HAIR DRESSING &c. H. Konecke is



Fig.1: The Folly Toilet Club

recorded under hairdresser and perfumers at the address given on the check, 48 Chandos Street, Charing Cross, from 1882 until 1910. The fact that ‘this check is transferable’ possibly means that it was a form of membership that had been purchased to join the club and could be used for various facilities there as well as perhaps by another member of the family. The check is brass, 31mm, with a milled edge.

This next brass, 25mm, piece (fig.2) issued by T. Eldridge, proprietor of the City and Highbury Toilet Club, is more definite in its legend. The purchase of this check for £1 meant one could have 80 haircuts or whatever that were normally 6d on each occasion. The method used for recording this is not

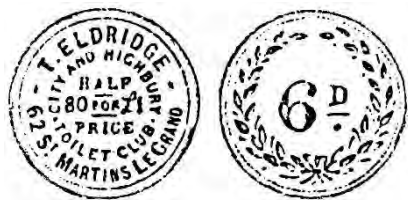


Fig.2: City & Highbury Toilet Club

known. Did you receive 80 checks for £1 or was a record kept each time you had a haircut? T. Eldridge is recorded at 62 St. Martins Le Grand from 1873 until 1885, and then as a perfumer at 228 Upper Street, Islington, London in 1886 & 1867.

During the 1870's many of the citizens of London were continually annoyed by the intemperate habits of the Cabmen. After an evening out to a club or restaurant they would often find that the Cabman hired was the worse for drink and therefore would find themselves subject to abuse, bad language, dangerous driving and the possibility of an accident. Several of the leading citizens joined together and decided to place at convenient places what would be known as Cabmen's Shelters. They would be strictly teetotal but were a resting place for the Cabmen as well as serving food, coffee, etc. They were an asset to the Cabmen who soon realised that people wanting a Cab would call there. The checks gave them the choice of going to a Public House for alcohol or the Cabmans Shelter for food etc. and the chance of more work. The Shelters are thought to have been introduced in London c.1875, similar Shelters are believed to have been erected in Birmingham c.1871. One of the main firms that supported the idea was Maple & Co., the house furnishers of Tottenham Court Road, the checks were probably given to regular or high spending customers to pay or as a tip to the cab driver.

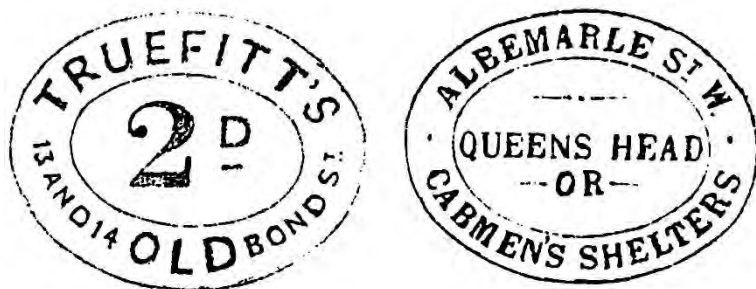


Fig.3: Cabmen's Shelter // Truefitt's

As the illustration (fig.3) shows another who took part in this scheme was Truefitt's of Old Bond Street. Henry Paul Truefitt is recorded as being a

Hairdresser and Perfumer in 1870 with another place opened in the Burlington Arcade in 1878.



Fig.4: Palmerston

This piece (fig.4) is unusual in that the reverse has the legend 'Good for one bath' in French. I have not been able to date the piece as it does show the proprietors name but there was a hairdresser in the Palmerston Buildings from about 1880.

These pieces were probably from the same type of establishments as those shown previously. Julius Filbrich (fig.5) was at 5 Porchester Road, London W. from 1884 until 1896, actual usage of the piece is not known but it may have been some sort of discount given in change for use in the future.



Fig.5: Check issued by J.Filbrich



The checks by Melody (fig.6) and Wiles (fig.7) have not been verified as yet.

Fig.6: Jos. Melody

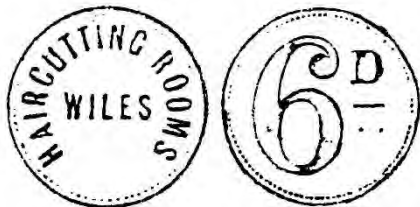


Fig.7: Wiles Haircutting Rooms

The following two advertisement pieces (fig.8) represent another aspect of appearance, both involved in providing a wig. The first piece reads: JAS. TURNBULL / WIG MAKER / 13 NEW MARKET / BOLTON with AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH & FOREIGN JEWELLERY around on the obverse and JAS. TURNBULL / LADIES HAIR DRESSER / BLACKPOOL with ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER above and TOY MAKER below on the reverse. The second piece reads W. CLARKSON below and COSTUMIER PERRUQUIER TO H.M. THE KING above a bust of the proprietor on one side and EDWARD VII AND ALEXANDRA above and 1901 below busts of the king and queen on the other. Jas. Turnbull is recorded c.1885. W. Clarkson is listed as a theatrical wig maker at 41 & 43 Wardour Street, London W1 in the directory of 1919.





Fig.8: Advertisements for Jas. Turnbull and W. Clarkson

All the following checks are generally known as 'Barber's checks.' These were supplied by hairdresser's sundriesmen to any hairdresser wishing to use them. The main similarity in them all is the space allowed for the insertion of a 'Chair No.' Their use was basically as a form of accounting as well as recording the work carried out each day by each assistant, hence the Chair No. They may have been purchased on entry to the establishment and handed to the assistant when the Chair was available or passed to the proprietor or cashier to collect the value stated on the check from the client when work had been completed.

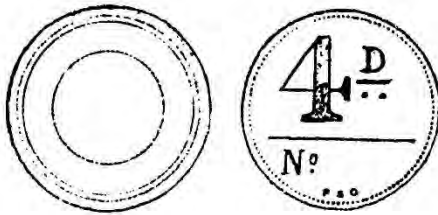


Fig.9: Parton & Osbourne

The first of these is quite scarce, being the oldest and the most difficult to identify. The small letters P & O at the base of the check stand for Parton & Osbourne who started their business in Birmingham in 1870 with another branch in London opening in 1877. I have 9 of these myself and have recorded 3 more varieties.

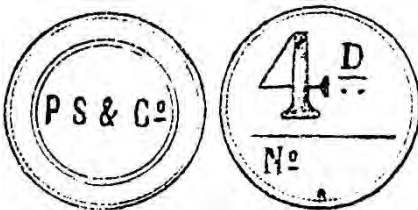


Fig.10: Parton, Son & Co.

The partnership of Parton & Osbourne finished in 1882 both going their separate ways. Parton adopting the style of P S & Co. (Parton Son & Co.) and the business continued until 1913. The Hampshire Directory for 1895 records them at 138 Digbeth, Birmingham. The pieces illustrated shows the new obverse and the usage

of the old reverse where the letters P & O have not been completely obliterated. This usage of the old reverse may eventually lead to finding a more complete range of the pieces issued by Parton & Osborne.



Fig.12: Osbourne, Garrette & Co; Ogee

Osborne went into partnership with Thomas Garrett in 1883 adopting the name Osbourne, Garrett & Co. Their first issue of checks bear the letters as on the illustration and are known in a variety of values from 1½d to 3/6. There are quite a few varieties of these pieces in the shape and size of the stalks in the triangular frames. The style of the obverse was altered to the cursive design c.1920, presumably with the same reverse values. The firm merged with H. & P. Nagele c.1956. Ogee Ltd. are listed in Shaftesbury Ave., London as Hairdressers Supplies Wholesalers in 1986.

This illustration is probably the most common obverse of the series, it is for RH & Sons (Robert Hovenden) London. Robert Hovenden is listed in 1828 as a Wholesale perfumer, comb maker and hairdressers haberdasher. The business became Robert Hovenden & Sons in 1862 with the style changing to R. Hovenden & Sons Ltd. in 1900. They also advertised in the magazine ‘Tobacco’ in 1900 that they were direct importers of, and dealers in, all Tobacconists requisites and that they could supply all over the country including Cigars, Cigarettes etc. The Barbers checks are known to go in value from 1d to 3/-. The business was acquired by Timothy White’s in 1951.



Fig.13: Robert Hovenden

The following table shows the different values that were available from each of the Sundriesmen, the details are from my own collection, other collectors and dealer’s lists. Varieties and overstamped values are not shown and it is probable that other values will appear in the future.

Value	P & O	P.S. & Co.	O.G.& Co.	Ogee	R.H. & Sons
Nil				Uniface	
1 <sup>D</sup>		x	x		x
1½ <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
2 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x		x
2½ <sup>D</sup>		x			
3 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
4 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
4½ <sup>D</sup>		x	x		x
5 <sup>D</sup>		x	x		x
6 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
7 <sup>D</sup>			x		x
8 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
9 <sup>D</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
10 <sup>D</sup>		x	x	x	x
1/-	x	x	x	x	x
1/2		x	x	x	x
1/3	x	x	x	x	x
1/6		x	x	x	x
1/9			x	x	
2/-	x	x	x	x	x
2/3			x	x	
2/6	x	x	x	x	x
2/9			x	x	
3/-			x	x	x
3/3			x		
3/6			x	x	

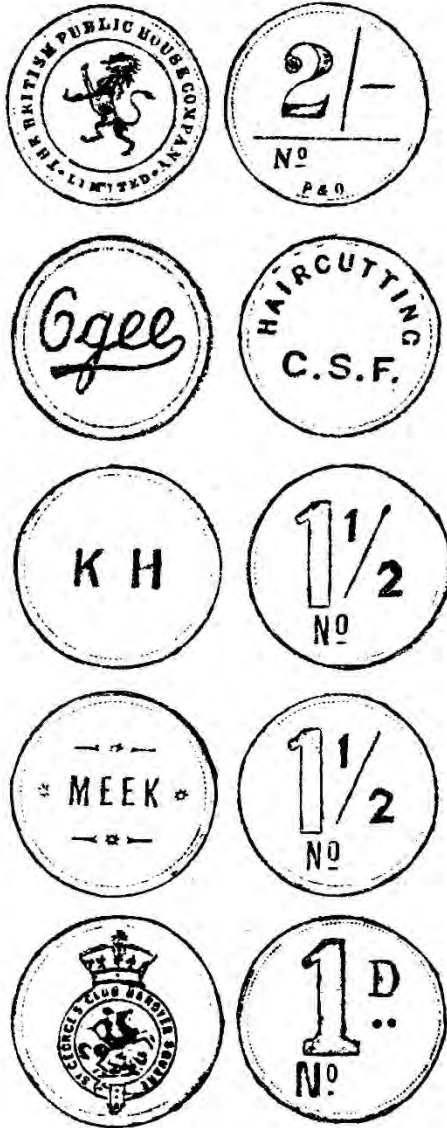


Fig.13: Private issues

Although more expensive to manufacture certain pieces are known to have been issued to individual establishments as shown here (fig.13). They all have the same reverse as those of one of the Sundriesmen's checks and are thought to have been ordered through them.

The first piece to the British Public House Company Limited has the reverse of Parton & Osborne and was presumably issued before 1883.

It has been suggested by R.N.P.Hawkins that the next piece reading Haircutting C.S.F. may relate to the Chilwell Shell-filling Factory, active from 1915 to 1918.

Those reading K H and Meek have the same reverse as used by Osborne, Garret & Co. While the identity of K H is unknown, Thomas Meek was listed as a Hairdresser at 255 Whitechapel Road, London in 1887.

Those for the St. George's Club, Hanover Square, have the same reverse as used by Robert Hovendon. There is also a 4d check. St. George's Club was at No.4 Hanover Square from 1886 until 1900, prior to that date it was the Hanover Square Club, preceded by the the Queen's Concert Rooms in 1872.

The piece for the Darlington Volunteer Club is one of several values known having the reverse of Parton, Son & Co. and is presumed to have been issued before 1914. The Volunteer Club has not been traced but may have been associated with the Volunteer Regiments headquarters there.



Fig.14: Darlington Volunteer Club

As with the pieces for the British Public House Company and the St. George's Club the connection with Hairdressing is based purely on the design of the reverses and it is possible that they were used for other purposes.

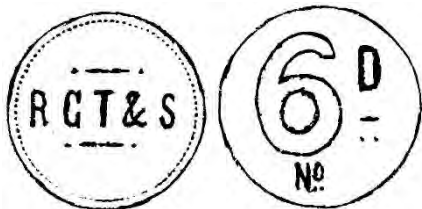


Fig.15: R.G. Turnley & Son

For many years the "O.G. & Co." pieces were thought to be from Australia and South Africa. This was because of Hairdressers emigrating from England and either taking the checks with them or subsequently ordering them from the Sundriesmen in England. Similar checks were used overseas and several are known for Australia. The example shown (fig.15), issued by R.G. Turnley & Son of 350-352 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia, shows the similarity to the British issues. Other values known for this issuer are 4<sup>D</sup>, 9<sup>D</sup>, 1/- and 1/6. They were issued c.1900 and the firm is still believed to be there.



Fig.16: U. George's checks

This last illustration shows pieces that are thought to have been obtained by the proprietor without going through a Sundriesman. There is a variety to the 6D. piece, the prominent difference being the distance of the D from the 6. R.A.F. Station, St. Athan was a Training School from February 1939. These

were probably the latest issue of this type of check to be used. The earliest associated piece that I know of was probably issued for advertising by Thomas Tow, Hair Dresser and Artist in Hair, 20 Anne Street, Birmingham. The reverse portrays the young head Queen Victoria. He is recorded in Slater's Directory of 1862 as a Hair worker and Jeweller, 29 Ann Street.

Reference:

Hawkins, R.N.P., 1975. 'Accounting Checks Used in Barbers' Saloons,' pp.51-59 of *Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th - 20th Centuries*. The Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No.2, The British Association of Numismatic Societies.

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## Silver Tokens 1811-1812 - Unrecorded Contemporary Forgeries

by Gary Oddie

The following pieces have recently come to light, all confirming Mr Mays assertion that there may be other unrecorded varieties of this series "lurking in museums and private collections"<sup>(1)</sup>. The pieces are tentatively numbered in line with Daltons' original corpus<sup>(2)</sup> and Mays' addendum<sup>(3)</sup>.

Somersetshire: Bristol 31 *bis*. Same dies as 30 but in silvered brass.

Bristol 45 *bis*. Same dies as 45 but in silvered brass.

Warwickshire: Warwick 13 *bis*. Same dies as 13 but in silvered copper.

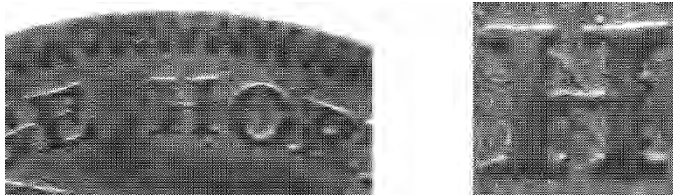
Yorkshire: York 78 *bis*. Same dies as 78 in copper, but obverse shows traces of silver<sup>(4)</sup>. The piece is only in about Fine condition, thus both sides may once have been silvered.

York 85 *bis*. Same dies as 85 but in silvered brass.

York 85 *ter*. Same dies as 85 but in brass.

Brecknockshire: Brecknock 3. Similar to Brecknock 2 but .... GEORGE HORTH.... and in silvered brass<sup>(5)</sup>.

The obverse die of this last piece is very similar to Daltons' illustration of Brecknock 2, however a real specimen would be required to confirm a different or identical die.



*Figs. 1 and 2: Brecknock 3 showing repunched H over N*

The reverse die is distinguishable from both of Daltons' illustrations by both the spelling of HORTH for NORTH and the F of FOR being well away from the second G of GEORGE. There are faint traces of an N underneath the H of HORTH (see figs. 1 and 2), so pieces may exist pre modification.

This piece poses several questions as to the relationship between George North, the issuer of the forgery, the engraver of the dies for the genuine pieces and the engraver of the dies for the forgeries. The dies are of exceptional quality and the spelling "mistake" could point to Henry Morgan. However, why change a good die to include a spelling error to issue forgeries, unless the issuer of the forgeries wanted an easy method of rejecting them when they returned?

An alternative suggestion is that the original N was weakly impressed in the die and was accidentally recut or restamped with the H. However, the piece is about very fine in condition and the only other letters showing any signs of double entry or modification are the W's in WAGGON and WAREHOUSE. Each impression of the W is in higher relief than the diagonal of the overstruck N, again adding weight to the theory of deliberate modification of a good die.

Comparison with an extremely fine Brecknock 1 adds no further light to the piece. If anyone knows of the whereabouts of a Brecknock 2, I would be pleased to hear from them so that a better comparison of the dies can be made.

#### *References*

- (1) J. O'Donald Mays. *Tokens of those trying times*. New Forest Leaves, 1991, p.78.
- (2) R. Dalton. *The silver token coinage mainly issued 1811-12*. 1922, Seaby reprint 1968.
- (3) Mays. *op. cit.* pp.229-232.
- (4) Coins of Beeston. List 60.
- (5) Whitmore. November 1994 List.



# Tokens of Goodwill for Good Cheer!

Once again BARRETTS bring to YOU their HAPPY FAMILY CHRISTMAS CLUB.

A simple way of saving for Christmas. The more tokens you buy NOW the less you need to worry at Christmas time about making your party a REALLY BUMPER one.

Tokens to the value of 1/-; 2/6; and 5/-; may be bought at any time from our Driver/Salesmen or Representative.

All brands of Beers, Wines and Spirits can be bought and of course BARRETTS own "Quality Plus" Soft Drinks.

Our Drivers pass your house weekly, if they are not already serving you please ask all about our Club Tokens and let BARRETTS make YOUR Christmas a really MERRY ONE !!



BARRETTS CELEBRATED BERKELEY WINES !!

**Special Offer** ▶

Berkeley Cream	8/9
Berkeley Ruby	8/9
Berkeley Cherry	8/9
Berkeley Ginger	8/9

**ANY TWO FOR - 15s. 0d.**

**R. A. BARRETT & CO. LTD., BERKELEY STREET, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**

Telephone: ASHton 4351

Fig. 1: Handout issued by R.A. Barrett & Co. Ltd of Ashton-under-Lyne.



Barretts were a large mineral water and soft drinks company, founded in 1863 and surviving until 1977. They became a limited company in 1897 and by the turn of the century employed 100 people with their carts delivering as far as Llandudno. Their main product was a wide range of soft drinks, latterly predominantly in 40oz bottles, although at various times they produced gravy browning, vinegar and even “health saline”, and they also retailed a range of other firms’ alcoholic drinks. They mainly conducted their operations through door-to-door lorry roundsmen although they had an extensive trade business and purchases could be made from the factory. Tokens were issued by the company and the firm’s handout (fig.1) gives a clear account of how the illustrated tokens were issued and redeemed. The illustration is reduced, the actual size is quarto. It dates from the 1955-60 period: the token system was not introduced until after 1955.

I have a specimen of the 2/6 token which is slightly larger than shown in the handout (approximately 32mm square). It is in chunky black plastic, overall thickness 3mm, with deep embossing and a raised beaded edge. The reverse shows the firm’s trademark, the word Barretts within a horizontal oval, with “wines & spirits” above and “christmas club” below. There is a small hole pierced at top centre.

Reference: *A History of R.A. Barrett & Co. Ltd.* by Barry Sullivan.

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### J.T.Parrish Ltd pre-decimal decimal tokens.

by Denzil Webb

The firm of J.T. Parrish Ltd were a large department store trading at 136-170 Shields Road, in the Byker district of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They issued a long series of metal and fibre checks as an in-store currency over many years.

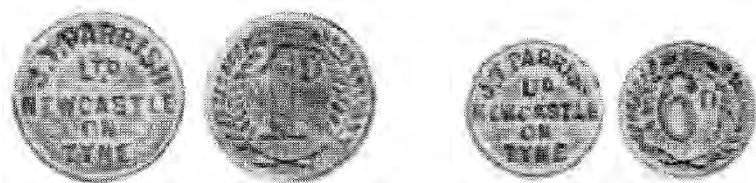


Fig.1: 1<sup>p</sup> and 6<sup>p</sup> tokens of the first style.

Fig.1 shows the first type of check; the obverse stating the company name and town with no ornamentation and the reverse with the denomination within an 'open wreath'.

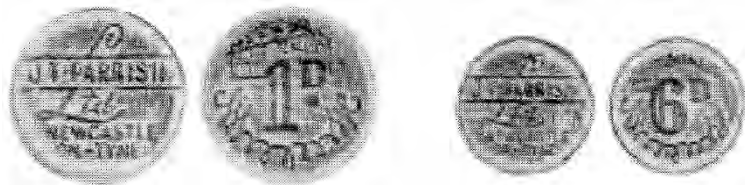


Fig.2: 1<sup>D</sup> and 6<sup>D</sup> tokens of the second style.

Fig.2 shows the second type of check; the company name on the obverse now appears between two lines, all imposed over 'Ltd' in large script, while the reverse shows the premises above and a scroll below the denomination.

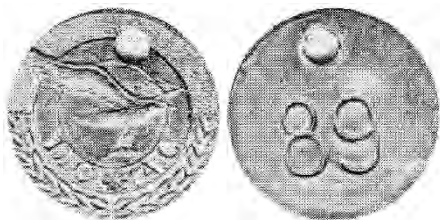


Fig.3: 5d and 10d tokens of the second style.

The third type of check (fig.3) is very similar to the second type but the denomination on the reverse is indicated by 'd' rather than 'D'. It is by no means unknown for unusual values to be found in some series, but it is clear that pieces issued inscribed 5d, 10d, and 50d were intended to be 5p, 10p and 50p. All the pre-decimal pence seen by the writer ( $\frac{1}{2}^D$ , 1<sup>D</sup> and 6<sup>D</sup>) indicate pence with a capital 'D' so it can be assumed beyond reasonable doubt that the lower-case 'd' is in fact an inverted letter 'p' ) in reality part of the decimal series. I have not as yet personally encountered a 50d. but a specimen is listed by Ralph Hayes in his sales list no.22. In *Checks, Tokens, Tickets, and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland* (p.78), Jeffrey Gardiner lists a 50p check. So there are two questions: are there other values out there bearing this glaring die error, and was the mistake attended to with a subsequent issue? The former seems probable and the latter unlikely.

My dentist (whom I meet in his professional capacity more often than I would like to) is not only a very good dentist and a nice fellow, he is also dedicated to fly fishing. There is not a river in Britain he does not know of or has fished in, more often than not with very good result. Now Don knows about my interest in tokens (I said we meet fairly regularly) and one day said that he had a spare token because he thought he (helped by his 18 month old daughter) had lost one and had to buy a new one. The old one turned up the next day, but he thought of me, being a nice fellow. If this token was found on the market it would be very difficult if not impossible to identify, it so I thought that I would give it a write-up before the knowledge is forgotten. It is actually still in use, but only in the hands of a very limited number of people.

It is a very nice and heavy 24mm token in a white metal with an osprey holding a fish in the centre, the legend D.C.\*.A.C. and laurels. The other side only has a number stamped on it (mine is 89). The legend D.C.\*.A.C. stands for



Derbyshire County Angling Club; the star having been put there to obliterate the letter "C" standing for Council. This angling club was once very much the domain of retired civil servants and police officers (and you had to retire after having served with the Council or the Police - leaving the service to work elsewhere and then retiring did not qualify you for membership). Only a limited number people are allowed to fish at any one time at any one of the river venues so when you get there and there are the stipulated maximum number of tokens already hanging on the board you might as well go home and come back another day. If you are lucky and there are less than the maximum, you hang your token on the board and get your fishing tackle out. As you understand by now, membership has been widened to include dentists.

I have never heard of this use of tokens before and I think it is a very unusual one. So, should one appear on the market, we all know what it is. As there are very few tokens which can be ascribed to Derbyshire this is a welcome addition. Don is fairly sure that some waters in Wiltshire (apparently near Salisbury) use a similar type of arrangement and rumour has it that some salmon fishing streams in Scotland also use some sort of tokens.

## “Quill Corner”

**Warrington Tokens.** Can anyone out there can help with rubbings of six Warrington tokens I have been told exist, but can not trace; this is for a modest book I am preparing on the subject, please. They may, or may not, state the name of WARRINGTON on them.

General Union of Tanners Warrington    Nathaniel Greening & Co Ltd  
Order of Druids Various Lodges 1½D    Rothwell Red Lion (incuse on Vic YH flan)  
Walker Cain Ltd                                Watermen’s Amicable Society

*Bob Lyall*

**Debus of Hull.** In response to Arthur Berry’s article on Debus of Hull (*TCSB* vol.5 no.8 pp.297-300) I have two examples of 1½d checks. I note that the first is struck from an obverse die from the ‘To Hanover’ series, Hawkins Q57 (BWS QV122). The reverse is the same as the one shown in fig.5 of Mr Berry’s article. The obverse die of the second does not conform to any of those listed by Mr Berry, and is different from the one illustrated on plate 22(4) in Hawkins’ *Dictionary of*



*Makers.* The portrait is quaintly crude and lettering is sanserif. The reverse is similar, if not the same, as the one illustrated by Hawkins. *John Scaife*

**Farne Colliery Ticket Update.** In 1990 (*TCSB* vol.4 no.11 pp.5-7,11) Norman Brodie wrote about my colliery ticket of J.FARIE / FARME / 24 cwt COALS. / 1856. The weight represented a waggon load. The number was thought to be a date, though the figures had been individually struck and overlapped. This is now confirmed by another example with the same number/date in the Sept-Oct 1996 Coins of Beeston sales list. The date is at the top this time.

