

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 1

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

December 2007

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

Subscription (for Volume 9 numbers 1-4) -£10 for UK, £15 for Europe (including Eire), £18 for the rest of the world. Payment should be remitted in Pounds Sterling, Money Order or Cheque/Banker's draft drawn on a UK bank, as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for a Volume will cover Bulletins 1 to 4, 5 to 8, and 9 to 12. A new subscriber joining mid period will be sent all of those bulletins which he or she has missed during the current subscription charging period.

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	3
<i>Token Congress 2008</i>	3
2007 Token Congress report	Gary Oddie..... 4
Congress 2007 Income and Expenditure Account	Tony Gilbert, Phil Mernick & Stuart Adams..... 6
The metallic content of the 1840's bi-metallic model coins of Joseph Moore and others. David Magnay.....	7
Is this the earliest English Canal Token? John Theobald.....	11
Two anonymous Pub/Hotel checks identified to Hampshire	Bryan Hennem..... 12
The Druid Tokens of Anglesey – An Exception Explained	Colin Hawker..... 14
Thomas Atkines: Wycombe, Buckinghamshire or Wickham, Hampshire?	Michael Knight..... 18
Low Land Tokens, The Netherlands	Tim Everson..... 20
A 17 TH Century Token Mystery Revealed - Stevenage or Steyning?	Ron Kerridge..... 21
A suggested place of Origin for the 17 th century token of Buripps?	Tim Scotney 28
Strong collector demand continues to drive the market for British tokens	Peter Preston-Morley..... 29
Congress 2006 Accounts	Andrew Andison..... 30
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	31
<i>Adverts</i>	37

Editorial

Well you seem to be stuck with me as the editor again as I rather foolishly volunteered to do another three years. But as I said at the Token Congress you, the members, do need to write the articles. I can only put together what I am sent, so if no articles turn up there will be no bulletin..

Binders and Back Issues

A new batch of binders has been ordered, they will be the similar as those issued in 2002. The cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost); orders are now being taken and they should be available early in the new year.

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

Token Congress 2008

The 2008 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 10-12 October 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick, where there are superb conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young.

On the Friday afternoon, informal trips to the nearby Warwick Castle can be arranged; and an auction will take place on Friday evening.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £139 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £149 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Reservations (£50 per person, cheques payable to Token Congress) are to be sent to.

David Young

Token Congress 2007

The Token Congress was held at the Madison Hotel, Swindon from the 12-14 October. The event ran smoothly throughout and the absence of visible hitches is a credit to the hard work of the organising team of Phil Mernick, Stuart Adams and Tony Gilbert. Attendance exceeded one hundred and with almost all of the delegates having arrived by Friday evening, the hotel was quite full.

The Friday evening began with the usual auction. With Mike Roberts on the gavel, the two hundred lots were despatched in just over an hour and a half, with the commission on the proceeds going to the Congress funds.

Saturday began with the usual introductions and then a series of diverse talks and presentations: *Canadian Tokens an Overview* by John Roberts-Lewis covered the period 1812-1858, including official bank issues, local issues and counterfeits. In *Tokens Issued for and by Women*, Stuart Adams went through many series sifting out tokens related to females, typically finding about 4% for commercial issues, and much higher in engraved pieces. Ron Kerridge talked about *A possible 17th Century Mystery Revealed – Stevenage or Steyning?* Conclusive documentary evidence and find spots were given to reattribute Henry Baines (Hertfordshire 189) to Sussex.

Gillian Lewis described *Buckinghamshire Tokens and Their Issuers*, covering many of the interesting issuers of the seventeenth century. *Guineas in Context – the case of MacNiven & Cameron* was the title of Ivor Stilitz' talk. Starting with the development of steel pen nibs in the 1800s to the manufacture of a billion nibs per year in 1900, contemporary advertisements and printed documents were used to accurately date the issues of advertising imitation spade guineas. Andrew Wager continued part 2 of *The Mystery of Henry Morgan and the Silver Token Coinage*, where more evidence for the likely identity of Henry Morgan was revealed along with the release of book describing the detective story.

Lunch was followed by a light-hearted *If only . . . Stars in their eyes*, where an early photograph of Michael Dickinson looked surprisingly like Buddy Holly! Gary Oddie followed with *What is a Token, Bob?* In response to Bob Lyall's talk at the St Helens' Congress, different definitions of tokens were presented and the difficulties of classifying the many series that are collected where the original intention and use is not now known. *The collecting of British Tokens in the USA and Canada* was described by Bill McKivor, with the usual enthusiasm for Condors and evasions. Colin Williamson then asked *How Green is My Token*, covering a history of plastics and their varied uses and then showing experiments he had done to recycle a yoghurt pot into a token for Congress.

The final session began with David Young; *The Oratory, Holophusicon and What Else?* Early 18th century museums and collections. *Dalton & Hamer, the men behind the book* were described by David Griffiths. Reviews of the 2006 Token Congress and

the TCS website were then given by Andrew Andison and Geoff Stone respectively. David Young then announced that in the absence of volunteers to edit the Bulletin, he would do one more volume.

Venues for the next Congress were discussed and volunteers sought. Warwick was tentatively suggested for 2008 and Worthing for 2009.

The Congress dinner then followed, with wines provided by Dix Noonan Webb. The Bourse provided the entertainment for the rest of the evening, only slightly distracted by the rugby available on a large screen in a nearby room! With a few late bourse table holders, the Bourse room was quite busy and over spilled into another room. This combined with the main lecture being consistently full suggests that future congresses will need slightly larger facilities.

Sunday began with Andrew Andison bringing a previous Congress talk into the twentieth century with *More on Calendar Medals*. Robert Thompson followed with a description of *Seventeenth Century Tokens of Salisbury*, and contemporary reports of antisocial behaviour of members of the corporation!.David Griffiths reported that the *Revised full listing of Williamson's Boyne* has not progressed recently. Then followed the researchers spots: David Powell (Leaden Tokens web based newsletter), George Martin (Lottery funding for an updated Cheshire paranumismatica listing), Stuart Adams (tokens issued with crude single punches – many from London markets, possibly made by A.J. Denham (Boro) [1873-1911]) and Bob Lyall (request for Gibraltar tokens – some identified by a very small RP makers' initials).

Squeezed into the programme was a most interesting history of the Chartist Movement in South Wales by Noel Cox, illustrated with many contemporary engravings and paintings and the crudely engraved tokens for one of the leaders John Frost whose sentence to hang was commuted to transportation to Tasmania.

The final session began with George Martin with *Nought to Eighty in Thirty Minutes* – a whistle stop tour of the many series of tokens and medallions that show clasped hands. Pam Williams followed with *Not Too Hard to Digest* – a history of the Readers Digest, from its small beginnings to an international giant, and the tokens it has issued. David Powell then finished with *Have a Gute Fahrt and a Happy New Year to You All* – an extensive series of Austrian tokens starting in the 1920s and still going strong.

Lunch was served and the crowds slowly dispersed through the afternoon. Also to be thanked are Harry Mernick on the computer and projectors and Susan Roberts for sorting out the auction accounts. The organisers are to be congratulated on another excellent Congress.

Gary Oddie

Congress 2007 Income and Expenditure Account

Income

Room Bookings		13,635.50
Auction Commission at 10%		222.05
Sponsorship by Dix Noonan Webb		462.40

Expenditure

Hotel Bill	13,413.00	
Wine for Congress Dinner	462.40	
Expenses	209.75	
Excess of Income over Expenditure	234.80	
	-----	-----
	14,319.95	14,319.95
Balance from Token Congress 2006		1,980.91
Balance to Token Congress 2008	2,215.71	
	-----	-----
	£16,300.86	£16,300.86
	=====	=====

We should like to thank Pam Williams for her assistance in greeting delegates on Friday afternoon, Mike Roberts for running the auction on Friday evening, Harry Mernick for his assistance with the computers and Andrew Andison for organising the sound system. Our main thanks are to all the delegates who attended and made the weekend such a success.

Stuart Adams, Tony Gilbert & Phil Mernick

The metallic content of the 1840's bi-metallic model coins of Joseph Moore and others. David Magnay

Joseph Moore was a noted Birmingham medallist (1817 – 1892) who trained under Halliday. He was then in partnership as Allen & Moore (1840 – 1858) and the A&M initials are on many pieces of this period. From 1859 he was trading in his own name with the Moore business eventually being acquired by Fattorini & Sons in 1920. In 1844 “Moore designed a model penny, absolutely his own idea. ⁽¹⁾ and struck some bi-metallic pattern pieces dated 1844 as a suggested improvement on the heavier copper coins then in issue”. These were 22.5mm in diameter and had a bronzed copper periphery with a nickel – zinc (white metal) centre. (Fig 1).



Fig: 1

Some years later, in 1847, there was a mass production issue of bi-metallic coins – the halfpenny and penny undated, as in (Fig 2), along with some of the crowns, of which there are about a dozen varieties, dated 1848.(Fig 3). “The coins were sold in the streets of London about the year 1848” ⁽²⁾. The penny, the most common coin found today and probably

therefore the one with the largest production numbers, found such favour with the general public and seemed quite likely to be used and accepted as currency by the public that this produced a considerable amount of correspondence to the Royal Mint, mainly enquiring as to whether or not the models were legal currency. The Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint, William Wyon, wrote to the Times on November 6th 1847 ⁽³⁾ “no such coin (the model penny) has emanated from the Mint; it is a private undertaking, consequently spurious as regards currency.”

There is widespread opinion today that these were all Moore's work but this is possibly not so even though they are generally known as “Moore's model pennies” and “Moore's model crowns”. There is an article, highlighted in correspondence in 1920 ⁽⁴⁾ mentioning that a Mr Dowse “forwarded to us a specimen of his new penny coinage” and even R.N.P.Hawkins ⁽⁵⁾



Fig: 2

who undertook a considerable amount of research in this area states that the maker (of the more familiar crown, penny, and halfpenny) has never been determined. Mr Dowse was an inventor and in the same article as mentioned before had just patented a vellum cloth. These model coins may well have been produced by Moore's firm, hence the longstanding confusion. The 1844 patterns were undoubtedly the work of Moore and the “New Model Crown” was a bi-metallic issue by Moore in his

partnership with Allen – the coins having “A & M” in the exergue. (Fig 4). However, the actual maker or makers of the familiar bi-metallic halfpenny, penny and crowns is not at issue in this article.



Fig: 3

there is “all silver”.⁽⁶⁾ All the coins have a plain edge but there is a proof penny, slightly mishandled, with a milled edge. This appears to be one coin, all in copper, with no separate insert. The PENNEY error⁽⁷⁾ (Fig 5) which is much sought after is the normal bi-metallic coin with just the spelling error. For the crown there is also “all silver”⁽⁸⁾, and there are those with inserts in gold⁽⁹⁾ and other precious metals. Over the last 157 years, particularly in the Victorian era, some coins have been cleaned, perhaps sometimes by chemical means even some being restored or lacquered with a variety of non standard post production finishes whether they be in uncirculated condition or worn. The crown has been seen entirely silvered, for example. The result is to make it seem as if there are more varieties than is the case. Authors, Dealers, Collectors and Auctioneers alike can thus create a non-existent variety and this then perpetuates itself.

This confusion is illustrated by taking parts of several publications. Peck⁽¹⁰⁾ quotes, for the penny and halfpenny, “all copper” and “copper with brass centre” (P 2090, 2091, 2094, 2095). Rogers⁽¹¹⁾ in his standard work of reference gives many more varieties for the penny



Fig: 4

and halfpenny and gives a “composite flan” for the crowns and a nickel – zinc centre for the halfpenny and penny. R N P Hawkins⁽¹²⁾ states “they (the three denominations) were of base metal with white and gilt coatings to represent the silver and gold”. The base metals are not identified by S R Yarwood⁽¹³⁾ in an excellent article and quotes the inserts as being “silvered”.

The method of making these bi-metallic coins so that the insert did not fall out was to effectively fuse the two blanks together, already plated as required, in the stamping process. It can now be reasonably deduced that for the halfpenny and penny the metal

used was a copper annulus with three types of insert. Either copper or brass with both being silvered before fusing together and the insert is also found as nickel silver and already being silver coloured this did not need to be silvered. Large selections of these coins have recently been cut to destruction, with the inserts removed, and the silvering is always visible on the insert rim of the copper and brass inserts. The aforementioned inserts may sometimes appear to be just copper or brass but all seem to have been originally silvered. One of the most commonly seen bimetallic pennies and, to a lesser degree, the halfpennies are those with the brass insert / centre. Whilst it is always possible that these were just made of brass originally, those seen or collected over many years in top condition or recently destructed do have some evidence of silvering. The crown variety, of which there are about a dozen, had either a copper or brass annulus, which was silvered, and the insert was also copper or brass with a gilt finish. Again, a selection of these coins were cut to destruction and with the inserts removed shows the silvering on the inside rim of the annulus and the gilt finish on the rim of the insert. Many pieces in the King Farouk collection were heavily cleaned and one result of such action is to take off any impurities accumulated on the surface of a coin over the years. The “all copper” penny from that collection ⁽¹⁴⁾ was one of the samples tested at the Royal Mint. This showed a very small trace of silver which would only be seen on the insert rim if the coin was destructed into the two separate parts. Presumably the “all brass” Farouk crown ⁽¹⁵⁾, which is also heavily cleaned, would also prove to be a normal striking and not “all brass”.



Fig: 5

My grateful thanks are due to Graham Dyer at the Royal Mint for his assistance in finding copies of many of the references used here and for the Royal Mint x-ray fluorescence spectrometry facilities in identifying the metal composition of a large selection of bi-metallic pieces. To summarise therefore, the bi-metallic coins that are described as “all copper” or “all brass” are probably simply the result of wear or cleaning over the years, as are “brass inserts” for the pennies and halfpennies and those described as “all silvered” or other “non standard” finishes were probably done at some time post production.

References.

- (1) Birmingham Faces and Places July 1889.
- (2) The Numismatic Magazine 1891.
- (3) The Times. Letters. 8th November 1847.
- (4) Art Union Journal for 1847. Vol IX Page 390 (from the Victoria & Albert Museum library) and Spink Numismatic Circular July / August 1920. Letter from F. Willson Yeates – Model Coins of 1847 and 1848.
- (5) R.N.P.Hawkins. Joseph Moore in Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks and Counters (Seaby’s Coin and Medal Bulletin, June 1960).

- (6) All silver penny. Spink. 16.11.1999. Lot 577. ex Peck. All silver halfpenny. Spink. 16.11.1999. Lot 579. ex Brand, Mrs Norweb.
- (7) Rogers 201 and 202. "Toy Coins" by D J de Sola Rogers. Galata Print Ltd 1990 and BMC 2092A. C W Peck. British Copper, Tin & Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558 – 1958. 1964.
- (8) Spink. 18.4.1985. Lot 327.
- (9) Spink. 16.11.1999. Lot 575.
- (10) C W Peck. British Copper, Tin & Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558 – 1958. 1964
- (11) "Toy Coins" by D J de Sola Rogers. Galata Print Ltd 1990
- (12) R.N.P.Hawkins. Minor Products of British Nineteenth – Century Die sinking (BNJ 1960. Volume XXX Pt 1.)
- (13) S R Yarwood. Model Coins. Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin August 1957.
- (14) All copper penny. Dix Noonan Webb. 29.11.2001. Lot 1488. ex King Farouk.
- (15) All brass crown. Dix Noonan Webb. 29.11.2001. Lot 1489 ex King Farouk.

At this year's 2007 Token Congress held at Swindon, Colin Williamson gave a talk titled "How green is my token". He gave, as a souvenir a token made at his factory (Slime Plastics) from re-cycled yoghurt pots.



One of these has been lodged with the British Museum and responded by saying ' Thank you for the yogurt pot token. Believe it or not, we already have a medal made from old yogurt pots in the collection, so this will double our holdings!

If you missed out then 7 are available at £4 50 each incl p & p. for those unable to attend. Please send a cheque made payable to S. J. Adams at 69 Westbury Lane, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, IG9 5PH. All moneys will go to TSC funds."

Is this the earliest English Canal Token?

John Theobald



John Smallpeece was a Grocer by trade in Guildford, Surrey, having been “apprenticed to both his Mother and his Father for seven long years!” The illustration depicts the 17th Century Brass Token Farthing issued by **JOHN SMALLPEECE** of Guildford, Surrey. Ref: Williamson’s Boyne, Surrey 123. The Token would have been in use, at most, from 1653, when the Wey Navigation opened during the brief Commonwealth Period - linking Guildford with the Thames - and 1672, when such unofficial and illegal Tokens were suppressed by law.

The boat depicted on one side of the Farthing is a “**ROWBARGE**” with four oarsmen and a “**Tilt**” cover at the stern. Sometimes these types of boat were called “**Tilts**” because of the tilting cover which protected the passengers or goods being conveyed in the stern of the boat. In many ways too it is reminiscent of a **Shallop**, a contemporary craft, used to convey wealthy and important people up and down the River Thames. In her book “**Guildford, A Pictorial History**”, Shirley Corke illustrates the token (picture 28) and writes: “**JOHN SMALLPEECE shows a rowbarge on his token, a reminder that the Wey Navigation once carried passengers and that between 1654 and 1658 both a great and a little rowbarge were plying on the river, earning £3 and £1.10.0d (£1.50p) a week respectively.**”

Could **John Smallpeece** have used this barge as well to row to London and return with groceries and spices for his shop, as well as to sell on to other Grocers in the area? It was a two day journey each way on the on the brand-new River Wey Navigation. Roads often were impassable for weeks at a time in the winter months.

Does any reader know of an earlier Canal Token to have been issued and used? If so, please let me know

Photograph by kind permission of Brian Wood, to whom the copyright belongs

Two anonymous Pub/Hotel checks identified to Hampshire Bryan Hennem

1. The Mont Dore 1 brass, 31mm, uniface plain edge
2. Trimboij Jordan Chandos Street / 1½D zinc, 24mm, milled edge.



The **Mont Dore Hotel** was built next to the Sanatorium in Bournemouth, perhaps an obvious site for an establishment providing spa facilities. These included the “Mont Dore Cure”, based on the water imported for drinking and medicinal purposes from Mont Dore in Auvergne, Central France (hence the hotel’s name!). There were also various hot and cold salt water baths.

Built in 1885-6, the 120-room hotel was described in an auction sale advertisement a few years later as a “celebrated and highly successful residential hotel and bath establishment“. As well as the spa facilities there were a ballroom-cum-concert hall, billiard, smoking and reading rooms, with tennis courts and a bowling green in the extensive grounds. It also boasted one of the first telephones in this country!



“The Mont Dore” of Bournemouth
1886

In 1914 the hotel was commandeered for use as a military hospital. It seems unlikely that the premises reverted to their original use at the end of the war, but if they did it was of short duration only, for in 1921 it was converted for use as the Bournemouth Town Hall and remains so in an extended form to the present day, The purpose of the token is unknown, although pre-payment for one of the baths seems a probability. Conventional pub check usage would appear unlikely in an establishment of this grandeur. Another possibility is that it had some function during its days as a military hospital.

The **Jordan Tavern** was a beer retailer in Portsmouth, the earliest reference I can trace being in Kelly's Hampshire Directory for 1859. This also contains the only reference to Hannah Trimboay as the licensee, although the premises continued under other proprietors until at least 1897. At some point between then and 1905 the name changed to "The French Maid" and in 1907 the premises were closed on compensation grounds for £1445. Ironically, shortly after that time, the site became part of the Sailors Rest, the large temperance establishment founded by Agnes Weston which had originally opened in 1881. The example illustrated bears the countermark "R". the significance of which has yet to be established. Another example without the countermark is also known.

The Jordan token had for many years nestled in my "troublesome tokens" box till fairly recently, whilst the Mont Dore piece turned up last year in a local charity shop's container of surplus currency! Both were eventually identified by an internet search. The Jordan was traced when good fortune led me to the site "Pomeroy's of Portsmouth" maintained by Stephen Pomeroy, and from which most of my information comes. The Mont Dore was present in several web-sites and some of these produced the pieces of the jigsaw.

The Druid Tokens of Anglesey - An Exception Explained

Colin Hawker

Many collectors of Trade Tokens start off with a bequest or a gift. The series of 18th Century copper trade tokens provides many choices, and local tokens are often selected. A wider interest may then develop and the Isle of Anglesey Druid tokens soon predominate. These beautiful tokens were the largest issue and their very many varieties are shown in the excellent catalogue published in 1918. Known as D&H after its compilers R. Dalton and S.H. Hamer. However in the Anglesey list which consists of 255 penny varieties there is an exception. D&H 168 shows a Druid's head surrounded by an oaken wreath on the obverse but the reverse is strange.



P. M. Co. reverse



Druid obverse



P. M. S. reverse

For the cypher is not the familiar P. M. Co. for Parys Mine Company but P.M.S and no explanation is made. This writer believes that D&H 168 was especially commissioned and that it is not a Parys mine token at all. So, questions arise, who commissioned it and why, who altered the die, who struck the tokens and where is the evidence? Does it lie in early token catalogues, and there are many. Research provides the following.

In 1834 Sharp¹ lists No.48 in Sir George Chetwynd's collection as an unidentified proof with just P.M and then a flourish on the reverse. Some collectors love unfinished proofs. Later, in 1868 Batty² mentions the token having a thin wreath and having a blundered edge to it. In 1892 Atkins³ comments on the fine work and also says that he has seen another one with a plain edge (No.168A). The next catalogue, in 1918, is the standard reference book to 18th Century copper trade tokens. Dalton and Hamer⁴ numbers 168 and 168A formally and gives only a silly explanation of the reverse cipher in the introduction to the series. Why then in 119 years since D&H was published has no good reason been given for the altered reverses?

The researcher finds that at the end of July 1796 Matthew Boulton received a letter, dated 29th July 1796 from a Dr Samuel Solomon of Liverpool. It said “I can take 1 ton per week of the Anglesea penny pieces 18 1/2 or 19 to the lb. Please to acquaint me with the lowest price for ready money – I am Sir, very respectfully Your Obed^t Serv^t – S Solomon”.

A large order, to the manufacturer of Anglesey tokens four years after their actual striking had ended. How strange. Dr Solomon would have known of the success of the Anglesey tokens as legal tender throughout the British Isles. Solomon persisted with his order saying that he had taken Counsel’s advice on their legality and argued for what he wanted. However, Boulton’s reply dated 1st August 1796 was encouraging to a buyer, mentioning that the tokens he could supply would be “.....of a superior quality to the provincial tokens commonly made as mine will be perfectly round and with bright edges in collers”. Although he also said he could not strike any pieces saying ‘payable by the Anglesey Mine Co’ as that would be like forging a note of hand. Although he did say he could make them “with a Drewidds Head and initials of your name or any other device you please” on the reverse.

In a long letter to Thomas Williams of the Parys Mine Company, Boulton said that he was anxious to meet Williams to show him the correspondence that had taken place with Dr Solomon. The letters were shown to Williams but he must have taken them away for some are missing from the archives. Boulton did say that his last letter to Dr Solomon had silenced him.

Solomon then turned away from Boulton and if he tried elsewhere to have exact copies made of Anglesey pieces – who knows. Because Solomon then changed his plan altogether! He still wanted tokens but remembering Boulton’s words, he decided to order them not with S.S. but with P.M. remaining and an S to follow on the reverse, with no mention of the Parys Mine Co.

Why P.M.S, well he had decided on Potion Maker Solomon, the cipher to represent an invention. He was a vain man and a rich man because he had invented and sold a tonic cordial to cure all ills. It contained various secret ingredients and is said to have had a base of French brandy. There was a long article about Dr Solomon’s life published in the Liverpoolian in October 1951⁵. In it describing the choice of name, The Balm of Gilead, it was said that the Dr exhibited a touch of genius. For he had judiciously blended the scriptural and the superstitious, to appeal to the sanguine faith of the truly sick as well as the caprice of the hypochondriac. The connection of his Balm to the Druids now became apparent.

On D&H 168 we wonder who altered the die reverse from Co to S, who struck the tokens and how many were made? It probably was J.G. Hancock who altered a 1788 die. He was the one who had engraved the original dies and he had moved away from his long association with Matthew Boulton. The person who struck the new tokens was probably J Westwood Jnr as he held some of the original Anglesey dies. How many? Well D&H 168 still appears nowadays and those that the writer has seen appear to be in V.F. condition. Therefore as they were not in general circulation does that mean that to collect them was especial?

The blending of Druidism with the 'elixir vitae' Balm of Gilead might keep them safe in collector's cabinets. So were the tokens sold to accompany the Balm as further evidence of its spiritual quality? Probably! We know that P.M.S stands for Potion Maker Solomon. The tokens were struck for him. We have learned that belief in Druidism took the Balm of Gilead to the Anglesey tokens. Research also shows that Dr Solomon became a tenant of Hockley Abbey, a mock religious folly near the great pool at Soho. Was that in order to be near to Matthew Boulton? Also was there a mystical reason for fishing in another man's pool? (See S.S to M.B 21/1/1804) The eccentric doctor's mind was forever scheming to make more money throughout his working life.

Summary

In 1796 Dr Samuel Solomon, a Jewish doctor from Liverpool, wanted to purchase a supply of Isle of Anglesey Druid Trade Tokens. He contacted the princely Boulton of Soho, Birmingham with his large order. Matthew Boulton however declined the order so Dr Solomon turned elsewhere.

He placed his order with J Westwood junior of Birmingham. How many were ordered is not known. The Anglesey tokens have on the reverse a logogram P. M. Co. to identify their inventors the Parys Mine Company. That provided Boulton with his reason to refuse Dr Solomon's order. He feared a charge of forgery, but he did suggest an alternative. He said he would use one of the tokens but with an altered reverse to show the initials of the buyer instead of P. M. Co. When Dr Solomon ordered from Westwood, the order was for P. M. S. to appear on the reverse for Solomon had invented a medical potion which sold profusely making him a very rich man. P. M. S. was to represent Potion Maker Solomon. The token die was altered by J G Hancock the famous die engraver. Druidism was rife at that time making the tokens very acceptable as legal tender. Solomon wanted his Balm of Gilead to be equally acceptable and sell well. Hence his work and his choice.

References

Letters in the Birmingham Reference Library:

Dr Solomon to Matthew Boulton on 29.7.1796

Matthew Boulton to Dr Solomon on 1.8.1796

Matthew Boulton to Thomas Williams 15.9.1796

Dr Solomon to Matthew Boulton from Hockley Abbey on 21.1.1804

Matthew Boulton's secretary to Dr Solomon on 23.1.1804

1. *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets & Medalets* – Thomas Sharp, London 1834
2. *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies* – Batty, London 1868
3. *Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* – J Atkins, 1892
4. *The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century* – R Dalton and S H Hamer, 1910-1918
5. *Solomon in all his glory* an article by Richard Whittington-Egan which appeared in the October 1951 issue of the *Liverpolitan*

Extracts taken from *Solomon in all his glory*:

“How many have ever heard whisper of the doctor and his once-famous tonic, the Balm of Gilead? Yet it is an interesting story which surrounds this curious man and one which is not altogether innocent of pointing a moral. At some time between the years 1791 and 1796, a young Jewish doctor named Samuel Solomon made his first appearance in Liverpool and settled down to practise medicine in a house at 12 Marvbone, Tythebarn Street.”

“Actually, Solomon appears to have kept its composition a closely guarded secret, to ensure the preservation of which he went so far as to purchase its ingredients in different towns throughout the kingdom. Nevertheless, rumour had it that the liquid portion consisted of fine, old French brandy, admixed with quantities of the richest spices and, in view of the phenomenally wide sales the Balm achieved, one does not feel disposed to contradict rumour in this respect!”

“But what did Solomon care for the loud howls of the less fortunate, who snapped jealous jaws about his heels? The shekels were rolling in and everywhere delighted patients were looking forward to having the Balm prescribed as the magic antidote to their multifarious ills.”

**Thomas Atkines: Wycombe, Buckinghamshire or Wickham,
Hampshire? Michael Knight**



THOMAS ATKINES = HIS HALF PENY
OF WICKHAM 1668 = A T E

The token of Thomas Atkines (Atkins) of Wickham is recorded by Williamson(1) under Wycombe in Buckinghamshire (BW155). The token is also given to this county by the revisions by Manton & Hollis(2) and Berry & Morley(3).

I slightly questioned this attribution in 1989 when I acquired a corroded example from a metal detectorist who had found the token in West Meon, Hampshire, which is 10 miles by road to the north of Wickham, Hampshire. However, tokens can be found many miles from where they were issued – Wycombe is 67 miles away from West Meon - and the finding of one token near Wickham in Hampshire could be a coincidence.

I looked at Berry & Morley's revision of Buckinghamshire and the few personal details given on Atkines(3) supported the attribution to Wycombe. Turning next to the Sylloge(4) that covered the Norweb's Buckinghamshire collection I found the Atkines token catalogued as token 829 and given to Chepping Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. The Sylloge entry noted "Attribution from Berry (1967) p153; and Mr Berry's report (pers.letter, 22 November 1980) of two finds in Buckinghamshire". So, the attribution to Buckinghamshire seemed pretty firm.

Recently I bought the token illustrated above on e-bay. It was attributed to Hampshire, which re-ignited my questioning, and I did a google search. This turned up a Winchester Museum webpage(5) recording the finding of a Thomas Atkines token in the mid to late 1970's during archaeological investigations on the site of the old Wickham Manor House. They record he was a merchant, and noted he had 3 daughters and a son by a wife called Helen, which did not tally up with the initial "E" on the token.

Spurred on by this find I tried the Portable Antiquities Scheme website(6), and sure enough a further Hampshire find of an Atkines token is recorded(7) in Swanmore, which is 4 miles by road from Wickham.

Three finds within a 10 mile radius from Wickham, including one 'bulls-eye' can't be put down to coincidence.

Next port of call was The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints International Genealogical Index website(8) –. This records the birth of Thomas Atkins, of Wickham, Hampshire in 1633. He married Ellinor Wateridge on 7 June 1655(9), which ties up the initial "E" on the token.

Lastly, the Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment of 1665(10), under Wickham Borough records a Thomas Atkins Senior having 3 chargeable hearths, and under Wickham a Thomas Attkins having 2 chargeable hearths.

This evidence is extremely strong to claim the token for Hampshire. However, the Norweb Sylloge's note of two finds in Buckinghamshire would cast an element of doubt over any claim.

I wrote to Robert Thompson about this and he was kind enough to offer the following information:

The two finds in Buckinghamshire are not well established. George Berry wrote to me on 22/11/80:

"...At least two Atkins tokens have been found in the Wycombe area"

He gave no details of these finds, and was less positive about them in a letter dated 26/10/82:

"...2 examples of his token are in the H[igh] W[ycombe] Collection, and 2 in the county collection. 2 in private hands are reported to have been found locally in Bucks."

In my view the report of the finds in Buckinghamshire, without documented find spots, do not offer strong enough evidence. I therefore propose on the evidence above that the Atkin's token is re-attributed to Hampshire, giving the county a new token issuing locality.

Sources:

- 1 Williamson, GC *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century* Vol. 1(1889)
- 2 Manton, JO & Hollis, E *Buckinghamshire Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century* (1933) token 195
- 3 Berry, G & Morley, P *Revised Survey of the Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Buckinghamshire* British Numismatic Journal Vol XLIII (1973) token 207. There was a Thomas Atkin's in Wycombe during this period as Berry & Morley note he was a butcher, and married Anne (d.1676), but do not note when he was born or died.

- 4 Thompson, RH *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 31: The Norweb Collection Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750. Part 1 Bedfordshire to Devon* (1984)
 - 5 <http://www.winchestermuseumcollections.org.uk/archaeology/index.asp?page=itemFromLink&filename=archall.mdf&itemId=WINCM:WG75-80%20S994>
 - 6 www.findsdatabase.org.uk
 - 7 Database reference is HAMP764 (all finds: find 1314 of 171918)
 - 8 www.familysearch.org. This source found for me by my father, Ivor Knight.
 - 9 Source information: Film number 177926, page number 154, reference 5853
 - 10 Hampshire County Council 'The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment 1665' (Hampshire Record Series Vol. 11., 1991)
-

Low Land Tokens, The Netherlands

Tim Everson

Last August, my 18 year old daughter and various friends went to the Low Land rock music festival in the Netherlands near Amsterdam. It is a three day festival with several stages and thirty or more performers, much like our Reading and Glastonbury festivals. I was most interested to learn that, within the complex, token money is used to buy food and badges etc. Pictures of the tokens are shown below. They are of grey plastic printed in black (on one side only), and were sold in sheets of 50 square tokens for 60 Euros. The tokens themselves are called 'Munten' or 'Money'! The plastic sheet is scored so that the tokens pull apart easily, and each token is further scored diagonally so that it can be broken in half for a half-Euro equivalent. The design appears to be a razor blade surmounted by an alien head (?) within a square border. The bottom right has a flame pattern. Apparently the same design is used every year but the colour of the plastic is changed. The reason for the tokens would appear to be security for the retail stalls. No-one is going to rob the stalls for a pile of plastic Munten which can only be changed into money again at the end of the festival by the licensed retailers. They remind me of a funfair I went to once where five tickets were handed out for £5 at the entrance, which could then be used on rides of one's choice. Plastic coins are much more fun though and I am sure that there must be equivalents at other festivals. The pieces are about 1mm thick and 24mm across.



A 17TH Century Token Mystery Revealed - Stevenage or Steyning? Ron Kerridge

During volunteer work carried out by myself and a colleague on the coins and tokens collection of Worthing Museum (West Sussex) in January 2007, a small box was found containing a few coins and tokens which were discovered during a 1962 archaeological dig in the town of Steyning in West Sussex. These items were subsequently donated to the Worthing Museum by 1971.

Among the finds was a 17th century trade token of Henry Barnes currently attributed to Stevenage in Hertfordshire. The token was bent on one side but perfectly legible being in VF condition.



Fig.1. A token of Henry Barnes found at Steyning, West Sussex during an archaeological excavation in 1962

The obverse shows Henry Barnes in two lines of script and the reverse has the letters HAB (in a triangle) in the centre with the date 1667 and the location spelt as STEVINIG in the legend.

I would first like to present the evidence for the Stevenage attribution.

1) Evidence for the Stevenage attribution.

The original attribution for this token to Stevenage in Hertfordshire is in Boyne-Williamson as No. 189 and appears to be based solely on the location spelling of STEVINIG, since the name of the issuer was originally read as 'Henry Baines' (possibly due to a worn specimen), but no supporting evidence was given for that name in the parish. As a matter of interest I carried out an internet search to see whether a Henry Baines lived in Stevenage during the 1660's, but to no avail. The only person I found was a Henry Banes from Much Hadham (some 12 miles from Stevenage) who married an Elizabeth Skingle in 1623 which does not correspond with the initials on the token.

In 1918 a paper was given to a meeting of the British Numismatic Society by Mr. W. Longman, a Hertfordshire specialist, who suggested that several 17th century tokens (including No.189) ‘were probably rightly attributed to Hertfordshire, but, as no evidence had been secured, some might belong to other counties’

However, the issuer’s name was later corrected to ‘Henry Barnes’ by Peter Seaby in *Seaby’s Coin and Medal Bulletin* of 1961. My searches on the internet for baptisms and marriages for any Henry Barnes living in Hertfordshire between 1600 and 1667 revealed only one with the required initials to qualify as the issuer, namely the marriage of Henry Barnes to Anne Laman on 11th January 1629 at Great Hornead. However, as Great Hornead is nearly 10 miles from Stevenage and the marriage was some 38 years prior to the issue of the token, it seems unlikely he was the issuer.

Although the internet does not contain all the relevant records, as yet I have been unable to personally visit Hertfordshire Record office to view the parish records and hearth tax returns for Stevenage. However, a telephone call established that these records have not been transcribed and, in my absence, would require one of their researchers at £25 per hour to search for evidence of a Henry Barnes in the parish. As they had no idea how long it would take, I had to decline their offer. I have also been unable to find any provenance of the Barnes tokens with the exception of the one found at Steyning.

I would now like to present the evidence for a Steyning attribution.

2) Evidence for a Steyning attribution.

Being a West Sussex man born and bred, living not far from Steyning and a keen collector of Sussex tokens, I realised that the spelling could well represent Stevenage, but if the V was read as a U (not unusual for the 17th century) then it could read **Steuinig** (a possible blundered rendition of Steyning.) This may not be as far-fetched as it seems for over the centuries the spelling of Steyning has taken many forms.

I also visited Steyning Museum on several occasions to inspect their documents and records which, to my delight, confirmed a Henry Barnes lived and worked in Steyning during the 17th century. Henry, the son of John and Jane Barnes, was baptised on 17th September 1620 and at the age of 24 he signed the Scottish covenant at Steyning in 1644, but not the Protestation Returns earlier in 1642.

Henry Barnes married Ann White on 29th January 1642/3, which does co-incide with the initials HAB on the token and she was buried in 1668, the year after the token was issued. According to the Steyning Parish Registers they had 9 children, one of which was a son, also named Henry, who was baptised on 15th October 1649 and later referred to as Henry Barnes the Younger during his father’s lifetime.

1. COIN EVIDENCE.

There was a mint at Steyning during the reigns of Cnut to William II (1016 to 1100).

STAENIG and/or **STENIGE** were used on the coins along with shortened forms such as **STAEN, STENI and STNIG.**

2. PLACE NAME EVIDENCE (from various printed sources).

1086 STANINGES	1274 STENING
1272 STENIGGES	1574 STEANENGE
1228 STENING	1641, 1678, 1726 STENNING
1261 STONYNGES	1675 STAINING
1279 STEININGES	

3. 17TH CENTURY TOKEN EVIDENCE.

Four varieties of spelling on the five known Steyning tokens are:-

STENING and **STENNING** (as above), but also **STEINING** (and would you believe) **STEAMING** ! Yet one more variety such as **STEUINIG** would not be surprising.

Fig. 2. Some variations on the spellings of Steyning over several centuries.

In 1652 Barnes was recorded as the occupier of the George Inn (possibly the landlord) and by 1667 shown as the occupier of a house in the High Street (which may have been the same as that of 1652). In 1664/5 he is named on the Hearth Tax returns for Steyning.

The two hearths shown for his property does suggest he was living in a small house or cottage by 1664, rather than an inn!

Henry Barnes was also recorded as an appraiser for two separate inventories in Steyning in 1674 and 1679 and as a 'Mortgagor' in 1683. An Assessment of 1679 charged upon the town of Steyning for his 'His Majesties use for Disbanding the Army and other uses' clearly records a house of Henry Barnes rated at £3-00.

A search of the Steyning parish registers for the last quarter of the 17th century revealed that Henry Barnes was buried in Steyning on 30th December, 1690, which made him 70 years old.

Conductor		Kap: De Brambor		Sund: De Steyning		Sund	
Steyning parish. Charlton Tything							
00:07:00	0:7:0	Raboh	Thurston	vij		0:14	
00:02:00	0:2:0	Ruthard	Pellet	ij		0:6	
00:02:00	0:2:0	Henry	Barnes	ij		8	
00:00:00	0:0:0	George	Robham	ix	Don'ted on		
00:03:00	0:3:0	Richard	Caylor	ij		0:3	
00:06:00	0:6:0	Edward	Huffell	vj	on inwafed	00:03	
00:01:00	00:01:00	John	Nye	ij	Don'ted on	0:4	
00:01:00	0:1:0	William	Plum	ij		0:1	
00:01:00	0:1:0	Thomas	Burton	ij		00:01	
00:02:00	00:02:00	Thomas	Loe	ij		0:3	
00:04:00	0:4:0	Joane	Boads	niij	now with Chapman	0:5	
00:01:00	0:1:0	Elizabeth	Quinnell	ij	John Nye owner	0:2	
00:01:00	0:1:0	Tho: Caylor		—			
00:01:00	0:1:0	Widd: Jammor		—			

Reference :- E.179.258/14 XC.0167

Fig. 3. Hearth Tax 1664 for Charlton Tything in the parish of Steyning.

The token of Henry Barnes found during the 1962 archaeological dig at Steyning was from the site of two adjacent medieval house plots at the side of a road (Church Street) almost opposite the Norman Church.

The level at which the token was found was described as the 'second phase of building between the 15th and 18th centuries', after which the buildings were demolished. On the same site were found a Rose farthing, two lead tokens and two other 17th century trade tokens of George Fletcher, mercer of Tarring (West Sussex), dated 1659 and 1667. At the time Tarring had its own market, similar to Steyning, and is approximately 6 miles away. George Fletcher and his father William also had property in Steyning in 1657/8 (approximately 300 metres from the token site). A prominent Fletcher family lived in Steyning at the same time and would certainly have known the Tarring Fetters, if not related to them (!) and also Henry Barnes.

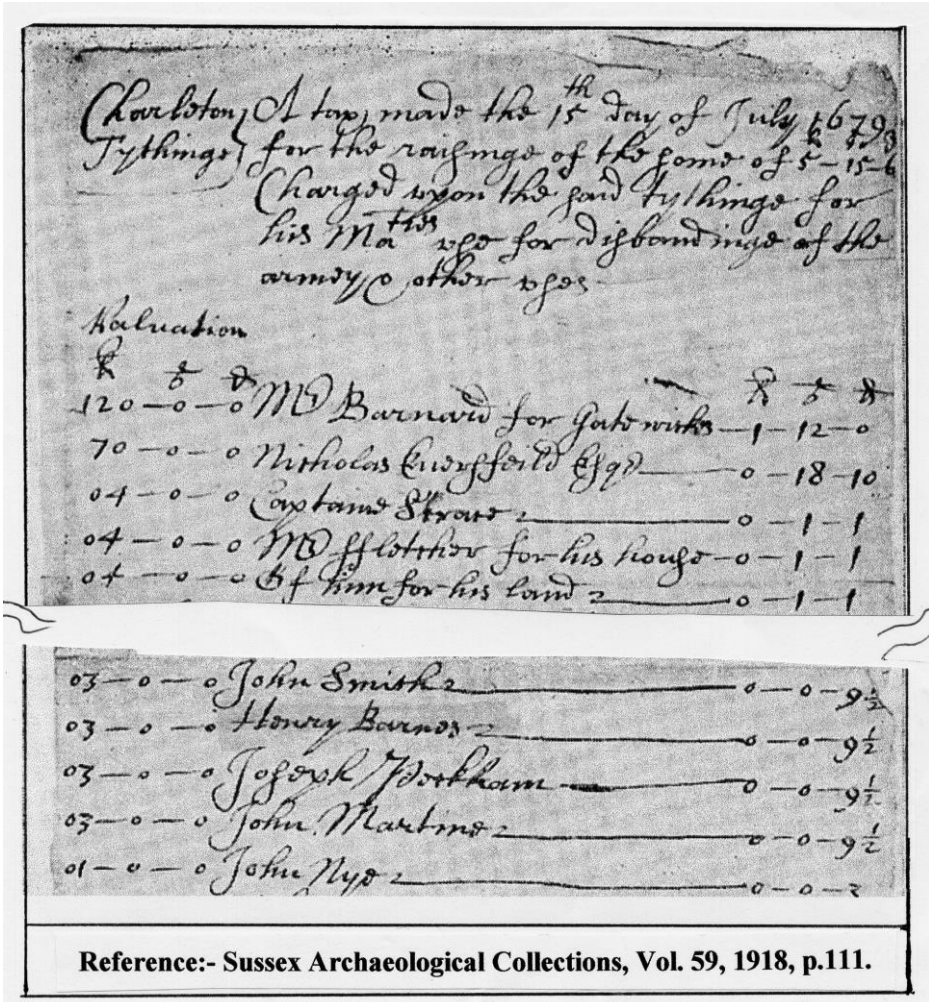


Fig.4 Part of the Grant of Supply to Pay & Disband the Armed forces and other uses, 9th May for Charlton Tything in Steyning.

The house of John Fletcher of Steyning was also in Church Street about 200 metres from where the tokens were found, and his field known as 'Fletchers Croft' (currently a car park) is just south of the site and was also the subject of an archaeological dig later in 1967 (several other coins and tokens were found but none which have any relation to this article).

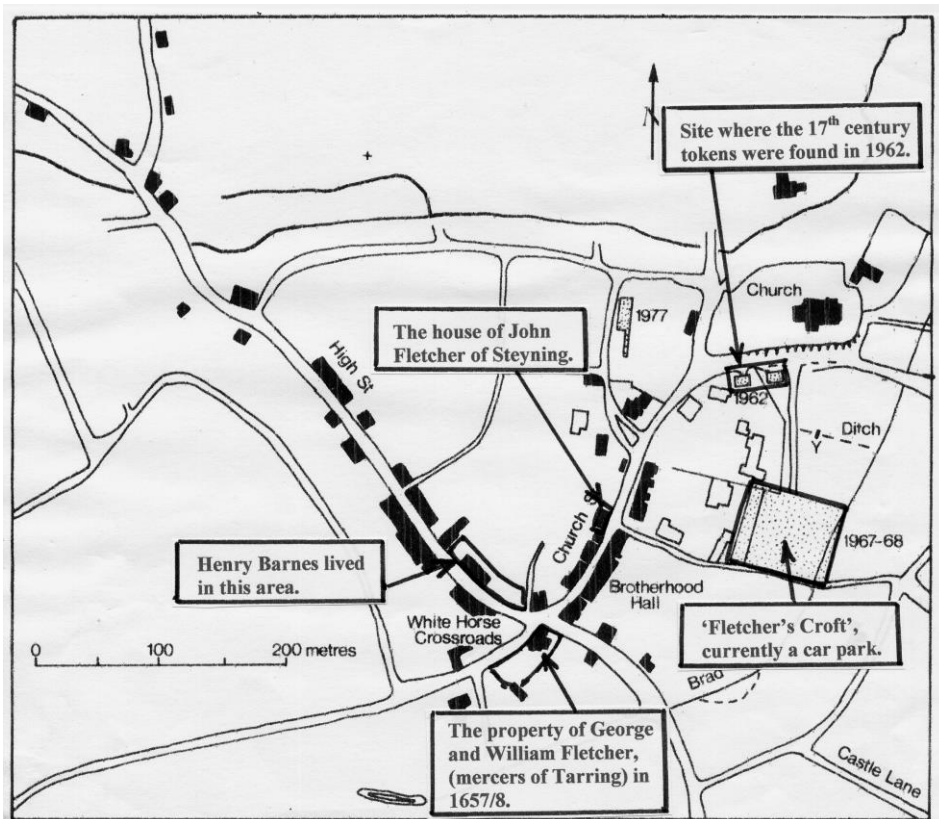


Fig. 5 Site plan of Steyning in 1962 at the time of the archaeological excavation.
 [This site plan is taken from the Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. 124, 1986,
 p.83 with additional notes by the author of this article.]

During my research two of the experts in the field of 17th century tokens, namely Messrs Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson, gave me invaluable advice and assistance, for which I am very grateful. It was suggested that if another Henry Barnes token had been found in the Steyning area then the evidence for a Steyning attribution would be conclusive. With this in mind I contacted a member of a local Metal Detector Society in West Sussex and asked if he would enquire whether any of the members had found a Henry Barnes token of Stevenage. Within minutes he came back to me to say he had found one about a year ago in a field (thought to be a local market site) on Maudlin Farm on the outskirts of Steyning, less than a mile from the

archaeological dig of 1962! He kindly gave me the token to add to my collection. The Steyning area is a popular place for metal detectorists and more tokens may yet come to light!

Conclusion

Despite not having yet seen the parish records for Stevenage, the evidence found so far in this investigation is, nevertheless, strongly in favour of the tokens being issued by a Henry Barnes of Steyning, and not Stevenage! Hopefully, without appearing too presumptuous, I feel that consideration should be given to re-attribute this token to Steyning in West Sussex. If so, then using Michael Dickinson's numbering system it should appear as Sussex No. 162a.

[At this point questions or comments were welcomed and addressed by the speaker. Finally, Mr. David Griffiths, a Hertfordshire collector, commented that he had recently visited the Hertfordshire Record Office to search the parish records for Stevenage (having been informed of this ongoing research in advance) and found no evidence of a Henry Barnes in the parish. He complimented the speaker on his research and agreed the token should be re-attributed to Steyning.]



Fig.6. A recently acquired unbent specimen of Henry Barnes token

A suggested place of Origin for the 17th century token of Buripps? Tim Scotney

The token of Arthur Try appears in Dickinson's Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens of the British Isles assigned to Buripps? Cornwall. Mr Dickinson was evidently doubtful of the accuracy of this attribution as he took the unusual step of giving a question mark after the place of issue. It is minimally described as:

3b ARTHVR TRY ¼ 1666

There is no place of the name Buripps listed in either a modern Atlas or Cassell's Gazetteer of 1898. In a personal communication Mr Dickinson notes that he has never seen a specimen of the Token, which seems to exist from a single worn specimen sold in Spink's Coin & Medal Bulletin in March 1946, where it was described as being of Buripps. Mr Dickinson has notes of readings made by Nott & Carthew who between them gave 3 different attempts at the place of issue namely BVRIPPS, BVRIRPO & BVRIPA.

The following information is recorded in the IGI

Arthur Try son of Arthur was baptised 2/Nov/1650 at Cambourne
Frances Try daughter of Arthur was baptised 8/Dec/1653 at Cambourne
Ezekial Try son of Arthur was baptised 23/Feb/1655 at Cambourne
Catherine Try daughter of Arthur was baptised 14/oct/1656 at Cambourne
Mary Try daughter of Arthur was baptised 8/Jul/1660 at Cambourne
Dorothy Try daughter of Arthur was baptised 11/May/1662 at Cambourne
Joseph Try son of Arthur was baptised 8/Dec/1663 at Cambourne

About 2 miles South of Cambourne lies the village of Barriper which appears as Bariper in Cassell's Gazetteer where it is described as a Hamlet in the parish of Cambourne 1/3rd mile south of Penponds .

I would suggest the presence of both a man of the name and a place of such similar spelling makes this a likely place of issue for this rare token.

My thanks to Mr Michael Dickinson for freely supplying information.

Strong collector demand continues to drive the market for British tokens

Peter Preston-Morley

The small but specialist auction of British trade tokens held by Dix Noonan Webb on 8 November demonstrated that the market remains strong on both sides of the Atlantic for these interesting collectables, virtually regardless of condition. A total of 269 lots, representing the interests of 34 vendors, went under the hammer for a gross take of £51,405 (£59,116 including buyers' premium); there were 48 different buyers.

A good collection of 17th century Berkshire tokens, valued on the day at £3,705 (£4,261), opened the afternoon's activity. Lot 1, a group of 13 pieces from Abingdon, set the trend by easily doubling the pre-sale estimate at £390 (£449), while 37 different tokens from Reading collectively made £1,130 (£1,300) and the Norweb specimen of the heart-shaped halfpenny issued by Faringdon trader Richard Fowler in 1669 (BW. 23) required £250 (£288). Forty lots devoted to a collection of East Anglian 17th century tokens were valued on the day at £3,975 (£4,571), while a run of duplicate 17th century Kent tokens from the very important collection formed by the late Robert Hogarth (1938-2003) brought in £2,980 (£3,427), advancing receipts for the entire Hogarth collection of Kent to £25,360 (£29,164). The small but attractive collection of 18th century tokens formed by the late Mrs Betty Grover was well dispersed, the 52 lots realising £7,720 (£8,878). Easily the star item here was an example of Peter Wyon's Sunderland penny, 1797 (DH 2), which justified its billing on the pre-event publicity by fetching £650 (£748).

The second half of the sale included a number of important 18th century tokens, including several in silver and, for the first time for over 100 years at a public auction, a token in gold. Despite exhibiting considerable wear from being a pocket-piece, the latter, a gold halfpenny struck by Matthew Boulton's Soho mint for the Penryn businessman George Chapman George in 1796 (DH Cornwall 4) and almost certainly the only known example, attracted considerable pre-sale interest, with Baldwin seeing off no less than four serious private collector commissions left with the auctioneers to secure the prize at £3,200 (£3,680); 70 years previously it had been acquired in Portsmouth for £5.

Floor bidders also secured most of the silver tokens, including a comparable Penryn issue (DH 4) for £880 (£1,012), an Exeter halfpenny of Samuel Kingdon, 1792 (DH 3) for £980 (£1,127), a 1793 halfpenny issued for the ironmaster John Wilkinson (DH Warwickshire 394) for £1,100 (£1,265), a 1795 Sise Lane, London, halfpenny of Thomas and Robert Davidson with, importantly, their names on the edge (DH 294a) for £820 (£943) and a 1791 halfpenny of the Birmingham Mining & Copper Co (DH Warwickshire 79) for £650 (£748). Among 18th century tokens in the more traditional copper, a very attractive example of Matthew Denton's 1796 penny for the Sunderland entrepreneur Rowland Burdon (DH 3b) needed £800 (£920), a mule

halfpenny by Skidmore with the Kidderminster reverse type (DH Middlesex 487 but the edge unpublished) cost £850 (£978), an Aberdeen halfpenny struck over a token of the Irish miners Camac, Kyan & Camac (DH 1b) made £750 (£863) and a most unusual farthing of Mary Lambe of Bath, struck on a halfpenny planchet bearing a specious edge naming Romney in Kent (DH Somerset 48a, recorded from this specimen), which had once belonged to the legendary collector Samuel Hamer, was hammered down for £720 (£828).

Elsewhere, an example of the largest copper coin ever issued in Great Britain, the Birmingham Workhouse sixpence of 1813 which weighs in at five and a half ounces (Withers 375), brought £1,150 (£1,323), and a French silver half-écu countermarked for the Adelphi cottonworks at Deanston, Perthshire (Manville 24), cost £460 (£529).

DNW's next specialist auction of tokens will be held on Thursday, 5 June 2008.

Congress 2006 Accounts

Andrew Andison

Income and Expenditure Details

Balance from Token Congress 2005	1,722.21
----------------------------------	----------

Income

Room Bookings	13,245.00
Auction Commission at 10%	138.70
Sponsorship by Dix Noonan Webb	465.50

Expenditure

Hotel Bill	12,600.00
Wine for Congress Dinner	465.50
Equipment (hire and purchase)	300.00
Binders, paper, envelopes	42.94
Printing & postage	132.06
Travel to Hotels & Medal	50.00

Balance to Token Congress 2007	1,980.91
--------------------------------	----------

-----	-----
£15,571.41	£15571.41
=====	=====

Apologies are due to Andrew, as he did send me the accounts for the 2006 Congress, but unfortunately they arrived too late to put them in the December 2006 bulletin and they were overlooked for subsequent issues.

Editor

Notes and Queries

582 Bernado Baglioni

Firstly I would like to give a shameless plug for the online copies of directories made available by the University of Leicester. Their web site is www.historicaldirectories.org and this covers England and Wales and tries to include a directory for each county for each decade up to the 1910s. It is a recommended site for trying to locate issuers in 'far off' counties. The major downside of the site is that you need to use their search facility which is excellent for unusual names but less useful for a surname like Smith. Also the documents are scanned in and OCR'd, so if the OCR has not been done perfectly it may miss the match you are looking for.

Searching London Post Office directories for the name Baglioni reveals the following:

Pre 1899 No entries for Baglioni

1899 Baglioni Bernardo, Hôtel d'Italie, See Molinari & Baglioni
Molinari & Baglioni, Hôtel d'Italie, 26 Old Compton street W
[Hotels, Inns, Taverns & Principal Coffee Houses] Hôtel d'Italie, Molinari
& Baglioni, 26 Old Compton street , Soho W

1910 [Old Compton street (W.)] 26 Baglioni Bernardo, restaurant
[Refreshment Rooms, Restaurants, Cafés &c.] Baglioni Bernardo, 26 Old
Compton street W

1914 [Refreshment Rooms, Restaurants, Cafés &c.] Baglioni Bernardo, 26 Old
Compton street W

1915 Baglioni & Co. restaurant, 26 Old Compton street , Soho , W
[Old Compton street (W.)] Baglioni & Co. restaurant

Looking at the directory evidence it would appear that Geoff Sutcliffe's piece is issued sometime between 1899 and 1915 when the company names were Molinari & Baglioni and Baglioni & Co. respectively. The fact that the piece is made of solid aluminium would suggest it was issued after around 1900 when aluminium became affordable. Prior to this time aluminium was very expensive and resulted in people like Grueber making shell medals where a skin of aluminium covered a non metallic core.

Another factor that would suggest that the piece Geoff has was issued in the early 1900s is that it makes no mention of any awards that Bernardo Baglioni had won. I have a couple of similar pieces for Hotel D'Italie at 26 Old Compton Street .

The first was also issued by Bernardo Baglioni



Obv. A bottle marked BAROLO / BRA between bunches of grapes with SPECIAL 2/6 DINNER FROM 5 TILL 9 P.M. – SUPPERS 2/- / LONDON - DIPLOMA OF HONOUR * «» * HORS CONCOURS - PARIS / 1904 «» 1910 above. All within a circle with BERNARDO BAGLIONI'S RESTAURANT above and a coat of arms below.

Rev. A bottle marked CHIANTI between bunches of grapes with SPECIAL 1/6 LUNCHEON «» FROM 12 TO 3 O'CLOCK * HORS CONCOURS 1910 - PARIS * below. All within a circle with RESTAURANT D'ITALIE, 26, OLD COMPTON STREET , SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W. above and * below. Signed WRIGHT & SON. EDGWARE. MIDDX. at 6 o'clock within circle.

Edge Grained, aluminium, round, 38mm, 5.1g

This piece refers to the Diploma of Honour, London , 1904 and the Hors Concours Paris 1910. This would date the piece to after 1910 unless Bernardo had amazing foresight! Certainly the price of lunch at 1/6 and dinners at 2/6 is the same on both pieces.

A further piece issued for the Hotel d'Italie was issued by G. Castiglioni & T. Dati



Obv. A bottle marked BAROLO / BRA between bunches of grapes with SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 5.30 TILL 11 P.M. / LONDON - DIPLOMA OF HONOUR * «» * HORS CONCOURS - PARIS / 1904 «» 1910 above. All within a circle with G. CASTIGLIONI & T. DATI'S RESTAURANT above and a coat of arms below.

Rev. A bottle marked CHIANTI between bunches of grapes with TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 12 TO 3 above and * HORS CONCOURS 1910 - PARIS * below, all within a circle with RESTAURANT D'ITALIE, 26, OLD COMPTON STREET, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W. above and * below. Signed WRIGHT & SON. EDGWARE. MIDDX. at 6 o'clock within circle.

Edge Grained, aluminium, round, 38.5mm, 5g

I have not been able to find these issuers listed in the London directories made available by the University of Leicester and feel that they from after 1915. The various meals are no longer priced which would suggest that they gone up in price. The issuers names do not come up in searches before that time. Perhaps someone with more access to London directories could fill in the gaps.

Finally I am struck by just how 'showy' these pieces are and how they seem to be a completely isolated issue. You would have thought other restaurants in the area, and there were many, would also be issuing similar pieces.

Andrew Andison

574 Stacsteads Workmens Club

Williamson was a ticket and token maker of Ashton uner Lyne (not Ashton in Makerfield) a Lancashire business that made a (signed) token for a Warrington Conservative club bowling green c1905. So, there can be little doubt that the "Stacsteads Workmens Club" is the Lancashire Stacksteads and reference to a Lancashire trade directory of the early 1900's might answer Gary's query about the club.

Bob Lyall

574 and 575

I have checked in my 1917 railway gazetteer which shows only one Stacksteads in lancashire,query no 574 and Sheepbridge is shown for the county of Derby query no 575.

Clifford Stockton

584 KLAND

Obv. KLAND
Rev. 1/-
28mm, brass, plain edge



Following acquisition in Simmons MB42 (lot 705), this piece was destined for the “no idea tray”. All attempts to trace a personal name, company name or place name have so far failed.

Thanks to Howard Simmons, and one of his Dutch contacts, pieces of 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 25 Cents and 50 Cents are now also known with the KLAND obverse die (all brass and 28mm).



The combination of shillings and cents limits this to East Africa, Uganda and Kenya and a date after 1921. The Cents tokens have no provenance and the shilling token came from a source in India which in the past has provided tokens of German East Africa. Any further information would be much appreciated.

Gary Oddie

585 G B [NE]

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



Gary Oddie

586 Brockham (Surrey) Token

Obv A friend has asked me to research this Surrey token. So, any suggestions as to why it was issued welcome. In case the image doesn't show the details clearly – it shows Brockham church on one side with “BROCKHAM CHURCH ERECTED 1846” and on the other “BROCKHAM FRIENDLY SOCIETY 1846” with “INSTITUTED 1813” below a crown and box. I imagine that the Friendly Society was begun in 1813 and was one of the village or independent friendly societies; the village only had about a thousand inhabitants in 1900 so perhaps it was the one and only Brockham Friendly Society. There was no church in the village until the mid-nineteenth century when the church depicted on the token was built (consecrated in 1847). It is not clear why the Friendly Society chose to issue a token depicting the church, unless they were connected in some way with its construction in 1846. So any clues welcome.

Yolanda.Courtney

587 Miniature Works

OBV MINIATURE WORKS 1936
around 5
REV W over M with a figure each side
supporting the uprights of M
13mm. Aluminium?



Any info on maker and purpose welcomed.(images include at twice actual size)

David Magnay

588 Pryor

It has been the trend in recent years to see the occurrence on tokens of apparent makers' names from “minor”, single occurrence or otherwise unrecorded “makers” as more likely to be those of agents or middle-men rather than actual die-sinkers. I would in general concur with analysis. However, the existence of a small loaf check for Ilfracombe Co-operative Society Ltd in Devon bearing the signature of Pryor, Sheffield would suggest that this is not always the case. It is extremely unlikely that a Devon Co-op would use the services of a Sheffield agent whilst Pryor is recorded by Hawkins as a die-sinker for Sheffield cutlery marks from 1849 onwards. Although this piece is the only known token signed by Pryor it would seem that sometimes these rare names can indeed be the products of actual die-sinkers.



Andrew Cunningham

589 W. Clough, 17th Century token issuer

I recently purchased a specimen of Williamson Uncertain 34: W. Clough 1667, which had a provenance near the Berkshire – Hampshire border south of Newbury. This gave me the rather reckless idea of trying to pin down the issuer’s locality. Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson have informed me of two other locations of finds; one is Faringdon (from Nott’s notes, presumably the Berkshire one, and the other is from Irminster in Northants near the Bedfordshire border). Does anyone else know of any other find spots for this reasonably common token?

My telephone and address are in my advert at the back of the bulletin. I do not have e-mail.

Tim Everson

282 Docendo Discimus

Have you approached STRANMILLIS TRAINING COLLEGE, BELFAST, NI who used the first two words as their moto when granted arms in 1961.

Mike Ewing

590 Chevalier

Obv: CHEVALIER above a figure of a well-dressed man, left hand on sword.

Rev: ESQUIRE above the figure of a not so well-dressed man(!), left hand holding book?



The token is copper, 17mm in diameter, and well-worn. It is also pierced, but the position of the lettering suggests that this was meant to be pierced, but perhaps not with such a large hole.

Is it a child’s coin you toss to decide what you are going to be when you grow up, like Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Thief with cherry stones? Is it French? Any ideas?

Tim Everson

591 Bailey’s Patent

The illustrated 39mm brass disc is exactly the same on both sides. It is numbered “ 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 ” and named as BAILEY’S PATENT. It is neatly holed where indicated by the die but this is actually a little off-centre and the centre of the O is also neatly pierced out.

Can anyone tell me what Bailey’s Patent was for and how the piece was used.



Andrew Cunningham

Adverts

INFORMATION WANTED

About the TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES
of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

David Young

(9:4)

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(9:4)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

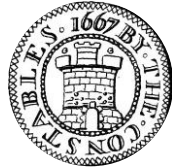
Mike Bagguley

(9:4)



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

Richard H. Hardy



(9:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size. BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign

coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:4)

Wanted

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

Alan Judd

(8:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:4)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:4)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:4)

WANTED (images or the items themselves)

PERRY discs, BRANDAUER discs, GILLOTT discs (other than ‘annual excursion’)

QUILL PEN and other writing equipment depictions.

Discs with names William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Leonardt, Sommerville,
John Heath, Geo. W. Hughes.

Ivor Stilitz

(9:1)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 2

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

March 2008

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

Subscription (for Volume 8 numbers 1-4) -£10 for UK, £15 for Europe (including Eire), £18 for the rest of the world. Payment should be remitted in Pounds Sterling, Money Order or Cheque/Banker's draft drawn on a UK bank, as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for a Volume will cover Bulletins 1 to 4, 5 to 8, and 9 to 12. A new subscriber joining mid period will be sent all of those bulletins which he or she has missed during the current subscription charging period.

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	43
<i>Token Congress 2008</i>	43
Salisbury City tokens, 1627-59 Robert Thompson.....	44
Corrections and Clarifications for 17th Century Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire Chris Granger.....	49
The Identity of a Surrey Token Issuer Tim Scotney.....	53
An unpublished Irish 17 th Century Token of Lisnaskea, Co Fermanagh Robert Sharman.....	54
Guineas in Context – The Case of Macniven and Cameron Ivor Stilitz.....	55
London’s Burning: a special exhibition at the Museum of London Robert Thompson.....	65
Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd Stuart Adams.....	66
Spink’s London auction Peter Preston-Morley.....	68
Attribution of 17th Century Traders Tokens by Metal Detecting Finds Roger Paul	70
<i>Book Reviews</i>	
The Mystery of Henry Morgan Gary Oddie.....	72
Herefordshire Tavern Checks Stuart Adams.....	73
The Norweb Collection – Part VII – City of London Gary Oddie.....	74
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	75
<i>Adverts</i>	77

Editorial

Thank you to all those members who have sent in articles, it does make the job of editor much easier, do please keep sending them.

Binders and Back Issues

The new binders have now arrived. Their cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2008

The 2008 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 10-12 October 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick, where there are superb conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young.

On the Friday afternoon, informal trips to the nearby Warwick Castle can be arranged; and an auction will take place on Friday evening.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £139 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £149 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Reservations (£50 per person, cheques payable to Token Congress) are to be sent to.

David Young

Readers may remember ‘The Ivies of Wincanton’, recounting the life of the coiner and informer Edward Ivie who was left just sixpence in his uncle’s will, while his brother William, issuer of a token dated 1659, received ten shillings.¹ Their uncle John Ivie, born in Wincanton about 1580, moved to Salisbury before he was twenty, becoming a wealthy goldsmith.² Although Wincanton is in Somerset and Salisbury in Wiltshire, with a stretch of Dorset in between, the places are not remote from each other. Indeed, by 1830 the North Devon coach from Wincanton to London was passing through Salisbury.³ Ivie rose rapidly up the civic hierarchy, being elected chamberlain in 1620, mayor for 1626-7, and again 1647-8.

In the 1620s the increased problem of poverty in Salisbury was attacked in an original way by a determined group of Puritan councillors including Ivie. They were inspired by a dual motivation, the moral discipline of the ‘impudent’ poor, and effective relief of the ‘impotent’ poor, in order to achieve ‘a true and real reformation of the city’. Not all their ambitions were put into effect (a tax on smokers, for example), but three innovations radically re-shaped poor relief in Salisbury for the next twenty years:

- (1) a remodelled workhouse where the poor would be taught a trade;
- (2) a municipal brew-house, the profits from which would pay for the employment of children with clothiers, spinners, and knitters; and
- (3) a storehouse, set up in 1627 to provide for the poor when normal trading was disrupted by an epidemic (but continued afterwards), and Ivie’s original contribution.⁴

The ‘common towne brew-house’ served as a reminder that all must contribute to the relief of the unfortunate, and was famous enough to be mentioned by John Taylor the Water-Poet in *A discovery by sea from London to Salisbury* (1623).⁵ The organization of employment by the workhouse authorities, and the Token System managed by the storehouse, were the twin pillars of Salisbury’s new scheme of poor relief.

The storehouse was initially intended both to provide victuals at cost price, and to prevent the poor from spending their dole entirely on drink. Parish relief was to be given in the form of special tokens. Ivie wrote to the recorder Henry Sherfield in July 1628: *And we would make certain tokens with the city arms in them. The tokens should be from a farthing to sixpence, and this money should be current nowhere but at the storehouse where they should have such diet as is fit for them, both for victual of bread, butter, cheese, fish, candles, faggots, and coals, and some butchers appointed to take their money for flesh if need be. And the old course of collecting the monies should stand as before only they [the collectors] should bring it to the mayor, and take so much in [tokens] to pay the poor... So if they will needs be drunk they should either work for the money, or steal it. In my opinion if this way take effect, we shall avoid drunkenness and beggary.*⁶

Like the rest of the poor relief scheme, this was intended to bring 'glory to God, and profit to the city'. Therefore we might look for tokens bearing a denomination between a farthing and sixpence, and the arms of Salisbury as on the corporation's seal (**Fig. 1**). Exceptionally, that seal is dated.⁷ This is to be explained as 'some addition as the date of the Lord and what also shall be thought fit', in order to distinguish it from the seal-die which had been stolen from the Council House on 24 October 1658.⁸ However, the arms *Azure four bars Or*, supporters *On either side an eagle displayed with two heads Or, ducally gorged Azure*, had been recorded at the heraldic visitations of 1565 and 1623, so apart from the date any tokens would have been similar.⁹



Seal and Arms.

Fig 1

No such tokens are known to survive, as Mr David Algar at Salisbury Museum, and Dr Paul Robinson in Devizes, have confirmed. Some think they were never made, yet the storehouse through its token system apparently provided enough bread and beer to support sixty or seventy people until 1640. Tin/lead pieces are unlikely, given the numbers from the Middle Ages which did survive in Salisbury.¹⁰ The explanation would seem to lie in a declaration by an unidentified R. S. in *Avona, or a transient view of the benefit of making rivers of this kingdom navigable, occasioned by observing the scituation of the city of Salisbury upon the Avon and the consequence of opening that river to that city* (London, 1675, pp. 32-33), that 'the Magistrates will not need to put in practice any of their former petty ways of relief... as their New-Brew-house, and Leather-Tokens'.¹¹ So those tokens were apparently of leather, and could have been stamped in Salisbury itself, perhaps through use of the seal-die which was stolen in 1658.

The token system, however, proved too inflexible. It depended on defining the poor as those qualifying each Easter through regular attendance at their parish church (so reminiscent of communion tokens), whereas during each following year there were frequent new claims for alms. Additional rates had to be levied, with all the unpopularity that involved. Also there was allegedly corruption amongst the six churchwardens and twelve overseers of the three parishes, and favouritism to their eighteen wives and numerous children, 'and to each of them belong chawers [charwomen]', and more when those charwomen were sick... So the overheads were too great, and the storehouse was abolished in July 1640.¹²

There were, however, two legacies from the poor relief scheme. After 1640 outdoor and household relief was administered as previously, with an annual expenditure of about £200. When that rose to £295 in 1658 the then mayor Christopher Batt, with James Heely and others, called on John Ivie to revive the storehouse. In 1659, though, Ivie could balance the books only by reducing the allowances to the poor. As yet, he noted, ‘it is not God’s time to do any good in this city’.¹³ Lack of co-operation from the overseers, and political opposition from within the council, came to a head in the city sessions of 1659. For refusing to work the storehouse and token system the overseers were actually imprisoned. They in their turn sued the mayor and justices in the bishop’s court, and subsequently in the Court of Common Pleas sitting in Salisbury; and the overseers seem to have won their case. What may be seen as one legacy of the Salisbury experiment is that brass farthing tokens FOR THE MAIOR OF THE CITY OF NEW SARVM (Fig. 2) were dated for that dramatic year of 1659.¹⁴ Their only obvious connection with events on the council was that James Heely, one of those who called in John Ivie, on 30 October 1658 with William Stone was requested ‘now in London’ to ‘take course for stamping of five pounds worth of farthings with the city arms and such further inscriptions as they think fit’.¹⁵ The two-headed eagle initial mark on the tokens (instead of Ramage’s usual five-pointed mullet) also occurs on the 1658 seal, and might well have constituted ‘some addition as... shall be thought fit’.

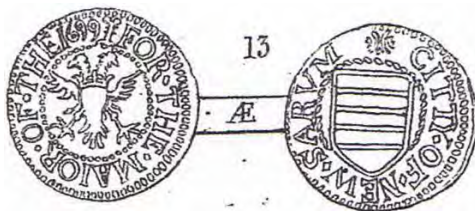


Fig 2

Secondly John Ivie, finding himself with the mayor and other justices ‘falsely and unjustly abused by the overseers and some of the churchwardens, with others that should have had more wit’, published in his eighties a history of the programme of reform, and of the disorder he had faced as mayor in 1626-7. He entitled it *A Declaration, written by John Ivie, the elder, of the city of New Salisbury in the county of Wilts., and one of the aldermen; where he hath done his true and faithful service for above forty years, for the good of the poor, and the inhabitants thereof* (London, 1661). A single copy survives in Devizes, to be reprinted by the Salisbury Field Club in 1900, and in 1975 by the Wiltshire Record Society as their Vol. 31.¹⁶

It runs to 36 pages, so it is possible to give only a few extracts relevant to tokens:
Now if you desire to know what is saved to the poor in their firing, I tell you. Formerly when I first kept the storehouse I did buy at the wood, when the sales were, some two or three acres of wood for the poor and had it made up into very large faggots to serve them at a penny apiece; but they were worth a farthing apiece more.

Then the poor would fetch them with their money or [the] tokens that they should have bought their victuals from the storehouse for themselves and children [with], and would carry these faggots to the alehouse and there would sell them for 3d. profit in twelve faggots... I had much to do to stop the current of their selling of the faggots until I made another sort of tokens that should buy nothing but faggots, and by that means they had so many faggots as they could spend without selling [any] .. (pp. 5-6).

The overseers give out that the poor and sick are tied up to take their allowance in the storehouse victuals, which is false. For when the payday was, if I were abroad myself, I left money with my kinswoman, twenty or forty shillings, to change all the tokens the poor did bring in, which by my account doth appear, for want of better government, that they did change above half of their allowance into money for to please the overseers and churchwardens... (p. 24).

At the time aforesaid the mayor of this city understood that the poor did change so many of their tokens [and] met with me and told me, 'Sir, you do not well to change so many of the storehouse tokens. I understand they spend their money at the alehouse as basely as ever they did'. I told Mr Mayor, 'Unless you will order your collectors I must do what pleaseth them. Yet if I am in the way but few drunkards will come to change their tokens, for they know I have something to say to them for changing their tokens, whereby they starve their children'. (p. 25).

*Another way they had to rail at the [storehouse] beer, and said if they had their money they could go to Mr Payne, an ale-brewer, and to Mr Greene, a beer-brewer, and then they could have for a penny of English money a gallon of new ale out of the keene [i.e. 'cane'= pipe?], and then putting a little balm to it would continue fresh until they had drunk it all out... Before the next payday I went to Mr Payne, the ale-brewer, and told him, 'Sir, the poor doth desire to have of your penny-a-gallon drink; I pray, if it please you, when they come, to take their tokens for it, and when you please to have them changed I will give you money for your tokens again.' He said he would do it and so did Mr Greene promise to do also. Then the next payday I told the poor it was ordered, 'If you go to Mr Payne's or Mr Greene's you shall have penny gallon ale or beer for your tokens.' Some of them were very sad for they thought they should have money to buy it where they would... (pp. 25-26).
I pray God to give zeal and power to mend it. (p. 35).*

There is much about the price of wheat and cheese, and Ivie's facing down rebellious overseers when deserted by his fellow-magistrates, with pall-bearers wanting more money to bury plague victims etc., but the passages mentioning tokens have been quoted. A question which might be raised, but cannot be answered for the present, is where did Ivie find the idea for tokens?

1. Robert Thompson, 'The Ivies of Wincanton: coiner, informer, token-issuer', *TCSB* 8(9), Dec.2006, 335.
2. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, 2004), s.v. Ivie, John (c.1580-1665), magistrate and goldsmith, by Paul Slack.
3. J. Pigot & Co., *National commercial directory: Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire* (King's Lynn, 1993), p. 242 s.v. WINCANTON. Originally published 1830; the *Wiltshire* map shows Wincanton as well as Salisbury.
4. Paul Slack, 'Poverty and politics in Salisbury 1597-1666', in *Crisis and order in English towns 1500-1700*, ed. Peter Clark and Paul Slack (London, 1972), 164-203 (p. 183).
5. John Taylor, *All the workes... collected into one volume* (London, 1630), sig. 2C3b, 2C4a.
6. Paul Slack, *Poverty in early-Stuart Salisbury* (Devizes, 1975), p. 11.
7. Samuel Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of England*, 5th edn. (London, 1845), iv. 4; British Museum Department of Manuscripts, *Catalogue of seals*, by W. de G. Birch (London, 1887-1900), ii. 179, no. 5370. diameter 1 7/8 ins.
8. C. M. Rowe, *Salisbury's local coinage (seventeenth-century trade tokens)* (Salisbury, 1966), p. 76.
9. Geoffrey Briggs, *Civic & corporate heraldry* (Ramsbury, 1971), pp. 346-7.
10. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, *Salisbury Museum medieval catalogue*, Part 3, ed. Peter Saunders (Salisbury, 2001), especially 99-102 'Lead tokens', 213-60 'Jettons or casting counters'.
11. Slack 1972 (as note 4), p. 194.
12. Slack 1975 (as note 6), pp. 12-14, 114.
13. Slack 1975 (as note 6), p. 117 = Ivie 1661, p. 11.
14. Williamson, *Wiltshire 164*; SCBI Norweb Tokens, vi. 5535-38.
15. Rowe (above, note 8), p. 75.
16. Slack 1975 (as note 6), pp. 109-34, including Ivie's original page numbers.

Source of illustrations:

Fig. 1: Lewis 1845, diameter 27mm, see note 7.

Fig. 2: John Yonge Akerman, *A list of tokens issued by Wiltshire tradesmen in the seventeenth century* (London, 1846), fig. 13.

Corrections and Clarifications for 17th Century Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire

Chris Granger

It is my intention to produce over an indeterminate period some extended issuer notes for Peter Preston-Morley and Harry Pegg's "A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire" which is reprinted from the British Numismatic Journal Volume 51 1981 and published by The British Numismatic Society 1983. A book which I hold in the highest regard. I also may add a few similar notes for Leicestershire issuers.

More immediately, I propose to detail a few minor corrections to the existing issuer notes and some clarifications for the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 43 The Norweb Collection - Tokens of the British Isles, 1575 -1750 Part III – Hampshire to Lincolnshire by R H Thompson and M J Dickinson - Published by Spink and Son Limited, London 1992 - part relating to Leicestershire and some corrections for the issuer notes in the Peter Preston-Morley and Pegg.

Tim Scotney and I have since about 2001 shared quite a lot of information. Inevitably, particularly with IGI information, some of what I mention may originate from him and where possible I will give credit, where credit is due. I am immensely grateful to him and if I fail to mention him when I should, I ask his forgiveness.

Leicestershire

- N2810, BW11 BELTON Leicestershire attribution confirmed. (W, PR)
- N2813, D13A BOTTESFORD Leicestershire attribution confirmed. (W, PR)
- N2877 BW80 MARKET HARBOROUGH Interestingly J C Nichols, who was among other things a genealogist, believed that Thomas Heyricke was a nephew of the poet, Robert Herrick. Thomas's son, another Thomas, was apparently a minor poet. Robert Thompson informs me that the ODNB confirms that he, Thomas junior, was Robert's great nephew.
- N2881 BW84 MARKET HARBOROUGH Frances Reeves at The Swan Leicestershire attribution confirmed. see N2887
- N2887 BW90 MARKET HARBOROUGH The issuer was Henry Simcock, inn keeper of Harborow, "the unprofitable servant of God". At that time it was then known as The White Swan but since some time in the 18th Century it has been The Three Swans, because there were three swans on its gate. It is still in business in the north end of the town. Frances, Henry's wife, married secondly Thomas Reeves who was a barber surgeon and who died in 1665. At some stage Frances

transferred the tenancy to Thomas or John Meers who was in all probability her son in law, because another son in law, William Brice, witnessed his will in the 1690s. Frances died in 1695 and left everything, apart from twelve pence a piece to any grandchild who cared to ask for it, to the Brices. In the 1700s, George Sollers bought the freehold from the estate of Sir Francis Edwards. George Sollers already owned the Three Crowns at the south end of the town, which his wife had inherited from her parents, the Launderers who had already owned it for at least two generations.

The above may have a few minor inaccuracies most of which I could with a little time correct, but much research is required and a longer article.

There are three Leicestershire tokens not in Dickinson of which some readers may be unaware. These are:-

- A. Thomas Pepper of Loughborough (DNW auction)
THOMAS PEPPER IN = A sheep's head
LOVGHORROVGH = P/TD
mint mark at top of both sides a five pointed star

- B. John Ryland of Market Harborough (T Scotney) detector find
JOHN RYLAND = An arrow palewise, pointing in base
IN MARKET HARBOROVGH = JR
mint mark a mullet. According to "The Seacher" It was found in Northamptonshire.

- C John Norris in Shepshed (S & B Bulletin July/August 1997)
JOHN NORRIS AT THE = Bust of Charles II
AT SHEPSHED HIS HALF PENY = NIIK

Regrettably, I see little justification for reattributing Yorkshire BW60. William Baulnie, to Carlton in Leicestershire. It was a small hamlet just outside Market Bosworth. There was a Robert Baulme (1 hearth) in the hearth tax return for Market Bosworth and a Will Bacon (4 hearths) but I could not find a William Baulme there. Robert Baulme left a will dated 9 January 1670/1 and a William Baulme in 17--. William Baulme was not a beneficiary of Robert's will and was therefore unlikely to have been his son. Will Bacon was a witness to Robert's will and with the best will in the world could not have had his name mistranscribed in the published hearth or chimbley tax (which it was as by some people) (U) returns, because he was a witness to Robert's will. Robert had an illegible trade. William was a blacksmith but pretty doddery when he wrote his will because he left a legacy to dear little, a

granddaughter. It is unlikely that a trader living in this Carlton would not have described himself as of Market Bosworth where most of his trade would have come from. There was a John Hancock who married at Sheepy Magna, a village near Market Bosworth, on 6 January 1686/7, but this is probably a coincidence and the only Hancock in the area that I am aware of at the time of the issue of this token lived in Melton Mowbray which is rather a lot of miles away. (W, PR, N, VN)

There is another Carlton in Leicestershire, Carlton Curlieu, nearer to Market Harborough but there is no evidence of any Baulmes there. It was a small village attached to a stately pile with not many houses and in all probability most of the inhabitants were in some way dependent on the Lord of the Manor or the local squire. (N)

Baulme or Balme is a name which was quite common in the Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire border area and indeed there was quite a wealthy family of that name in Mansfield (W, PR, H). If it had to be reattributed, my hunch would be to Carlton in Lindnick in Nottinghamshire which was and probably still is a large sprawling parish between Worksop and Blyth. I have no evidence for this and believe that if there ever has been a token issuer for that place, he would probably have described himself as of Worksop or Blyth.

As Robert Thompson so rightly says “Absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence”. I have seen no convincing evidence, though I have not searched the Newark parish register thoroughly, of Nottinghamshire BW38 William Grant of Newark being there. He must, however, have been a younger son of the gentry family of Grant of Allington (LP} in Lincolnshire. The village of Allington did have connections with Newark.

In my opinion, unless better evidence can be found, for example a find, it would be safer to leave William in Yorkshire. For all we know, Boyne or Williamson’s sub editor for Yorkshire might have known something of which we were unaware.

Nottinghamshire

BW 13 Robert Clegge of Mansfield It is doubtful whether Clegge was as wealthy as his inventory suggests. He must have been a wholesaler and may have borrowed to have acquired his stock and there is no reason to suppose that he had any inherited wealth. He was only about 30 when the token was issued. (W, PR)

BW 15 William Hurst of Mansfield. The issuer, my ancestor, died in 1684. This was his eldest son who died in 1700 and as his will mentions carriages, carts etc. the £50 inventory sounds surprisingly low. (W, PR)

- BW 18/19 William Poyzor of Mansfield. It is preposterous to suggest that the number of hearths increased to 23. This number of hearths only occurred in the larger stately homes. It was probably 13 at the later date. BW 18 was issued by the father and BW 19 by the son. The head of the household was the widow of the issuer of BW 18, Katherine Poyzer.
- BW 21 Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield. There is no indication that he still owned Mansfield in his 1675 will and he may have been deprived of it on the Restoration of the Monarchy. In 1674, he shared his premises with nine hearths with Richard Wild, no doubt a distant cousin of BW 21 and BW 22 John Wild, a leading attorney. Gregory's signature is to be found on many wills and probate bonds of the time. At the date of the issue of his halfpenny, the business was being run by Gregory's daughter, Mary, and his son another Gregory, in partnership.
- BW 80 Christopher Hall was indeed a wealthy man and was involved in the wool trade. In his inventory dated 24 April 1669, he had 441 sheep in the fields around Nottingham. He also had an organ. He was born in Mansfield in 1629 and his elder brother, Robert, lived the life of a gentleman in Mansfield. His wife, Sarah, was a sister of BW92 and BW93 John Parker and brother in law of BW94 Benjamin Rickards. Some of his property in Mansfield had come to his wife under the will of Dr John Somerville, former head teacher of Loughborough Free School. Christopher had 7 hearths in Christopher Barker's Disnary, a few doors away from each of John Parker and Benjamin Rickards.(W, HR)
- BW 84 Roger Hawksley, a bodice maker, born in Loughborough, like his uncle before him, was father of Thomas Hawksley, who was the Jacobite mayor of Nottingham in 1715 who was gaoled in that year and dismissed from office for drinking the oath of allegiance to the Pretender. Roger's great grandson, another Thomas was the Victorian architect and water pumping engineer who became famous for his expertise in keeping water hygienic. He had 3 hearths in Thomas Gilbert's Disnary under the name of Hakesley, the old spelling of his surname. (W, HR, NDB)
- BW 87 John Hodges of Nottingham was a respectable ironmonger. He did not live at Nuttall and did not fail to pay his hearth tax.

W	Wills
PR	Parish Registers
N	J C Nicols History and Antiquities of Leicestershire around 1800
HR	Hearth tax returns
VN	Leicestershire Medieval Village Noises
U	Upton Constables Accounts 1640 to 1666
ODNB	Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
NDB	Nottingham Date Book
LP	Harleian Society Lincolnshire Pedigrees

The Identity of a Surrey Token Issuer

Tim Scotney

The following token is listed as number 73 of the Surrey series in Williamson. No indication of the issuer's name is given.

AT FARNHAM = I.M.D.

IN SVRREY 1658 = the blacksmiths arms

I would suggest the issuer may be positively identified as on 19/Sep/1661 James Dirricke (blacksmith) contributed 6s 8d towards the free & voluntary present of 1661-2 to Charles 11 at Farnham

The IGI notes James Derrick married Marie Bristow 4/Nov/1639 at Farnham

Transcripts of the parish baptism & burial registers are available from the West Surrey Family History Society & these give the following further information about his family.

Mary daughter of James Derrick was baptised 23/Aug/1640

James Derick son of James was baptised 13/Feb/1646 & buried 16/Dec/1648

Jane Derick daughter of James was baptised 3/Mar/1648

Edmund Derick son of James was baptised 1/May/1650

James Derick son of James was baptised 2/Jul/1652

A daughter of James Derricke was buried 25/Nov/1661

Mary wife of James Derrick was buried 16/Feb/1666

James Derricke was buried 21/Jun/1669

Transcripts of the Surrey hearth tax of 1664 are also available from the same source and note James Derricke was assessed at 4 hearths in Farnham in 1664

An unpublished Irish 17th Century Token of Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh Robert Sharman

A previously unknown 17th century penny token from Northern Ireland has recently been discovered in a mixed lot of English coins. The new token from Lisnaskea, Co Fermanagh, was issued by John Nisbit, with his family arms on the obverse. Surprisingly, no other Irish 17th century token bears the surname Nisbit or Nesbit. Also, this is the first instance of a token issued from this town, so it is an important discovery.



Here are the details of the new token for future reference:-

Obv. A five pointed star or mullet with the issuer's name .JOHN . NISBIT . around the shield of arms of the Nisbit family :- a chevron between three boar's heads facing left.

Rev. No initial mark, . OF . LISNESKE . around ID between two five pointed stars and four pellets.

The token is copper, 15mm in diameter with a die-flaw on the letter "K" of Lisneske.

Lisnaskea is a small market town situated in East Fermanagh near Upper Lough Erne - a long narrow bay comprising of over sixty small islands, many uninhabited. Originally, the town was settled by the Fir Manach people who came from Leinster. Later, the distinguished Maguire family lived there until the late sixteenth century. The oldest monument in the town is the Market Cross which stands in Marketplace. Although erected in 1841 by the second Earl of Erne, it is actually set on the stone shaft of an early Celtic Cross dating from the ninth or tenth century and carved with figures of Adam and Eve. It is said to have come from an early church, perhaps on Galloon island south of Upper Lough Erne.

Dominating the lake side of the town is Balfour Castle, built in 1618 for Sir James Balfour. In 1650, it was under siege and in 1803 burnt down, but it is now restored with excellent views across the lake. Today, most of Lisnaskea's interesting buildings date from the late nineteenth century. The corn and potato market has an impressive brick and cobbled square with a surrounding colonnade of iron pillars supporting a canopy.

I hope the foregoing short history of Lisnaskea will give readers an insight into a small market town which can now boast of its own 17th century token.

Guineas in Context – The Case of Macniven and Cameron

Ivor Stilitz

Summary

Steel pens began to replace the quill around 1825. Their manufacture, centered in Birmingham, involved a large number of processes which were difficult to integrate. Macniven and Cameron started selling nibs in 1865 and were exceptional in their extensive use of enamel signs, lively print advertising and imitation spade guineas to promote their pens. Comparison of the dates at which different pen models were first manufactured with the dates at which the imitation guineas were issued suggests that a number of such guineas were aimed at boosting the sale of newly introduced pens.

Introduction - the steel pen industry

From around 600 A.D. to 1830, the quill was the standard writing implement in the West. It could produce elegant writing, but it was an inconvenient instrument, requiring constant repair, which needed considerable skill. By 1800, it was, moreover, becoming increasingly difficult to meet the demand associated with the growth of literacy and commerce¹. The output from home-reared geese was inadequate and by 1800 some forty million quills per year had to be imported from Europe². The problems of both convenience and supply were solved by creating a cheap mass-produced metal pen nib, which had the functional attributes of the quill, and which could fit into a holder. The steel-nibbed dip pen would remain the most common form of writing implement until the early 1950s when it was replaced largely by the ball-point pen.

Whilst there does not appear to be any convincing account of the early days of the steel pen industry, it seems that during the 1820s there were a number of key developments.

1. Sheffield makers produced steel to a consistent standard that would accept heat treatments designed to make the pen tough and springy and which would accept varnishes aimed at reducing corrosion.
2. New inks, less corrosive than the traditional iron-gall inks used with the quill, were developed.
3. Improved press tools paved the way for mass production of cheap, standardised pen models with predictable properties.
4. The development of nib design with, for example, side slits, improved the pen's flexibility.

By around 1830, there was a significant market for steel pens. These were produced by a process involving twelve to fifteen separate stages: annealing, cutting blanks and then holes and slits with hand-operated presses, a second annealing stage, stamping the model number and manufacturer's name with a foot operated press, curving and then slitting the nib, again with hand operated presses, scouring, varnishing, and so on. Each stage was housed in a separate workshop and processed the pens at a different rate, so that the production process had to be carefully organised to ensure continuous smooth throughput. There was a gradual introduction of powered machinery, but no way was ever found of integrating all stages in an automated process that would produce a high quality product³. Birmingham's long experience of manufacturing small metal goods, and its pool of workers experienced in skills like die-cutting, made it the natural home of the steel pen industry and it was responsible for about two-thirds of world production, producing around a billion nibs a year by 1890^{4,5}.

1490 NEWSPAPERS: REPRODUCED FROM—See Graphic, Feb. 22, 1875.
 Sample Size of all the Pens 1s. 6d. by Post.

MAGNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.
 "They say the best."—Public Opinion.

V. R.
 FURNISHERS TO H.H. MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.
THE WAVERLEY PEN, Nos. 1 and 2.

The *Waverley* Pen says: "They are the best. Best in quality, and it is only made better by the care taken to correct the nib."
THE PICKWICK PEN, Nos. 1 and 2.

"Extra fine in appearance of good value."—*Advertiser*.
THE HINDOO PEN, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

"The best pen of the kind."—*Advertiser*.
 The *Hindoo* Pen says: "The nib of this pen is used with one of the greatest luxuries in the world—the nib of the Hindoo Pen."
 "They are the best."—*Advertiser*.

10s. and 1s. "They come as a treat, and a blessing to men."—*Advertiser*.
 7s. and 1s. 6d. per Doz. The *Pickwick*, the *Hindoo*, and the *Waverley* Pen. by Post.

GOLD WAVERLEY PEN, 10s. 6d.
GOLD #2 PEN, 10s. 6d. Free by Post.
GOLD FINE WRITING PEN, 10s. 6d.

Patentees: **MAGNIVEN & CAMERON,**
 22 to 24 BATH STREET, EDINBURGH. (Est'd 1770).
 Solely supplied at Special Rate.
 Price Lists on application from all Stationers throughout the World.

Macniven and Cameron pens

The Edinburgh-based Cameron family firm, Macniven and Cameron ('M&C') seems to have been established in 1845, having evolved from a paper-making business, Nisbet, Macniven and Company, which had been set up about 1770. Initially, the main interest of the new firm was in selling printing paper, but it also distributed stationery and related goods. Although M&C were relatively late entrants to the pen market, their *Waverley* pen nib, patented in 1865, was particularly successful. It was, for example, one of the pen types commissioned for use in government departments⁶. The key attribute of the *Waverley* was that the tip of its nib was turned upwards, presenting the paper with a rounded surface rather than the chisel-like end of a quill or other steel pens. This enabled it to write on relatively cheap, rough paper.

Figure 1. Inset c.1875

The big pen issuers all marketed many different pen models and, after introducing the *Waverley*, M&C in due course advertised some two hundred varieties. Amongst them, and noteworthy for present purposes, the *Owl* was promoted as suitable for drawing and ‘graceful writing’, the *Pickwick* for book-keeping and the *Nile* for ‘fancy’ writing. The *Hindoo*, whose tip was cut at an oblique angle, was initially aimed at the Indian market and was designed to replace the reed pen⁷. The *State* was a non-rusting ‘yellow metal’ pen, the *Castle* was ‘strong and durable’ and the *Flying J* ‘wrote 100 words with one dip’⁸.

The advertising campaigns

Until 1900, M&C’s pens were made by manufacturers such as Gillott and Hinks Wells⁹. Hence their pen business was essentially a marketing operation. M&C developed it through varied publicity. The choice of the name ‘Waverley’, for example, tapped into romantic associations with Sir Walter Scott’s series of Waverley novels and Scott often figured in M&C advertising. One index of M&C’s public relations shrewdness was their constant plugging of the jingle:

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley pen.

The couplet gave rise to a number of satirical versions and passed into popular culture. We have known a number of elderly people still familiar with it.

M&C used three media to advertise. First, they alone amongst steel pen makers used enamel signs. These were often erected in railway stations where, of course, they would have been seen by large numbers of people¹⁰. The content of such signs was usually very simple, containing, say, an illustration of a Waverley pen and the text, ‘A Boon and Blessing to Men’.¹¹

M&C also advertised extensively in print, often through the use of ‘insets’. These were printed sheets bound in to magazines, in contrast to ‘inserts’, which were simply placed between the pages of a publication¹². Between about 1870 and 1900, M&C produced a wonderful series of insets, usually printed on both sides of a single sheet of paper (Figs. 1 & 2). The insets and other forms of print advertising had two notable features.

1. They used large numbers of testimonials such as,

Shrewsbury Journal says – ‘They are the best pens invented, and it is only bare justice to the Patentees to record the fact’.

The New Southern Canvas Advance says- ‘They have lately been introduced in Washington City, and the demand is spreading like a prairie fire among the citizens and in all public offices’¹³.

The plaudits included ones from well-known papers which often gave details of where a full list of recommending papers could be found. The testimonials were authentic,

elicited by sending a box of pens to the editor with an invitation to comment. M&C selected the enthusiastic ones for replication.

2. The advertising pointed out that a huge number of newspapers recommended M&C pens with the number ever increasing over some twenty-five years: we have so far recorded examples which list eighteen different numbers of newspapers (see Table 1), the lowest being 597, dated 1870, and the highest 3007, dated 1896¹⁴. This every-increasing number gives a great sense of excitement to the advertisements.

The Imitation Spade Guineas and their dates

Between 1787 and 1799, the gold guinea coins of George III showed his portrait on the obverse, whilst the reverse showed a pointed spade-shaped shield depicting the royal arms, surmounted by a crown. By 1788, they were being imitated in slightly altered form for use as gaming counters, table games, and stage money or, as an inexpensive way of fashionably suspending ‘gold’ coins from watch chains. Such guineas were also used for advertising, mostly in the period 1860-1950¹⁵. They were usually of brass or bronze with a gilt finish and some 25 mm in diameter. In terms of number of recorded variants, the largest issuers of imitation spade guineas (‘ISGs’) were J. Sainsbury, the provision merchants, and Macniven and Cameron. Those of Macniven and Cameron are usually machine-pierced, suggesting that the issuer’s intention was that they be worn.

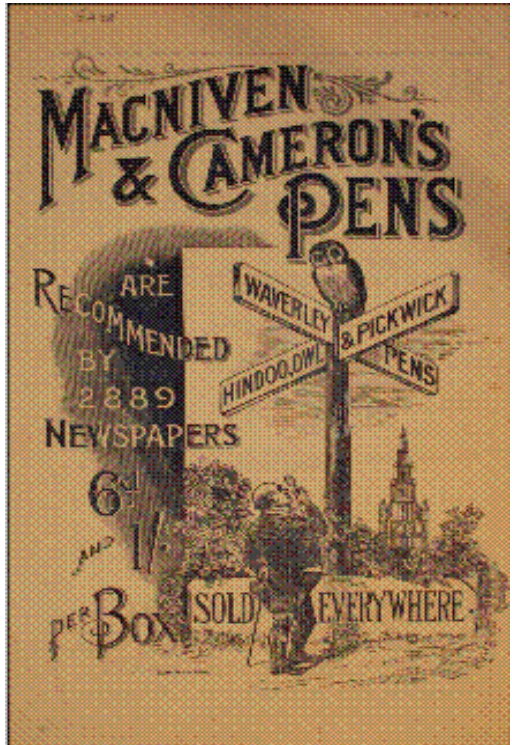


Figure 2. Inset c.1893

Given their enthusiasm for enamel signs and print advertising, it is not surprising that M&C should also use the unconventional technique of issuing ISGs at much the same period as the insets. The ISGs have been extensively recorded by Hawkins (1963, et seq.)¹⁶⁻¹⁹ and Neilson (2003)^{20,21}. It is not known how they were distributed, but they may have been included in gross boxes of pens.

Table 1. Recorded variations of the ‘number of newspapers recommending’

No. of papers	Probable Date	No. of papers	Probable Date	No. of papers	Probable Date
597	1870	1400	c.1875	2347	1890
779	?	1660	1879	2771	c.1890
1000	c.1871	1745	1880	2839	1892
1076	c.1872	1995	1886	2889	c.1893
1200	1874	2231	1887	2900	1895
1300	c.1875	1888	1888	3007	1896

All of the pens specified on the early ISGs are amongst those given particular attention in the insets: the *Waverley*, *Pickwick*, *Owl*, *Nile*, *Hindoo* and *Flying J* pen²². In what we can call the ‘standard’ ISG pattern, the names of the first five of these pens are inscribed within the shield on the reverse (Fig. 5). Nine variants on the standard pattern have been identified, but all appear very similar at first glance. Other variants include N8080²³ which advertises only the *Flying J* within the shield (Fig. 3, left); N8110, which places the shield within a wreath and surmounts it with an owl instead of a crown; N8250 which depicts Mr. Pickwick; and N8270 which simply gives the dates ‘1770-1970’ within the shield.

The first M&C ISG to be issued is likely to have been the ‘Pickwick’, N8250, which is dated 1869 and shows Dickens’ character looking at a signpost at a crossroads. Where, as in most cases, Hawkins suggests a date, he estimates that most ISGs we have mentioned were issued between 1880 and 1890. In the same decade, M&C brought out ISGs dated 1886 for exhibitions in Liverpool and Edinburgh (Fig. 3, right). A Paris Exhibition disc of 1889 includes neither George III on the obverse nor a spade on the reverse, but it is of similar broad character to other M&C ISGs and includes comparable advertising (Fig. 4)²⁴.



Figure 3. Reverse of three ISG’s, Flying J, Castle and Edinburgh Exhibition

The ‘number of newspaper recommending’ series of advertisements ceased to increase in 1896. Perhaps there were few additional papers left to give a testimonial. In any event, M&C must have been feeling very confident of their market since in 1900 they bought a factory in Birmingham to make their own pens. There were, nonetheless, a few more ISGs: these included the *State*, *Gold Wing* and *Castle* (N8140, N8120 and N8140), which were all introduced after 1903 and were now made by M&C themselves at their Birmingham factory²⁵. These were very similar to the standard pattern except that they substituted the name ‘State’, ‘Gold Wing’ or ‘Castle’ for one or more of the names that would have otherwise been used (Fig. 3, centre).

A final ISG commemorating the firm’s bicentenary in 1970 (N8270) advertises ‘Waverley’ and ‘Rhapsody’, but pen manufacture had ceased in 1964 and both names refer to lines of paper ‘social stationery’.

In conclusion we may consider the known or estimated dates of M&C in relation to the date of issue of the pens they advertise. The date of introduction of the pens can be derived from their registration dates where these are on record²⁶. If one interweaves the pen introduction dates from registration dates and other sources with estimated and known dates of the ISGs, the data of Table 2 is obtained²⁷.

Table 2 suggests that the first mention of a pen on an ISG was close to its date of introduction. Thus the ‘Waverley’, ‘Owl’ and ‘Pickwick’ (1869) were introduced in 1865-7 and get their first ISG mention in 1869. Similarly, the ‘Hindoo’ and ‘Nile’ were introduced in 1870-3 and get their first ISG in 1873. The ‘Flying J’ and ‘Gold Wing’ ISGs were also issued around the time the pens were registered, 1886 and 1942 respectively. We have no relevant data of the ‘State’ because Hawkins used the pen’s registration date to estimate the date of the ISG. Only the ‘Castle’, with a gap of some thirty-five years between the pen appearing in a trade catalogue (c.1900) and Hawkins estimated date (‘late thirties’), clearly bucks the trend. Hawkins’ date could, of course, be incorrect – especially as he acknowledges that it is something of a guess²⁸.

Concluding note

M&C ISGs were one element of a substantial body of advertising that included enamel signs, print advertising and ISGs. The known examples of enamel signs, where they indicate particular pens, mention only the *Pickwick*, *Owl* and *Waverley*. In contrast, a wide range of pens (including many not mentioned in this paper) were promoted in print. ISGs seem to occupy an intermediate role: the names of only a few pens were inscribed, but the names used varied to some degree. We have suggested that there seems to be a correlation between the date of first issuing a pen and the date of first issuing the token. This, in turn, suggests that one role of ISGs was to promote particular pens around their time of introduction.

Table 2 Dates of introduction of pens and ISGs

1865	<i>Waverley</i> pen introduced.
1866	<i>Pickwick</i> pen introduced.
1867	<i>Owl</i> pen introduced.
1869	'Crossroads' ISG (N8250) inscribed 1869. This advertises <i>Waverley, Pickwick, Owl</i> . The 'Boon and Blessing' couplet is inscribed – its earliest recorded use in advertising.
1870	<i>Nile</i> pen introduced.
1873	<i>Hindoo</i> pen introduced.
1873	Hawkins' estimated date of the Owl-on-Shield ISG (N8110), apparently the earliest ISG advertising <i>Nile</i> and <i>Hindoo</i> .
1880-90	Whilst Hawkins gives more precise date estimates in some cases, the 1880-1890 date range covers all his estimates for the 'standard' M&C pattern: ISGs which advertise all of <i>Waverley, Pickwick, Owl, Nile</i> and <i>Hindoo</i> and are generally very similar (N8160, N8180, N8200, N8210, N8220, N8230 and N8240).
1886	The 'Liverpool Exhibition' ISG (N8070) and 'Edinburgh Exhibition' ISG (N8060) – are both inscribed 1886.
1886	<i>Flying J</i> pen introduced.
1886-90	This is our estimated date for the ' <i>Flying J</i> ' ISG (N8080). This narrows Hawkins estimate of 1880-90 because the trade mark was not registered until 1886.
1889	Paris Exhibition disc inscribed 1889.
1900	The firm's Waverley Pen Works, Birmingham takes over production of both pens and advertising guineas which had previously been produced by Birmingham die-sinking and brass-stamping firms ³¹ .
1904	This is our estimated date for the <i>Castle</i> pen: it is not listed in the 1901 M&C trade catalogue ²⁹ , but is listed on that of 1907 ³⁰ .
1904	<i>State</i> pen registered.
1904	Hawkins' estimated date of <i>State</i> ISG (Neilson 8140) on basis of registration date.
1936-9	Hawkins estimated the <i>Castle ISG</i> (Neilson 8120) to be late 1930s.
1942	<i>Gold Wing</i> pen registered.
c1940	This is our estimated date for the <i>Gold Wing</i> ISG (N8100). Hawkins estimated it to be late 1930s. The pen itself is not recorded in an M&C trade catalogue of c.1933 ³² , but does appear in a price list dated 20 th January 1942 ³³ , dates which are compatible with Hawkins estimate. The <i>Gold Wing</i> pen was not, however, registered until 19 th February 1942 and, if the pen was introduced around this date, the ISG would not have been brought out earlier. Then again, if the pen was issued in war time, the ISG would not have been issued much later, since by May 1942 the supply of copper, zinc and tin to the pen manufacturers was severely restricted by government order ³⁴ . It may be that the outbreak of war in late 1939 delayed registration.

I am most grateful to Waverley Cameron for the loan of the Macniven and Cameron history and to David Magnay and Andrew Macmillan for providing me with images of ISGs.

Notes

1. *Household Words* (1850), No. 24, September 7, gives a graphical evocation of these difficulties.
2. Stilitz, I. (2005), A note on historical statistics for writing instruments, *Journal of the Writing Equipment Society*, No. 72, Spring, 22-23. See also Public Record Office, File CUST 5. 28E.
3. Automation was made particularly problematic by the interruption of the forming processes by heat treatment at more than one stage. The difficulty of automation may be the reason relatively little pen production was done in America.
4. Most writing about the steel pen industry tends to hagiography of supposed inventors of the steel pen. A brief, balanced account is given is given by Andrew, J. H. (1981), *The Birmingham Pen Trade*, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Department of Local History Information Sheet 3. A valuable discussion of the industry in its broad industrial context is given by G. C. Allen (1929/1966), *The industrial development of Birmingham and the Black Country, 1860-1927*, first edition reprinted with corrections, London, Cass.
5. The Birmingham Pen Trade Heritage Association runs a museum devoted to the industry - The Pen Room, Unit 3, The Argent Centre, 60 Frederick Street, Hockley, Birmingham, B1 3HS.
6. Such pens were commissioned by the Stationery Office (founded 1786). Examples are marked 'VR' or, later, 'S.O' and, often, with a product number and the maker's name.
7. Cameron, D. J. (c.1972), with additional material by A. E. Cameron, *The history of Macniven and Cameron Ltd. 1770-1970*. Unpublished memoir.
8. *Macniven and Cameron Ltd Stock Lines* (c.1933), Head Office: 23 Blair Street, Edinburgh. Macniven and Cameron Trade Catalogue (1895), Waverley Works, Blair Street, Edinburgh. (In private collection).
9. Cameron, D. J. (c.1972), *op. cit.*
10. Cameron (c.1972), *ibid.*
11. Baglee, C. and Morley, A. (2006), *The art of street jewellery*, London: New Cavendish Books.
12. Rickards, M. (2000), *The encyclopaedia of ephemera*, edited by Michael Twyman, London, The British Library, p.182.
13. Stilitz, I. (2004), 'The insets of Macniven and Cameron', *Journal of the Writing Equipment Society*, Spring, No. 69.
14. The data are mainly based on dated newspaper advertisements. Some dates are based on ephemera dealers' pencilled dates (indicating the date of the magazine from

which the inset is derived); dates given for testimonials cited in the inset; registration dates for the products; and the use of the weakly indicative phrase ‘Pen Makers to Her Majesty’s Government’. No number greater than 3007 is quoted in print after 1896.

15. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1963), Catalogue of the advertisement imitations of ‘Spade’ guineas and their halves, *British Numismatic Journal*, xxxii, 174-219.
16. Hawkins (1963) *ibid*.
17. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1965), Supplement 1 to catalogue of the advertisement imitations of ‘spade’ guineas and their halves (BNJ xxxii 1963), *British Numismatic Journal*, xxxiv, 149-161.
18. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1968), Supplement II to catalogue of the advertisement imitations of ‘spade’ guineas and their halves (BNJ xxxii 1963 and xxxiv 1965), *British Numismatic Journal*, XXXVII, 146-157.
19. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1983), Supplement III to catalogue of the advertisement imitations of ‘spade’ guineas and their halves (BNJ 32 (1963), 34 (1965), and 37 (1968)), *British Numismatic Journal*, 53, 164-175.
20. Neilson, W. B. (2003), *A Thousand Guineas*, Llanfyllin, Powys, Galata Print Ltd.
21. A concordance of M&C ISG catalogue numbers for Hawkins and Neilson is given below.

NEILSON	<i>Hawkins</i>	NEILSON	<i>Hawkins</i>	NEILSON	<i>Hawkins</i>
	<i>1963</i>		<i>1965</i>		<i>1983</i>
8260	21	8240	82	8270	265
8250	22	8110	92	8100	274
8090	23		<i>Hawkins</i>	8220	280
8070	24		<i>1968</i>		
8230	25	8160	206		
8150	28	8200	207		
8120	27	8210	208		
		8180	209		

22. Three registered pens significantly promoted in the insets have no known associated ISG appearances: the Phaeton (introduced in 1870), the Broad Arrow (1875) and the Claymore (1890). Perhaps they are out there somewhere.

23. N---- refers to the catalogue number in Neilson (2003) *op. cit*.

24. Obverse: LA TOUR EIFFEL 300 METRES DE HAUTEUR 1889 around depiction of Eiffel Tower and exhibition site.

Reverse: LES PLUMES MACNIVEN & CAMERON around rim. In field: LES ESSAYER/ C’EST LES ADOPTER/ WAVERLEY NILE/ OWL PICKWICK/ PARIS/ 10/ RUE VIVIENNE.

25. Hawkins (1963), *op. cit.*
26. Prior to 1876 (the date of the Trade Mark Act), the basis of dating is the number of years prior to August 1875 the mark was used, as indicated in the record. For dates of registration, we have used a document prepared by Colin Giles for the Birmingham Pen Room (see 5 above). It is derived from the Trade Mark Journals (1876-1960) located in Birmingham Reference Library.
27. See Note 14 above.
28. Hawkins (1963) *op. cit.* See comment on dating of H26-27 on p. 217.
29. *Macniven and Cameron Trade Catalogue* (1895), Waverley Works, Blair Street, Edinburgh. (Photocopy in private collection. Original not located).
30. *Macniven and Cameron Trade Catalogue* (1907), Waverley Works, Blair Street, Edinburgh. (Photocopy in private collection. Original not located).
31. Hawkins (1963), *op. cit.*, p.202.
32. *Macniven and Cameron Ltd Stock Lines* (c.1933), *op. cit.*
33. Typewritten price list. (In private collection)
34. See correspondence in National Archives, File STAT 14/1466 for May and June 1945. When some supplies of copper, zinc and tin did become available they were urgently needed for the production of non-rusting “yellow metal” pens – cf. Stilitz, I. (1991), *The Association of British Steel Pen Manufacturers and HMSO during the Second World War*, Journal of the Writing Equipment Society, No. 30, pp. 17-20.



Figure 4. Obverse and reverse of a Paris Exhibition ISG



Figure 5. Obverse and reverse of standard ISG

London's Burning: a special exhibition at the Museum of London, 16 March 2007 to winter 2009

Robert Thompson

Using eyewitness accounts, a dramatic video installation, and a wide range of objects, this new exhibition brings to life real stories of how Londoners lived through the Great Fire of 1666, and how the London cityscape was changed forever. On display are such things as a fire engine made in 1678, a fire hook, a leather bucket and helmet, with a replica for children to try on. Thomas Farriner, the Pudding Lane baker, is blamed for forgetting to put out the fire in his oven properly, from which experts believe a spark or ember probably set fire to spare fuel or flour. There is no mention of his token, recently reattributed from Rotherhithe.

However, there are eight tokens from four issuers, with a clever map on which 'Before and After' locations are joined by coloured lines. With the help of magnifying glasses spectators are invited to answer where the following issuers of pre-Fire tokens moved to after the Fire:

John Eldridge at Billingsgate (BW London 199) - to Drury Lane, 1667 (866).

Robert Hayes at the Coffee-house in Panyer Alley (2181) - to the Coffee-house in the Barbican, 'formerly in Pannyer Ally' (116).

James Beech in [Black] Swan Alley at the foot of Garlick Hill in Thames Street, 1666 (3082) - to Bow Street in Westminster, 1667 (389).

Ralph Butcher in Tower Street, 1664 (3206) - to Bishopsgate Without, 1666 (276).

Except for Robert Hayes, actual evidence for the identity of the 'Before and After' issuers is lacking, but all are plausible. So James Beech's 1666 token had at most a few months of use. He, John Eldridge, and especially Ralph Butcher, clearly lost no time in re-ordering tokens for their new addresses. All the tokens mentioned are also represented in the Norweb Collection, with six of them being published in Norweb Tokens Part VII, numbers 6516, 6553, 6609, 6657, 7458, and 7760.

This article was triggered by the purchase at a boot fair of a cloths brush issued by the “Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd.” (pictured below) On the bristle side it states that this item cost 1d. It cost me 50p !!. The brush was issued at the Holborn Viaduct branch (see below).

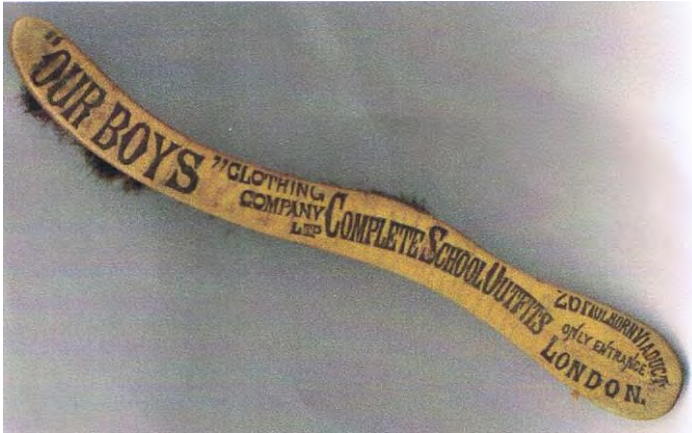


Figure 1. The “Our Boys Clothing” brush and clearly states that they were “Complete School Outfitters”. Measures 255 x 25 mm. The handle is made of wood.

According to the London Post Office Directories the “Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd were in existence between 1893 and 1932 (no entries 1892 or 1934).The Company had five outlets in London as follows:

272	Pentonville Road	1893----1897
147 – 9	Newington Causeway	1893 -----1900
26	Holborn Viaduct	1893-----1906
363, 5 & 7	Oxford Street	1893-----1922
95	Wigmore St. W1	1923-----1932.

Table 1. Various addresses of :Our Boys Clothing Co Ltd.

From the outset it can be seen from Table 1 that a strategy was taken to have as many outlets as possible but after only 4 years the Pentonville shop was closed and by 1901 the Newington Causeway premises were no longer. The Holborn Viaduct branch remained until 1906 and eventually in 1922 the Oxford Street branch closed but moved to Wigmore Street W, opening in 1923.Throughout the Company’s trading the

“Our Boys etc.” remained but interestingly at the Wigmore Street branch the entry in the directories also recorded that they were “ Juvenile outfitters” . This is confirmed by the brush inscriptions.

The tokens

Two varieties are known to exist and are as follows:

Type 1.



Brass, 20.7 mm, plain edge, (0.6mm thick)

O: OUR BOYS / CLOTHING / COMPANY all within a laurel wreath

R Around the rim is: 26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, 272 PENTONVILLE ROAD.

Written

in a concentric circle is: 147 & 149 NEWINTON CAUSEWAY and in the centre is :

LONDON/

Issued 1893 – 1906.

Type 2.



Copper 21.0mm, plain edge, (0.6mm thick).

O: Around the bust of Queen Victoria (facing left) is: TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILLEE.

R; Within a beaded border and parallel to, is: OUR BOYS CLOTHING COMPANY LIMITED and in the centre is LONDON.

Issued 1897.

Varieties A small hoard (17) were recently sold on e-bay and the vendor stated that all bore the same legend as described in Type 1. However the picture seemed to indicate that some had been “silvered” (possible a tin wash of with some co-op bracteates) or silver itself.

Spink's London auction gets 2008 off to an enthusiastic start

Peter Preston-Morley

Almost twenty two years since the company's last token-only auction, Spink dispersed 286 Eighteenth Century tokens, many of extreme rarity and derived from the collection that the company has been marketing since the summer of 2004, on the morning of 24 January. The appearance of so many rarities, some of legendary status because they had been known only through the pages of Dalton & Hamer or in old auction catalogues, galvanised enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic and the early appearance of the catalogue allowed close study of its contents during the Christmas holiday season.

The catalogue itself, the work of Michael Dickinson, was very competently done and the estimates, in many cases of a somewhat 'come and get me' nature, inspired the knowledge that the lots were being sold without any reserves; always a confidence booster for buyers at any auction. The 285 lots had been expected to bring £76,520 and in the event they achieved a sell-out hammer price of £104,305. Adding in the 20% buyers' premium and the total take for the morning amounted to £124,856.

The accentuated buyers' premium for tokens at a London sale (DNW, Baldwin and Morton & Eden charge a blanket 15%) certainly concentrated some minds; nevertheless a small but serious group of fifteen or so buyers assembled to do battle between themselves, a prominent American collector bidding on the telephone and a small number of commissions left with the auctioneer.

Justifiably, the day's top price was a premium-inclusive £4,600 paid by Baldwin for the ex Chetwynd/Norman/Hamer Macclesfield halfpenny mule (DH Cheshire 60), which in the opinion of the writer was not only clearly the best piece in the auction but which was also going to set a new UK record for any token at auction — this it comfortably achieved. Second up in the value stakes was the WJ. Davis specimen of Spence's Newmarket halfpenny (DH Cambridgeshire 35), for which there was at least some previous price form in the shape of the £2,990 paid for David Spence's comparable example in 2004; this time around a leading collector of the county's tokens scooped the prize at £2,530. In third place on the list of values on the day was the £2,400 bid for another major rarity, the mule halfpenny of Poole with plain edge (DII Dorset 2a), also ex Davis.

One particular feature of the sale was the inclusion of no less than twenty six uniface pieces — some unfinished trials, some of finished work that perhaps was done to test a die, some with edges and some without — a veritable potpourri of work hidden from present-day token collecting gaze or study until now. Some indeed were very

desirable and emanated from the almost mythical Lincoln 'No.1 Collection', from which the original collector acquired pieces in. One such was the unique unfinished reverse pattern for the 1789 Macclesfield halfpenny with the unusual spelling MMACLESFIELD (DH Cheshire 8), secured by DNW for a client for £2,160. Hamer's trial striking of the unfinished reverse die for a Rochdale halfpenny (DH Lancashire 139) brought £2,040, a price later matched by the previously unillustrated obverse for a halfpenny of Dally of Chichester (DH Sussex 14).

The principal English series literally bristled with rarities, for which there was no shortage of take-up. A mule of DH Cornwall 2 and Lanarkshire 2, previously believed unknown and a must for aficionados of Matthew Boulton, was captured by Bill McKivor for £2,280; a heady price until one realises that the original collector paid as much as £20 for it from Baldwin in February 1930, which perhaps would extrapolate to nearer £2,500 now. An example of the Thames & Severn Canal halfpenny depicting the barge with striped sails (DH Gloucestershire 58), of which at least two other examples have changed hands in recent years, needed a rousing £1,560, while DNW gave £936 for an Ibberson 'small boar' halfpenny (DH Middlesex 339). As might be expected, Warwickshire was well represented, with the telephone bidder defeating DNW for an example of the desirable halfpenny of James Bisset without pictures (contrary to the catalogue description it is not unique) at £2,160, while Gary Groll picked up two of no less than five pieces attributed to John Gregory Hancock, a brass 'Sir Original' (DII 140) for £1,560 and a brass 'Shakespeare' (DH 142) for £1,680. Among the Yorkshires was a small run of pieces issued by the entrepreneur Samuel Birchall, one of which had the previously unrecorded and very desirable UNITED STATES OF AMERICA edge, which eventually sold to Patrick Deane for £2,040 against DNW.