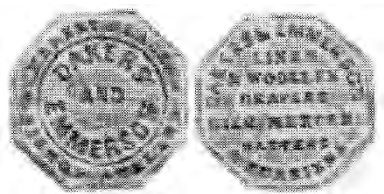
*Andrew T. Macmillan*

**Bolton Bottle Deposit Tokens.** In ‘S. Maurice’s of York: a possible church token’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.6 pp.214-216) Gary Oddie mentions two Bolton 1/- tokens. They were, I believe, used for mineral water bottles as both issuers were bottlers and distributors of beer and mineral water. The system was that you purchased a bottle or flagon of liquid from the cart as it came round and included in the purchase price was the cost of the bottle itself. If, next time, you did not want another, you would return the container and get your deposit back as a token, to be redeemed on your next purchase.

*Cliff Stockton*

**Dakers & Emmerson, Bishop**

**Au[c]kland.** On the advertising ticket shown here, issued by the firm of Dakers & Emmerson, the town name is ‘BISHOP AUKLAND’ rather than ‘BISHOP AUCKLAND’. Jeff Gardiner tells me that Auckland was spelt differently in the past



so, depending upon the time of issue, Auckland may have been the accepted spelling. However, the style of the piece suggests that it was issued during the main period for advertising tickets ( 1850-1900 ) and advertising tickets issued by Arthur Speak, tea checks of both Bowman & Co and the London & Newcastle Tea Co would all appear to fall within this period, all with the spelling is a we know it today - ‘AUCKLAND’. Later, Jeff came back to me with the news that all four specimens in his own holdings carry the name ‘BISHOP AUKLAND’. So the questions are: is the piece older than its appearance would suggest with the correct spelling, or is this a spelling error and if so, was the error ever spotted and the piece reissued? Any information will be welcomed.

*Denzil Webb*

**Taddy & Co., Myrtle Grove Cigarettes.** In ‘Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions’ (*TCSB* vol.5 no.7 p.263) a shell medal for TADDY & CO was listed. I. Smith has recently confirmed the existence of the medal and provided a rubbing which shows a GREUBER ‘Four Royal Generations 1895’ obverse and a reverse reading: ‘TADDY & CO MYRTLE GROVE TOBACCO & CIGARETTES’. Now in *TCSB* vol.5 no.9 p.358 R.A. Ward reports a ringed farthing of 1900 reading ‘SMOKE MYRTLE GROVE TOBACCO & CIGARETTES’.

The company also issued cigarette cards as well. Many types were issued from about 1900 until the 1940s, mostly by TADDY & CO LONDON for MYRTLE

GROVE, then later towards the end of the series as of London and Grimsby. The later cards also include CLOWN cigarettes.

*M.I.H. Ewing*

**‘Bible Truths’ and ‘Testamental Truths’ - postscript.** No sooner was this paper in print (*TCSB* vol.5 no.9 pp.324-341) than one of the two unseen discs turned up. Thanks to Coins of Beeston I now have disc 25. A detailed description to replace that on p.332 is given below. Of the 60 discs, only No.18 remains unseen, and I would very much welcome sight of it, or the chance to get an example of it or any of the others I lack (Nos. 1, 15, 19, 20, 21, 52, 56).

- 25 (a) THE / EYES OF THE LORD / ARE OVER THE / RIGHTEOUS, & HIS / EARS ARE OPEN / UNTO THEIR / PRAYERS. / PROV.  
(b) THE LORD IS GOOD / A STRONGHOLD IN / THE DAY OF TROUBLE, / & HE KNOWETH / THEM THAT TRUST / IN HIM. / NAHUM

Collar flaw at bottom of (b) side.

Batty 4658 (“to” in error for “unto” on (a) side).

Thomason gives “Nem.” instead of “Nahum” for (b) side.

Text 25(b) is a fuller version of 8(a), so purchasers would get only 49 different truths in a set of Bible Truths.

*Andrew T. Macmillan*

**Never Absent, Never Late.** I would like to record for posterity the gesture by Brian Edge in presenting me with a ‘medal’ and citation recording my attendance at the Token Congresses. The medal is in fact a brass LERWICK CO-OP 20/- check suspended by a blue ribbon displayed on a pink card. The citation reads “Presented to Norman Brodie on the occasion of the fifteenth Annual congress. Never absent - never late - and the first enthusiast to arrive at the first congress, a record which cannot be beaten”.

For my part I would like to formally through the columns of the *TCS Bulletin* thank Brian most sincerely for this generous gesture. Speaking for myself in particular and I know I am joined by the many Token Congress participants in general that we are very much indebted to Brian for inaugurating such an interesting, entertaining and happy event. The highlight of my numismatic calendar and a date which I look forward to with great anticipation.

*Norman Brodie*

## “Troublesome Tokens”

At the 1996 Token Congress in Northampton participants were invited to submit a page of rubbings of “Troublesome Tokens”, *ie* those unidentified pieces that lurk in every collection. It was hoped that others would be able to shed some light on the items. After the Congress the annotated sheets were bound and distributed to the attenders. These are further solutions and ideas:



**3/3** *Bannister & Carter (Stuart Adams)*. Bannister & Carter were fish salesmen, operating in partnership 1875-77 at Billingsgate Market and vicinity. I have a 6d for them, made by James Johnson, 45 Old Bailey. (Ref: Hawkins (1989) p.663). **David Pottinger**

**20/10** *CB // 2 (Gavin Scott)*. I have a 1 of the same set, 25mm diameter, shaded lettering. **Duncan Pennock**

**20/14** *JG's (Gavin Scott)*. In Dymchurch, up to last Christmas, which is where the difficulties occur, the local funfair was owned by Jimmy Godden and

its title was JG's, as are, I think, other parts of his business. Plastic tokens were issued for two reasons, firstly as a ride purchase so that all money went through the one till, secondly to fit in the dodgems to activate them, again, an indirect ride purchase. The token as illustrated appears to be for the second purpose. As of last year they used "orangey red tokens, but the colour was changed from year to year" and the description/illustration was met by "Yes, that's it." As always, there was a bag of the old tokens lying around all last season, but they have now been slung. Sounds like Gavin can sneak a free ride on the dodgems next time he is down here, however I do not guarantee he will not jam up the pay slot or get spotted amidst all the 6 year olds.

***Duncan Pennock***

**24/2** *Whitesome Church 1840 (Barry Greenaway)*. This is indeed a communion token, and a not uncommon one. WHITSOME (without the 'E') is in south-east Berwickshire, parish & hamlet 3½ miles south of Chirnside (at NT/866507). M/RC is Robert Cowe, Minister 1839-43. It is listed by Kerr & Lockie (1942-43) *PSAS* vol.77 and it is No.1302 in their list. Cresswell lists it as No.6262.

***Andrew T Macmillan***

**31/4** *TR (Andrew D. N. Andison)*. I have two similar, (one, possibly both, ex DGV). The R in TR I thought was a B, but R is closer. I had them grouped with some tokens of Henry Peppercorn, Cosington, East Malling tokens which are listed as number 397 in *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex & their Issuers* (Alan C. Henderson, 1990). The description of number 397 being "Brass Die-stamped. Rev. Vals. punched. 1 to 20. All the same size." and adds "Tokens were made by Messrs. Apps of West Malling in 1834. Henry Peppercorn was Steward to the Earl of Aylesford. The two tokens share the same reverse, the obverse of the 'Troublesome token' is superficially similar to the reverse, but completely different to the Peppercorn piece. My two examples are a large 1 cmkd over a 5 and a large 2 over a 10. Obviously I think they are Hop tokens, since I have in the past authoritatively declared everything from Communion tokens to coin of the realm as Hop, this is possibly more indicative of wishful thinking rather than certainty. Brass struck pieces not being particularly common, I would try to establish some link with the Earl of Aylesford, the fact that my pieces, originally 5 and 10 again points to Hops, the large cruder over stamps would be typical of a later issuer utilising old stock and personalising them.

***Duncan Pennock***



**44-45** *Mine Tokens*. Bill Marriott has done a service in illustrating unattributed Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets listed by Davis & Waters, so that at last we can get some idea of what they were talking about.

For D&W 183 (reading M.D\*1820 etc.) he reproduces the entry from Jules Florange, *Essai sur les jetons et médailles de mines françaises* (Paris, 1904; originally published in *Annales des Mines*, 10th series, Vol.5, 1904), which attributes it to the Mines d'Aniche, Aniche being a commune in the Nord département, south-east of Douai and north of Cambrai. In the 1961 *Petit Larousse* Aniche was still listed as having coal (also glassworks), with 9,400 inhabitants. Dewamin pl.43 gives a beautiful illustration, but the only text is "Jetons-monnaie ou monnaies dites de confiance ou particulières, pour le paiement des ouvriers..." (for the payment of workers). It is also illustrated in Victor Gadoury and Roland Elie, *Monnaies de nécessité françaises 1789-1990* (Monte Carlo, 1990), p.37:

ANICHE - 59580 NORD

*M.D. (Mines d'Aniche)*

2.1 30 S(OUS) 1820 laiton rond, environ 30mm 500 1200.  
[The last two figures being Franc values for TB to TTB and Sup to FDC condition respectively.]

The same references apply to D&W 174, reading C□ T etc., and illustrated by Bill Marriott on the preceding page without documentation: [E. Dewamin], *Cent ans de numismatique française* (Paris, 1893-9), pl.43, no.17; Florange:

11. — C•T; au-dessous, pic et rivelaine posés en sautoir, le tout dans un cercle de grènetis. R). Dans le champ, en deux lignes: 12 •S°, dans un cercle de grènetis ... Cuivre rouge. 24 millim.; Gadoury and Elie:

*C.T. (Mines d'Aniche)*

1.1 12 S(OUS) ND(1820) cuivre rond, 24mm 700 1500.  
So the 12 sous is given the same date, despite the different initials, which one might have supposed to identify a different proprietor (or a different mine?).

**Robert Thompson**

**46/1** *Miscellaneous unattributed checks not in Davis & Waters (Bill Marriott)*.

This quayside scene appears on the reverse of the S. T. Tregaskis, St. Issey, Cornwall, sack token. Samuel Tregaskis, miller, appears in the directories 1878-89 at "Sea Mills": the St. Issey mill was a tide mill. **David Pottinger**

**50/5** *F.B // S (Ralph Hayes)*. Listed (no.74) in *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex & their Issuers* (Alan C. Henderson, 1990) as being issued by Frederick Brazier, Sandhurst Place, Sandhurst. **Duncan Pennock**

## Notes and Queries

### 4/6-21 *Edward Barnsley, Contractor*

In addition to the 3 pence notified by Phil Mernick and the 6 pence listed in Davis & Waters there also exists a 1 shilling denomination.

There is a striking similarity between the obverse portrait on Barnsley's checks and that of the general trade token, dated 1825, from Jamaica, listed as number 130 in F. Pridmore's *Coins of the British Commonwealth ... Vol.3 The West Indies*.

If the portraits are the same then perhaps there is a West Indian connection, with a date of 1825 to help identify Edward Barnsley. **Bill Marriott**



### 294 *St. George Society*

I think I can now answer my own query (*TCSB* vol.5, no.7, pp.276-7). They appear to be travellers' charms generally, the reverse offering protection for sea-travellers (hence the name "mariners' charms"), the obverse protection for land-travellers who, in the days when these things were popular, would have been on horseback or in a horse-drawn vehicle of some sort. The legend *EQVITVM PATRONVS* is apparently here to be interpreted as "Patron of Horsemen" rather than the more usual "Patron of Knights" (which St. George was.) That this is what these medals were for is made clear in various brief references to their uses specifically in France, Belgium and Italy, in a series of articles on amulets by W.L. Hildburgh published in the early years of this century. (*Folklore* vol.17, p.469; vol.19, p.203-4 & p.207.) Two lines from the *Wayfarer's*

*Poem* of the sixth century Gildas neatly summarise the prayers of those who wore there medals:

May my boat be safe in the waves of the ocean,

My horses safe on the highways of the earth.

I trust that the foregoing will enlighten others, as it enlightened me.

**Bob Forrest**

**302** *L.C.C Parks*

I have seen, in dealers' lists, this piece listed as London County Council / Lawn Tennis.

**David Pottinger**

**303** *A! & ER!*

The two brass items shown by Ralph Hayes are German University Student Association Tokens. They seem to have been made prior to 1914 and their designs are legion. They were used in Austria-Hungary and Switzerland as well. Many have the phrase "Gut Für Ein Glas Bier" on the reverse. Others are meal and room tickets.

Each design is normally composed of one letter and is different from all others. The old German handwriting script provides the basis for design. They are highly stylized and can be virtually indecipherable to those who only write English and very likely to most Germans born after World War II

The only reference on this topic is *Studentische Wertmarken Im Deutschsprachigen Raum* (Student Trade Tokens In German-Speaking Territories) by Georg Zerbes, Müllheim (1989). The publisher was Hans-Armin Sander, Staufener Strasse 11, D-79189 BAD Krozingen, Germany.

The 21mm piece shown by Ralph Hayes is listed as Number A31a, Provenance Unknown. I could not find a listing for the other. Collectors can safely address inquiries to Herr Sander since he reads English and writes a decent letter.

**Jerry F. Schimmel**

The two brass tokens belong to Germany and were issued by two different of the many students' associations. Each university had a reverse different to these. Keil, for example, represented Sängerschaft Baltia, Burschenschaft Cremonia, Corps Holsatia, Corps Palaiomarchia-Masovia, Corps Saxonia, and Landsmannschaft Slesvico-Holsatia respectively by the following:

£! Fr! Jvl! PM £! Jvb!

The tokens served as beer tokens and were good for ½litre beer.

**Günter Struck**

**306** *Devonshire Dairy*

A search for Little Earl Street using the Post Office postcode software produced no matches (although there are over 90 Earl Streets). This would suggest that Little Earl Street either: (a) did exist but has been “redeveloped” out of existence; or (b) was not in Great Britain, *i.e.* in Ireland or a Commonwealth country.

**Andrew D.N. Andison**

**308** *“Cosmos” Line*

In my 1936 issue of *The Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers* there are many references to COSMOS:

- a) ship named ‘Cosmos’ owned by Timothy Tomlinson,
- b) could stand for Cosmopolitan (Shipping Co.),
- c) address of Boe & Pederson - Cosmos Dampskibsakt,
- d) telegraphic address (T.A. “Cosmos”) of John I. Jacobs & Co., 15 St. Helens Place, London, EC3.

What their use was I have no idea - fit in toilet door?

**John R.P. King**

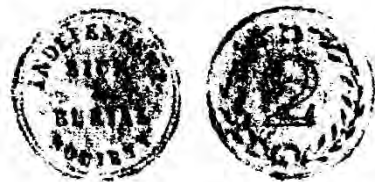
**311** *Companhia Uzina Cansanco de Sinimbu*

Information requested about the origin of these two tokens. *Obv.* CUC.S. (in a scroll) / UZINA / SINIMBÚ / ALACOAS Rev. Nº / 500 [or 200] above a rising or setting sun, all in a circle with with COMPANHIA UZINA CANSANCAO DE SINIMBU around. The 500 is 22mm and the 200 is 19mm; both are brass with shaped copper plugs, and have milled edges.



**Keith Harrison**

312 *Independent Sick & Burial Society*



*Obv.* INDEPENDENT / SICK / & / BURIAL / SOCIETY  
*Rev.* 2 within an open wreath.  
*Edge* Milled, brass.

Are there other denominations?

***Michael Knight***

313 *The Ashdown and General Land Company*



Any information about this item?

Aluminium. Holed at 12 o'clock.  
 Note: lettering appears to have been split to accomodate the hole.

***Brian Edge***

314 *Alison, Forest Farm*



*Obv.* A circle with ALISON above and • FOREST FARM • below.

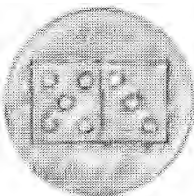
*Rev.* Beaded border and rim.

*Edge* Grained 000 brass o  
 19.5mm 3g

Where was Forest Farm located?

***Andrew D.N. Anderson***

315 *Domino*



Information required about this item.

*Obv.* A five/three domino

*Rev.* Uniface

*Edge* Plain brass o 25mm

***Ralph Hayes***

---

**MALTA TOKENS WANTED PLEASE**

Tokens stating:- FLORIANA, GZIRA, SLIEMA, VALLETTA, STR(ADA) REALE and STR STRETTA are all from Malta. Aluminium MUSIC HALL tokens of about 22mm may very well be from Malta.

Also wanted are tokens from East Africa, Gibraltar (after 1820), Malaya, Mauritius, Pacific Islands, West Africa and other smaller British colonies, please.

Bob Lyall

---

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

[12]

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[12]

---

**WANTED NORFOLK**

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.

High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

---

WANTED - 17th century tokens of Yorkshire & Lincolnshire  
Paranumismatics of Hull & District  
Anything depicting a windmill

[12]

Geoff Percival

---

[10]

*Adverts*

---

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES  
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrotpe and Fantasy Shillings  
Anything considered 1504-1996

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to Date  
Spinks Numismatic Circular (January 1990 - December 1994)

Gary Oddie

---

[12]

COINS OF BEESTON  
TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC  
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED  
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST  
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST ANNUAL  
SUBSCRIPTION £6.50  
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

---

[12]

WANTED  
TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL  
WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

---

WANTED: RHONDDA CHECKS  
TAVERN TOKENS, CLUB CHECKS AND COLLIERY LAMP  
CHECKS URGENTLY REQUIRED BY KEEN RHONDDA  
COLLECTOR.

[6:3]

Good cash offered or will exchange for similar items.

All offers to: Alun Jones

---

[10]

## Adverts

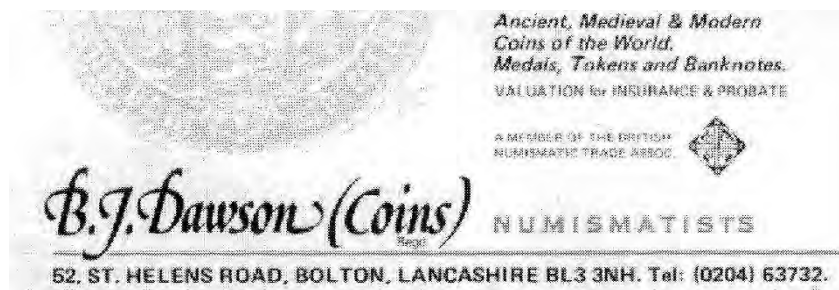
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WANTED - SCOTTISH TRANSPORT TOKENS  
(Metal and Plastic)

Ronald M. Breingan

---

[10/9]



---

[10/9]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS  
Store - Drumcarine, Whiteabbey, Annsborough, Shrigley 1/=, Lambeg 24  
Mill - Darkley, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, YSFSC, O'Cork 1/2d, Drumanness  
Market - (Dublin Fruit) Duffy, King, Cole, Reilly, McGuinness  
Bread - Vint 1/= & 5 1/2d, Inglis, McWatters, Old Public, Wilson  
Distill - O'Keeffes 1/2d, Quarter Barrel, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse  
Misc. - Brookfield Foundry, Corner House, Gallaher, North East Soc  
Loughgall coffee, Culley 1d, Dainty Dairy, Ballycastle, Co-op, pub etc

---

[10/9]

WANTED:

To Hanover counters, any quantity 25p each  
Keep Your Temper counters, any quantity 50p each

Andrew Andison  
31 Stanley Street, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1RN

---

[10]



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



**Vol. 5 No. 11**

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Yolanda C. Courtney

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## *Editorial*

This *Bulletin* starts off with a fitting tribute to Denis Vorley who died in December. His memoirs were published in the April 1997 *NI Bulletin* vol. 32, no. 4, pp.97-105 (cover price is \$2). The editor is Marvin L. Fraley, 2813 - 57th Street, Lubbock, TX 79413-5606, USA. We shall all miss Dennis.

### *Token Congress 1997*

The 16th Annual Token Congress will be held in the Nottingham Forte Posthouse from Friday the 12th to Sunday the 14th of September. You should contact the organiser, Alan Judd for further information. The cost is £105 for the full weekend. According to Alan Judd the following provisional programme has been arranged:

- Token Congress, the first 15 years. (Brian Edge)
- Tea dealers and their tokens. (Bill Kennett)
- Imitation spades, an aspect. (David Magnay)
- How did tokens circulate? (Andrew Wager)
- Tokens and the industrial revolution: Image and reality. (Professor Stanley Chapman)
- Forgeries of the silver coinage, 1663-1820. (Gary Oddie)
- Space age medallions and coins. (Robbie Bell)
- West Cumbrian mining tokens. (Charles Farthing)
- Lions & tigers & feeding tickets. (Bob Lyall)
- “Wheel I never did” or “Ferris a jolly good fellow”. (Pam Williams)
- The paranumismatics of the Isle of Man. (Alan Cope)
- Up, up and away, just like a bird. (Alan Henderson)
- Categorising mining paranumismatica. (Charles Farthing)
- A tale of two Astons?. (Andrew Wager)
- Edward Prior, mark maker. (Brian Edge)

To coincide with the Congress, Neales of Nottingham will be holding an auction of Tokens and medallions on Friday. Participants will receive catalogues.

## *Dennis Gordon Vorley 1915 - 1996*

In the last issue of the *Bulletin*, we reported the sudden and unexpected death of Dennis Vorley, 18th December 1996, aged 81. Here we give a brief biography of his life based on his own memoirs which he compiled shortly before his death, and also from a short life history read by the Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Sandgate, at the Remembrance Service held on 27th December 1996.

Dennis, was born at Clacton on 15th May 1915 and was educated at boarding school in Shoreham, Sussex. After leaving school, he became a student teacher, but this failed to provide the variety of work he sought, so in 1936, at the age of 21, he entered the police force. It was at this time that he became a serious collector of British coins. His interest in coins had been aroused as a teenager when his grandmother gave him a few pieces of Maundy money. At first, he collected milled coins and 18th and 19th Century tokens because of their attractive appearance. His interest in paranumismatics came much later in life. Contemporary with the British Isles series, he also collected British Colonial coins, tokens and primitive money.

His first duty as a P.C. was spent in a country detachment which provided him with a wealth of experiences. At the outbreak of World War II this posting came to an end when he was transferred to police headquarters as a clerk in Chichester. Unhappy with this position, he applied for mobile duties which saw him on a motor-cycle and then car patrols in an MG two-seater. During his car patrols he picked-up several German airmen who had baled out after being shot down. On one occasion he captured the crew of what was the first ME110 to be seized intact in this country after making a forced-landing in his area.

In 1941, Dennis volunteered as an R.A.F pilot and after successfully completing his training, he was assigned to operational duties with a Coastal Command Wellington Squadron in Malta. He saw five years active service as a pilot in the rank of Flight Lieutenant, but after the war returned to his old beat in the West Sussex Constabulary.

In 1946 he married Marjorie and was posted to Boxgrove near Chichester to continue his duties as a country policeman. This also provided a house. The beat, which he patrolled on a heavy Raleigh bicycle as the only policeman in the area, included interesting places such as Tangmere Aerodrome, Goodwood Racecourse and motor racing circuit.

Dennis's stay at Boxgrove was however short-lived when he was promoted to Sergeant and posted to Worthing. He later became Inspector at Chichester and in 1959 was appointed Deputy Commandant of the Police Training Centre at Sandgate. He held this post in the rank of Police Superintendent for four years

before retiring. Besides coin collecting, he enjoyed such pastimes as motoring, caravanning, travelling and the love of the sea through boating and swimming. He and Marjorie and their daughter, Gillian, were affectionately known as “The Travellers” for their frequent journeys to foreign parts.

The publication of Peter Seaby's book, *The Story of the English Coinage*, in 1952, gave Dennis his inspiration for collecting what was then termed “Numismatic Oddments”. Chapter XII in the book dealt with this subject under the headings “Coin weights, Card counters, Model coins, Advertisement counters, Labourers' Tallies, Tickets and Passes”. This chapter in the book had a far reaching influence on his life-long collecting interests. From then on he decided to collect everything under these headings.

Whilst stationed at Chichester, Dennis met a fellow collector, Raymond Carlyon-Britton, the well-known numismatist who collected English hammered coins. He once gave Dennis a cloth bag of miscellaneous unsorted bits and pieces which he considered of little value, but these formed pleasing additions to his growing collection of “Numismatic Oddments”.

Another fellow collector who inspired Dennis was the late Roy Hawkins. Dennis called him his “Mentor”, and wrote to him on many occasions seeking information on issuers and makers of tickets and checks.

By the late 1980's, Dennis's collection of paranumismatica had grown so rapidly that it was almost certainly the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in private hands. He had over seventy categories of various sorts. Here we name but a few, “Private Tokens, Market Tallies, Co-op checks, Hop, Farm and Fruit Pickers' tokens, Brewery checks, Counterfeit coins, Communion tokens, Toy coins, Love tokens, Coin weights and scales, Military tokens (inc. PoW, Police, Fire, etc.), Mining tokens, Engraved and Countermarked coins, Mis-strikes and Brockages, Calendar medals, Badges and Medals of Kent and Coin Jewellery”. Beside all this, he had a good collection of Numismatic, R.A.F. and Motor-cycle books, plus albums of local postcards and views.

During his lifetime, Dennis became friends with a host of dealers and fellow collectors alike. He was extremely kind and considerate and always found time for anyone interested in numismatics. As one can imagine, he was involved in many local activities. He was founder member of the Sandgate Society, and latterly its President. He was Chairman of the board of trustees of Sandgate Heritage Trust and a member of both the Folkestone branches of the Royal Air Force Association and Air Crew Association. On Tuesdays and Thursdays he played bridge in the afternoons at Sandgate Bridge Club which he formed. At the club's last meeting two days before his death, colleagues said he was in particularly good form. A truly remarkable man who will be sadly missed by all who knew him.

***Robert Sharman***

## Seventeenth Century Token Issuers of Cambridgeshire

by David F. Wratten

This is the third and final article on the Cambridgeshire series. I have not repeated the work of Kenneth Jacob (Cambridge tokens), Reg Holmes (Ely) or David Devenish (Wisbech), although in some instances I have been able to add a little to what has already been written. If you have a token or two, but do not have access to the research of those noted above, I would be quite happy to enter into correspondence and provide such information as I have available.

7 HENRY ATKINS, ARRINGTON. Please see the second part of this series, but also - Henry's wife buried 31 Jul 1667. Henry Atkins was taxed on four hearths in 1674.

8 JOHN GROWSE, BRINKLEY. Four children of John and Mary were baptised between 1659 and 1665, this giving the name of Mary for the third initial on the token. The date of John's burial is 10 May 1669.

9 OLLIVER HARLIE, BURWELL. The name of the token issuer's wife was Mary, and she was buried on 7 Sep 1682. Olliver's burial is recorded on 12 Jun 1684. He was taxed on three hearths in 1674.

20 EDWARD CHALLIS, CAMBRIDGE. Although Edward's token depicts the Haberdashers' Arms it seems likely that this may be the same Edward Challis who, in his will, proved in 1678, describes himself as a chandler. To his wife, Olive, he bequeathed 20 acres of freeland in Teversham, and a "messenger tenement or Inne called the dunghill Cock in Cambridge." He was taxed on six hearths in 1674.

24 FRANCIS CHALLIS, CAMBRIDGE. Was taxed on five hearths in 1674.

25 JOHN CHAPLYN, CAMBRIDGE. Was taxed on three hearths in 1674.

28 ED. CLARK, CAMBRIDGE. Was taxed on four hearths in 1674.

32 PETER COLLINS, CAMBRIDGE. The burials of children of Peter and Ann Collins are recorded in Gt. St. Mary's Church register in 1636 and 1639. Ann, wife of Peter, was buried on 11 Dec 1655 and Peter Collins on 2 Feb 1682.

34 RICHARD COOKE, CAMBRIDGE. In my first article (*TCS Bulletin* Vol.5, No.5.) I noted some details of Richard Cooke at the Talbot. There is a will of Richard Cooke, proved in 1679, giving his trade as cordwainer. This raises a number of possibilities; his son at the Talbot, perhaps, or that the same man was both cordwainer and innkeeper. It could also be an unrelated Cooke, although the wife in the will, Dorothy, is also noted in St. Edward's parish records, the same parish in which the Talbot was situated.

35 JOHN CRASKE, CAMBRIDGE. The only marriage I can find recorded of a John Craske is to Ann Sell at Quy (just a few miles from Cambridge) on 7 Aug 1661, and this

would fit with the baptism of a daughter in 1662 in Gt. St. Mary's Church, Cambridge. John Craske was taxed on five hearths in 1674.

43 THOMAS FENN, CAMBRIDGE. There is an entry of marriage in St. Andrew the Great Church register between a Thomas Fenn and Ann Mosse, dated 18 Oct 1635, which may apply to the token issuer. In the same register are found the burials of Thomas on 30 Apl 1661 and his widow on 12 Mar 1662.

45 THOMAS FOX, CAMBRIDGE. Alderman Newton noted in his diary on 19 Apl 1707 a dispute between a Thomas Fox, almost certainly a descendant of the token issuer, a son or grandson, and Joseph Pyke, about who should fill the position of Town Clerk. He writes "Saturday night about 10 or 11 at the Rose Taverne in Cambridge upon a quarrell betweene Alderman Fox Jnr and Joseph Pyke concerning the Town Clarks place, the said Mr Fox with his penknife did stabb the said Joseph Pyke in his side near his belly; but he recovered from the wound."

47 WILL GORHAM, CAMBRIDGE. I have found two instances of the name Gorham, either or both of which may be relevant. The first occurs in the Chesterton register of a marriage between Will Gorham and Mathew Gray on 9 Jul 1646. The second instance is in the register of St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, this time recording the baptism of a son, Samuel, to William and Martha Gorham. It does seem that this is the William whose will was proved in 1680. It describes him as a grocer, and mentions the son, Samuel. His wife's name is not given.

49 ROBERT HARWOOD, CAMBRIDGE. A marriage is recorded in St. Botolph's Church register on 5 Nov 1623, between Robert Herwood (*sic*) and Christine Jackson. The baptism of their first child is also in this register, recorded on 23 Sep 1624, the parents names being given as Robert and Chrissagon.

52 JOSEPH HEATH, CAMBRIDGE. An entry of baptism in All Saints Church register of a son to Joseph and Hannah Heath, on 16 Apl 1676, gives us the name for the third initial on the token.

56 FRANCIS JERMAN, CAMBRIDGE. The name appears twice in the Hearth Tax records under St. Clement's parish for dwellings of 8 and 6 hearths.

60 SAMUEL LONG, CAMBRIDGE. In an earlier article I quoted from Cooper's Annals of Cambridge that Samuel's real name was Ralph. I have now found an inventory for Ralph Long dated 1709 from which can be noted that in the shop was sugar, raisins, spices, candles and other goods, and in the cellar tobacco, strong waters and oil. In the back room are raisins, currents and sugar, and in the back chamber hops and earthenware.

64 Owen Mayfield, Cambridge. The 1674 Hearth Tax records show the Mitre Inn to have had 16 hearths. An entry in Cooper's Annals referring to the token issuer is included in the Mayor's expenses on the occasion of Charles II visiting Cambridge on 4 Oct 1671. "To Alderman Mayfield in full of his bill for wine and for bottles and Glasses broke and lost £13.4s.0d."

67 JOHN PECKE, CAMBRIDGE. A John Peck and Mary Bush were married in Histon Church, just outside Cambridge, on 5 Jun 1632. As the third initial on the token is M, this entry of marriage may well apply to the token issuer.

68 SANDIS PEYTON, CAMBRIDGE. Paid tax on seven hearths in 1674.

69 JAMES POTTER, CAMBRIDGE. Buried on 17 Apl 1689 and his wife, Elizabeth, on 28 Aug 1685, both at St. Andrew the Great Church. He was taxed on two hearths in 1674.

80 BENJAMIN SPENCE, CAMBRIDGE. I have not been able to find a record of his marriage but it is to Clement, his wife, that he bequeaths his “goods chattels and leases” in his will, proved in 1684. Benjamin's burial is recorded in Gt. St. Mary's Church register on 11 Sep 1684.

82 WILL WATERSON, CAMBRIDGE. It has been previously recorded that Will Waterson was married on 23 Oct 1615. I have now found an entry of baptism in the register of St. Botolph's Church, of a son, William, of William and Elizabeth Walterson (*sic*) on 4 Sep 1616. If this is indeed the token issuers son, then some later dates, ie., 1674 Hearth Tax (3 hearths) and a burial in this name on 16 Nov 1675, both in Gt. St. Mary's parish, may either be of the son or the father.

88A JOHN FRENCH, RAMSEY & CHATTERIS. There is a record of marriage of John French to Anne Catesby on 9 Jan 1668 in the Ramsey church register.

89 WILLIAM SMITH, CHATTERIS. Although it is not possible to be certain if these facts belong to the token issuer, there is an entry of marriage on 14 Jan 1663 to Margeretta Whynn, the baptism of a daughter, Mary, on 21 Apl 1673 and the burial of William Smith snr. on 15 Apl 1703.

91 PHILIP CHAMBERS, COTTENHAM. An entry of marriage in the Cottenham church register to Ellin Aubrey, on 2 May 1655, notes that Philip is of Linton, and the Linton register gives his baptism date as 28 Mar 1630. The Cottenham register records a number of sons and daughters from 1666 and the burial of Ellin on 29 May 1698. Philip Chambers, described as householder, was buried on 5 Oct 1699.

96 ROBERT ADAMS, DODDINGTON, and

97 ROBERT ADAMS, MARCH & DODDINGTON. It seems likely that this is the same person. Cambs 96 is a ½d of 1668 and Cambs 97 a ¼d of 1670. It may be significant therefore that the date on which Robert issued his second token, and added March to the legend, is the same year that March was granted a market with two annual fairs. There are no entries in the Doddington register which apply, but the March register records the baptism of a daughter, Sarah, on 4 Apl 1676, and the burial of Sarah, wife of Robert, on 7 Oct 1682. Robert Adams was taxed on two hearths in 1674.

Although ELY has been covered by a previous writer the following Hearth Tax (1674) assessments are given below.



101	HENRY AUSTIN	2.	102	THOMAS CHADDRTON	9.
103	WILLIAM CHEVILL	3.	104	LUKE CROCKSON	3 & 2.
109	JOHN KNOWLS	6.	111	WILLIAM LETTEN	11.
112	NICHOLAS MALLABAR	13.	114	WILLIAM MARSH	9.
116	JOHN READE	4.	119	WILLIAM TANNER	7.
121	WILLIAM TURKINGTON	4.	122	WILLIAM WAGSTAFE	4.
125	JOHN WEATHERHEAD	3.			

115 THOMAS PORTER, ELY. In his will, proved in 1668, Thomas Porter leaves property in Ely to his wife, Elizabeth, and also land in Burnt Fen. He also requests that his wife brings up John Porter, his nephew, and provide “for him meals drink and clothing washing and lodging until he shall attain the age of fourteen years and at the attainment of the age of fourteen years shall lay out and expend the sum of fifteen pounds of lawful money for the putting out of the said John Porter to be an apprentice.”

126 JOHN BADCOCK, FORDHAM. Taxed on 4 hearths in 1674.

127 STEPHEN APTHORPE, GAMLINGAY. It has been said that there were at least a dozen Stephen Apthorpes active in 17th century Gamlingay, so it is fortunate that Stephen Apthorpe, grocer, made a will in 1657 (the same year that he issued his first token) although it was not proved until 1681. I cannot provide the actual date of Stephen's death but we are able to learn several facts from the will which can be applied to the church register. He mentions his mother, Elizabeth, and this may well mean that the entry of baptism on 15 Sep 1622 of Stephen, son of Edward and Elizabeth Apthorpe, is that of the token issuer. The will also mentions a son, Stephen, (we find from the register that he was baptised in 1653), and a daughter, Mary (baptised in 1655). His wife's name (also from the will) was Mary.

130 JOSEPH HARVIE, GAMLINGAY. The church register gives the spelling of the name as Harvy and provides entries which may well refer to the token issuer. Joseph was baptised on 1 May 1638 and although there is no record of his marriage locally there are entries of baptism of five children of John and Mary between 1670 and 1678, and the burial of Mary (the M on the token) on 26 Jun 1679. In 1674 Joseph was taxed on one hearth.

132 JOHN NORTH, HINXTON. There are records in the Hinxton church register which may well apply to the token issuer. The marriage of John North and Ann Nunn is noted on 1 Feb 1643, and there are baptisms of two children, Luke on 1 Oct 1649, and Ann on 20 Dec 1657. The burial of Ann, wife of John, is recorded on 3 Feb 1667 and that of John North on 7 Apl 1700. The Hearth Tax record of 1674 shows that he was taxed on four hearths.

133 CHRISTOPHER CHALLICE, HISTON. I have been unable to find any reference to Christopher Challice in the Histon church register, but he was certainly living in the village at the time since there is a record of him paying tax on three hearths in 1674.

137      GEORGE FORDHAM, ICKLETON. The only mentions of George Fordham in the church register are in connection with the baptism of his children between 1653 and 1659. The name of his wife is given as Mary. There are no entries of burial in the Ickleton register for either George or Mary.

139      ROBERT MOODEY, ISLEHAM. Although there are some missing pages in the Isleham church register I have found a baptism entry on 14 Aug 1667 for Robert and William, twin sons of Robert and Grace (the third initial on the token is G). Robert was still living in the village at the time of the 1674 Hearth Tax assessment (6 hearths) but I cannot trace his burial, or that of his wife.

140      WILLIAM READE, ISLEHAM. Again, the missing register pages are not helpful, particularly with the Reade family which seems to have had several branches in the village at the time. For example, William, son of Robert, was baptised on 24 Apl 1642, and William, son of William, on 6 Feb 1646. Any of these three Williams could have been the token issuer.

141      ELIZABETH ALLEN, ISLEHAM. Only one fact has emerged on Elizabeth Allen, despite an examination of the parish registers of Isleham and surrounding villages. The Hearth Tax record of 1674 shows that she was taxed on six hearths, and from this and the device used on the token one possibility has to be that she was an innkeeper. This is only speculation on my part since there is no supporting evidence.

143      ROBERT HALLS, LINTON. The only reference found of Robert Halls is that he was assessed on two hearths in 1674.

145      ROBERT MOORE, LINTON. Robert Moore was baptised on 9 Oct 1646 and therefore issued his token at around the age of 21. He married Anne Williams on 5 Jun 1676 and was buried on 20 May 1713, the entry in the church register noting him as a grocer. The Victoria History of Cambridgeshire records that by 1705 Robert Moore, a Linton grocer, owned *c.* 134 acres of land.

150      THOMAS HARRISON, MARCH. There is an entry of burial in the church register on 8 Jun 1672 of Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison, (the third initial on the token is M). Thomas was taxed on 5 hearths in 1674 and was buried on 19 Apl 1699.

153      JOHN INGROM, MARCH. The only local marriage that I can find for a John Ingrom is to Mary Millwood on 20 Mar 1658, but unfortunately the token does not show a third initial. However, if this entry does apply then it is worth noting two other register entries, that of the burial of John Ingrom on 27 Mar 1669 and of Mary on 5 Dec 1689.

154      ROBERT NEALE, MARCH. There are a number of entries in the March register in the name of Robert Neale, and there is more than one branch of the family. Robert is a name which passes from one generation to the next, the baptism of Robert, son of Robert, first appearing in 1599. It would have been possible for this Robert to have been the token issuer, but perhaps it is more likely to be his son, who was baptised on

5 Feb 1625. If we follow this particular Robert, he is recorded as marrying Alice Shepherd on 6 May 1647, and her burial was on 3 Aug 1658. Robert's burial is most likely the one recorded on 16 Dec 1671.

155 THOMAS TOWERS, MARCH. An entry of baptism dated 23 Oct 1645 may well apply to the token issuer. It also seems possible that he is the Thomas Towers who married Mary Barley in Sutton in 1674, Sutton being 14 miles to the south of March.

167 THOMAS SKINNER, OVER. The name of Skinner appears many times in the church register, but it seems likely that the token issuer is the Thomas Skinner whose will describes him as a grocer, and gives his wife's name as Elizabeth, although there is no third initial on the token. Thomas Skinner was baptised on 23 Dec 1621 and married Elizabeth Arboro on 29 Jan 1645. He was buried on 25 Mar 1681, the same year that he was Churchwarden. An inventory of his goods was made in 1681 but the goods of the shop are not given in detail and just note "in the shop macery goods" which are valued at £17.3s.9d. (he is described as a mercer on his token). Apart from the shop the dwelling consists of a guest chamber, a lodging chamber, a servant's lodging chamber, a hall, a chamber over the kitchen, a cheese chamber, a dairy, a kitchen, and a yard which houses 5 mares, a foal, two cows and five sheep.

168 & 169 ROB CROW, SOHAM. The tokens are dated the same year and use the same reverse die. The obverse has the same legend but the words 'A Halfe Penny' are replaced with a lion rampant and the initials R.P.C. I did look at the possibility that there were two Rob Crows but there is no indication in the church register, although the Hearth Tax records show two entries, of 11 and 2 hearths. The eleven hearths may indicate an inn and the device of a lion may indicate the White Lion or Red Lion, both of which were issued licences in the 18th century, although they may of course been there at an earlier date. Robert Crow was married to Penelope Michel (the P on Cambs 169) on 28 Nov 1665 and she was buried on 20 Jul 1685. The burial entry for Robert, on 20 Oct 1689, describes him as a baker, the same trade being given on the token.

170 THOMAS TROWELL, SOHAM. It will be noted that the third initial on the token is M, and between 1660 and 1668 baptisms are to be found recorded of the children of Thomas and Mary Trowell. It is also recorded that Mary was buried on 5 Nov 1668 and an entry on 22 Apl 1669 then shows Thomas marrying Joanna Hunt. Thomas was taxed on 4 hearths in 1674 and was buried on 24 Feb 1694.

171 HOVELL JOANES, SOHAM. The first entry in the name of Howell Joanes in the church register is of a marriage to Thomazin Farlam on 27 Nov 1634. This does not explain the third initial F on the token, and neither would a second and untraced marriage since Thomazin was buried after the date on the token. Howell was buried on 13 Mar 1666.

173 NATHANIELL STEARNE, SOHAM. The church register records details of children born to Nathaniell and Grace Stearne, G being the third initial on the token. Nathaniell was taxed on 3 hearths in 1674. A burial entered on 5 Feb 1728 of

Nathaniell Stearne, grocer, could refer to the token issuer or his son of the same name who was baptised in 1664.

182 WILLIAM COE, SWAFFHAM BULBECK. Three children of William and Alice Coe were baptised between 1651 and 1656, but there is no other information.

184 EDWARD TAYLOR, THORNEY. An entry in the Hearth Tax record for 1674 gives an assessment on three hearths, but Edward's name does not appear in the church register.

190 EDWARD CRANFIELD, WEST WRATTING. There is little to say of Edward apart from noting that an entry of baptism of Edward, son of Edward and Dorothy, gives us the name for the third initial of the token. The name does not appear in the Hearth Tax record of 1674 under West Wrating, but in Balsham, just over a mile away, an Edward Cranfield was taxed on two hearths and was buried there on 29 Dec 1677.

191 THOMAS DAVIE, WHITTLESEY. Thomas was baptised on 10 Jul 1633 and married Elizabeth Cattell (the E on the token) on 10 Jan 1663. His burial is recorded on 11 Apl 1669. Also see entry in Part 2 of this series.

193 JOHN EADES, WHITTLESEY. There are several different spellings of this surname in the church register and the only entries which may apply to the token issuer are the baptism of a John Edees on 9 Nov 1632 and a burial in the same name on 13 Nov 1668. Although not clear, there appears to be an entry of two hearths taxed in 1662.

194 ROBERT IVES, WHITTLESEY. Robert was the younger brother of Silvester Ives who issued Cambs 196, and was baptised on 8 Mar 1636.

Entries of baptism show that his wife's name was Jane, this being the I in the initials R.I.I. Robert was taxed on 4 hearths in 1674.

195 GEORGE LAMBE, WHITTLESEY. Entries in the church register record the marriage of George Lambe to Alice Bonnarbe in Feb 1655, and her burial on 2 Mar 1684. The Hearth Tax record of 1674 show George Lambe being assessed on 9 hearths, and a will in his name, proved in 1692, describes him as an innkeeper. As the token shows the Grocers' Arms and there is no wife's initial, there has to remain some doubt as to whether the facts belong to the token issuer, particularly since the church register has baptisms missing between 1643 and 1660 and burials between 1687 and 1695.

199 JOHN TURNER, LITTLE WILBRAHAM. The church register records the baptism of John, son of Samuel, on 19 Jun 1642, and his marriage to Susan Gunnell on 27 Nov 1665. It also records the names of eight children born to John and Susan between 1666 and 1685. John Turner was taxed on 6 hearths in 1674.

WISBECH. As with the Cambridge and Ely tokens, much of what is known of the Wisbech issuers has already been covered, but the following Hearth Tax assessments for 1674 are now given.

201	JOHN BELLAMY	5.	206	JOHN FINCH	7.
208	RICHARD HARRISON	4.	209	JOHN MOYES	6.
210	ANTHONY RACHELL	5.			

211 HENRY TUNARD, WISBECH. Henry left a will, proved in 1671. His wife, and son John, were left property and land in Wisbech and Peterborough, to his daughter, Jane, a house in Walsoken, “commonly called the Whalebone,” and sons William and Henry were to have the windmill and thirty acres of pasture land in Wisbech.

HEARTH TAX. I have quoted mainly from the Lady Day 1674 records as not only are these the most comprehensive of Cambridgeshire still in existence, but they have also been transcribed and indexed. It is worth recording briefly that in a study of Cambridgeshire probate inventories between 1661 - 70, H. M. Spufford (*Proceedings Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 1962) was able to give a general guide that a house with one hearth had between one and six rooms, but most commonly two, three or four, and was inhabited mostly by labourers, but also by poor husbandmen or craftsmen. A house with two hearths most commonly had four, five or six rooms, five roomed houses forming the largest single class in Cambridgeshire. This type of house was inhabited by husbandmen, craftsmen and poorer yeomen. A three hearthed house had most commonly six, seven or eight rooms and was inhabited mostly by yeomen. A house with four or more hearths had from six to fourteen rooms and was occupied in general by very considerable yeomen or prosperous shopkeepers. The gentry generally occupied houses with eight or more hearths.

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**Bernard Hughes, baker, Belfast.**

**by Barry Woodside**

The following information about this token issuer is quoted from the chapter entitled ‘Donegall Place in Olden Times’ on pp. 43-44 of *AS I ROVED OUT - A Book of the North* subtitled *Being a Series of Historical Sketches of Ulster and Old Belfast* by Cathal O’Byrne (printed by Irish News Ltd., Belfast in 1946).

During the years 1840-41 a Mr. Bernard Hughes was a baker at No. 23 Lancaster Street, off York Street. Lancaster Street was at that time an important residential section of the town, being given almost exclusively to sea-captains and sea-faring people generally.

In 1852 Bernard Hughes was a baker and flour merchant at No 5 Donegall Place, corner of Fountain Lane, and at No. 71 Donegall Street. His residence was at 35 Queen Street. In 1861 he was the proprietor of the Railway and Model Bakeries, 5 Donegall Place, 71 Donegall Street, and Falls Road. His residence was at No. 11 College Square North. In 1865 he was a baker at 5 Donegall Place, 71 Donegall Street, and Divis Street.

Bernard Hughes began business as a baker in the year 1841. In an old Belfast Street Directory he has a double page advertisement, bearing date January 9th 1852. It runs as follows:

Donegall Place and Donegall Street Bakeries.

Bernard Hughes

Begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the extraordinary support he has received since he commenced business, and although he is only eleven years in trade, he is enabled to bake 500 and 600 bags of flour per week constantly, and sell it all for cash; even sometimes his customers are not fully supplied.

“The Weight and Price of his Bread for the last sixteen months has been as follows:

“Best Superfine Loaf is 9 lbs. for 1s.

“Household Do. is 8 lbs. for 9d.

“Small Bread at Proportionate Prices.

“A Promise made to the Public and fulfilled, that the inhabitants of Belfast and vicinity, for their kind and unceasing support, would have Bread manufactured, pure and unadulterated, as cheap, or cheaper, than any part of the United Kingdom, or even of the world. This has been tested by eleven years' experience, and it has been a great source of pleasure to the Proprietor to find, from the French, English and American papers, that his exertions have been successful.

“Bread has been sold at 2d. to 4d. per shilling cheaper in Belfast cheaper than in America, France, England and Scotland, or in many parts of Ireland.”

The advertiser then goes on to enumerate the brands of flour of which he is an importer:) Extra Superfine Bordeau, Nantz, Parisian, Dantzig, and Silk-Dressed Flour, and adds:

“These Bakeries have connected with them storage of upwards 12,000 Bags or Stacks of Flour, and have 14 Ovens constantly at work, which produced on the two days preceding Christmas the immense quantity of 126 Batches, and 60 Ovens-full of Small Bread, consuming 710 cwts. of Flour, and amounting to £482 6s 9d. sterling. In addition, there were sold 260 Bags of Flour, Oatmeal, etc. The number of persons employed in connection with the manufacture and sale of same was 107.

“On hands the following descriptions of Oatmeal:

“Carlow Oatmeal, coarse and fine, manufactured by John Alexander and Co., Carlow;

“Patent Oatmeal, coarse and fine, manufactured by Wm. Langtry and Co., Portadown;

“Patent Exhibition Oatmeal, by McCann and Co., Drogheda.

“N.B.) B. Hughes also continues the Commission Departments in the Grain Trade, for which he has taken a stand in the New Corn Exchange, where he or his representative will be in constant attendance.”

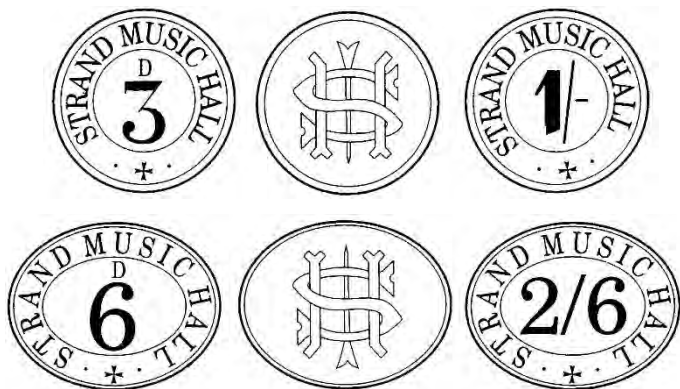
And after all the years, may we hope, if only for the sake of his customers, that amongst the “Small Bread” referred to above, B. Hughes included that peculiarly delectable commodity, a “Barney's Bap,” for which his firm has been so long and so deservedly famous.

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### The Strand Music Hall, 1862 to 1868.

by Stuart Adams, John Kennedy Melling and Terry Barrett

Illustrated here are two hitherto unrecorded denominations of token used at the Strand Music Hall as well as the two listed in *Montague Guest*.



Note that the reverse orientation is different on the round tokens from that on the oval ones. Other details and references are:

3d Brass, round, 0.94 inches (24mm). *Montague Guest* No.607<sup>(1)</sup>.

6d Brass, oval, 28 x 22mm. Glendinings auction 10 June 1987.

1/- White metal, round, 0.94 inches (24mm). *Montague Guest* No.606<sup>(1)</sup>.  
Note the slight misalignment of the legend with respect to the denomination.

2/6 White metal, oval, 28 x 22mm. Glendinings auction 10 June 1987.