Thirty-eight lots were devoted to Welsh tokens, of which the standout piece was the unique Parys Mine Co/Macclesfield halfpenny mule (DH Anglesey 382), again from the Lincoln 'No.1 Collection', which cost the princely sum of four guineas in April 1934 and was valued on the day at £2,160. An unrecorded unfinished uniface pattern for a Parys Mine issue from the same source required £1,860, a most attractive uniface obverse (DH Anglesey 379) needed £1,800 and a double druid mule halfpenny with Ibberson's edge (DH Anglesey 417), ex Chetwynd/Lincoln 'No.1' was contested to £1,680. Scotland and Ireland featured less surprises, although the D&H plate specimen of Lothian 65, a 1792 farthing of T. & A. Hutchison on a halfpenny planchet, brought £1,080.

All told, there were a gratifying twenty eight different buyers (twelve in the room and sixteen absentees), but the top four, DNW (90 lots), Bill McKivor (55), Patrick Deane (34) and Baldwin (28) accounted for over 75% of the total hammer price between them. The catalogue is certainly one for the bookshelf, even though it does not contain

weights or die~axes, essential information which helps to distinguish pieces from each other and from which there is much to learn about the series. However, thanks to the good offices of Michael Dickinson I was able to weigh each piece prior to the sale and this information, together with other detail not in the catalogue, is published in the latest issue of the Conder Token Collector's Club Journal.

Attribution of 17th Century Traders Tokens by Metal Detecting Finds

Roger Paul

It is becoming increasingly common for the T.C.S.B to feature articles written by subscribers proposing reattribution of 17th century traders tokens invariably backed by hard evidence that makes these assertions hard to resist, very often the most convincing of this evidence is provided by find spots supplied by metal detectorists.

As both a collector of these tokens and an experienced metal detectorist I am well aware of the importance of accurate reporting of find spots. I have myself over the past 25 years or so recovered close to 100 traders tokens and in my experience they do not generally stray very far from their place of origin. There are of course always huge exceptions to this rule as I witnessed recently when a colleague recovered a scarce Cornish example in South Cambridgeshire, a distance of some 300 miles or so. However a study of my records shows that approximately 50% of the tokens I have found were within a couple of miles of their place of issue and a mere 10% of that total were recovered in excess of 20 miles away, the most distant examples being of Essex, Leicestershire and Worcestershire being found in the Buckinghamshire plough soil. The main causes of misattribution of Traders Tokens are clearly the frequent duplication of place names within the British Isles and somewhat eccentric 17th century spelling of these place names. These two factors have caused confusion which has resulted in mistakes that have persisted for a century or more. Only in recent years with the renewed interest of collectors aided and abetted by metal detecting finds are some of these mistakes gradually being corrected.

At this point I would like to suggest two examples which may have been incorrectly attributed although unlike previous correspondents I can only offer the evidence of

their find spots and must leave it to those with more knowledge of research into hearth tax etc than I possess to prove or disprove these suggestions.

The first of these examples is the halfpenny of Robert Cogell issued in Watlington Oxfordshire. The May 2000 edition of the magazine *Treasure Hunting* included a report of an example of this token being found in Norfolk, a surprising find spot for a token issued in South Oxfordshire. By a curious coincidence for the past couple of years myself and two fellow detectorists have been searching land around this Oxfordshire market town and have found examples of every token issued in the town with the exception of Robert Cogells halfpenny. I am now beginning to harbour serious doubts about this attribution, doubts that have been reinforced by the realization that there is also a village in Norfolk called Watlington, this being situated a few miles south of Kings Lynn.

The second example is of Timoth(i) Mathews farthing given by Williamson to Evesham in Worcestershire. A metal detecting pal of mine recently found an example of this token on farmland just outside Eynsham in Oxfordshire. Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson had already cast doubts on the Evesham attribution in the *Norweb Sylloge* based on the unrecorded spelling of the place name EWSHAM as on the token. The obvious similarities between Eynsham and Evesham both in spelling and pronunciation immediately started bells ringing and I now consider that there a reasonable possibility that this token was in fact issued in Eynsham. I contacted Michael Dickinson about this matter and he agreed that there was most certainly a serious doubt about the Evesham attribution and Robert Thompson kindly did some research on the token but no concrete evidence could be found to back my suggestion. Evesham and Eynsham are about 40 miles apart so it would not be a major surprise to find a token travelling that distance, however the huge coincidence of similarity in place names persists and hopefully evidence can be found to confirm this attribution one way or the other.

These two examples are of course pure speculation on my part but if any collectors should have information or interesting provenances that may throw some light on either of these tokens I would be delighted to hear from them.

Book Reviews

The Mystery Of Henry Morgan – A Numismatic Detective Story. By Andrew Wager, Barkham's Press, 2007. Pb 144pp, £19.99 + p+p, available from the author, the usual numismatic outlets, ebay and all bookshops via special order with the ISBN number 978-0-9557261-1-8.

The silver tokens issued in the late regency period have been thoroughly catalogued over the decades (Boyne, 1866, Davis, 1904 and Dalton, 1922). Background information on the series as a whole and many of the individual issuers has also been published (Waters, 1957 and Mays, 1991). The name of Henry Morgan appears regularly through the story of the 1811-1812 silver tokens, with his name or initials appearing on many tokens and in contemporary printed sources. Tracking down the identity and activities of Henry Morgan was first started some 40 years ago (Clayton, 1967).

The book reviewed here describes a systematic investigation of Henry Morgan, using techniques more often associated with genealogical and commercial research. A primary question is whether or not Henry Morgan was a real person or a pseudonym for a manufacturer or person issuing silver "coinage" outside the Royal prerogative.

Often written in the first person, this follows the detective's story from the evidence on the tokens themselves, to the counterfeits and imitations often attributed to HM, to contemporary advertisements and newspaper cuttings, and a careful study of the occupants of 12 Rathbone Place. Whilst it is not possible to prove that someone did not exist, this is an excellent accumulation and assessment of the available and newly discovered evidence and the conclusions drawn are logical.

This is a highly readable book that starts to fill a long standing gap in the history of tokens. As a narrative, the absence of an index is no issue, and though a few of the page layouts and images could be improved, this book is highly recommended, not just to those interested in this particular series, but as an example to anyone interested in token research beyond simple cataloguing.

Post script: Whilst reading through the book, a couple of points stood out, which may be worth pursuing.

On page 33, reference is made to a possible silver token manufacturer called John Davies in Percival St. The connection is not made, but John Davies can be found on p673 of Hawkins' Dictionary, at 19 Percival Street, (not indexed, but listed under Ralph Neal), having occupied this address from 1810-1840s., prior to the Neal business. It is interesting to speculate how many manufacturers might have inherited trades and premises from earlier series.

In chapter 9 and illustrated on p142 is a nugget of new information in the form of an advertising letter from H. Morgan. A distinction is made between “. . .to supply you with TOWN MADE SILVER TOKENS from my own dies” and “. . . happy to CUT DIES and stamp tokens for you. . .”. The phrase “town made” is interpreted as “made in London.” An alternative might be that it refers to the supply of generic tokens, i.e. those naming towns, but not specific issuers. Once Henry Morgan had dies, he was not obliged to limit his output or supply to the original source of the order. Indeed if there was a profit margin and there were people willing to buy silver tokens, there would be nothing to stop a manufacturer striking tokens significantly beyond the original orders.

Gary Oddie

Herefordshire Tavern Checks A County catalogue by Neil B. Todd and Andrew Cunningham (Pub. 2007).

The publication of Herefordshire to this continuing series of county tavern check catalogues is a welcome addition not only for the specialised collector but also for those of us that have a natural curiosity in understanding the use and distribution of pub checks.

For a county with an area of 2180 Km² only 13 locations are recorded and from these a total of 107 tokens have come to light so far. Of these some 57% come from the county town of Hereford. After a short but useful introduction the catalogue continues town by town listing the taverns under each town alphabetically. Whilst we all would like true photographic pictures the clear pencil rubbings provide more than an adequate representation quite sufficient for identification.

This fully referenced, 59 page booklet for only £10 (p & p 70p) from Andrew Cunningham provides a useful addition to our bookshelf.

Stuart Adams

**The Norweb Collection – Tokens of the British Isles – Part VII – City of London.
By R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. Spink, 2007. Hb, dw, 386pp + 61 plates.
335 + p+p from Spink and the usual sources.**

The epic Norweb project continues, with this volume taking on the old central square mile of London. The book follows the usual form, beginning with a short essay (RHT) *Contemporary References to Tokens, the Downfall of Coffee Pence and the Sultaness*. The history of a, now lost, contemporary pamphlet and its subsequent listing is given along with details of various coffee houses. These provide some of the earliest and latest issues, along with a preponderance of the large penny tokens. This essay also includes an interesting history of the appearance of coffee and early coffee houses in general. This is followed by the Arrangement including a concordance with BW/D, the classified index of types (with its own useful index), then lists of abbreviations and references.

The main catalogue illustrates 1443 main types including 230 not in Williamson and 49 not in Dickinson. The photographs are to the usual high standard and many of the pieces have snippets of background information, especially those from issuers in trades connected with the Livery Companies. The book closes with a useful map showing the limits of and locations within the square mile and comprehensive indexes.

Three tokens stood out whilst browsing through the notes and listing.

6753 Allanson Clerke, has an animal described as a Cat (BW571 detrited) and later as a hog, definitely looks like a rat on this large and excellently preserved specimen.

7562 is the two penny leather token of Sam Towers. This is unusual in many aspects; its material, size, denomination and being uniface with incuse letters. Whilst it fits into the date range of the Norweb collection (1575-1750), being undated, it may not be concurrent with the 1648-1672 series.

7617/8 At first a seemingly impossible group of initials (BW uncertain 13 and 88) has now succumbed to careful research and insight. Via the stated trade of Wax Chandler, the issuer's initials have been traced to Grace Hardwin and more impressively S.M.C.L.A.T.C.H. can be expanded to St Michael Crooked Lane At The Crow's Head.

All in all, an excellent book, recommended to anyone interested in the series.

Gary Oddie

Notes and Queries

592 The Perryrian System

Hawkins ('Four Studies ...', page 12, Group 16) reports a number of discs for the Perryian system of school tokens. Can anyone confirm that the '20' denomination, No.1606 exists? Can any higher denominations be confirmed?
Please contact Ivor Stilitz

593 Air Raid

Obv AIR RAID SHELTER G.K.B. No 4 (incuse)
Rev Incuse punched D HAYMAN STAFF

Brass 38mm plain edge holed for suspension

Can anyone help with information about this token which was found at a car boot sale in Cornwall.



Keith Harrison

580 J.S. & Co

I noted a similar token in the Whitehaven Museum some years ago which indicates a probable Cumbrian mining or quarrying connection. To date, I have been unable to confirm anything one way or the other, and have attached a scan of the museum item for reference.



Charles Farthing

591 Bailey's Patent

I was intrigued by Andrew Cunningham's query and, being of a scientific bent, decided to see if I could come up with anything. A search on 'Bailey's patent' on Google threw up the following:

Leonard Bailey joined forces with the Stanley company (Connecticut) in the late 1860s. The disc illustrated may be a depth adjustment nut for a Stanley plane, dating from the late 19th century. Nuts produced over the period 1869-1892 were stamped "BAILEY'S PATENT" and were made of brass (The Bailey referred to may be Seldon rather than Leonard). They had either a left-handed or right-handed thread, were 1" in diameter, and had parallel knurling. I haven't been able to locate a photo of

a plane with this type of nut, but someone with more time could trawl through various books showing antique planes. My only concern is that Andrew states that the disc is 39 mm in diameter, otherwise its features (consecutive numbers around the circumference; off-centre hole) seem to support my theory. If I am correct, I suppose that it would be of more interest to readers of woodworking magazines.

Richard Dunn

594 Lambert & Son

Sometime ago in TCS vol.4/11 on page 8 Thorsten Sjolín wrote about barbers tokens and asked for information about several other pieces such as the L&S token of which I now have six examples with various chair numbers. [They all appear to be nickel silver or cupronickel].



I can now confirm that these are indeed Barbers tokens and were issued by LAMBERT & SON of 252 Collins Street, Melbourne Victoria Australia who were in business between 1898 and 1919.

Of the other pieces Thorsten listed; Ralph Hayes has elucidated the Keenolia. The 6 over M M is reminiscent of the YMCA 5 M/M for Egypt during WW2. And the two W.B. over S and W.B. over M also suggest the possibility of Australia; i.e. S for Sydney and M for Melbourne. I am still looking down this path; there is a William Berry but I have yet to view any of his tokens.

Malcolm Johnson

575 Sheepbridge

The reading is:

Obv. SHEEPBRIDGE / IRON / WORKS

Rev. Blank



One piece is pierced, and has the number 833 counterstamped on the obv. The edge is milled. 31mm.

Another piece is known with the legend SHEEPBRIDGE C^o / BREAKFAST, again; Brass, 31mm, uniface, pierced.

Ernest Danson

Adverts

INFORMATION WANTED

About the TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES and PUB CHECKS
of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

David Young

(9:4)

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(9:4)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

Mike Bagguley

(9:4)



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

Richard H. Hardy



(9:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:4)

Plastic Wanted

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

Colin Williamson

(9:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign

coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(9:4)

WANTED (images or the items themselves)

PERRY discs, BRANDAUER discs, GILLOTT discs (other than 'annual excursion')
QUILL PEN and other writing equipment depictions.

Discs with names William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Leonardt, Sommerville,
John Heath, Geo. W. Hughes.
Macniven and Camerin ISG's

Ivor Stilitz

(9:4)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:6)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:4)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(8:12)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 3

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

June 2008

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

Subscription (for Volume 8 numbers 1-4) -£10 for UK, £15 for Europe (including Eire), £18 for the rest of the world. Payment should be remitted in Pounds Sterling, Money Order or Cheque/Banker's draft drawn on a UK bank, as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for a Volume will cover Bulletins 1 to 4, 5 to 8, and 9 to 12. A new subscriber joining mid period will be sent all of those bulletins which he or she has missed during the current subscription charging period.

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	83
<i>Token Congress 2008</i>	83
Bryan Hennem	Ralph Hayes & Gavin Scott..... 84
Bryan Hennem	Duncan Pennock..... 85
A Medalllic Receipt?	Bryan Hennem..... 86
Thomas Wells of Newington:	
(a) Oxfordshire	Tim Scotney..... 88
(b) Middlesex	Robert Thompson..... 90
Time, Pay and Tool Checks Part 13	Ralph Hayes..... 92
The Chimes Day Hotel, Manchester	Chris Parish..... 95
The Skull and Crossbones in Paranumismatics	Gary Oddie..... 96
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	115
<i>Adverts</i>	117

Editorial

Thank you to all those members that have sent in articles, it does make the job of editor much easier, do please keep sending them.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2008

The 2008 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 10-12 October 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick, where there are superb conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young.

On the Friday afternoon, informal trips to the nearby Warwick Castle can be arranged; and an auction will take place on Friday evening.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £139 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £149 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Reservations (£50 per person, cheques payable to Token Congress) are to be sent to.

David Young

Bryan Hennem

It is with great sadness that we report the death of Bryan Hennem on the morning of Wednesday, 5th March, aged 76. Having been ill for over a year he was suddenly diagnosed with terminal cancer and learned that his time would be months rather than years. Although devastated by this news he knew what he had to do - sell his collections to ensure that his wife Kathleen, who had supported him in his hobby over the years, would have some financial benefit in the future.



Bryan started collecting about 1984, initially concentrating on British Machine Tokens, and amassed over 3200 by 2007. During this time his interest in tokens and medals grew, firstly with anything from Hampshire. He had hoped to publish a book on the subject and this project is now being taken forward by Michael Knight based on Bryan's material.

He then went on to collect World Machine Tokens including tokens for car park/wash. He had previously sold his collection of some 1000 French Consommer

Tokens. A former librarian, he had a large collection of literature, topographical books, trade directories and token and medal books which he has also sold.

Bryan enjoyed travelling to car boots and fairs to look out for things for himself and others - many of us have benefited from this. He attended every Token Congress from 1988 onwards and was one of the team of four who organized the Congress at Winchester in 1992.

He was also a lifelong supporter of West Ham F.C. as well as being an enthusiastic member of the campaign for real ale (CAMRA).

During his 24 years of collecting Bryan made many friends in the world of Paranumismatics. He was always friendly, helpful and ready to talk about any subject. He will be sadly missed by those who knew him.

He leaves his wife of over 50 years, Kathleen and children Sally, Robin and Colin.

Ralph Hayes and Gavin Scott

Bryan Hennem 16th May 1931 - 5th March 2008

I first met Bryan at the 9th Token Congress in Leicester in 1990, where he was already a well established member with his Bourse table (which was always worth a visit) and anecdotes (which were even better). Where to start? maybe with his Token interests, Brian collected Machine tokens from all over the world and Hampshire post 1820, both of which he had, as often as not, deeply researched, as readers of the Token Correspondence Society will know.

It is just as well that I didn't start with the Claret and Blue of West Ham Football club, Bryan and my wife being West Hams 2 supporters and the day when West Ham beat Ipswich in the Championship end of season knock out and went up to the Premiership is one I hope to forget, especially Bryans condolences, losing was bad enough but, in this instance, I felt that Bryan lacked sincerity.

One of Bryans delights was indulging in a game of bar billiards with his friends at the local. I have fond memories of the Token Congress Bars we have leant on over the years, pints of Real Ale to hand and either putting the world to rights or discussing some new token and what his research had revealed.

A few years ago, Brian talked me into running Tokens for sale, a twice yearly offering from a dozen or so members of the Token collecting society of some of their duplicates, I have relied heavily on him ever since for his encyclopaedic knowledge backed by reference books which seemed to cover every subgroup of tokens I could think of. If only I could have matched his filing system and ability to pack the right token in the right envelope with the right invoice attached!

Bryan spent his life working as a Civil Servant, finishing up as the Staff Welfare Officer for the Department of Health & Social Security, a post in which his natural empathy must have been invaluable.

Following early retirement Bryan rounded off his working life as a Volunteer driver for the ambulance car service, carrying on until coming up 70 years old.

About 2 years ago Bryan began suffering from what was thought to be pancreatitis but finally revealed itself to be cancer of the Pancreas, throughout this illness and following the diagnosis I can do no better than quote another friend "We were amazed at his fortitude. He was facing death with courage and equanimity that are rare."

Bryan passed away peacefully at St Michaels Hospice, he leaves behind his wife Cath, daughter Sally and sons Robin and Colin, daughter in law Irene and Grandchildren Maisie and Sam.

Duncan Pennock



The medal illustrated above is a recent acquisition. Never having heard of Mr Fegan I did a Google check and learnt that he was indeed the founder of a group of homes for boys. Happily, a telephone number was given and a phone call later I was in touch with David Waller of Fegan's Child and Family Care. What follows is directly or indirectly mostly his work.

James William Condell Fegan, a native of Southampton, was born in 1852 and educated at the City of London School, leaving with glowing reports in 1869. Notably at that time the head boy was one Herbert Asquith - later to become Prime Minister. James Fegan married Miss Mary Pope in 1889, and after a life of service to the underprivileged, died in 1925. His widow continued his work until succumbing to a jettisoned German bomb in 1943.

In 1870, James Fegan had a religious experience which led him into a life of evangelism and, in a practical way, to set up a Ragged School, the first Mr Fegan's Home in Deptford (1872). Several other homes were established as the years progressed - mostly in metropolitan Kent, but also in Stoney Stratford in Buckinghamshire (1900) and in nearby Yardley Gobion (1938).

Of particular interest to us then, in the research of the medal, was a training farm at Goudhurst in Kent. This was bought in 1910, and further land added to bring the farm up to in excess of 400 acres. He employed specialist staff to cover different aspects of agriculture (sheep, cattle, fruit etc) and bought equipment of the type used on Canadian farms even building a Canadian type barn. Thus his boys were well trained for the work they would do when the eventually sailed to Canada.

In 1884 Fegan was persuaded by Lord Blantyre to take 10 boys to Canada with a view to establishing them in agricultural employment - a life far better that could ever have been envisaged in this country. Apparently he was so impressed by what he saw that

he immediately returned to take a further 50 boys that same summer, with Blantyre funding their passages. This accounts for the strong bias towards Canadian farming.

And so to our medal recipient Andrew Ripley. Unfortunately, due to confidentiality constraints and loss of archival material during the war, not too much is known of him. However, we are able to establish that he was born on 14th January 1898 and had been in the Foundling Hospital since infancy. He was one of 5 lads from there who went to Goudhurst on 6th January 1913, just before his 15th birthday. The whole party of over 100 boys left Liverpool on 16th April 1913 sailing on the SS Manitoba.

Although not compulsory, every boy arriving in Canada via the Fegan Homes was encouraged to repay his passage whenever he was able. This was intended to provide funds for some other young lad to enjoy the same opportunities. This could take several years, and in the case of Andrew Ripley it was four. £10 to a young man in this country in the early 1910s was a lot of money. On a British farm in 1914 an experienced farm worker could expect to earn around 16/9d a week, although I don't have figures for Canada. However, for Andrew to save his £10 in four years shows a certain amount of hard work and dedication.

Once the fare had been refunded the youth was entered of the Roll of Honour and presented with a certificate - an example of which is illustrated - and the medal. One ex-pupil estimates that the Roll of Honour had around 2,000 names on it. Somewhere, in Canada or some other part of the Commonwealth, there should be about two thousand similar medals, although this is the first I have come across, and as such is a rare - possibly unique - example of a medal being issued as a receipt.



A Roll of Honour Certificate

The token of Thomas Wells was listed in Williamson as being of Newington Butts in Surrey:

THOMAS WELLS OF = 1668

NEWINGTON CHANDLER = T.M.W.

This attribution was considered by Thompson & Dickinson as being uncertain. Another token listed at this locality has already been reattributed to Newington in Middlesex (Dickinson), and all the remaining tokens, with this exception, give little doubt as to their location, i.e. Newington Bvttts, Nevington Bvttts, Neventon Bvttts, and on one occasion Newington in Southwarke (Norweb tokens vol V).

There seem to be few surviving records of the period from Newington Butts, but there is no record of the issuers in either the Free & Voluntary Present of 1661-2, or the Hearth Tax returns of 1664. I must therefore concur that the attribution is suspect.

The IGI lists two marriages for the name Thomas Wells at South Newington in Oxfordshire, and the purpose of this note is to examine the possibility this is the place of issue:

Thomas Wells married Frances Handes 1570 at South Newington Oxfordshire

Thomas Wells married Susanna Griffith 1639 at South Newington Oxfordshire

Neither of these gentlemen is likely to be the issuer, both marriages being too early, and both their spouses having incorrect initials. Examination of the parish records would suggest neither lived in the parish, as there are no baptism or death records for either man. There is however a small group of baptisms listed at the parish which could belong to the issuer:

Ann Wells daughter of Thomas & Mary was baptised 9/Feb/1670 at South Newington
Elizabeth Wells daughter of Thomas & Mary was baptised 12/Dec/1673 at South Newington

Sarah Wells daughter of Thomas & Mary was baptised 7/Dec/1675 at South Newington

George Welles son of Thomas & Mary was baptised 21/May/1678 at South Newington

On first impression there would seem little doubt these are evidence the token belongs to this parish, however, further examination expresses doubt. Specifically, there is no record of the issuer's birth or marriage in the parish records at South Newington, he did not sign (or refuse to sign) the Protestation returns of 1641-2, and there is no mention of anyone of this surname at South Newington in the Hearth Tax returns of 1665. There must therefore be a query as to his presence in the parish at the time the token was issued.

The Hearth Tax returns note a Thomas Wells was assessed on three hearths in Banbury in 1665 (six miles north of South Newington). The parish records of Banbury show:

Elizabeth Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 22/May/1653 and buried 12/Jul/1653 at Banbury

William Wells son of Thomas was born 8/Aug/1654 at Banbury

Margaret Wells daughter of Thomas was born 25/May/1656 and buried 2/jul/1670 at Banbury

John Wells son of Thomas was born 1/Jan/1658 at Banbury

Ann Wells daughter of Thomas was born 30/Sep/1659 at Banbury

Thomas Wells son of Thomas was born 18/Dec/1660 and buried 4/Jul/1670 at Banbury

Elizabeth Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 13/Jul/1662 at Banbury

Jane Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 21/Jan/1665 at Banbury

Mary Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 9/May/1666 at Banbury

Hannah Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 30/Oct/1668 at Banbury

Margrett Wells daughter of Thomas was baptised 15/Mar/1672 at Banbury

It is possible this man moved to South Newington. He does not however seem to have stayed long, as there are no further parish records of this surname.

A Thomas Wells was executor of the will of his brother John Wells of Banbury in 1666, he inherited John's house in Banbury, for his lifetime or thirteen years, after which it was to be inherited firstly by his wife, then John Wells, Thomas Wells and William Wells (presumably his sons). A sister Anne was also a beneficiary.

The following records suggest he may have moved back to Banbury but they are mutually exclusive:

Elizabeth Wells daughter of Mrs Mary Wells (widow) was buried 5/Aug/1682 at Banbury

Thomas Wells of Calthorpe was buried 1/May/1686 at Banbury (Calthorpe is a hamlet adjoining Banbury to the south).

Thomas Welles (Maulster) was buried 1/Jan/1696 at Banbury

This man had a wife of the correct initial, and although he may have moved to South Newington after the issue date of the token, he may have traded there previously and thus needed a token. However, if the burial noted in 1696 is his, he appears to have practised a different trade to that of the token issuer, it was not however unknown for men to have more than one trade. I leave the question of attribution open

Tim Scotney has kindly shown me an advance copy of his note, which is intriguing, yet not conclusive for the attribution of the chandler who issued BW Surrey 196, allocated by Williamson to Newington (Butts) without explanation. The biography of Thomas Wells, maltster (1622-1696), appears to rule him out as a 1668 token-issuer in South Newington, since he was a Constable of Banbury in 1668-69 and 1669-70.¹ Tim Scotney has, however, found several of the name, though none described as a chandler.

Originally a chandler was a maker or seller of candles, but the term came to mean a general retailer of provisions, a practitioner of one of the victualling trades: ‘The Chandler’s-shop deals in all things necessary for the kitchen in small quantities: he is partly cheesemonger, oil-man, grocer, distiller, etc. This last article brings him the greatest profit, and at the same time renders him the most obnoxious dealer in and about London. In these shops maid-servants and the lower class of women learn the first rudiments of gin-drinking... The Chandler-man takes no apprentices, and I could wish there were no masters or mistresses.’² Thus no livery company can be expected to record a token-issuing chandler.

An alternative to Oxfordshire should be considered. Stoke Newington in Middlesex, now part of the London Borough of Hackney, occurred as *Newington* in documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries,³ and also on maps of the period.⁴ That is also the spelling on the first strip of Ogilby’s map of the London to Berwick road, at the junction of what is now Stoke Newington Church Street (leading to Islington) and the A10.⁵

Somewhere near that junction was a substantial house occupied before 1690 by one Thomas Wells, a victualler, who in 1664 was assessed for six hearths.⁶ As mentioned above, the victualling trades were taken to include the chandler’s shop.

Burials in the small parish of Stoke Newington included Mary, daughter of Thomas Wells, on 14 Aug 1667, and three women named Mary Wells without further description. All were buried in accordance with the 1666 Burying in Wool Act, on 20 Feb 1687[-8], 4 Nov 1689, and 1 April 1693. Although there is nothing to indicate whether any of them were dependants of Thomas Wells, burial in shrouds of pure wool at least shows that the relatives of each defunct were not amongst the poorest in the parish. Only three male burials of the right name are indexed: Thomas Wells, a poor man that died in Hornsey parish, 19 Feb 1670[-1]; Thomas, son of John Wells, 2 Aug 1678; and on 23 March 1703[-4], Thomas Wells, *Chandler*, ‘and had a certificate etc. from Justice Clarke’, i.e. that he also had been buried in wool.⁷

It ought to be added for those who do not know the area that Stoke Newington is about five miles from the Tower of London where the tokens were made. A victualler could have profited from serving spirits to travellers on 'one of the most frequented Roads of the Kingdom', before they ventured on the 'easy ascent of 4 Furlongs called Standford [Stamford] Hill, often frequented by Highwaymen.'⁸ Support for considering spirituous liquors the likely mainstay of his business may come from the apprenticeship in 1661, before being turned over to another Apothecary in 1666, of Thomas Wells, son of Thomas, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, yeoman.⁹

The only specimen in the Norweb Collection will be illustrated in *Norweb Tokens Part VIII*.

1. *Banbury Corporation Records: Tudor and Stuart*, ed. J. S. W. Gibson and E. R. C. Brinkworth (Banbury, 1977), pp. 219-20, 326.
2. R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman* (London, 1747), pp. 275, 280.
3. English Place-Name Society, *The Place-names of Middlesex*, by J. E. B. Gover [et al.] (Cambridge, 1942), p. 159.
4. Saxton 1573; Norden 1593/8; Speed 1616; Blaeu 1665; Morden 1695.
5. John Ogilby, *Britannia, volume 1* (London, 1675), Plate 5.
6. *Victoria History of the County of Middlesex*, Vol. VIII, ed. T. F. T. Baker (London, 1985), p. 182.
7. St Mary Stoke Newington: Transcripts (Hackney Archives Department, microfilm XP6).
8. John Ogilby, *The Traveller's Guide* (London, 1699), p. 10; abbreviations have been silently extended.
9. Cliff Webb, *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers, Vol. 32: Apothecaries' Company 1617-1669*, abstracted and indexed by Patrick Wallis (London, 2000), p. 44. I am grateful to Tim Scotney for pointing out this entry.

233. THE GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY Gas Supply & Chemical Mfrs. Head Office, Horseferry Rd. Westminster. District Offices are also listed. By 1943 Head Office-30 Kensington Church St.W.8.The Gas Council had been formed by 1955 and the various Boards are listed including North Thames, South Eastern, & Southern.



There were two Gas Works in Haggerston, one between Dunston Rd. & Laburnum St., and one off Whiston Rd.(Now the Park)A further one to the East between Marian Place & Esme St. (1874-1954) The first piece shown is incuse and is for



fixture to a gas meter or similar equipment, it is copper 32mm.The 2nd piece has a large M in a circle on the reverse.38 mm.

234. GATLING GUN LTD. The Gatling Gun was invented by Richard Gatling (United States)in 1862.It was subsequently used by many countries but was virtually obsolete by the beginning of W.W.1.Gatling Gun Ltd. was registered in 1888but changed to Gatling Arms & Ammunition Co. in Jan.1890.A court order was made in October 1890 to wind up the business and it was dissolved on the 29th June 1895. The business was probably in Birmingham.(1888-1895) Presuming the check would be in use after the change of title. Sale Birm. Uniface. 35mm.



235. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.LTD. Electrical Engineers &Mfrs. Magnet House,Manchester.Various.1962 records Head Office, Greycoat House, Greycoat Place,S.W.1.Also G.E.C. (Engineering) Ltd. Various.(1919-1962)Uniface 31mm.

236. THE GLOSTER AIRCRAFT CO. LTD. Aircraft Mfrs.
 Gloster Works & Brockworth Aerodrome, Hucclecote,
 Gloucester (1932-61) Not in 1962.Bracteate. 29.5mm.



237. THOMAS GOLDSWORTHY & SONS LTD. Emery
 & Abrasive Material Mfrs. Britannia Mills, Hulme Hill
 Rd. Hulme Manchester(1919 -1959)Not in 1961.Uniface.
 34x49mm.

238. GRAYSON ROLLO & CLOVER DOCKS LTD. Ship
 Repairers, Forging Mfrs. Iron & Steel founders, Boiler mfrs.
 Marine & Mechanical Engs.33&41 Sandhill Lane, Fulton St.
 & 9 Blackstone St. Dale St. Garston, Liverpool.(1928-1962)
 By 1965 were incorporated into Cammell Laird
 &Co.(Shipbuilders & Engineers)Ltd. Bracteate 32.5mm.



239. EDWARD GREY & CO. Sugar Brokers & Merchants.
 14 Mincing Lane.E.C.3 (Broker)&1,Old Hall St. Liverpool
 (merchants).1919.No other record has been found. The
 reverse shows the maker as J. Park & Son, 64 Cable St.
 Liverpool. (R.N.P.H. 1882-1921) 31mm.

240. GUEST & CHRIMES LTD. Brass founders, Valve mfrs.& Water meter mfrs.37,Southampton St. Strand. W.C. & Rotherham -1863. Southwark St., S.E. & Rotherham 1874. 1919 records Guest & Chrimes Ltd. Brass Works, Rotherham. The only address found is for Brass Works, Don St. Rotherham. (1863-1990)+ Same both sides all incuse. 24mm.& 25.5mm.



241. GUEST, KEEN& NETTLEFOLDS LTD. Colliery Proprietors. London Works, near Birmingham. Various 1919 + 1943. See Cox 392.p.147.They are not recorded as Colliery Proprietors in the Classified Trades Section. They are also listed as Screw Mfrs. 16, Broad St. Birmingham. 1928 records Screw Mfrs. Heath St. & Pershore St.1932 records Screw, Bolt & Nut Mfrs.1938 records Mfrs. of Railway Fastenings, Steel Sleepers, Steel Wire, Bolts, Nuts etc. The Bolt & Nut section, Atlas Works, Darlaston. Screw Mfrs. Heath St. Birmingham. 1948. By 1955 the firm was divided, the Head Office with the same title being at the London Works, Smethwick until 1959.Three others being (Cwmbran) Ltd.(Midlands) Ltd &(South Wales)Ltd. By 1968 the different divisions were listed following the prefix G.K.N. with the exception of (Cwmbran) Ltd. who are not listed separately in 1972.The title was still Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd. with the Head Office at Smethwick, Warley, West Midlands in 1986. (1902-1986)+ Uniface with stamped number . 31mm.



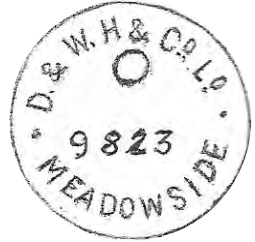
242. HAWKER AIRCRAFT LTD. Aircraft Mfrs. & Eng. Designers & Construction. Canbury Park Rd. Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. 1928-1943 records H.G.Hawker Engineering Co.Ltd.1946 records Hawker Aircraft Ltd.1955 also records Blackpool, Slough Bucks, Sutton Lane Langley, & Dunsfold Aerodrome, Godalming, Surrey. 1965 records Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd. Guided Weapons Mfrs. Manor Rd. Hatfield Rd Hatfield Herts. 1968 records Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd. Aircraft Mfrs. Richmond Rd. Kingston-on-Thames.(1946-1962). The sections above & below the stamped number are painted green. Uniface. 44x32mm.





243. WALTER SOMERS LTD. Haywood Forge, Halesowen, Birmingham. Forgemasters & Forging Mfrs. Crankshaft Mfrs. Railway Buffer Mfrs. From 1959 also listed is Walter Somers (Material Handling) Ltd. Mucklows Hill, Halesowen (1928-1986)+. The maker is G.Y. Iliffe Birm. Uniface. 32mm.

244. D.&W.HENDERSON &CO. LTD. Graving Dock Proprietors, Ship Builders & Repairers, & Engineers. Meadowside Works, Partick, Glasgow (1919-1962). Uniface 32mm.



The Chimes Day Hotel, Manchester — A Third Queen Victoria Head “Reverse”

Chris Parish

In Bill Kennett’s original article (TCS bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 10) he illustrated two Queen Victoria head “reverses” for the Chimes token (B.WS. 1910). A third head is shown in the accompanying photograph. Details are:

Obv. Cmkd. THE CHIMES (curved) / F.A.C./
CROSS ST / TIE & BOW LANE (curved)

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with
H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA

Edge. Plain, Ae with minute traces of gilding,
23 mm.



Again the Victoria head is unclassified by Roy Hawkins but is possibly HIM 5 (not illustrated) in “Cumberland Jack” by D.A. Humphriss (Coin Monthly Sept.- Nov. 1971). It seems to be die-linked with Jackson, York (B.WS. 5280, QV 86) but without an example to hand I have been unable to verify this. Confirmation or otherwise welcomed!

The Skull and Crossbones in Paranumismatics

Gary Oddie

Today the image of the skull and crossbones is most often associated with danger; piracy on the high seas or the symbol found on bottles of poison. It was several years ago that I stumbled into this image on a token. Intrigued, I started to accumulate details of paranumismatica that bore this unusual design, eventually culminating in the discovery and acquisition of a shilling with this design! Tracing the origins and history of the skull and cross bones design, however, was surprisingly difficult due to the lack of early references and reliable material.

Images of skulls have long been associated with *memento mori*, but I have not been able to trace the Death's Head (skull AND crossbones) before the mid sixteenth century where it appears on a medallion and a century later on several tokens^(1, 2, 3).

The skull and crossbones appears in naval history as the flag of European and American pirates where it is also known as the Jolly Roger. This may be a corruption of the French "joli rouge."

In 1694 the Admiralty ordered English privateers to fly a red jack, to distinguish them from the main fleet and the Spanish. When the War of Spanish Succession ended in 1714, many privateers turned to piracy and some retained the red flag, now symbolizing blood! Earlier pirates had used just a plain black flag which had evolved to a black flag with skull and cross bones by about 1700 and the name Jolly Roger became associated with it in the early eighteenth century. There are many variations on this general design, with crossed swords, spears or darts, whole skeletons, hour glasses etc.



There are many alternative suggestions for which I have found more myth than convincing historical evidence; Jolly Roger might derive from Old Roger, an early slang for the devil. The name Roger is also associated with wandering vagabonds. "Ali Raja", or "king of the sea" was the generic name for the leaders of groups of Asian pirates. It has also been suggested that the first man to fly the flag was King

Roger II of Sicily (c.1095-1154), a Knight Templar, whose logo of a red cross with blunted ends became the crossbones after the Templar fleet was disbanded⁽⁴⁾.

The 17th Lancers adopted the skull and crossbones as its cap badge design when it was founded in 1759. Quickly becoming known as the “Death or Glory Boys”, they achieved both during the Charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava on 25 October 1854. The badge and the nickname has followed them through the years as the 17th/21st Lancers and now the Queen’s Royal Lancers.



Early in the 19th century legislation started to be passed on the labelling of containers that contained poisons. The main aim was to lead to a universal symbol for poison. After a few false starts with various raised bumps on the glass bottles, then cobalt blue bottles, a skull and crossbones first appeared in about 1850 and had become the accepted symbol by the 1880s, remaining so until quite recently. The skull and cross bones is still used for commercial and industrial applications, but for the general public in Europe this has been mostly replaced by the small plastic sticker with the raised warning triangle. There were two main motives for this change. Firstly the skull and cross bones does not help sales, even if the final application is poisoning, and secondly, some feared that children (especially American) might be attracted to the danger sign with its associations with pirates.



Returning to naval applications, the skull and crossbones appears regularly through the history of submarines. In 1901 the controller of the Royal Navy (Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson VC), stated "Submarines are underhand, unfair and damned un-English. The crews of all submarines captured should be treated as pirates and hanged". Once submarines were accepted by our own Royal Navy it became common practice to fly the Jolly Roger when returning to port after a successful mission. In 1914 Lieutenant Commander Max Horton first flew the Jolly Roger after sinking the German cruiser SMS Hela and the destroyer SMS S-116.

During the Falklands War, on May 2nd 1982, the ARA General Belgrano was sunk by HMS Conqueror. On returning to Faslane dock yards, she was flying the Jolly Roger as shown in the photograph below.



In 1992 shortly after the release of Windows 3.1 software it was noticed that the abbreviation NYC (New York City) translated to the Wingdings glyphs ☠✳☝; a skull and crossbones, Star of David and a thumbs up. Though denied by Microsoft, this was taken to be an anti Semitic message by conspiracy theorists. Whilst NYC is now rendered as an eye, a heart and a city skyline in the subsequently issued Webdings font, which could be interpreted as “I love New York City”, the original Wingdings still remains.



The appearance of the skull and crossbones in paranumismatics is quite rare, with just 48 items traced (so far). These have been divided into seven main sections; (1) Proper Tokens with a possible currency use, (2) Tourism - Mardi Gras, Pirates, carnivals, doubloons and Disney, (3) Geocaching, (4) Elongates, (5) Medallions, (6) Medals, (7) Societies and a final section (8) Everything Else. With little background information available, the classification is subjective in places.

1. Proper Tokens

1.1 WILLIAM HOPKINSON, BRADFORD

Obv. WILLIAM HOPKINSON HIS PENNY around Arms consisting of three skulls and crossbones.

Rev. AT Y^E SWAN IN BRADFORD around W.B.H.



Yorkshire W/D41 [Not seen, illustration from Boyne⁽²⁾]

1.2 John Brearcliffe, Halifax

Obv. *John Briercliffe in Halifax His Halfe Penny*^(1, 2)

Rev. RESPICE FINEM above a skull and crossbones

Yorkshire W/D 104, Norweb 5865⁽³⁾

[There are other 17thC tokens that name the Death's Head or Ye Three Death's Heads, but don't show the sign. Tokens with just a skull are usually associated with the trade of apothecary.]



1.3 LIEGE

Obv. ECCLESIAE.LEOD. Mitre above a crossed sword and long cross.

Rev. ANNIVERSAR.1635. Death's Head above two crossed bones.

[Feuardent 14586]



1.4 LIEGE

Obv. ECCLESIA . LEODI: crossbones and burning fires

Rev. ANNIVERSAR 1655. Skull above crossbones
21mm bronze. [Neumann 13921].



1.5 LIEGE

Obv. ECCLESIA . LEODI crossbones and burning fires

Rev. ANNIVERSARIVM / 1686. Skull above crossbones

21mm bronze. [Eklund 85; Neumann II 13920.].



1.6 LIEGE

Obv. ECCLESI / LEODI crossbones and burning fires
Rev. ANNIVERSARIUM. Skull above crossbones
21.5mm bronze.



1.7 LIEGE

Obv. ECCLESI . LEODI: crossbones and burning fires
Rev. ANNIVERSARIVM / 1686. Skull above crossbones
[F.14588]



The skull and crossbones may refer to the plague that hit the region at the end of the Thirty Years War. St Lambert of Maastricht (c.636-c.700) converted the pagans of the area, then known as Vicus Leudicus and later Leodium. The original tokens were used for the charity of St Lambert – a mereau or church (alms) token. Some of these pieces may be later than the seventeenth century, the undated piece (1.6) has a letter U rather than V in ANNIVERSARIVM.

1.8 The Los Angeles Rubber Group Inc

OBV: TLARGI / skull & crossbones / 1953
REV: A C D F G I K L M P R S V W / triangle with a T within
Hard yellow rubber, 33mm
<http://www.tlargi.org/>



The Los Angeles Rubber Group Inc. (TLARGI) began as the Los Angeles Rubber Group of the Rubber Division of the American Chemical Society. In 1943 the group incorporated as "The Los Angeles Rubber Group, Inc." An umbrella organisation connecting various companies and universities with interests in the rubber and allied industries. This piece may be a token or medallion issued during their 10th Anniversary celebrations.

2. Tourism - Mardi Gras, Pirates, carnivals, doubloons and Disney

The first Mardi Gras parade took place in New Orleans in 1827 with its roots in French and other European festivals, the cultural celebration originally lasted just one night. The processions and carnival grew, especially in the late 20C and the celebration now includes the entire Epiphany season from 12th night to the day before the Lenten season begins. Each float in the parade is manned by a Krewe and it became customary to throw trinkets into the crowds ⁽⁵⁾.

The first usage of specially struck tokens probably appeared in the 1880s. materials used include copper, brass, silver, paper, wood (printed as per wooden nickels), the earlier pieces tending to be the heavier metal ones. Most modern tokens are about 1.5” in diameter and are made from aluminium, often anodized or otherwise coloured ⁽⁶⁾.

Many of the modern pieces are struck specifically for one Krewe or organisation involved in the parades. There is a very large number of varieties known and many more have been issued since the main catalogue was published ⁽⁷⁾.

A prolific designer and manufacturer was H. Alvin Sharp who first produced aluminium tokens for the “Rex” Krewe in 1960. The mintages are typically in the thousands to tens of thousands, though surviving numbers can be very small indeed.

Whilst the carnival survived the effects of hurricane Katrina in 2005, (much reduced in size) many collections of these pieces were completely lost to the floods.

2.1 TREASURE ISLAND DOUBLOON

Obv. TREASURE ISLAND DOUBLOON / 1776 1926 Philadelphia around bell and skull and crossbones designs.

Rev. Possible ex pin attachment.

Copper, 26mm.



2.2 WESTSIDE CARNIVAL

Obv. ORIGINAL WESTSIDE CARNIVAL CLUB / ORIGINATED 1967 around ship in full sail. Lower sail has Jolly Roger design.

REV. ?

Gold anodized aluminium, 1.5”



2.3 THE SWEEP WESTWARD

Obv. THE SWEEP WESTWARD / 1976 around abandoned covered wagon. Pond nearby has a sign with skull and crossbones.
Aluminium, 1.5"

[New Orleans Mardi Gras].



2.4 Atocha Replica Coin

Skull and cross bones motif for replica.
Silver 1" x 0.5"

[The Spanish galleon Nuestra Senora de Atocha, struck a reef and sank on September 6, 1622, during a raging hurricane near the Florida Keys. Mel Fisher and his company Treasure Salvors, Inc., discovered the main wreck site on July 20, 1985 and ultimately recovered over 160,000 silver Spanish colonial coins.]



2.5 PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN

Obv. PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN / DISNEYLAND
around skull and bones.
Rev. Replica dollar.

Cast Brass.



2.6 Pirates of the Caribbean Disney Dollars

A One Dollar note was printed with a design for each of the three Pirates of the Caribbean Movies. These dollars can be spent inside the Disneyland Park.



3. Geocaching

Geocaching is a modern game of hide and seek based on Global Positioning System (GPS) Technology. Tokens are purchased, along with a license or PIN number, which allows the user to upload the co-ordinates or clues to the cache co-ordinates on a website⁽⁸⁾. The cache may contain just the token, prizes, or further clues. This is a relatively new activity and its “rules” and names are still evolving. It has also been known by the names “The GPS Stash Hunt” and “Global Positioning Stash hunt”.

At first this appears quite a simple activity, but the G in GPS does literally mean global and the clues can be made as complex as the users like. When not using explicit co-ordinates, this activity has parallels with the “Golden Hare” quest started by Kit William’s book *Masquerade*⁽⁹⁾. The etiquette for the game is not to leave the cache empty, but preferably to add something to the cache!

3.1 Pirates of Harriman

Obv. *Pirates of harriman III: dead Man's Cache / October 22nd 2006.*

Rev.?

Coloured brass, 1.5"

This is an unactivated "Geocaching" coin. Once purchased, the activation code can be retrieved from www.oakcoins.com and can be tracked on www.geocaching.com with the "pirate skull" icon as shown on coin.



3.2 SKULLDUGGERY

Obv. SKULLDUGGERY / Track this skull at CP _____ geocaching.com. around skull and crossbones

Rev. Compass with multicoloured infils.

Plated Brass (?)1.75"



3.3 Aye Mateys

Obv. "Aye Mateys / You Found Me Treasure!" around skull with bandana and knife and crossbones.

Rev, cast replica of Spanish American doubloon.

Plated and painted? 1.5" diameter, 2.5mm thick. Obverse glows in the dark!



4 Elongates

4.1 LONG BEACH, CA. / PIRATES COVE

Skull with eye patch and hat, crossbones behind.
Elongate of USA cent, pre 1982.
Pirates Cove Miniature Golf in Long Beach, CA.

[host coin date 1975 visible]



4.2 SAN FRANCISCO CA

Skull with eye patch and hat, crossbones behind.
Pre 1982, manufacturer's (?) initials J and D on upper edge.
Elongate of USA cent, pre 1982.
[b/w drawing only seen, no genuine elongate]



4.3 SAY NO TO DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Elongated of USA cent, pre 1982.



4.4 SURRENDER THE BOOTY

Obv. SURRENDER THE BOOTY / San Francisco / California around Skull with eye patch and knife in mouth, crossbones behind.
Elongate of USA cent.

1 ¼" x ¾" this piece a 1959 D (Denver) Lincoln Memorial Cent" (95% copper, 5% zinc; weighing 3.11g).



5. Medallions

5.1 Dorothea of Denmark

Obv. DOROTE REGINA DANIE MDLX around a portrait of Queen⁽¹⁾.

Rev. BEDENK DAS ENDT VND DIE STVNDE around hour glass and skull and crossbones.



28mm silver gilt.

Dated 1560, this is the earliest image of a skull and cross bones that I have been able to trace.

5.2 Danish Memento Mori Medal

Obv. NAAR DU MEENE AD FLORERE BEST SAA ER DØDEN DIN WISSE GEST (When you think you are blooming best, then is death your certain guest)⁽¹⁾

Rev. HVOR DV DIG WENDE ER DØDEN DIN ENDE around a skull and crossbones with an hour-glass and ears of corn, and the date 1634. (Wherever you wend, death is your end).



26mm copper gilt.

5.3 Basel Medalet

Obv. View of the city of Basel⁽¹⁾.

Rev. HEUT RODT, MORNDODT around skull and cross bones, rose tree with flower and buds and an hour-glass.



20mm silver.

5.4 Metropolitan Police

Obv. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT / WASHINGTON / DC around building.

Rev. MAJOR NARCOTICS BRANCH around skull and bones Marijuana Leaf and Hypodermic Needles below.



Advertised as a “Narcotics Challenge Coin”. Gilded brass with black enamel, 44.5mm, 3mm thick.

5.5 Jolly Roger Medallion

Obv. Large skull and bones

Rev. Blank

0.999 silver, 0.5 ounces

Available in Bronze, Silver and Gold, struck to order by *The Quick Silver Mint*. Many dies available for reverse design.

<http://www.quicksilvermint.com/>



5.6 Elizabeth Sophia medallion

Obv. ELIZAB. SOPH. MAR. D.G.DVC.BR.ET LVN around her portrait.

Rev. Neoclassical mausoleum or ossuary with memorial in German above including date MDCCXXV. Skulls and crossbones stacked in the windows.

Silvered copper, 59mm.



6 Medals

6.1 Swimming Medal

Obv. Two divers in swimming costumes around N.D.W.S.C., skull and bones above.

Rev. hallmarked for Dublin, 1941.

Silver and enamel, 1.1".

[North Dublin Women's Swimming Challenge].



6.2 Star Order from Sweden?

No legends, silver with blue enamel.

2 1/2" across, pin rev.

Hallmarked silver, Stockholm, 1867



6.3 United Hospitals.

Obv. UNITED HOSPITALS HARE & HOUNDS around skull and crossbones.

Rev. Wreath with engraved S^T THOMAS'S 1ST / 1930 / RHB SNOW / 3RD.

Bronze.

London, athletics club existed certainly 1895-1933, maybe longer.



7. Societies

7.1 Bancroft Masonic Token

Obv. BANCROFT R.B.P N° 614 /
BANCROFT ONTARIO /
INSTITUTED JUNE 24, 1904 / A
PIECE OF MONEY around triangle
containing skull and crossbones
Rev. Twelve Masonic symbols
Bronze



7.2 Masonic Badge

Obv. IN HOC SIGNO VINCHES around W.S.
WEDGE, N.Y. LIFE B'L'G / OMAHA, NEB.
Around skull and bones.
Rev. 1891 above square and compass and G
and A.P & A.M.



Copper, 25mm square.

7.3 KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Obv. KNIGHTS OF
COLUMBUS above wreath and
various symbols including skull
and crossbones in Maltese
Cross, with initials TFHM.



Rev. MEMBER OF THE BAY
CITY COUNCIL No. 414 at
Bay CITY / 1ST DEGREE JUNE 4th 1916. etc etc.
Silver, dollar sized. [Michigan].

Roman Catholic fraternal service, founded in Newhaven (Connecticut) in 1882⁽¹⁰⁾.

7.4 Tri Kappa

Badge with small gold skull and cross bones, with red eyes and KKK on forehead is the badge of the Tri Kappa sorority. Indiana based society of female teachers? [Not seen and not to be confused with 7.10 below].

7.5 LEGAL FRATERNITY

Obv. LEGAL FRATERNITY OF PHI DELTA PHI around pair of scales.
Rev. Arms with skull and crossbones.
With ΦΙ Δελτα ΦΙ in banner below.



Brass, 1.2".

Legal fraternity founded in 1879 at the University of Michigan⁽¹¹⁾.

7.6 NOTTINGHAM ODD FELLOWS

Obv. NOTTINGHAM IMPERIAL UNION OF ODD FELLOWS / NOTTINGHAM LODGE around various symbols including skull and crossbones.
Rev. VIRTUTI ET MERITO around clasped hands.



Base metal.

Founded 1810.

7.7 WM LASHAM, Oddfellows Badge.

Obv. WM. LASHAM / MAITLAND Ontario
Skull and bones, F L T above, eye and axes.
All crudely stamped
Rev. Pin mount and small MB countermark.



This is all on the reverse of a very worn George III shilling (1816-20). The small MB countermark looks prior to the conversion of the coin to a badge, so might make the countermark Canadian.

7.8 Oddfellows Badge

Obv. FLT, all seeing eye above, skull and cross bones below.
Gilt, enamelled badge.
[Friendship, Love, Truth]



7.9 Skull and Bones Society

There is a society from Yale University called the Skull and Bones Society which includes George W. Bush and Bill Clinton as members. Nothing yet seen.

7.10 Klu Klux Klan

Obv. KKK / 1930 GUARD 105 GRAND SENTINEL

Rev. REALM OF TEXAS KKK 1930
75x50mm bronze?

Part of a series of restrikes, replicas and fantasy pieces.

Originally founded 1866 at the end of the American Civil War, refounded 1870.



8 Everything Else

8.1 Pirates

Obv. *Pirates* below Skull and crossbones
Rev. 1995 below Pirate's Portrait.

Light brass, 23mm.

[Boots Chemists, UK, 1995. Promotional?]



8.2 Decider

Obv. Horseshoe with beer glass with 5^C.
GOOD LUCK COIN / HEAD / BETTER
TIMES / VOTE WET I WIN, Head,
Better Times and bottom says, Vote Wet
I Win. In small letter below,
WHITEHEAD & HOAG.

Rev. VOTE DRY I LOSE above man
holding smoking shotgun standing on a
hill and a dead man lying near his feet. Only the dead man's shoes are visible sticking
up. A Skull and Crossbones on each side. TAIL / ISSUED BY THE CRUSADERS.
Plated Brass



8.3 POISON

Obv. POISON above skull chewing on bones. 94 in lozenge, © AGC 1994 in small letters below, Rev. TOXIC SLAM twice around graphic design. Bronze/brass, 42mm, 30g. [Australia?]



8.4 BARBADOS

Obv. BARBADOS below skull and crossbones. Rev. MDCLVII below ship.

Copper, 24k Gilt, 48mm, 4.5oz.



Handmade "Medallion" from "Ounces of History". Found in 2004, no longer trading.

8.5 A.O.J.

Obv. A.O.J above skull and bones, incuse, machine made? Rev. Deep gouge, might have been a button mount. Thick Brass



8.6 COURT OF FERDINAND

Obv. COURT OF FERDINAND around skull and crossbones. Rev. PIECE OF EIGHT / 1698 around crowned SPAIN

Brass, 27mm
Toy Coin?



8.7 Middlebrook, Free Museum

Obv. WITH THE SEASON'S GREETINGS / FROM T.G..MIDDLEBROOK around a Union Jack. FREE MUSEUM ON BANNER



Rev. FREE MUSEUM / THE BUGLE THAT SOUNDED THE BALACLAVA CHARGE. Wreath, crowned bugle, skull and crossbones, OCT 25th 1854, 17th Lancers.

Bronze, 32.5mm.

Advertising or souvenir piece?

8.8 Skit Note - Absolute Money

Obv. ABSOLUTE MONEY

Skit note with much contemporary imagery, including: Uncle Sam turning rags into paper money, a fox trying to convince a group of ducks it's safe, a skull and cross bones is shown in a cornucopia.

Rev. Contemporary satirical quotes about the government.

8.25x3.25"



References and Acknowledgements

- (1) F. Parkes Weber. *Aspects of death and correlated aspects of life in art, epigram and poetry*. Unwin, London, 1918, (3rd Edition).
- (2) W.Boyne. *Tokens issued in the 17th Century*. London, 1858. Plate 34.
- (3) R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. *The Norweb Collection part VI. Wiltshire to Wales*. SCBI 49, Spink, 1999.
- (4) D.H. Childress. *Pirates and the Lost Templar Fleet: The Secret Naval War Between the Knights Templar and the Vatican*. 288pp, Adventures Unlimited Press, 2003. Somewhat fictional.
- (5) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Orleans_Mardi_Gras#Doubloons
- (6) R.Giedroyc - <http://www.pcgs.com/articles/article2080.chtml>, 2000.
- (7) J. Guren and R. Ugan. *Carnival Panorama; New Orleans Medals and Mardi Gras Krewes 1884-1965*. Hb, 201pp, Anderson Publications, 1966.
- (8) e.g. <http://www.geocaching.com/>
- (9) K. Williams. *Masquerade*. Schocken Books, 1979. Also *Masquerade – the complete book with answers explained*. Workman Publishing, 1983.
- (10) A readable history of this society can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_of_Columbus
- (11) For the Phi Delta Phi history see; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phi_delta_phi

Many thanks to Robert Thompson for bringing the F. Parkes Weber book to my attention and taking the whole story back a century! Thanks also to Alan Cope, Stuart Adams and David Young for some of the illustrations and to Philip Mernick for checking the Neumann, Feuardent and Eklund references.

Where not acknowledged, the illustrations have been taken from the web, including eBay, so the sizes should only be taken as approximate. In researching this topic the author has been more surprised than usual at the variable quality of information available on the web, especially Wikipedia!

Notes and Queries

575 Sheepbridge

I have a similar piece, from the Sheepbridge Iron Works, but Brass, 30mm, uniface, heavily milled edge, with a different typeface and prominent raised rim on the rev.



In the *Colliery Year Book and Coal Trades Directory* (1926), details of the Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd. can be found on p266. The company was registered at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, with mines at Glapwell (Chesterfield) and Langwith (Mansfield), with 2080 and 2090 employees respectively, producing a total of one million tons of coal per year. The company produced: coal, pig iron, wrought iron, Steel, and cast iron pipes for water and gas etc.

Graham Smith

595 Berry's Polish

Obv. BERRY'S DIAMOND WATERPROOF POLISH around BOX-CALF & GLACE KID

Rev. BERRY'S POLISH is WATERPROOF and PRESERVES the LEATHER



I recently acquired this unusual token, it is made of wood and appears to be painted white and printed in black. It measures 32mm in diameter and is 3.5mm thick. Does anyone else have any similar tokens or have any information about the Berry's polish

David Rees

593 Air Raid

G.K.B. stands for Guest, Keen and Baldwin who operated steel works in Dowlais, Glamorgan and East Moors, Cardiff the latter of which is known to have suffered bomb damage during WWII. Two similar checks have turned up in Cardiff one of which had the incuse inscription on the reverse 'D.A.HODGKISS / LAB'S / CARDIFF.

A similar check is also recorded with the inscription 'CANTEEN / G.K.B. / SERVICE' (Cox 294).

Alan Cox

596 Peoples Picture Parlour

Obv. PEOPLES / PICTURE /
PARLOUR

Rev. TO BE / GIVEN / UP

32mm Round Brass



Does anyone know where the above picture house was located?

Alan Cox

593 Air Raid

This I found familiar and I pasted the drawing onto Wordsweb forum and received the following reply which confirmed my own memory of this piece.

“My father was an Air Raid Warden at Dulwich Library, I seem to remember a Board hanging on the wall of the Wardens Post having these brass discs, each one was for a Shelter that was in the area that this Wardens Post covered, each Shelter had to be visited and a list of those who were sheltering in each Shelter would be marked on the board, the Warden would take the Disc from the board whilst out getting the data on his return would replace the Disc. Rather like the way we ‘clocked on’ in our Employment with the rebuilding after.”

Malcolm Johnson

597 CUACO

Obv. CUACO / 1282

Deep, almost cut out incuse letters.
Uniface, Brass, 38.5mm



Can anyone help with information on this piece.

Graham Smith

Adverts

INFORMATION WANTED

About the TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES and PUB CHECKS
of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

David Young

(9:4)

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(9:4)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

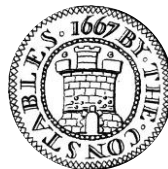
Gary Oddie

(9:4)



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

Richard H. Hardy



(9:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:4)

Plastic Wanted

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

Colin Williamson

(9:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign

coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(9:4)

WANTED (images or the items themselves)

PERRY discs, BRANDAUER discs, GILLOTT discs (other than 'annual excursion')
QUILL PEN and other writing equipment depictions.