The acquisition of an example of the 3d token and the absence of any background information in the *Montague Guest* catalogue<sup>(1)</sup> prompted this piece

of research. My co-authors, John Kennedy Melling and Terry Barrett, have kindly supplied more precise dates than the London Post Office Directories<sup>(2)</sup> could offer and also the history of the theatre.

The Strand Musick (*sic*) Hall opened at 354, Strand, London in 1862 and continued under this name until 1868. A second building was opened on the 21st of December 1868 at a cost of £15,000 and seated 1126 people<sup>(3)</sup>. There is also an address listed in the 1867 directory at 40, Exeter Street, Strand along with the 354 Strand location. The manager for that year is recorded as being George Pedlar.

An 1865 Strand Musick Hall Theatre programme in the archives of the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, gives the price of seats as follows: Boxes, 10s - 6d.; Balcony stalls, 2s; and the Hall, 1s. It is not known how and where the other values quoted above (2/6, 6d and 3d) were used in the Theatre but a contemporary description given by Ritchie<sup>(4)</sup> where he refers to the third Canterbury Music Hall (1852) may give an indication.

“A well-lighted entrance attached to a public house indicates that we have reached our destination. We proceed up a few stairs, along a passage lined with handsome engravings, to a bar where we pay 6d if we take a seat in the body of the hall, and 9d if we ascend into the gallery.”

The following extract appeared in *The Variety Stage*<sup>(5)</sup> about the Strand Music Hall.

“The most ambitious essay of the following year was the opening, on the 17th October, by another Limited Liability Company of the Strand Music Hall, which stood on the site of the old Exeter 'Change, where Mr. Cross formerly kept his famous menagerie. The Strand Music Hall, which it is curious to note, styled itself the Strand Musick Hall, in order to distinguish itself from inferior competitors, was at the start a very select affair indeed. It was proposed to supply the public with vocal and instrumental music of the best available description, and refined sentiment and classic art went hand in hand with the enterprise in spite of its purely commercial object. Alas! for the hopes of the directorate, however, the public fought shy of the hall, which was an elegant little place, and charmingly upholstered and appointed. There was,



if anything, too much elegance and a *leetle* too much refinement about the establishment for the average Britisher, who became oppressed by the luxury of his surroundings, and equally depressed by the classical altitude of the entertainment provided. The result was that the company had to come down from their pedestal, and meet the demands of the public, or lose both capital and dividend. Naturally they chose the first alternative, and there was a complete turn-about in the features of the programme. The comic element, as represented by the Great Vance, Leybourne and other vocalists, was brought in to the rescue, but despite these concessions and the efforts of Mr 'Jolly' Nash, who officiated as the chairman besides contributing one of the best 'turns' of the evening, the undertaking succumbed to a rapid decline, and its obsequies were conducted with the usual formalities in the Court of Chancery. Upon the site of the Strand Music Hall was afterwards erected the present Gaiety Theatre."

Interestingly the word *music* has two spellings that are used in various sources of information consulted<sup>(6)</sup> where one is spelt with a C and the other with a K. According to the *Oxford English Dictionary* the first refers to

"That of the fine arts which is concerned with the combination of sounds with a view to beauty of form and the expression of emotion"

whereas that spelt with the K refers to

"The written or printed score of a musical composition...".

Thus the original Company was concerned with providing and producing musical scores as well as using them in their own theatre productions, however at that time *music* and *musick* were synonymous when titling buildings for entertainment.

The spelling of Musick with a 'k' in the title of the Strand Musick Hall caused reflective comment in an article published in 1895 in *The Idler*. Joseph Hatton<sup>(7)</sup> wrote:

"Music with a "k" was the origin of the Gaiety Theatre. Not that the Gaiety is a Music Hall; by no means. It began there, or thereabouts, more thereabouts than otherwise. "Practical John" began it but they didn't call him Practical John until afterwards."

He was referring to John Hollingshead, founder of the Strand Musick Hall and, after 1869, the Gaiety where he was also the owner/manager. A comprehensive history is given by John Hollingshead in his book<sup>(8)</sup>. Hatton went on to say:

“Whether he was responsible or not for spelling music with a “k,” he was the presiding genius of that Strand Music Hall upon which the foundations of which rose the present Temple of Masher. And all because the founder of the feast spelled music with a “k”! He had it chiselled upon the white stone facade of the building. He writ it large on the programmes. He discussed its orthography in the papers. It is all very well to be persistent when you are right. The public hated to have music spelt with a “k,” so Mr. Hollingshead, entering upon his career as “Practical John” gave up the contest, and from the ashes of music with a “k” sprang the Gaiety Theatre. “Up it rose, and donned its clothes,” sometimes a trifle scanty, but always picturesque, and the Strand Musick Hall became as dead as the *Anti-Jacobin*, the *Whirlwind*, and other clever things that have, as it were, persisted in spelling music with “k”. The classical lamp of burlesque was lighted. It suffered occasional eclipse. “Practical John” grew ambitious. Shakespeare and other more or less popular authors who can no longer collect fees were impressed into the Gaiety service.”

As noted above John Hollingshead, after the closure of the Strand Musick Hall in 1868 went on to be owner/manager of the Gaiety and this extract concludes:

“The voices of Phelps and Matthews were heard in the Strand. The managerial wand brought to the elegance of French art also within his popular house, all of which goes to the good account of a man of many enterprises, and makes the Gaiety famous, “or any other man,” as the illustrious Mr. Unsworth was wont to say.”

One final question remains unanswered. What do the initials ISH stand for? It is possible that the I is the old substitute for J and it may well be that the I and H are for John Hollingshead but in a bibliography and all the references there is never any mention of a middle name, let alone one beginning with S! John Hollingshead was born in 1827 and died in 1904.

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## National Transport Tokens

by John Tolson

The National Transport Token scheme, which by 1993 was handling over 300 million tokens a year with a turnover of some £14.5 million, had its origins in Manchester, where in 1970 the newly formed South East Lancashire & North East Cheshire Public Transport Executive decided to capitalise on the experience gained from a concessionary travel scheme introduced in 1967 by Manchester Corporation Transport and Droylsden Urban District Council, and provide similar facilities throughout its area of operations. A yellow plastic SELNEC token, manufactured by A. Wheatley & Co. of Stockport was placed in circulation, and the scheme was so successful that Merseyside P.T.E. also joined in. By July 1971 2p. and 3p. aluminium tokens with the 'North West Public Transport Token' title had been introduced to reflect this move. These tokens, like the brass tokens issued for the Droylsden U.D.C. scheme, were

manufactured by the Birmingham Mint. British Rail and many major transport operators in the North East and North West soon became involved. The scheme then spread southward, so similar tokens first titled 'Public Transport Token' and then 'National Transport Token' followed relatively quickly. The scheme was originally operated via the North Western Token Bank managed by SELNEC P.T.E., but in 1973 a non-profit making company, National Transport Tokens Ltd., was set up by a number of major public transport operators, including British Rail.

The N.T.T. scheme formalised at that time is designed to provide concessionary or assisted travel for the elderly, disabled or blind persons and school children or students throughout the country. Tokens are supplied to local authorities (and commercial organisations where appropriate) at a discount based on order value, and the operators then redeem these at full face value. N.T.T. is financed by the short term investment of funds in hand between the time tokens are purchased and when the transport operator claims reimbursement either directly or through some 17 branch agencies. It gives a local authority the opportunity to provide concessionary travel at a level which it can afford, without the trouble of making its own arrangements. The recipient has flexibility in the mode of travel which can be used, as over 3,000 public transport operators (bus companies, British Rail and taxi services) will accept them, and the tokens are not generally subject to the time restrictions associated with bus passes and cheap rail fares.

Inflation has of course caused transport fares to increase and further token values have been added, starting with 5p. in 1975 and 10p. in 1979, while an attractive set of four seven-sided 20p. tokens depicting a tram, a bus, a B.R. electric train and a Tyneside Metrocar were introduced in April 1984. The 2p. and 3p. tokens were withdrawn from general use over the next two years and, together with the 5p. token which had only been issued in special circumstances since 1989, were demonetised at the beginning of November 1993. Two further 20p. tokens have now been introduced, the first in 1989, showing a "Midi" bus, and the second, in 1992, showing a Leyland N Type bus. Five nine-sided 50p. tokens have been issued, the first showing a Ribble Leyland Lion bus superimposed on a map of Britain, in 1990, and the remaining four depicting Caernarfon, Conwy and Edinburgh Castles and York Minster, in 1992.

In 1991, the Birmingham Mint was acquired by I.M.I. plc (once, as Imperial Metal Industries, part of I.C.I.), while early in 1992 the Greater Manchester P.T.E. interest in National Transport Tokens Ltd. was purchased by Stagecoach Holdings and the company headquarters moved from Manchester to Preston.

Meanwhile the light weight of the 10p. token, dating from 1979, the last of the simple early designs with a centre hole, was giving increasing problems in the automated coin handling systems being installed by some major bus operators, so a decision was made to replace it by a thicker and heavier design.

In the event, the new design of 10p. token introduced in March 1994 has provided a bonanza for collectors, if not for users, as the simple obverse inscription "National Transport Token 10 1994" gives no hint that there are twelve different reverse designs, each depicting one of the Zodiac signs. As 30 million tokens were required, N.T.T. split the order between I.M.I. Birmingham Mint Ltd. and the Roger Williams Mint of Attleboro, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The Birmingham Mint has supplied all twelve designs, but due to copyright reasons the Williams Mint only produced five designs (Capricorn / Aquarius / Libra / Scorpio and Sagittarius) in 1994. However, in January 1995, new deliveries from the U. S. bearing the date "1995" have been made of the same five designs, plus a sixth - Taurus. The old style 10p. token is still in use at the time of writing, but is being phased out. A design for a £1 token is already available but this may not be required in the next year or so. Nevertheless, the attractive pictorial designs of the N.T.T. tokens have provided much interest for collectors over the past ten years, as well as giving a simple and flexible method of providing concessionary fares for those who need them.

There is even "life after death" for obsolete tokens as some 5p. and 10p. tokens are being used in Malawi for prepayment experiments on some interurban bus routes.

A full listing of all tokens mentioned in this article (including those which predate the N.T.T. Scheme) is given below. I would like to thank Paul Livesey (formerly Managing Director of N.T.T.) and John Robinson (currently Sales & Marketing Director of National Transport Tokens Ltd.) for all the help and information they have given me over the years.

Value/ Description	Colour/ Metal	Size	Manufacturer	Issued	Withdrawn	Comments
<u>M.C.T. CONCESSIONARY FARE</u>						
(as obverse)	brass	ø 20	Mint	1967	1970 ?	Used in Droylsden U.D.C. area.
<u>SELNEC</u>						
(as obverse)	yellow	ø 25	Wheatley	1/3/70	15/9/73*	SELNEC formed 1.11.69. *Not accepted after this date.

Value/ Description	Colour/ Metal	Size	Manufacturer	Issued	Withdrawn	Comments
<u>NORTH WEST PUBLIC TRANSPORT TOKEN</u>						
2 Token	alum.	ø 21	Mint	7/71	By 9/84	Both centre hole and milled edge. Demonetised 1.11.93.
3 Token	alum.	ø 25	Mint	7/71	By 1986	

PUBLIC TRANSPORT TOKEN

2 Token	alum.	ø 21	Mint	By 1973	By 9/84	Both centre hole and milled edge. Demonetised 1.11.93
3 Token	alum.	ø 25	Mint	By 1973	By 1986	

NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN

2 Token	alum.	ø 21	Mint	1973	By 9/84	Both centre hole and milled edge. Demonetised 1.11.93.
3 Token	alum.	ø 25	Mint	1973	By 1986	

NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 5

(as obverse)	alum.	ø 28	Mint	5/75	By 1992	Centre hole and milled edge. Demonetised 1.11.93.
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NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 10

(as obverse)	alum.	ø 21	Mint	1979	I/u	Centre hole and milled edge.
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NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 20

Tramcar 1902 (tram)	alum.	7s25	Mint	1/4/84	I/u	
CVD 6 Bus 1949" (bus)	"	"	"	"	"	
Class 508 Train 1980 (electric train)	"	"	"	"	"	
Metrocar 1981 (Tyneside metrotrain)	"	"	"	"	"	
N.C. Midi 1989 (minibus)	"	"	"	1989	"	
Leyland N Type 1920 (bus)	"	"	"	1992	"	

NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 50

Leyland Lion 1927 (bus and map)	alum.	9s29	Mint	1990	I/u	
Caernarfon Castle (castle)	"	"	"	1992	"	
Conwy Castle (castle)	"	"	"	"	"	
Edinburgh Castle (castle)	"	"	"	"	"	
York Minster (minster)	"	"	"	"	"	

Value/ Description	Colour/ Metal	Size	Manufacturer	Issued	Withdrawn	Comments
<u>N.T.T. 10p.</u> (as obverse)	alum.	ø 19	Mint			Test pattern only

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 10 1994

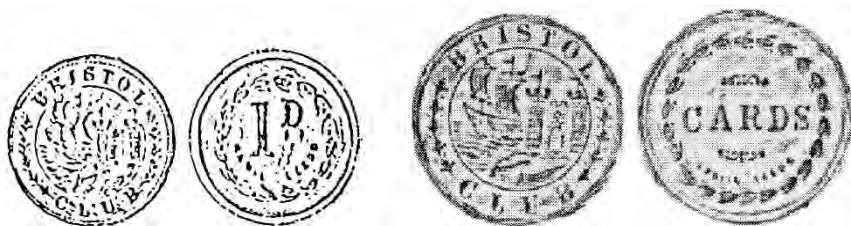
Capricorn (Goat) Dec 23 - Jan 19	alum.	ø 19	Mint/Williams	15/3/94	I/u	Intermittent milled edge
Aquarius (Water Carrier) Jan 20 - Feb 19	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pisces (Fishes) Feb 20 - Mar 20	"	"	Mint	"	"	"
Aries (Ram) Mar 21 - Apr 20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taurus (Bull) Apr 21 - May 21	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gemini (Twins) May 22 - Jun 22	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cancer (Crab) Jun 23 - Jul 23	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leo (Lion) Jul 24 - Aug 23	"	"	"	"	"	"
Virgo (Girl) Aug 24 - Sep 23	"	"	"	"	"	"
Libra (Scales) Sep 24 - Oct 23	"	"	Mint/Williams	"	"	"
Scorpio (Scorpion) Oct 24 - Nov 22	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sagittarius (Archer) Nov 23 - Dec 22	"	"	"	"	"	"

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN 10 1995

Capricorn (Goat) Dec 23 - Jan 19	alum.	ø 19	Williams	1/95	I/u	Intermittent milled edge
Aquarius (Water carrier) Jan 20 - Feb 19	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taurus (Bull) Apr 21 - May 21	"	"	"	"	"	"
Libra (Scales) Sep 24 - Oct 23	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scorpio (Scorpion) Oct 24 - Nov 22	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sagittarius (Archer) Nov 23 - Dec 22	"	"	"	"	"	"

The aim of this short article is to publish the known checks issued by a few clubs in Bristol in the late 19th century. Only one maker signed his checks, that was Ardill of Leeds, though the checks used by the Thistle Rose & Shamrock Lodge may well have been produced by a Bristol maker. The Mutual Help Club and the Coal Runners Society checks are heavy and large and are more akin to the early Victorian pence pre 1860. Note: the figure “12” following the check diameter indicates upright die axis.

BRISTOL CLUB



1. *Obv.* “BRISTOL CLUB” around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* “1<sup>D</sup>..” “ARDILL LEEDS” within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained white metal 21mm 12
2. *Obv.* “BRISTOL CLUB” around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* “1½<sup>D</sup>” “ARDILL LEEDS” within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained brass 21mm 12
3. *Obv.* “BRISTOL CLUB” around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* “3<sup>D</sup>..” within and “ARDILL LEEDS” outside (at the bottom) a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained copper 21mm 12
4. *Obv.* “BRISTOL CLUB” around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* “BAGATELLE, ARDILL LEEDS” within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained brass 28mm 12
5. *Obv.* “BRISTOL CLUB” around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* “BILLIARDS, ARDILL LEEDS” within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained copper 28mm 12

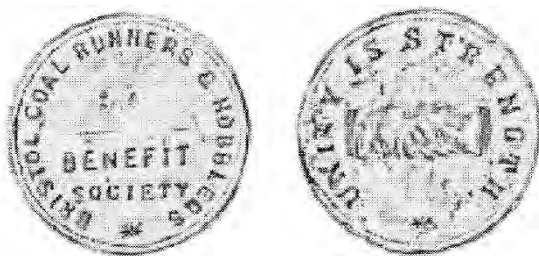


6. *Obv.* "BRISTOL CLUB" around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* "CARDS, ARDILL LEEDS" within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained brass 28mm 12
7. *Obv.* "BRISTOL CLUB" around the Bristol Coat of Arms.  
*Rev.* "SKITTLES, ARDILL LEEDS" within a wreath of tulip heads.  
*Edge* Grained white metal 28mm 12

The Bristol Club, at 59 Old Market Street (1881-5), may possibly have been the forerunner of the Conservative Club. At least the Bristol Club disappears when St. Phillips Conservative Club took over the Old Market Street address.

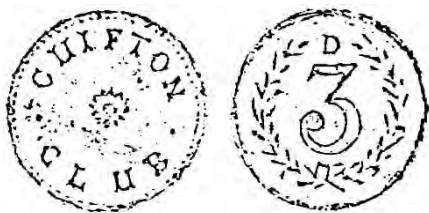
The checks were made in two diameters, 21mm and 28mm, and within each size the different metals were used for the different denominations or games. They were all made by the Leeds manufacturer, Ardill, and all had his typical reverse, a circle of tulip heads. His signature "ARDILL, LEEDS" is either inside or outside the circle of tulip heads. The gaming checks probably entitled the possessor to partake in the game mentioned on the check. The smaller checks with the values were most probably used to avoid having to handle actual money in the bar or restaurant, the checks being purchased in advance.

#### BRISTOL COAL RUNNERS & HOBBLERS BENEFIT SOCIETY



11. *Obv.* "BRISTOL COAL RUNNERS & HOBBLERS BENEFIT SOCIETY", cmkd "90" above a central line.  
*Rev.* "UNITY IS STRENGTH" around clasped hands.  
*Edge* Grained brass 31mm 12

## CLIFTON CLUB



21. *Obv.* “CLIFTON CLUB” around a small sun.  
*Rev.* “3<sup>D</sup>” within a wreath.  
*Edge*

The checks used in the Clifton Club were probably for the same purpose as those issued by the Bristol Club, but only one denomination has so far been recorded. The society was located at the following addresses: 2 Mall Buildings, Clifton (1871 - 1884); 22 The Mall, Clifton (1888 - 1912); 13 Victoria Square, West Clifton (1912 - 1919). The building used by the Clifton Club is still in existence, though not used by the club.

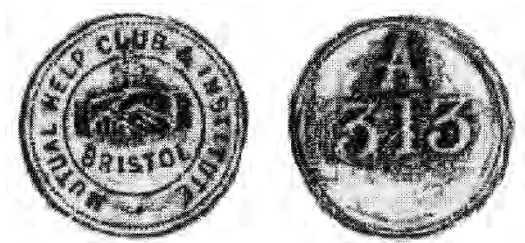
## HALL OF FREEDOM COMPANY LIMITED



31. *Obv.* “HALL OF FREEDOM CO LIMITED” “CLUB & INSTITUTE BRISTOL” “1447” incuse.  
*Rev.* Blank.  
*Edge* Grained brass 25mm

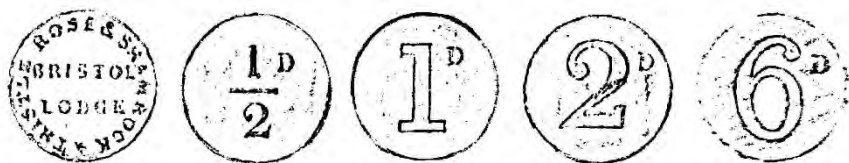
Little is known of this establishment, except that from 1874 to 1879 it was adjacent the George Inn in Newfoundland Road. The checks had what is presumably a membership number stamped on them, but none have a known value.

MUTUAL HELP CLUB & INSTITUTE



41. *Obv.* “MUTUAL HELP CLUB & INSTITUTE” around “clasped hands / BRISTOL”.  
*Rev.* A cmkd number: “A / 313”  
*Edge* Grained brass 30mm

THISTLE, ROSE & SHAMROCK, LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS



51. *Obv.* “\* THISTLE ROSE & SHAMROCK” around “BRISTOL LODGE”.  
*Rev.* “ $\frac{1}{2}D$ ”  
*Edge* Plain copper 23mm 12
52. *Obv.* “\* THISTLE ROSE & SHAMROCK” around “BRISTOL LODGE”.  
*Rev.* “1<sup>D</sup>”  
*Edge* Plain copper 23mm 12
53. *Obv.* “\* THISTLE ROSE & SHAMROCK” around “BRISTOL LODGE”.  
*Rev.* “2<sup>D</sup>”  
*Edge* Plain copper 23mm 12

55. *Obv.* “\* THISTLE ROSE & SHAMROCK” around “BRISTOL LODGE”.  
*Rev.* “6D”  
*Edge* Plain copper 23mm 12

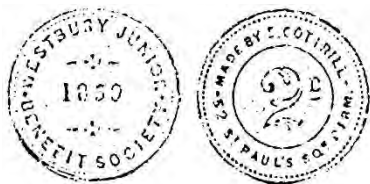
Presumably there was also a 3D check to complete the range, but this has not yet been recorded. The place of meeting was in the Full Moon, Broad Street, from 1840 to 1853 and in the New Globe, Christmas Street, from 1854 to 1857. Then “Thistle, Rose & Shamrock Lodge of Free Gardeners held at the Angel Inn, High Street every 4th tuesday evening commencing Dec. 18th 1858” until 1862. After a brief spell at the the George Inn, Narrow Wine Street (1864 - 1865) the society ceased to be listed, the Caledonian Society meeting there instead.

#### WESTBURY OLD SOCIETY



61. *Obv.* “WESTBURY OLD SOCIETY” around a circle containing “1772”.  
*Rev.* “3D.”  
*Edge* Plain brass 25mm

#### WESTBURY JUNIOR BENEFIT SOCIETY



71. *Obv.* “. WESTBURY JUNIOR BENEFIT SOCIETY.” around “-+ 1839 -+”.  
*Rev.* “. MADE BY E. COTTRILL . 52 ST. PAUL'S SQR. BIRM.” around “2D” in a circle.  
*Edge* Grained brass 23mm 12

This may or may not be of Bristol. But a few years ago a large number of these checks turned up in a Bristol antique dealer's tray, so it seems likely to be a Bristol society.

# WILLIAMS BROTHERS'

## DIRECT SUPPLY STORES LIMITED

Telephone:  
NORTH 2771  
(15 lines)  
Telegrams:  
"Divigiver, Holway  
London."

Head Office:

146-152, 158, HOLLOWAY ROAD  
LONDON, N.7

Directors:  
H. J. Williams  
K. E. Hunt  
E. K. Mann  
D. A. Scarff  
Estates Director: A. H. Howey  
Sales Director: R. P. Howlett

Dear Madam,

We are very pleased to welcome you as a new member to our profit sharing dividend scheme, and we sincerely hope that your association with us in this respect will be as cordial and as beneficial to you as it is to your numerous fellow members.

Your coupon holder, bearing your name, address and membership number is enclosed. This serves as your membership card as well as being a convenient holder for your dividend coupons.

You have, no doubt, already had the working of our dividend scheme explained to you when joining, but we think you will find the following notes helpful to you until you become thoroughly conversant with what you have to do and when you have to do it.

1. We give you a dividend of 1/- in the £ on everything you buy in all our branches—grocery, butchers, domestic stores and fruiterers except on one or two proprietary articles on which their manufacturers will not allow us to give it. So you see you save as you spend in any of our branches.

2. Save all the metal checks given to you when paying for your purchases—every £'s worth saved is worth 1/- to you. As soon as you have collected say £2 worth of tin checks, take them along to your local branch and have them exchanged for gold checks, of 5/-, 10/- or £1 denomination according to the amount you exchange. In this way you are saved the bother of having perhaps hundreds of the small value checks in your home, and at the same time you will be helping us to keep these smaller checks in constant circulation, which is very important for the smooth running of the scheme. Owing to the very large percentage of our business which is done on the last three days of the week we ask for your co-operation in changing your small checks at the beginning of the week, either Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, and if possible please avoid leaving them until the Monday before the advertised paying-in day. In this way you will find your exchanging can be done more quickly.

3. On a specified Tuesday in each month your branch has a dividend "Paying-in day", the actual date will be displayed on a poster in the branch a week before hand. On that day you will be invited to exchange your 5/-, 10/- or £1 gold checks into coupons which will represent the actual amount of dividend saved. For example, if you tender five £1 gold checks, you will receive a coupon to the value of 5/- in exchange. Coupons are issued in the following denominations: 2/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/- and £1, therefore the minimum amount of checks which can be paid in is £2. 10. 0 and thereafter in multiples of £2 10. 0

Coupons to the value of £1 or in units of £1 may be exchanged for cash at your branch or spent on goods at any time in any of our branches, but the coupons of less than £1 in total value can only be spent on goods, or if you wish, you can save them for future use.

If at any time you require further information about our dividend scheme, or any other matter, we or your branch manager will be very pleased to help you.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAMS BROTHERS'  
Direct Supply Stores, Ltd.

*Fig.1: Introductory letter from the Company*

The introductory letter (fig.1), issued to new members, explains how the company's bonus check scheme worked. The Coupon Holder, which served as the membership card, was a small (7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>") green spring clip binder. You had to produce it in order to receive the coupons mentioned in paragraph three of the letter.