Discs with names William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Leonardt, Sommerville,
John Heath, Geo. W. Hughes.
Macniven and Camerin ISG's

Ivor Stilitz

(9:4)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:6)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:4)

WANTED
ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON
Mike Bagguley

(9:4)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to

Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 4

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

September 2008

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	123
<i>Token Congress 2008</i>	123
An 'Imitation Sovereign' Advertising Ball Pointed Pens	Ivor Stilitz..... 124
Puddington Bared, W. Waller Revealed	Michael Dickinson..... 127
The Thrill of the Chase	Tim Everson..... 147
Token Hunter on Vacation	Pam Williams..... 148
Free Beer Money / Pub Number	Ralph Hayes..... 149
Robert Cogell in Watlington: Roger Paul's doubts vindicated	Robert Thompson..... 150
Edward Cagworth of Starton	Christopher Granger..... 151
W. & R. Fletcher Ltd.	Stuart Adams..... 152
<i>Book Reviews</i>	
Yorkshire Tavern Checks	Mike Roberts..... 154
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	155
<i>Adverts</i>	157

Editorial

Another year has passed so it is time for subscriptions to be renewed; unfortunately due to the increased postage costs the overseas subscription will have to increase to £20. The UK and European subscriptions will remain the same as last year.

Binders and Back Issues

The new binders cost £5.20 each, this includes p&p in the UK (postage to the rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2008

The 2008 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 10-12 October 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick, where there are superb conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young.

On the Friday afternoon, informal trips to the nearby Warwick Castle can be arranged; and an auction will take place on Friday evening.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £139 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £149 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Reservations (£50 per person, cheques payable to Token Congress) are to be sent to.

David Young

An 'Imitation Sovereign' Advertising Ball Pointed Pens

Ivor Stiltz



Figure 1.

Figure 1 illustrates a uniface copper disc, 22 mm in diameter, with a milled edge. It bears the inscription: A sovereign remedy for bad writing around the rim and, within the field, BALL POINTED (curved) with PENS below. There is a dot between PENS and the rim inscription.

This sovereign-sized advertisement does not bear the name of any issuer, but was undoubtedly made for the wholesale stationery firm of Ormiston & Glass:-

‘... a story has been told that Mr. Glass of the firm of Ormiston and Glass who had the sole selling rights for the British Empire went round the world with a box of pen nibs in his pocket as his only samples and booked vast orders for the famous 516 pen which was known throughout the empire. It is also said that on one occasion Mr. Glass rode down the Mall on a horse and scattered what looked like sovereigns onto the road but which were in fact advertising discs for his pen.’¹

As the above quotation indicates, the pen in question is, of course, a steel nib designed to fit in a wooden holder, not a ‘ball-point’ in the modern sense. Ormiston & Glass sold, at one period or another, leather goods and stationery, including both steel and fountain pens. The Post Office directories suggest that the firm was established in 1874 in Edinburgh and that they first dealt in steel pens in 1888, moving to London in 1892². The directories ceased to designate steel pens as a speciality after 1911, but the firm seems to have continued marketing them after that date³.

The No. 516 pen was the best known of the range of Ball-Pointed Pens which had been patented by Hezekiah Hewitt in 1883 (Patent No. 429, 26th January). They were manufactured by the firm of D. Leonardt and Co. Each pen was characterised by a hemispherical protuberance on the underside of the very tip. Like the Waverley pen of 1865, it was designed to glide particularly easily over the writing surface⁴. The pens were very successful and at one point it was claimed that the No.516 had the largest sale of any pen in the world.^{5,6}

Leonardt’s managed their own product distribution for most countries, but Ormiston and Glass (‘O&G’) were responsible for distribution in Britain and the Empire from an early date⁷. Examples of O&G’s product labelling and print advertising generally emphasised the words ‘Ball-Pointed Pens’ (Figure 3) - it was clearly that name that sold the pens. ‘Hewitt’s Patent’ is also often mentioned, but the name of the manufacturer, ‘D. Leonardt’, does not usually appear. ‘Ormiston and Glass’ is specified (sometimes as the purported ‘maker’), but in a relatively low key compared to the words, ‘Ball-Pointed Pens’ (Fig.3).

Reticence is again manifest with respect to the O&G advertising van of 1901 (Fig.2) – the O&G name does not seem to appear at all. The van was a remarkable innovation for its time. William Glass, son of the founder of the firm, collected the vehicle from the Works in Coventry and drove it to the Glasgow Exhibition. ‘It caused such a stir in Blackpool and Newcastle that the police in each case gave me six hours to vacate the town, failing which I would have been arrested for causing a disturbance’^{8,9}. In the circumstances, it was perhaps wise that the firm’s name was absent. In any event, the omission of the O&G name from the advertising disc is clearly congruent with the firm’s general practice of omitting or downplaying its own name.



Figure 2. Advertising van

My thanks to Andrew Macmillan for Edinburgh directory information.

Notes

1. Charles, A. A. S. (1984), *The steel pen trade 1930-1980*, Highley, Nr. Bridgnorth, Shropshire: D. Leonardt and Co. (Highley Pens) Ltd., p.30
2. The Edinburgh address was 8, Elder Street. The London address was initially 17, St. Bride Street, E.C. and subsequently at a number of other locations.
3. Although the post office directory does not mention steel pens after 1911, advertising leaflets for pens give the 1916 address, Saracen’s Head, Snow Hill, E.C. and it is possible that the steel pen business continued long after this date. The firm still existed in 1970 as manufacturers of leather goods in Bounds Green, London, N11.
4. Stiltz, I. (2008), Guineas in context – the case of Macniven and Cameron, *Token corresponding society bulletin*, vol. 9 no, 2, March.
5. *The review of commerce*. Birmingham (c1914). Printers and publishers: John Warrilow Ltd., 64, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.
6. Jones, B. (2000), D. Leonardt and Co, *Journal of the writing equipment society*, No. 52, Summer, pp. 15-21. Diedrich Leonardt had established his company in 1856, with Hezekiah Hewitt becoming a partner in 1869. The ownership of the business developed in a complex fashion but maintained its basic identity and independence until 1949, when it was acquired by the Highley Pen Company and moved from Birmingham to Shropshire. The merged firm went through a number of reorganisations and made a variety of products other than pens. However, since 1990, the name D. Leonardt and Co has again been used for that part of the Highley group concerned with pen production.

7. Glass, J. (c1889), *op. cit.* This brief history of pens, published some six years after the introduction of Ball-Pointed Pens makes particular reference to Leonardt and Co and depicts a box of 'Federation' School Pens with O&G as issuer. 'Federation' was a Leonardt brand.
8. Glass, W. (1949), Letter dated 4.5.1949 reproduced in *Journal of the writing equipment society*, No. 36, 1993, p. 17.
9. William Glass went on to found the well-known *Glass's Guide* to second-hand car prices.

Ball-pointed Pens.
(HEWITT'S PATENT)

No Scratching.  306.—A fine-pointed elastic pen.
321.—Broad-shouldered and flexible.

No Spurling.  516.—Large ink-holding hawt.
A fine business pen.
Used in H. M. Government Offices and in the Bank of England.

Luxurious Writing.  332.—SWAN.—A scribbling pen.
326.—EAGLE.—A strong pen for heavy writing.
236 Ball-pointed "J" is used by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
337.—For professional correspondence.

If one of the above pens does not suit you do not concern the lot. Ask your Stationer for an assortment that you will find one that does. It is worth your while taking a little trouble to choose a pen to suit you, and writing round with, stick to it.
Price—6d. per box; or in boxes of 1 gross 3/- grey, or 4/6 gold-colour.

"FEDERATION" PENHOLDERS



From the pen this means, when you see the sleek and pure to the real, moderate pen.
The beauty of the Royal Warrant, the best, "They are made for a hard master."
The fine, Great In. The "Federation" penholders are made under the
assured to be of pure gold or silver, and with the fine of the finest.

ORMISTON & GLASS, 29, FARRINGTON STREET, LONDON E.C.

Figure 3. Magazine insert

Puddington Bared, W. Waller Revealed

Michael Dickinson

This article is based on a talk given by the author at Token Congress in 2005.

Waller's token and recordings of it



Fig. 1

The subject of the article is the copper halfpenny token of W. Waller (**fig. 1**). On the obverse is the bust of a man wearing a coat, with the legend PUDINGTON HALFPENNY PAY^E AT THE HOUSE OF W WALLER. On the reverse is a three-masted sailing ship and the legend KING AND CONSTITUTION, with BRITANNIA 1797 in the exergue. The edge is plain. All known examples were struck without a collar.

Fig. 2 shows part of page 1 of Dalton and Hamer's *Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*¹ (hereafter D&H), on which the two varieties of the token are recorded under Puddington, Bedfordshire. Examination of the illustrations of the two obverses confirms that they are indeed from the same die. That on the right is the finished version: the eye is filled in and the hair more neatly and realistically depicted. (The actual token used for the illustration seems to have suffered corrosion or damage). The Dalton and Hamer authorship was the first to identify the two states of the obverse die and the first to publish an illustration of either. The image of the page is from Robert Bell's own copy of D&H, in which he has corrected the illustration numbers - 3 to 4, 4 to 5. Notice that Bell has also written 'fraud' on the left - I shall come back to this point when I discuss the token further towards the end of the article.

I purchased an example of the Waller halfpenny from Simon Monks in May 2003. As I settled up with him for it, he voiced the opinion that because of the ship device it might not be from Bedfordshire but could perhaps belong to Devon, because the Puddington there is nearer the coast. Some time afterwards this thought began to intrigue me, and I began research that became something of an obsession.

In 1968 Bell² asserted that it was Atkins who had first described this token, in 1892.³ But I found it in Batty, as halfpenny-sized item no. 4591 in a long section of his

June-1 July and 3 July 1843. The mention in the sale catalogue of 'Waller's Puddington Halfpenny (unfinished proof)' among other tokens in lot 146 is the earliest printed reference to it that I have come across. But for some reason Chetwynd's example is not identified in the auction catalogue of his famous collection of coins, tokens and

medals sold at Christie's 30 July-2 August 1872. Richard Samuel, writing several years after Batty had first recorded it, was apparently unaware of it.¹⁰

PUDDINGTON with HINWICK, a parish in Willey hund., union of Wellingborough, Bedfordshire; 12 miles north of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in c̄ho. of Ely; rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £95; gross income £89. Tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, R. Orlebar, Esq. Acres 2,770. Houses 91. A. P. £2,090. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 563. Poor rates, in 1838, £280 10s.

PUDDINGTON, a township in Burton parish, Cheshire. Tithes commuted in 1839. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,300. Houses 23. A. P. £2,051. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £49.

PUDDINGTON, a parish in Witheridge hund., union of Crediton, Devon; 6½ miles north of Crediton. Living, a rectory in archd. of Barnstaple, dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 8s. 1¼d., returned at £100; gross income £136. Patron, C. Welman, Esq. Here is a daily school. Poor rates, £75 5s. Acres 1,700. Houses 35. A. P. £876. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 184.

Fig. 3

Maybe Nightingale or Atkins had referred to *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales*, published in 1843: part of page 562 is illustrated (fig. 3). It can be seen that there are in fact three Puddingtons in England: perhaps Bedfordshire was selected as the county of issue of Waller's token simply because of its relatively large 1801 population.

Puddington - where?

Ignoring Robert Bell's negative view of the token, I set about investigating the respective merits of all the potential places of issue and finding a credible issuer. Unfortunately, as far as I am aware, there is no contemporary directory listing the trades or occupations of the inhabitants of any of the possible locations.

Firstly, Bedfordshire. Podington, as it is spelt today, is at the north-western tip of the county. With the exception of James Waller of Woollaston, Northamptonshire, who married Mary Bailey of Podington, Bedfordshire, in 1784, the surname Waller occurs neither in the general parish registers between 1602 and 1812, nor in the register of burials there between 1813 and 1850.¹¹ I did not trouble to look any further for

Bedfordshire after Gary Oddie informed me that neither he nor long-time county researcher John Gaunt had found any evidence for attribution there.

Secondly, Puddington in Cheshire, about 8 miles north-west of Chester. I contacted Cheshire County Council's Record Office, where a search was made of available sources for the period 1750 to 1850, viz. the parish registers for Burton, which includes the township of Puddington; for Shotwick, which borders it; and local land tax assessments and wills. The surname Waller does not appear once.

Thirdly, Paddington in Middlesex, or Greater London as it is now. Batty having raised the possibility of this being the issuing location, I checked records on microfilm at the London Metropolitan Archives. I found no baptisms of anyone with the surname Waller for the period 1750-1825 except for two possibilities where the surname was not clear on the film. It could be Waller but alternatively Walter or perhaps Walker; the baptisms were in 1817 and 1820, but in neither case was the father's name William. I shirked searching lists of burials in Paddington from 1797 onwards, as throughout much of the first half of the nineteenth century not only local people were interred here but residents of other parishes in the City of Westminster and of City of London parishes also. Dozens were buried each month. By this time I knew that the remaining possibility, Puddington in Devon, was looking promising, and in view of the evidence presented below I trust that the reader will agree that I would have wasted my time looking through all these Paddington burials.

Lastly, Puddington in Devon. In *Puddington Burials, 1740-1812* (published by the Devon Family History Society in 2000), I found that a William Waller was buried at the parish church there on 12 June 1797. This sounded hopeful, 1797 being the date on the token, so I contacted the DFHS, asking if further information on him or other members of the Waller family with a forename beginning with W was available in any of its other publications. I was told of some possible sources and provided with a list of researchers whose services I could use. I selected Mary Mayers, who on my behalf has made good use of records kept at the Devon Record Office and at the Westcountry Studies Library in Exeter. Most of the information relating to Devon that follows is thanks either to her or, more especially, to David Waller of Tiverton, an expert on the history of the family. I heard of him through an extraordinary piece of luck, on which more later.

William Waller: his life and work

The William Waller who died in 1797 was found to be a seven-month-old child, so clearly he could not have been the token issuer. But two other Wallers with a forename beginning with W - both William - had been baptized at Puddington, Devon, earlier in the eighteenth century, the first of them in 1749. This William Waller married Elizabeth Hodge at Tiverton, a market-town about eight miles east of Puddington, in 1775. His children were baptized there between 1776 and 1789, his daughter Elizabeth was married there in 1809, and he died there in 1827. His will

informs us that he was a blacksmith, and that all his property was in Tiverton. Unfortunately he does not appear in the *Universal British Directory*, published at intervals in the 1790s, either at Tiverton (the section including it having been completed in 1796 or 1797), or at Bampton, Chulmleigh, Crediton, Cullompton or South Molton - all market-towns within a twenty-mile radius. A listing at one of these towns would at least have proved that he was not at Puddington at that time. He is also absent from *Holden's Triennial Directory* published in 1805, and from *Holden's Annual London and Country Directory* of 1811. However, a blacksmith who was 48 in 1797 and apparently remained one for the rest of his life does not seem to be an obvious issuer of tokens, especially one with a ship on it.

An infinitely more likely candidate is the second of the eighteenth-century William Wallers from Puddington, Devon, who was baptized there on 19 October 1769. He was the eldest son of John and Elizabeth Waller; his father was a yeoman, the lessee or tenant of several properties in Puddington. This William was the nephew of the Tiverton blacksmith William.

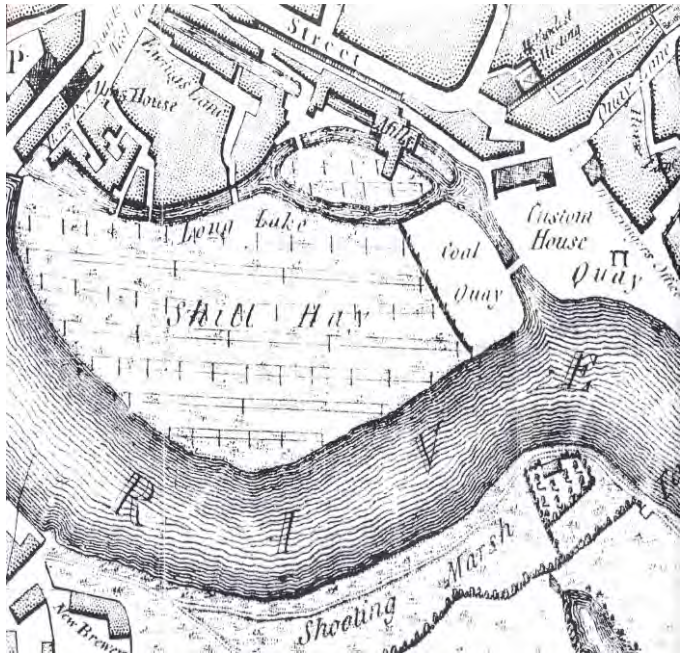


Fig. 4

The first records we have of him after his baptism are in 1799 (nothing before, unfortunately, in view of the date on the token).

On 18 September 1799, a month before his 30th birthday, he married Mary Thorne at the north Devon village of Goodleigh, about 25 miles north-west of Puddington and about three miles away from the port of Barnstaple. According to Burke¹² (which gives the date of the marriage incorrectly as 1804) her father was John Thorne of Buckland; recent research cannot confirm this. A John Thorn of West Buckland had five children baptized in the period 1773-82 yet Mary was not one of them; but a

Richard Thorne of Goodleigh had a daughter Mary baptized on 8 May 1775, and this fits with the death of Mary Waller in 1847, reportedly aged 72 (see below).

In the marriage register William Waller is described as an ironmonger of the parish of Puddington. Land Tax records for Puddington reveal that a William Waller - almost certainly the same person, David Waller believes - paid tax on a house and shop that he rented during 1799 and 1800 from Thomas Welman, the local major landowner. The business at the 'shop' was not indicated but could have been that of the family trade of blacksmith. The house at which the token declared itself payable could have been sub-rented to William by his father and may well have been that which William rented directly in 1799-1800.

I had wondered if the reason for the ship on the reverse of the halfpenny might be that there was an inn of that name there. No public house exists at Puddington and there is no mention of any in *Gleanings from the History of Puddington* by Eileen Voce (2nd edition, Tiverton, 1981), let alone one called The Ship, or something akin. So why have a ship as the device for a token payable at a village at least 15 miles away from water deep enough for one to sail in? A persuasive answer can be found at the nearest port - Exeter.

On 13 July 1799, a couple of months before his marriage, Waller had obtained the lease of a dwelling-house, courtyard and outbuildings at Quay Gate, Exeter, just within the old Roman city wall and a few hundred yards from the river Exe. The premises were 'in Length from East to West Seventy Feet or thereabout and in Breadth from North to South Twenty five Foot or thereabout'.¹³ Also named in the lease was one James Gill, then about 16 (Waller's apprentice?). Waller made iron and steel there, as will be shown later. **Fig. 4** illustrates a magnified section of Charles Tozer's *Plan of the City & Suburbs of Exeter* published in 1792, showing the position of the property, which was west of the 'Methodist Meeting' house (this wording not very clear on the illustration) and north of the Custom House.

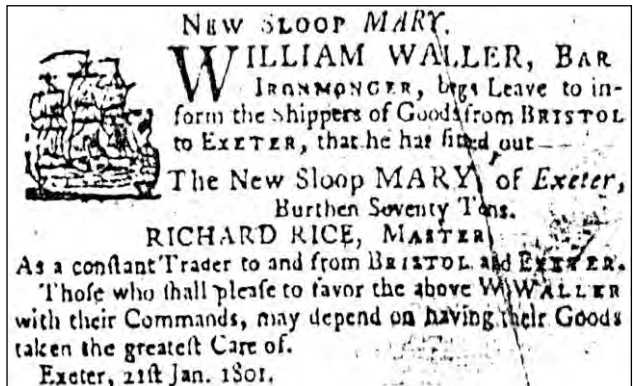


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows an interesting advertisement that appeared in the *Exeter Flying Post*. The sloop was, no doubt, named after his wife; Exeter to Bristol is a sea voyage of over 300 miles. Waller had not wasted much time - his boat had been registered at Exeter on 17 January 1801, just four days before the date on the advert. He was clearly looking to marine transport as an extension to his business interests. A search by David Waller of the Devon Shipping Register from 1793 to 1813 revealed that the *Mary* had been built for William in 1800 at Topsham, a couple of miles down river from Exeter. It had one deck, a square stern, was 48'7" long and a maximum of 15'6" wide, and its hold had a depth of 8'5"; the carrying capacity was almost 48 tons. It was Waller's second sloop. His first, the *Friends Endeavour*, had been built in 1785 and registered to him at Exeter in July 1800, with Richard Rice as master. It was a little wider but shorter than the *Mary*, with only a little over 27½ tons burthen. According to the record it was 'wrecked at Appledore [on the north coast of Devon; Barnstaple is 8 miles to the east on the river Taw] in 1801'. **Fig. 6** is from a print showing a view of Exeter Quay, circa 1840, courtesy of David Waller. An arrow from the right points to the position at which William's workshop was. At the quayside is a sloop perhaps like Waller's of 40 years earlier; to the left of its mast is the imposing Custom House building of 1681 which still stands today.



Fig. 6

The Wallers' first child, Eliza, was baptized on 22 September 1801 but was buried 15 days later. Their second child, another daughter, Harriet, was baptized on 18 November 1802. Both baptisms took place at St Mary Major church, Exeter.

In the spring of 1803 Waller sold the *Mary*, perhaps to help finance his acquisition in September of that year of the lease of the mill at Ashton, which is on the river Teign seven miles south-west of Exeter, again for the purpose of iron and steel manufacture. He would now apparently be overseeing or running two separate iron- and steel-making enterprises, with the grinding of corn as a sideline at Ashton.

In a further extension of his 'empire', about the year 1804 he became a landowner, apparently for the first time, acquiring Cradle Farm in the village of Cruwys Morchard, three miles east of Puddington. He purchased this estate from his father John.

In June 1804 Waller repurchased the *Mary*. The following November it was re-registered again, this time to Waller and two other men, one of whom was a mariner from Lymington in Hampshire, a coastal town about 100 miles to the east of Exeter. After this the record is somewhat confusing, a lightly written note 'Lost at Brighton 1805' apparently cancelled by the more definite 'SOLD to ___ White of Brighton in the port of Shoreham about the 1st January 1805 as appears [?] Certificate from William Waller dated 1st October 1806' (Brighton is a further 70 miles or so east of Lymington). A specimen of Waller's token sold in 2005 had the provenance '. . . found in a junk box in Poole, Dorset, 1986': is it too fanciful to suggest that it might have arrived there in the pocket of William Waller himself (Waller must at least have known of the harbour)? The oral tradition in the family, as related to David Waller by an aunt of his about 25 years ago, was that William had a great deal of money tied up in a ship's cargo that sank, his loss being so great that he had to prevail upon his father or brother to refinance his business. This family story gains credence from what we now know from documentation, though it is not clear whether it arose from the wrecking of the *Friends Endeavour* in 1801 or a mishap with the *Mary* in 1805.

By order of the Assignees of WILLIAM WALLER,
a Bankrupt.

TO be SOLD by public auction, all that
LEASEHOLD TENEMENT or DWELLING-
HOUSE, and warehouse or work-shop behind the
same, situate on the east side of and adjoining quay-
gate, in the city of Exeter; late in the occupation of
the said William Waller; held under the chamber of
Exeter, for two terms of 99 years, one of them deter-
minable on the death of a life aged 60 years, and the
other (commencing on the determination of the former,
determinable on the deaths of two lives, aged
24, and 38; subject to the yearly rent of 19s. 6d.

There is a brick furnace in the warehouse, for the
purpose of making steel, which renders the premises a
desirable object for a steel-maker.

For sale whereof, an auction will be held at the star
inn, in the city of Exeter aforesaid, on Saturday the
31st day of January instant, at four o'clock in the
afternoon.

For viewing the premises, application to be made
at the house; and for further particulars, to Mr. Mor-
timer, solicitor, Exeter.

Dated 20th Jan. 1807.

Fig. 7

On 4 July 1805 William and Mary's first son, William, was baptized at St Mary Major, Exeter; he was baptized a second time at Puddington on 6 October the same year.

During 1806 William Waller evidently hit really hard times. In the *Exeter Flying Post* for 25 December of that year it was announced that a commission of bankruptcy had been issued against him the previous week. He was described as 'late of the city of

Exeter, ironmonger, steel-maker, dealer and chapman'; in his advertisement of nearly six years earlier he is simply 'bar ironmonger'. He was required to present himself on three days in January and February 1807 at the Star Inn, Exeter, when his proven creditors were to choose assignees and decide whether or not to allow him a certificate of bankruptcy. In a notice of 20 January 1807 (fig. 7) his assignees announce the sale by auction of his premises adjoining Quay Gate, the lease on which he had acquired in 1799. The 38-year-old was Waller (actually he was still 37), the 24-year-old James Gill. Note the 'brick furnace in the warehouse, for the purpose of making steel'.

ASHTON MILLS, DEVON.

TO be SOLD, by order of the assignees of William Waller, a bankrupt, for the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing on the 29th day of September, 1803, subject to the clear yearly rent of 35*l.* and to the covenants of the lease, contained in the indenture of lease, all those Mills, called ASHTON MILLS, situate within the parish and manor of Ashton, in the county of Devon, lately built at the expence of upwards of 2500*l.*; consisting of an iron mill, worked by a water-wheel 12 feet in diameter; with a balling furnace, two tilt hammers, one for making iron, the other steel; a blast for making iron, with two single bellows, and two smith's bellows, all blown by a water wheel; and every other requisite for carrying on the business of iron making.

Also, a DWELLING-HOUSE, with a CRIST MILL, comprising two pair of mill stones, and with about 5 acres of garden and meadow land.

The purchaser may have immediate possession of the iron mill; but the dwelling-house and grist mill, with about an acre and half of land, are let for two years, from Michaelmas next, at the rent of 20*l.* per annum.

The premises, which are well supplied with water, having the advantage of the whole stream of the river Teign, are situate about 7 miles from Exeter, and 4 from Chudleigh.

For which purpose an auction will be held at the Star Inn, in the city of Exeter, on Saturday the 4th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

* * For viewing the premises, application to be made to the tenant of the grist mills; and for further particulars, to Mr. Poyning, auctioneer; or Mr. Mortimer, solicitor to the assignees, Exeter.

Dated 11th May, 1808.

Fig. 8

From these two notices we learn that the Quay Gate property was 'late in the occupation of . . . William Waller' and that Waller himself was 'late of the city of Exeter'. Could he have been at his farm in Cruwys Morchard? Still a bankrupt in 1808, he was forced to give up his premises at Ashton. Fig. 8 illustrates the *Exeter Flying Post* notice by order of his assignees of the forthcoming auction in June 1808

of his leasehold property there. The property and the facilities sound impressive but Waller's expenditure of over £2,500 seems to have been more than he could sensibly afford.

Where he was living after this is also unclear but, puzzlingly, despite the order for his premises at Quay Gate to be sold early in 1807, he is still listed as 'Waller Wm. ironmonger Quay-gate' in directories of 1811 and 1816.

William and Mary's second son, John, was born sometime in the period 1807-10 (see below).

In or by 1812 the ownership of Cradle Farm had reverted to William's father, suggesting that William was in need of money.

EXETER.

TO be SOLD by Auction, at the Old London Inn, on Monday the 20th day of May instant at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those extensive and well-known PREMISES, situate near Cricklepit Mills, in the parish of St. Mary Steps, now in the possession of William Waller, (held under Lease of the Chamber of Exeter, for an absolute Term of Nine - nine Years, near Twenty Years of which are yet unexpired,) together with the MACHINERY therein, consisting of an Iron Forge, a large Water Wheel, working two Hammers, two Bel-lows, and two Grinding Stones, with Coke Oven and Smith's Shop adjoining; also the Stream of Water driving the said Wheel, together with a small Plot of Ground, and a Garden near the said Premises.

For viewing the same, apply to Mr. William Waller, on the Premises; and for further particulars, to Mr. Gattey, solicitor, Exeter.

Dated 12th May, 1817.

Fig. 9

A sad event in November 1815 was the death of William's eldest son William, aged just 10. He was buried at St Mary Major.

A considerable improvement in the Wallers' fortunes is apparent, however, from an *Exeter Flying Post* notice of 12 May 1817 (fig. 9). It shows again that William was not a man to let the grass grow under his feet. It announces the (unforced) sale by auction of the lease of 'all those extensive and well-known premises, situate near Cricklepit Mills' etc., and Waller himself was 'on the premises'. He had clearly successfully re-established his business in Exeter. (The word circled in the illustration is presumably "instant"). Cricklepit Mills themselves can be identified on Tozer's map (fig. 4) by the word 'Mills' to the west of the Custom House. Exactly where Waller's forge and water-wheel were is unclear, though they would presumably have been somewhere just north of the Shill Hay rack fields, no more than a few hundred yards from his warehouse and shop high above at Quay Gate.

Waller was selling up in 1817, but whither was he bound? David Waller knew the answer, of course, but it can be found in print in *Burke's Landed Gentry* under the entry 'Waller of Pen Park'.¹² Our William is in the lineage, where he is stated to be 'of Puddington, Cruwys Morchard, Exeter and Bristol'. So - William Waller was planning to make it big in Bristol.

In *Mathews's Annual Bristol Directory* for 1821 is the entry 'Waller Wm. Steel converter, and Founder, Mill Lane, Bedminster' (Bedminster is to the south of Bristol city centre). There is no entry for him in the 1818 edition of the same directory; I have not seen a copy of those for 1819 and 1820. By 1834 he was describing himself as 'Steel converter & Cast steel Refiner', and in the 1836 edition (1835 not seen) he was 'Steel Converter & refiner' at 'Eagle street - works, near the Armory [*sic*], Stapleton road' (on the north-east side of the city). A similar entry occurs for 1840 (1841-44 editions not seen).

Meanwhile, back in Puddington, John Waller, William's father, had died in 1829 aged 81. His will is noteworthy in that it makes no reference at all to eldest son William, grandson John and granddaughter Harriet, though his other sons John and James and their children were beneficiaries. David Waller feels that William's father, having probably been the provider of financial aid in the past, found it unnecessary to remember William in his will, the latter by now being a successful businessman far from home. Nevertheless, I cannot help wondering whether John was somewhat apathetic to his eldest son and his offspring. John had been the Puddington Churchwarden in 1786-90 and 1802 (Burke¹²), whereas William was a dissenter. And perhaps a by now wealthy William did not express his gratitude to the generosity that had been shown him twenty or so years before: but this is pure speculation on my part. At any rate, William resumed ownership of Crandle Farm at Cruwys Morchard after his father's death, presumably having to purchase it from his estate.

In 1837 William was one of thirteen men who, acting as trustees, purchased a 'building formerly used as a chapel or meeting house, . . . and also a plot of ground at the back, 34ft. x 41ft.10ins.; all being parcel of a messuage called Pitt [part of Puddington Manor] . . . All these premises conveyed, on trust for the building to be converted into a house for the meeting of Protestant Dissenters of the Independent denomination for worship; and for the linhay to be converted into a vestry and stable; and for the plot of ground to be fenced in as a burying ground.' William Waller is described as 'late of Puddington, but now of Bristol, steel merchant'; the other twelve (of whom no less than four were Wallers) were local gentlemen or yeomen.¹⁴ He clearly wished to retain a tangible link with his native village.

William Waller died at Bedminster in the third quarter of 1842.¹⁵ His will, in which he is described simply as 'gentleman', is dated 9th December 1842 and was proved on 7th January 1843, so his death must have occurred sometime during the last three weeks of 1842. He was 73. To his son John he left his 'freehold estate in the parish of Cruwys Morchard in the County of Devon', his 'freehold messuage or dwellinghouse manufactory buildings land and hereditaments with the steam engine affixed thereto situate at Upper Easton in the out parish of Saint Philip and Jacob in the City and County of Bristol now in the possession of my said son and his sister [Harriet Waller] trading under the firm of Waller and Company', and £1,500. To two nephews from

Cruwys Morchard he bequeathed £1,500 in trust, together with his home at 19 Somerset Square, Bedminster, with the proviso that Mary his 'dear wife' could continue to live there or have the benefit of renting it out while she remained alive. Harriet was also provided for. The furniture and effects in the family home were to be Mary's, along with the residue of the estate.

Mary seems to have been involved in the business in some way. In a note sent to David Waller in 1983, the late Major Patrick Waller, great-great-great grandson of

William, stated that he had a set of engineers' drawing instruments with her name on, and that she 'must have been unusual. She is recorded as "dying at the Eagle Steel Works" aged 72'. According to Burke¹² her death occurred in 1847, and in probable confirmation of this a Mary Waller of Clifton is recorded as having died in the second quarter of that year.¹⁵



Fig. 10a

In 1848 William's son John married for the first time, and was wealthy enough in that year to acquire Pen Park, the seat 1¼ miles from Westbury-on-Trym, on the outskirts of Bristol, whence the heading for the family entry in Burke.¹² It was an eventful time for the younger Wallers: John's sister Harriet, then about 45, also got married in 1848.

John continued the business after his father's death. In the 1851 Census he is listed as a steel refiner, and in *Mathews's Annual Bristol and Clifton Directory* for 1852 we find 'Waller & Co., steel converters and refiners, Eagle Steel Works, near the Armoury, Stapleton road'. The date and place of John's birth and baptism remain a mystery. According to Burke¹² John was born in 1808, but Census returns suggest other possibilities. According to the 1851 Census, taken on 30 March, he was aged 43; in that of 1861, taken on 7-8 April, he was aged 52, a 'merchant and farmer'; in that of 1881, taken on 3 April, he was 71, a 'landowner'. Thus he could have been

born anytime in the period from 31 March 1807 to 3 April 1810. Confusingly, his birthplace is given as Exeter in the 1851 and 1861 Censuses, but Bristol in 1881. I could not find him in the Censuses of 1841, 1851 or 1871, so I am grateful to David Waller for the details from 1851. John Waller died in 1888. Despite much searching, his baptism has not been found in parish records of 1807-10 for Exeter, Bristol or any of the other Devon locations with known connections for his parents. This is unfortunate, as the information would be a strong indication, if not confirmation, as to where William was based at the time. One wonders if John was a natural or adopted son.



Fig. 10b

Pen Park was to remain in the family until the 1960s; after two serious fires it was finally demolished in 1969.

Some profitable groundwork

In July 2005 my wife and I took a long weekend break in Devon, partly in order to visit some locations with Waller connections. We were based in Exeter, and began there.

I could find no evidence of the remains of any buildings at the spot where Waller's Quay Gate premises were. No obvious trace either is left of property that was his 'near Cricklepit Mills', i.e. at river level, though the area was inaccessible at the time of our visit. Cricklepit Mill itself is being restored; **figs. 10a and 10b** show it as it was

in July 2005. Note the water-wheel, the top of which is visible behind the trees. The site of the Quay Gate house and shop was about a hundred yards behind me as I took the photograph from the city wall (showing part of it on the right), giving some indication of the different height levels.

My wife and I went to Puddington - a pleasant, quiet village. It can be reached by three roads, but these are all more or less country lanes with passing-places only. We visited the parish church, the tower of which dates back to Norman times. Wandering around the churchyard, we noted that several gravestones bore names of members of the Waller family; the grave of William's parents is immediately to the right of the porch. In a corner we noticed the sole freshly dug grave, with bunches of flowers on it, and to our surprise the cards were to the memory of - a Mrs Waller! We had seen an announcement on entering the village that the local summer fête was on that day - Saturday 16 July. The prospect not only of a welcome cuppa there but also the possibility of meeting someone from the family were compelling reasons to go to the fête, which was being held in the large garden of the former rectory - a fine old Georgian building. We stirred the old man at the entrance from his doze, paid our 50p's to get in, and asked if a member of the family was present.

We were directed to a lady serving teas at the marquee. She was Dorothy Vickery, who told us her grandmother's maiden name was Waller. Better still, she said that her cousin David Waller had been researching the family for many years and gave me contact details for him. David is William Waller's great-great-great-great nephew, and has proved to be a mine of information. Our visit to Puddington at that particular time on fête day was thus a wonderful piece of luck, for without it this article would have been much the poorer. **Fig. 11** shows the author enjoying the last mouthful of a delicious piece of cake at the fête, much to the chagrin of a chicken to his right that missed out on it; Dorothy Vickery is standing at the table holding a teatowel.



Fig. 11

The following day we went to Ashton, hoping to find traces of the Mill. To my delight we found it still in existence as a residence, complete with water-wheel, though this is now static. I wanted to take a photo of the wheel so, throwing caution aside, we rang the doorbell to ask permission. We were lucky again - the current owners were friendly and, considering we were complete strangers, made us welcome. They gave us a quick tour inside to show the ingenious partial restoration of the mill and substantial conversion into a comfortable modern residence. They had accumulated some notes on its history: all the previous owners they knew of up to the 1950s, apart from William Waller, had been corn millers. Permission granted, I illustrate the wheel as it is now (**fig. 12**). In 1808 its diameter was stated to be 12 feet: this seems confirmed by my wife Angela, height 5'3", who obliged me by standing by it, not entirely willingly, for the photo! The separate house, mentioned in the 1808 announcement of the sale of the mill (**fig. 8**), also survives; behind it is a truncated section of the leat or mill-stream, about a hundred yards from the river Teign.

The status of Waller's token

Finally, let us consider the token itself. As we have seen (**fig. 2**), Bell wrote 'fraud' next to the illustration of it in his copy of D&H, and declared 'it was probably of late nineteenth-century manufacture for sale to collectors'.² The latter statement can be ignored because Waller's halfpenny was in existence in 1842. But was it perhaps made for collectors, albeit earlier than this? I do not think so, for two reasons:

- 1) None of the specimens of which I am aware struck using the finished obverse die are close to mint state, let alone lustrous, which is the condition that one would expect.
- 2) If it had been made for collectors in 1797, or perhaps early 1798, specimens would surely have been known about at the time. But its style is nothing like that of those made in the 1790s for the collector market by any of the known London or Birmingham manufacturers. Nor is the style like that of the fantasy tokens that had been produced since then up to 1842: all of these were by W. J. Taylor, viz. the halfpennies naming W. Till and John Peckham of Slough (D&H Buckinghamshire 21-28), and D&H Middlesex 836, using re-engraved dies originally employed for the obverses of Middlesex 831 and 336.

If it was struck contemporaneously, is it a private token? It is certainly rare enough. D&H 4 (with the unfinished obverse) is known from perhaps just two examples; from photographs of specimens of D&H 5 I am certain that I can identify nine different examples.¹⁶ But I believe it is highly unlikely to be a private issue. The representation of the devices is, at best, adequate. The portrait is fairly anonymous - feeble compared with that of the 'iron master' John Wilkinson on his tokens. The sails of the ship are not in the correct perspective and, rather than sailing at sea, the ship itself looks as if it is marooned on cobbles or a stone wall! With its flag bearing a St Andrew-type cross

(presumably artistic licence), the ship device resembles that used for the 1794 issues of Jordan of Gosport, Hampshire, a little over 100 miles away eastwards along the coast. Taking into account the word BRITANNIA in the exergue, it is possible that Waller had in mind HMS Britannia, a first rate three-decker battleship with 100 guns, firepower second only to HMS Victory, later Lord Nelson's flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar¹⁷. After the combined fleets of France and Spain invaded the English Channel in August 1780, Admiral Darby and his fleet took up a position in Torbay. Darby's flagship was HMS Britannia, and it would not be stretching belief to suggest that a young and impressionable William Waller witnessed or was told of this, Torbay being only about 20 miles from Exeter. The weight of the token is light - more on this below. If intended to be a private issue, it was a poor effort. And William Waller evidently was unknown in numismatic circles, where the halfpenny would surely have been collected and recorded.

The combination on the token of ship device, issuer's name W. Waller and place of issue Pud[d]ington are in my view compelling reasons to reattribute the halfpenny from Bedfordshire to Devon. And, taking account of the case made in the two previous paragraphs against it being a private issue or struck for collectors, I believe that Waller's intention was to issue his token for use by the public. In 1797, aged 27/28, he was a man with aspirations, doubtless looking eagerly at ways to make a successful living and a name for himself, and it is easy to imagine him seeing the issue of his own lightweight halfpennies in quantity as (literally!) a money-making exercise. He was still two years away from acquiring his first lease - of the Quay Gate premises in Exeter - and three years away from owning his first sloop. With its single mast, rigged fore-and-aft with a mainsail and jib, a sloop was a considerably more modest vessel than the three-masted ship depicted on the token. Waller was indulging perhaps in wishful thinking in having this device for his halfpenny, just as he would have been in contemplating its issue. For him to believe it worthwhile to issue his own halfpennies he must have envisaged their use well beyond the confines of a village like Puddington, which had barely one hundred adult residents. He must have considered Exeter, at least, as fertile ground for their circulation, and would surely have had business connections or other links in the city (and perhaps elsewhere) by 1797. William Waller is not listed at Exeter in the *Universal British Directory*, however, though not surprisingly because the section concerned was completed in 1793; nor is he listed in *The Exeter Pocket Journal* for the year 1796, the latest edition I have so far been able to check previous to his acquisition of the 1799 lease at Quay Gate.

The style of the devices on Waller's halfpenny is unlike that of any other eighteenth-century token, or for that matter early nineteenth-century piece, whether genuine or false. The lettering style is not found on tokens or contemporary medals, as far as I am aware. The letters themselves are from individual punches. It can be seen that they are

the same each time - notice for example the relatively small D (PUDINGTON, AND) and the relatively large U (PUDINGTON, HOUSE, CONSTITUTION). It is reasonable to suppose that the establishment in which the tokens were produced used letter punches for metal products other than coins. My contention is that Waller had them made in the West Country, perhaps in Exeter or Bristol. As an ironmonger he would have had contacts with other manufacturers and retailers of metal products: several traders in this field can be found in the contemporary directories for both cities. As mentioned above, the tokens are of light weight but this varies considerably: seven for which there are details range from 7.15g to 9.03g (averaging approx 8.1g),¹⁶ a greater difference than one would expect from mass production mints in Birmingham. Compare this with weights ranging from approximately 9.3g to 10.2g for halfpennies struck at Birmingham and issued in 1796-7 at the West Country towns of Plymouth, Falmouth, Crewkerne and Yeovil. The Puddington pieces are closer in weight to regal coinage forgeries, with which Waller must have been familiar.

Lastly, why are the tokens so rare and why did it take so long for them to be recorded? Being struck far away from the known English manufactories of Birmingham and London would explain their unique style and, if their circulation was brief and local, it is conceivable that none came to the immediate notice of token collectors. Their rarity can be explained either by the issue being aborted after relatively few had been struck due to a change of mind by Waller, who had perhaps learned of the forthcoming issue of the regal copper coinage of 1797, or because a large quantity of the tokens was melted down, perhaps by Waller himself after redemption. An intriguing possibility is that the dies themselves may have been fashioned from steel forged by Waller himself.



Fig. 12

Conclusion

Simon Monks's hunch that Devon was the county of issue is surely correct. Waller's tokens do appear to me to have been struck with the intention of their being genuine trading pieces and, although nominally payable at a little village, made for use in the wider world. As such they were an early speculative venture of a remarkable Devonian who went on to make his fortune in Bristol but did not forget his roots.

Acknowledgements

David Waller's help was invaluable - he sent me family trees and other details, a chart made up from Land Tax records for Puddington, several photocopies including records in the Devon Shipping Register, maps etc. He also let me have a copy of information on William Waller's family compiled by Major P. J. R. Waller that had been sent to him in 1983.

Gary Oddie spent much time producing the images for the presentation of the talk on which this article is based, with efficiency and good humour.

Robert Thompson let me know of the *Parliamentary Gazetteer* and *Burke* sources.

David Dykes suggested that the ship might be HMS Britannia and reported that the National Maritime Museum has a specimen of the token.

Peter Preston-Morley added information on pedigrees and other details of some of the known specimens.

Barbara Tomlinson, Curator of Antiquities, National Maritime Museum, provided the references regarding HMS Britannia.

Colin Burrow, Charles Farthing, Tom Jewell of the Devon Family History Society, Mary Mayers, Dorothy Vickery and Eileen Voce gave help and encouragement along the way; and of course Simon Monks inadvertently started me off on my research.

References

- ¹ R. Dalton & S. H. Hamer, *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century* ([Bristol], privately printed in 14 parts 1910-18)
- ² R. C. Bell, *Specious Tokens and those struck for General Circulation 1784-1804* (Newcastle upon Tyne, 1968), p. 231
- ³ James Atkins, *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1892), p. 1
- ⁴ D. T. Batty, *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies, Local & Private Tokens, Jettons, &c.* (London, 1868-98). 4 vols. The reference is to p. 325 (in vol. ii)
- ⁵ M. Denton and T. Prattent, *The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide* (London, 1795-7). 8 vols.
- ⁶ Charles Pye, *Provincial Coins and Tokens issued from the Year 1787 to the Year 1801* (Birmingham and London, 1801)

7 James Conder, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last Twenty Years* (Ipswich, 1798)

8 [Sarah Sophia Banks], Ms. Catalogue of Coin Collection, VI - Tokens, and
9 separate papers. In the British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals
Thomas Sharp, *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries . . . in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd . . .* (London, 1834)

10 [R. T. Samuel], a series of articles devoted almost entirely to copper tokens
of the British Isles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in 'The Library'
section of the Wednesday editions of *The Bazaar, The Exchange and Mart*
irregularly between December 1880 and August 1889. Reprinted with a
concordance by Harold Welch between numbers assigned by Samuel and
those assigned by Dalton and Hamer (Cold Spring, Minnesota, USA, 1994)
11 *Parish Registers of Podington 1602-1812* (Bedfordshire Parish Register
Series, Vol. 69 (1977)); *Register of Burials 1813 to 1850* (microfiche at the
Society of Genealogists, London)

12 *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry* (18th
edition, ed. Peter Townend, London, 1965-72; 3 vols.), pp. 631-2. The
present article adds information to the Waller family entry and makes two
corrections to it

13 From an abstract of the lease made for me by the Devon Record Office,
source D2/372

14 From an abstract of the lease at the Devon Record Office, ref. 52/13/18/3

15 From records found on the website findmypast.com

16 *Known specimens of each token variety*

D&H 4:

1. [?] ex Richard Gladdle ex Bagshawe (Glendining's, 3 Nov. 2000), lot 773 but
illustrated as 774, ex Cokayne. Apparently the specimen illustrated in D&H,
the reverse also in Bell².

2. Noble (Australia, 7-8 July 1998), lot 5, ex Spink & Son Ltd 1987.

D&H 5:

1. National Maritime Museum, item MEC1724, ex Longman (Glendining's, 12
March 1958), lot 2 via Spink (probably acting as agent), ex Sir John Evans.
Diameter 29mm, die axis 180°. Wt 7.3g.

2. [?] ex Bill McKivor ex Token Congress 2005 auction ex [?] ex Noble (see
above), lot 6, ex Jan (Spink Auction 26, 9 Feb. 1983), lot 5. Wt 9.03g.

3. My own example, ex *S&B's Coin & Medal Bulletin* No. 72 (May/June 2003),
T168, ex Gerson (Spink Auction 53, 19 June 1986), lot 2, ex Patrick Deane

- ex Spink Auction 35, 11 April 1984, lot 317. Diameter approximately 28.5mm, die axis 180°. Wt 7.15g. Fig. 1 in this article.
4. [?] ex Richard Gladdle ex Bagshawe (see above), lot 774 but illustrated as 773, ex Cokayne.
 5. Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 65, 16 March 2005, lot 1508, ex [?] ex Baldwin's Auction 38, 4 Oct. 2004, part of lot 840, where incorrectly described as D&H 4. Die axis 180°. Wt 8.36g.
 6. Ditto, Auction 68A, 15 Dec. 2005, lot 1988, ex [?] ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 62, 30 June 2004, lot 1295, ex its finder in a junk box in Poole, Dorset, 1986. Die axis 180°. Wt 8.45g.
 7. [?] ex Spink ex Davis (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 11-15 March 1901), pl. i.3, part of lot 1 – the obverse illustrated in D&H and Bell².
 8. [?] ex Bill McKivor ex Spink Auction 192, 24 Jan. 2008, lot 24. Die axis 180°. Wt 8.90g
 9. Seen at A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd, June 2008, perhaps ex Hamer (see below). Die axis 180°. Wt 7.32g.

Hamer had a specimen (Glendining's, 26-28 Nov. 1930, lot 27, part); so did Lincoln (Glendining's, 12-13 Feb. 1936, lot 178, part), although this could in theory have been D&H 4; and so did Waite Sanderson (Glendining's, 16-17 Nov. 1944, lot 5, part). At least two of these three are different (the Sanderson specimen could have been from Hamer), but it is not known if any of them are identical with those identified above. No example of Waller's token was in the collections of Lawrence (1900), Farnell (1981), Bell (1996), Anderson (2000), Spingarn (2001), Spence (2004) or Litrenta (2005).

No illustrated example has been offered for sale in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* or Seaby's *Coin & Medal Bulletin* nor, as far as I am aware, has any unillustrated example from the time that illustration of secondhand numismatic material in these periodicals began (mid-1950s in the case of *SCMB*, mid-1960s for *NCirc*).

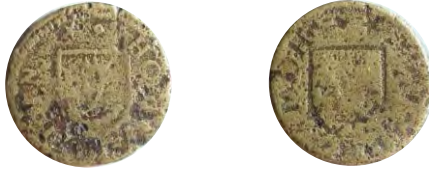
The British Museum does not have a specimen, nor does Bedford Museum.

¹⁷ Colonel Robert Holden Mackenzie, *The Trafalgar Roll: the Ships and the Officers* (London, 1913), pp. 36-7; David Lyon, *The Sailing Navy List* (London, 1993), p. 62

The Thrill of the Chase

Tim Everson

This is a short tale on how I tracked down an ‘illegible’ token and the pitfalls that were met with on the way.



At the last London coin fair in 2007 I bought a 17th century token from Peter Morris which he had been unable to identify. This was mostly because it was a brockage, so all we had was the obverse which read ‘THOM (illegible) IN’ and featured the Mercers’ Arms. There appeared to be some uprights and then an S at the end of the surname before IN and Peter thought it might read ELIS or similar. I like a challenge so I bought it and started on the Williamson indexes. No ELLIS or ENNIS or indeed any THOMAS surname ending in S seemed to fit. I assumed the Christian name must read Thomas in full which would lead to a short surname, so I tried the indexes again looking at short surnames with uprights. Still no luck. I then went through all the volumes of Norweb looking at the pictures of Mercers Arms, but again nothing fitted. The brockage I had bought was fortunately distinctive in having both a mullet and a lozenge at the top, so this did not take as long as it sounds. I decided that the several hours I had spent so far was enough, and posted the piece to Michael Dickinson to see if he had any luck. One of his ideas was perhaps that the surname ended SIN and that the ‘IN’ did not relate to the ‘IN wherever’. He had no luck with that idea however, but he also checked against examples from Norweb in the unpublished Middlesex & Uncertain categories without success. Michael returned the piece to me with a most useful footnote that the final ‘S’ of the surname might actually be a lozenge with some circular corrosion nearby looking like an S. This would give a very short surname with a lot of vertical upright letters.

When I got the token back I decided to go through Michael’s book, looking at all the Thomas’s with Mercers’ Arms that were not in Williamson, but when I got to Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, I noticed that W 16 was a THOMAS HILL with Mercers’ Arms. That looked a likely candidate. Why hadn’t I spotted it before? I went back to Williamson and checked the indexes. Index IX lists five entries under Thomas Hill but Index X lists six entries under Hill, Thomas. More importantly, neither index lists the Aylesbury piece! Indexing was all done by hand in those days and mistakes occur. I checked all the other Thomas Hill examples but none had the Mercers’ Arms. Now all I needed was a photograph to prove my piece was Buckinghamshire W 16. Unfortunately, Norweb did not have an example. I checked Dickinson and found that the principal reference for Buckingham was Berry and Morley in BNJ 1973. I thought

this would be a useful reference anyway, so I bought a copy only to find that W 16 was not among the 46 pieces illustrated. However, it did give locations of specimens including an example at the British Museum. I was going up to Spinks the following day to collect copies of my new book (Plug! Plug!) so I telephoned the BM to ask if I could drop in and see their Buckinghamshire W 16, which they said was fine. After a very long wait while I filled in forms, and they photographed my brockage in case I did some subtle swap, I was finally shown their example and it was a die match! A pity it could not have turned out to be a rarer piece as I first hoped when I could not track it through the Williamson indexes, but I am now the proud owner of a Buckinghamshire W 16 brockage of Thomas Hill of Aylesbury. It only took the consultation of Williamson, Norweb, Dickinson, BNJ 1973 and a couple of chats with Michael and one Museum visit to sort it out! I'll have to find a tougher challenge next time. Seriously though, the hunt taught me several lessons. Double check the letters you can really see on difficult pieces, and those which are guesses, even good guesses. Have a good library to fall back on, but don't trust everything you read. Williamson has errors and omissions in the indexes, as well as misreadings in the main text. Only be satisfied with a good photograph or an actual example of the token for comparison. Happy hunting!

Token Hunter on Vacation

Pam Williams

This short article is to prove that token hunters are on the lookout all the time!!!!

While on a cruise round part of South America Bob and I took a tour of Recife.

It was a very hot day and after about an hour everybody on the coach was longing for a cold drink.

The coach driver in his best pigeon English said "Soon we stop by the coast and you will all get a lovely drink." I tell you we couldn't wait.



The coach stopped by a small stall. All around it were baskets of green coconuts and before we got off the coach everybody was presented with the above token. This was presented to the old man at the stall. A younger man then picked up a green coconut and with his machete lopped a lump off the top. He then gave it to you and Hey Presto the coconut milk inside was the cold drink.

The whole stall was surrounded by crowds of children. As the milk was drunk the coconuts were discarded to be picked up by the children who gobbled them up with glee.

Bob, ever on the look out for an unusual token, asked the coach driver if he could have one as a keepsake because he collected tokens.

So there you have it - proof that us token collectors are ever alert.

Free Beer Money / Pub Number

Ralph Hayes

Quite common in dealers' trays of oddments at fairs or car boots, these tokens were issued c.1976 in public houses or hotels that sold Watney's Beer on a regular basis. One was given to a customer who purchased a pint of Watney's; the system being that when he had 6 of them he could hand them over instead of money for a free 7th pint. They are known to be numbered from 01 to 99 but as yet no number has been seen

higher than this. They are all brass apart from a variety for food which has a silvered finish and a stated value of 25p. These pieces were issued for pub numbers 36, 37 & 38 in addition to the brass beer pieces with the same number. Of course there may be more of these? They are not as common as the brass types.



The only piece known with a location is pub number 53 which was issued at the Market Hotel, Alton, Hants. The only variety found is pub no.95 which has 2p written on both sides with a black permanent marker pen. If anybody has definite knowledge of where another number was issued I would be grateful to hear from them.

Robert Cogell in Watlington: Roger Paul's doubts vindicated Robert Thompson

In *TCSB* for March 2008, p. 71, Roger Paul has cast doubt on the traditional attribution to Oxfordshire of the token reading:

Obv. ·ROBERT·COGELL·I669 around a horseshoe, points in base,

Rev. ·IN·WATLENTON around HIS|HALF|PENY

Boyne, Oxfordshire 176; Williamson, Oxfordshire 212; Milne 146.

None of those authors questioned its placing in the Oxfordshire market town of Watlington, even though Milne had to report the issuer as 'Not identified'. Neither did the present writer question it for publication, with Michael Dickinson, of the specimen ex Nott which we illustrated as Norweb iv.3817. However, no specimen was found in metal detecting in Oxfordshire which turned up examples of every other Watlington token. On the other hand, *Treasure Hunting* for May 2000 reported a find somewhere in Norfolk.

Therefore Roger Paul made the persuasive suggestion that Robert COGELL [Coghill] might belong to the Norfolk village of Watlington, though he could not prove it. This Watlington is an ancient parish in the Norfolk hundred of Clackclose, six miles south of King's Lynn, and bounded on the west by the navigable Great Ouse. Though now the less important of the two, the parish was rated in the valuation formerly known as the 'King's Book' (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*) at £14 16s. 8d., as against £12 for Watlington in Oxfordshire.¹ It was granted a charter for a market in 1252, although this was out of use by the seventeenth century.²

Proof of the Norfolk attribution, as Roger Paul anticipated, may be found in the Hearth Tax records, and specifically that for Michaelmas 1664, when Robt COGELL was found chargeable for two hearths in Watlington, Norfolk.³ Moreover, in 1676 the will of Robert COGELL, Watlington, was proved in the court of the Archdeaconry of Norfolk.⁴ Anyone with time to visit the local records might be able to enlighten us further, but this is sufficient to vindicate the suggestion of a surprise reattribution from Oxfordshire to Norfolk.

1. [John] Adams, *Index Villaris* (London, 1680), p. 374. Not yet consulted: Record Commission, *Valor ecclesiasticus*, ed. J. Caley and J. Hunter (London, 1810-34), 6 vols.
2. *An historical atlas of Norfolk*, ed. Peter Wade-Martins (Norwich, 1993), map 33.

3. *Norfolk Hearth Tax Assessment, Michaelmas 1664*, transcribed by M. S. Frankel & P. J. Seaman (Norwich, 1983), p. 6.
 4. Timothy Hawes, *Index of the Wills and Administrations, 1676-1686, in the two Archdeaconry Courts of Norfolk and Norwich preserved in the Norfolk Record Office* (Cringleford, 2003), p. 27.
-

Edward Cagworth of Starton

Christopher Granger

BW Gloucestershire 152

EDWARD CAGWORTH = Blacksmiths' arms

IN STARTON CIET

In 1993 S & B Bulletin offered for sale a specimen of this halfpenny which had been a detector find in Nottinghamshire. I wrote in to suggest that, if there were no solid grounds for its attribution to Gloucestershire, a possible candidate for being its issuer was Edward Caworth of Sturton le Steeple who had one hearth there in 1664 and two under the name of Edward Keyworth in 1674.

Robert Thompson has informed me that he has found no evidence for its attribution to Gloucestershire and quoted Irvine E. Gray, sometime County Archivist for Gloucestershire, who reported "I can find neither Cagworth nor Gagworthy [BW Uncertain 6] as a surname in Gloucestershire (or for that matter anywhere else)". 'Some 17th-century token-issuers', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, 84 (1965), 101-109, at p.102,.

Further research shows that Edward was the third of four sons of William Keyworth, a yeoman of Cottam in the parish of South Leverton, a neighbouring village. His father left him £40 in his will dated 7 August 1644 and proved on 27 February 1648. He is also mentioned in the wills of his two elder brothers, dated 1660 and 1661. Robert left him four shillings and Matthew appointed him supervisor of his will, entrusting him with the £5 and £8 bequeathed to Matthew's two daughters until they came of age. He was a witness to Matthew's will on which he signed his name as Ceaworth.

Edward married Thomysin Burton at Sturton le Steeple on 27 May 1662 but she died in February 1673 and a daughter. Elizabeth, died a year late.

O: The legend W & R FLETCHER L^{TD} is within two beaded circles, central value.

R: Beaded border with a plain field.

Brass, 30,7 mm, plain edge



When trying to determine the date and provenance of tokens bearing only a company's name you really need a bit of luck, which is exactly what happened to me. Whilst looking up a London market token from the section in Kelly's Post Office directories labelled "Salesmen – fruit" I glanced at the meat traders section only to see "W. & R. Fletcher, meat importers and wholesalers, Smithfield Market".

But wait a minute, there are no tokens recorded for Smithfield Market in London. Can this be a first? I dutifully trawled the directories at the Bishopsgate Library, which incidentally have almost a complete consecutive run of the London editions and recorded the following:

1891	First listed at 318 Central Market (Smithfield).
1892 - 1906.	Now occupy 318, 378 & 383 Central Market, 19 & 20 King Street, Snow Hill, Smithfield
1907 – 1908.	Added premises Nos. 609 and 610
1909 - 1959	159, 154, 325, 378 & 383 Central Market & 19 – 20 King Street Smithfield.

The King Street address dealt with the frozen meat importation whilst the wholesale meat side was at Smithfield. Two of the tokens listed below have been ascribed to Birmingham by Whitmore (1995) and these are Nos. 2400 and 2420 (1d and 10 ^D respectively). They may have ended up in the catalogue by name association (the previous entry being Jim Fletcher , No. 2350) because family links in the market trade are common. In a personal communication from John Whitmore (2008) he stated that he had been uncomfortable about the inclusion of the W.R. Fletcher pieces and commented that the ticket that accompanied his example had on it "19 & 20 King St. Snow Hill & Central Markets E.C." There is of course a Snow Hill in Birmingham. The fact that there is another Fletcher immediately before the W & R Fletcher entry in Whitmore (1995) is purely coincidental.

Still not satisfied with this answer I scrutinised each directory available and there in 1924 was the following entry:

“W & R Fletcher Ltd, Butchers, 66 Herbert Road, Plumstead SE 18, and thereafter until 1958,

Now this seemed a much more likely source for the use of the tokens, the company of W & R Fletcher operating a dividend scheme similar to stores such as the Co-ops. and Williams Brothers Direct Supply Stores Ltd.

Were the two W & R Fletchers related? Quite possibly. The Plumstead address (1924 – 58) closed one year before the Smithfield address (1891 – 1959). The commonality of the two names, trade and being within the date spans suggest that they were related and that the Plumstead address offered the retail outlet. Whitmore (2008) agrees with me that the company of W & R Fletcher, is in fact London based with a retail outlet in Plumstead and a wholesale business at Smithfield Market London.

Other tokens known in this series are as listed in Table 1 below:

Denomination	Diameter mm	Denomination	Diameter mm
1/2 ^d	18.7	10 ^D	18.7
1 ^d	18.7	1/-	24.8
3 ^d	18.7	2/-	24.7
4 ^d	18.7	3/-	24.6
5 ^D	18.7	5/-	24.6
6 ^d	18.8	£1	30.7
9 ^d	18.7		

Table 1. All tokens are made of brass with a plain edge but bear no makers name or initials. Note the change from lower case to upper case for the 5^D and 10^D tokens. The consistent size of the lower denominations must have made them difficult to sort.

Acknowledgments

The author gratefully acknowledges the help of Bob Williams and Gary Oddie for bringing to my attention the bulk of the denominations listed in Table 1 and to John Whitmore.

Reference.

Whitmore J. (1995). Birmingham Market Tokens, Pub. By Whitmore.
Whitmore J. (2008) Personal communication.

Book Reviews

Yorkshire Tavern Checks; A Catalogue for the West Riding (except Sheffield, Leeds & Bradford) by Neil B Todd & Andrew Cunningham 2008 (x, 58pp, 21plates of rubbings, card covers, £12-00)

Cartographers in Afric Maps
Draw Elephants instead of Facts

What Speke and Burton did for Central Africa Todd and Cunningham have done for those strange and primitive areas of West Yorkshire formerly identified as the Heavy Woolen District and the Rhubarb Triangle but now unromantically included within Kirklees and Calderdale. As well as Huddersfield, Halifax, Barnsley, Wakefield and Dewsbury, Neil and Andrew take in such iconic locations as Cleckheaton, Batley, Keighley and Holmfirth.

With their usual thoroughness, as was illustrated in the 2000 publications covering Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford, the authors have trawled through the very limited published listings, auction catalogues and dealers' catalogues and have cajoled museum curators and private collectors to send in details of their holdings. What is immediately apparent is the large number of checks recorded from only one or two specimens. Those of us who have collected Yorkshire for any length of time know how scarce these tokens are, but despite the limited data the authors are able to draw certain significant conclusions.

For example, in comparing Huddersfield and Halifax, the authors state that "...[the former] stands out as early adopting tavern checks, but also as almost having ceased issuing by 1880. In this regard, Halifax most nearly resembles Bradford and Leeds. Huddersfield, in contrast, shows a late entry of the city (thanks, Andrew, for conferring this honour on what I had always been taught was England's largest town) into tavern check issuing with persistence to the turn of the century. This distribution is similar to Sheffield". There are similar perceptive observations regarding manufacturers and denominations.

Almost 200 pub checks are listed and nearly all are illustrated by high quality rubbings at the back of the book, which is obviously essential reading for all collectors of tavern tokens and Yorkshire paranumismatics alike.

Mike Roberts

Notes and Queries

575 Sheepbridge

Gary Oddie's check was issued by the Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Company Ltd (although possibly after a reorganisation in 1924, when its name changed to the Sheepbridge Company). SCIC was established in 1864 in the tiny hamlet of Sheepbridge (2.9 miles WNW of Chesterfield, north Derbyshire) to develop local coal and iron ore deposits which had previously been worked only on a small scale.

Over the following 70/80 years it grew to be one of the largest and most important coal producers in the country. This was due to its favourable location in the emerging rich coalfields of South Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and also astute business management, which included interlocking directorships and commercial alliances with other producers and buyers, as well as good management of its labour force. Its main collieries, owned either directly, or through holding companies and joint ventures, included Glapwell, Langwith, Dinnington, Firbeck, Maltby, Rossington, Newstead and Blidworth.

Its iron business, always the poorer relation, began with the production of pig iron, mainly for the industrial giants around the Sheffield area, and evolved with the production of iron castings, particularly pipes, and then the production of its own steel. Over time, a third string to the company's bow was a group of engineering businesses, which began with centrifugal castings and the production of specialised equipment for the coal industry, but widened to include parts for the automotive and aerospace industries, as well as several smaller specialist products. In both world wars production was diverted to support the war effort, producing munitions in WWI and munitions and airframes in WWII.

The company was effectively dismantled as a result of government policies, with the nationalisation of the coal industry in 1947, and the subsequent nationalisation of iron and steel. The much diminished Sheepbridge Engineering continued as an independent company until 1979, when it was taken over by GKN. In overall terms, Sheepbridge was a paternalistic employer for most of its existence, until social standards and the company's own circumstances began to change.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

It was originally necessary, by force of circumstances, to provide housing and other social infrastructure in order to attract and retain a workforce in hitherto rural areas, but for much of its existence it successfully maintained a “cradle to grave” ethos, and generations from the same family worked there.

As far as I know, none of the Sheepbridge collieries used checks which included the Sheepbridge name. Gary Oddie’s check is a worn specimen of 1 above (brass, uniface, 31mm, grained edge) and would originally also have read IRON WORKS across the centre. It probably dates to the early C20, and the type is always assumed to have been a pay (or, less likely, a tool) check. It is recorded that Sheepbridge built a canteen on their main site around 1940, when it was finally recognised that the practice of family members bringing meals to their menfolk at the works, had to stop. This seems to explain specimen 2, the BREAKFAST check (brass, uniface, 31mm), reinforced by the post 1924 style of the company name. Specimen 3 (aluminium, uniface, 30mm, filed edge) in fact has two letters below the S on the left which appear to be D I, and may thus originally have read DINNER or DINING before the rest of the letters were removed, while specimen 4 (aluminium, uniface, 30mm, grained edge) appears to be from the same or very similar die but in this case all the lower letters have been removed and it has been used in the engineering works (A BLOCK being the machine shop), as either a tool or pay check.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

The oddity of Gary’s check is that it has been stamped with a value, and the most likely explanation for this is that it was later used in the company canteen. However, the exact opposite seems to have occurred with the two later alloy checks, which were apparently intended for use in the canteen, but have had the relative part of their lettering removed for use as tool or pay checks elsewhere in the works.

If any reader has other examples of Sheepbridge checks, I should be interested to hear from them

Sources;

A History of the Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Company Ltd., D.E.Jenkins

Men of Iron, Mike Finney

Adverts

WANTED

H HAYES TOKENS

Dilwyn Chambers

(9:7)

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(9:4)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

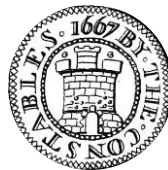
Gary Oddie

(9:4)



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

Richard H. Hardy



(9:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:4)

Plastic Wanted

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

Colin Williamson

(9:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign

coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:4)

WANTED (images or the items themselves)

PERRY discs, BRANDAUER discs, GILLOTT discs (other than 'annual excursion')
QUILL PEN and other writing equipment depictions.

Discs with names William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Leonardt, Sommerville,
John Heath, Geo. W. Hughes.
Macniven and Camerin ISG's

Ivor Stilitz

(9:4)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:6)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:4)

WANTED
ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON
Mike Bagguley

(9:4)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to

Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 5

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

December 2008

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	163
<i>Token Congress 2009</i>	163
Seattle Congress 2009	Bill McKivor..... 164
Token Congress 2008	Anthony Gilbert..... 165
ECU & EURO de VILLE – The French introduction of the European Currency Unit	P.D.S. Waddell..... 169
Robert Owen & the Equitable Labour Exchange	Michael Knight..... 178
Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 14	Ralph Hayes..... 181
An Unrecorded 17 th century token of Wiltshire	Mike Shaw..... 184
A Non existent Derbyshire 17 th century token	Tim Scotney..... 185
Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd. – An Update	Stuart Adams, Andrew Andison and Chris Parish..... 186
The Homerton Hog still a mystery	Robert Thompson..... 188
Batty was right!	Andrew Andison..... 189
A Note on Raising Sceptres	Gary Oddie..... 192
<i>Book reviews</i>	
London Brokers' Medals	Gary Oddie..... 194
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	195
<i>Adverts</i>	197

Editorial

Thank you to all those members that have sent in articles, it does make the job of editor much easier, do please keep sending them.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2009

The 2009 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 9-11 October 2009 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Guildford, where there are excellent conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are Ron Kerridge and Rob de Ruiter.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £145 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £155 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Rob de Ruiter

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOKEN CONGRESS

The dates are 14, 15, 16 May, 2009, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Seattle, Washington. It will be held at the Red Lion Hotel, 1415 5th Avenue, in downtown Seattle. From there you will find easy access to lots of other things to see and do should one wish to make a vacation out of it, which I assume many will.

The Congress is a forum for collectors to learn more about tokens of all sorts. Though this is a British Congress, I am planning on including talks yet to be determined on American and Canadian tokens.

There will be quite a nice contingent of enthusiasts from the UK as well as from the USA, with many dealers, authors, collectors, museum curators, and others in attendance. The event has as a sponsor the London auction house of Dix, Noonan, and Webb, and they will be in attendance in the person of Peter Preston-Morley. The event is also sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, and the Conder Token Collector's Club.

There will be a limit of about 100 attendees. The space available dictates that, anything larger would cost a great deal more, and for a first effort it is all that could be done. The Congress will be filled on a first come, first served basis through reservations with the hotel and a deposit to the treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, a sponsor of and treasurer for the event.

There will be a bourse, included in the cost of the whole, and the tables are free to all attendees on a first come, first served basis. I anticipate about 20-30 spaces, in the round, very informal, as it is done in the UK-- no cases, no lamps, and the only people allowed to attend will be the congress attendees. There will be a small exhibit area if I can arrange it and make it secure. The bourse is Saturday evening after dinner, about 8:00 or so until midnight.

The cost is \$395 for the Congress and the food, which includes five meals and three snack breaks. The rooms are additional, at \$189 per night, and two nights would be needed, Thursday and Friday, May 14 and 15, 2009.

Hotel rooms will be obtained by direct contact with the hotel via E-mail or on their web site, and attendees will be notified when this must be done. The Congress fees will be paid in to the treasurer for the event, Scott Loos, and once again attendees will be notified when the deposit and payments must be made for it as well.

If you are interested in coming let me know, all reservations will be accepted in the order received until we have filled the space.

Bill McKivor, British American Token Congress

Report, Comment and Overview on Token Congress 2008 – The Way Forward

Anthony Gilbert

The 27th Token Congress was held over the weekend 10th-12th October 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Stratford Road, Warwick. It was organised by a team comprising David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young.

Building on the successful 2007 Congress held at the Madison Hotel, Swindon, the first Congress to exceed 100 participants, this Congress surpassed that total having 115 participants. This total included three from the USA and 112 sat down to dinner on the Saturday evening.

Friday evening's event was the auction, ably organised and executed by Mike and Susan Roberts. 175 lots were on offer, and though short on 17th century material, there was a good cross-section of token classifications to tempt just about everyone to make a bid; with the 10% vendor's commission going towards Congress funds. Our real ale for the weekend was – Pure Ubu, from the local Purity Brewing Company at Great Alne, and was CAMRA's prize winning Champion Beer of Warwickshire 2008.

On the Saturday morning the scheduled programme of twenty-one talks and reports got under way. We were welcomed by David Griffiths at the lectern and the chairing of the designated six sessions was shared between David and Peter Preston-Morley. Our first speaker, Tim Everson spoke on *Royal and Rose Farthing Tokens*. His research and re-attributions on this series has appeared in a Galata imprint: 'The Farthing Tokens of James I and Charles I – A History and Re-classification'. The result of Tim's extensive research and cataloguing is likely to be the definitive work on this series for many years to come. Howard Simmons then gave us *Indian Mint Tokens*. IG Mint, we were informed stands for Indian Government Mint. Mike Roberts brought us up to date with an entertaining *Local Tokens for Local People: The Return of Granny's Leg*. The Granny's Leg refers to a suet pudding and this talk was about his research into local plastic tokens discovered by builders working on his bungalow.

George Berry, the well known collector and publisher spoke autobiographically on *A Token View of My Life*. Mike Crew who is the keeper of the Building Society Archives, gave us *Building Society Tokens* and we learnt that there are very few. Mike Shaw followed with *An Introduction to Merchant Countermarked Dollars*. This series is fraught with some clever forgeries, but his research revealed to the audience an uncatalogued countermark.

After lunch, Michael Finlay delivered a smoothly instructive perambulation *A Paramumismatic Ramble through Lakeland*. This was a colourful presentation and we

benefited from some of his asides through his knowledge as a dealer in antiques. Chris Granger spoke on another of his shorter talks about 17th Century Oxfordshire tokens. On this occasion his talk was entitled *Thomas Barrett Revisited*, or as Chris informed us an alternative title could have been ‘Happy Families and Black Sheep’.

After coffee, Yolanda Courtney brought us *Tokens out of the Ghetto?: Tokens as evidence for Retail History?* This was followed by Philip Mernick who talked about *Hamilton’s Excursions* and the tickets issued by this nineteenth century travelling show which displayed dioramas of overseas scenes and landscapes. Ivor Stilitz, a recent convert to the Congress, told us about the *Token Economy of James Perry*; a 19th Century educational system for instruction and advancement which used tokens representing the differing stages of progress of the students. John Theobald’s *Yorkshire 0, Surrey 2; a reattribution of two School Attendance Tokens* gave evidence for two of these pieces for Bramley, Yorkshire to be reclassified as Bramley, Surrey. APC on School Attendance Medals stands for attendances, punctuality and conduct. George Martin followed with *An Update on the late Ken Banham’s Tokens of Cheshire*. George informed us that this book has now been published with the aid of Lottery Funding, but with the funding came restrictions: the publication was not to be offered for sale, but Cheshire local libraries and contributors were to be given a copy. The remainder of the Saturday afternoon’s programme was devoted to various reports. Bill McKivor, one of our three American attendees announced a Token Congress which he is organising in Seattle in 2009. David Young made an appeal for more articles of any length for the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin. David Powell invited us to visit the Leaden Tokens website – www.leadtokens.org.uk – after his short report. Following the Worthing Numismatic Society’s successful holding of the British Association of Numismatic Societies Annual Congress at Worthing in 2008, some of their members were keen to host a Token Congress. Ron Kerridge announced that the 2009 Token Congress had been booked at The Holiday Inn, Guildford, Surrey. Geoffrey Gardiner made an offer to hold a Congress somewhere in the North East in 2010, though he would be require some assistance. Geoff Stone reported on the Token Corresponding Society website; he stated that he was looking to include more general articles on tokens.

The Congress dinner then followed, with wines provided by Dix Noonan Webb. After dinner was ever popular bourse; where nineteen tables were taken and there was ample space in the hotel for enthusiasts to congregate and chat in the bar.

George Selgin gave the opening talk on Sunday morning with his overview of Birmingham’s understated and underrated contribution to the Nation’s coinage. His talk was entitled *Good Money: Private Enterprise and the Beginnings of Modern Coinage*. The number of slants, angles and research papers on the Birmingham Mints, Coiners and Token Issuers continues to delight and amaze the writer. Robert

Thompson, well known to most of us as a seventeenth century token specialist delivered another of his well-researched talks; on this occasion his subject was *Turnpike Tokens in England*. Ken Peters followed with *Collectables in your Pocket*. The title belied the fact that this talk was about counterfeit modern UK one pound coins. He informed us that the Royal Mint terms them 'garden shed enterprises'. Ken is the president of the 'Counterfeit Coin Club'.

In the final session of the weekend, David Powell spoke on *Seventeenth Century Tokens, a Global View: Collecting by feature rather than county*. Collecting these tokens by county, the traditional and some people would say the natural way in which to put together a collection. Nothing wrong with that, but the speaker explored other methods of accumulation to consider, ie. by theme or similarity. Examples of this included distribution, trades, earliest date, lettering, shapes or you discover your own feature. Stuart Adams delivered a short talk on *The Other Side of the Coin*. This contribution looked at the sinking of the Laconia and an overstruck one peso of Argentina. The final talk of the weekend was preceded by a touching moment. Pam Williams presented her own hand-engraved love token to her husband Bob to mark his 80th birthday. Bob proceeded to give us a delightful and amusing expose of *Satirical Tokens of Napoleon III*. He showed us slides of many 5c and 10c French Empire bronze coins which had undergone Anglo-Saxon improvement to the design.

In summary, this year's Token Congress at Warwick, with good access to the rest of the country and managed by a dedicated team using a hotel which is one of a nationwide chain that we have used previously, was always likely to do well. The cost of £149 for the whole weekend was very reasonable, do the maths yourself and for that you get a Token Congress thrown in as well!

We naturally have to thank the weekend's organisers, David Griffiths, Peter Preston-Morley and David Young who had compiled such an informative and well run programme. Also our thanks must go to Harold Mernick for the computers and projectors, Mike and Susan Roberts for running the auction, Andrew Andison too for bringing the cart-load of audio equipment and to Dix Noonan Webb for their support in sponsoring the wines and menus for the Friday and Saturday dinners.

Token Congress, since its inception in 1982 has continually built upon its own experience year by year in terms of type of venue, programme content and organisation. Essentially, we have evolved a weekend package that offers variety without complexity. Thus the way forward now presents itself, a team to organise the Congress. The team can allocate responsibilities among themselves e.g. hotel liaison, finance, programme, chairing of sessions etc. An important point to note here, the team members do not have to live in the area in which the proposed venue is located. An initial site appraisal visit is essential and then another visit nearer to the Congress

date is advisable. Modern communications can do the rest. If you need advice, then just look down the list of organisers of previous Token Congresses. Finally, here is looking forward to next year's Congress at Guildford.

Token Congress 2008

Receipts and Payments Account

Receipts

Room bookings
Bourse tables
Auction commission @ 10%
Sponsorship by Dix Noonan Webb
Donations

Payments

Hotel costs 15,277.50
Wine for dinners 1,126.34
Other expenses 216.70

16,620.54

Excess of Receipts over Payments

229.85

Balance from Congress 2007

2,215.71

Additional income from Congress 2007

292.00

Balance carried to Congress 2009

£2,737.56

=====

ECU & EURO de VILLE - The French introduction of the European Currency Unit

P.D.S. Waddell

Travelling in France or Spain nowadays one is aware of a new collecting scene. Fairs and shops are promoting the idea of checking ones change for the rarer items of coinage, i.e. for the Euros and cents of the short issues from the Vatican City and San Marino. Booklets are found listing numismatic current trade prices. Dealers are offering sets and folders for all to complete their collections of circulated coinage. Various different countries mints have produced special commemorative issues for the dedicated collector. These commemorative items in general have larger values than the circulating coinage, e.g. 5, 10, 20 and 50 Euro. Most countries who were part of the European Union struck special commemorative coins for the 50th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome in 2007. The initial countries who started issuing Euro coin in 1999 were Belgium, Spain, Finland, France, and Holland. Now there are over 18 countries and states using the same coinage. This means that a handful of change in any of these countries could have coin from any other treaty country. Maybe like the author you puzzle why Irish coinage appears in the south of France along with Spanish, Belgium, German and Dutch coinage but very rarely Italian. The final decision by the European nations to call the base unit of the coinage the “Euro” and to make 100cents to a euro was not as clear cut as it seems as people are very reluctant to give up their traditional values. Even nowadays in Spain goods are marked in pesetas and Euros, and in France, francs and Euros. Even now some French senior citizens like to calculate property values in old francs which went out in 1960. [1new franc = 100 old franc] Maybe we, the British are just as bad, as it took 10 years to remove “new” from our coinage. It is therefore not surprising that various organisations in France decided that a “familiarisation” exercise would be helpful to the public prior to the d-day in 1999 and made ‘token’ items with the new coin values on them. I have called them ‘token’ items as they had fixed unit values stamped on them i.e. 1Ecu or 1Euro and in many cases the unit value was taken at 1 ecu or Euro = 6.67 French francs. It was the gift of two items from Montelimar in France that alerted the author to the ‘token’ issue.

These items are both the same diameter, 30mm. The items are for 1 & 2 euros and they could be bought in the local tourist information bureau from 1999 onwards as souvenirs, with a card explaining that they were struck at “La Monnaie de Paris” i.e. the Paris mint or our equivalent of the royal mint. In the obverse field is a small cornucopia the privy mark of the mint. They were designed with the help of the local archaeological and numismatic society and produced with the financial help of two local banks. The items are also dated 9-25th May 1997. These dates I am told correspond to the “Euro” awareness ‘fortnight’ in the town. What was not stated was if these items were used in the shops in the town during this period and it was for this reason a search on the ‘world-wide-web’ was made to resolve the problem. This revealed that other towns in France also issued ‘Euro’ tokens and also there were also earlier examples of ‘Ecu’ tokens.

Illustrated are 1euro 30mm. token of Noyons [2-16April 1996] and a 3 euro 34mm. token of Chalon , [14May- 14 June 1997].

Illustrated is an ecu issue of Carcassonne in the South of France which seems to be made of a lead alloy and is 31.5mm diam and 3.7mm thick.



In March 1979 the SME [Système Monétaire Européen] voted to introduce a common European currency: the 'Ecu' [European Currency Unit]. Various community members through their representatives, mainly Britain and Germany, complained as the "ecu" was the name for an early French coin and this name showed preference to that nation. In 1996 the common European currency was agreed to be the 'Euro [€]', by all the nations forming the currency union.

From 1992 to 1998 it seems that towns and organisations in France struck tokens with values of the future European money. The tokens were limited in their use in place and date. Most have dates of 'use' usually no longer than a month. This was possibly a legal requirement in France.

The writer has attempted to list the various items he has found in the tables below and would ask readers to inform him of other items not listed. He has not included those items produced after 1999 in the listings as these are more akin to commemorative medallions made for various events, although they often have the Euro [€] sign within the design – possibly to fit the common accepted description of 'Euro de Ville'. The pieces have no indication of a value on them, e.g. 1, 2 or 3 euros. This again could be to avoid prosecution by the law. I am told that some of these pieces can be bought in slot machines in the towns and cities as souvenirs. As they indicate no value the writer has not included them in his listings below.

One national French newspaper the 'Liberation' decided in 1993 to get in on the act and gave away with each paper a 'model ecu', as part of popularisation and familiarisation exercise. The token item was struck by the Monnaie de Paris on a 23.6mm flan and features the head of Europa on one side and on the reverse the date and ECU surrounded by a circlet containing symbols and letters representing the currencies the ecu would replace. This includes £ for pound sterling and £irl for the punt. The newspaper is said to have had a circulation of over 300,000 copies.



The following towns have been noted as issuing 'ecu tokens'.

ECU de VILLE

TOWN	VALUE	DATE	COMMENT
Amiens	1ecu	13 th Dec94-3 rd Jan 95	
Albi	1.5 ecu	1-8 th April 1995	Also issued euro later
Aix en Provence	1ecu	1994	3 euro[Ag] in 2002?, by auto club de Arc.
Arcs[Les]	2ecu	7-10 July 1995	Euro medal later on
Bastia [Corsica]	1 ecu	11-19 th March 95	Also 10 ecu 10 th March 97
Bettancourt	1 ecu	Oct 1995	
Bergerac	1 ecu	1-10 th April 93	
Blagnac	1& 1.5 ecu	1 st -24 Dec 1994	Monnaie De Paris
Bonifacio [Corsica]	1ecu	20-23 Sept 95	
Cahors	1ecu	7-13 th Dec 92	Issued by traders of town
Carcassonne	1 ecu	15 th -27 th June 92	Issued by traders of town
Cernay	1 ecu	?	
Ciotat [La]	1 ecu	20 th June-4 th July 95	M de P
Coutras	1ecu	12-13 March 94	For Numismatic Fair?
Douai	1 ecu	2-7 th Dec 1991	Commercial Union issue
Draguignan	1 ecu	3-11 th July 93	For 40 th Olive fair ?
Frejus	1.5 ecu	19-24 th Dec 94	
Enclave des Papes[region near Avignon]	1ecu		Monnaie de Paris
Gourdon	1 ecu	10 th Aug – 3 Sept 1995	Monnaie de Paris
Lyon	2ecu	13 th -27 th Dec 1993	
Mazamet	1 ecu	25 th Sept-1stOct 94	
Perpignan	1 ecu 5ecu	23 rd April- 1 st May 94	For fair and exhibition?
Poussan	1.5 ecu	26 Nov- -3Dec1994	Well struck in cupro-nickel. Has Monnaie de Paris mm
Privas	1.5 ecu	4-10 th Dec 1995	
Revel	1.5 & 25 ecu	15 th July 1995	Souvenir for 82 nd Tour de France stage at town. 25 ecu issued in silver.
Roanne	1 & 3 ecu	1-9 th Oct 1995	Festival of arts. Struck Monnaie de Paris
Salon de Provence	1 ecu	20 th Jun-2th July 1995	
Saint Orens	1.5 ecu	6-16 th July 1995	Also made for 14 th stage of Tour de France souvenir
Saint Priest	1ecu	1-28 th Sept 1994	Also issued a 5euro in 1997
St . Etienne	3 ecu	1995	
Valence	3 ecu	1995	Twinning souvenir for town.

The values 1.5 ecu and 3ecu were the equivalent to 10 francs and 20 francs, using the rate of 1 ecu = 6.67 francs, an exchange rate which seemed to be fixed very early on and is still in use today. In 1996 we might say this would be £1 and £2.

In 1996 the ecu was succeeded by the euro as the new European currency. Many towns and organisations continued to issue ‘tokens’ with the new proposed unit of currency, until 31st of July 1998. It is not known if the French government passed a law on this date forbidding the manufacture of the items, but one of the major manufactures ‘Monnaie de Paris’ after this date, only struck items which did not have a fixed value, although they often included the euro sign €. They thus could be described as souvenir items.

Because the ‘Monnaie de Paris’ was a major manufacturer of ‘Euro de Ville’, the writer proposes to abbreviate the firm’s name to ‘M de P’ in future references. In general the items made by ‘M de P’ in the later period have a diameter of 30mm and are struck in one of two metal types. The present day 1 and 2 euro currency is struck in two different metals, i.e. an inner and outer ring of different colour, and the 1euro and 2 euro have diameters of 23.3 mm and 25.7 mm. respectively. The old 1 franc coin and the present 1 euro coin are very similar in size and either one can be used to unlock supermarket trolleys.

EURO de VILLE

TOWN	VALUE	DATE	COMMENT
Albi	1.5euro	17-23 rd March 96	By Numismatic Assoc.
Ampleluis	1euro	7 th June1998	Rev.reads Credit Agricole Vous Accompagne!
Angers	1 euro	15-16 th May 1998	M de P
Anncy	2euro	16 th Dec97-15 th Jan98	M de P
Aubenas	1&2 euro	8 th -24 th Dec 1997	
Bandol	1.5 euro	18-26 th June 1997	
Bagnols	1euro	2-16 th may 1998	
Basse-Terre	1euro	6-12 th Aug 1997	Guadaloupe - French colony
Bar-le-Luc	1euro	20-30 th June 1998	M de P
Barcelonnette	1euro	20thJuly –11Aug 98?	Also used in Switzerland?
Berk-sur -Mer	1euro & 20euro [Ag]	1-14 th June1998	M de P
Bordeaux	1,2,10 & 20 [Ag] euro	2-22 March1998	1.5€ for 150 th Anniv. of wines in 2005
Bourges	3 euro	10-21 st April 1996	

Bourg –en – Bresse	1 euro	25 th April-10 th May 1997	M de P
Cadenet	1 & 3 euro	21 st June-15 th July 96 or 98!	
Cagnes –sur- Mer	Euro sign only.	1997	Issued by Credit Agricole [bank] and local Soc.
Cotignac	1.5 euro	25 th July- 10 th Aug 1997	
Chambery	1euro	24 th May-6 th June97	
Chamonix	1.5 euro	14 th July –15 th Aug 1996 [and 98?]	Issued 3 euro note. Backed by Company of Guides and Banque Populaire
Chatenay - Malabry	2euro	15-30 June 1998	Struck by ‘Balme’
Cluses	1 euro	? June 1998	
Cogolin	3 euro	20 th Sept-5 th Oct 1996	
Compiègne	1&2euro	3-22 nd June 1998	
Corbeil-Essonne	1euro	1998	
Coutras	1euro	April 1998	
Courbevoie	1euro	15 th May –7 th June 1998	M de P
Crouy en Thelle	1, 2&4 euro	21-23 June 97	Numismatic Fair. Also a 5€ note 17 th Nov 1996!
Dreux	1,2&10 euro	25 th May-21 st June 1998	
Dukerque	1&2 euro	8-24 th May1998	M de P
Epinal	1euro	13 th -27 th June98	M de P
Etrechy	1.5 & 5 euro	1 st -29 th Dec1996	Issued by Numismatic circle
Flayosc	1.5 euro	15 th March-2 nd April 1996	Also 1€ small module 20 th June 1998
Frejus	1 & 2 euro	1997	
Gap	1 euro	May1998	
Havre [Le]	1&3 euro	25 th June –9 th July 1996	M de P. local Num. Soc. involved
Hyerès	1&2 euro	1997	
Issy-les- Moulineaux	1 euro	6-21 st June 1997	M de P
Lamalou les Bains	2 euro	1-30 th June 1998	M de P
Lambesc	1euro	12-27Oct 1996	M.de P.
La Nièvre [department]	2 euro	30 th Oct-14 th Nov 1997	M de P. All banks and many commercial agencies had notices agreeing to exchange items.
Laon	1euro	1998	
Leclerc [supermarket]	1.5 euro	1996	Promotional exercise? £1 million worth?
Limoux	2 euro	15 th –30 th April 1998	
Lisses	1 euro	7 th June1997	M de P [town, pop-7,256!]

Lozere [department]	1&2 euro	13-30 th June 1998	M de P.- Issued by Chambre de Commerce and lots of banks.
Marly –le-Roi	1euro	30 th May –14 th June 1998	M de P
Mayenne [department/ county]	1&2 euro	7thMay-23rd March 1997	M de P
Metz	1&2 euro	23 th May- 5 th June98	
Meudon	1 euro	9 th - 24 th May 1998	M de P
Millau	2 euro	25 th June –5 th July97	
Milly la Foret	1euro	Nov 1997	
Montelimar	1& 2 euro	9-25 May 1997	M deP
Montelimar	[1] euro	17 th June 1998	Souvenir for Medical Congress.
Montignet- le- Bretonneux	1.5 & 3euro	5 th –13 th Dec 1997	M de P Celebrate Tour De France
Montpellier	1.5euro	24thMarch-6thApril97	
Nancy	1 euro	20 th June –5 th July 1997	M de P
Nogent –sur- Marne	1 euro	May 1998	Struck in town on a hand press
Notre Dame De Gravenchon	1.5euro	11-15 th May 1997	Town twinning souvenir?
Nyons	1&3euro	2-16 th April 1996	M de P
Paris[Air France]	1.5 & 3 euro	16 th Nov 1996	Issued by Committee of Air France Indust. –Only ,Le Bourget at Num. Exhib.
Paris[Banlieue]	1&2 euro	6-21 st June 98	M de P – Euro de Plaisir!
Paris[Firemen]	1&2 euro	13-14 th July 1996	M de P. Struck by the fire-brigade for festivities in Paris.
Pernes-les- Fontaines	1 euro	16 th March-8 th April96	M de P
Plessis-Trevisé	1 euro	19-21 st July 1998	Circulated by Caisse d’Epargne?
Poiters	1 euro	22March –6 th April 1997	Features Euroscope
Roanne	1&5euro	20-21 st Sept1997	Issued by Phil. & Num. club.
Romans	1&2 euro	1-31 st May 1998	M deP. Local Europe month
Saint Donat	1.5 & 3euro	25 th July –4 th Aug 96	Issued for Bach festival.
Saint Just en Chavelet	2 euro	25 th – 26 th April 96	Good for entry to 30 th coin fair.
St Laurent de Var	1&2 euro	16 th – 30thApril 98	2 €, bimetal coin.
Saint Orens			
Saint Priest	5euro	20-21 st Sept1997	
Saint Raphael	3&6euro	13-21 April 1996	
Selesat	3euro	1 st -15 th May 1996	For town twinning.
Seurre	1.5 & 3 euro	14 th July –15 th Aug 1997	Circulated within commune!
Soissons	1 & 2euro	26 th sept-7thOct 1997	

Sorgues	1&2 euro	15 th – 31 st May 98	M de P
Strasbourg	1.5 euro	5-25 th Dec 1996	M de P
Toulouse	1&2 euro	29 th May-28 th June 1998	M de P Usable on metro
Vendome	1 euro	23 rd May - 6 th June 1997	
Voiron	1&2 euro	8 th -22 nd April 1998	M de P
Voujeaucourt	1 euro	6 th June 98	
Wasquehal	1 euro	June 1996	

The above listing does not contain the 2 and 10 euro items from Touraine, Amboise, Richelieu, Loches and Blere, pieces the writer believes are souvenir items of the ‘Loire’ chateaux in the respective towns. A silver 20 euro 1997 token of Nimes was also noted for sale, but as no smaller values have been found it is assumed this is a collector’s item.

The above listing was drawn up from the material found on French web sites [mainly e-bay.fr] in the last two months. Obviously not all items are listed in the tables above and in many cases it is suspected most towns and organisations had two ‘token’ euros struck i.e. 1 & 2€, but only one item has been for sale. It is hoped the readers can inform the author of any gaps so that he can re-issue a more up to date listing.

Initially the writer wanted to find out if Montelimar was unique in issuing provisional euro tokens, but now it is known that over 100 towns and cities in France participated in familiarisation exercises firstly with the ecu and then with the euro. Some towns even issued token banknotes, e.g. the 1 ecu note from Trans-en-Provence in 1994, and 3 euro notes of Dijon and Chamonix respectively, in 1996.

The second question as to whether the tokens were circulated within the towns and redeemed by the Chambre de Commerce or local banks is difficult to answer. The banknote of Chamonix / Mont Blanc, because it has a larger surface area than a token, states that it was usable in the community of Chamonix / Mont Blanc from 14th July to 24 August 1996. After this date it could be redeemed at Banque Populaire Savoissienne and at the post office from 17th – 24th August. It is suspected a similar practice was used in other towns and regions, as many of the token issues were sponsored by local banks. Other tokens that the writer would describe as souvenirs of a particular event and in generally have dates on them for that event e.g. Montelimar medical Congress on 17th June 1998, Paris – [Air France] numismatic exhibition 16th November 1996 and Paris – [Firemen] 13-14th July 1996, Bastille day, National holiday and also Saint Just en Chevalet 25 & 26th April 1996 for a numismatic fair. In many cases it would seem that the token was issued to correspond with a local event i.e. the towns of St Donat for the Bach festival and Montignet –le- Bretonneux and the Tour de France. Is it a coincidence that the two ‘euro tokens’ from two French

departments, La Nievre and Mayenne, which have maps of the departments in the design, also have the motor racing circuits of Magny Cours and Le Mans in their respective departments. The Nievre reverse design also includes a racing car. Souvenir for motoring fans? It does not seem to be unreasonable to suggest that the issuers hoped that many of the items could be sold as souvenirs to recoup the expense of the production outlay.

The tokens only had a limited life if the dates on them are to be believed. After that date they would be unusable and in one case the town of Metz gave away souvenir sets in cardboard folders which have printed on them that the items had no monetary value.[‘Cette piece n’a aucune valeur monetaire’].

The writer is now wondering ... If we join the European Currency Union and accept the euro as our currency could the Royal Mint strike tokens for the Northampton balloon festival, British Grand Prix [Silverstone] and BANS and TCS congresses as part of a familiarisation exercise?

Postscript - www.ebay.be was selling a G.B. 1992 ‘essais’ ecu set and I am told there are British ‘essais’ euro sets on sale which were made at a Birmingham mint.

Sources - www.ebay.fr, www.eurodesvilles.populus.org and www.medailles-touristiques.com.



Robert Owen & the Equitable Labour Exchange Michael Knight

I have recently acquired the following two card tokens. In researching their background I was surprised to find they were much earlier than I anticipated.

GRAY'S INN ROAD EQUITABLE LABOUR EXCHANGE – DELIVER TO BEARER EXCHANGE STORES TO THE VALUE OF 1/6 HOUR – No (hand written serial number) – RO GovR



Thin card, 42mm in diameter. Serial number 12598 has red radiating lines from the central circle, and a different border pattern to serial number 4744. Gray's Inn Road is in the Kings Cross area of London.

The “RO GovR” (ie Governor) on the token is Robert Owen (1771-1858). Although a capitalist, Owen has been called the father of English Socialism, being credited with starting the co-operative movement in 1810 following the purchase of New Lanark Mill. He was also involved with early Trade Unionism, and supported the Tolpuddle Martyrs.

Owen believed that the unequal distribution of wealth was the result of expensive and unnecessary middle-men who were barriers between producers and consumers. To

help with this situation, Owen was instrumental in establishing and popularising a series of Labour Exchanges (or bazaars). An Exchange was designed to allow workers to exchange among themselves articles they had made, by which they would save the shopkeeper's expenses. Regal coinage was not used within an Exchange, currency being substituted for labour notes.

In June 1832 Owen announced in his penny publication called *The Crisis* the formation of the first of these Exchanges.

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC: EQUITABLE LABOUR EXCHANGES' INSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS.

"Agriculturists, gardeners, manufacturers, provision merchants, factors, warehousemen, wholesale and retail dealers of all descriptions, mechanics, and all others, who may be inclined to dispose of their various articles of trade and merchandise in the only equitable manner in which men can mutually dispose of their property to each other, viz., its value in labour for equal value in labour, without the intervention of money, are requested to communicate with Mr. Samuel Austin, at the Equitable Labour Exchange.

"All letters must be post-paid—ROBERT OWEN."

The 'Equitable Labour Exchange' was opened on 3 September 1832 at a building called the Bazaar, in Gray's Inn Road. It is recorded that the labour notes used in it were elaborately contrived to avoid forgery. This will account for the combination of obvious and subtle design differences in the two tokens illustrated. Does anyone know of any more varieties or denominations from Gray's Inn Road?

The Exchange system worked as follows: The shoemaker brought his pair of shoes to the exchange, with an invoice of the cost (calculated at sixpence per hour, which means the 1/6 tokens were equivalent to 1d). The labour note, of so many hours' value, was given to the shoemaker, who could then, or at any other time, buy with them any other deposit in the exchange—a kettle, hat, food etc.

Upon each transaction a commission was charged. In the exchanges conducted under Owen's auspices commission of one halfpenny in the shilling (4.17%) was charged to defray the expenses of the institution. In others it was 8½ per cent, in some exchanges payable in cash.

Although labour notes were designed to be used within an Exchange, at first tradesmen and even some theatres around the exchanges readily agreed to accept them.

The Exchange idea proved popular with further branches opening in Birmingham and South London. However the system was difficult to understand and really required someone with the skill in assessing the value of a broad range of items expressed in how long it took to produce – typically this person did not exist within an Exchange. It was also open to abuse, with some tradesmen depositing useless items, receiving labour notes, and exchanging these notes for valuable and saleable items, and taking these to sell at a market rate in their own shops – this also meant that over time the Exchanges became overstocked with items that did not sell.

In January, 1833 the Exchange in Gray's Inn Road was violently broken up. Owen and the proprietor of the Exchange building, a Mr Bromley had a dispute centred around the value of the building's fixtures and an exorbitant claim for rent. This was really an excuse used by Bromley to try and gain possession of the Exchange when he had seen how successful it was, and how much money he could make from such an establishment. It was ultimately arranged that the premises should be given up, as the directors of the Exchange refused to take any further lease of the premises at the rental asked, which was £1,700 a year.

Although the directors of the Exchange had agreed to leave, Bromley was impatient and organised a mob who broke into the building and took possession of the fixtures belonging to the Exchange, and turned the directors into the street. Although there was a remedy in law against Bromley, the directors did not want to enforce it, and they were happy to open a new exchange in the Surrey Institution in Blackfriars Road.

On the last day the Exchange in Gray's Inn Road was opened the amount of deposits was 6,915 hours, and the exchanges 5,850, so that the directors continued to do business to the last day at the rate of more than £50,000 a year.

These tokens are an interesting relic of an initially successful social experiment, but disputes over the value of products and the time taken to make them led to the failure of the experiment and all the Exchanges closed by 1834.

In searching the internet I found three more labour notes, which have the appearance of banknotes. They are from the Exchange set up in Birmingham, for 10, 40 and 80 hours issued on July 22nd 1833. The lower denomination is preserved in the British Museum, the other two are in the People's History Museum, Manchester, and images of them can be viewed on line.

References:

www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/economic/owencoop.htm

[www.gerald-massey.org.uk/holyoake/c_co-operation%20\(03\).htm](http://www.gerald-massey.org.uk/holyoake/c_co-operation%20(03).htm)

www.unionhistory.info (for images of Birmingham Exchange notes)

www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/cm/e/equitable_labour_exchange_note.aspx

Time, Pay and Tool Checks Part 14

Ralph Hayes

Please note: The checks listed in these parts are not for sale, the majority being from my own collection.

245. H (LIVERBIRD) C. When acquired this piece was understood to be for the Harbour Commission Liverpool. This title has not been traced in any Directory to date. The H C could be the initials of a business based at Liverpool such as the following examples:-Henry Cox & Co., Hooper & Co, Hosking & Callan, Hulton Colliery Co. Ltd. Any information regarding this check would be appreciated.

Uniface 35mm.



246. ALFRED HERBERT LTD. Machine Tool Makers, Edgwick Works, Canal Rd. Foleshill, Coventry. Various.(1919-1980)+

Uniface 36mm

247. HOLMES WHITE LTD.Builders.5, Barley Lane, Goodmayes, nr Ilford ,Essex. WHITE G.HOLMES LTD (1933-1947)same address HOLMES WHITE G.LTD.(1949) Same address. Not in 1955. The change of names in a Limited Company is unusual but it is possibly a recurring mistake in the directories or that HOLMES became the dominant partner. Uniface 32.5mm.



248. PETER HOOKER LTD. Engineers. Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.E17.(1919).GNOME & LE RHONE ENGINE CO.(Peter Hooker Ltd.)Engineers Works (1919) Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.E.17.(This is the only record found of Gnome & Le Rhone)Peter Hooker (1928)Ltd. Mechanical & Printers Eng's & Machinery Mfrs. At Blackhorse Lane in 1928.Folly Lane, South Chingford



E4 in 1932.Hall Lane, South Chingford from 1938 to 1948.By 1955 the (1928) is not in the title and the address is 8, Chingford Mount Rd. South Chingford.1959 reads Airport Works, Green Lane, Hounslow, Middx. 1961 reads Laurence Rd. Lloyd Laurence Estate, Hounslow. 1973 reads Paper Guillotine Mfrs. It is unlikely that the check was in use all this time but for the records the dates are given.(1919-1973)Not in 1979.Note Peter Hooker Engineer,242,Old St. E.C. is recorded in 1874. Uniface 36mm.

249. HOOVER LTD. Vacuum Cleaners & Electric Motor Mfrs. Post Office House, Infirmary St. Leeds.- Various until 1961 when Western Avenue Perivale, Greenford, Middx. only is recorded.(1928-1980)+ Present Hoover PLC. Uniface 32mm.



250. HORSEHAY CO. LTD. Bridge Builders, Locomotive & Wagon Turntables etc. Horsehay Works, Horsehay, Wellington, Salop. (1919-1966)Not in 1968. Uniface 31.5mm.

251. F.D.HUNTINGTON LTD. Has not been traced but a note with the check reads "Building firm working on Church Site No.419 in Oxford St.1923-24.The 1919 directory records three places at No.419 Oxford St.W.1 plus Saint Saviour's Church then "here is Lumley St." so it does appear to be London and not Birmingham. Any information regarding this check would be appreciated. Uniface 32mm.





252. J.B.HYDE &CO.LTD. Engineers & Braiding &Electric Cable Machinery Mfrs. Dale St. Broadheath, Altrinchem, Cheshire (1919-1980) Not in 1986.
Uniface.36mm

253. I.C.L. PLASTIC LTD. Plastic Coaters, Fabrication & Finishers, Grove Park Mills, 188, North Woodside Rd. Glasgow (1965-80)+ Triangular
Uniface 42x39mm.



254. JOHN VIPOND &CO.LTD.
Colliery Proprietors, Varteg Hill &Lower Varteg Collieries, Talywain nr. Pontypool & 123, Dock St Newport, Mon. L.V.=Lower Varteg (190?-1946)
N.C.B. Vesting Day January 1947.
Uniface 38mm.

255. A.A.JONES & SHIPMAN LTD Drilling, Grinding, Precision Machines & Tool Mfrs. New Century Works, East Park Rd. Leicester.(1919-1947) Changed to Narborough Rd. South nr. Leicester in 1948.(1919-1980) Jones & Shipman plc in 1986.
Uniface. 23.5mm.



256. JOY-SULLIVAN LTD. Mining Machinery, Diamond Drill & Dust Collecting Plant Mfrs.6, Carlos Place, W1. Only (1948)1955 records Battery Park Greenock. (1959-1962) records Cappielow, Greenock with Export Office at 7, Harley St. W.1. (1948-1962) 1965 records Joy Manufacturing Company (UK)Ltd. Dalrymple St. Greenock. Uniface. 25.5 mm.



An Unrecorded 17th century token of Wiltshire

Mike Shaw

Collectors of the series may like to know of this farthing size token which appeared recently in a group of metal detector finds.



It apparently reads;

WILLIAM (I?)AFFRIES//W I (M?) IN PORTON (Purton) IN WILLSHIR

The issuer is unresearched. The arms appear to be family arms or cordwainers', but this is uncertain. It is noted here because Michael Dickinson has confirmed that the piece was previously unknown to him.

A Non existent Derbyshire 17th century token

Tim Scotney

Baslow- Samuel Palmer

SAMVEL PALMER = HIS HALFE PENY
OF BARSLOE 1667 = S.P.

The above token is listed as no 22 in the Derbyshire section of Williamson's Boyne & Dickinson's 17th century Tokens. It is notoriously difficult to prove something doesn't exist but I believe a reasonable case can be made in this instance.

I have failed to find any evidence of the existence of this token, there does not appear to any specimen in any of the major collections for the county (9 collections consulted). The place name is given in Williamson as BARSLOE which does not certainly assign it to Baslow in Derbyshire, it could easily also apply to a place name such as Barlow of which there are several in the country.

There seems no record of a man of the name in Baslow. Specifically:

There is no record of him in the surviving parish registers

There are no surviving probate records.

He does not appear in the muster rolls of Baslow & Bubnell of 1638.

He did not contribute to The Free & voluntary Present in 1661.

He does not appear in the hearth tax record of either 1664 or 1672.

He did not support the election of Joseph Fearn as minister in 1677

He did not appear in a local tax assessment in 1682.

If the token does exist I doubt it was issued at Baslow.

Williamson Notes 2 further token of a man of this name both at Pershore referenced as Worcs 87 & a variety of the same listed as Worcs 88. The descriptions of both being identical to that of the supposed Derbyshire issue, with the exception of the place name being given as PARSHORE on Worcs 87 & as PARSHOE on Worcs 88. A specimen of the later is illustrated as no 5709A in Thompson & Dickinson's Sylloge Of Coins Of The British Isles Vol 49. Williamson's work gives evidence of this man existence in Pershore in the form of extracts from his will & inventory. It also gives a record of his marriage in 1664 to Hannah Symonds, This is stated to be from the Pershore registers which differs from the record of the marriage in the IGI which records it at Pinvin some 3 miles North.

I submit the Token listed as Derbyshire 22 does not exist & derives from a faulty reading of a specimen of the Worcestershire issuer.

Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd. – An Update

Stuart Adams, Andrew Andison and Chris Parish

Following the publication of my article on the “Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd.¹, I was delighted to receive further contributions from two other Token Corresponding Society members.

Andrew Andison sent an e-mail with an extract from the 1883 Business Directory of London² in which the “Our Boys” company is listed. Andrew’s intuition suggested that the Company started prior to this date. I had originally suggested that this company had started in 1893 He also notes that in this edition the word ‘Limited’ is not recorded but does appear on the 1897 jubilee token.



Figure 1. Line drawing of the Oxford Street branch, 1893

In the second communication Chris Parish sent an extract from the Illustrated London³ that contained an engraving of the Oxford Street premises of the Our Boys Clothing Co. (Figure 1) showing the Company to be “Limited” in 1893.

The text gives four addresses of their outlets as follows:

- 363, 365, and 367 Oxford St.;
- 26, Holborn Viaduct
- 147, 149 Newington Causeway
- 272 Pentonville Road, King’s Cross.

Andrew’s intuition of an earlier start date was correct as the article clearly states that the company was established in 1871 as the “Our Boy’s Clothing Company” No mention of the word Limited.

The date lines in Table 1 which when previously published started in 1893 should now read :

272	Pentonville Road	1871 ... 1897
147 - 9	Newington Causeway	1871.....1900
26	Holborn Viaduct	1871.....1906
363, 5 & 7	Oxford St.	1871.....1922
95	Wigmore St. W1	1923.....1932

Table 1. Various addresses of Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd.

The Jubilee token would have been issued in 1897 and the other two tokens (plated and un-plated) would have been issued sometime between 1871 and 1892. It would be most useful to discover when the Company became Limited to narrow this date bracket.

I would like to thank my co-contributors for contacting me.

References

1. Adams, Stuart, 2008, Our Boys Clothing Co. Ltd. TCSB Vol. 9, No. 2, p 66 - 67
2. The Business Directory of London and provincial and foreign trade guide (l’Annuaire du Commerce de Londres) 1884. 22nd annual edition, published by Morris 1884.

Note: The original directory is very large. The digitised version has been divided into two parts to help with on-line reference. This information was taken from Part 1 of 2. The text quality is affected in places by poor printing.

Key Name. Morris ; Location / London / Date / 1884 / Decade 1880s / ID: LUL 19022A.

The directory information came from the Leicester University project to put directories online.

3. Illustrated London, Progress and Commerce 1893, p262. Published by The London Printing & Engraving Co.

The Homerton Hog still a mystery

Robert Thompson

Readers may remember a contribution on this subject by Dr Melvyn Brooks and myself in the Bulletin for September 2007, pp. 469-71. Since then the historian of Homerton College in Cambridge has provided a helpful though negative reply, Stuart Adams has reported another specimen of a recorded denomination, but nobody has found a solution for the legend **H-O-G | HOMERTON** on a series of uniface brass checks which bear the denomination **IX, 3^D, 6^D, or 1^s/-**. If **H.O.G.** represents a friendly society, it has not been identified, although I do not know where to look outside Freemasons' Hall.

Nevertheless, Isobel Watson, editor of *Hackney History*, has found a place in Vol. 14 (2008), pp. 50-51, for an adaptation of our text. It also contains articles on Newcome's, the pre-eminent Hackney school of the 18th century; W. H. Pennington, star of stage and battlefield; Quakers in Stoke Newington; Victorian Turkish baths; and the origins of the Lee Valley Park. It costs £4 from the Friends of Hackney Archives, c/o Hackney Archives Department, 43 De Beauvoir Road, London N1 5SQ, but is distributed free to subscribers.

Batty was right!

Andrew Andison

Batty's Catalogue (or to give it its full title *Batty's Catalogue Of The Copper Coinage Of Great Britain Ireland, British Isles, And Colonies, Local & Private Tokens, Jettons, &C., Compiled From Various Authors, And The Most Celebrated Collections: Together With The Author's Own Collection Of About Ten Thousand Varieties, Illustrated With Plates Of Rare And Unpublished Coins.*) is often seen as an enthusiastic hotchpotch of Victorian and pre-Victorian tokens which is very difficult to follow. Many of the descriptions start with "Similar to..." which are often less than useless when you only have one single token and there are no illustration for comparison. However over time you do find the other tokens that he mentions and it does seem that Batty did indeed have a keen eye for varieties.

As an example here is Batty's description of the tokens issued by William Shaw of Manchester:

Shaw.

- 288 O.- "William Shaw Stationer & Printer . Manchester." A Rose before and after "Manchester."
R.- "Bust to left, "Victoria Queen of Great Brit:"
E.- Milled. *Pale Copper.*
- 289 O.- Similar to last, slightly differently arranged.
R.- Similar to last, the Bust nearer the Legend at top. E.- Milled.
- 290 O.- As 289. *Brass.*
- 291 O.- As 288. R.- As 289. E.- Milled *Brass.*

Note that Batty describes the side with the company name as the obverse and Queen Victoria's head is the reverse. This makes discussion of these pieces difficult as other catalogues (e.g. Bell and Bell's Supplement) refer to the Queen Victoria side as the obverse. I shall stick with Batty's convention.

In Bell's original catalogue one obverse is illustrated along with two Queen Victoria reverses. The first (with the smaller head of Queen Victoria) is correctly given the reference Batty 288 while the second (with the larger head of Queen Victoria) is given Batty 289. If they share the same obverse then Batty 291 would have been a better choice as this shares the same obverse as 288. Both pieces are listed a Lancashire 73.

When Bell's supplement was published the one with the smaller head was given the reference 3550 and the one with the larger head was given 3552. In addition 3552 records a different obverse die which would correspond to the piece being Batty 289.

There is confusion in Bell's Supplement where, in the text of 3550, it describes the Queen Victoria die as "Type QV50, as the left hand illustration in the first edition". The larger head, in the text of 3552, is described as "Type QV51, as the right hand illustration in the first edition". Unfortunately the picture of QV51, given for Entwisle's Red Lion of Prestwich, shows the smaller head.

However what is clear is that there are two obverses and two reverses:



In fact Batty was quite correct and there are in fact three different varieties. The first obverse is paired with both reverses. And the second reverse is paired with both obverses. To summarise these are the three different tokens.



Obv. STATIONER / & PRINTER with WILLIAM SHAW above and * MANCHESTER * below. [& almost touches M]

Rev. [Q76; QV51] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF «» GREAT BRIT: above.

Edge Milled, 030, pale copper, round, 20.0mm, 3g

Xrefs. Batty F288; Bell Lancs V73; BWS 3552; PC01-13972



Obv. STATIONER / & PRINTER with WILLIAM SHAW above and * MANCHESTER * below. [As 288]

Rev. [Q39A; QV50] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF «» GREAT BRIT: above. [As 289]

Edge Milled, brass, round, 20mm

Xrefs. Batty F291; PC01-13957



Obv. STATIONER / & PRINTER with WILLIAM SHAW above and * MANCHESTER * below. [& about 1mm from M]

Rev. [Q39A; QV50] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF «» GREAT BRIT: above.

Edge Grained, 000, copper, round, 20mm, 3.1g

Xrefs. Batty F289; Bell Lancs V73 variant; BWS 3550

Edge Grained, 000, brass, round, 20mm, 3.1g

Xrefs. Batty 290; Bell Lancs V73 variant; PC01-13548

A Note on Raising Sceptres

Gary Oddie

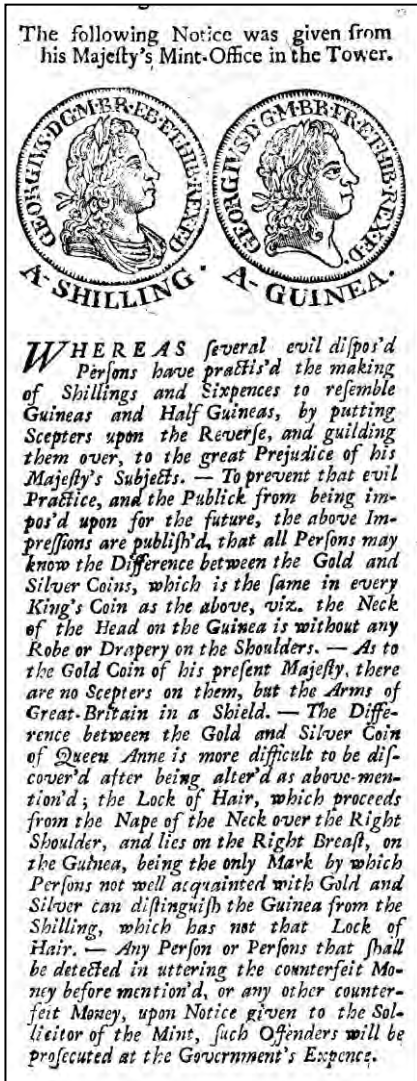


Fig. 1. Notice of Gilded Shillings, 1741⁽¹⁾

The similarities in the size and design of shillings and guineas during the first half of the Eighteenth century led several unscrupulous people to re-engrave the reverse of the silver shilling to include sceptres. After gilding, the pieces were then passed as guineas, especially amongst the poorer people who had no scales and weights and no method of testing the metal. Figure 1 shows a contemporary notice of the pieces from 1741⁽¹⁾.

Whilst the notice points out the difference in the portraits of the silver and gold coins of the first two Georges, the silver shillings of Anne can be more problematic when engraved and gilded.

Figure 2 shows a genuine guinea⁽²⁾ of William III and figure 3 shows various shillings that have had sceptres engraved on the reverse, along with examples of the original coins for comparison.



Fig. 2. Genuine guinea with Sceptres⁽²⁾



Fig. 3. Various shillings with sceptres engraved on the reverse

Whilst the craftsmanship is quite good, especially when the original design has been erased, the sceptres are generic rather than displaying the true ends of a cross, thistle, lys and harp. All of the pieces show traces of heavy gilding and would have been very deceptive when originally passed. At the other end of the scale, it is unlikely that the piece shown in figure 4 would ever have passed as a guinea, with the sceptres just scratched into the reverse field, though there are traces of gilding. Figure 5 shows the most recent notice of such pieces.



Fig. 4. Scratched sceptres on 1708 shilling

MONDAY 14.
A person was apprehended, being charged with raising scepters on, and gilding of shillings and fixpences, to make them pass for gold. The shillings used to be sold, when made like a guinea, for 8 shillings, and the fix-pences for 5 shillings.

Fig. 5. Notice of Gilded Shillings, 1748⁽³⁾

If any readers know of any specimens or contemporary references earlier or later than given here, the author would be pleased to hear.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) The Gentleman's Magazine. Vol. XI, February 1741, p108.
- (2) Thanks to Dave Allen and Cambridge Coins and Jewellery.
- (3) The Gentleman's Magazine. Vol. XVIII, March 1748, p137.

Book reviews

London Brokers' Medals. By John M. Naylor, 52pp, 2008, £20 including postage to UK. Available from the author

This short monograph starts with the formation of the Royal Exchange, briefly covering the legal framework of its operation upto the 1697 Act that required all brokers to carry and produce a silver medal to prove that they were licensed by the Corporation of London. There is interesting insight into the restrictions of the number of Jewish brokers and the resulting high transfer value of the medals when they changed hands outside inheritance. This is followed by a catalogue of the types and varieties of known medals. This is followed by a comprehensive and usefully annotated bibliography. There is also a short section on other known stock broker medals and tokens, which will no doubt be expanded in future editions.

Prior to the publication of this booklet, the only easily accessible publications were by J.D. Caldecott in 1905-6 (The Stock Exchange Christmas Annual) and the Dix Noonan Webb auction catalogue of 1997 (No. 31 lot 708).

This is an interesting, well researched and well produced booklet and the print run of this first edition is small. It will be of interest to collectors of tickets and passes, with its insight to usage, and also to anyone who has one of the medals, or anyone who is interested in general financial history and the Stock Exchange.

Gary Oddie

Fattorini.

For those of you who missed it, as I did, when it first appeared, a 15 page note relating to the Fattorini family that was originally intended to appear as an appendix to R.N.P. Hawkins' "Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies and counters – 1788-1910" Baldwin, London. 1989, is offered free and can be found on the following URL in Adobe PDF format ready for printing.

www.buttoncrs.com/images/pdfimages/FattoriniCompaniesHistory.pdf

Well worth the effort of downloading!

John R.P.King

Notes and Queries

598 N C S

N C S TEA MUG TOKEN 6^D

34.5mm octagonal



This tea mug token was found in the Thames mud. Can anybody help as to whom N.C.S. are?

585 G B [NE]

This piece first appeared as query no 546 in Volume 8 no 3/118, with solutions provided by Malcolm Johnson and John Tolson (Vol 8 no 5/199, 5/199). North East Gas Board, Wakefield, c1956-71.

Gary Oddie

599 Twelve halfpennies.

I recently purchased six each of the halfpennies illustrated. The left hand one is painted red with an unpainted circle in the middle and the right hand one is a gilt paint with a blue cross. The reverses are not worn (eliminating shove halfpenny) and none are dated after 1943. They came in a Benson & Hedges aluminium cigarette tin and the underside is impressed: DUTY FREE / H.M.SHIPS ONLY.
A naval game ? Who knows suggestions welcome.