On the inside front cover of the clip were the conditions of membership:

- (1) Bonus Checks are the property of the Company and are not transferable. Benefits shall be lost by irregular dealings with Checks.
- (2) Members shall accept full responsibility for the care of their Dividend Coupon Holder and Coupons, and are advised to notify the Head Office of the Company, should the Coupon Holder be lost at any time. A charge of 1/- will be made to replace a lost Coupon Holder.
- (3) Coupons are exchangeable for goods at any time. The Company cannot accept responsibility for lost Coupons. Coupons totalling £1 and over may be withdrawn in Cash.
- (4) No alteration in the rate of dividend payable will be made without due notice being given to members.

On the inside back cover was a recap of "How to obtain your Divi".

## ≡≡≡ **DIVI' DAYS** *for* **1959** ≡≡≡

**AT THIS BRANCH DIVI' DAY IS THE 3rd TUESDAY**  
**IN EVERY MONTH**

**JANUARY 20th**

**MARCH 17th**

**MAY 19th**

**JULY 21st**

**SEPTEMBER 15th**

**NOVEMBER 17th**

**FEBRUARY 17th**

**APRIL 21st**

**JUNE 16th**

**AUGUST 18th**

**OCTOBER 20th**

**DECEMBER 15th**

**OUR DIVI' IS STILL 1/- IN THE £ ON ALL PURCHASES**

*Fig.2: Notice giving the "Divi' Days" for a branch in 1959.*

Three corners of paranumismatic history have held a peculiar fascination for me over the past couple of years. All are fantasy pieces, and all emanated originally from the USA<sup>(1)</sup>:

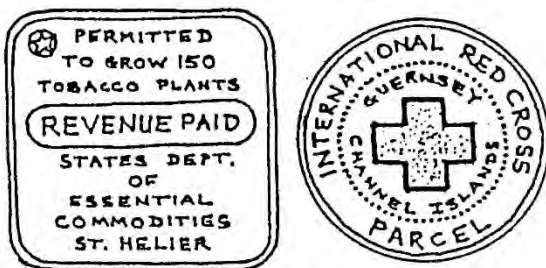
- (i) The series of metallic tickets signed “L.A.Stamp”, which come on variously shaped flans, in various metals, and which have been treated to look old (fig.1).

*Fig.1 Union Pacific Rail Road signed bottom left, and Coca Cola ticket signed lower right.*



- (ii) The series of metallic tokens and passes supposedly relating to the Nazi occupation of the Channel Islands in World War II (fig.2). The similarities in shapes, style and fabric always strongly suggested a common authorship with (i), though no-one ever seemed able to “prove it”.

*Fig.2 Channel Islands Tokens*



- (iii) Big, brash brothel tokens belonging to three interlinked series:

*‘Type 1’* Pictorial, exemplified by fig.3. Large thick coppery flans, with raised designs and lettering. I have only come across two members of this series ) the other has a “Once a Night...” obverse with a “Long Branch Saloon, Dodge City” reverse ) but I presume there are others. If anyone reading this knows of any others, and/or knows anything of their origins, I would be grateful if they would let me know.

Fig.3  
'Type  
pictorial  
token



'Type 2' Exemplified by fig.4. Large, thin brass flans with incuse designs and lettering. Many of this series, however, are uniface ) eg. the example shown is often found with a blank reverse.

Fig.4  
'Type 2'  
token



'Type 3' Generally copies of 'type 2', but on smaller, thicker brassy flans, and with raised designs and lettering. All appear to be dual faced - at least, I haven't seen a uniface one. One, using the reverse of a 'type 1' token, has obverse LONG BRANCH SALOON, DODGE CITY, KANSAS around FOOD / WHISKEY / GIRLS in three lines.

I had heard suggestions that "L.A.Stamp" had produced some of the brothel tokens, but never saw anything solid to support this: the shapes, fabric and styles are very different, plus (i) & (ii) seemed to have appeared in the early 1970s, whilst the brothel tokens seemed to have first appeared rather earlier — closer to 1965.

Much intrigued by these extraordinary series of fantasy pieces, and the repeated suggestions of common authorship, I decided to have a go at tracking down "L.A.Stamp". Thanks to various fellow subscribers to the American *NI Bulletin*, and to various contacts of theirs<sup>(2)</sup>, I eventually traced one of the



partners involved in that famous “firm” to Sacramento, California. Unable to resist I rang him up, and there ensued one of the most entertaining and enlightening telephone conversations I think I have ever had.

To cover the main points in brief, “L.A.Stamp” was a partnership of two men, “Sacramento Stan” as I shall call him, with whom I talked on the phone, and someone else who must remain anonymous here. (“He’s retired now, and probably wouldn’t relish the attention!”)

As regards the Nazi pieces, Stan and his partner did indeed produce them, the partner being a collector of Nazi memorabilia. Stan, with an interest in old advertising material relating to Coca Cola, came up with the World Fair piece in fig.1.

As regards the brothel tokens, they were indeed responsible for the ‘type 2’s, starting in the mid 1960s and continuing on and off for several years. Their initial inspiration came from the ‘type 1’ tokens, which I had always assumed were *later* productions, but which Stan assures me were around earlier, possibly in the late 1950s. He has always assumed that the ‘type 1’s were novelty pieces made for sale in the souvenir shops of the legalized brothels of Nevada, say. True or not, once Stan and his partner had gotten the idea they started to branch out on their own. The names of some of the brothels and madames were taken from books dealing with the shadier side of the Old West. Ruth Jacobs, Laura Evens and Diamond Lil, for examples all really existed, though actually their Ruth Jacobs token (fig.4) took its inspiration from an earlier fantasy brothel token<sup>(3)</sup>. Other tokens, though, are essentially private jokes centred on people and places known to Stan and his partner. “They all mean something,” Stan told me.

Thus the Kitty’s Kat House token was inspired by a girl called Kate who worked at a local diner in Jackson, California, where Stan’s business was located at that time. As for the token of Won Hung Loo’s of Drytown, well, Won Hung Loo is, shall we say, a reference to male anatomy and, at the time of production of this token, Drytown was a small place of some 30 inhabitants, and the last place on earth to find a Chinese brothel. “It was what you’d call in England a hamlet,” Stan told me, “I had an antiques store there, and a small factory at the rear of the building. That’s how Drytown came into it...” Another Chinese brothel was the China Doll of Dodge City, which advertised 10¢ Lookie, 25¢ Feelie and 50¢ Dooie. “A group of us dreamed that one up in a bar one night,” Stan told me, though he couldn’t recall where the China

Doll name came from. The joke continued with Shanghai Red's Saloon in El Paso, which advertised “No peekie, just feelie and dooie”, and Singapore Sallies in Chinatown, which advertised “No lookie, no feelie, just dooie.” One puzzling member of the brothel token series was the Fanny Sporting Club of London, run by a Reverend John. He was John F., a friend and business contact of Stan's in London. “He was my counterpart over there, in fact,” Stan told me, “He made and sold stuff for us. His nickname was ‘The Reverend’, and we just made the token up around him.”

“Type 3” brothel tokens, incidentally were copies of the ‘type 2’s which a business contact of theirs had made for him in Taiwan. In fact, he is named as the brothel keeper on one of the tokens (Honest Walt's Saloon)!

As for the signature “L.A.Stamp”, it has long been known that this was bogus and had nothing to do with the genuine Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co., who did produce a wide variety of metallic business tokens from the later nineteenth century till they folded in the 1960s, but who invariably signed their products “L.A.R.S.Co.” or “L.A. RUB. STP. Co.”<sup>(4)</sup> An example is shown here (fig.5):

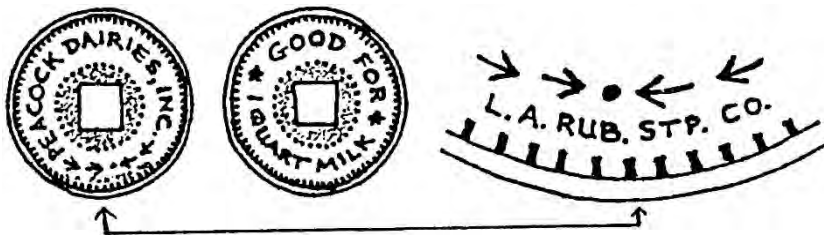


Fig.5: The signature of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co.

But actually there is a connection. Stan and his partner were, for a number of years, primarily involved in the lucrative business of stamped silver ingots.<sup>(5)</sup> Bogus tokens were only ever a hobby, really - a bit of fun, “to see what we could get away with, and to keep folk guessing”. In the course of expanding their main business, they bought much of the metal stamping machinery and associated paraphernalia of the real Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company after it had folded. All they did was to “resurrect” the company, change its signature, and extend its range of “products” somewhat...

- (1) See the *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* vol.1, no.11 (July 1973), pp.238-247; vol.1, no.12, p.279; vol.2, no.1, p.11; vol.2, no.2, p.33; vol.2, no.3, p.51; vol.2, no.4, pp.75-6; vol.2, no.8, pp.156-8; also *Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin*, Nov. 1972, p.450; Dec. 1972, p.487; Nov. 1981, p.325. See also the article by John F. Yarwood in *NI Bulletin*, April 1981, pp.107-111, and the article by Ken Palmer in *Canadian Token*, 1984, pp.249-251. Also, from the American *TAMS Journal*: 'Jersey Isles Fakes', by Al Zaika (April 1984, pp.61-2) & 'Stage Coach Fantasies' by Roy H. Van Ormer (June 1984, pp.105-6.)
- (2) My thanks to Steve Album, John M. Barnes, Duane Feisel, Ron Lerch, John L. Pieratt and Nolan Tucker.
- (3) According to information supplied by Steve Album, this earlier version was made by the firm of Meyer and Wenthe of Chicago, for sale in a tourist shop in Cripple Creek, Colorado, probably in the late 1950s. I have never seen a specimen of this, and was blissfully unaware of its existence before Steve told me about it. I gather that, like other of Meyer and Wenthe's productions, it may have had a beaded border and a heart shaped piercing at its centre, the legend being similar if not identical to that in fig.4, at least, as regards the obverse. At the time of writing, though, I have no further information and Stan himself does not remember this prototype. (He can only suppose that his partner must have designed their version on his own.)
- (4) In 1935 the firm apparently changed its name to the Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Company, and thereafter occasionally used the signature 'L.A.STP. & STATY. CO.' or variations thereon.
- (5) These ingots, of .999 fine silver, were of two types ) round, like a coin, or rectangular (about 1" by 2" by  $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick), and weighing about an ounce. Obverse designs varied ) one set depicted the twelve days of Christmas, for example; another set concentrated on western themes. The reverse was stamped 'Mother Lode Mint' and carried a gold pan, pick & shovel logo. They were a collectors' fad of the 1970s, much as ornamental plates or thimbles have been at other times. The fad was effectively killed off by the huge increases in the price of silver in the late 1970s.

## “Quill Corner”

**Jas. Turnbull, Bolton.** I read with interest the article on toilet tokens by Ralph Hayes (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.10 pp.382-390). He mentioned a check issued by Jas. Turnbull of Bolton and said it could be from *c.* 1885. I thought was a little late and, as I have one of these pieces in my Bolton collection, I did some research into this. The following advertisement appeared in the *Bolton Chronicle* of 14 August 1830:

JAMES TURNBULL  
PERFUMER  
ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER  
AND PATENT WIG MAKER FROM TRUFFITT & HOLMES  
BOND STREET LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BOLTON AND ITS VICINITY THAT HE HAS NEATLY FILLED AND OPENED UP THE SHOP AND HAIR CUTTING ROOMS No. 26 NEW MARKET PLACE NEAR THE EXCHANGE WHERE HE INTENDS CARRYING ON THE ABOVE BUSINESS IN ITS MOST IMPROVED STYLE AND IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. AS A PROFICIENT LADIES HAIR DRESSER AND GENTLEMANS HAIR CUTTER PERUKE MAKER AND PERFUMER JAMES TURNBULL WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE DOES NOT INTEND TO DEPRECATE THE TALENTS OF OTHERS WHEN HE ASSERTS THAT LADIES AND GENTLEMEN MAY WITH CONFIDENCE RELY UPON HAVING THEIR HAIR CUT AND DRESSED IN A STYLE OF ELOQUENCE AND FASHION NEVER BEFORE INTRODUCED INTO BOLTON. J. TURNBULL HAVING GONE REGULARLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY THROUGH ALL THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE ART OF HIS PROFESSION, IN ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE AND FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENTS AND HAVING FOR SOME TIME PAST BEEN WHOLLY EMPLOYED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT CIRCLES OF SOCIETY, AND FROM HIS INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE WITH SOME OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE AND GENERALLY AUTHORISED HAIR CUTTERS AND PERFUMERS IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE. TOGETHER WITH HIS ASSIDUITY AND INDEFATIGABLE ATTENTION TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO MAY FAVOUR HIM WITH THEIR COMMANDS, FLATTERS HIMSELF THAT HE SHALL NOT BE ALTOGETHER UNWORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.

N.B. LADIES HAIR DRESSES AND GENTLEMENS PERUKES MADE WITH THE MOST MINUTE ATTENTION TO NATURE.

\* BOARDING SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES ATTENDED TO ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
J. TURNBULL HAS ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COMBS AND BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, CONSTANTLY ON SALE.

I have also traced James Turnbull in the Bolton directories as follows:

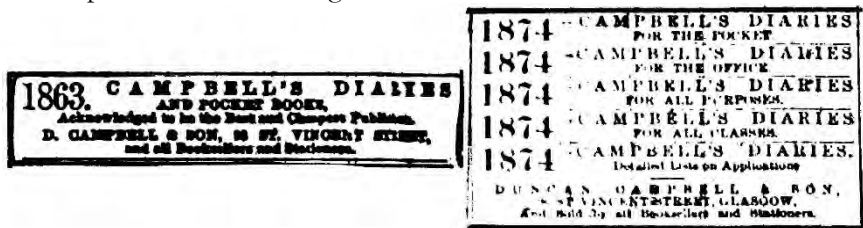
- 1830 James Turnbull opens a shop in Bolton.
- 1834 “James Turnbull toy dealer hairdresser & perfumer, New Market Place”. This ties in with the check which mentions toys but as yet I cannot find a Blackpool connection.
- 1836, 1843, and 1853 All carry the same entry “J Turnbull hair dresser and perfumer 11 New Market Place” (with no mention of toys).

I cannot find any more entries apart from 1861 but according to the census this is Joseph Turnbull, hairdresser, 3 Crown Street, Bolton, who was 26 years old. Was this the son? *Cliff Stockton*

**Campbells Diaries.** This token is listed as No. 7640 on page 183 of *Bell's Unofficial Farthings ) A Supplement* under LOCALITY UNKNOWN. I can confirm that Campbells Diaries can be attributed to Glasgow.



From 1859 D Campbell & Son were in business as Printers, Booksellers, and Stationers: at first at 93 St. Vincent Street, then 96 St. Vincent Street, then 132 Hope Street, and finally in the 1980's at 14 Woodlands Terrace. The name D. Campbell & Son is no longer listed in the directories.



This firm advertised in the *Glasgow Herald* quite extensively and a couple of examples are shown above.

*N.G. Brodie*

**Bolton bottle deposit tokens.** In the last issue of the *Bulletin* (p.397) I gave details of what I understood to be the usage of checks issued by Bolton bottlers and drink distributors. Bob Lyall contacted me and asked if this was correct as one of the tokens was for half a crown and this amount seemed rather high. After making some enquiries I found that Mr. Scott, of one of the companies involved, was still alive and kicking and so I made a visit to see him.

I took all the relevant tokens I have in my collection to show him and was told that totally contrary to my initial understanding these tokens were a form of savings club. They were used in the same way as the ones issued by R.A. Barrett & Co., in that when the cart came round each week you actually purchased as many tokens as you could afford; then whenever you needed some liquid refreshment for a party or Christmas for example, you used them to buy the goods. The brass ones seem to be the earliest ones from round about the 1920s through to the aluminium ones in the 1950s. Hopefully the

record is now straight. It seems that Scotts had control of Direct Family Supply and Stanton. Scotts also had a small bonded warehouse for whisky.

*Cliff Stockton*

**The Bear in Bridgetown.** Here are two postscripts to my article (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.10 pp.372-376). 1. William Bradford “de Brigtowne” was buried on 14 August 1679 (Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Records Office, ER82/3/80 Stratford upon Avon register transcript: burials 1653-86); the 1704 witness “Will: Bradford” was therefore not the same man. Three days later there was buried Elizabeth Bradford, widow, who was presumably widow of William, and the E. on the token. 2. The specimens of William Bradford's halfpenny in the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Museum are from the same pair of dies, but reveal all four of the normal die positions: 3 at 270°, with the appearance of copper; 2 at 0°, with a brassy appearance; 4 at 90°, also brassy; and 3 at 180°, again brassy in appearance.

*Robert Thompson*

**To Hanover.** The extract shown here is from *The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register* of 5 December 1874.

The game referred to is currently known as Nim and is usually played today with matchsticks (frequently for cash or drinks). The 18 counters are set out in 4 rows containing 3, 4, 5, and 6 counters respectively. Two players

take turns removing any number of counters from any one row and the player forced to take the last counter is the loser. Optimum play by one of the players can always force a win ) it's not too difficult to work out whether this is the first or second player.

*W Bryce Neilson*

**J.T.Parrish Ltd pre-decimal decimal tokens.** I do not think that “it can be assumed beyond reasonable doubt that the lower-case ‘d’ is in fact an inverted letter ‘p’”, indicating decimal pence on the 5d, 10d and 50d tokens issued by this company. If the checks were issued in the period just prior to “£p” replacing “£sd” on 15 February 1971 it was probably just confusion on the part of the die sinker about what abbreviation to use.

*Andrew D. N. Andison*

**Hairdressers' Checks.** The following are additions acquired since 'The Toilet Club ) Part 2, Personal Grooming' was printed (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.10 pp.382-390):

T. Pellett's : 62 High Holborn :  
 Recherche Toilet : Club Checks : Half :  
 80 For £1 : Price / Slate : 1<sup>D</sup>½ : Bagatelle  
 Alloy 25.5mm Milled Edge.



The Palmerston Hair Dressing Saloon (as fig.4 p.384) but copper and inset in an octagonal brass plate that is decorative on the obverse. 34mm.

Hair : Cutting : Rooms / 1½ Brass  
 25mm Milled Edge.



(Parton & Osborne) 3<sup>D</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. P & O /  
 Uniface Brass 27mm Milled Edge.

(Osborne, Garrett & Co.) Ogee 2<sup>D</sup>. N<sup>o</sup> Brass 27mm Plain Edge.

T.Logan : Cash Tailor : Hatter, Hosier : & Juvenile  
 Outfitter : Haircut or Shampoo 3<sup>D</sup> : Shave 1½ Bath  
 1/- : 79 & 81 Tontine : -St- : Folkestone / Victoria  
 Imp : Born 1819 . Jubilee Year 1887 . Mard 1840 :  
 (Y/H) Began To Reign 1837



W.M. 31.5mm Plain Edge.

Folkestone T.Logan : Cash Tailor : Hatter Hosier : & Juvenile Outfitter : 79  
 & 81 Tontine St / First Class : Hair Cutting : Bath Saloon : Hair Cut 3<sup>D</sup> :  
 Shampoo 3<sup>D</sup> : Shave 1½ Bath 6<sup>D</sup> : Hats : Cleaned & Ironed.

Brass 21mm Plain Edge.

Thorsten Sjölin has also sent details of a brass, 27mm,  
 check: Keenolia / 2<sup>D</sup> N<sup>o</sup>

Recorded in Sell's 1919 - Keenolia Co. (Orside  
 Chemical Co.Ltd.), hairdressers, sundriesmen; proprietors  
 of the Keenolia specialities; Mfing chemists & wholesale  
 & export druggists, 57 Poland Street, [London], W.1.



*Ralph Hayes*

## “Troublesome Tokens”

Some more solutions and ideas about the “Troublesome Tokens” produced at the 1996 Token Congress in Northampton. Ralph Hayes has been rooting through trade directories and provides some very likely issuers ) the dates being those of the appropriate directories.

**2/4** *Holmes Cash Bread Stores (Gary Oddie)*. This was in Grantham. I have the ½d and 5/- values as well. **Roy Wells**

**2/8** *Wright's Stores Limited (Gary Oddie)*. Grocery chain, London Suburbs c.1941. **Ralph Hayes (R.H.)**

**4/7** *S. S. Gas Co. (Bryan Hennem)*. South Suburban Gas Co., Lower Sydenham (1943) or South Shields Gas Co., Gas Works, South Shields (1919) **R.H.**

**5/5** *W. Moore, Duke of York, Evelyn St. (Tim Sellers)*. This is another variety to that listed on p.120 in vol.1 of *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London*. (ref. LEW.11). **R.H.**

**8/4** *N.C.& Co. War Relief (Mark P. Smith)*. Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd., colliery owners, 2 Nelson St., Hull. Also iron founders, 50A Lord St., Liverpool; Grosvenor Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester; Thorncliffe Iron Works, Sheffield and Moorhead, Sheffield. (1919) **R.H.**

**10/1** *Lancashire Hygienic Dairies Limited (Roy Rains)*. 65 Mulberry St., Hulme, Manchester (1919) **R.H.**

**17/2** *Three Crowns / Three Cards (A. Arlow)*. This is a “poor man's” pub check made by countermarking a card counter. **Andrew D.N. Andison**

**17/3** *£1 F2904 (A. Arlow)*. I understand this to be Australian, I have F2654 & F2860 **R.H.**

**19/5** *Tuck & Co.Ltd. (Gavin Scott)*. Asbestos manufactuters, 10 Lowgate, Hull; Indiarubber manufacturers, 32 Chapel St., Liverpool & 103 Bute St., Cardiff; India rubber, asbestos, Smith St., (Tyne Dock) South Shields; Engine packing manufacturers, 19-22 Lower Abbey St., Dublin. (1919). **R.H.**

**19/7** *C. Waud & Co. (Gavin Scott)*. Spinners, Britannia Mills, Bradford (1919) **R.H.**

**20/13** *I & R M G (Gavin Scott)*. I. & R. Morley, hosiery manufacturers, Oxford St., Leicester; Fletcher Gate, Nottingham and Sunnyside Road,



Worcester (1919). I have a works check reading I. & R. Morley Ltd. Sutton In Ashfield. **R.H.**

**21/31** *Josh Gillott, 37 Gracechurch St. (Gavin Scott)*. Joseph Gillott, steel pen manufacturer to the Queen, wholesale warehouse (Sam Fox, manager), 37 Gracechurch St., London (1846) **R.H.**

**25/7** *Premier (Trans<sup>d</sup>) D. M. Co. Ld. (Barry Greenaway)*. Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Co. Ld., 6½ Austin Friars, London, E.C.2 (1919). **R.H.**

**31/4** TR (*Andrew D. N. Andison*). A similar item cmkd 1 over 3 was obtained from Coins of Beeston at York 96. **Bill Marriott**

Number 28423 in Josef Neumann's *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen* (1865) is "Av. Zwischen zusammengelegten Hopfenzweigen T B, oben ein Ringel. Der Rev. wie der Av., aber statt der Chiffre ein Viereck mit abgestumpften Ecken, auf welchem die Zahl 3 eingeschlagen. Perlenrand. Gelbes Kupfer. Gr. über 13. Zeichen für drei Packets Hopfen während der Ernte." [T B in old English letters.] **Andrew D.N. Andison**

**34/3** *John Foster & Son (David Pottinger)*. John Foster & Son Ltd., spinners, Queensbury, Bradford (1943) **R.H.**

**34/4** *Wisdom & Pleasure / Mutual Fund (David Pottinger)*. The first piece found was from the same die for the reverse reading Mutual Fund with the same ornaments, with Ixworth on the obverse. **R.H.**

**37/2** *Oberon Please Pay in the Shop (Geoff Percival)*. There is an Oberon Shipping Co. Ltd. (N. Blow Co.) Ship Owners, Oberon Wharf, Queen Street, Hull (1919) **R.H.**

**39/5** *Whitehead Torpedo Works*. Whitehead Torpedo Co. Ltd., Weymouth, Dorset (1943). **R.H.**

**46/4** *Coronet/lion/cap (Bill Marriott)*. Whitmore May 1996 (23320 on p.41) identifies this as "(Shoreham) 41mm Earl's coronet above lion on cap of Maintenance (Pass for private road, bridge) see Sussex County Mag. Vol 10 1936 p 560. Uniface bronze VF £60". **Bill Marriott**

**46a/3** *Ship // B3 (Bill Marriott)*. Simmons Mailbid 10 of 30 September 1996 listed the following: "482. NETHERLANDS. Guild medal? Three masted sailing right rev. B 1 cast brass, 29mm, VF £30-£50 Identified by Minard van Hoornebeeke as relating to the Leuven - Malines canal (B = Bateliers - boatman). The canal opened in 1753, this is some sort of pass as used by visiting priests and others." The B1 piece is 29mm while the B3 one is 37mm, but otherwise the same. **Bill Marriott**

## *The Bookshelf*

*The History of The Robin Hood's Bay Halfpenny* by D. Crosby. A4 leaflet published by Bayfair Publications for the Robin Hood's Bay and Fylingdales Museum Trust.

This leaflet, available from the town's museum for 15p, introduces its readers to 17th century tokens and in particular the heart shaped half penny token issued by Roger Dickinson. The issuer was the landlord of the "Robin Hood and Little John" and information is given on this public house.

***Andrew D. N. Andison***

*Tokens, Tickets, Checks, Medals and Medalets relating to the Tobacco Industry in Britain. A Preliminary Study.* by W. Bryce Neilson, 1997. 51 Pages, A4, slide bound with transparent protection sheets. £8.75.