600 Glasgow International Exhibition

Although more of a medallion rather than a token I was wondering if anyone can identify the maker and/issuer of the following piece:

Obv: View of the exhibition building with GLASGOW / INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION / 1901 above. Signed M & F . B on raised edge of panorama.



Rev: A SOUVENIR / OF THE / EXHIBITION / MADE IN / ALUMINIUM

Edge: Plain, 000, aluminium, round, 32.3mm, 3½g

The initials are M & F . B with a dot after the F. This would suggest M&F are the makers and B (possibly Birmingham) is the place name.



Andrew Andison

601 Bishops

Obv. BISHOPS CELEBRATED GROSVENOR VAULTS around WINE 7 SPIRIT MERCHANTS



Rev. BOTTLE CHEQUE

Brass, 6 sided, 28x32mm

Can anyone help with some information about this token?

Geoff Percival

INFORMATION WANTED

About the TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES and PUB CHECKS
of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

David Young

(9:8)

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(9:4)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

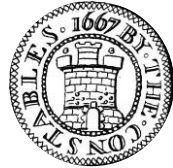
Gary Oddie

(9:8)



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

Richard H. Hardy



(9:9)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:8)

Plastic Wanted

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

Colin Williamson

(9:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:8)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign

coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:8)

WANTED (images or the items themselves)

PERRY discs, BRANDAUER discs, GILLOTT discs (other than 'annual excursion')
QUILL PEN and other writing equipment depictions.

Discs with names William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Leonardt, Sommerville,
John Heath, Geo. W. Hughes.
Macniven and Camerin ISG's

Ivor Stilitz

(9:4)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:6)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:8)

WANTED
ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON
Mike Bagguley

(9:4)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to

Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 6

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

March 2009

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	203
<i>Token Congress 2009</i>	203
Seattle Congress 2009	Bill McKivor..... 204
James Perry's Token Economy	Ivor Stilitz..... 205
Check That Pub!	Paul Withers..... 219
Cancellation, Decoration or Vandalism: Piercings and other abuses of 17th Century Tokens	Tim Everson..... 221
Star Ferry Tokens	Andrew Andison..... 224
Fake Lead Tokens?	John Turner..... 226
Ann Makepeace of Deddington Oxfordshire	Tim Scotney..... 228
Unrecorded 1953 Cardboard Coin Box and 1937 Crown	Jason Biggs..... 230
Time, Pay and Tool Checks. Part 15.	Ralph Hayes..... 232
<i>Book Review</i>	
Jetons, Medalets and Tokens. British Isles from circa 1830.	Anthony Gilbert..... 236
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	237
<i>Adverts</i>	238

Editorial

Thank you to all those members that have sent in articles, the greater variety of articles makes the bulletin a more interesting read. Also having a larger selection of articles makes the job of editor easier, so do please keep sending them.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2009

The 2009 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 9-11 October 2009 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Guildford, where there are excellent conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are Ron Kerridge and Rob de Ruiter.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £145 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £155 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Rob de Ruiter

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOKEN CONGRESS

The dates are 14, 15, 16 May, 2009, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Seattle, Washington. It will be held at the Red Lion Hotel, 1415 5th Avenue, in downtown Seattle. From there you will find easy access to lots of other things to see and do should one wish to make a vacation out of it, which I assume many will.

The Congress is a forum for collectors to learn more about tokens of all sorts. Though this is a British Congress, I am planning on including talks yet to be determined on American and Canadian tokens.

There will be quite a nice contingent of enthusiasts from the UK as well as from the USA, with many dealers, authors, collectors, museum curators, and others in attendance. The event has as a sponsor the London auction house of Dix, Noonan, and Webb, and they will be in attendance in the person of Peter Preston-Morley. The event is also sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, and the Conder Token Collector's Club.

There will be a limit of about 100 attendees. The space available dictates that, anything larger would cost a great deal more, and for a first effort it is all that could be done. The Congress will be filled on a first come, first served basis through reservations with the hotel and a deposit to the treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, a sponsor of and treasurer for the event.

There will be a bourse, included in the cost of the whole, and the tables are free to all attendees on a first come, first served basis. I anticipate about 20-30 spaces, in the round, very informal, as it is done in the UK-- no cases, no lamps, and the only people allowed to attend will be the congress attendees. There will be a small exhibit area if I can arrange it and make it secure. The bourse is Friday evening after dinner, about 8:00 or so until midnight.

The cost is \$395 for the Congress and the food, which includes five meals and three snack breaks. The rooms are additional, at \$189 per night, and two nights would be needed, Thursday and Friday, May 14 and 15, 2009.

Hotel rooms will be obtained by direct contact with the hotel via E-mail or on their web site, and attendees will be notified when this must be done. The Congress fees will be paid in to the treasurer for the event, Scott Loos, and once again attendees will be notified when the deposit and payments must be made for it as well.

If you are interested in coming let me know, all reservations will be accepted in the order received until we have filled the space.

Bill McKivor, British American Token Congress

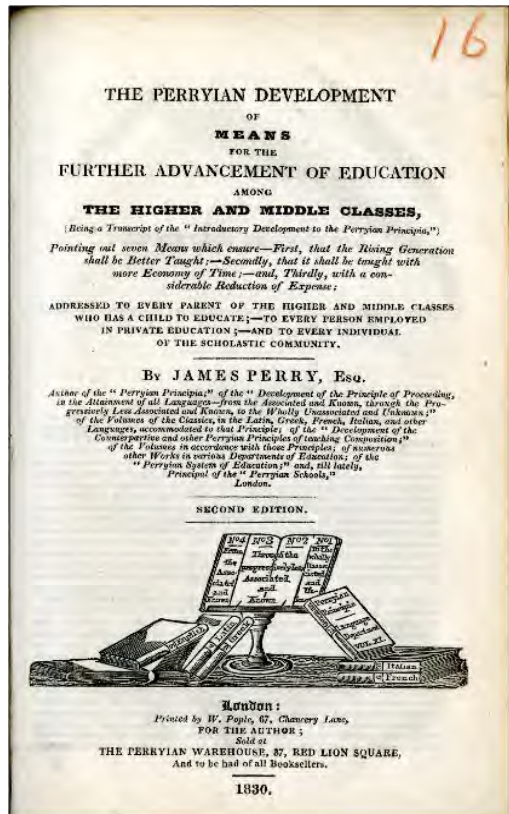
Introduction

Whilst the name of James Perry became well-known in the eighteen thirties for the sale of steel pens and remains familiar to those interested in the history of writing instruments¹, there does not seem to have been any discussion of his earlier career an educationist. This paper will give particular attention to his use of token rewards (pieces of card or metal discs) which could be accumulated to gain the prizes that were given in abundance in his schools. The provision of such tokens, as well as medals, badges of merit and prizes was common at the time. But Perry's use of awards is noteworthy for two reasons. First, he gives us a detailed description of the remarkably ramified use of the tokens - only one other comparable account has been previously reported. Second, he used his system for the detailed manipulation of behaviour to an extent that seems to go far beyond what was attempted by others.

The monitorial system

James Perry was born in 1796 near Banbury and appears as a 'schoolmaster' in the 1815 Manchester directory^{2,3}. Two years later, his premises are specified as an 'academy' and, two years after that, as an 'academy of languages and sciences'⁴. As well as running schools, he seems to have promoted his 'Perryian System of Education' from at least 1817. At that date, he applied for a licence to use a room in his George Street residence (as opposed to his school in Nicholas Street) to give lectures⁵. In 1824, he moved to London where he again offered lectures⁶ and designated himself proprietor of the 'Perryian Model Schools'⁷. He continued to run his schools and to promote his system of education, selling the franchise for its use to other school principals, until around 1830.

Perry's first recorded publication, written in 1821, gives a detailed account of his methods, essentially a



variation on the Bell-Lancaster system that was both popular and influential in the early nineteenth century. It was based on the more advanced students, the monitors, teaching the less advanced and was, therefore, a cheap way of educating large numbers. If a few teachers were to supervise many pupils in an orderly fashion, standardised materials and procedures, as well as a high degree of regimentation, were required at the most detailed level. Perry's system conformed to this pattern and it seems to have been fully comprehensive in its specification of the organisation of the school, the mechanics of the teaching procedures and in the materials used. Perry wrote text books for all the subjects in his curriculum, provided lesson plans and presented 'organic principles' which were concerned with the minutiae of classroom procedure. He attempted to keep the precise details of his methods secret except to those who paid to use them in their own schools. Such customers were provided with a course of lectures and abundant supporting material.



Joseph Lancaster's Borough Road School

We have signalled that Perry's approach was distinctive in his particular use of rewards. Perry, himself, claimed that his principal innovation lay in two related features. First, he regarded teaching as a crucial means of learning for every single student. So whilst only a small proportion of Bell's and Lancaster's pupils did teaching, all of Perry's pupils, except, until they advanced, those in the bottom class, did so on a daily basis. Second, Perry regarded Lancaster's monitors, chosen from the top class, as too advanced to benefit from teaching the more junior pupils' necessarily elementary material. In Bell's system the problem was, Perry says, that the monitor

was a member of the same class as his pupils and, therefore, insufficiently in advance to teach well⁸. Perry proposed that the teacher should be one class, but no more, in advance of his pupil⁹. Whilst Bell-Lancaster monitors generally taught a group of students simultaneously, Perryian teaching was done on a one-to-one basis and it was this practice which generated the work which enabled all pupils to act as teachers.

The secret form of the Perryian texts

The fullest description of Perry's ideas for present purposes is the *The principles of the Perryian system of education* (1823/c1823)¹⁰. We will use the *The principles* as the basis of our description. Like much of Perry's writing, it makes difficult reading. The problem lies in the presentation of the text, which, at first glance, is incomprehensible. A typical section of Volume 1 is laid out thus:-

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (f).1. The best method of teaching | 4 principle, than is generally |
| 2 of making a pen, and, indeed, of | 5 those systems. |
| 3 and expedition, supposing that the | (i) 1. The method adopted of |
| teaching | |
| 4 pens for some number of other pupils | 2 usual systems, accords as |
| much | |
| 5 a thousand quills. Then teach him | 3 as the manner of teaching, |
| most ¹¹ | |

Interpretation only becomes possible when one opens the identically located section of the identically numbered page in Volume 2:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (f) 1. a pupil the general principles | 4. perceived by the teachers |
| who use | |
| 2 making a pen with the utmost ability | 5 |
| 3 were afterwards required to make | (i) 1. the alphabet, on the |
| 4 is the following. Place before him | 2 with the principle of |
| simplification | |
| 5 first in what manner to tap a quill | 3 things else; yet in truth ¹² |

If one hits upon reading:

- Volume 1, line 1, column 1; then
- Volume 2, line 1, column 1; then
- Volume 1, line 2, column 1; then
- Volume 2, line 2, column 1; and so on,

the text makes sense. But following it remains arduous: the volumes are quarto, so if they are placed side by side, the eye must jump at least 25 cms or so every few moments and some kind of aid must be used to keep one's place.

In other texts, such as *Outlines* (1821), it is intentional gaps that create the problems, as the following excerpt illustrates.

“111. (...) These examiners then receive ___ for their trouble in examining the classes, but variously; the situation of the examiner is made desirable, but ___. They receive according to the class they examine, as marked in __. 112. The advantages and peculiar excellency of this method of rewarding examiners. 113. ___ These examiners are removed to examine __, according as they are more or less diligent in examination.”¹³

The dashes replace words and larger units of text for which, as far as we can tell, no written key is provided. Even when a work is written in continuous prose, as is *Outlines* (c1828)¹⁴, the text can be frustratingly sketchy.

Why the mystery? *The Principles* refers to the ‘present series of lectures’¹⁵, which were clearly intended to complement the text and would have aided their comprehension. The opacity of the texts, taken on their own, may have been a security measure designed to prevent unauthorised persons from easily understanding Perry’s methods. A book might be borrowed, but Perry could make sure that a prospective purchaser paid up before attending his lectures. In support of this view, we are told that *Outlines* (1821) is ‘sold only to those who adopt the system’¹⁶, whilst its title page includes a pro forma contract which requires purchasers to undertake not to divulge details of the system on pain of a substantial financial penalty¹⁷. How precisely the seemingly bizarre two-volume approach of *The principles* was meant to operate is, nonetheless, unclear. As well as, perhaps, a security measure, it may have been intended to illustrate Perry’s ‘counterpart’ method of teaching. A page of text, say a story, would be divided vertically. The pupil would read the two counterparts side-by-side and then have one taken away. The teacher would specify a line number in the missing counterpart and the pupil, using the available counterpart as a cue, would have to give the sense of the missing line¹⁸. The procedure aimed at encouraging students to attend carefully to their reading.

The organic principles - the arrangement of students and pattern of study

In explaining the detailed organisation of his schools, Perry uses a boy’s school of one hundred pupils (his ideal size) as an illustration. The principal sits at the head of the school room facing the students. The pupils sit at continuous desks containing ten places, marked off by paint, each place some eighteen inches wide, in ten rows of ten pupils. The front of each desk is fourteen inches from the bench of the students sitting

in front. Each row of ten students constitutes a class and a single level of study. The more senior the class, the nearer it sits to the principal. In smaller schools, the number of classes, and the number of students per class, is the whole number closest to the square root of the total number of pupils. A school of eighty-five pupils, for example, would have nine classes, since $\sqrt{85} = 9.23$. In larger schools, the number of students in a class is fixed at ten whilst the number of classes is increased beyond ten as required.

The principal teaches and examines the top class. Otherwise, each boy teaches the boy who normally sits immediately behind him. During teaching sessions, either teacher or pupil move so that they can sit side-by-side, in either the teacher's row or the pupil's row, according to a designated scheme. If the number of pupils in adjacent rows are not exactly equal, some kind of ad hoc solution is adopted. The sitting arrangement within a class varies from subject to subject according to the attainment of each pupil in that particular branch. At any one time, half the boys are teaching and half are being taught. At the end of a prescribed period, roles are reversed with appropriate new pairings, so that teaching and learning roles alternate. In the teaching role, a pupil is not just responsible for teaching his student, but also for ensuring his student's competence as a teacher. When the lowest class is not being taught (because the class above it is being taught), it engages in preparation. After each learning session, students are examined by the boys of the top class. The justification for the square root principle is that it ensures that there are a sufficient number of examiners in schools of up to one hundred pupils. In larger schools, the one-from-top class help with the examining. As well as teaching the top class, the principal moves through the hall instructing and monitoring¹⁹. Administrative assistants undertake such tasks as handing out and collecting copy books and other materials and taking registers.

Each school hour is broken up as follows. Students study their lesson for half an hour during which they can, if required, quiz their teacher (who, as noted, sits immediately in front of them during this period). The next nine minutes are spent by half the students, those in the teaching role, hearing the lessons of those in the student role. Roles are then reversed for nine minutes. Two minutes are then devoted by all to reviewing their lessons and the last ten minutes is given over to examination by the top class²⁰. Keeping to these times requires about sixty signals, such as bell rings, each day²¹. In *Principia*, syllabuses for nine possible levels of study are described. The first level is given over almost entirely to learning reading, whilst the ninth includes the study of Greek and of philosophical topics such as metaphysics²².

The first stimulus to study – emulation

Perry uses three types of incentive to encourage effort. The 'first stimulus' is 'emulation': the desire to match or surpass fellow students. This is encouraged by constantly scoring boys on their performance. Within a class, students sit along the

length of the desk in the order of their achievement in the subject being taught. The progression is changed once a month. A second encouragement to emulation comes at the end of every lesson when the class goes to one of the side aisles to be examined. They stand in a semi-circle around the examiner. Position in the line is determined by the 'examen-number'. This is a cumulative performance score based on all subjects and all lessons within the term. At the end of each examination, the examen-number is revised according to the number of questions correctly answered²³.

The second stimulus - prizes

The second stimulus is the book prize. It is obtained in exchange for all or part of a pupil's examen-number score. Perry recommends that prizes be awarded at the end of term but, if preferred, more frequently. He suggests that the awards be books that support the syllabus and thus lighten the teacher's work; "Romances, novels, etc. should be rejected"²⁴. The books should be worth about two or three pence for every two hundred and forty units of the examen-number. The provision of prizes is to be liberal and all students are given prizes according to their examen-number even if it is negative. Perry suggests that an average cost of up twenty shillings per annum per pupil is worthwhile. If it is found that parents resent being charged for these prizes as an extra, the principal should add an additional guinea or two per annum to the overall school fee.

The third stimulus – the circulating medium

It has been noted that performance on examinations modifies the examen-number, a record of which is updated at the end of each class. These changes are shadowed by the giving and receiving of the third stimulus. This is the 'circulating medium', sometimes called 'coin', sometimes called 'merit money'. It is described as incomparably more powerful in its motivating effect than either emulation or prizes and is effective even if prizes are not used. Its unit is the 'note' and it consists of a 'coinage' of five denominations engraved with one of the words,

'Two', 'Six', 'Ten', 'Fourteen' or 'Eighteen'²⁵

Each kind of coin is on a differently coloured background so that it may be easily identified when mixed with other coins of different value. The coin is round, between the size of a shilling and a halfpenny (i.e. between 24 and 28 mms) and is made of thick card.

At the conclusion of each class, the pupils hand over various amounts of the circulating medium to one another as determined by the rank achieved in terms of the number of correct answers given in the examination. The pupil who came tenth pays the one who came first 54 notes by giving him three coins of 18 notes each; the one in ninth place pays the one standing second 42 notes (3x14); and so on, as shown in Table 1 below²⁶.

Table 1

The student in place	gives the student in place	three coins of denomination
10	1	18
9	2	14
8	3	10
7	4	6
6	5	2

The most extraordinary aspect of this accounting is that each student receiving notes hands over two thirds of their value, that is two ‘coins’, to his teacher. The teacher, in turn hands over half of what he has received (i.e. one third of the original sum) to his own teacher. A third of each loss is similarly refunded by the teacher and the teacher’s teacher respectively. Hence, there is a motivational chain running through the school with every student having a stake in the success, and failure, of other students. The senior boys who function as examiners receive some 10 to 20 notes per class for their effort, reflecting the number of sums they set, amount of text tested and suchlike. Giving and receiving notes, and recording a written tally of the transactions, is done in the context of highly-practised and precise drills that are completed in a few seconds without causing disruption at the end of examination periods.

If a student runs out of notes, the principal converts five hundred units of the examen-number into five hundred notes by giving the pupil ten coins of each denomination ($10 \times [2+6+10+14+18] = 500$). If the student does not have as many as 500 examen-number credits, he is loaned what is necessary and given a negative examen-number²⁷.

As well as examination results, Perry’s reward system is also applied to such matters as bad behaviour, lateness, absence at the beginning of the term, outstanding punctuality and noteworthy compliance with the regulations of the school. The rewards and fines applied to these occurrences all contribute to the examen-number in a precise and prescribed fashion. The reward system thus becomes a vehicle for the control for a wide range of behaviours²⁸.

We have outlined a number of principles enunciated by Perry in 1823 because of the relative comprehensiveness with which they are described. It should be noted, however, that he also suggests variations in his scheme that might suit particular principals. He considers, for example, the possibility that adult teachers might fulfil the role of examiners, problems arising with respect to small classes, the frequency with which prizes might be given and a host of other issues. Moreover, a variety of details differ in both earlier and later versions of the scheme. In *Outlines* (c1828), for example, the teacher, but not the teacher’s teacher, receives merit-money at the end of

each examination. Nonetheless, Perry never deviates from the principle of one-to-one teaching or the use of token rewards more or less on the lines described.

The circulating medium as money

Perry's circulating medium connects with regal coinage in a number of ways. First, amounts such as 18, 26 and 34 notes are also denoted 1/6, 2/2 and 2/10. Hence the note can be conceived as a notional penny in a penny/shillings/pounds system (twelve pence equal one shilling, twenty shilling equal one pound)²⁹. In *The principles* we are explicitly told that unless there is an objection to the 'pecuniary implication', the term 'penny' can be used instead of 'note'. When this is done, Perry tells us, students gain great skill in computations involving pounds, shillings and pence³⁰. Second, in *Outlines* (c1828), Perry suggests that 240 notes should be required for two or threepence-worth of the value of a prize, i.e. a regal penny is worth 80 to 120 Perryian pennies³¹. Third, at some point after 1830, Perry or his successors substituted metal coin-like discs for the cardboard ones.



The metal discs are described by Hawkins³² and are also illustrated in Michiner³³. They are 21 mm in diameter, variously made of copper or brass and have the inscription FOR THE PERRYIAN SYSTEM around the rim, enclosing one of the numbers 2, 6, 10, 14 or 18. Obverse and reverse are identical. We have not found any reference to such discs in Perry's books, but the motivation for their introduction cannot be in doubt. Perry tells us that in order to keep the cardboard 'coins' as clean as possible, students are required to put them in a purse or small box and are fined from two to eighteen notes, 'or even considerably more' if the notes were found unprotected. Nonetheless, it seems that wear and tear on the coins was a problem. It is suggested that the principal might pay for such wear and tear as follows. When pupils run out of notes they can, as noted, obtain more from the principal, paying for them with an appropriate reduction in their examen-number. Perry suggests that the

principal might deduct a 10% fee for such transactions, i.e. give only nine notes of the circulating medium for each ten-unit deduction in the examen-number. He will therefore have to hand out 10% less in prizes, compensating himself for wear and tear on the circulating medium. The pupils might have regarded this as somewhat unfair, though Perry assures us that they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement³⁴. In any event we can see why a metal coinage might eventually have been preferred. The coins may have been made by the Birmingham manufacturer, Josiah Mason, who had become Perry's business associate in 1828. Mason had an interest in currency and struck samples to advertise his proposals for cupro-nickel coins³⁵.



The character of Perry's reward system

The use of tokens and associated rewards was common in monitorial schools. Joseph Lancaster, for example, distributed cardboard tickets for good work which could be accumulated and exchanged for prizes³⁶. The Hill family, too, in their prestigious Birmingham and London schools used a decimal system of metal discs in eight denominations³⁷. A former pupil describes their system thus:-

A boy raised himself by earning "points;" for instance, in "Honesty," as when he was known to be upright and truthful; in "Respect," by his conduct to his masters, politeness, and gentlemanly bearing; in "Kindness;" in "Industry;" in "Punctuality;" ... by the care of his clothes, school books, cricket-tools, etc "Points" were to be earned also by reading certain books ... and by passing an examination in them before a master. Each book was marked as being worth so many hours' work. "Points" could also be earned by manual work out of school hours, by making something, as a boat or well-finished box, by drawing, copying music, etc.

...it was the (total number of accumulated points} which finally fixed (a boy's) grade in the school. I never reached higher than the fifteenth grade; but there were some lads as high as the thirtieth. Of course, this rank required an immense number of personal points ... A silver medal, of which I have two, could be purchased for five thousand personal points, which were then stricken from your list, you lost rank in proportion, and went to work again to secure it. No one would sacrifice his points, however, even for a medal, till he had so many that his standing, after purchase, would still continue high. A gold medal cost

thirty thousand points. I never saw one of these, however.... Then we had also coin of our own, which passed current with us, and could be had at the office in exchange for personal points, with which small things, such as bats and balls, cake, and lollypops generally, could be bought among ourselves. Thus a boy with little or no pocket money could buy this specie, by sacrificing his personal points for it³⁸.

It can be seen that the Hills did not award performance in the main curriculum of the school, but did so for what might be broadly called character building. There was, moreover, no question of the boys earning rewards at one another's expense. Indeed, it was the practice of pupils to donate points to new boys at the school. Whilst Lancaster's rewards system was frankly based on motivation to acquire tangible rewards, it was again non-competitive in character. Perry's methods, in contrast, are highly competitive. One child's gain was another's loss and pressure must have been exerted by each child's teacher, who also lost or gained at each examination.

The tokens effectively quantify the value of every moment the child spends in class and baldly constitute what classroom activity is 'about'. In essence, they provide the motive power for Perry's one-to-one teaching scheme. For Perry, this was perfectly natural:-

'It is to the principle of Reward and Fine, as employed among mankind in their money transactions, that are attributable the industry, the ingenuity, and the order, which are universally observable. Remove this impetus, and we should be deprived of most of the conveniences, and many of the necessaries of life; the industrious would become indolent; the order we observe would no longer characterize civilized society; ingenuity, and invention would be at an end; the progress of the arts would be arrested; science herself would advance with paralytic pace; learning, and even civilization would quit the earth'³⁹

'(Some might) object, that they cannot think of paying pupils for study, as they pay men for labour. (But) to expect from a child unwearied industry and incessant mental energy without reward, is to expect more from the boy than we obtain from the man. Honourable and generous principles ought to be instilled into youth, but they ought not to be educated on principles, which suppose their nature to have qualities opposite to those, which it really has.'⁴⁰

Respectable intellectual justification can be provided for the deployment of both monitors and a token reward system – the Hills, who made some use of both, were supported in their work by no less a luminary than Jeremy Bentham⁴¹. But Perry seems to have applied these methods in ways that seem simplistic in conception and crass in execution. His approach nonetheless clearly appealed to some and he remained in the schooling business for at least fifteen years. We do not know precisely when his business came to an end. His two Bishopsgate schools, for ‘gentlemen’ and ‘ladies’ respectively, were still insured in 1832 and were listed in a London directory in 1834⁴². But by 1830 he had designated himself, ‘till lately’, principal of the Perryian academies⁴³, so he must have ceded direct day-to-day control. Bigger rewards for Perry's undoubted industry now beckoned.

After-school activity

Perry's new business was the steel pen, which began replacing the quill from around 1830. He had been experimenting with them in his schools since the early 1820s and, in 1828, he entered into a contract with Josiah Mason, to make pens under the Perry & Co label⁴⁴. Perry developed into a talented and effective publicist for the new instrument, whilst Mason provided the industrial know-how⁴⁵. Together, they achieved the most tremendous success. By the late nineteenth century, the steel pen had become the standard writing instrument in the west, and Britain was responsible to for some two-thirds of world production. Perry & Co, which amalgamated with Mason's business in 1872, had become the largest pen manufacturer in the world, producing 360 million pens per annum in 1880⁴⁶.

Perry himself did not live to see the firm's greatest days, dying at the age of 47 in 1843. He was succeeded by his brother Stephen Perry and then by Stephen Perry's sons⁴⁷. Indeed, James Perry, the man, fell into obscurity. Such historical references as exist devote barely two or three lines to his biography. We know nothing of his antecedents, his character, his domestic circumstances or what he looked like. Whilst his success as a pioneer in the pen industry is indubitable, we have found no mention of his name in the educational literature other than his own often obscure books, whilst his Gradgrind approach to teaching children was mocked even in its own day⁴⁸.

Whatever reservations one might have about Perry's approach, it seems to be the pre-eminent exemplar of the use of tokens as central to classroom activity. There is, moreover, no reason to doubt Perry's claim that the tokens were highly effective in motivating behaviour. This has a significant contemporary echo. In the twentieth century, B. F. Skinner and other behavioural psychologists developed a body of ideas that explains the token's efficacy. Essentially, it is argued that via a process of associative conditioning, tokens can take on the rewarding properties of such 'primary reinforcers' as food, drink and the avoidance of pain. From around 1960, this led psychologists to make extensive use of tokens, typically plastic chips, which can be

exchanged for such rewards as chocolate, cigarettes and privileges to control the behaviour of circus animals, mental health patients and delinquents in institutional settings⁴⁹. There are doubts, however, about whether the technique has any long-term benefit. It has been found, for example, that the sustained use of explicit rewards can cause people to lose intrinsic interest in the tasks in hand. It is possible that Perry's system suffered from much the same defect.

Notes

1. Stilitz, I. (2008), The two careers of James Perry, *Journal of the writing equipment society*, No. 82, Summer, pp. 14-20.
2. *The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer*, Vol. XLVII, No. 6, February 7, 1901, p.2
3. *New Manchester and Salford Directory for 1815*. Printed and sold by R. & W. Dean, 80 Market-street; sold also by P. Pigot Engraver and Copper-plate Printer, Fountain-street.
4. *Pigot and Deans' Manchester and Salford Directory for 1817*. See also the directory for 1819-20.
5. *Lancashire County Quarter Sessions*. Manchester. Petition of James Perry, schoolmaster, for licence to use a room occupied by him in George Street for delivering lectures. QSP/2717/4. Date 1817. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk [accessed 6.3.08].
6. *The Times*, Saturday, December 18, 1824, p. 1, Issue 12527.
7. Perry, J. (1828b), *The Perryian Principle and Course of Education*, Printed by W. Pople, Chancery Lane for the Author. See title page.
8. According to Birchenough, in Bell's system each class had two teachers, a member of the top class and an assistant teacher from the same class. Cf. Birchenough, C. (1938), *History of elementary education in England and Wales*, 3rd edition, London: University Tutorial Press.
9. Perry, J. (1823/c1823), *The principles of the Perryian system of education*. Three volumes. Printed for the author, 2, Cambridge Street, Manchester. (Hereon, '*The principles*'), sec.18/p.2. The following points should be noted in relation to this text.
 - (a) When we refer to a page number, it will normally be to that page number in both Volumes 1 and 2, which must be read in combination.
 - (b) In each of Volumes 1 and 2, the page numbering starts afresh twenty times, i.e. the volumes may be divided into twenty sections. We will designate pages numbers as sec.x/p.y, where 'x' refers to the section and 'y' refers to the page within the section.
 - (c) Our citations are drawn from the latter parts of Volumes 1 and 2, which are dated 1823; other parts of these volumes are undated.
10. *The principles, op. cit.*
11. *The principles, op. cit.*, Vol.1, sec.2/p. 23.
12. *The principles, op. cit.*, Vol.2, sec.2/p. 23.

13. Perry, J. (1821), *Outlines of a new system of education*. Manchester: Printed for the Author by H. and R. Smith, St. Ann's Square, p.12. Hereon *Outlines* (1821).
14. Perry, J. (c1828), *Outlines of the course of lectures developing the principles and practices of the Perryian System as applied to the scholastic and private education of both sexes*, London: Printed for the author, 44, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square. Hereon, *Outlines* (c1828). In this text, the page numbering starts afresh eighteen times, i.e. the volume may be divided into eighteen sections. We will designate page numbers as sec.x/p.y, where 'x' refers to the section and 'y' refers to the page within the section.
15. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.18/p.1
16. *Outlines* (1821), *op. cit.*, title page.
17. *ibid.*
18. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.3/pp.5-6.
19. *The principles,, op. cit.*, sec.18/pp.9-10
20. *The principles,, op. cit.*, sec.18/pp.15-16.
21. Dobson, J. L. (1960), The Hill Family and educational change in the early nineteenth century- II. Hazelwood School: the achievement of Rowland Hill and his brothers, *Durham Research Review*, Vo. III, No. 11, September, p.5.
22. Perry, J. (1828), *The Perryian Principia and Course of Education*, London, 1828. See plate opposite p. 89.
23. *The principles,, op. cit.*, sec.19/pp.2-6.
24. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.19/p.13.
25. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.19/p.23
26. Our statement that the number of correct answers determines each end of examination placement here follows *Outlines* (c.1828), sec.1/p.6. *The principles* appears to describe a more complex and seemingly incongruous rule.
27. *ibid.*
28. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.8/pp.1-3.
29. *Outlines* (c.1828), sec.1/p.6.
30. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.19/p.29.
31. *Outlines* (c.1828), sec.1/p.7.
32. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1975), *Four metallic tickets and commercial checks for the 19-20th centuries*, Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers, No. 2. Hawkins notes that the tokens were recorded in a section of Batty's numismatic catalogue dated 1884 (pp.21-2), but they were probably issued very much earlier. They are not advertised in the Perry and Co, 1874 catalogue (photocopy in private collection).
33. Mitchener, M. (2007), *Jetons, medalets and tokens, British Isles since circa 1830*, Vol. 4, London: Hawkins.
34. *The principles, op. cit.*, sec.19/p.23

35. Hawkins, R. N. P. (1989), *A dictionary of makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies and counters, 1788-1910*, London: A.H. Baldwin and Sons, p.286. Hawkins suggests that these date from around 1880.
36. Lancaster, J. (1803), *Improvements in Education*, London: printed and sold by Dalton and Harvey, Gracechurch Street, pp. 46-51
37. [Hill, A. and Hill, M. D.] (1825), *Public education. Plans for the government and liberal instruction of boys in large numbers; as practised at Hazelwood School*, second edition, London: C. Knight.
38. Brooks, F. (n.d), *Thirty years ago*, unpublished manuscript, Bruce Castle Museum, London, pp. 15 to 17. The author was a pupil at Bruce Castle School in the 1840s.
39. *Outlines* (1828), *op. cit.* sec.1/p.20.
40. *Outlines* (1821), *op. cit.* p.15.
41. Dobson (1960), *op. cit.*
42. Records of Sun Fire Office, 5th January, 1832, MS 11936/530/1133733, Guildhall Library; *Pigot & Co.'s National, London and Provincial Commercial Directory for 1834*.
43. Perry, J. (1830), *The Perryian means for the development of means for the advancement of education among the higher and middle classes*, London: Printed by W. Pople, 67, Chancery Lane, for the author. See title page.
44. Bore, *op. cit.*, p.58.
45. Bunce, J. T. (1890), *Josiah Mason*, London and Edinburgh: Chambers, pp.88-9.
46. *The manufacturers, Perry & Co*, Birmingham Pen Trade Heritage Association, http://www.penroom.co.uk/more_manufacturers2.html [accessed 2.2.08]. Perry & Co. amalgamated with Josiah Mason's business and the firms of A. Sommerville and W. E. Wiley in 1876 to become Perry and Co. Ltd. This, in turn, was sold to British Pen Pens Ltd in 1961.
47. *The British & Colonial Printer and Stationer* (1901). P.2
48. *The Athenaeum*, London, Saturday, August 28, 1830, No. 148.
49. Kazdin, W.E. (2000), *Encyclopaedia of Psychology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The title page of James Perry's book is reproduced by permission of Senate House Library, University of London. The print of Borough Road School is reproduced by permission of the London Metropolitan Archive.

Check That Pub!

Paul Withers

Oh ! The joys of using directories to check out pub checks! One can come seriously close to what I can only refer to as ‘directory rage’.

Take, for example, the example below, which initially appears to be a simple pub check



THOMAS LEAKE/ *RAVEN STREET */ SALOP/ CASTLE INN & POSTING HOUSE around inner circle containing 2.D.

R. W. MORRIS/ PATENTEE/ & MANUFACTURER/ 133/ BROAD ST/ ISLINGTON BIRMM around bagatelle table inscribed E. COTTRILL on side. No balls on table.

Brass 26.3mm, reeded edge. F 3613.

At first glance it offers as much information as one is entitled to expect: name of the pub, the publican’s name, the street name and the additional information that the pub was a posting house, which usually means that the place has been there since before the dawn of directories. Furthermore, the entry in Freudenthal means that it was issued prior to 1870, so, no problem; well, there isn’t, until one starts checking the place out.

In numismatics one is used to imagination – well, not so much imagination, as fantasy on the part of some collectors and dealers when grading coins, tokens, or medals. One is also used to lack of imagination when it came to English kings naming their offspring: why else are all the kings of England after Stephen and before Bloody Mary called Edward, Richard, or Henry ? O.k., so I have forgotten John, but that was a mistake, because as third-in-line he wasn’t expected to make it to the throne. The same lack of originality seems to have been embraced by the landlords of Shrewsbury when it came to choosing the names of pubs.

When checking out pubs in directories, I don’t know what you do, but it seems to me to be best to begin as early as one can. Pigot’s directory for 1822 lists John Crowther, at the Castle Inn in Castle Foregate. We are off to a good start then, until, that is, one

consults Pigot's directory for 1828-9 which tells me that the Castle Inn is being run by Wm Millington, but that is situated in Castle Gates. Castle Gates, Castle Foregate – one could be easily tempted to say that they are one and the same if one didn't know the town. However, they are certainly not the same and neither has anything to do with Raven Street ! Such glitches occur, so one shrugs one's shoulders and carries on to the next directory: Pigot's 1844. The Castle in Castle Gates is no longer mentioned, but Castle Foregate is back and Wm Mitton is the landlord.

The next one, Bagshaw's 1851 is on the internet, so I can search this one from base to apex by computer, when, although it comes up with no fewer than seven hits for Castle Inn, none of them are in Shrewsbury. I check out Raven Street, and that isn't mentioned either, and although there is no Castle Inn, there is the Castle and Falcon just to add to the mystery.

The next listing after the abortive Bagshaw's are those in Kelly's directory for 1863 where there are now no fewer than three Castle Inns. W Hands at the Castle, Castle Gates; T Pescall at the Castle, Castle Fields, and George Williamson, at the Castle in Coleham. Forward then to Slater's for 1868 wherein we find Henry Hart, in the Castle at Castle Gates and George Williamson is still in Coleham, which is just out of town on the flatlands beyond Abbey Foregate. Further researches show that he was still there three years later, but by that time we are out of the time span allowed us for pieces in the Freudenthal collection and as the name Leake hasn't come up we can delete that one from our list. Then there is Kelly's 1870 which tells us that Mrs Susannah Hands is at the Castle Vaults Inn, Castlegates – so another contender, not to mention the Castle and Falcon, which is still there, but she can go too.

There is also another flight of fancy in which one might indulge: Fanny Castleton ran the Raven family & commercial Hotel & Posting House, in Castle Street, not a chance that it has anything at all to do with this check, but all the elements are there to bring it up in computer searches !

I eventually solved the problem – it wasn't any of them ! The clue came from the abortive search through Bagshaw's directory for 1851 which lists Thomas Leake as the keeper of a beerhouse in Castle Street. You may think that it is uncertain that this is the same Thomas Leake, and I would agree with you, however it is the only possibility that satisfies the available information, particularly when it is learned that in the introduction and history of the town (compulsory reading for true directory addicts) to another directory, that Castle Street was also known as Raven Street. As to whether the Castle Inn beerhouse was really a posting house, is another question to which I suppose that we shall never know the answer. One may also wonder as to how many Castle Inns there really were in Shrewsbury.

Re-attributed!

Isn't it fun when you come up with an attribution for a check that has defeated others?



J. MILLER • SPREAD EAGLE/ INN/ WINES & SPIRITS around inner circle within which 2D

R. S. TWIST/ SOLE INVENTOR &/ MAKER/ BROAD S.T./ ISLINGTON BIRM.
above and below bagatelle table.

Brass 26.5mm. Reeded edge. F 2396. TCC 3291.

When listing this check, Roy Hawkins stated “allocation unproved as no address on check”. I propose that the check is given to Wolverhampton, as a John Miller is listed in directories as landlord of the Spread Eagle, 49 Cock Street, Wolverhampton from 1851 – 1865. In 1865 he is also described as a horse dealer. He is not listed in the 1868 directory. But what do you expect? Fourteen years in Wolverhampton is almost enough for anyone!

Cancellation, Decoration or Vandalism: Piercings and other abuses of 17th Century Tokens

Tim Everson

This is a subject which has interested me on and off for a few years, and I was reminded of it again by David Powell in his talk at the Symposium. David illustrated a pierced token with the comment that some people suggested this was so the token could be worn, whereas it was clearly some form of cancellation. I thought the evidence for this needed examining, and this is very much a preliminary look into a subject on which I'm sure many other Tokeners have their views, opinions and, hopefully, examples to share with us.

Piercings

Some 17th century tokens are pierced, perhaps 1-2%, although it is difficult to judge because some collectors naturally try to omit damaged examples from their collections. Piercings seem to come in three main forms.



Fig. 1

The first is generally a large piercing at the top of the token (either obverse or reverse) which does seem to be so that the token could be worn as a decoration. Fig. 1 illustrates an example of Surrey 197 with such a piercing. Norweb 1687 is an example of Gloucestershire 182 with a similar piercing, still retaining a brass ring for suspension.

Fig 2 shows a variation on this theme with two piercings either side of the main device on a Cambridgeshire 65. This piece could have been stitched to clothing as some sort of embellishment or button and it is worn through frequent polishing. Suspension piercings most frequently occur on heart-shaped tokens, either at the top or bottom. While this could just be a way of ‘cancelling’ the token so it cannot be spent (!), it is most likely that it was to enable the token to be worn as a love token. Norweb 5176, Sussex 11, a pretty token featuring a bird is not pierced but seems to have been in some sort of mount to enable it to be worn.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

The second type of piecing is the central hole, illustrated in Fig. 3 by an example of Surrey 277. This is much less likely to be a hole made for suspension and is more generally associated with cancellation of the token. A deliberate defacement making the token worthless, carried out either in 1672 when the tokens were banned, or at the death of the issuer or closure of the business.

If this is a cancellation, are there any other examples of Surrey 277 with a central piercing? Not that I can find. This might be considered a problem, but we have to consider the source of tokens we find today. A great many of them are metal detector finds or just tokens that were shut away for years. They were lost at the time and so were never returned to the issuer for cancellation. Never cashed in. Conversely, pierced tokens, if this is a cancellation, would then have been melted down for their brass value. Pieced tokens would thus be rarer than unpierced, which is

of course the case. A proof for piercing being a cancellation, would be to find two identical tokens pierced in the same way. I would love to know if anyone out there has such a pair.

The third type of piercing is the random hole, here illustrated in Fig 4 by an example of Southwark 355. This cannot be for suspension, might be for cancellation, but unless we find another with a similar hole it cannot be proved. It might just be vandalism, someone trying out their new punch perhaps.



Fig. 4

Flan Clips

Several tokens such as the example of Durham 7 in Fig 5, show a small curved flan clip, which is part of the production process. Flans getting in the way of the punching out process and having a clip cut out of them of the same curvature as the token. But there are other flan clips which could be deliberate forms of cancellation. The most clear example is Surrey 9, Norweb 4687.



Fig. 5

The example photographed in the Norweb sylloge has a small triangular notch cut in the flan and, as Robert Thompson points out, so does the other example of this token in Norweb, and the Wetton and Penfold examples in Guildford Museum. If this is not a cancellation, it is certainly a deliberate marking by the issuer(?) for some purpose.

Remaining with Surrey, Thomson points out that Norweb 4809 (Southwark D.43A) has a small semi-circular cut in the edge. This is a square halfpenny, and a very similar semi-circular cut appears on the square token of Robert Ballard of Kingston (Surrey 138) from the Wetton collection (featured on the front cover of his 1969 book on trading tokens). Unfortunately, I have seen three or four other Surrey 138s, and none of them has this cut-out, so maybe this is not to do with cancelling. It might even have something to do with the way square tokens were produced.

The final examples seem to feature pincers deliberately breaking of a piece of flan. Whilst many tokens are chipped, an example of Sussex 104 in the Norweb collection (N. 5222) seems to have two breaks in the flan deliberately made. Whilst I have seen no other examples of this coin, a better argument can be found with



Fig. 6

Southwark 344. Both Norweb examples (N. 4997) are ‘chipped’ and the example shown has a large chip broken off from the top left of the obverse. Fig 6 illustrates my own example, not from Norweb, which is chipped in the same way and in the same place. I would argue that this too is a deliberate flan clip caused by some form of pincer or pliers. Whether it is a cancellation remains open to debate.

So there we have it. I have probably opened a can of worms on this subject. I look forward very much to your response. Thanks must go to Robert Thomson and Michael Dickinson’s publication of the Norweb Collection, without which this sort of research would be even harder. It really is a super resource. All the coins photographed in this article are from the author’s collection.

Star Ferry Tokens

Andrew Andison

When one thinks of Hong Kong one picture conjured up is of the Star Ferries wending their way to and forth between Tsim Sha Tsui on the Kowloon Peninsula and Central on Hong Kong Island.



Although an original ferry company was founded in 1880 it was not until 1898 that it was registered as the Star Ferry Company. All the ferries have “Star” in their names and the one shown here is “Solar Star”. The ferries are double-deckers with the upper deck, in white, having air conditioned rooms at either end. The lower deck, in green, is rather more open to the elements, is much closer to the “fragrant harbour”, and also has the engine room right in the centre. The funnels sport a small star.

The trip across Victoria Harbour only takes a few minutes, the journey being much shorter nowadays because of the seemingly perpetual land reclamation which has moved the termini much closer together. Indeed the tram line on Hong Kong Island which once used to travel along the waterfront is now quite a long walk inland. Apart from being a quick journey it is also incredibly cheap. The highest fare for a single trip is just over a couple of Hong Kong dollars, the equivalent of about 20p.

Anyone who travels in Hong Kong for any period of time will have an Octopus card which is a prepayment card used by all the public transport and also by many shop as well. You just keep topping up the card so it never runs out. Because of the Octopus the need for actual coinage has declined considerably and there has been no need to mint new coins for the last decade. However not everyone has an Octopus card and there are another couple of ways to pay the fare. One way is to use the exact money in a turnstile. The other is by tokens...

Before the turnstiles are machines that vend tokens and give change so tourists can pay for their trip without getting in the road of the locals. There are four tokens available, two different ones for each of the different decks of the boat. For the upper deck there is an adult and a concessionary token in green and red respectively, while for the lower deck the adult token is blue and the concessionary is light grey.



All the tokens share the same reverse which consists of an incuse line round the rim and a small depression in the centre. They are all 30mm and 2.5g. Both adult and concessionary tokens go into the same turnstile and it appears that the person in the booth by the turnstile just keeps an eye on the people using them to make sure the correct colour is used.

The Star Ferry runs to other piers and unfortunately there was not enough time to see if the tokens were being used on those routes as well. If anyone is heading out to Hong Kong perhaps they could check whether this is the case.

Fake Lead Tokens?

John Turner

- (1) N. B. STOVIN AND SON LIMITED, (Farmers of Claythorpe, Lincolnshire). ["T T T HOP" added to die before striking in lead]
- (2) FULSTOW BROILERS LIMITED, (Poultry farmers of Fulstow, Lincolnshire). ["T. .1." added before striking in lead]
- (3) HALLINGTON FARMING COMPANY LIMITED, (Farmers of Hallington, Lincolnshire). ["H" added to die before striking in lead]
- (4) SKEGGY FILLING STATION LIMITED, (Petrol station, probably located near Skegness, Lincolnshire). [".1. GLN" added to die before striking in lead]
- (5) MANOR FARM SOUTH (THORESBY) LIMITED, (Farmers of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire). ["10 HOP" added to die before striking in lead, and "10" punched after striking]
- (6) GEORGE READ (FARMERS) LIMITED, (Farmers probably of Edlington, Lincolnshire). [".8. HOP" added to die before striking in lead]
- (7) LINCOLN THEATRE ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (The theatre, Lincoln). ["T.T.T. 1D" added to die before striking in red plastic]

Towards the end of 2007 and during the early part of 2008 a 'hoard' of fake lead "hop" tokens appeared on the market, emanating initially it would seem from at least three dealers located in Lancashire. Since that date other individual examples have continued to be offered by dealers in other parts of the country. As the price being paid for these fakes by keen unsuspecting collectors is often relatively high perhaps it is worthwhile giving some known details. So far seven basic types have been noted, as illustrated, originally described by dealers as "Lincolnshire hop tokens from the 1930's or 1940's". Strangely all of the companies whose names appear on the tokens so far were located in Lincolnshire, and most are still in business although the successors to some of them have changed their names in modern times. The tokens vary between 38 and 40mm diameter and are plain on the reverse. They have been produced using genuine company dies: spurious lettering being stamped onto the dies before striking. In a few cases additional numbers have been punched on individual pieces after striking.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

The production of these tokens in lead would be quite easy in a small workshop with a small fly-press, although one example has been struck on a very hard red plastic material that has resulted in very poor detail. One of the companies contacted did provide an earliest possible date for their production. The company of N. B. Stovin and Son Limited, Claythorpe, only existed with that name for a short while at the beginning of the 1960's, so these fakes are certainly later than that.

Perhaps as many as one hundred of these fakes have appeared on the market in total from my own knowledge, but why would anyone wish to produce them in the first place, would it have been a money making venture? Hops have never, as far as I can discover, been grown as a commercial crop in Lincolnshire so they are immediately suspect to any collectors with knowledge of the county, and who could imagine a token for only one gallon of fuel or a one penny ticket to the theatre? All of the examples I have seen are 'as struck', so does this mean that this 'hoard' has lain in someone's drawer since the 1960's or more worryingly, are they a more modern production, and may we expect more types to surface? Is anyone able to shed any further light on these fakes? Correspondence on these fakes would be most welcome by the author

Ann Makepeace of Deddington Oxfordshire

Tim Scotney

ANN MAKEPEACE IN = an eagle & child

DADDINGTON MERCER = A.M.

The above 17th century token is listed in Williamson as no 81 in the Oxfordshire series. The series has been extensively researched & details of the tokens & issuers were published by J.G. Milne in "A Catalogue Of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens" published in 1935. Specimens of all the tokens of Deddington appear in both this work & Thompson & Dickinson's Sylloge Vol 44 of the Norweb collection. Unfortunately Milne was unable to trace any details of the issuer & according to Thompson & Dickinson's work attribution is due to Deddington being the only market town similarly named. The publication transcripts of the parish registers by Oxford Family History Society enables the token to be firmly assigned to Ann Makepeace, the widow of George Makepeace, and give the following information.

Mary Makepeace daughter of George was baptised 28/Oc1632
Joseph Makepeace son of George was baptised 4/Jun/1634
Elizabeth Makepeace daughter of George was baptised 22/Jan/1636-7
John Makepeace son of George was baptised 10/Feb/1638
Thomas Makepeace son of George & Ann was baptised 11/Apr/1641 & buried
27/Sep/1642
Thomas Makepeace son of George & Ann was baptised 11/May/1643
Sarah Makepeace daughter of George & Ann was baptised 9/Jun/1645
John Makepeace son of George was baptised 31/Jun/1646
Nathaniel Makepeace son of George was baptised 6/Sep/1652
Samual Makepeace son of George was baptised 6/Sep/1652
George Makepeace son of George & Ann was baptised 26/Sep/1653
William Makepeace son of George & Ann was baptised 21/Dec/1653
George Makepeace was buried 16/Jul/1654

The will of George Makepeace is available from the national archives.

The will of George Makepeace of Deddington (mercier) was made 13/Jul/1654 & proved at London on 20/Feb/1654-5. The executor was his wife Ann. His son Joseph was left his freehold lands at Hampton in the parish of Deddington at age 21. He paying his 3 sisters Mary, Elizabeth & Sara £20 each at age 21. His son Thomas was left his Freehold house in Church lane Deddington & the common belonging to it at age 21. He paying his brother Jobe £10 at age 21. His son Jobe was left an acre of freehold at Deddington at age 21. His son John was left a house in church Lane Deddington, formerly belonging to William Swagge, at age 21. His younger children Samual, Nathaniel, George & William were to receive £20 each at age 21. His daughter Mary was to receive £10 a year after his death. His remaining estate was left to his wife Ann.

Ann Makepece married Mathew Weston by banns 11/Aug/1656
Esekial Weston son of Matthew was baptised 1/Sep/1659

There is no further mention of Matthew Weston in the parish records & he does not appear in the Hearth tax records of 1665. However

Mrs Anne Weson was buried 1/Feb/1696-7

Her daughter Elizabeth married in the parish in 1658. Her son Thomas Makepeace had children baptised in the parish 1672, 1674 & 1675. Her son George had children buried in the parish in 1681, 1685 & 1698.

Unrecorded 1953 Cardboard Coin Box and 1937 Crown

Jason Biggs

Cardboard coins have had the reputation as the poor man in coin collecting circles. Schools and educational establishments have used cardboard coins as a teaching aid for many generations of children. Thousands, if not millions of coins were produced during the 19th and 20th Century, most being imported from Germany in the early stages, due to the reintroduction of currency laws. British based companies such as Philip & Tacey Ltd., Jack Klaw Novelties, E.J. Arnold & son and the Educational Supply Association. Longman an educational supply company exported boxes of coins made for them in Germany, to schools in India. These coins were copies of the local currency in use at the time. So not only were these companies' distributors, but also became producers of boxes of coins that were a part of the every day classroom paraphernalia. These coins and especially the boxes are now rarer than one might think, due to the wear and tear of classroom life. The irony is that for many centuries cardboard coins have been used, and manufactured on numerous occasions in times of conflict, including as a standby currency for the City of Leyden, a Dutch 16c. city under siege. During the Spanish civil war cardboard coins were used with postage stamps attached to the back to denote their individual value. Even today, the US and British overseas forces use cardboard coins instead of metal coins, as the shipping weight of small denomination metal coins to a war zone, cannot be justified.

Recently I came across an unrecorded 1953 Box manufactured by THOMAS HOPE & SANKEY HUDSON of MANCHESTER.

Thomas Hope started his company in 1898, registering the same the following year. His main customers seem to be schools, and educational establishments. Sankey Hudson an experienced printer joined forces later in the company's life, strengthening what was

already a thriving business. Many children's interest and educational books can still be found printed by this company. Thomas Hope had the facility and experience to produce the box and included coins. Over half the contents still remained E1662-E1670 (EVANS) all in near mint condition. The unrecorded crowns E1661 were missing and an unrecorded 1937 Crown and two 1937 farthings in the finest condition are present. The unrecorded 1937 Crown (illustrated) is 38mm and, obviously very rare as there seems no mention of such a cardboard coin existing. From its appearance, one has to probably assign it E1531.



David Rogers (1990), who, with the help of David Magnay and others, first recorded and attributed this 1953 set to Jack Klaw. This was in 1990, and more information including David Evans (2004) British Cardboard Coins from 1860, again, with the help of David Magnay and others have filled in more gaps. It is possible that this unrecorded 1937 crown (illustrated) was manufactured by Thomas Hope as was the 1953 unrecorded box (illustrated) and the 1953 (illustrated) set inside. The unrecorded 1953 box indicates 4 crowns. No 1953 crowns have been recorded until now.



The answer may be quite simple that Thomas Hope had just ran out of 1953 crowns and to make up the set, some old stock was used as a substitute. Until the introduction



of decimal coinage in the 1960s it was common to find coins from many earlier reigns still in daily use. Therefore it would be no surprise to the teacher opening a new box of teaching coins and finding coins from an earlier reign included. A crown was still a crown.

Cardboard collectors contacted have to date not seen the 1937 or the 1953 crown. As more information comes to light filling more gaps, a greater understanding of the long history of cardboard coins will be gained and hopefully recorded.

Further information on this subject can be gleaned from;
Rogers, D.J. (1990) Toy Coins, Published by Galata Print Ltd.

Evans, D. (2004) British Cardboard Coins 1860, Published by Galata Print Ltd.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks. Part 15.

Ralph Hayes

257. KELVINATOR LTD. Electric Refrigerator Mfrs.258, Grays Inn Rd. W.C.1.(1932-1948) and Pym's Lane, Crewe (1948-1959) 1959 records Great West Rd. Chiswick, W.4 and New Chester Rd. Bromborough, Wirral Cheshire.1961 records the London & Bromborough addresses only.(1932-1980)+ Uniface 32mm.



258. KIVETON PARK COAL CO. LTD. Colliery Proprietors. Kiveton Park Sheffield.(1866-1946) N.C.B. Vesting Day January 1947. K.P.C. Co. Ltd. All incuse. Uniface 32mm. Two other pieces are known, one for the Barnsley Surface being oval uniface alum'n 38x27mm. The second for the Hazel Seam being octagonal, uniface, alum'n 52mm.



259. KYNOCH LTD. Lion Works, Witton, Birmingham. Ammunition Mfrs.(1919) 1932-47 records 'a Subsidiary of I.C.I. Metals Ltd.' which is a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The work's name is not given in 1928 but 1932 records Kynoch Works. Not listed as separate firm after 1947.(1919-1947) Uniface alum'n. 37mm. 1874 records Kynoch &Co., Lion Works Witton, Birmingham.

260. (LEEDS) CITY HIGHWAYS. No records have been found relating to this piece. It is assumed to be a Work or Pay check for those employed on the City Highways for maintenance renewals or repairs. Vertical oval. Blank with stamped number.39x26.5mm.



261. LEYLAND MOTORS LTD. Commercial Vehicle Mfrs. Leyland Lancs.1919 records Leyland Motors (1914) Ltd. Steam Wagon Mfrs. Chorley, Motor Engns. Leyland. Motor Lorry Mfrs.& Repairs Depot, Liverpool.1928 records Leyland Motors Ltd. Various

(1919-1973)+. 1979 records Leyland Cars, British Leyland (U.K.) Ltd. Various. Shown are hexagon brass 28mm and brass jig check square uniface 25mm. Also known are two tool checks- alum 36mm. & brass 39mm.

262. LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution was founded in 1824 and registered as a charity in Wales, England, Scotland and Republic of Ireland. The piece shown is recorded as a Pay token from Ireland where there are several RNLI branches. Uniface 29mm



263. LISTER & CO. LTD. Silk Mfrs. Manningham Mills, Bradford. 1874 records Manningham Mills, Bradford; Wellington Mills, Halifax; and Low & High Mills, Addingham, Leeds. 1948 also records Attleborough Mills, Nuneaton. With another entry for Lister & Co (Knitting Wools) Ltd. 1972 records and Bridge Gate Works, Barrow-in-Furness.(1874-1980)+ Blank with stamped number . 32mm.

264. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL PARKS DEPT. L(AWN) T(ENNIS) 1919,1937,1945 and 1960 record Chief Officer ,Parks Dept, Aldine House, Bedford St. Strand, W.C.2. The only references found to the Parks Dept. previous to this were 1863 & 1874 and both record 'Parks, Palaces & Public Buildings Office. They may have been used as a permanent pass or issued on a daily basis when a tennis court was required. There are 13 of these pieces recorded with the dates 1921 to 1937, 3 others without the date but having letters instead. They all have a reference number and the date where shown is below this on the reverse. They are all of brass until 1929 but are of zinc from 1930 to 1937. The undated pieces are of brass and do not read Grass Courts, nor do those from 1921 to 1924. There is a mixture of oval and round pieces in both metals 30x38 and 36mm.and all incuse.





265. LONDON ROTTERDAM MARITIME AGENCY LTD Steamship Brokers.165 Fenchurch St. E.C.3 (1932) 109 Fenchurch St. (1943-1948), 51 Crutched Friars (1955-1962) (1932-1962) Not in 1965. Engraved letters, stamped number.Uniface.41mm

266. MAUDSLAY MOTOR CO. LTD. Commercial & Public Service Passenger Vehicles Park Side, Coventry. (1919-28)1946 records Park Side, Coventry as a Spares & Service Dept. and also Works, Castle Maudslay, Alcester, Warwickshire. From 1955 Park Side, Coventry is not included.1962 includes a new entry Maudslay's (Leeds) Ltd. Motor Body Blds .Grove Coach Works, Leeds (1919-1973) Not in 1979. Uniface. 38mm.



267. MICHELIN TYRE CO. LTD. Tyre Mfrs.1919 Birmingham, Bristol, Chelsea, Dublin, Glasgow & Manchester. 1928 records Newcastle –on-Tyne-various.1943 records Head Office & Factory, Racecourse Rd Boothan Estate, Stoke-on-Trent. Various 1962 records Stoke-on-Trent and South Milton St. Plymouth, Devon. 1980 records Stoke-on-Trent and Limestone Rd. Belfast. (1919-1980)+ Uniface. Alum. 38mm.

268. MILLSPAUGH LTD Paper Making Machinery Mfrs. & Engineers. East Hecla Works, Vulcan Rd. Tinsley, Sheffield. (1938 -48) 1955 records Millspaugh Ltd. Alsing Rd. Sheffield .1972 records the addition of Precision Fabrications.(1938-1973) Not in 1979 Uniface. 26mm.



Book Review

Jetons, Medalets and Tokens. British Isles from circa 1830. Volume four. By Michael Mitchiner, 2007, pp 848, Hawkins Publications, £80

Here we have another massive tome from the irrepressible pen of Michael Mitchiner. Pagination of this volume and enumeration of the pieces continues on from volume 3, which covered the period c.1558 to this volume's start date of c.1830. As with the author's previous volumes, the net has been spread widely to encompass all kinds of historical medalets, counters, unofficial farthings, advertising tickets, passes and admission tickets, prize medals, the contents listing runs to twelve pages! The book is profusely illustrated; the pieces are neatly described and are shown at one-and-half times normal size. The stated start date of c.1830 has to be taken with a pinch of salt, as a number of the earlier pieces are included, e.g. passes, tickets and tokens relating to recreational activities which belong to the eighteenth century. Nevertheless, it is welcome to see these difficult pieces catalogued.