Starting with the introduction this book recalls the history of the tobacco industry and lists the relevant tokens etc. known to the author. Spanning over 400 years, events and information show the trend and change from smoking a pipe, via the use of snuff or smoking a Cigar, to the more popular smoking of the cigarette. Details are given of tokens used in the tobacco trade from the 17th century to the 20th century and there are over 250 illustrations. There are further sections on Boer War medalets, works checks, canteen and machine tokens as well as prize medals and awards.

Recommended to the collector for its cataloguing of the pieces as well as the interesting details recorded.

***Ralph Hayes***

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### **Seen in Print...**

The rather plain clock on the village hall at Great Holland was formerly of great use to the villagers. Around the turn of the century the building was used as the village baths. Purchasing a brass sixpenny token from the local Post Office the locals would queue for a weekly dip, and woe-betide those who went over their allotted time, for the old clock was watched closely by the others awaiting their turn. [From *Essex Curiosities* by Derek Johnson (pub. Spurbrooks, Bourne End, 1973)]

***E.D. Chambers***

## Notes and Queries

### 311 *Companhia Uzina Cansancao de Sinimbu*

The tokens described by Keith Harrison are from Brazil. The name Companhia Uzina Cansanção de Sinimbu is roughly translated as “The Sinimbu (Sugar) Extraction Factory Company”. They were ‘company store’ or ‘truck system’ checks.

Alagoas is a small state on the northeast coast. Its capital is Maceió which must have been where the mill was located. A branch plant was located in Pernambuco State just north of Alagoas.

Nearly identical tokens were issued by the Pernambuco mill except for the factory name: Uzina Tiuna. Denominations known are 100, 200, 500, 1000 and 2000 (reis).

The use of the abbreviation “No.” suggests that the tokens were manufactured in the U.S.A. as does their bi-metallic composition.

Neither series is mentioned in *Moedas Particulares E Vales Metálicos do Brasil* by Dulce Ludolf (1968). Other sugar cane plants in the northeast emitted tokens from 1890 through 1910. Brazilian tokens from this period tend to be scarce.

*Jerry F. Schimmel*

### 316 *The Adega Billiard Hall*

Can anyone provide any information about this piece from the Adega Billiard Hall, Westgate? Possibly of Welsh origin as the piece was bought there.

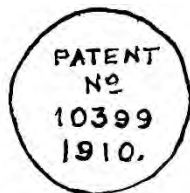
*Emyr George*



### 317 *Patent no. 10399, 1910.*

Has anyone records of patent numbers? The piece is uniface and made of brass.

*Brian Edge*



318 *O.M.Owen's Bathing Ticket*

Information requested on this uniface, 33mm, brass bathing machine token.

O.M.OWEN'S / BATHING TICKET / ——— / FOR ONE PERSON / ——— / THIS TICKET / TO BE DELIVERED TO THE DRIVER



It may be from North Wales/Llandudno area as it was purchased there and Owen is a Welsh name. However the only bathing machine operator I have so far traced is one called Hughes of Llandudno, but there were many others.

**R. Keith Harrison**

319 *Bathing Ticket*

Information requested on this 19mm white metal piece, etched with female figure and bathing machine on one side and a male figure on the other.



**R. Keith Harrison**

320 *ES*

Information requested on this token.

*Obv.* 6 with ES above, ES to the left, E to the right, and E&S below.

*Rev.* As obverse.

*Edge* Grained brass o 23mm (+3mm c/h)



**Ralph Hayes**

321 *O C & U C*

Information requested on this token.

*Obv.* O C & U C curved above, .. below.

*Rev.* 1<sup>D</sup>½



**John Scaife**

**322** *Childrens Service*

Information requested on this uniface, brass token.

*Obv.* CHILDRENS SERVICE around a beaded circle. 163 cmkd in centre above a beaded line.

*John Tolson*



**323** *Battle of the Nile*

*Obv.* S. RANSON • BATTLE OF THE NILE • ALBION STREET

*Rev.* 2<sup>d</sup> incuse.  
25mm.



Can anyone identify the location of this pub check? I cannot find the pub concerned in Albion Street, Birmingham, but then it is a common street name.

*Andrew Wager*

**324** *Ferguson's Hair Dressing Saloons*

*Obv.* FERGUSON'S / HAIR / DRESSING / SALOONS / ABBEY STREET

*Rev.* 3<sup>d</sup>. / ——— / N<sup>o</sup> 3 (the number engraved)

*Edge* Plain, 27mm, brass



Presumed to be Irish - it was bought in Dublin. However Abbey Street is usually prefixed Upper, Middle or Lower. Any other possible locations?

*Barry Woodside*

**325** *DH/SP*

Information requested about this uniface, brass, check. It may be from the Sheffield area.

*Obv.* DH/SP above a beaded line, with incuse 84 below.

*Roy Wells*



---

**MALTA TOKENS WANTED PLEASE**

Tokens stating:- FLORIANA, GZIRA, SLIEMA, VALLETTA, STR(ADA) REALE and STR STRETTA are all from Malta. Aluminium MUSIC HALL tokens of about 22mm may very well be from Malta.

Also wanted are tokens from East Africa, Gibraltar (after 1820), Malaya, Mauritius, Pacific Islands, West Africa and other smaller British colonies, please.

Bob Lyall,

[5:12]

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[5:12]

---

**WANTED NORFOLK**

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.

High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

[5:12]

---

WANTED - Yorkshire 17th century tokens.

Tickets, Passes, Pub Checks, Shop Checks,

Tramway Tokens, Tool/Wage Checks,

Fishmarket Checks of Hull & District.

Anything depicting a Windmill.

Geoff Percival

---

[5:11]

*Adverts*

---

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES  
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrotpe and Fantasy Shillings  
Anything considered 1504-1997

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to Date

Gary Oddie

---

[5:12]

COINS OF BEESTON  
TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC  
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED  
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST  
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST ANNUAL  
SUBSCRIPTION £6.50  
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

---

[5:12]

WANTED

TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL  
WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

---

WANTED:

[6:3]

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs ) whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

---

[5:12]

## Adverts

---

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[6:6]

---

IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS

TAVERN	- M Turley, The Ulster, Moy Hotel etc, & any non Irish Parkes
DISTILLERY	- O'Keeffes 1/2d, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse, Quarter Barrel
CO-OP.	- Dunmurry, Lisburn, Ligoniel, Banbridge, Glennanne, Templemore
TEA	- L&N Carlow & Londonderry, L&L Blackrock, Ringsend, Silke
TRANSPORT	- Belfast 1½d blue, Cork Electric Tramways
¼ds	- (Antrim) J Foster, Gilmore, Hoy, McGee (Cork) Lynch, Simmons - (Dublin) GPO Tyrone Pl, Fitzhugh, J Large (Drogheda) T Laing

[5:11]

### FOR SALE

I have decided to part with some of my collection and intend issuing a catalogue in early September shortly before the Token Congress. Many types of tokens and medallions to be included from a wide range of localities, eg 17/18/19th century tokens, Unofficial ¼ds, Imitation Guineas, Pub checks, evasives, etc.

Please write now if you would like a copy. (A5 SAE appreciated).

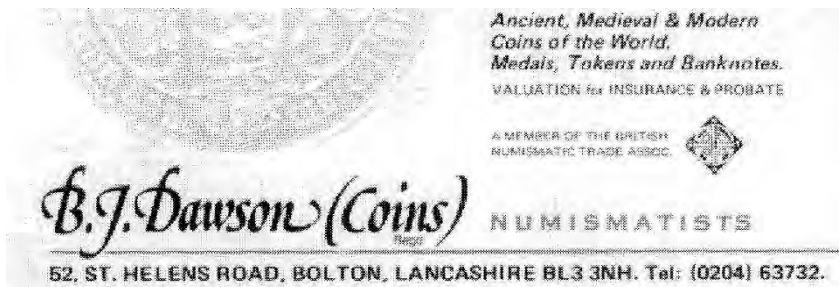
Andrew Wager, c/o the TCS *Bulletin*.

### WANTED

Checks of "Aston Cross Grounds / G. Wager"

[5:12]

---



Ancient, Medieval & Modern  
Coins of the World.  
Medals, Tokens and Banknotes.  
VALUATION FOR INSURANCE & PROBATE

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH  
NUMISMATIC TRADE ASSOC.

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



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Andrew D. N. Andison

Editor (PCSG):  
Yolanda C. Courtney

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## *Editorial*

This *Bulletin* brings volume 5 to an end and the volume index is enclosed. This is also the last Bulletin of 1997 and so subscriptions are now due. A renewal slip is enclosed for your convenience.

My thanks are due to everyone who has contributed articles over the past four years; without these there would be no *Bulletin*. I should like to mention that my stock of material for future *Bulletins* is rather low at the moment and I would encourage you to put pen to paper or, more likely nowadays, fingers to keyboard.

Binders to hold a complete volume of the *Bulletin* (twelve issues and the index) should soon be available. The price of these is likely to be around £4 including UK postage.

### *Token Congress 1997*

The 16th Annual Token Congress will be held in the Nottingham Forte Posthouse from Friday the 12th to Sunday the 14th of September. The organiser is Alan Judd and the cost is £105 for the full weekend. The provisional programme is:

- Token Congress, the first 15 years. (Brian Edge)
- Tea dealers and their tokens. (Bill Kennett)
- Imitation spades, an aspect. (David Magnay)
- How did tokens circulate? (Andrew Wager)
- Tokens and the industrial revolution: Image and reality. (Professor Stanley Chapman)
- Forgeries of the silver coinage, 1663-1820. (Gary Oddie)
- Space age medallions and coins. (Robbie Bell)
- West Cumbrian mining tokens. (Charles Farthing)
- Lions & tigers & feeding tickets. (Bob Lyall)
- “Wheel I never did” or “Ferris a jolly good fellow”. (Pam Williams)
- The paranumismatics of the Isle of Man. (Alan Cope)
- Up, up and away, just like a bird. (Alan Henderson)
- Categorising mining paranumismatica. (Charles Farthing)
- A tale of two Astons?. (Andrew Wager)
- Edward Prior, mark maker. (Brian Edge)

The story behind these theatre tokens began when a metal detecting friend pressed the token shown here (fig.1) into my hand and asked me to tell him all about it. At that point in time I knew nothing save that he had detected it in an Essex rubbish tip in Stanford le Hope. This town is situated on the north banks of the Thames near the estuary. Could it have come from Canterbury in Kent? Surely not across land, then over the water to be dumped? It could however, have come down on a Thames waste barge to be disposed of at the site in Stanford le Hope.

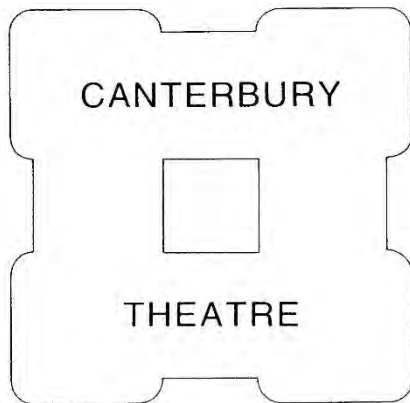


Fig.1: The "Canterbury Theatre" token

Promising to do what I could, the token lay in my "unknown" drawer for some months, well actually quite a few. Then one Sunday a friend came to dinner and knowing my interest in Essex material produced from his pocket a token from the Palace Theatre in Westcliff-on Sea (fig.2). Immediately I connected it with the one in the "unknown" drawer and went directly to it for a comparison. Now with two in existence the search was on for an answer as to how and when these tokens were used, and who were ACT LP (*sic*)? The owner of this piece, John Kennedy Melling, had taken

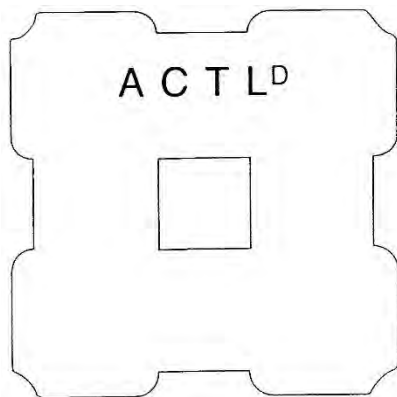


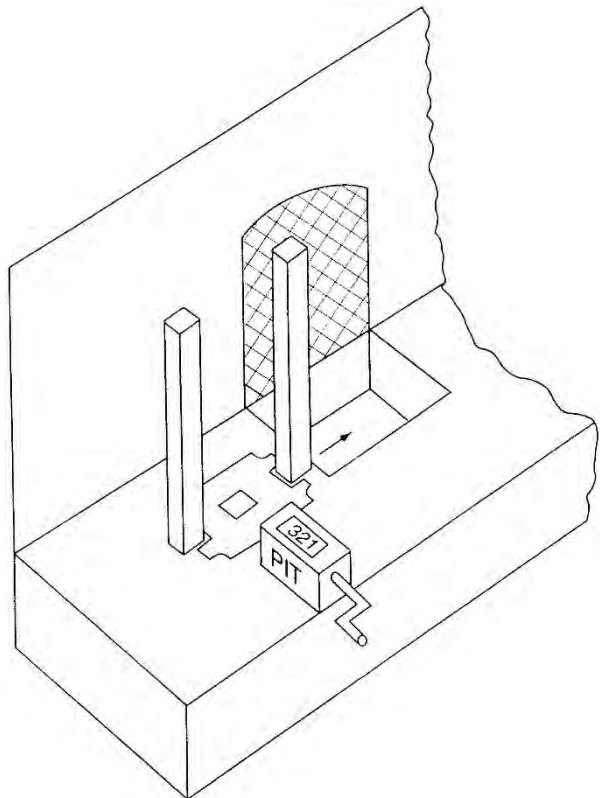
Fig.2: Token from Westcliff-on-Sea

the trouble to write to the Essex County Archives in Chelmsford and whilst they knew nothing of the token or who ACT LP were, did manage to provide the following information. The Palace Theatre opened in Westcliff-on-Sea in 1912. The Council minutes shed no light on the ownership although changes in the licensees were recorded and it is believed that these people were thought to be acting as managers. In 1942 the owner, Mrs Gertrude Mouillot, donated

the theatre to the Borough Council. This information at least provided the possible date span over which ACT L<sup>D</sup> were in existence and the period during which the theatre tokens were used.

The following summer at the 1995 Token Congress I showed the illustrations to several members and as a result Terry Barrett sent me information about the Canterbury Theatre and Jeff Gardiner sent drawings of similar tokens used in “The Cinema” Richmond, Yorkshire (figs. 5 and 6). One of the Yorkshire tokens bore the initials ACT L<sup>D</sup>, so now not only was this company active in London but also in the north of England.

In the earlier part of 1996 I had the good fortune to be doing some work at the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, London. There in the foyer standing on a shelf of an old theatre entrance box was a token dispensing machine (fig.3). The vertical columns retained a stack of shaped tokens. Each time the handle of the “Vernon Revolution Counter” was rotated, a token was dispensed into the well for the customer. The system was replicated on the other side but for different shaped tokens. The original can be seen at the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, London.



*Fig.3: Schematic diagram of the token dispensing machine*

There are two significant points of interest. The first was that at the base of the pair of the two vertical brass guide rails were two different templates similar in design to those of the tokens, and secondly trapped inside were two actual tokens. A square token would have fitted in the stack marked PIT STALLS and a differently shaped token for the stack marked PIT. The Vernon Revolution Counters at the base of each stack recorded the number of tokens issued and had been patented in 1893. It was not known then at which theatre the dispenser had been used.

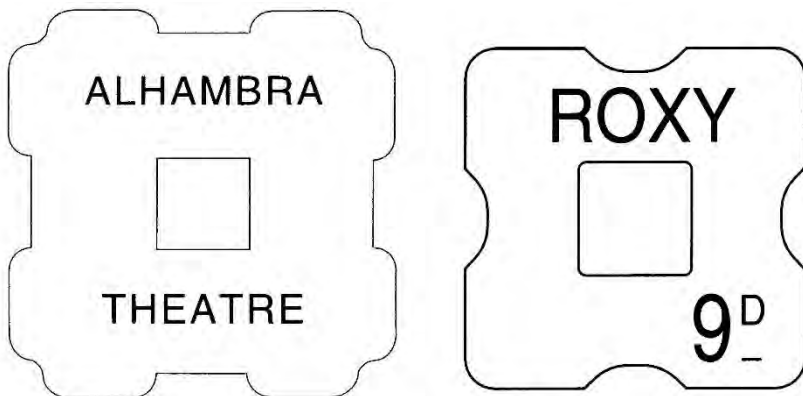
During the 1996 Token Congress the above information was presented as a short talk and subsequently two more members provided additional information. Roy Raines wrote from Leicester with an example that had been used in the ROXY Cinema up to the second world war (fig.4) and Robert Taylor found a company that fitted the initials ACT L<sup>D</sup> in his London Directory under the heading "Ticket Issuing Machines". This was the Accurate Check Taker Limited. Further investigation traced the company at the following addresses (all based around the heart of the theatre land in London): from about 1902 to about 1907 the address was 28-29 Southampton Street, Strand WC.; then from 1908 until 1930 at 17-21 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden WC2.; and from 1931 until about 1944 at 94 Wardour Steet, W1.

The last part in the jigsaw came when one of the members of the Theatre Museum staff was able to extricate the two tokens from the dispenser. In fact the mechanism still slid very easily and a gentle push allowed the tokens to be released. Stamped on the tokens were the words "Alhambra / Theatre" (fig.4). The Alhambra opened on the 18th March, 1858 and was then known as the "Panoptican of Science and Art". The name Alhambra (in various forms i.e. Alhambra Palace, Royal Alhambra Palace etc.) stems from 1858. The theatre was closed on the 1st September 1936<sup>(1)</sup>.

**Summary:** These simple metal tokens sometimes made in zinc but usually in aluminium were used in many regions of England, certainly in London, Leicester and Richmond, Yorkshire. Although not confirmed it is probable that the company called the Accurate Check Taker Ltd. produced some if not all of the tokens from about 1900 until the mid 1940's. The variety of shapes provided a simple form of security in as much that a neighbouring theatre / cinema could operate the same system by using different shapes. The shapes also provided a way of designating parts of the theatre and the customer could be directed by the usherette to the area for which they had paid. Theatre staff retained the tickets, placing them on rods or looped onto a string and then returned to the box office thus being able to cross check the number received with the mechanical counters mounted on the dispenser.

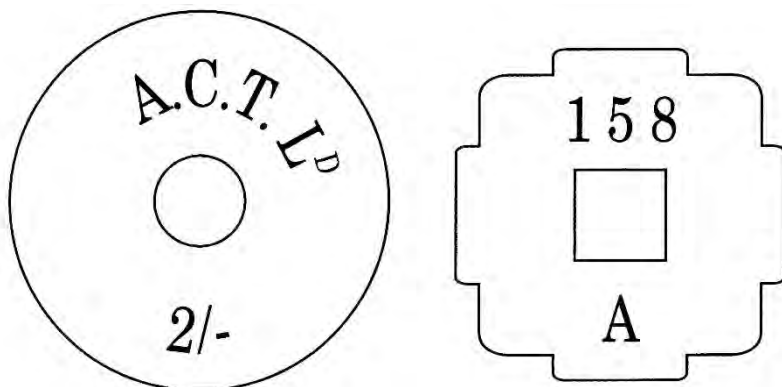
### List of Theatre tokens:

1. Canterbury Theatre (incuse). (Fig.1 above). Aluminium, 52.5 x 52.5mm, square 12.5mm central hole. Metal detecting find at Stanford-le-Hope Essex. The theatre began life in 1850 as the Canterbury Arms Public House, licensed by this name to 1861 and then titles changed as follows: Canterbury Hall (1851-1887), Canterbury Music Hall (1887-1904), [Royal] Canterbury Theatre of Varieties / Canterbury Palace of Varieties (1904-1912), Canterbury Music Hall (1912-1914), Canterbury Theatre of Varieties (1914-1922) and Canterbury Music Hall (1923 onwards)<sup>(1)</sup>
2. ACT LP. (incuse) // As obverse, but at right angles. (Fig.2 above). Aluminium, 51 x 51mm, square 12.5mm central hole. Used at the Palace Theatre, Westcliff on Sea, Essex from about 1912 until around 1942. Initials stand for "Accurate Check Taker Ltd.". This token is part of the John Kennedy Melling collection.



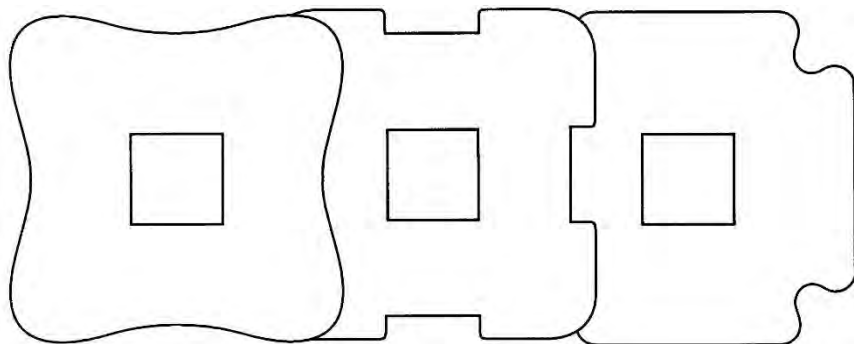
*Fig.4: Tokens from Alhambra Theatre and the Roxy*

3. Alhambra Theatre (incuse) // As obverse, but at right angles. (Fig.4). Aluminium, 51 x 51mm, square 13mm central hole. Found inside a ticket dispenser at the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, London. The Alhambra started in 1858 and closed in 1936<sup>(1)</sup>.
4. ROXY (incuse) // Uniface. (Fig.4). Aluminium, 44.5 x 44.5mm, square 16mm central hole. The Roxy cinema (Leicester) began in the mid 1930's and is still extant but is now used as a Bingo Hall.



*Fig.5: A.C.T. LD and 158 A tokens from Richmond, North Yorkshire*

5. A.C.T. LD. and 2/- (incuse) // Uniface. (Fig.5). Aluminium, 50mm diameter, central 12mm hole. It is believed that these were used in “The Cinema” in Richmond, North Yorkshire, during the 1939-1945 war. The cinema became derelict after the war and was taken over by the builders merchants Rodber's of Richmond, (address: The Old Cinema, Queens Road, Richmond, N. Yorkshire). There was a second cinema in Richmond called The Zetland but it is not known if they used a token system.
6. 158 and A (incuse) // Uniface. (Fig.5) Zinc, 44 x 44mm, square 12mm central hole. Used at the cinema in Richmond, North Yorkshire during the 1939-1945 war.



*Fig.6: Three unmarked tokens from Richmond, North Yorkshire*



7, 8 and 9. Blank // Blank. (Fig.6). Zinc, common dimensions of 44 x 44mm with a square 12mm central hole. Used in the cinema at Richmond, North Yorkshire during the 1939-1945 war. The usherette knew by the shape how much the customer had paid and directed them to the appropriate seat in the cinema.

### Reference

1. Howard Diana, (1970). *London Theatres and Music Halls, 1850-1950*. Pub: Library Association.

### Acknowledgements

None of this information would have come to light had it not been for the people that have helped in this research. I warmly thank them (in order of appearance): John Lane, metal detectorist and John Kennedy Melling both of whom kindly loaned me the first two examples from their collections; to Terry Barrett, Jeff Gardiner, Roy Raines and Robert Taylor for supplying information, examples and drawings; finally to Catherine Haile and Janet Birkett of the Theatre Museum Covent Garden, London, who kindly let me examine the ticket dispenser and its contents.

### Footnote

This bulk of paper was first presented at the 15th Annual Token Congress, 27th-29th September 1996 by the author, but without the help of those mentioned above, the story would have never been unravelled and completed.

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### Seen in Print...

Every year, before the holidays are over, one has an early luncheon (for which I recommend the sandwiches of Maison Woolworth), and goes off to King's Theatre to see the pantomime. Here, for the ridiculous sum of 1s. 6d., one receives a square of metal (which confusedly suggests the pawnshop, and clocking in) that admits to the pit, and the pit, these days, is virtually the stalls, since all have been re-upholstered and rows of the original stalls have superceded those spiny benches upon which in former years we rather painfully perched. [From *Passionate Kensington* by Rachel Ferguson (pub. Jonathan Cape, London, 1939)]

***E.D. Chambers***

During a recent review of my collection of local paranumismatica, I had occasion to refer to the *Catalogue of Billingsgate Market Tallies* compiled by Neil B. Todd. As a result, it occurred to me that many collectors of these tallies may not realise the connection that some of them have with the deep sea fishing industry. I refer to the tallies named to those companies who were trawler owners, with a large fleet of vessels, as opposed to fish traders or retailers operating within the market proper.

From my own viewpoint, I can only refer to the tallies issued in the name of companies originating from the port of Hull, but it is only reasonable to suppose that there must be many more tallies linked to other fishing ports around the coast. Although Hull was renowned as the third largest port in Britain for imports and exports, it had up to the middle of the last century also maintained a whaling fleet along with its associated industries, which had commenced early in the 17th century and finally died out in 1869. Most of the fishing from the port was done by men from Brixham and Ramsgate, who used Hull as a base whilst they caught and sold fish both to the town's merchants and to the growing influx of Summer visitors to Scarborough. This all changed in the middle of the nineteenth century with the discovery of the rich fishing grounds in the North Sea dubbed the "Silver Pits", which prompted many of these fishermen to migrate to Hull with their families, and establish a permanent fishing fleet in the port just as the whaling trade declined.

For the collectors of tallies, it is interesting to understand the system that was devised to speed up the supply of fresh fish to an ever growing market. Bearing in mind that the vessels were originally fairly small sailing smacks, a system first devised by vessels from Barking in 1843 was universally adopted and named the "Boxing System". Each fleet was accompanied by fast sailing cutters who transferred the catch by small boats, often at great peril, on to the cutters where they were then boxed and packed in ice. When a full load was obtained the cutters would rush the fish back to the home port, or direct to the large markets such as London's Billingsgate, leaving the fishing fleet under the command of an 'Admiral' at the fishing grounds in order to maximise their time at sea, usually a period of six weeks. Some cutters could carry around 3,900 boxes of fish in a trip, which on arrival would then be handed over to a representative of the trawler owners based at the market, who would quickly auction off the catch to the local fish merchants. These representatives would also be responsible for the return of the wooden fish boxes from the previous

sales back onto the cutter which would then rejoin the fishing fleet. By 1890 all the vessel owners had converted to steam trawlers, but the boxing system still continued until well after the First World War when, after the loss of many trawlers used in minesweeping and other wartime activities, some owners had to cut back and the boxing system eventually ceased around 1936.

Considering the number of boxes involved, it is difficult to imagine that a tally would be given in receipt for each individual container, but as some tallies are counterstamped with up to four figures this may well have been the case. Written receipts could have been the order of the day for bulk buyers, but obviously more research is needed into this and all that can be done is to lay the information before you for your consideration. Some of the tallies of the Hull trawler owners in my own collection are listed here with relevant information from local sources. The tallies of Kelsall Brothers & Beeching are of special interest because of a bizarre incident which occurred early this century and which caused quite a sensation at the time and is worth relating for its connection with the tally.

In 1904 Russia was at war with Japan. In the early hours of the morning of 22nd October of that year the Baltic Squadron of the Imperial Russian Navy under the command of Admiral Rodjevensky was steaming south to the Pacific Ocean in search of the Japanese Fleet. Just 200 miles E.N.E. of Spurn Head and close to the Dogger Bank fishing grounds, lay the 150 trawlers of the "Gamecock Fleet" owned by Kelsall Brothers & Beeching, so named because of the company livery of a red gamecock on a white background emblazoned on their funnels. Under normal circumstances a fleet of this size could be seen for miles and as local writer Michael Thompson so graphically wrote, "By day a black pall of smoke drifted for miles across the horizon, and at night with their many lights, they resembled a small town in the distance." However this night was pitch black, and in the darkness the Russians picked up the trawlers in their searchlights and mistook them for the Japanese navy and in a panic, started to bombard them. For nearly twenty minutes, the Russians fired over 300 shells, and their quick firing three pounder guns and machine guns raked across the helpless fishing vessels. The skipper and third hand of the *Crane* both had their heads blown off, whilst the vessel badly damaged, later sank. Another trawler the *Gull* was badly damaged and the *Moulmein* received a shell through the galley. Eventually realising their mistake the firing stopped, but six other men had already been seriously injured and it seemed something of a miracle that, considering the onslaught, greater damage had not been done.



Fig.1: One of the damaged trawlers

When news of the incident reached England it was called both the “Dogger Bank Incident” and the “Russian Outrage” by the national press, and resulted in the stoning of the Russian Embassy in London. The bodies of the two dead men were brought home on the *Moulmein* where great crowds flocked to the dockside to see the ships return and witness the damage. Both men were later buried with great ceremony in Hull's Western Cemetery, attended by hundreds of mourners. As a result of their bravery during the attack two men were awarded the ‘Albert Medal’. Harry Smirk, chief engineer of the *Gull*, was awarded his for saving men from the sinking *Crane*, and William Smith, trawler mate of the *Crane* won his for courage and devotion to duty whilst the vessel was sinking. After a court of enquiry in Paris, the Russian Imperial Government paid £65,000 compensation, some of which was put in a trust for the widow and eight children of the skipper of the *Crane*, George Henry Smith, the other victim being a bachelor with no immediate family. The Russian Fleet was eventually destroyed by the Japanese at the Battle of Tsu-Shima the following May. A statue erected as a memorial to the victims was unveiled on the 30th August 1906 on the Hessle Road in what was then the heart of the fishing community: it depicts a fisherman holding his arm aloft, supposedly said to be Captain Smith trying to identify themselves as fishermen to the Russians. The companionway of the trawler *Mino* is now exhibited complete with five shell holes, in the Maritime collection in Hull's Town Dock Museum.

1. Hull Steam Fishing & Ice Company. Founded in 1876, known as the "Red Cross" fleet. (See No.6)

Brass, uniface, in the shape of a flatfish, raised central stud. Counterstamped 234 on the reverse. Maker not known.



2. Great Northern Steamship Fishing Company. Founded in 1880.

Brass, central hole, grained edge. Two fish on the reverse. No value marked. Maker not known.



3. Hellyer Brothers. Founded in 1888.

Brass, cut-out 'H', grained edge. One Shilling on the reverse and counterstamped 8127. Maker R. Neal.



4. Kelsall Brothers & Beeching. Founded in 1894.

Brass, central hole, plain edge, counterstamped 8218 on obverse, reverse planed and counterstamped TWO SHILLINGS. Maker not known.



5. Kelsall Brothers & Beeching.

Brass, uniface, heart shaped,  
raised central stud.  
Counterstamped 769 on reverse.  
Maker R. Neal.



6. Hull Steam Fishing Company and Kelsall & Beeching Fleets. These two companies amalgamated in 1920, but by 1936 their combined fleet consisted of only 59 vessels and they ceased trading shortly afterwards.

Brass, quatrefoil, central hole,  
beaded border, counterstamped  
1196 on the obverse. Reverse:  
Two Shillings. Maker not  
known.



*References.*

*Fish Dock. The Story of St. Andrew's Dock Hull.* by Michael Thompson.

*Five Hull Tragedies.* by Michael E. Ulyatt.

*A History of Hull.* by Edward Gillett & Kenneth A. MacMahon.

*The Pageant of the Century.* pub. by Odhams Press Ltd., 1934.

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**1970s Coin Shortage in India.** “It is known that the present small-coin shortage is neither as serious nor as genuine as it is represented to be. But so far as is known, government agencies have been unable to control the situation. The shopkeepers are using the current scare of coin shortage to their best advantage. You have to buy things that you do not require, in order to make your purchases total up to whole rupees. The postal envelopes and stamps have become a part of currency. It is not quite understood why such a shortage should have occurred in the first instance. It might have been artificially stimulated by anti-national elements within the Reserve Bank itself. Some police action under the existing law could certainly be instituted, not at

a large scale but only to create a little bit of scare amongst those people who have plenty of supply of small coins but do not part with these. We are told that the coins are being bought by some higher categories of exploiters for conversion into metal. At least this could be stopped and it should not be beyond our investigating agencies to trace such people. Even if four or five persons, all over the country, are dragged and thrown in jail, it will have a very good effect. Similarly, after some surveys, it should be possible to locate some shopkeepers who have enough supply of small coins but do not part with them. Even two or three arrests in the capital and in the other large cities of the Union would have a very salutary effect.” Quoted from *Bloodbath in Bangla Desh* by Prabodh Chandra, published by Adarsh Publications of New Delhi, India, 1971. **E.D. Chambers**

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### **Similar but Different: Colliery Checks and Dies**

**by David Shaw**

The lack of any published book on colliery checks presents a number of problems. The first is mode of description. Although there is no complete standardisation in numismatics or par anumismatics, sufficient information is provided in authoritative reference books in order that an accurate description of an item is available. The material used, the production method (embossing with an incuse pattern die, or stamping with a relief design die), the shape, measurements, inscriptions and ornaments etc. are all noted. In this context, and for variance of method of description, it is worth referring to *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales* (Cox & Cox, 1994) and more recently *Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland* (Gardiner, 1996).

In my earlier article ‘Colliery Checks: An Introduction’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.8) the large number of different shapes of check was referred to, even among those issuing from the same colliery. At the same time, some issues (usually of lamp checks), appear to be so similar that they would pass as having come from the same die, unless examined carefully. Whilst this difference would not escape a numismatist's and a keen token collector's examination, it appears from many lists passed between colliery check collectors that most of these often minute variances are ignored. It is the colliery, the area, the shape of the check and whether it is pre or post 1947 that, in general terms, guides the collector. But I think these divisions are necessarily self limiting simply

because there is no published point of reference - and therefore no possible form of standardisation. Certainly many of the early pre-1900's copper checks or tokens are recorded, but they are published in numismatic or token specialist books that are unlikely to be read by persons whose interest lies principally in colliery checks of post 1900 date. Such collectors, due to lack of information, have a problem in being able to date only approximately, many of the different checks issued between the opening and closure of a colliery. The only sound and intermediate point of reference dating is 1947, when the Company name was replaced by the N.C.B. in inscription. In very general terms, the plainer and less ornate the check, the later the date of issue.



*Fig.1 (a & b): Checks from Barrow Collieries and Barrow Colliery*

Figure 1 shows two clearly distinct designs from the same colliery. The first is quite ornate, and clearly adapted from a previous issue that contained the Company name (Barrow, Barnsley Main Collieries Ltd. which comprised Barrow Colliery and Barnsley Main Colliery) and the second reflects the clear division between the two collieries established by the N.C.B.



*Fig.2 (a & b): Checks from Grimethorpe Colliery*

Of the checks from Grimethorpe Colliery (fig.2), 2a is assumed to be an earlier issue than 2b.





*Fig.3 (a & b): Two checks from Fernhill Collieries Ltd.*

Checks from Fernhill Collieries Ltd (fig.3) appear similar. But contrast the small star decorations, narrow lettering, and inner circle on 3a with the lozenge shapes decorations, rounded lettering, and lack of inner circle on 3b. Also, 3a has a beaded border on the reverse. Although the second has been issued three times and shows more wear, it is reasonable to assume that the first is an earlier issue. Both date to between 1920 - 1940 when battery hand lamps were used in many collieries, as can be seen in photographs of the times.



*Fig.4 (a & b): Two checks from High Moor Colliery*

Of the two variants from High Moor Colliery (fig.4), 4a is slightly larger than 4b with a wider rim and word spacing. 4b has the number impressed by automatic numbering machine suggesting that 4a should be the earlier issue.



*Fig.5 (a, b & c): Three checks from Rufford Colliery*

Figure 5 shows three variants from Rufford Colliery. 5a has 17 beads along its left vertical edge, as does 5b, while 5c has 13 beads. Both 5a and 5b appear to be from the same die, though 5b has the number stamped by machine. It would appear that 5a and 5b were issued sequentially, followed by 5c — though an earlier style of numbers was used to countermark 5c. It seems that until more information on issues can be provided, probably by ex-miners / collectors, dating will only be a crude approximation and liable to error. It should be noted also, that two issues could be in circulation at the same time because replacements were only made individually as it became necessary by wear and loss. Probably a period of ten years should be allowed, e.g. to say 1920's issue, or 1950's issue, or 1970's issue etc. would be as near as one could date, with any confidence.

There may be some check manufacturers remaining who hold records and who may be willing to search them. For Wales, Thomas & Williams of Aberdare made dies for some 300 collieries, but a fire in 1978 destroyed most of their records and much equipment. Nevertheless they do, at intervals, issue restrikes from dies that they hold. Unfortunately I have been unable so far to obtain details of what they do have, or what records have survived. Perhaps other colliery check collectors can help to fill the knowledge gap?

In 1892, 25,000 anonymous handbills were circulated in Derby, alleging over-charging on sixteen purchases from the Derby Co-operative Provident Society. The issuer of these bills was discovered to be John Wells who traded, under the name of J. Wells & Co., as a provision merchant in the town and was thus a business rival of the Co-op. The Co-operative Society decided to bring a libel action against Wells and the suit was heard before no less a figure than Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at the Derby Summer Assizes of July 1892, when a verdict was given in favour of the Society. Twenty shillings damages plus costs were to be paid by J. Wells & Co. and an injunction was made against that company from issuing any further bills of a like nature.

**NOTICE !**  
**IT IS WORTH KNOWING**  
THAT THE  
**Best and Cheapest Places**  
FOR  
**GROCERIES**  
AND  
**PROVISIONS**  
ARE  
**17, VICTORIA STREET,**  
**47, QUEEN STREET,**  
**1, LONDON STREET,**  
**DERBY.**

---

**JOHN WELLS,**  
**PROPRIETOR.**

*Fig.1: From Stevens Derby Directory 1880-81*

The first trade directory mention of John Wells as a grocer in Derby was in 1874, when he occupied a single shop. He owned three shops by 1881 (see fig.1), seven by 1888 when the business had become John Wells & Co., rising to a maximum of twelve by 1891. This number was maintained until 1895 but then followed a dramatic decline to one shop in 1899 and from 1900 Wells & Co. had disappeared. from the record.

The following checks (see fig.2) issued in the name of Wells are in the writer's collection; clearly other denominations exist or have existed:



Fig.2: 2d, 10/- and £1 checks issued by Wells

*Obv.* \* WELLS \* PROFIT SHARING between plain inner circle and raised rim. In centre 2<sup>d</sup>..

*Edge* Plain tinned iron bracteate 25mm.

*Obv.* • WELLS • PROFIT SHARING between plain inner circle and beaded outer circle. In centre 10/-

*Rev.* HALF/SOV<sup>N</sup>. over ARDILL LEEDS, within a circle of laurel leaves and berries, leaves pointing anti-clockwise. Beaded outer circle.

*Edge* Grained brass 19.5mm upright die axis.

*Obv.* Similar to last but ONE / POUND in centre.

*Rev.* £1 over ARDILL LEEDS, within a circle of laurel leaves and berries, leaves pointing clockwise. Beaded outer circle.

*Edge* Grained brass 23mm upright die axis.

Wells is not a particularly scarce name and more than one locality could probably put forward a claim to be the place of issue of these pieces. However Derby is a strong candidate on the evidence available, although convincing proof may never emerge. Other possible attributions and notices of additional values would be welcomed.

As with the Wells checks, the survival rate of dividend checks of the Derby Co-op is low. The two bracteate checks illustrated (fig.3), for ½d and 8d, have shapes appropriate for their denominations.



Fig.3: Checks issued by Derby Co-op.

*Reference*

G. J. Holyoake and A. Scotton, *The Jubilee History of the Derby Co-operative Provident Society Limited, 1850-1900*. Chap. XVI, "A Libeller Brought to Book."

'Publicity Points' from vol.III, no.1, pp.2-3 (ii-iii) [1 August 1923]...

LAST week we referred to the song, "Yes, we have no bananas," which, after sweeping America, is now obtaining an increasing vogue on this side of the Atlantic. It is a little unfortunate that this gratuitous publicity comes at a time when the demand for bananas is at its height, but, nevertheless, it is bound to be of great benefit to the trade, and we hope that all the good results will not have disappeared by the wintertime. At any rate, if the hopes of the publishers are realised, the song will be sung in most of the pantomimes next Christmas. We intend to help all we can, and when the winter comes, if the song is still as popular as ever, we shall take a hand at the game ourselves. For the present, from what we have heard, the publishers are spending a great deal of money in booming the song.



Last week we had brought to our notice another stunt, which is both novel and amusing, albeit savouring somewhat of a practical joke. The originator of this)one of our London handlers)conceived the idea of compelling people to think bananas, by using an imitation coin, or disc. We reproduce here the two sides of the "coin" in question, which is identically the same size as a two-shilling piece, but being of aluminium, and therefore extremely light, and possessing moreover no milled edges, there is not the slightest risk of unscrupulous people trying to pass it as a genuine coin. Should, however, anyone)perhaps late at night)be so much "under the weather" that they do not appreciate the difference between one of these "coins" and the real thing—well, that's their funeral.

The cost of these latest advertisers of the "All-Food Fruit" is very small, only 6s. a gross, and we propose sending a few to each of our Branches, who will pass on to us any orders received from customers.

Of course, this class of advertising is chiefly useful *while the idea is new*, and it probably possesses no great permanent value. Nevertheless, in return for the small cost there will be a good deal of fun obtained by using these “coins,” and excellent publicity at the same time.

We were ourselves deceived by the “coin.” Indeed, we confess to some chagrin when we discovered that we had “been had.” It looked so like a real two-shilling piece on the flooring. (“I get you. *Florin*. Shocking! Please discontinue these atrocious puns.”)Ed.) One or two dropped in a railway carriage or on the tennis lawn or cricket ground will ensure an amount of publicity entirely out of proportion to the cost.

“Penny” Publicity’ from vol.III, no.3, p.22 (vi) [15 August 1923]...



A PROPOS Publicity Points in “The Banana Budget” of 1st August, Mr. George Thompson, junr., of Northampton, used a similar means of getting bananas talked about a short time ago. In his case he adopted the humble “penny” on cardboard with printing on the reverse side, as the above illustration shows.

We understand that “the lads of the village” used to take a supply of these discs in their pockets when visiting a house-of-call. The real change would be surreptitiously removed, and the imitations substituted, and in response to the call when leaving, “Hi! you’ve forgotten your change,” gave the reply, “That’s all right. Anybody can have it.” Sometimes a scramble ensued and then the fun began. But whether taken quietly or noisily, bananas came in for a lot of discussion, and Mr. Thompson’s object was realised.

W.D.T.

'Brevities' from vol.III, no.5, pp.38-39 (vi-vii) [29 August 1923]...

In the final of the "E. & F. Glasgow Golf Cup," Mr. Pettigrew, of Messrs. J. Gattens, Ltd., defeated Mr. Wm. Miller. The latter, by the way, is the Canary banana expert of Messrs. Muirhead & Maxwell, Glasgow. Our congratulations to the winner, and may the loser have better luck next year!



*Tallies issued by J. Gattens and Muirhead & Maxwell*

'THE SONG OF THE "BANANA FLORIN." By T. Sims, Junior.' from vol.III, no.5, p.39 (vii) [29 August 1923]...

FROM pavement to pocket, from pocket to purse,  
Sometimes for better, sometimes for worse,  
Sometimes a smile, and sometimes a curse,  
As I travel along.

They pick me up here, they pick me up there,  
Sometimes I hear the "taximen" swear,  
When they've overcharged)and I'm "part of the fare")  
As I travel along.

Life's sometimes sour)not all sugar and spice,  
People all snub me, should they meet me twice,  
Yet I'm not a swindle, I give good advice,  
As I travel along.

Ah, well, what matters? I'm out for a lark,  
I work in the light, and I work in the dark,  
And I'm worth a bit more than the Fatherland's "mark,"  
As I travel along.

## Did a Birmingham gun manufacturer make pub checks?

by Andrew Wager

The author recently acquired a Birmingham pub check which was apparently produced by a maker unlisted by Hawkins in his *Dictionary of Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks 1788-1910* (1989):



*Obv.* ADELAIDE ARMS VAUXHALL ROAD BIRMINGHAM

*Rev.* PRICE BROTHERS MANUFACTURERS 41 LOVEDAY ST / 3D <sup>(1)</sup>  
Brass 25mm

Henry Edward Price appears as a gun and pistol powder flask, shot belt and punch maker at 41 Loveday St in a directory of 1856. By 1866 the business name appears as Edward H. Price and Son. “Dram bottles, cigar cases etc” are added to the list of items manufactured. The 1867 Post Office Directory reveals the business name to have changed to that on the check, “Price Bros”. They continue at that address up to 1871 (when the address is given as 41A Loveday St). They are described as “powder flask and ivory and box rule makers”. In 1872 the name changes to “David Rd Price” and by 1875 David Price had moved to 80 Geach St, Summer Lane, replaced at 41 Loveday St by Thomas Wager, tobacconist<sup>(2)</sup>. Loveday St seems to have been the centre of the Gun Quarter at the time, packed with gun makers, polishers and other related trades.

The existence of this check (which we may tentatively date to *c.* 1866-1872) raises the wider question of whether some of the less prolific “manufacturers” of checks listed by Hawkins actually made the checks themselves rather than sub-contracting or acting as agents for other manufacturers. The activities of J.B. Bowler of Bath as agent or middleman are well documented<sup>(3)</sup>, but he never claimed to be the manufacturer on any of the checks with which he is associated. Nevertheless, it is surely likely that many ‘minor’ manufacturers listed by Hawkins did not have the facilities to make the tokens that were



issued with their name and instead sub-contracted the orders to one of the larger makers. Frederick Lewis, an engraver, lithographer and printer who operated from Shrewsbury is one example that comes to mind.<sup>(4)</sup>

It may be that the Price Brothers come into this category. Branching out from their main trade would have required some specialist equipment and it is more likely that they had what at present seems to have been a single order made elsewhere, perhaps by Luke Brisband, stamper and piercer who operated just up the road at 20 Loveday St from 1868.

Studies of die links may help clarify such issues. In the meantime the Price Brothers ought tentatively to be added to Hawkins list of minor check manufacturers, and I would be interested to hear from readers who have any further checks issued in the name of this Birmingham firm of gunmakers.

### *References*

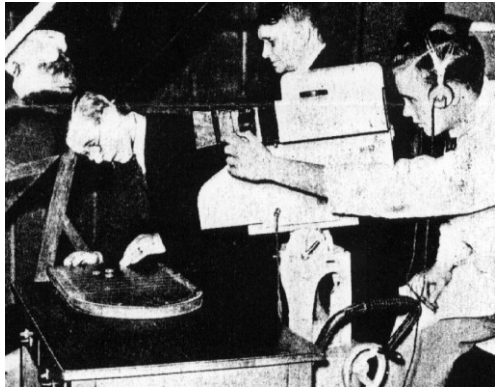
- (1) I am grateful to Andrew Cunningham who informs me that he has a similar piece in his collection with a countermark "F". According to Kelly's directory of 1868 the Adelaide Arms was at the corner of Vauxhall Road and Adelaide St, the publican being Thomas Swift. There is no Adelaide St off Vauxhall Rd in the modern *A-Z* of Birmingham, suggesting the Street has been either developed or the name changed; an interesting reminder to token researchers not to rule out locations for unallocated checks on the basis of street searches from modern maps.
- (2) He may or may not have been a distant relation of the author as might John Wager, gunmaker, at 71 Loveday St which has coincidentally opened up new lines of enquiry for the Wager family tree.
- (3) Minnitt, Durnell, Gunstone, *Somerset Public House Tokens*. (Somerset Museums 1985), pp. 16-22.
- (4) Hawkins, *Dictionary...* p. 577.

## What is “Shove-Ha’penny”?

It is an old English game that has long been played in inns and public-houses, and it is mentioned by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and other well-known authors.

The game consists in driving a coin or disk by a blow of the hand along a highly-polished board into compartments marked out at one end of it. The coin most commonly used in the old

days was a shilling, especially a shilling of Edward VI, which was, in consequence, called a “shove-groat shilling” or a “shovel-board shilling.” Later, pennies and halfpennies were used, but nowadays the game is played not with a coin at all, but with a nickel disk that has milled edges and a hole in the middle. The “coin” must be perfectly smooth and, as it would be illegal to deface a coin of the realm deliberately to smooth its face, a special disk is used.



*The ancient game of shove-ha’penny being televised from Alexandra Palace, London.*

In “The Merry Wives of Windsor,” Act 1, Scene 1, Slender speaks of “seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward shovel-boards,” and in II Henry IV, Act II, Scene 4, Falstaff says, “Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling.” Ben Jonson in “Every Man in His Humour” says they “made it run as smooth off the tongue as a shove-groat shilling.” The easy sliding of the coin over the board is also referred to by Middleton and Dekker in “The Roaring Girl,” “Away slid my man like a shovel-board shilling.”

For a time the game was in ill repute, but it has recently gained in respectability and is much played in the south of England, where contests are held before large bodies of spectators. Two thousand people once watched a final at Reading, and at the beginning of 1938 the B.B.C. included a shove-ha’penny match in its television programme. Many people then heard of the game for the first time.

[This article originally appeared in *Everybody’s Enquire Within* Part 23, p.637. (Amagamated Press, 1938)]

Notified by **E. D. Chambers**

In the early 1970s there appeared a number of metallic tokens which bore a startling resemblance to the L.A.Stamp fantasies, but which did not bear the actual L.A.Stamp signature (fig.1). Were these from the same stable, or was someone else jumping on the bandwagon?

Fig.1 Two  
fantasy tokens.



The problem was highlighted in vol.2 no.2 of the *American Trade Token Topics*, a monthly publication for trade token collectors, in February 1972. The front cover showed a large question mark surrounded by nine of these pieces. Inside (p.15), Ray Nadreau appealed to the readership for information about these problematical pieces. He wrote:

“The P Supplies Company of London, England (who has told METCA [= Merchant Token Collectors Association] to beware of using its name in connection with these tokens) has advertised them in *A/Trader Weekly*. The P Supplies Company has issued a statement that it purchased these tokens in good faith from Sunset Enterprises, Sunset Blvd., Cal., who assured them the tokens were from the surplus of the L.A.Stamp Company.

These tokens are also being sold by Golden Hawk Collectors Ltd, of Lompoc, Cal., who also sell fake red light or parlor house tokens. I have information that Golden Hawk Collectors Ltd stated that these tokens were found in a London flea market. I have information that the International Hobbies/Antiques of Wilmington, Cal., who also sell questionable items such as Wells Fargo belt buckles and parlor house tokens have sold some of these tokens.”

Thanks to my little chats with Sacramento Stan, I can now throw some light on this murky business. Firstly, the P. Supplies Company of London was run by “Reverend John” ) he of the Fanny Sporting Club, mentioned in my previous article. As for Sunset Enterprises, well, this was one of Stan and partner's mail order companies, as, too, was Golden Hawk Collectors Ltd. And International Hobbies & Antiques? Yes, you've guessed ) it was owned by Stan as well, in partnership with “Honest Walt”, who also featured in my last instalment. But there's more yet.

In *TCSB* vol.1, no.11, p.242 (July 1973), mention was made of some fake Wells Fargo belt buckles, and an equally fake book which had been written to “authenticate” them. (Ray Nadreau also mentions them in the above quoted passage.) Stan & Co. were, needless to say, responsible for these too.