In the preface, the author explains his approach in compiling this catalogue. "The aim of the present study is to look at the manufacturers of die-stamped discs and also to look at the range of functions serviced by these artefacts. The manufacturing picture is one aspect. The way in which the pieces reflect the social structure of society is a second aspect. Pieces have been selected with these two features in mind". The author maintains in his introduction that whether you choose to call any of these pieces a jeton, a medalet or a token, they are all privately manufactured die-stamped discs. On first view, the book attempts to cover a very wide field, but with little depth. However, the author has stated that he has not attempted completeness. The book does not pretend to catalogue all known examples of all class types in one volume, but rather to "present a cross section of the generally cheap, die-stamped discs". The multi-faceted coverage in this volume needs to be considered by reference to the great historical upheavals of the nineteenth century. The establishment of an industrial working class brought about organised relaxation, working men's clubs, public house checks and the co-operative movement.

Much reference is made to other sources which helped with the study, although this reviewer has noted many omissions of publications which members of the Token Corresponding Society would be aware of. In the select bibliography, references are strong in European nineteenth century publications and also Spink's Numismatic Circular, an often overlooked primary resource for specialist articles. There are many references to volumes and papers relating to metallurgical analysis, but reference to volumes of the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin and many other works have not been included. However, the select bibliography does open up possibly new sources and resources of little known references which the user can fruitfully pursue and exploit.

Again, Michael Mitchiner brings to us the overall purpose of this study. “to draw together a picture of what was happening in the field of die-stamped metal discs embracing a wide range of different functions. This in turn, helps to develop a picture of society and of how society was evolving”. This statement helps to explain that the different types of tokens listed here are generally representative only of the vast numbers that were struck, and also that the emphasis employed is mainly on the smaller sized die-stamped discs. Included is a table of suggested valuations for specimens in VF condition and an index.

Though this work is a valuable addition to the sum of publications on tokens generally, this reviewer maintains that this is a general work and as such, numismatists looking for specific tokens or pieces relating to their own collecting fields will needless have to engage in some digging. Upon deeper and further inspection, it appears as a jumble, discordant and without purposeful structure and not necessarily consistent in its cataloguing approach. However, the writer feels that this statement is wholly in tune with Michael Mitchiner’s approach to his previous studies, i.e. publish what you know. Thus this is a book to delve into. Its inconsistencies of approach throw up some surprising asides of information which one would not come across in a straight and conformist specialised listing, and is none the less richer for all that.

Anthony Gilbert

Notes and Queries

602 T & M D Ltd

Obv: T & M D Ltd with incuse 5
Uniface tinned iron, 32mm



The tokens were issued T & M Dixon, Fruit growers of Tardebigge,, between Bromsgrove and Redditch in Worcestershire. They were probably in use between the two world wars. The 5 is believed to relate to bushels or baskets in the manner of hop tokens. Information is sought of other values, either numerical or monetary, that may lie in collectors’ unidentified accumulations.

John Whitmore

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:8)

WANTED

TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

Particularly those of Knowlman & Sons

David Young

(9:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:8)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

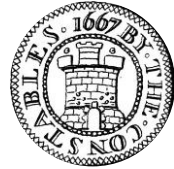
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:8)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:9)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:8)

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

Francis Heaney,

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED

TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:8)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 7

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

June 2009

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	243
<i>Token Congress 2009</i>	243
The British-American Token Congress Gary Oddie.....	244
Southee's Practical System of Bookkeeping Andrew Andison.....	246
A Day at the Races Gary Oddie.....	249
Sarah Thomas an update Roger Paul.....	256
The Croppers' Arms, Marsh, Huddersfield. John H Rumsby.....	257
The Garb, Wheatsheaf or Oatsheaf; in memory of Stella Greenall Robert Thompson.....	261
Mistaken Identity Paul Withers.....	266
Some South Shields Mining Tokens Denzil Webb.....	270
The Waitrose Charity token Stuart Adams.....	272
Report of DNW token auction Peter Preston-Morley.....	273
Unpublished London Traders Token found in Oxfordshire Roger Paul.....	275
Roland Élie (1928-2008) Robert Thompson.....	275
Renison's Grand Pleasure Bath David Young.....	276
<i>Book Reviews</i>	
Yorkshire Tavern Checks Gary Oddie.....	277
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	277
<i>Adverts</i>	278

Editorial

Thank you to all those members who have sent in articles, it does make the job of editor much easier, do please keep sending them.

Binders and Back Issues

The new binders are still available at a cost of £5.20 each including p&p in the UK (rest of the world postage will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2009

The 2009 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 9-11 October 2009 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Guildford, where there are excellent conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are Ron Kerridge and Rob de Ruiter.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £145 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £155 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Rob de Ruiter

The British-American Token Congress

The first of what will hopefully become a series of British-American Token Congresses took place at the Red Lion Hotel in downtown Seattle on 14-16 May 2009. This central location meant that whilst there was quite a lot to see within walking distance, however for most of the sixty four delegates (11 from the UK and 11 partners) the third floor and the bar in the basement would be the venue for the three days.

On arriving on the Thursday afternoon, the informality was immediately obvious. After the evening meal, each delegate was asked to give a brief introduction. This was extremely useful in putting faces to names and names to ebay handles that had been familiar but distant, in some cases for decades. This was followed by an “ask the experts” session, where it became clear that the whole audience were the experts, and whilst an underlying theme of Conders might have been expected, the breadth and depth of knowledge of this and also many other series produced a lively discussion.

The format of the conference followed exactly the UK prototype with talks of all lengths, breadths and depths, with questions and discussions interspersed with coffee breaks and meals. Following an introduction from the organiser and host, Bill McKivor, Friday morning began with John Lusk and “Getting the name right” who showed the results of his painstaking research into the background of several Conder issues, expanding on some family histories and identifying many previously unknown issuers’ full names. Jeff Rock then gave a very thorough description of “Evasions, Britain’s neglected tokens”, looking at the series generally and then focussing on interesting links between evasions and counterfeits and suggesting that both series were the results of large scale production.

Jerry Bobbe returned to the Conder theme with “Spence tokens – or, what could possibly go wrong with a screw press?” This covered both the life and times of Thomas Spence, but also a detailed die analysis, allowing the sequence of the various Spence issues to be worked out. Stuart Adams then gave a short talk “Reunited” about three engraved bronze coins of Edward VII which are clearly from the same hand, that have been brought back together from different sources after a century apart. The final talk of the morning was “So, what is it worth?” by Allan Davisson. Various priced catalogues were discussed (Seaby, Schwer, Whitmore) along with the pros and cons of publishing such a list either in print or on-line.

The afternoon began with Richard Doty and “The token phenomenon”, starting with the lack of official small change, and then the almost simultaneous appearance of a large supply of copper, token issuers, token collectors and token writers. Frank Gorsler then gave “An introduction to 19th C. British tokens”, covering both the copper and silver series, and illustrated with some very rare pieces. David Jones then followed with “Augustus Cove – a tale of injustice”. Initially a dealer in glass and china, Cove expanded into the Staffordshire coal trade, but ran into contractual and

financial difficulties involving Pickfords and the Grand Junction Canal Company. Peter Preston-Morley then gave “Further notes on the Sawbridgeworth token” a detailed history of the provenances of the four known pieces, with a hint of a fifth! Bill McKivor then described the pieces issued by Talbott, Allum and Lee in “The Conder token that never was”. Though manufactured by Peter Kempson, this is a purely colonial token. The final Talk on the Friday was “Around the world in 80 shillings” by Gary Oddie, a whistle-stop tour of tokens and unofficial currency of the shilling denomination from around the world.

The Congress dinner, with wine sponsored by DNW, was followed by the Bourse. With sixteen tables covering all manner of token issues to suit all pockets, the trading continued till about midnight in a relaxed atmosphere reminiscent of the UK event.

The Saturday morning began with George Selgin and “Tokens – an Economic history,” looking at the evolution of coin manufacturing from state control to a private sector enterprise under Boulton and Watt and the various forces underlying the supply and demand for copper in the late eighteenth century. Gawain O’Connor then followed with “19th Century Irish Tokens” initially covering most of the base metal issues that were sent to Ireland over the centuries, the main focus was on the copper issues of the 19th century. Duncan Pennock finished the first session with “Going to the Hop, UK style” a tour de force of the historical and social background of hop tokens, illustrated with many original postcards and photographs.

The final session began with Michael Wehner and “Western United States Trade Tokens” covering all manner of local tokens from the goldrush to the present day. The migratory nature of the USA population over the past two centuries has led to many “ghost-town” token issues and extreme rarities. Marc Duvall followed with “A taxing time at 5th and Pike” a most impressive piece of research into a family and a business, that issued a sales tax token. The issuer’s premises turned out to be almost exactly underneath the Congress Hotel!

Bill McKivor then brought the Congress to a close with an announcement that there had been a possible volunteer to organise the next Congress in the USA, possibly on the East coast. The delegates then dispersed, with some continuing discussions for many hours and others taking in the local sights.

The whole event worked extremely well, with Bill McKivor at the helm and Eric Holcomb on the projector. Having all the talks on the computer made the presentations almost seamless. The all-in price, though high compared to a UK Token Congress, is as would be expected from a large central hotel in one of the most expensive cities in the USA. Bill is to be congratulated on driving the whole event from initial idea to fruition and it is hoped that sufficient enthusiasm has been generated to continue this as an annual event.

Gary Oddie

There are a couple of Victorian pieces that have so far eluded identification. These are the shilling and sovereign tokens for Southee's Practical System of Bookkeeping. Unfortunately their identification still remains a mystery but the author would like to offer a few leads that may be useful and could be picked up by more local researchers.

The tokens themselves are both very similar except for the metal and stated denomination. The metals reflect the respective coins of which the pieces are representative.



Obv. A rearing horse with SOUTHEE'S PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING above and * below.

Rev. [HMS1101; Hawkins Q54/1] Head of Queen Victoria to left with H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA SHILLING above. Incuse A&M (?) on the truncation.

Edge Grained, 000, WhMe, round, 23.9mm, 4.6g

Xrefs. H89 141 (Ag/bs); Todd, 1979



Obv. A rearing horse with SOUTHEE'S PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING above and * below.

Rev. [HMS1111; Hawkins Q54] Head of Queen Victoria to left with H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA SOVEREIGN above. Incuse A&M (?) on the truncation.

Edge Grained, 000, brass, round, 24.0mm, 4½g

Xrefs. H89 140

Quite a while ago internet searches on “Southee” and “bookkeeping” were done but they turned up absolutely nothing relevant. A search on “Southee” alone brought back many pages devoted to family history but none had any link with bookkeeping. More recent searches bring back many more hits but still nothing of interest.

Just looking at the design on the tokens would suggest a Kent connection since the leaping horse appears as a symbol of that county. If comparison is made with other Kent pieces the horse does appear to be very similar.



Fuggle’s ½d token from 1794 and *Kent Messenger* calendar medal for 1959.

When Leicester University launched its “Historical Directories project” (web address <http://www.historicaldirectories.org/hd/>) it meant that it was possible to do quite specific searches on surname and county. The project tries to have at least one directory for each decade from each county so it really does provide a very helpful source of information.

Initial searches were done on “Southee” for the whole of England and what became very obvious was that the surname was rare and very much local to Kent. Concentrating on the Kent directories found no one listed as a bookkeeper. Many Southees had occupations completely unrelated so they could be excluded.

There was, however, one person who seemed a likely candidate. He was Arthur P Southee and he ran the West Cliff School in Ramsgate. Certainly a school is where one would expect to be taught subjects such bookkeeping. There are many tokens used in schools, both as rewards and as part of teaching. At the 2008 Token Congress Ivor Stilitz gave an excellent talk described how the James Perry tokens were used in teaching.

In Kelly’s *Directory of Kent 1882* the entry for Southee reads “Southee Arthur P. A.C.P. mathematical & classical boarding school, West Cliff school. See advertisement”. The advertisement itself records that the school was started on 15 August 1864.

WEST CLIFF SCHOOL, RAMSGATE,

Established August 15th, 1864.

Principal: A. P. SOUTHEE, A.C.P.

Resident Masters.—Classical and Mathematical—A. P. SOUTHEE, A.O.P. Modern Languages—M. BARD. Assistant Classical and Mathematical—Mr. J. CRIER, and two English Masters.

Visiting Professors for Drilling and Calisthenics, Department and Dancing, &c. The progress of the Pupils is tested by the College of Preceptors, and by the University Middle Class Examinations. The Domestic arrangements, under the personal superintendence of Mrs. SOUTHEE, are of the most liberal character.

TERMS.—Boarders under 12 years of age, 50 Guineas per annum. Do. over 12 years of age, 60 Guineas per annum. Parlour Boarders, 80 to 100 Guineas. Arrangements can be made for Pupils from the Colonies and elsewhere to spend the Holidays at the School, or to travel with the Principal.

With the emphasis on “mathematical” a connection to bookkeeping is not unreasonable. The school was on St Mildreds Rd, Mount Edgecumbe when the 1881 census was taken. The census records show that Arthur P was aged 40, from Canterbury, and married to Eliza A (aged 34 from Fenton in Stafford). There were also thirty nine pupils listed as well as five servants.

In conclusion there is still no evidence to say who issued the pieces advertising “Southee’s Practical System of Bookkeeping”. However the author thinks that the answer lies in Ramsgate in Kent. Perhaps a local researcher would like to take up the challenge and continue the research?

A Day at the Races

Gary Oddie

For as long as man has been riding horses, there will have been rivalry and competitions between riders, owners and horses. Possibly the first formal race meeting in England was held in 1174, during a horse fair being held at Smithfield in London. The breeding of thoroughbreds started in the 16th century, when Henry VIII imported a large number of stallions and mares from the continent, and became an increasingly important industry in the following two centuries.

Whilst Newmarket had long been involved with horses, it came to prominence in 1605 when James I visited and formal races were introduced. A few years later Charles I introduced the Spring and Autumn meetings and in 1634, the first Gold Cup event was held. Horse racing was banned in 1654, but flourished on the restoration of Charles II, when he instituted the Newmarket Town Plate in 1664, and with the rules as follows.

“Articles ordered by His Majestie to be observed by all persons that put in horses to ride for the Plate, the new round heat at Newmarket set out on the first day of October, 1664, in the 16th year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles II, which Plate is to be rid for yearly, the second Thursday in October for ever.”

In 1740, parliament introduced an act “to restrain and the prevent the excessive increase in horse racing”, which was largely ignored until, in 1752, the Jockey Club was formed to “create and apply the Rules of Racing”. With Royal Patronage, the involvement of the aristocracy and the well heeled, a significant amount of documentation surrounding this sport has survived.

As the decades passed, horse racing venues appeared and grew cross the country, each with their own courses, typically involving lands from the large estates. For example, the four mile two furlong Beacon course at Newmarket had been founded during Charles II reign and with its last race run in the early nineteenth century.

It was at the Craven meeting of 1799, the Beacon course provided the stage for a famous race between two of the best horses and jockeys of the day. At the end of the race just half a neck separated the two horses. The race is celebrated on a penny token, dated the same year, and shown enlarged in figure 1 below.



Fig. 1. Newmarket panny token from 1799 (Cambridgeshire D&H 11).

The copper piece, 35mm in diameter, with a plain edge, shows a fine horse racing scene as they pass the finishing stand. This was probably engraved by Thomas Wyon. The obverse legend has PENNY TOKEN above and NEWMARKET MDCXCIX in the exergue.

The reverse legend gives much detail about the day's race; CRAVEN MEETING / S^R H. V. TEMPESTS / HORSE, HAMBLETONIAN, / RUN, M^R COOKSONS, / DIAMOND. OVER THE BEA- / CON COURSE IN. 8. MINUTES BEING 4M:1FUR:118YD^S / &WON BY HALF A / NECK. MAR:26

Hambletonian was bred by John Hutchinson at Shipton near York. Born in 1792, Hambletonian's pedigree was impeccable.

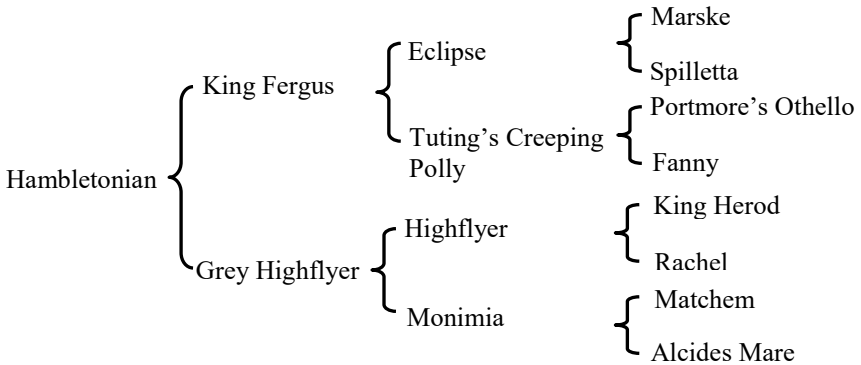


Fig. 2. Hambletonian's blood line.

Hambletonian was sold at the age of three to Sir Charles Turner and at four to Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, for whom he ran until 1800. The horse only lost one race during its whole career and the following are just a few of his most notable wins.

Location	Race	Date
Hambleton	Sweepstake for 60 guineas	1794
York (Spring)	Sweepstake for 20 guineas	1795
York	Sweepstake for 100 guineas	1795
Doncaster	St. Leger	1795
Doncaster	Gold Cup	1795
York	Subscription Purse of 227 guineas	1796
York	Ladies Plate	1796
Doncaster	Gold Cup	1796
Newmarket	Gold Cup	1796
Newmarket	1000 guineas match against Patriot	1796
Newmarket	300 guineas match against Aimator	1797
York	Great Subscription Stakes	1797
York	Subscription Stakes (beat.Beningbrough)	1797
Doncaster	Doncaster Stakes	1797
No Races	1798	
Newmarket	3000gs Match v. Diamond	1799
York	Great Subscription Stakes	1800

Fig. 3. List of Hambletonian's notable wins.

In 1796, at York, Hambletonian suffered his only loss to Sir Frank Standish's Spread Eagle, the winner of the previous year's Derby. He ran off the course and jumped over the cords. The disqualification resulted in a loss of 100 guineas. In subsequent races at the same meeting he beat all of the other horses from the first race and made back most of the lost money.

The Hambletonian-Diamond match took place on 25th March 1799 . This was a north-south match at for a purse of 3000 guineas. Note that this is a day earlier than stated on the token. Records of the winning time also vary from seven and a half to eight and a half minutes.

Frank Buckle, the leading jockey of his day, rode Hambletonian. Dennis Fitzgerald rode Diamond for Mr Cookson. The race aroused great interest in Yorkshire and many travelled to Newmarket to support their champion. Hambletonian started at 5 to 1 on with side betting estimated at 200,000 - 300,000 guineas.

At a time when racing (and jockeys in particular) were corrupt and sometimes violent, Francis (Frank) Buckle (1767-1832), was a rare man of honour and integrity. The son of a Newmarket saddler, he had for the time a unique combination of skill and honesty.

Buckle's family came from Westmoreland and claimed a descent from a Lord Mayor of London. His father died when he was 12 and he was brought up by an aunt. Leaving the saddlery trade, he became an apprentice to Richard Vernon, who noticed and developed Buckle's riding skills.

As a boy of 16 he walked out Mr. Vernon's Wolf on the Rowley Mile at Newmarket. At the time he was a "feather" at only 3st 13lb, but later he had a riding weight of 8st 7lb, which he was able to maintain with ease. Nevertheless he joined with other jockeys in an end of season feast with a goose as the centrepiece. It was said of him, "The Governor, there was nothing flash or big about him, except his heart and nose." At a time when jockeys were permitted to bet, he often rode against his own financial interest.

Buckle was highly regarded for his stamina if not (allegedly) for his intelligence. He lived on his farm at Orton Longueville near Peterborough, and would make the 92 mile round trip to Newmarket to be home after racing by six o'clock.



Fig. 4. Frank Buckle (1767-1832).

The match was a fiercely contested and both horses were reported to have been cut and goaded with whip and spur. A few contemporary paintings exist of the race, for example that by John Nost Sartorius (c.1755-1828) is a fairly typical horse racing scene of the time. Anonymous engravings have also been found celebrating the race and the horses.



Fig. 5. “The Match” by John Nost Sartorius, 1799.



Fig. 6. Hambletonian beating Diamond at the finishing post (unknown artist).

However, in recognition of Hambletonian's great victory, Sir Henry commissioned George Stubbs (1724-1806) to paint the horse. Stubbs was one of the greatest horse painters of his day, whose most famous "Horse attacked by a lion" now resides in the Tate gallery.

Though aged 75 at the time of the commission he was at the height of his painting skills. There were disagreements over the final painting and Stubbs had to resort to the courts to obtain payment.



Fig. 7. "Hambletonian, rubbing down" by George Stubbs, 1799.

Stubbs has eliminated injury from the painting, but it is an excellent portrayal of an exhausted horse at the end of a great race. The style of the background is unusual for a Stubbs painting, especially the two figures on the right. The individual holding the rein, in the top hat, was originally thought to be Francis (Frank) Buckle, and is similar to the only known portrait (figure. 4), but current opinion suggests that it is Thomas Fields (1751-1810). It is very unusual for a jockey to be shown holding the horse in this way, and more so that he is not in his silks. Fields was Vane-Tempest's trainer at Silvio Hall, Richmond. The name of the stable boy rubbing down the horse is unknown, but it is of interest that his hand, which appears over the lower part of the horse's neck, is too long to be anatomically correct, adding weight to the theory that it was painted in at a later time.

The enormous life size painting (twelve feet by seven) after being originally at Wynyard and later the library at Londonderry House on Park Lane (now the site of the Hilton Hotel) is now on the wall above the staircase landing at Mount Stewart, County Down, where it is owned by the National Trust.

Hambletonian retired from racing in 1800 and spent all of his stud career in Yorkshire: in 1801 at Seacroft-Hall, near Leeds, from 1802 to 1808 at Mr. Hornsey's in Middlethorpe, near York, the 1809 season at Wynyard, near Stockton-upon-Tees, 1810 and 1811 back at Middlethorpe with his fee rising to 20 and 25 guineas respectively from 10 guineas, 1812 and 1813 at Wynyard and finally at Catterick, near Richmond. In 1814, the last year he was advertised, his fee had declined to 15 guineas. Hambletonian died 28th March 1818 and is buried in the grounds of Sir Henry's former home, Wynyard Park, Co. Durham.



Fig. 8. Hambletonian's Burial Place in the grounds of Wynyard Park.

The name Hambletonian lives on, not by direct descent, but through a line of horses exported from England in the early nineteenth century. Virtually all American standardbred race horses can be traced from Hambletonian 10 (1849-1876). Today, the Hambletonian, is a United States harness racing event held annually for three-year-old trotting standardbreds.

As for Frank Buckle, he was an early example of a jockey who became a popular hero. With 27 Classic victories to his name, accumulated before his retirement at the age of 65, his record was not beaten until the arrival of Lester Piggot.

In his later career he rode for Robert Robson, "The Emperor of trainers," whose patrons were the 3rd and 4th Dukes of Grafton. He won eleven classics for them. Buckle's last classic races were the Guineas of 1827 with Turkoman and Arab, when he was 60. He died on 5th February 1832, just 3 months after his last race meeting. His gravestone has the following epitaph.

No better rider ever crossed a horse;
Honour his guide, he died without remorse,
Jockeys attend from his example learn
The meed that honest worth is sure to earn.

References and Acknowledgements

Most of the information in this article has been gleaned from the web, where impressive archives relating to horse racing can be found, including memorabilia pages which also appear to be thoroughly researched.

<http://bloodlines.net/TB/Bios2/Bios-H/Hambletonian.htm>

<http://www.tbheritage.com/Portraits/Hambletonian.html>

<http://www.georgeglazer.com/archives/prints/sports/horses/sartor.html>

<http://www.mezzo-mondo.com/arts/mm/stubbs/STG030.html>

Sarah Thomas an update

Roger Paul

I have been contacted by Martyn Johnson of Barnsley who has offered a novel suggestion of how the Sarah Thomas 17th century halfpenny (Dickinson Wales Unknown 91A) may have become mis-attributed. Apparently there is a village on the Nottinghamshire/Yorkshire borders actually named Wales. This village is only a few miles from the 2 known find-spots for this token. The mis-attribution occurred when an example of this very rare piece turned up in a collection acquired by the National Museum of Wales. Could it be that this example was originally supplied with the provenance "Wales" meaning the village rather than the country and this has become confused and led to the now almost certainly incorrect Welsh attribution. Highly speculative I know but just possible.

The Croppers' Arms, Marsh, Huddersfield.

John H Rumsby

In 2002 a visitor from Australia asked to see the curator at the Tolson Memorial Museum in Huddersfield. He had been in England to dispose of the belongings of an elderly deceased relative. In the attic he had found a collection of about two hundred coins, loosely stored in three large trays. As he was returning home the next day, leaving no time for the collection to be properly assessed, it was agreed that the curator would sort through the trays later, keeping any items he wished for the museum's collection, and passing on the rest to Oxfam.

Most of the collection proved to be English silver from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth century, including some fine examples, but with nothing that would fill gaps in the museum's comprehensive collections. However, one small and modest copper-alloy specimen did prove to be of local interest, and was kept. This was a previously unrecorded¹ pub check for the Croppers' Arms, Marsh, coincidentally the curator's local pub!

Croppers' Arms, Marsh

Copper-alloy. Diameter 21mm. Worn.

Obv. Young head of Victoria facing left (centre)
VICTORIA REGINA (around).

Rev. 2 D. (centre) H. EARNSHAW. CROPPERS
ARMS (around; all incuse).



The method of manufacture, obviating the making of a proper reverse die, suggests that this check falls into Bob Lyall's category of a composite-punched 'Poor Man's Pub Check.'² Its identification with Marsh in Huddersfield is suggested by the local provenance and the unusual name of the pub,³ and is confirmed by the name of the proprietor, as recorded in Huddersfield trade directories. Abraham Earnshaw is listed in 1863-64 as a beer retailer of Lane End, Marsh, moving to Junction Road by 1866. Hannah Earnshaw (window or daughter?) is listed as a beer retailer and landlady of the Croppers' Arms 1870-83, and her presumed daughter, also Hannah, from 1894-99. A Benjamin Earnshaw, possibly the son of Hannah the elder, is also listed at the pub in 1884.

The name of the pub itself, however, suggests that it dates much earlier than the directories imply. Cropping was a trade associated with Huddersfield's main industry, textiles. It involved taking the fulled cloth and raising the nap by 'rowing' it with handles on which the prickly heads of the teasel plant had been mounted, the hooks on the teasels producing a fluffy surface. This was then cropped to a smooth, close finish, using heavy four-foot iron shears.⁴ The wielding of these shears was a highly-specialised task; a poorly-woven piece of cloth could be much improved by skilful cropping, but conversely a good piece could be ruined by a careless cropper.⁵

Croppers were consequently well-paid and no doubt had plenty of money to spend in the pubs named after them. However, sometime around 1800 a ‘shearing frame’ started to be introduced into the area, which mechanised the cropping process, enabling one unskilled man to do the work of six croppers. This was at a time of economic hardship caused by Britain’s wars with France. The croppers’ response was violent. They became the leaders in the West Riding of the Luddite movement of 1811-13, breaking the new machines, attacking mills that had introduced them, and eventually even murdering one of the mill-owners, William Horsfall.⁶ This led to a security clampdown and harsh repression; the magistrates and officers of militia and volunteer soldiers were after all from the same class – and often the same people – as the mill-owners. New improved cropping-frames were quickly developed, and cropping as a hand-craft was probably dead by about 1825-30. It is unlikely therefore that the name of the pub in Marsh dates from after that period. The pub itself still survives (and sells good beer!) on Westbourne Road, and unlike most pubs it does not appear to have been rebuilt in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It is still a simple stone building, with a double-pitch roof of sandstone ‘thackstones’ (i.e. ‘thatch-stones’ – thin slabs of local sandstone), and its appearance suggests it was built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.



The Croppers Arms, Marsh

At the time of the croppers, Marsh was a small hamlet on one of the main roads leading west out of Huddersfield. The name may simply refer to a marshy place, but it may be from ‘march,’ or boundary, between two townships.⁷ Being situated on a main road, there were other pubs in the hamlet, two of which, still existing, also produced checks.⁸

Junction Inn, Marsh⁹

Copper-alloy. Diameter 26mm.

Obv. JUNCTION / INN (centre) WILLIAM BURTON * MARSH * (around).

Rev. 2 D. (centre, within wreath) H. B. SALE MAKER 62 CONSTITUTION HILL BIRM. (around).

E. Milled.

In the Huddersfield directories, William Burton was listed both as a joiner, and as landlord of the Junction Inn 1853-76 (many landlords seem to have had two trades). H B Sale, the maker of the check, was only listed at 62 Constitution Hill in 1869, so the check presumably dates from around that year. The inn takes its name from its situation at the point where Trinity Street and its continuation Westbourne Road is crossed by Edgerton Grove Road and Gledholt Road, and this good position was enhanced when the gates of Greenhead Park, opened in 1884, were sited a few yards from the pub. The building has the appearance of having been completely rebuilt in the early twentieth century.

Cremorne Gardens (Marsh House Inn), Marsh.¹⁰

Copper-alloy. Diameter 26mm.

Obv. 2 D. (centre) CREMORNE GARDENS * MARSH (around).

Rev. Plain.

This public house is listed from at least 1847, and Cremorne Gardens is mentioned from 1866 until the 1870s. The pub (at present closed) is also situated on Westbourne Road, close to the Croppers' Arms. The gardens, presumably named after the famous London pleasure grounds, must have been on ground at the rear (on ground now built up with houses), and no doubt included walks, a bandstand and skittle alleys. They may even have rivalled the extensive pleasure grounds at the Belle Vue Hotel, Sheepridge, on the other side of Huddersfield, owned by John Aspinall, who also issued a well-known pub check.¹¹ That one small hamlet should have produced three checks, issued by pubs that are still standing, must be unusual. The study of the checks also illuminates aspects of the industrial and political, as well as recreational, history of Huddersfield.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Kirklees Museums and Galleries for permission to publish the Croppers' Arms check, and the photograph of the croppers' workshop reconstruction. Many historic images of public houses in the Kirklees district (including

Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Batley and many other towns and villages) can be accessed via the Museums and Galleries photo archive website: www.kirkleesimages.org.uk.

1. Now recorded in Neil B Todd and Andrew Cunningham, Yorkshire Tavern Checks: A Catalogue for the West Riding (except Sheffield, Leeds & Bradford) (Privately printed, 2008) p. 29. The Kirklees Museums and Galleries accession number is KLMUS:2002.22.
2. Bob Lyall, 'Poor Man's Pub Checks, Or Are They?' TCSB 7 (No 2) (March 2002) 55-60.
3. There was at least one other pub in the Huddersfield area with the same name, on the old Manchester Road: Dave Green, Huddersfield Pubs (Stroud, 2007) p. 49.
4. The fine inn-sign of the pub shows a representation of this process.
5. This trade is discussed in W B Crump and Gertrude Ghorbal, History of the Huddersfield Woollen Industry (Huddersfield, 1935, reprinted Huddersfield, 1988) pp 95-100.
6. There is an extensive literature on the Luddites. For a Huddersfield perspective, see Alan Brooke and Lesley Kipling, Liberty or Death: Radicals, Republicans and Luddites 1793-1823 (Huddersfield, 1993) pp 16-49. Charlotte Brontë's novel Shirley was set in this district and featured fictionalised accounts of some of the Luddite disturbances.
7. George Redmonds, The Making of Huddersfield (Barnsley, 2003) pp 35-52.
8. In a private collection; inspected by the present author.
9. Todd and Cunningham, Yorkshire Tavern Checks, p. 31.
10. Todd and Cunningham, Yorkshire Tavern Checks, p. 28.
11. J H Rumsby, 'Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Huddersfield District.' In Isobel Schofield (ed), Aspects of Huddersfield (Barnsley, 1999) pp 29-30. Other references to this check are listed in Todd and Cunningham, Yorkshire Tavern Checks, p. 27.



Reconstruction of a cropper at work

The Garb, Wheatsheaf or Oatsheaf; in memory of Stella Greenall Robert Thompson

Attendees of Token Congress 2008 in Warwick may remember that Yolanda Courtney displayed a map of the numbers of seventeenth-century tokens listed in each county (from *TCSB*, June 1987, p. 6). The map was somewhat crude, with attributions unrevised, but to date no-one has done better. It was one of the contributions of Stella Greenall (1926-2008), and it seems appropriate to remember her not with another obituary (for which see *The Guardian* of 25 June, and the *Spink Numismatic Circular* for October), but with an investigation which she stimulated.



Fig: 1

The *Numismatic Circular* for February 1987 happened to illustrate a PEACE AND PLENTY halfpenny of Robert Orchard, with wheatsheaf & sickle between two doves (DH Middlesex 408; Fig. 1), and also a Wapping 17th-century token bearing a wheatsheaf (D. London 3285A). This led Stella to wonder whether there might not also be an unnoticed sickle or two tucked into the band of seventeenth-century wheatsheaves. My reply gave her two surprises, firstly by using a Victoria and Albert Museum notepad which reproduced an 1820 receipt engraved with a wheatsheaf (Fig. 2). Looking at Norweb tokens as classified below, initially it did seem possible that there was a curved blade above the band, and a handle emerging below it.

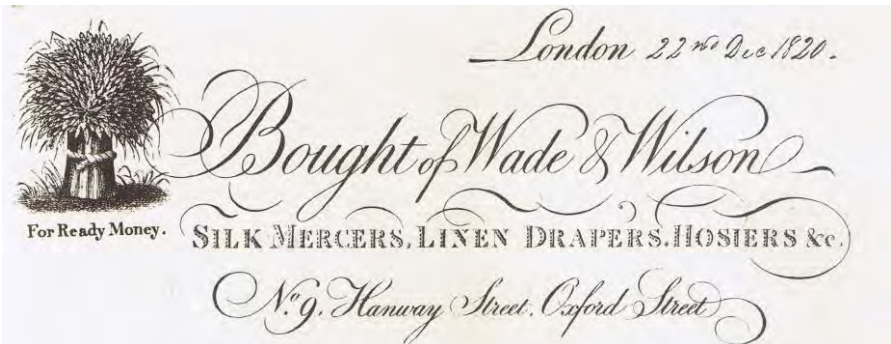


Fig: 2

However, this placing would be unnatural, probably necessitating the holding of the sickle by the blade instead of the handle. Devices such as garbs are likely to be most fully discussed in books on heraldry, but I could not find mention of anything tucked into the band of a sheaf. Afterwards Stella noticed that many of the 18th-century

token wheat sheaves do not have a sickle, but only Prattent's die for Orchard which also sports two doves. Probably the 'sickles' are loose strands of the straw used to bind the sheaves.



Fig: 3

On the subject of binding sheaves, Guillim (1632, p. 150) relates the garb (**Fig. 3**) to 'Cormorants', those insatiably greedy farmers 'whose Garbs are so fast bound that the poor curse their merciless hearts; and such a one was Hatto', archbishop of Mainz (died 970), 'who suffered Rats rather to eat up his corn than he would help the wants of the poor; but his punishment was answerable thereunto, for the Rats devoured him'. Whether any token-issuer using a garb had Archbishop Hatto in mind may be doubted. Whitney's emblem (1586, p. 23) instead relates the wheat sheaf to excess, where excessively weighty ears break the stalks, and the corn rots (**Fig. 4**).

Randle Holme (1688, Book II, p. 57) does say that 'Sometimes you may find the Garb bound with a Garter, the ends flourishing abroad; some wreathed or wrapped about with Adders, and such like'. He also provided in Book II, page 456, the second surprise for Philip and Stella Greenall (though not confirmed elsewhere, so it may be one of Randle Holme's ad hoc creations):

'He beareth Argent, a grass garb, Vert. Some say a sheaf of grass, or a bundle of grass bound up in form of a sheaf or garb; others a grass cock banded, but the most fit term is a fasces or fascicle of grass... Argent 3 such is borne by the name of Greenall.'



Fig: 4

Norweb tokens bearing a garb are classified below as in the published volumes. Williamson or Dickinson numbers without a number in N(orweb) will be in Part VIII, but garbs on tokens have not been sought outside the Norweb Collection. On the evidence here the garb was used for the following trades:

- Mealman, 19
- Baker, 17, also Bakers' arms
- Brewer, 2, also Brewers' arms
- Chandler, 1

Meal shop, 1
Starchmaker, 1
Tavern, 1.

Not surprisingly the trades are mostly consumers of grain, in the form of bread, beer, meal, or starch. They do not include producers of grain, like the countryman envisaged by Henry Farley in his 1616 dream for the restoration of St Paul's Cathedral (Pamela Tudor-Craig, 2004, p. 58):

'A comely farmer somewhat old,
A wheat-sheaf was his arms I trow'.

4.10.1 *Garb, Wheatsheaf, Oatsheaf*

Berks.184 = N.273

Dorset 206 = N.1005

Glos.30 = N.1611-12 [baker]

Herts.1 = N.2091 [Wheatsheaf tavern]

Herts.78 = N.2167

Herts.101 = N.2200, BAKER

Kent 43 = N.2395

Kent 171 = N.2491

Kent 270 = N.2560, BACKER

Leics.50 = N.2843

Leics.69 = N.2863

London 106

286 = N.6614, MEALMAN

529A, MEALMAN

779 = N.6828 THE OATE SHEAF, CHANDLER

877B

929

984 = N.6909 AT THE WHEAT SHEFE

1110A = N.6983, MEALMAN

1165

1988-9

1992, MEALMAN

1994

2400 = N.7560

2463, MEAL[man]

2492 AT THE WHEAT SHEIFE

2609

2755 = N.7640

3069, MEAL | MAN

3102 = N.7526, BAKER

3156 AT THE WHEATSHEAF

3166, BAKER
3190, BAKARE
3200, BAKER
3211 = N.7761
3233 = N.7778, BAKER
3285, 3285A, MELLMAN
3306, MEALMAN
3326, BAKER
3480 = N.7847
3497, BAKER
3523 = N.7278 [Brewer]

Mx.8, MEALMAN
Mx.51
Mx.137, BAKER
Mx.142, BAKER
Mx.147
Mx.151, BREWER
Mx.164, MEALE[man]
Mx.192
Mx.256
Norf.294-6 = N.3307-8
Norf.303-4 = N.3317-18, BAKER
Nhants.143 = N.3455, BAKER
Notts.67 = N.3534
Notts.72 = N.3536
Surrey 120 = N.4610
Surrey 212 = N.4681
Surrey 264 = N.5008, MEALMAN
Southwark 52 = N.4815
Southwark 172 = N.4766, MEAL | MAN
Southwark 255 = N.4923, MELMAN
Suffolk 123 = N.4327
Sussex 125 = N.5235
Sussex 158 = N.5255
Wilts.7 = N.5408

4.10.2 *Garb accompanied by three birds. Wheatsheaf & Three Pigeons*

Lond.1616
Lond.1308A = N.7060 WHEATSHEIF [&] 3 PIDGONS
Lond.1943, MEALE | MAN
Lond.2019 = N.7395 WHEAT SHEAF AND 3 PIDGONS
Surrey 161 = N.4654, STARCH | MAKER

4.10.3 *Garb surmounted by a cock, an inscription beside*
Lond.880

4.10.4 *Garb accompanied by two stalked flowers*
Lond.53 = N.6445

4.10.5 *Garb accompanied by a sugar-loaf*
Lond.2337 THE WHEATSHEAF AND | SVGER LOFE

4.10.6 *Garb accompanied by letters*
Lond.837 = N.6860, BAKER
Lond.1285 = N.7049
Lond.2731 = N.7633, AT THE MEALE SHOPP
Salop.78 = N.3918, BAKER
Salop.86 = N.3925
Swark.251 = N.4929
Swark.459 = N.5084, MEALE MAN
Swark.475A = N.5145, MEALMAN

4.10.7 *Garb accompanied by letters, also three birds*
Salop.69 = N.3911

4.10.8 *Garb accompanied by an inscription*
Lond.1952A, MEAL MAN

4.10.9 *Three garbs in fess*
Devon 368 = N.822

4.10.10 *Three garbs two and one accompanied by letters*
Lond.1172, MEALEMAN

4.10.11 *A garb surmounted by a bird*
Surrey 265 = N.5031 AT Y^EWHEAT | SHEAFE
Surrey 267 = N.5030

4.10.12 *On a garb three birds*
Lond.1440, BAKER
Lond.2229 = N.7473
Lond.2252 = N.7505, MEALMAN
Mx.149, MEALMAN

4.10.13 *A garb accompanied to right by a bird*
Lond.985 = N.6891

Most TCS members will know by now that we are producing a book to replace D&W. For anyone unaware of this work, (proper title “Tickets and Passes”) it is essentially a rag bag of miscellaneous bits that came to the collections or attention of the writers. Curiously, it is still consulted because it contains information that cannot be found elsewhere. The initial publication went out of print before the war and the reprint has not been available for six years, or more. A reprint was needed. Then it was decided that instead of a straight reprint we might as well make necessary corrections and add a few illustrations. Once we were that far it was suggested that we should add those items from the Montague Guest catalogue that were not represented in D&W, with which advice we agreed. Then it seemed silly not to add an index and more illustrations, and make additions where possible. Once again, what should have been a three month project, and could have made a profit, had turned into one that has so far taken three years and looks like taking another year at least, and as to it making a profit, well, not unless you all buy the book direct from us, and each of you buys a dozen copies for friends!

We decided to keep most of those things that were already in, and to expand sections wherever possible, though there is obviously a limit. D&W listed a few pub checks. We had a choice – either to reduce the listing to zero, or to expand it. There were several good reasons for reduction – most particularly because one could not hope to list all pub checks, and because of the recent publication of John Whitmore’s *TCC*, which provides a very useful catalogue of them. However, pubs were not just for drinking, and were not the unmitigated disaster as presented by folk concerned to abolish alcohol. They were a centre of social life, and we decided that a contribution might be made to numismatics, and social history, if we provided detailed listings of those pub checks that made reference to entertainment, such as music halls. In addition to which, there were those that mentioned bowls, cricket, rackets, quoits, skittles, American bowling, and games such as “knock ’em down”. Around the early 1850s some landlords, in order to keep, or increase custom, bought bagatelle and billiard tables. This brought them a double advantage, bagatelle was the latest fashion and brought in customers who not only bought beer, but paid to play. Landlords also let rooms to clubs and societies. These were involved in activities as diverse as fishing, and shooting, singing, and debating and at the meetings, one presumes, a certain amount of drinking for those so inclined.

But exactly what should be included? What exactly is a pub check? We decided that if we were going to put pub checks in, we also had to include those things that were produced for the opposition, i.e., the temperance movement, and this brought problems too, the least of which is the exact definition of a pub check.

As a result of our researches we have been able to bring back into the repertoire four checks which might otherwise have escaped because they initially seem not to be pub checks. Two of these particularly please me because they are from Wolverhampton, and because one of them has escaped notice because people thought that it was from a pub other than the one that it is – and another one slips in even though it is for a cocoa house !

Obv. S. WILDMAN/
TEMPERANCE/ HOTEL/ —•—/
G.^T. BERRY S.^T./
WOLVERHAMPTON (first two and
last two lines curved).

Rev. * CHECK * / ONE PENNY
around inner circle containing large
1.^D.

Brass 26.5mm, reeded edge.



Whilst this check would be dismissed out of hand by most collectors of pub checks, we decided to include it on the grounds that it was a representative of the temperance movement, until, that is, we came to check it out. There is no mention of the establishment in directories for 1861, or 1865, nor is there a mention of a temperance hotel in Gt Berry Street. The PO directory for 1868, and Kelly's for 1870, however, list Samuel Wildman as a beer retailer of 13 Great Berry Street, whilst Kelly's 1872 directory lists him as a beer retailer and furniture broker. There is no listing of a temperance hotel in the town at this time in Gt Berry Street, nor of any other business person with the name of Wildman. Alas, given the information that we now have, whilst we have made it 'respectable' for collectors of pub checks, it will not get into our book !

The next piece is interesting, inasmuch as we thought that it was for a pub called 'The Horse and Jockey', of which there were/are several in Wolverhampton from the 1830s (or perhaps earlier) onwards. I was quite interested because not far from where I used to live in Wolverhampton there was a pub with a sign depicting a horse and jockey, and I became even more interested as the check did not seem to be catalogued anywhere.

Obv. E. DAWES above jockey
on horse galloping r., POPE &
C.^O BIRM. beneath ground; 3
PENCE/ WOLVERHAMPTON below.



Rev. TWIST & MORRIS/ BILLIARD &/ BAGATELLE TABLE/
MANUFACTURERS,/ BROAD ST^L/ BIRMINGHAM (first three and last two
lines curved).

Brass 31.6mm reeded edge.

All that seemed to be necessary to identify which pub had issued the piece was to keep going forward chronologically through directories until one came across a Horse and Jockey with the appropriate publican's name. Astonishingly, though, it turned out that it was not from the Horse and Jockey, but the Newmarket Hotel, in Bilston Street, where we first find Edward Dawes as landlord in 1850. Then it came back to me, the pub with a sign depicting a horse and jockey not far from my former home, was not called the Horse and Jockey either, but *The Winning Post*.

The next piece is from Wellington, a small town in Shropshire which has a market charter dating back to 1244. The town is situated in the shadow of The Wrekin, which at 1300ft dominates the landscape. From its top there are views of Cheshire, Worcestershire and Wales, indeed, from the top of our nearest hill, here in Wales, the Wrekin is visible.

Obv. WINFIELD/ REFRESHMENT/
ROOMS/ * / WELLINGTON/ SALOP
(first and last two lines curved).

Rev. MANUFACTURED. BY. T.
POPE / COIN, PRESS / & CHECK
WORKS. / 14. NEWHALL ST. BIRM.
(all curved) around inner circle
containing large 2^D; CHECK above.

Brass 27.3mm.



Many collectors would exclude this piece as it is not obviously a pub check, not having the name of a pub on it, no address, and the largest words being 'refreshment rooms'. A quick check in Kelly's directory for 1863, however, reveals that John Winfield was the landlord of the Station Inn (and refreshment rooms). Slater's 1868 directory lists Matthew Court as proprietor.

The Chester Cocoa House Company Limited.



Obv. —•—/ THE CHESTER/ COCOA HOUSE/ COMPANY,/ LIMITED/ —
•—

Rev. 1 between oak branches.

Æ 28.8mm.

Which self-respecting collector of pub checks would include something like that above in their collection ? Not you ? Well read on.

In 1655, one of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell's major-generals, a group of eleven not-so-merry men, was instructed "to encourage and promote godliness and virtue". They took to enforcing the laws against drunkenness. The agents of Cheshire reported it was full of "places of receipt of wickedness, drunkenness, Sabbath breaking and other impieties". As a result nearly 200 Chester ale houses were suppressed. Those who considered themselves the guardians of the moral welfare of the public in the 19th century were obliged to use less draconian methods than Cromwell's to encourage sobriety. The Old Nag's Head, of 47 and 49 Northgate Street, owned by the Grosvenor family, was converted into Chester's first Cocoa House in 1877.

Cocoa houses were places where the ordinary man could escape his damp, unheated hovel and get away from his family of mewling and puking brats after a day of slavery, and instead of indulging in lewd and drunken behaviour in a pub could chat happily about improving subjects with his fellow intellectuals in a cocoa house that was as well-heated and welcoming as a warm and cosy pub. Despite energetic support from the Church and the temperance movement the cocoa craze didn't last long, either locally or nationally, certainly the Nag's Head had reverted to its old name and the sale of alcoholic beverages by 1898. Alas, although it survived temperance, it could not resist the march of Mammon, and the old pub and its environs are now buried under Boots the Chemist. Another former Chester Cocoa House, which has since reverted to its previous persona and still survives, is the Falcon Inn in Lower Bridge Street. A third non-survivor of the cocoa house movement, which displays the original Cocoa House sign on its facade, is the Donato & Sandro Italian Restaurant at 121 Brook Street, but in the meantime it has been many other things, including, a shop selling pine furniture and a Greek restaurant! So, a token for not one pub but three!

For an excellent site about the pubs of Chester past visit

<http://www.chesterwalls.info/oldpubs>

Some South Shields Mining Tokens

Denzil Webb

When the Harton Coal Company of South Shields bought out the Whithurn Coal Company, they became the owners of a deep mine at Whitburn, and a quarry at nearby Marsden, together with a private railway used to transport workmen to and from these facilities. The two shafts for Whithurn Colliery were sunk between 1874 and 1877.



Figure 1

In 1888, the Harton Coal Company opened the colliery line to the general public, offering very cheap fares for the journey from South Shields to: Marsden and Whitburn. Figure 1 illustrates three of the tokens used by the railway. As there was a 9d return fare, it is possible that a token for this sum also exists, but it is not in Gardiner* and has not been seen by the author.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

The Company operated three land sales offices and depots in South Shields, namely, St. Hilda (SH), Waterloo Vale (WV), and Victoria Road (VR). Tokens were used in connection with the supply of coal to staff members. Figures 3, 4, and 5 illustrate specimens of these, showing the initials of the three depots. Although coal was free to staff members, they had to pay for delivery. Coal was delivered free to the homes of miners as part of their wages, but it was unscreened straight from the pithead, and could be of indifferent quality.



Figure 2

The pieces shown in figure 2 with the initials WW (Whitburn Welfare) were used in connection with a welfare scheme operated at the colliery. They are not in Gardiner. Figure 6 illustrates two rather crude incuse stampings for 22 lbs 2d and 33 lbs 3d. A similar piece for 11 lbs 1d is listed in Gardiner. Note the difference in size of the central holes. The purpose of these is uncertain, but they may have been used by the general public in some kind of discount scheme.



Figure 6

Figure 7 is another interesting item surrounded by questions without answers. The token is for 2d, but the meaning of the letters WLVD is unknown. Note also an H above, partly obliterated by the central hole. It is not in Gardiner. All the pieces mentioned are uniface brass.

Figure 7



Gardiner, Jeffrey. *Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland*



Green plastic. 25 mm, plain edge, uniface.

Until now the charitable side of Waitrose has not been publicly known but now a new initiative known as “Waitrose Community Matters” has been introduced.

The grocery chain Waitrose (part of the John Lewis group of companies) has always donated £1000 a month from each branch to various charities. They have now changed the system by allowing the customer to vote as to whom receives the money. This has been effected by introducing a token voting system.

On the 20th August 2008 my local branch began to issue a green plastic tokens and gave one token to each customer with their purchases. Centrally placed in the store is a large plastic Perspex box divided into three compartments. Above each compartment are the names and details of the charities being supported that particular month and these charities are often local to the store. The customer can decide whom they would like to support and then place their token in the appropriate section. At the end of each month the tokens are weighed and the £1000 divided proportionally,

At the beginning of the next month the three charities supported are changed, and the tokens re-cycled through the tills. There have been 15 million tokens minted, for use throughout their branches. The manufacturer is unknown.

The Company is to be congratulated on involving their customers in deciding as to whom should receive the monies by using a token voting system. The author has spoken to a number of customers by standing near the voting box and all gave a positive response to the scheme.

Six months on and the scheme is flourishing to the extent that the branch in Buckhurst Hill now has two ‘voting boxes’, one at each exit.

Acknowledgments.

The author gratefully acknowledges the help of the branch manager Mr. Ben Sheppard in providing background information for this article.

Report of DNW token auction

Peter Preston-Morley

On 19 March DNW held their first auction of British tokens, tickets and passes for almost 18 months, a rousing success which saw all but three of the 729 lots sold and a gross take of £117,917 (£141,500) for 64 vendors; there were no less than 123 different buyers, easily the largest number of participants ever at an auction of this material in Britain and reflecting a huge upsurge in interest in these collectables.

The morning part of the sale was devoted to five specialist groups, beginning with 17th century tokens of Hampshire and Surrey from the collection of Tom Anstiss, which achieved £5,512 (£6,615); a good Farnham group (lot 40) made £500 (£600) while eleven pieces from Winchester (lot 28) cost £410 (£492). An old collection of 17th century Northamptonshire tokens, many of which came from Seaby's in the mid-1960s, took £3,545 (£4,254), with a group of 18 pieces from Peterborough (lot 73) selling for £480 (£576) and eight from Towcester (lot 79) for £400 (£480); a 1669 heart-shaped halfpenny from Welford was the best individual piece (lot 82), claimed by an internet bidder for £230 (£276).

A comprehensive collection of tokens of Somerset, including Bristol, with particular strength in the 19th century series, grossed £10,290 (£12,348). Here, a group of 24 17th century tokens from Taunton (lot 105) was bought on commission for £600 (£720) and a four-shillings issued by the Bath entrepreneurs Samuel Whitchurch and William Dore in 1811 (lot 125) made £360 (£432). The diverse collection of tokens formed by Jim Wagner, a former Liberal Democrat councillor in Winchester, brought in £10,130 (£12,156), much of which was accounted for by his 17th century pieces which sold extremely well; a halfpenny issued at Doncaster by Ann Forth, a great rarity of which no example had ever been offered at auction before (lot 167) was claimed by a collector for £380 (£456), a price matched a minute later for a 1668 halfpenny issued by Zachariah Roper of Leeds (lot 169).

Bringing the first part of the sale to a close was the collection of tokens formed by the late David Pottinger (1950-2007) of Reading. A keen student of everything he bought, Pottinger wanted his tokens to be enjoyed by others after his premature death and the enthusiastic reception his collection received in the room resulted in a total of £14,360 (£17,232), almost double what had been anticipated. The highlight, a trial halfpenny for Reynolds & Co of Coalbrook Dale, Shropshire (lot 217), acquired for £20 in 1980, was bought in the room for £1,900 (£2,280). A penny issued by the woollen manufacturer John Jones at Staverton, Wiltshire, in 1811 (lot 235) needed £410 (£492) while a shilling of the same date issued by Harrison, Cooke & Co, proprietors of the Bewicke Main Colliery in co Durham (lot 229) quadrupled estimate at £360 (£432). Two lots of Dublin tavern tokens attracted huge interest from across the Irish Sea (lots 282-3) and returned there for £450 (£540) and £550 (£660) respectively.

The afternoon opened with more 17th century tokens, with the rarities again commanding good money. A penny issued by John Nisbit at Lisnaskea in co Fermanagh, a place where no tokens of any kind had previously been known (lot 309) and which had been published by Robert Sharman in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin a year ago, was fought over by three bidders before the hammer fell at £580 (£696). An unpublished farthing of Ann Trewen of Okehampton (lot 290), found by a metal detectorist near Barnstaple, needed £300 (£360).

Predictably, the real rarities in the 18th century series were keenly sought after, none more so perhaps than a unique 'trial' of the reverse die for the 1795 Glamorgan halfpenny of the Dowlais ironmaster William Taitt and his partners on a partially struck blank for a Thames & Severn Canal Co halfpenny of the same vintage (lot 456). This 'workman's freak' had been acquired for the collector Samuel Hamer by the Dewsbury dealer James Verity at the first sale of William Norman's tokens in 1903 and had not been on the market since 1930; on the day £1,900 (£2,280) was needed to take it home. A trial of the unfinished obverse for a halfpenny of George Hollington Barker of Birmingham (lot 418) sold for £1,500 (£1,800), while a uniface trial in white metal for the obverse die of Charles Pye's private Birmingham token (lot 427) was chased to £1,300 (£1,560). A superb gilt proof of the Matthew Boulton-produced 13-pence for Charles Bury, the Tullamoore landowner (lot 491) went to a telephone bidder for £750 (£900), while another telephone claimed a restrrike pattern halfcrown of William Fullarton of Ayr (lot 467) for £650 (£780). Elsewhere, a Spanish-American 8-reales bearing a 20th century concocted countermark for Yelloley's Pottery, Ouseburn, Northumberland (lot 499) took the breath away at £750 (£900), while a collection of iron dies to strike communion tokens, from the die repository of the Edinburgh medallists Alexander Kirkwood & Sons, combined to bring £990 (£1,188).

While bargains may have been few and far between for tokens, there were good buys to be had among the 105 lots of tickets and passes. Nevertheless, an attractive engraved silver and enamel free ticket for life to the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, given to the Hon. Edward Bouverie in 1794 (lot 667) commanded £1,000 (£1,200), a square copper ticket for Dublin's Theatre Royal from the 1770s (lot 678) was bought on commission for £700 (£840) and a ticket of the same venue from William and Mary's time (lot 677) needed £580 (£696). An interesting series of passes for Vauxhall Gardens from the 1740s, the original designs for which were by William Hogarth, included a silver piece (lot 638) acquired by a collector in the room for £580 (£696).

Unpublished London Traders Token found in Oxfordshire

Roger Paul

An unpublished London traders token has been found by a metal detectorist in South Oxfordshire. The token which is a farthing is in good condition for a detecting find and measures 15 mm diameter and weighs 0.5 grammes.

Obv. "IOHN NVTTAL NEER" around a winged horse/griffin suckling?

Rev. "SHORDICH CHVRCH" around the letters I.N.E



Some doubt surrounds the central design of this token, my initial impression was that it was purely a winged horse. However a closer inspection appears to reveal an apelike creature beneath the underside of the horse/ griffin. I contacted Michael Dickinson who feels the larger creature is more likely to be a griffin. Detector finds are notorious for their poor condition but this particular token shows few signs of corrosion and I am reasonably confident that the suckled apelike creature is design rather than corrosion. A search through the first 6 volumes of Norweb has revealed no image anything like the above and I would be interested to hear from anyone who may have any thoughts as to what this central design may be.

Initial research on the internet shows that 3 persons bearing the surname NUTTAL(L) were buried within the Shoreditch parish in the last quarter of the 16th century and intriguingly the only road or street carrying the NUTTAL(L) name in Greater London is situated a few hundred yards to the north of the Shoreditch parish church of St Leonards.

Roland Élie (1928-2008)

Robert Thompson

Members who have used the catalogues of French tokens by Roland Élie will be sad to learn of his death on 3 December in his eighty-first year. Born at St Léger Dubosq (Calvados) on 22 February 1928, he was a geologist in the petrochemical industry all his working life.

His passion for substitute coinage resulted in a joint work with Victor Gadoury, *Monnaies de nécessité françaises 1789-1990* (Monte-Carlo, 1990), a glossy volume of 688 pages illustrated from photographs, with portraits of both authors. Previously he had published a work on French transport tokens, but by the time I enquired it was out of print. Neither have I seen the second edition, 1995.

In 1990 also he founded the Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons-monnaie, then with thirty members, now 135. Through collaborative collecting, and research in directories, the ACJM has produced a number of useful catalogues, illustrated cheaply from rubbings and reproductions of advertisements. In 1994 there was the very interesting *Jetons et médailles publicitaires*. In 1996 while living in Clermont-l'Hérault he published the tokens of that Département. By 1997 listings in the ACJM bulletins resulted in a catalogue of the tokens of his native region of Normandy, with an attractive cover designed by his wife Dorothy.

People who met him, or who belonged to the ACJM, may be able to add more. My source is the December bulletin of the French Numismatic Society (SfN).

Renison's Grand Pleasure Bath

Obv. RENISON'S GRAND PLEASURE BATH
BRISTOL around 1764 with an ornamental scroll
above and below the date

Rev. LADY'S PRIVATE BATH &
FOUNTAIN around 2D

Brass 20mm



David Young

Thomas Renison lived in Bridge Street, Bristol where he had a successful thread making business and in 1747 he leased Territt's snuff mill, which was situated in the fashionable Montpellier district of the city. Within the grounds of the mill was a large pond that the local people used for swimming, this gave Renison an idea; he thought he could make a profitable business from the pool and gardens. He purchased the whole property in 1764 and advertised his new venture as Renison's Grand Pleasure Bath and Gardens. The original pool was over four hundred feet in length but there were no suitable facilities for ladies to bathe in, so a new pool especially for ladies was built. Further additions included a coffee house, bowling green and tea gardens, where evening concerts were advertised in 1782. It is not clear how the tickets were used, they could have been used to gain entrance to the ladies bath or more likely they were used in the tea gardens or a local tavern for refreshments. The Old English Tavern within the mill grounds was a favourite rendezvous for many people in Bristol until 1790, the year the city boundaries were extended; until then the tavern had been outside the city and therefore free from any civic restrictions. The final phase of the bath and gardens came in 1892 when they were purchased by the Bristol Corporation £16000, and closed in 1916.

Book Reviews

Yorkshire Tavern Checks – A Catalogue for the East and North Ridings – A Numismatic Detective Story. By Neil B Todd, Andrew Cunningham and Geoff Percival, 2009. viii, 25pp, £4.50 + 50p p+p.

This publication continues a series of booklets systematically covering counties and areas across Britain. Where material from one town is sufficient, a dedicated booklet has resulted. Sparser token issuing areas such as here in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire are covered en-bloc. Even with this large geographical area, just twelve issuing locations with thirty seven tokens are listed, almost all illustrated with the usual rubbings. The directories and census returns have been trawled to add flesh to the issuers and dates to venues long since disappeared.