The buckles began to appear in the summer of 1967, in limited numbers at first. They were big brass things, about 3½" by 2¼". Each bore the Wells Fargo name and a pictorial design like a stagecoach, a railroad scene or a ship (fig.2). In one case, the portraits of Mr Wells and Mr Fargo were featured. The reverse was stamped with a serial number and the trade mark of “Tiffany - New York”. Some buckles were green with “corrosion” (later found to have been artificially produced by soaking in acid and brine!) The story went about that the buckles had been made by Tiffany for Wells Fargo in 1902 (another version said 1852), but had never been issued to employees. They had lain in storage instead, before being sent to England for munitions scrap just before the first World War. For some reason they were never melted down, but remained stored in a warehouse until rediscovered in 1966. They were then reputedly sold off in an auction of “surplus materials” held by the Tower of London, whence they went back to America again.

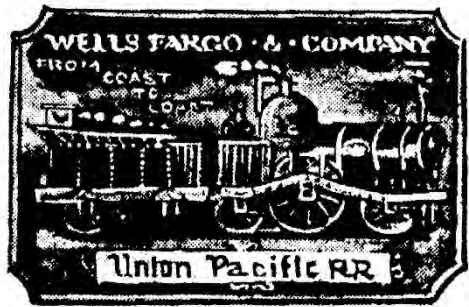


Fig.2 Wells Fargo belt buckle

The buckles — and the cover story — were apparently good enough to convince many people of their genuineness. High prices were paid for some of the early pieces, and on March 28th 1971, the (Sunday) *New York Times* accepted and ran an ad for them. By now the price was \$20 or \$25 a time.

Incredibly, buckles submitted to Tiffany's for examination in 1970 had been authenticated, though the company had admitted that all their actual records of any transactions involved had been destroyed in 1940. Stan still chuckles when he thinks of that. Naturally, he used a copy of a letter of authentication from Tiffany's to adorn his own adverts for the buckles — what better testimonial could one have?

Unfortunately, demand for the buckles was such that the increased volume of production required to meet it began to arouse suspicion. It was at this point that “the book” appeared. It was called *Tiffany & Gaylord Express & Exhibition Belt Plates* and was written by one Percy Seibert. Well, that's what it said on the cover. Percy Seibert was actually a pen-name of “Honest Walt”, whose brainchild the book was. “Walt reckoned that if folk saw something written down in a book, it must be true,” Stan told me, “so he wrote the book. ... It's a collector's item now!” (In 1973, the 90 page book cost \$5. A free copy was given with orders of 12 or more buckles.)

Oh yes — that Tower of London auction. It was, of course, a fabrication. The New York Brand Book people checked the story out with the Governor of the Tower of London, and he had never heard of these buckles. But Stan & Co had to explain how such a large quantity of these things had appeared on the market all of a sudden. A large ‘hoard’ seemed the answer to their problems ) preferably one which had surfaced a long way from home so no-one could check it out too easily. They had heard that quantities of scrap metal had been shipped for munitions purposes from the USA to Britain at the time of the first World War, and this became the basis for their explanation of how the buckles had turned up in quantity in the UK.

**Note:** My account of the Wells Fargo Buckles is based partly on an article entitled “You may need to buckle down on those Wells Fargo buckles”, by Robert West Howard, published in *The Antique Trader* of Dubuque, Iowa, on February 8th, 1972, and partly on an advertising leaflet, issued by Stan in 1971/2 on behalf of his Iron Door Antiques, of Drytown, California. It was this leaflet which carried a copy of an authenticating letter from Tiffany's, and, with a wonderful touch of irony in the face of all the controversy a proprietorial admission that, “we do not have absolute proof of their authenticity...”

## *“Quill Corner”*

**Coal Runners and Hobblers.** I found the article ‘Bristol Club Checks or Tickets’ by John Durnell (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.11 pp.432-436) most interesting, but noticed that he had not included any notes about the Bristol Coal Runners and Hobblers Benefit Society. Although not having previously heard of this Society or the check, I can provide the following information which may help John to further his research.

Coal Runners were men who carried baskets of coal on their backs from rail wagons or horse drawn carts on the dockside to the bunker compartments of steamships. On larger ships they walked along planks between the quay edge and the ships' “gunport” doors while on small ships the planks led over the ship's rail and directly to the stokehold chute. It was dangerous, filthy work and accidents were common. Time was often short to fill a ship's bunkers with coal before sailing time, and so they ran - hence their name.

Hobblers were men who took a ship's mooring ropes to tie her up when approaching the berth, and let them go again when leaving. They would often go out in small rowing boats to bring the rope ends ashore or even board the ship and act as unlicensed pilots in small ports. Hobblers were a much older trade than Coal Runners as they existed well back into the days of sail.

Although Coal Runners were known in every major port around the UK coast, “Hobblers” was, as far as I know, a West Country name which was only used at ports on the Somerset (including Bristol), Devon and Cornish coasts. In some small ports, both jobs were probably carried out by the same men, but in large ports such as Bristol they were separate and distinct trades. While Coal Runners died out with the demise of coal fired ships in the 1920's, Hobblers carried on plying their necessary trade with modern ships. There was a Hobblers Society in existence at Watchet, Somerset right up until the demise of commercial shipping there in 1993, although I never heard of any checks being used.

In the late 19th century, the Coal Runners and Hobblers of Bristol had obviously got together and formed their own mutual Benefit Society with contributions from each man which would have been used to make small payments to sick or injured members, or in the event, to widows. The countermark “90” on the check shown is probably a roll number issued to one

member only as proof of membership. If so, there may be more with different numbers countermarked. I doubt if this society occupied premises as such, or that checks such as these were issued in other West Country ports. On the other hand, someone may prove me wrong!

*T. Winsborough*

**National Transport Tokens.** The following information has come to hand since my article 'National Transport Tokens' was published (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.11 pp.427-431).

- a) National Transport Token 10 (both sides the same and with central hole) was demonetized on 31 March 1996, having been replaced by the series of 10p Zodiac tokens.
- b) 20p tokens ) 4 million additional were minted by the Birmingham Mint in 1993-4. New dies had to be cut and these have larger lettering on obverse. Not found in all variants ) the CVD6 and Tramcar do not appear to have had new dies. NTT are checking.
- c) In 1996 a further 8 - 10 million 20p tokens were ordered as NTT prepared to take over more of the area covered by the Hampshire Token Scheme (which uses a 50p yellow token with validity to 31/12/97 indicated on reverse).
- d) In 1996 NTT ordered 10 million 50p tokens from Roger Williams Mint. Unlike the 10p Zodiac tokens, it is difficult to tell the difference between these and the original Birmingham Mint issues.
- e) As of the end of 1996 no action was being taken on the introduction of a £1 token, even though Berkshire and Oxfordshire had issued such tokens.

*John Tolson*

**The Strand Music Hall.** The 'S' on the back of the Strand Music Hall tokens that puzzles the authors (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.11 p.423) may well stand for Strand. It would be natural for the reverse to relate to the obverse, and it is possible to imagine the disjointed monogram could be read as SMH. The device also reminds one of the Christian emblem IHS for Iesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus Saviour of Men), or the first letters of Jesus in Greek, but hardly in the context of a Victorian music hall.

*Andrew T. Macmillan*

**Joseph Turnbull, Hairdresser.** After my previous note in “Quill Corner” (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.11 pp.444-445) I was talking to Bill Kennet and he showed me a copy from an 1889 directory in which Mr. Turnbull appeared. I can now answer my own question: yes it was father and son, and it would seem that the check dates from 1860/70. I repeat the entry as printed:

Joseph Turnbull, Hairdresser and Perfumer 1 Central Beach adjoining Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool. This business was established in 1837 by Mr. James Turnbull, father of the present proprietor, who succeeded to the business in 1866, having previously acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in one of the best London houses. His principal establishment has been fitted up in a very superior and elaborate style, with hairdressing rooms at the first floor facing the sea for ladies and children. The front shop, some 18 feet square, contains a large and well selected stock of all kinds of perfumery and toilet articles, cricket, lawn tennis, football, archery, and other out door game requisites.

This establishment is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Turnbull who has had great experience in the business. The Bank Hey Street premises are admirably appointed and fitted up with great taste. A branch establishment has also been opened at St. Annes on the Sea under efficient management. A very large business is done in cricket and lawn tennis goods and toilet requisites, the connection in this line extending to all parts of the town and district, and with the various clubs and associations in the neighbourhood. Mr. Joseph Turnbull is well known and highly respected for his long and honourable connection with Blackpool, and as the proprietor of the oldest establishment of the kind in the town has secured the confidence and support of a very high class.

*Clifford Stockton*

**Temperance Hall, Aberystwith.**

The rubbing shown may be of interest since the details are slightly different and more expansive than recorded by Noel and Alan Cox in *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993* (no.127, p.62). *Emyr George*





## *The Bookshelf*

*Trade Tokens of British and American Booksellers & Bookmakers.* Compiled and edited by Henry Morris. Bird & Bull Press, Newtown, Pa, USA, 1989. pp 83, ill.

This is indeed an odd book for more reasons than one. It is produced by a private press in an edition of 300 on French hand-made mould paper and thus aimed at a market that appreciates well produced books. But it is also interesting as a book on tokens although it is not specifically aimed at collectors of tokens. I do not think that Henry Morris has made any effort in promoting the book to others than his regular customers, *ie* collectors of private press books.

Henry Morris is of course interested in coins and tokens, otherwise he would not have had the idea to produce this book in which a lot of the information has been taken from various sources, notably Dalton & Hamer's *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*, and W Longman's *Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with Booksellers and Bookmakers*. This book describes the various issues and illustrates a lot of them. Morris has also added information on American tokens and medals and there is a chapter on how to collect medals.



Fig.1: *The Bird & Bull Press, Newtown, Pa.*  
*A bird on a bull's head.*



Fig.2: *The Book Press Ltd, Williamsburg, Va.*  
*An old bookpress.*



Fig.3: *Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles.*  
*An open book.*

All this information is fairly easily available in other books (from which Morris has quoted). I actually bought the book as I am interested in private press books, and a book that dealt with tokens was too good to be missed. But Henry Morris would not be Henry Morris if he did not spring a surprise on the reader. The book is in a slipcase together with a sturdy folder that contains 11 tokens, specially struck for this book. It is therefore highly unlikely that you will find these tokens if you do not buy the book. For these tokens, Morris has teamed up with all sorts of people in the book trade: paper suppliers, printers, bookbinders and antiquarian booksellers. All of them American apart from one. I must admit that my interest in trade tokens was previously rather limited, but after having read the book I have formed a small collection of British trade tokens connected with the booktrade. Which of course just shows you what a purchase of a book can lead to. More expenditure! Although Morris quotes liberally from Longman and others, he also adds quite a lot of information on his own and he seems to have checked his facts with various authorities at Spink in London and with Frederick Kolbe in California.



Fig. 4: Detering Book Gallery, Houston.  
A rambling building.



Fig. 5: Enterprise Books, Ripley, Tennessee.  
Map showing Tennessee (star marking Ripley)



Fig. 6: Joseph J Felcone Inc, Princeton.  
A hand with an open book.



7: Kater-Crafts Bookbinders.  
Old bookbinder at work.

All in all, it is a very nice production (as books are from the Bull & Bird Press) and at least my knowledge of trade tokens connected with the book trade was greatly enhanced. The idea of issuing trade tokens with a book seems to me a novel one, but nevertheless an appreciated one. This is the only book I know that combines the two. Although these tokens are unlikely to turn up on their own, I thought it might be worth while to list them. The diameter of all the tokens is 29mm and I quote from the book's colophon: "The tokens were made under the supervision of Meyer Katz at the Unity Mint in Ambler, Pa., from dies engraved by Kenneth Douglas in Olive Branch, Miss. The composition of the tokens is 95% copper and 5% tin and zinc, the same as was the US cent prior to 1982." How often do you get all that information? Most of them also have the legend "Good for \$2.50 in trade" or variations on the reverse, sometimes on the obverse.

I saved the worst till last — the price. I do not even know if it is still available from the Press as it was printed in 1989, but it is not unlikely. Bird & Bull Press, 2 Jericho Mountain Road, Newtown, Pa 18940, USA. The price is likely to be around £150 before it is in your hand.



Fig.8: George Frederick Kolbe, Crestline, Ca.  
Text only.



Fig.9: G T Mandl, 300 years in paper.  
Man making paper by hand.



Fig.10: Iris Nevins, Sussex NJ.  
Iris (presumably) handmarbling paper.



Fig.11: Oak Knoll Books, New Castle, Delaware.  
An old chemical [?] symbol.

## *The Bookshelf - Supplements*

The following tokens have been recorded since *British Machine Tokens* by Ralph Hayes (1986) and Supplement No.5 was issued.

### *AA*

3.5 As 394.4 *Rev.* As 394.4 with C/M.AA Brass/23mm.

### *A.E.C.*

10A. LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with quatrefoil spacer and A.E.C. central/beaded rim. *Rev.* PART & PROPERTY OF THE MACHINE curved with quatrefoil spacer and A.E.C.central.  
Brass/30.5mm.

### *A.E.S.Co.*

11.3 As 11. with triangular C/H. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm.

11.4 As 11.1 *Rev.* Blank. Copper/16mm.

### *AIR-SERV.*

13A. AIR-serv EUROPE in two lines within a circle of stars/beaded rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE in three lines within a circle of stars.  
Brass/28.5mm.

13A.1 As 13A. without rim. *Rev.* As 13A. (Is 13A. cut to size)  
Brass/21.5mm.

### *The Allwin.*

17.19 As 17.5 *Rev.* 10 Brass/18mm.

17.20 As 17.5 *Rev.* 2 Brass/18mm.

17.21 ALLWIN curved. *Rev.* 2 Brass/17mm.

### *A.M.LTD.*

17A.1 A.M.LTD. curved with central ornament/beaded rim. *Rev.* SIX PENCE TOKEN curved with central ornament. Brass/24mm.

### *ASL*

26B. A S L in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/24.5mm.  
Note: Was in use at Maidenhead Car Park.

### *A.T*

28B. GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE curved with two dot spacers and A.T central/beaded rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/30mm.

### *AUTOMATIC MACHINES LTD.*

35.4 HAYDON & URRY LTD. 34, GRAY'S INN ROAD. W.C. curved with two dot spacers and MANUFACTURERS LONDON in two lines/no rim. *Rev.* EXCHANGE AT COUNTER FOR 2D. CIGAR in five lines/plain rim. (Note. c.1900) Brass/23mm.

AUTOMATIC SUPPLY CO.

- 37D. A.S.C/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank with beaded circle close to rim.  
Brass/24mm.

AUTOMATICS LTD.

- 37E. JCW monogram style above figure with rod pushing a disc marked 8 and AUTOMATICS LIMITED curved below/all incuse/plain rim.  
*Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON below two slots/all incuse.  
Brass/22.5mm.

W & T.AVERY LTD.

- 37F. IN CASE OF MISUSE VALUE & POSTAGE REFUNDED IF RETURNED TO:- W & T.AVERY.LTD.COIN FREED DEPT. SOHO FOUNDRY BIRMINGHAM/plain rim. *Rev.* ISSUED TO MECHANICS FOR TEST PURPOSES ONLY FOR USE WITH PENNY SLOT in five lines above a rectangle stamped LS  
Brass/31mm.

B

- 38.1 B incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots.  
Steel/22mm.
- 38.2 As 38.1 *Rev.* Eurocoin above and LONDON below two slots/all incuse.  
Steel/22mm.

BAJAZZO.

- 40.16 Bajazzo curved with 0 central within a circle/ beaded rim. *Rev.* 1D  
Brass/17mm.
- 40.17 As 40. *Rev.* 10(1=9mm.) Note. 40.5(1=7mm.)  
Brass/17mm.

BALAMIK INSTRUMENTS LTD.

- 41A. BALAMIK INSTRUMENTS LTD. curved with bi motif central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots.  
Brass/22mm.

B & W.

- 44A. GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE curved with dot spacer and B & W 20 MANSELL ST. E in four lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank with beaded circle close to plain rim.  
Brass/21mm.

BEACH LANDS, Hayling Island

- 47C. NO CASH VALUE curved with BEACH LANDS in gold letters in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.  
Yellow Plastic/26mm.
- 47C.1 NO CASH VALUE Elton LUCKY 7 BINGO curved with BEACH LANDS in gold letters in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.  
Yellow Plastic/26mm.

*Bell Fruit.*

- 49.118 As 49.66 but letters 3mm. *Rev.* Same. (49.66=2.5mm.)  
S'd.Brass/21mm.  
49.119 As 49.16 *Rev.* As 49.16  
Brass/18.5mm.

BELLS BINGO.

- 49C. BELLS BINGO curved with Bell depicted/plain rim. *Rev.*  
EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines. Brass/22mm.

THE BIRMINGHAM MINT.

538. THE BIRMINGHAM MINT curved with Arms central/beaded rim  
*Rev.* CAR PARK TOKEN curved with antique car central.  
Silv'd.Brass/28.5mm.

BJ's.

- 53C. BJ's incuse in script within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN  
TM incuse within a raised circle. Brass/21mm.  
53C.1 As 53C. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22.5mm.

B.L.C

- 55A. B.L.C central with beaded circle close to plain rim. *Rev.* 2D. with  
beaded circle. Brass/16mm.

B.M.

- 56.2 As 56. *Rev.* As 56. Silv'd.Brass/21mm.  
56.3 As 56.1 *Rev.* As 56.1 Silv'd.Brass/21mm.  
56.4 As 56.1 but 6 to L = 2.5mm. *Rev.* As 56.1 (56.1 = 5mm)  
Silv'd.Brass/21mm.

BOB POTTER, Lakeside Club, Frimley

- 56A. BOB POTTER'S incuse in two lines between two slots/incuse circle/  
no rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/22mm.  
56A.1 BOB POTTE incuse in line between two slots/incuse circle/no rim.  
*Rev.* Blank. (A FAILURE!!) Brass/22mm.

B.M.P.P.

- 56B. B.M.P.P. in line/incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse  
between two slots. Brass/21.5mm.

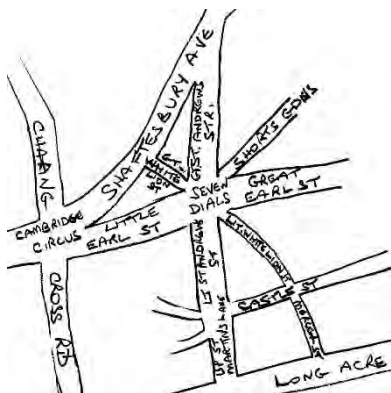
*Brecknell, Dolman & Rogers Machines Ltd.*

- 63.8 B.D.R. central/plain rim. *Rev.* 5/- with C/M. CF below.  
Brass/18.5mm.  
63.9 As 63.8 *Rev.* 5/- with C/M. CL below. Brass/18.5mm.  
63.10 As 63.8 *Rev.* 5/- with C/M. HK below. Brass/18.5mm.  
63.11 As 63.8 *Rev.* 5/- with C/M. EA below. Brass/18.5mm.

## Notes and Queries

306 *Devonshire Dairy*

This sketch map of the streets around Seven Dials in London in the 1920s shows the location of Little Earl Street. Both Little Earl Street and Great Earl Street have since been renamed Earlham Street.



**Malcolm C. Johnson**

318 *O.M.Owen's Bathing Ticket*

This ticket was used at Colwyn Bay and has been found on the beach there by members of the Mold Historical Search Society using metal detectors. Slater's Directory of 1895 lists 22 bathing machine proprietors operating in North Wales, but, despite this, O.M. Owen has not yet been identified apart from a possible entry in Slater 1883 which reads 'William Jones & Owen, Bathing Machine Proprietors, Llandudno'.

**Noel Cox**

321 *O C & U C*

I suspect the initials represent O... Conservative & Unionist Club, where "O" is the initial of the placename.

**Andrew D.N. Andison**

326 *B C W 1817*

*Obv.* (ornament) / B C W / 1817 all within a wreath.

*Rev.* ONE / HALFPENNY / VALUE in a circle, STORE ORDER FOR GOODS above and an ornament below.



Information requested on this token which appears to be some type of truck ticket.

**John Scaife**

**327** *BTY monogram // small bird*

*Obv.* BTY (or BJY?) monogram with a small Z in the loop of the Y, within by a wreath.

*Rev.* A short legged, long beaked bird (a snipe or woodcock?).

*Edge* Plain, 18.5mm, bronze.

Bought in a mainly Irish auction lot (ex. Agnew?). Any ideas?



*Barry Woodside*

**328 (a, b & c)** *Miniature Pieces*

Information requested on these miniature pieces.

*Obv.* Crowned head of George V to left.

*Rev.* ONE / HALF / PENNY / -.-  
(H below) presumably Heaton Mint)

*Edge* Plain copper 18mm



*Obv.* 2

*Rev.* Butterfly (?)

*Edge* Plain copper 15mm



*Obv.* MINIATURE WORKS / 1936 around 25

*Rev.* W (?) at top, otherwise blank.

*Edge* Plain copper 13mm



*David Magnay*

**329** *A.M. Crossed Keys*

Information requested on this token.

*Obv.* Crossed keys with AM below, all incuse.

*Rev.* 2<sup>D</sup>. in a closed wreath of rose, thistle and shamrock.

*Edge* Grained 000 al/alloy  
26.1mm 2g



*Andrew D.N. Anderson*



330 F.B. 1773

Information requested about this token. It is a struck piece with lettering in relief, uniface, and made of copper.

*Brian Edge*



331 *Commemorative Items*

Can anyone help with the correct location for the following:

BRIDEWELL ROYAL HOSPITAL

Edward VII Coronation 1902	JM	AR and AE 38mm
George V Coronation 1911	(JM)	AE 38mm

EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, (somewhere in Canada)

Edward VIII proposed Coronation 1937	MεM - Spink	WM 33mm
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FARM STREET, (? London)

Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	Anon	AE 33mm
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GRAHAM STREET CHARITY SCHOOL

Edward VII Coronation 1902	H. Jenkins	AE 38mm
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HAWFIELD ROAD SCHOOL

Victoria Jubilee 1887	Anon	Card 54mm
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LINDSAY, (? Australia)

Peace 1919	?	AR 31mm
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*Mike Ewing*

332 *Wilkinson Tokens*

The usual edge of Wilkinson tokens (D&H Warwickshire 332 *et seq*) reads WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM BRADLEY. Could anyone clarify which are personal names and which are place names. Also, for the ones that are place names, could you pinpoint where they are as I have trawled through gazeteers with little success. It would be especially useful to have a grid reference.

*Andrew D. N. Andison*

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**MALTA TOKENS WANTED PLEASE**

Tokens stating:- FLORIANA, GZIRA, SLIEMA, VALLETTA, STR(ADA) REALE and STR STRETTA are all from Malta. Aluminium MUSIC HALL tokens of about 22mm may very well be from Malta.

Also wanted are tokens from East Africa, Gibraltar (after 1820), Malaya, Mauritius, Pacific Islands, West Africa and other smaller British colonies, please.

Bob Lyall

[5:12]

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[5:12]

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**WANTED NORFOLK**

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.

High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

[5:12]

---

WANTED - Yorkshire 17th century tokens.  
Tickets, Passes, Pub Checks, Shop Checks,  
Tramway Tokens, Tool/Wage Checks,  
Fishmarket Checks of Hull & District.  
Anything depicting a Windmill.

Geoff Percival

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[5:12]

*Adverts*

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WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES  
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrotpe and Fantasy Shillings  
Anything considered 1504-1997

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to Date

Gary Oddie

---

[5:12]

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC  
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED  
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST  
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST ANNUAL  
SUBSCRIPTION £6.50  
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

---

[5:12]

WANTED  
TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL  
WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

---

WANTED:

[6:3]

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs ) whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

---

[5:12]

*Adverts*

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WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS,  
MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.  
ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[6:6]

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IRISH TOKENS WANTED - B Woodside, 225 Tixall Rd., Stafford, ST16 3XS  
MILL - Laragh, Shannon Saw, Bessbrook Spinning, Curragh Mill, Bells  
ADVERTISEMENT - G Lynch, Falkner Bros, Waterhouse, Cassin, W L Scarborough  
DISTILLERY - O'Keeffes 1/2d, Westport, Perry, D'Arcy, Persse, Barrel  
CO-OPERATIVE - Belfast 2/= to half sov, Newry, National, Ulster, Keady  
BREAD - Vint 1/= & 5½d, Inglis, McWatters, Old Public, Wilson  
MISCELLANEOUS - D Ross, A Boyde, McTear & Co, S Marley, Workman Clark & Co  
Armagh Gas, Sirocco, Birr Garr., Clonmel Depot, Cork Harbour

[5:12]

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FOR SALE

I have decided to part with some of my collection and intend issuing a catalogue in early September shortly before the Token Congress. Many types of tokens and medallions to be included from a wide range of localities, eg 17/18/19th century tokens, Unofficial ¼ds, Imitation Guineas, Pub checks, evasives, etc.

Please write now if you would like a copy. (A5 SAE appreciated).

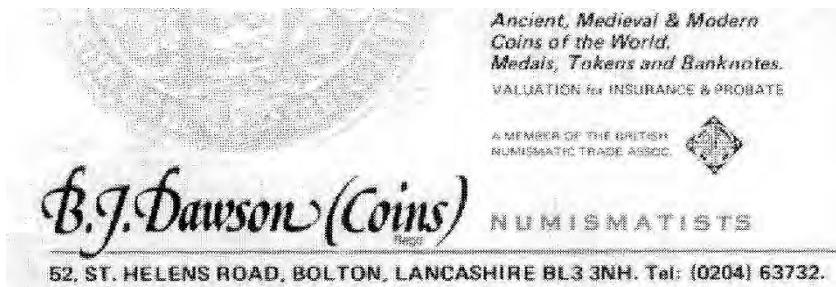
Andrew Wager, c/o the TCS *Bulletin*.

WANTED

Checks of "Aston Cross Grounds / G. Wager"

[5:12]

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