With such small numbers, it has not been possible to follow the usual methods and look for patterns in the dates or manufacturers of the issues. This lack of pattern is very obvious when just flicking through the pages, with surprisingly little duplication of reverse dies. Maybe there is no pattern and these sparse areas are characterised by one-off issues uncorrelated by location, date or manufacturer.

This is a useful record of, on the whole, very rare tokens, that will be of interest to collectors of Yorkshire material and tavern checks in general.

Gary Oddie

Notes and Queries

603 FORMADABLE

Has anyone any information regarding a bronze medalet, which depicts Lord Rodney on the obverse and on the reverse a sailing ship with the word FORMADABLE (sic) above. The medalet has a diameter of 25mm and an average thickness of 1.25mm. Although the relief of both portrait and ship combined makes a thickness of nearly 2mm. The edge tapers sharply at the beading. The weight is 5.05g. I'd be extremely grateful for any information about this piece? i.e. Why was it issued? By whom was it issued? and when was it issued? Lord Rodney's First-Rate flagship was the FORMIDABLE.

Brian Edge

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:8)

WANTED

TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

Particularly those of Knowlman & Sons

David Young

(9:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell,

(9:8)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

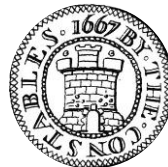
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:8)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:9)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:8)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd,

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 8

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

September 2009

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	283	
<i>Token Congress 2009</i>	283	
John Milner Tolson	Noel and Alan Cox.....	284
How Warrington Co-op Paid its Dividend	Bob Lyall.....	285
Emergency Cardboard Currency	Jason Biggs.....	287
Banknotes overprinted as adverts	Michael Knight.....	290
Shovel-Board Shilling, A Tudor and Stuart Pastime	Gary Oddie.....	292
Newport and the Chartist Rising of 1839	Noel Cox.....	304
Time, Pay and Tool Checks, Part 16	Ralph Hayes.....	309
Pepys Currency – The Games Continue	Andrew Andison.....	313
A token found at Little Snoring	Roy Davis and Robert Thompson.....	315
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	317	
<i>Adverts</i>	318	

Editorial

Subscriptions are due again; a renewal form is enclosed with this issue. This is the start of my last year as editor of the bulletin, as yet I have not been bowled over with the rush of offers to take over, there is still time and maybe someone will step forward at the Congress. It was sad to hear of John Tolson's passing, but it is good to know that his work on transport tokens will be carried on by his son Richard. It is also sad to report the passing of David Magnay as this issue goes to press.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2009

The 2009 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 9-11 October 2009 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Guildford, where there are excellent conference facilities with large comfortable rooms for both Congress and Bourse

The organisers are Ron Kerridge and Rob de Ruiter.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £145 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 will cost £155 per person; this will include the Sunday lunch.

Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £95 for the Congress.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Rob de Ruiter

John Milner Tolson

We arrived home from holiday on July 24th to find a letter awaiting us from Joan informing us that John had died on July 15th. Unknown to us he had been in poor health for some time and died in hospital where he had been in conversation with the family during the last few days of his life.

We first met John at the 1983 Token Congress in Birmingham when he acquired from us a Welsh transport token which he had been searching for and we remained in close contact ever since both by telephone and correspondence. He was a great help to us when we were compiling our book on the tokens of Wales even if he did threaten in jest that when he eventually acquired a copy that he would detach the section on transport tokens and throw the rest away.

Transport tokens were John's forte and he concentrated on compiling and researching tokens used by transport undertakings both pre-decimal and post-decimal. He was a past president and chairman of the Transport Ticket Society and also served as their 'acquisitions' officer being responsible for badgering local councils around the country to sell or donate tokens to the society's stock of tokens and no doubt acquiring a few for his own collection.

John's catalogue of tram and bus tokens was almost complete and we understand from Joan that the family intends to finish it and have it printed and published. In doing so we know that this will be a fitting tribute for all his hard work over the years. He gave a number of talks at token congress as well as writing articles in this bulletin and also Cobwright Thirdly.

John's other great interest was railways, especially steam railways, and he was in the lead amongst like minded friends to be the first to visit 100 countries with over ninety such visits made. Sometimes such visits clashed with token congresses when he got a firm rebuke from ourselves when he informed us of his alternative travel plans. He published two books on railways and also contributed many articles to railway magazines. In his retirement he also rekindled his interest in horse racing and this led to a Doctor of Philosophy degree based on a thesis entitled 'The Railway Myth: Flat Racing in Mainland Britain 1830-1914'.

John was born in Redditch in 1936 and gained a 'Bachelor of Arts' degree in French and German at Oxford University. He moved to Biggleswade in 1980 when he took up a position with ICL where he worked until retirement in the early 1990s. He became actively involved in both the Biggleswade cricket club and also the local history society and we understand that some 150 people attended a memorial service held in Biggleswade on July 23rd.

He leaves behind his wife Joan, who accompanied him to a couple of token congresses, a son Richard, two daughters Susan and Helen, and two grandchildren.

There are two Welsh transport tokens (Cox Nos. 561 and 585) which have eluded both of our collections and where John left us in no doubt that if we ever had duplicates we were to pass them on to him. Sadly this is task that we will not now be able to complete.

Noel and Alan Cox

How Warrington Co-op Paid its Dividend

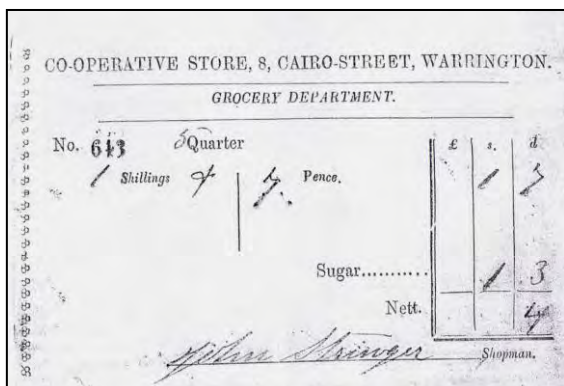
Bob Lyall

150 years ago, four men, with an interest in forming a co-operative society, met and decided to form the Warrington Co-operative Society. On October 18th 1860 they agreed to rent a shop on Cairo Street for £21 per year and Warrington Co-operative Society was born.

A month later, in November 1860, a “shopman”, Joseph Booth, was appointed at 25/- per week plus “the same dividend upon his wages that might be declared upon purchase money” if sales averaged £100 per week. By May 20th 1861 total sales were £543 with a dividend of £36.15.9½d for the 1st quarter ending March 1861. Membership increased so that after the 2nd quarter there were 160 members. Sales increased steadily so by the end of the 4th quarter (December 31st 1861) sales were £1,404 giving an average weekly sale of over £108 which must have pleased the shopman! In February 1862 an advert was placed in the Warrington Guardian for “an active youth about 18 who understands the grocery business”, wages were not to exceed 18 shillings. The 5th quarter, ending March 31st 1862, shows sales of £1,742.4.11d but by the end of the year it was minuted that the “Society’s business has been anything but well managed” and Joseph Booth, the manager (no longer called “shopman”), was called on to resign. A dividend of 1/- in the £ was paid for 1862, 1/2d for 1863, 1/3d for 1864 and by 1869 it was 1/9d.

It seems that Warrington Co-op started to record individual member’s purchases for calculation of the dividend by the use of a ticket system. Three of these tickets from the 5th quarter (ending March 31st 1862) have been discovered in the attic of a house in central Warrington a few years ago. They are understood to be the earliest Co-op tickets in existence for any co-op society. Each is signed by a different official and

each has a different pre printed serial number so that it is most unlikely that the serial number was a membership number. Each purchase was recorded on a ticket so the tickets were probably carbon-copied, so that the total of the copies formed a daily total of the sales to control cash, automatic tills being a thing of the future. At the end of the quarter the tickets would be added up to enable dividend to be calculated and members would have had to bring their tickets in to be totalled to calculate the dividend due to each member. "Sugar" is preprinted on the tickets, because the sale of sugar was a loss leader and was deducted from the calculation for dividend, a practice common in the North-West I am told.



This system was replaced with metal checks, with values shown on each check, which were given to customers to the value of their purchases. The checks were then returned to the society at the end of each quarter as proof of purchases and for payment of the dividend. Just when this happened has not been determined as the co-op is thought to have thrown their

old minute books into skips when closing down their offices in the early 1990's, very sadly. This metal check system would seem to have overcome much of the paper chase created by the original system, but was open to abuse. Members bought checks from non-members (who were only eligible for ½ the dividend) and some co-ops found they were redeeming more checks than they had ever had ordered, presumably some "entrepreneurs" were getting checks made unofficially. In consequence, the metal check system was eventually dropped by all societies and often replaced with another paper system known as the Climax System. Older residents of Warrington recall their "divi number" in the same way as a one time serviceman recalls his/her unique number.

The tokens must have ceased to be used very many years ago, as I've failed to find anyone who recalls their use in Warrington even when I was enquiring from a 90 year old lady about 1990 who recalled her mother sending her to the co-op as a little girl; strangely, only two metal checks have survived from the many 1,000's that must have been made. There would have been many different values to enable members to be given the appropriate face value of tokens, dependent on their purchases, but the two surviving tokens are for 2d and 3/- (2 pence and 3 shillings). For a co-op the size of

the Warrington society to have only 2 specimens still extant is amazing, considering the many thousands that must have been made.

One ex employee recalls that during W.W.II cardboard tokens were used for bread and that their use continued for a short time after the war. No examples have been found. Plastic tokens were used for the pre-purchase of milk and orange juice - they were purchased in the co-op stores, thus enabling members to be credited with their value for the dividend. Customers then left them out as payment for the delivery of the day's milk, thus saving the milkmen from the risks of handling cash. They were used until the 7th November 1987 when they were withdrawn, final redemption being the 31st December 1987, and they were all destroyed in August 1988. Orange juice tokens quit c1972.

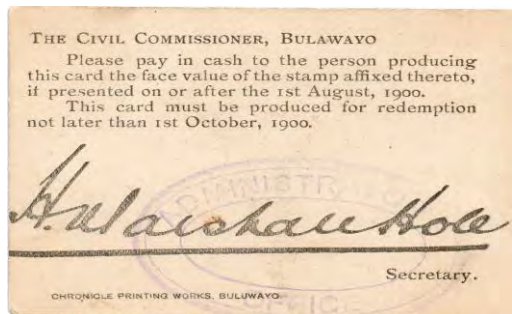
Emergency Cardboard Currency

Jason Biggs

The use of emergency cardboard currency as a stopgap in times of war and revolution has often been lost and overlooked as the importance of the event warranted more comment.

This is true for cardboard currency which over the years degrades and no doubt discarded owing to the memories invoked to those involved. Thankfully collectors seek such unusual items for their collection and in the end are the only ones who act as custodians and conservers of these delicate reminders of historical upheaval.

Recently I have come across several of these items. Firstly a cardboard currency card issued in 1900 during the South African Anglo- Boer War, also some Mexican civil War cardboard notes issued between 1910 to 1916, and 1934 Spanish Civil War cardboard stamp currency.



Hugh Marshall Hole 1865-1941 born in Tiverton in Devon was the Administrator of North West Rhodesia. During his stay in Bulawayo he found whilst attending an auction to acquire provisions that the auctioneer used goods such as an old pair of boots as a substitute to make up the difference due to the lack of small change.

Marshall Hole contemplating that small change was in short supply, a resolution needed to be found. To travel to Mafeking and back to replenish the required small



currency was out of the question as the Boer forces were still active, although the siege of Mafeking had ended on 16th May 1900.

Baden Powell who started the scout movement was commanding officer at Mafeking and had used emergency money printed on site during the siege, this no doubt was known by Marshall Hole and, may be explains his decision.

The answer to his dilemma was the introduction of an emergency cardboard currency. The currency cards (illustrated) were roughly 5.5cm x 7.5cm in size and printed by the Bulawayo printing co. One side bore the Administrators Office hand stamp and a printed signature by Marshall Hole together with an official explanation of use, the other side bore a postage stamp produced by the British South Africa Company denoting the value.

Smith (1969) states that there were ten different values produced 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/-, 10/- and £20,000 worth of affixed stamps were in circulation from 1st August 1900 to 1 October 1900 and about £1,000 was still outstanding when circulation ceased thus representing a clear profit for the British South Africa Co. compensating Marshall Hole for the ridicule the experiment provoked when first proposed.

Mexican revolutionary emergency cardboard/pasteboard notes seem to have been used during the chaotic and complicated period 1910-1916. On several if not many occasions as the absence of hard currency dictated, and the fortunes of war waxed and waned for all sides. Some regional towns were captured and recaptured many times; this often led to a new issue of currency by the victorious side.



While the Villistas waited for the old national mint in Chihuahua to come back on line in December 1914 to produce 5 centavos coins it is believed that cardboard/pasteboard notes were introduced into circulation as a short term measure. Another was issued by General Venustiano Carranza in Mexico City 1914 measuring aprox 59cmm x22cmm (illustrated).



It should be appreciated that the study of Mexican paper currency is considered one of the most complicated of all bank note subjects.

It may be of interest that some of the first Mexican notes issued in 1813 was a Half Real cardboard note appearing in San Miguel el Grande so it would seem that over the years of upheaval cardboard notes made their reappearance to an acquainted populace.

During the Spanish Civil War cardboard discs (illustrated) with stamps affixed with denominations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60 centimos and approx 37mm in diameter to denote value were in common use. Many towns under Republican control made use of these cardboard disks.

The large amount of raw materials being shipped to Germany in payment for arms by the government and, also the oppositions, left little choice but to use cardboard as a currency as metal for small currency was not a high priority.

Ref. Smith 1969



Banknotes overprinted as adverts

Michael Knight

The countermarking of coins and tokens as a form of advertising has been a fairly widespread practice. A far less common practice is the use of another form of money – banknotes - as a medium for an advert.

Two examples have featured in past pages of the TCSB. In Vol.2 No.3 (1974) a 1951 Bulgarian 50 Leva note was recorded overprinted with an advert for Oliver Rix Garages, Crewe – the advert was contemporary to the article in the TCSB. In Vol.2 No.4 a German 1,000 Mark dated 1.1.1923 was reported with an overprint for a Centenary Floral Fete Christchurch Park by W S Cowell Limited, Ipswich.

The purpose of this note is to record two further examples, and to ask if anyone knows of any more.

1) Printed in red on the reverse of a 20,000 Reichsbank note from 1923, and reads:

BUY YOUR 'Xmas Presents / OF / HARRY J.STEELE / 93 & 113, Charlotte Street, Portsmouth / CHEAPEST HOUSE IN HAMPSHIRE FOR.../ Dolls, Toys, Handbags, Purses, Wallets / Attache Cases, Watches, Clocks, Clock / Sets, Ornaments, etc., etc.



In the 1923 Kelly's Hampshire Directory and 1924 Portsmouth Kelly's, Harry Joseph Steele is listed at 93 & 113 Charlotte Street as a fancy goods dealer. He is not listed in the 1921 Portsmouth Kelly's, and he died aged 39 in 1925. After his death the

business carried on under his name. It was listed in the 1925 and 1926/7 editions with different address details - 55 and 113 Charlotte Street. By 1927/8 Harry's name had gone from the business name, it being carried on by his wife. The business disappears by the 1931/2 edition. Therefore the banknote overprinting, as the note itself is dated 1923, dates 1923-24(1925).

The note depicted above appeared on e-bay, but was unfortunately destroyed before the auction ended. The seller, a Portsmouth based dealer, told me that this was the last of a group that he had dispersed over a number of years. I would be keen to acquire an example, so if anyone knows where I could get hold of one please let me know.

2) Printed in black on the reverse of a 100 Mark banknote dated 11 November 1920, and reads:

LESLIE HENSON / IN / "TONS OF MONEY" / AT THE / FUTURIST, / MONDAY
SEPT, 15TH, 1924



Leslie Lincoln Henson (3 August 1891-2 December 1957) was an English comedian, actor, theatre producer and director. He appeared in the comedy 'Tons of Money' in the West End in 1922. In 1924 it was released as a film, and Henson was the producer, as well as appearing on screen as the main character, the heavily indebted inventor Aubrey Allington.

The person who I acquired the note from hails from Liverpool and they believed that it was issued by the Futurist in that city, although there are several cinemas of that name across the country. I would be grateful to hear from anyone who can positively tie this down to a location.

Shovel-Board Shilling, A Tudor and Stuart Pastime

Gary Oddie

As the twentieth century passed, inflation, combined with the appearance and dominance of pastimes with bright flashing lights, has almost eliminated the old games played in public and private houses. The game of “shove-ha’penny” is now a rarity. It has been over twenty years since the last halfpenny circulated and nearly forty years since a halfpenny large enough to see on a badly lit pub table has been available in change! But what is the origin of this almost forgotten game?

It may seem an obvious statement, but to play a gambling game based on sliding coins on a table, you first need people with coins to gamble, rules for the game, coins large enough and of a consistent size and flatness to slide properly, a table that is smooth enough and a venue to hold the event. These all give clues as to the evolution of the game.

The modern game of shove ha’penny has a history going back over five hundred years and can be found under names including; shovel board, shove board, shoville board, shove groat, slype groat, shove-groat shilling amongst many others of similar etymology.

There appear to be two distinct versions of the game falling under these names. The first takes place on smooth floors or ships decks and usually involves wooden pucks that are pushed using a long wooden handle with a curved device on the end. The second is an indoor pursuit, where the pucks are coins or larger pieces of metal that are pushed from the edge of the table by the forefinger, palm or heel of the hand, or flicked with the fingernail. The tables have raised edges, to stop the coins falling off. References have been found to tables ranging from a few feet to twelve yards or more in length. The larger the table, the larger the puck required.

The rules of the game of shovel-board seem to have varied quite a lot over the years, but the general theme has remained constant. The far end of the table has lines or shapes drawn on it, and within each zone is a score. The players take it in turns to slide their coins into the target areas, maximising their score and nudging out those of their opponents. Some of the variations include zones with negative scores and in others the aim is to achieve an exact score without going bust. In all versions each player has somewhere between four and twelve coins to use.

Several early references to the game have been found in the literature. During Henry VIII’s reign, domestic entertainments have been described as follows. ^(1, 2, 3 and 4)

The ordinary recreation which we have in winter are cards, tables and dice, shovel board, chesse play, the philosopher's game, small trunkes, billiards, musicks, masks, singyng, dancing, ule games, catches, purposes, questions, merry tales of errant knights.

The table top version probably started in the 15th Century when the largest silver coin was the groat and thus in 1522, legislation was passed.⁽⁵⁾

None of the society shall play at the game called schoffe boord or slypgrote.

It is interesting to see the game adopting the name of the coin. For legislation to be considered necessary, the name must have been familiar to the masses and the game prevalent enough to be causing concern. Though the original source has not yet been traced, there is also the suggestion of a contemporary law "preventing defaming the likeness of the king by sliding the coin face down."⁽⁵⁾

In 1532 Henry VIII lost at a game and the records of royal expenses show a payment from the Privy Purse of £9.⁽⁶⁾

Paied to my lord Wylliam for that he wanne of the kinges grace at shovillaborde.

Shove-groat is frequently named in the antigambling laws of the sixteenth century. At Oxford, for example, it was included among the 'unlawfull games' prohibited to both students and townspeople. With the introduction of fine silver shillings by Edward VI in 1551, they were rapidly adopted for gaming purposes, becoming known as "shove-groat shillings."⁽⁷⁾

By the end of the reign of Elizabeth I, the worn shillings were still prized as gaming pieces and make an appearance in two of Shakespeare's plays. The *Merry Wives of Windsor*, though published in 1602, is believed to have been written prior to 1597. This work is of additional interest as it is Shakespeare's only play to deal exclusively with contemporary English middle class life in the Elizabethan era.⁽⁸⁾ In Act I scene i.

Falstaff - Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?

Slender - Ay, by these gloves, did he – or I would I might never come in mine own great chamber again else – of seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two shovel-boards, that cost me two shillings and twopence apiece of Ye Miller, by these gloves.

Entered into the Register of the Stationers' Company in 1600, *Henry IV pt II* is believed to have been written sometime between 1596 and 1599.⁽⁹⁾ In act II scene iv.

Pistol - Thrust him down stairs! know we not Galloway nags?

Falstaff - Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling: nay, an a' do nothing but speak nothing, a' shall be nothing here.

It is worth noting that whilst Falstaff is referring to a coin familiar to an Elizabethan audience, the shilling did not appear as a coin until a century later during the reign of Henry VII in 1504, and would only widely circulate after the 1540's. The above two quotes are the most commonly met with.^(10,11) Less well known from this period are four more literary works.

Ben Johnson includes a reference to the smooth running coins in *Every man in his humour*. The exact date of writing is not known, but the play was accepted by Shakespeare's company and acted in 1598.^(12, 13) In Act 3 scene ii.

E. Know'ell – 'Fore God, not I, an I might have been join'd patten with one of the seven wise masters for knowing him. He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed; ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round; such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half-dozen of halberdiers do what they can; and have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble, and made it run as smooth off the tongue as a shove-groat shilling.

In Middleton and Dekker's riotous play from 1611;⁽¹⁴⁾ *The Roaring Girl* which parodies the quarrelling and machismo gallants of London, known as "roaring boys," in act V scene i,

Moll - Hang'd I think by this time: a justice in this town that speaks nothing but "make a mittimus, away with him to Newgate" used that rogue like a firework to run upon a line betwixt him and me.

Omnes - How, how?

Moll - Marry, to lay trains of villainy to blow up my life; I smelt the powder, spied what linstock gave fire to shoot against the poor captain of the galley-foist, and away slid I my man, like a shovel-board shilling. He struts up and down the suburbs, I think, and eats up whores, feeds upon a bawd's garbage.

John Taylor (1578-1653) served his apprenticeship as a waterman, and travelled widely. The self dubbed *Water Poet*, published many small books and pamphlets by subscription, especially relating to his foreign travels. His fictional book, however, *A Shilling, or the travails of a twelve-pence*, published in 1621 follows the life of a shilling.^(15, 16 and 17) The frontispiece includes a wood cut of a fine shilling of Edward VI as shown in figure 1.



Fig. 1. Frontispiece of John Taylor’s *A Shilling, or the travails of a twelve-pence*, 1621

On page 10, starting at line 221, the following appears;

So much for that: now to my shape againe,
 You see my face is beardlesse, smooth and plaine,
 Because my Sovereigne was a child, 'tis knowne,
 When as he did put on the English crowne.
 But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
 Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
 For whywith me the unthrifts every day,
 With my face downwards do at shove-board* play,
 That had I a beard, you may suppose
 Th'had worne it off, as they have done my nose.

There is also a marginal note;

*Edw. shillings for the most part are used at shoove-board.

The game continued to be played through the seventeenth century, and in the semi-fictional work, *The Complete Angler* of 1653, by Walton and Cotton⁽¹⁸⁾

And Coridon and I have had not an unpleasant day, and yet I have caught but five trouts: for indeed we went to a good honest ale-house, and there we played at shovel-board half the day; all the time that it rained we were there, and as merry as they that fished.

At about the same time the puritanical regimes of the Interregnum disapproved of all forms of gambling and tried to discourage them.⁽¹⁹⁾

And be it further enacted the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons at any time after the first day of August which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred fifty seven, shall by playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls or shovel-board, cock-fighting, or by horse races or any game or games, or by bearing any part in the adventure, or by betting on the sides or hands of such as do or shall play as aforesaid - directly or indirectly, win or gain unto him or themselves.

The early emigrants to America were also being frowned upon for playing the game.⁽²⁰⁾

In 1646 complaints having been made to the general court of disorders occasioned “by the use of Games of Shuffle-board and Bowling, in and about Houses of Common entertainment, whereby much precious time is spent unprofitably, and much wast of Wine and Beer occasioned”; the Court prohibited Shuffle-Board and Bowling. As we now read this ancient law the ewaste of precious timeand the undue amount of wine and beer consumed would seem to be the principal occasion for the anxiety of the court, for the game of bowls is excellent exercise and innocent enough; shuffle-board, however, may well be looked upon with sour eyes. . . . The game induced wagers and thereby a waste of substance.

On the Restoration of Charles II, times changed when the Royal pursuit of gambling became a regular feature at court. John Evelyn in his diary for 1662 describes some of the excesses.⁽²¹⁾

This evening (according to custom) His Majesty [Charles II] opened the Revels of that night by throwing the dice himself in the Privy Chamber where was a table set on purpose; and lost £100: the year before he won £150. The ladies also played very deep. I came away when the Duke of Ormond had won about £1,000 and left them still at passage - cards &c. at

other tables; both there and at the Groome-porters, observing the wicked folly, vanity and monstrous excess of passion amongst some losers. And sorry I am that such a wretched custom as play to that excess should be countenanced in a Court which should be an example of virtue to the rest of the kingdom.

The great diarist Samuel Pepys, provides several references to the game, writing in 1662.⁽²²⁾

Thence with Captain Fletcher, of the Gage, in his ship's boat with 8 oars (but every ordinary oars outrowed us) to Woolwich, expecting to find Sir W. Batten there upon his survey, but he is not come, and so we got a dish of steaks at the White Hart, while his clarkes and others were feasting of it in the best room of the house, and after dinner playing at shuffleboard, and when at last they heard I was there, they went about their survey.

And in 1664.⁽²³⁾

Mr. Creed dined with me, and thence after dinner by coach with my wife only to take the ayre, it being very warm and pleasant, to Bowe and Old Ford; and thence to Hackney. There 'light, and played at shuffle-board, eat cream and good churies; and so with good refreshment home.

Over in the colonies, the puritans continued to hold sway, and in Salem, Massachussetts, Bridget Bishop came to the attention of the authorities for fighting in public with her various husbands, entertaining guests in her home until late in the night, drinking and playing the forbidden game of shovel board.⁽²⁴⁻²⁷⁾

The said Bishop did entertaine people in her house at unseason-able houres in the night to keep drinking and playing at shovel-board whereby discord did arise in other families & young people were in danger to bee corrupted & that the s'd Trask knew these things & had once gon into the house & fynding some at shovel-board had taken the peices thay played with & thrown them into the fyre.

She was the colourful landlady of two thriving taverns in the town, and as well as fighting in public with her husband, also wore red ribbons in her dress! Having survived an accusation of witchcraft in 1680, she was finally charged of the same crime and found guilty in 1692. She was hanged on June 10th that year, protesting her innocence to the end.

No subsequent references to the playing of shovel-board have been found. The game might have continued in some form in the eighteenth century, but the general shortages of silver coinage, especially the larger denominations, would have made

this difficult. The name thus entered the dictionaries of quotations, especially Shakespearean, to be used as needed. For example, Walter Scott writing in 1831 on the proceedings of Parliament.⁽²⁸⁾

The town is in a foam with politics. The report is that the Lords will throw out the Bill, and now, morning of 8th October, I learn it is quitted downstairs like a shovel-board shilling, with a plague to it, as the most uncalled-for attack upon a free constitution, under which men lived happily, which ever was ventured in my day. Well, it would have been pleasing to have had some share in so great a victory, yet even now I am glad I have been quiet. I believe I should only have made a bad figure. Well, I will have time enough to think of all this.

But what of the coins themselves? For a game once so popular, where each player required several pieces to play the game, very few seem to have survived. The first suggested specimen was not noted until 1975 and is illustrated in figure 2.^(17 and 29)



Fig. 2. Shovel-board shilling based on an Edward VI fine shilling (post 1551).^(17,29)

The piece has had a broad, raised rim added, along with tooling of the inner circles. The number 3 is engraved in the rim. As expected from the contemporary references, the rim is flush with the obverse and the portrait is more smoothed, suggesting the piece has been used face down. However, the engraved 3 appears on both sides so it could have been used either way up. Whilst a coin in demand for a gaming purpose might be charged at a small premium above face value, the addition of a silver rim would certainly call for the 2s 2d price suggested in Shakespeare.⁽⁸⁾

The added rim leads to several advantages for the game. The raised edge is easier to hit and the coins will collide easily on the table without riding up over each other. The coins will not be confused with circulating pieces, making them more proof against pilfering and the bold rim and engraved numbers makes them easily identifiable on a badly lit table.

Since that time one other piece has been found, and is shown in figure 3.



Fig. 3. Shovel-board shilling made from a Charles I York shilling and detail of raised edge (post 1639).

However, whilst likely, it is only speculation that these two pieces are shovel-board shillings. Also of significance is the observation that worn shillings, from the fine issue of Edward VI, do still regularly appear for sale that are full flan, flat and round. Subsequent issues from Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I and Charles I rarely appear unclipped when very worn. This suggests that the Edward shillings have been preferentially put aside from the other coins, thus missing the hands of the clippers.

A reference to the use of old hammered shillings for gaming purposes in the late seventeenth century can be found in Joseph Addison's *The Adventures of a Shilling*, written in 1710.⁽³⁰⁾ Referring to an Elizabeth I hammered shilling, that has survived the Civil War.

Being now of great credit and antiquity, I was rather looked upon as a medal than an ordinary coin; for which reason a gamester laid hold of me, and converted me to a counter, having got together some dozens of us for that use.

Early in the 20th century it was still remembered that the hereditary treasures of old families would contain a small hoard of Edward VI fine shillings.⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1861, a small silver casket was found at Caythorpe Hall in Leicestershire, then the seat of the Packe-Drury-Lowe family. The family now resides at Prestwold Hall, also in Leicestershire. When found the casket was full of fine shillings of Edward VI. The family papers were lodged at the Leicestershire Records office in 1977,⁽³¹⁾ and the casket auctioned shortly afterwards, sadly without the contents. Working through the records on the web has so far failed to find more details of the find or the shillings. The casket is 35mm in diameter and 45mm tall and is shown in figure 4, along with a few contemporary shillings to show the scale.



Fig. 4. Silver casket originally filled with fine shillings of Edward VI.

The tables themselves seem to have rarely survived. A table forty feet long would be quite a liability in any establishment if it was not being used for profitable business. One table was spotted by Strutt in 1831.⁽²⁾

I have seen a shovel-board table at a low public house in Benjamin Street, Clerkenwell Green. It was three feet broad and thirty-nine feet long.

Small rustic shuffle boards could be reused as normal tables when interest in the game has waned and the larger ones could be easily broken up for re-use as trestle tables. There is also the possibility that some of the tables were modified for use for the increasingly fashionable game of billiards in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

Today, just two large tables are known to have survived. The first at Astley Hall (near Chorley, Lancashire) is 27 feet long and is shown in figure 5.⁽³²⁾ The main building dates from the 1580's and contains much oak furniture from the 1600's.



Fig. 5. Shovel-Board table at Astley Hall.⁽³²⁾

The audit room at Boughton House (near Kettering, Northamptonshire) also contains a long Shovel-Board table which is known to have been made in 1702/3, for £3.17s.4d.⁽³³⁾

Returning to the coins, several other hammered shillings have been identified, that may also have been used for gaming purposes. The first, shown in figure 6 is a fine shilling of Edward VI, with a narrow rim applied and a large rose engraved on the obverse, obliterating the original rose from the design.



Fig. 6. Fine shilling of Edward VI with added rim and engraved rose (post 1551).

The second would seem to be forming part of a series shillings, with a number engraved in the obverse field in a seventeenth century hand. Four pieces are shown in figure 7 and other pieces are also known.



Fig. 7. Hammered shillings with engraved numbers 14, 17, 31 and 56.

The generally good condition of the pieces, probably precludes a sliding game and where clipped, this is only light, also dating them to the mid seventeenth century.

The above notes cover all that the author has managed to glean on the use of shillings in Tudor and Stuart games. If any readers know of other references or allusions to shovel board shillings or indeed any specimens of shillings that might have once been used in games, the author would be most pleased to hear.

References and Acknowledgments

- (1) T.L. Ogier. *Olden-Time Amusements*. American Notes and Queries. May 3, 1890 pp1-2. Quoting from (3) and (4).
- (2) J. Strutt. *The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England: Including the Rural & Domestic Recreations, May Games, Mummeries, Shows, Processions, Pageants, & Pompous Spectacles From the Earliest Period to the Present Time*. 1831, book 4, p 298.
- (3) R. Henry. *The History of Great Britain from the First Invasion of It By the Romans Under Julius Caesar. Written on a New Plan*. 6 Vols, 1771.
- (4) T. Rymer. *Foedera*. An epic 15 volumes published during the last part of his life, 1704-1713 and further 5 volumes posthumously.
- (5) A. Leibs. *Sports and Games of the Renaissance*. 2004. pp98-9.
- (6) www.pepysdiary.com/p/5130.php
- (7) http://www.greyniche.org/ci/February06_template.pdf
- (8) W. Shakespeare. *The Merry wives of Windsor*. 1. i. 160. 1602.

- (9) W. Shakespeare. *Henry IV pt II*. II. iv. 207. 1600.
- (10) J. Evans. *A numismatic question raised by Shakespeare*. NC 1905 pp307-14.
- (11) J.E. Engstrom. *Coins in Shakespeare*. 1964, p40.
- (12) B. Johnson. *Every Man in His Humour*. Difficult to find printed versions prior to 1630. There are popular editions after 1752 with notes and additions by D. Garrick.
- (13) http://ebooks.gutenberg.us/WorldBookLibrary.com/emihh.htm#1_3_5
- (14) T. Middleton and T. Dekker. *The Roaring Girl or Moll Cut-Purse*. 1611.
- (15) J. Taylor. *A Shilling, or, the travailes of a twelve pence*. 1621. Quoted in (16) and (17).
- (16) D.F. Allen and W.R. Dunstan. *Crosses and Crowns*. BNJ XXIII 1938-40, p.292.
- (17) J.J. North. *A Tudor Gaming Piece*. 1975. SNC, April 1975, p149.
- (18) I. Walton and C. Cotton. *The Complete Angler*. 1653. Revised by J. Rivington, and edited by John Hawkins, 1784. Chapter 16, the fourth day, p261.
- (19) Statute of 26 June 1657, quoted at <http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/367/367-100.htm>
- (20) G.F. Dow. *Everyday Life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*. 1935, pp110-1.
- (21) J. Evelyn. *Diary*. 6 January 1662
- (22) S. Pepys. *Diary*. July 30 1662.
- (23) S. Pepys. *Diary*. Saturday 11 June 1664, available at <http://www.pepysdiary.com/archive/1664/06/11/index.php>
- (24) <http://shs.westport.k12.ct.us/JDAMICO/APUS/01colonial/Salem%20DBQ.doc>
- (25) http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/salem/SAL_BBIS.HTM
- (26) http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/324827/bridget_bishop_victim_of_the_salem.html
- (27) http://www.fiskeandfreeman.com/acorns_sp05.aspx
- (28) W. Scott. *Journal*. 1831. 8th October 1831.
- (29) Dix Noonan Webb. Auction 60, 2003, lot 546.
- (30) J. Addison. *The adventures of a shilling*. The Tatler, November, 1710.
- (31) Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office. Packe family MSS. 1713-1974. Available at: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>
- (32) Lancashire County Library and Information Service. Thanks are due to D. MacLeod at the ACS Record Office for helping source the Astley Hall photograph and copyright permission.
- (33) <http://www.boughtonhouse.org.uk/htm/tour/auditroom.htm>

Tracing the early references has been made possible using Google and sites such as googlebooks, and ebooks.gutenberg, where scans and transcripts of many of the original texts can be found. Quite an amazing resource.

Newport and the Chartist Rising of 1839

Noel Cox

In Newport Museum there is a George III penny of 1806 which bears the countermarked inscription: FROST and HONOURED IMPRISONED BUT NOT FOR EVER on one side and SET HIM FREE on the other. It was first reported by Paul Withers in 1989 (Coin News Dec/Jan 1990) and was thought to be a one-off, but as we will see six other similar pieces have now been recorded.

John Frost was a national and local leader of the Chartist movement of the 1830s and it was he who led the rising on Newport in November, 1839. It was the last big armed uprising in British history and deserves to be remembered, not because it failed, but because of its eventual success in political terms. The



Chartist Movement had at its core the so-called Peoples Charter which was published on the 8th May, 1838 by the London Working Men's Association:

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

The right of all men over the age of 21 to vote

Voting to be conducted secretly by ballot

The creation of 300 constituencies based on equal numbers of electors

Annual Parliamentary elections

Abolition of the requirement for a Member of Parliament to own land or property

Payment of a wage to all Members of Parliament

The charter had been devised as a response to the Reform Act of 1832. At this time Parliament was dominated by the aristocracy and the landed gentry, the working class had no political representation. It was a time of great industrial growth and the workers who endured poor working and living conditions felt enslaved to a system which saw the rule and wealth of the land held by a favoured few. The Reform Act had only made minor changes to the form of political representation and had failed to address the needs of the working class. Denied the right to vote the working class increasingly felt that the only solution to a better life lay in gaining political power so that the social and economic conditions under which people lived could be changed.

The Charter quickly gained popular support amongst the working class. Over 1.25 million signatures were gathered nationwide and following a national convention of Chartists in London in February, 1839, at which Frost was the Newport delegate, it was presented to Parliament in July 1839, but MPs showed little interest and it was rejected. The Chartist convention had adopted the motto 'peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must', but with a continued lack of progress the movement became more violent in trying to achieve its objectives. Agitation occurred in the north of England and it was particularly strong in Newport and in the iron making areas of south east Wales where there was a history of civil unrest in 1800, 1816 and 1831.

Frost, a draper and local hero of the working class, had been mayor of Newport in 1836 before losing favour with the local establishment, was joined by other leaders: Zephaniah Williams, a master collier, and William Lloyd Jones, a watchmaker and the movement in Newport became more violent. In the summer/autumn pressure for action in south east Wales grew, men were secretly recruited, armed and trained in the Monmouthshire valleys and on Sunday, 3rd November, 1839 some 5000 to 8000 men armed with guns, pikes and sticks gathered and marched on Newport. The aim, it was said, was to take control of the town, and once this was done to seize the neighbouring towns of Abergavenny, Brecon and Pontypool. Turnpike roads, bridges, foodstores, ports and the ironworks would be seized and the ironmasters and others in control turned out of their homes. Success would be followed by similar action in England, the government would fall, and a republic declared.



The Attack on the Westgate Hotel, by the Chartists, November the 4th, 1839. w. w. & c.

The march on Newport soon ran into trouble: the weather was atrocious and it was midnight before the columns of men led by Frost cold, tired and hungry reached the Welsh Oak in Risca/Rogerstone (still some five miles from Newport), and then they had to wait there until Zephaniah Williams and the men of Blackwood arrived. There was no sign of the column led by William Jones and it seems that he had turned back to Pontypool to await the success of the attack on Newport before engaging his men in the action. The plan of attack had been changed by Frost in the few days before the Sunday as a result instead of fanning his men out and taking strategic points within Monmouthshire and Newport the rising concentrated on a frontal attack on the Westgate Hotel where some Chartists were being held prisoner. And this despite the fact Frost knew that the authorities were aware of his plans and that the hotel had been guarded by soldiers of the 45th Regiment. Frost was also aware that support from other parts of south Wales and England was not forth coming. Nevertheless, at 9.20 a.m. on the Monday morning in broad daylight and with the element of surprise gone the Chartists moved in to Newport and the attack on the Westgate Hotel started. Who fired the first shot is not known and a number of contemporary engravings and paintings (see illustrations) shows the exchange of fire between the Chartists and the soldiers. Under heavy and sustained fire by the soldiers Frost, who was probably never ready for a fight, quickly realized that the game was up, turned and fled, followed by everyone else except for 22 Chartists who were left dead at the scene.

Following the rising the Whig government to meet demands from the local magistrates, landowners and businessmen who feared for their lives responded by bringing in large numbers of troops and any chance the Chartists had of regrouping was quickly suppressed. The Chartists' leaders and others were soon arrested and on 21st December, 1839 Frost, Jones and Williams were placed on trial before Lord Chief Justice Tindal at Monmouth, the three men were found guilty of treason and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The severity of the verdict caused public outrage throughout Britain. There were nationwide meetings, demonstrations and petitions demanding clemency. Fearing mob violence, the Government relented, and with Queen Victoria about to be married on February 10th, changed the sentence on February 1st to transportation for life much to the disgust of the local gentry. In secret, and under heavy guard, the three prisoners, who had become known as the 'Welsh Martyrs', were escorted from Monmouth Prison to Portsmouth and on 7th March, 1840 they sailed on the Mandarin to Port Arthur, Tasmania.

The Chartists continued their campaign and in February 1857 Frost, Jones, and Williams were granted a free pardon, Frost, age 72, returned to Newport where he received a hero's welcome outside the Westgate Hotel, and died in Bristol in 1877; Jones fell on hard times and when he died in Tasmania in 1873 received a pauper's

funeral; Williams stayed in Tasmania and became a wealthy land and colliery owner. Thereafter the Chartist movement gradually declined and had ended by the late 1850s.

But to end, it is to the Peoples Charter that we must return. For despite the failure of the Chartist movement we can see that eventually many of the claims of the People's Charter have been met or exceeded:

Everyone (men and women) aged 18 and over now has the right to vote.

Secret ballots are now the norm.

The number of constituencies is now 650 but the size of constituencies is still the subject of some debate since it is suggested that this gives an unbalanced result.

Annual parliaments were never realistic, but we do have a maximum term of five years.

The requirement for a member of parliament to own land and property has been abolished.

All members of parliament are paid an annual salary.



The Chartist attack at Newport November 4 1839.

Drawn and Engraved by John Wyard of Bristol.
(Courtesy Central Library)

The Chartist movement has been largely forgotten, but I am sure you will agree that it helped to shape the political and social structure that we see today. By the Reform Act of 1867 most working men had the vote, but it was not until 1928 that women over the age of 21 had the vote.

THE COUNTERMARKED COINS

From a numismatic viewpoint there are seven countermarked coins which bear testament to the three Chartists. In making these countermarks the maker has paid no attention to obverse or reverse (the two sides of the inscription are indicated by //) and the inscriptions are shown in the order in which they are intended to be read.

- 1 FROST and in smaller letters, visible only under magnification:
HONOURED IMPRISONED BUT NOT FOR EVER // SET HIM FREE -
engraved on a George III Penny of 1806
- 2 FROST // CHARTER around the bust of George III - engraved on a George III Halfpenny of 1799

The countermarking on these two coins was done using a blunt punch and style of the word Frost suggests that they were done by the same person.

- 3 A FREE PARDON FOR // NOBLE FROST - engraved on a George III Penny of 1797

The style of the punching on this coin and the next three is sharper and more sophisticated which again suggests that they were made by one person.

- 4 FOX MAULE WE ABHOR YOU // WHERE ARE THE WELSH
MARTYRS ? - engraved on a George III Penny of 1806/7

Fox Maule, as Justice Maule, led the campaign against the Chartists and at the Brecon Lent Assizes inflicted heavy sentences against more Chartist prisoners who appeared before him. Fox Maule later became Baron Panmure of Brechin and died in 1874, the last of his line. He was well known in south Wales as the prosecuting counsel who sent Dic Penderyn, an innocent man, to the gallows following the Merthyr riots in 1831. He also sat as the judge on the trials following the Rebecca riots against the imposition of toll-gates in west Wales in the 1840s.

- 5 IT IS TREASON TO DETAIN THE // WELSH MARTYRS - engraved on a George IV Penny of 1826
- 6 CHARTER // Cap of Liberty (depicted) - engraved on a George III penny of 1807
- 7 JUSTICE FOR FROST - engraved on a George III Halfpenny of 1806/7?

The inscription on this last coin is in a more conventional style using letter punches and it was clearly meant to be used as a circulating coin, but what of the other six. Questions must be asked as to how many were made and were they meant to circulate? Or are they propaganda pieces made to order for sale to raise funds for the campaign to release the imprisoned Chartists? The general condition of the host coins is good which suggests that they were immediately put aside and not handled frequently as would have happened with a circulating coin. It does seem likely that they were issued December 1839 or early 1840 at a time when Frost and the others were in prison, standing trial or on the ship to Australia.

This article is based on the talk given to Token Congress in Swindon 2007 and I am grateful to Tim Millet (see *Convict Love Tokens*, Wakefield Press 1998) for details of coins 2 to 5, and to Philip Mernick for coin 6. Coin 7 is in my own collection.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 16

Ralph Hayes

269. McCALLUM & CRAIGIE LTD. Hosiery Mfrs. 57 Wellshot Rd. Shettleston, Glasgow. (Knitwear & Blanket Mfrs.) (1932-73)+ Not in 1980. From 1962 until 1969 Blantyre Industrial Estate is added to the address. In 1970 to 1973 Blantyre is the sole address. Sell's Directory for Product & Services 1986 records McCallum & Craigie Ltd. Blanket Mfrs. Whiteley Willows Mill, Lepton, Huddersfield. The reverse reads H.W.HILL incuse. 31mm.





270. H.W. Hill & Co .Machinery Valuers, Tavistock Chambers, Beast Market Hill, Nottingham 1928. H.W.HILL & Co. Hosiery Machine Valuers, 5,Guildhall Lane, Leicester.(1928-46) Not in 1948.1946 records H.W. Hill (Valuers Ltd). Part 12. No.224 has the same reverse. Another piece unrecorded as yet is A.S.& Co. Ltd. with H.W. Hill & Co. on the reverse.

271. MIDLAND BANK LTD. 5, Threadneedle St. and Poultry London.EC2.Various.(1923-80) + Alloy 38.5mm. Founded as Birmingham & Midland Bank in 1836.Became London City & Midland in 1891.Midland Bank Ltd. in 1923.Taken over by HSBC in 1992 and renamed in 1999



272. MIDLAND HOSIERY CO. LTD. Hosiery Mfrs., Bullfield Works, Penn St. New Cross, Sutton-in-Ashfield.(1880-1887) Taken over by J.& R. Morley in 1887. 24mm.

273. MITCHELL & Co. PTY. Ltd. Agricultural Implement Mfrs. West Footscray, Melbourne, Australia. .Mitchell & Co. 1919).PTY. Ltd. 26,Doveton St. Ballarat & 596,Bourke St. Melbourne.(1932). 596 Bourke St. Melbourne only(1948). 12-36, Cross St. West Footscray (1961) 12,Cross St., West Footscray, Melbourne (1969). (1919-1969) Not in 1971 . 32mm.



274. MOLINS MACHINE CO. LTD. Cigarette Making Machines etc. 7, Church Row, Aldgate. E.1. (1919). Ditto and 2, Evelyn St., Deptford S.E.8. (1921). Progress, Antelope & Union Works, Evelyn St. S.E.8. (1932). Packing & Parcelling Machines for all trades (1948). Molins Ltd. Evelyn St. (1972-79/80). The checks were made by NEAL. (1919-1971) Oval 36x25mm. If still required the checks would probably have been in use after the alteration of title.



275. MORRIS MOTORS LTD. Motor Car Mfrs. Cowley, Oxford. Foundry Branch, Coventry. Engine makers and Motor Car Body Builders (1932) Nuffield Foundry, Wellingborough (1946) Radiators Branch, Oxford. Nuffield Works, Llanelly and Tractor & Transmission Branch, Wolsley Works, Birmingham (1955). 1969 records British Leyland (Austin Morris) Ltd. Cowley, Oxford.



The check shown is from the Wolsley Works, Birmingham. Other checks are known for Morris Motors Ltd. (1932-1968) 32mm.



276. MUIR MACHINE TOOLS LTD. Machine Tool Makers, Sherborne St. Strangeways, Manchester. (1938-46) Not in 1948. 31mm. Previous to this William Muir & Co. Ltd. at the same address is recorded from (1903- 1932). Note: There are three C/M's on the obverse of the check.

277. NELCO LTD. Dynamo Mfrs. Cordwallis Rd., Maidenhead, Berks. (1932). Previous to this in 1929 there was Nelco Holdings Ltd., then again in 1984. Electric Motor Mfrs .Etc. Auto –Electric Works Station Rd. Shalford Surrey.(1946-1973). Guildford Rd. Farnham (1976- 1980)+ (1932 & 1946 – 1980+) Photo by Brian Wood. 29mm.



278. THE NEOSTYLE MFG.CO.LTD. In 1898 the Neostyle Co. marketed the first Rotary Stencil Duplicator. 1903 Registered as a Limited Company.1908 moved to Hornchurch Rd. Romford and subsequently became a part of Roneo Ltd. 26mm.

279. THE NORTHERN RUBBER CO.LTD. India Rubber Goods Mfrs. Victoria Works, Retford. Birmingham & Sheffield.(1919)Various over the years incl. Glasgow, Ealing, London & Manchester.(1973) Retford & Birmingham .(1980) (1919 -1980)+ 25mm.

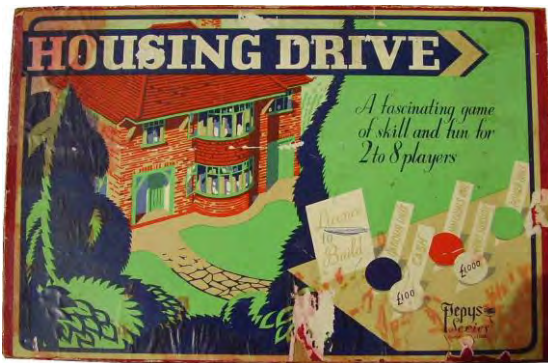


280. OLIVE BROS. LTD. Paper Mfrs. Woolfold Mills, Bury. (1919-21) Not 1932 .Olives Paper Mill Co. Ltd. Woolfold Mills, Bury.(1932-1979/80)+. Probably the same family. 32.5mm.

Pepys Currency – The Games Continue

Andrew Anderson

In the *Bulletin* (vol.8 no.4 p.146-150) details were given of a board game that used the small brass tokens with the head of Pepys to right with CURRENCY above and PEPYS (scroll) SERIES below. The game was called Win-a-Lot and was issued by Pepys Games of 14-17 Cross Street, London, EC1. In the game you bought and sold shares in four companies; Ruritania Oil, Sovereign Gold, Eraser Rubber and Tiara Diamonds. Over time the game was revamped and changed its name to Stocks & Shares.

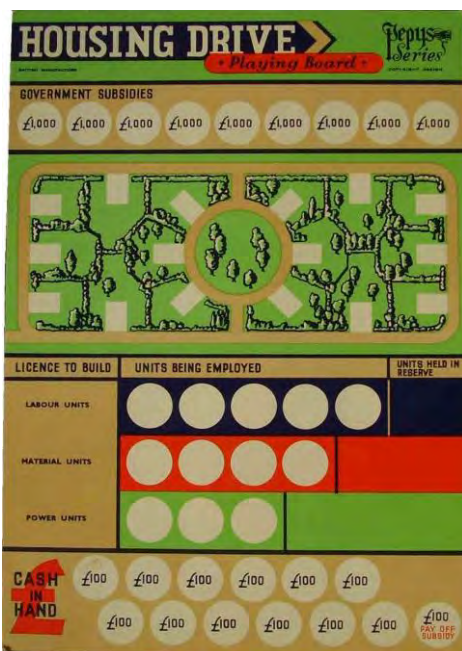


Another game has come to light which also used the tokens and this was called “Housing Drive”. Like all these games it is extremely hard to date as they never seem to have any copyright dates on them. However, looking at the style of the house illustrated on the top of the box it seems to be from the late 1940s, after the Second World War had finished.

Although not shown on the front cover this too used the brass tokens. The contents of this game consisted of 6 playing boards, 80 wooden houses, 25 blue counters representing units of labour, 25 red counters representing units of material, 25 green counters representing units of power, two dice, 28 blue cards, 28 yellow cards, and 100 coins each representing £100. (In Win-a-Lot and Stocks and Shares they represented £1).



It is quite a complicated game to play and the following is the “Brief Description of Game” quoted in the instruction sheet.



Players throw the 2 dice, and take Coins, Cards and Counters in accordance with the markings on the dice.

A player drawing a *Licence to Build* places it on his Playing Board and collects—by throw of the dice or bargaining with other players—the necessary Counters required by the *Licence to Build*.

When this is done he exchanges the *Licence* for the number of Houses authorised, erects these Houses on his Housing Estate and replaces the requisite number of Counters.

The building of the Houses requires capital. If the player has none he can claim a Government Subsidy at any time and up to any amount.

The game progresses until one player has completed the building of his Housing Estate. At that point play ceases. Each player then works out the amount by which the Government has subsidised the building of each House by dividing the total amount of money he has drawn as Government Subsidy by the number of Houses he has built.

The winner of the game is the player who has built his Houses at the cheapest cost to the Government.

The above rules are then explained in more detail but it is really only by playing the game that it becomes clear what one has to do. With 100 tokens in the game it is not surprising that these Pepys Currency tokens are so common.



A token found at Little Snoring

Roy Davis and Robert Thompson

Metal detecting at Little Snoring in Norfolk (TF 9532), 3¼ miles east of Fakenham, has brought to light an unpublished seventeenth-century token. Although well struck, and in generally fresh condition, two corroded letters have made attribution problematical, as indeed is the origin of the names Great and Little Snoring (Watts, pp.557-8). It may be described as follows.

Obv. *m* IOHN *m* STAR-EN around the Grocers' arms: a chevron between nine cloves.

Rev. *m* OF: -ENHAM · I659 around ·*m* | I · S |
·*m*·



The stops marked *m* take the form of a mullet of five points, although the first has been partly obscured by corrosion. Copper; die axis 270°; diameter 16.5 mm.

The missing letter in the surname includes an upright, and adjacent points of corrosion might suggest a **T**. Alternatively, the upright could belong to an **L**. This is likely, for **STARTEN** is not a regular surname, whereas **STARLEN** could be a variant of the surname *Starling*, compare the 1664 token of Samuel **STARLIN** of Norwich. No documentation of such a grocer has been found.

The first letter of the place-name also incorporates an upright, against which points of corrosion might suggest an **L** for Lenham in Kent, where no John Starling has been found, or a **D** for Denham, a common place-name. Yet even the Denham nearest to Little Snoring is quite distant, whether Denham in West Suffolk, 6 miles west of Bury St Edmunds (TL 7561), or Denham in East Suffolk, 2½ miles east of Eye (TM 1974). Tokens did circulate, of course, but for such locally-issued pieces a short radius from their origin is more likely.

Closer inspection of that letter has revealed the curved lower counter of a **B**, although the upper counter has quite gone. **BENHAM** could be a variant spelling of *Binham*, with Binham in Norfolk (TF 9839) separated only by the parish of Hindringham from Great Snoring, adjacent to Little Snoring. Binham occurs as *Benincham* and *Binneham* in 1086, *Binham* from 1156 (Watts, p.58). On maps from Saxton 1574 to Morden 1695 it was *Bynham*, though *Benham* has not been found. The parish of Binham uses the church of the priory founded in 1091 (Midmer, pp.67-8), being valued at £6 13s. 4d. at the Dissolution (Adams, p.37).

In the Norfolk Hearth Tax assessment for 1666 (Seaman, p.18) there occurs in Binham a John STARLING with six hearths. He was the only person of that name in the county.

It has not been possible to find more about him, since the Binham parish registers for the seventeenth century are fragmentary, and on the microfiches at the Society of Genealogists, virtually illegible. At least it can be said that John Starling (STARLEN) flourished in Binham in 1666, having obtained from London in about 1659 the first known tokens for that place. Dr Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam Museum kindly supplied the photographs.

After the above had been written Nigel Clark reported another specimen, sold to him by the late Roger Shuttlewood as being from Norfolk. On it he can 'pretty well see' the **LE** of **STARLEN**, and has no doubt about the **B** of **BENHAM**. So the following token is added to the sum of our knowledge.

BINHAM (Norfolk, North Greenhoe hundred)

Obv. m **IOHN** m **STARLEN** around the Grocers' arms: a chevron between nine cloves.

Rev. m **OF : BENHAM · 1659** around ·m· | **I · S** | ·m·

John STARLING was liable for tax on six hearths in Binham in 1666.

References

Adams, J. *Index Villaris* (London, 1680).

Midmer, R. *English Mediaeval Monasteries* (London, 1979).

Morden, R. [County maps]. In: *Camden's Britannia, newly translated into English*; publish'd by Edmund Gibson (London, 1695).

Saxton, C. *Christopher Saxton's 16th-century maps*; with an introduction by William Ravenhill (Shrewsbury, 1992).

Seaman, P. *Norfolk and Norwich Hearth Tax Assessment, Lady Day 1666* (Norwich, 1988). Norfolk genealogy, Vol. XX.

Watts, V. *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-names* (Cambridge, 2004).

A reminder that if you wish put items into the Friday auction at the Token Congress please send details to Mike Roberts well before the event

Notes and Queries

604 NORTHAMPTON PUB/MONEY CLUB CHECK

The check illustrated has just recently come to my attention; I would like to ask if any other members have either similar items or checks of different values.

The check has been attributed to Stephen Stevenson at the Old Chequers, in 54 Bath Street, Northampton by an entry in Wrights directory of 1884. By 1889 he is no longer a beer retailer at 54 Bath Street, but a general retailer at 1 Compton Street and one Henry Beechner is a beer retailer at the address. In 1893 one James Fredrick Dunkley is beer retailer at the address. The pub name does not appear in other directory entries unless one counts Lea's 1907 which shows a Chequers in Bath Street-- no landlord named. Previous directories Prov & Met 1878-9, Harrods 1876 and Kelly's show no entries for pub name or Stevenson.



P D S Waddell

605 F B & Co Ltd

Can anybody help with information about this token please; it is aluminium 25mm in diameter and reads the same on obverse and reverse.



David Young

606 HALF S B

Help required please with this white metal token, any ideas what might the HALF S B denote.



Dilwyn Chambers

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:8)

WANTED

H HAYES TOKENS

Dilwyn Chambers

(9:7)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:8)

SOLD and WANTED: All Types of Tokens

I buy and sell all types of tokens, both UK and foreign.

For a free list containing more than 400 tokens, medalets, jettons etc. Please contact:

Gerry Buddle

I am particularly interested in buying metal or vulcanite mining tokens from Chile, Bolivia or Peru. Please contact me with details.

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

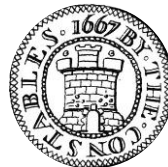
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:8)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:9)

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

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

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

Barry Woodside

(9:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED
TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
Peter Haigh

(9:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:8)

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

Tokens, tickets, checks, passes, ads, fobs and medallions 17th cent to modern
Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Books by Birchall, Davis & Waters (1922) and Pye (1801/19)

Michael Knight

(9:6)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 9

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

December 2009

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	323
<i>Token Congress 2010</i>	323
David Magnay	Peter Preston-Morley..... 324
Peter Gasnier	Ron Kerridge, Rob de Ruiter and Derek Aldred..... 325
Token Congress 2009	Andrew Andison..... 326
James Wilson in 'Blaky': a new token for Lancashire	Robert Thompson..... 329
The Royal Victoria Theatre Passes: English or Australian	Mike Carter and Malcolm Johnson..... 331
Our Boys Clothing	John Whitmore..... 350
An Early Notice of Tokens from Luton Co-op	Gary Oddie..... 351
Bramley School Attendance Tokens, a reattribution	John Theobald..... 353
A press pass for the 1897 Jubilee Procession in London	Michael Knight..... 356
<i>Notes and Queries</i>	357
<i>Adverts</i>	358

Editorial

If you have received another subscriptions renewal form it means that your subscription is still outstanding.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2010

It is twenty six years since the Token Congress has been held in the North East of England when fifty nine members enjoyed a weekend at the Blackwell Grange Moat Hotel.

The 2010 Token Congress is being organised by Jeffrey Gardiner and will be held over the weekend 24-26 September 2010 at the Collingwood College Conference and Banquet Centre, University of Durham, Durham City. This is a modern venue set in tranquil woodland near the city centre with purpose built conference facilities.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £170 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 is for non-residents, who will be charged £95 for the Congress and meals, excluding Sunday lunch.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Jeffrey Gardiner

David Magnay (1942-2009)

David Edgar Magnay, TD, RAPC, a very well-known figure in the paranumismatic world and a long-time expert in the fields of toy and model money, died at the Marie Curie Hospice, Penarth, on 3 September 2009 after a short illness. He was 66 years old.



Born on 3 October 1942, David spent his early years in the UK and Singapore, where his Father had been incarcerated in a PoW camp after the fall of the city. He was educated at Mowden Hall in Northumberland and Bryanston and joined Lloyds Bank in Southampton at the age of 18. His banking career took him all over the UK and I first met him when he lived at Laverstock, just outside Salisbury. Already a keen collector of coins, especially crowns, David and his wife Georgina joined our Society in 1969 and we were sorry to lose them from our number when work took him to Chandlers Ford, then Tunbridge Wells, West Kirby (where David was senior manager of a Liverpool city centre branch) and finally Cardiff, where he was the bank's senior

commercial manager. Made redundant by the bank in the late 1980s, he and two colleagues founded the Business Mortgage Company in Cardiff in 1989, from which he retired 11 years ago.

David also spent a long time – no less than 37 years – in the Territorial Army. Joining the Army Emergency Reserve in Southampton in 1961 he was told by the recruiting sergeant that as “you work in the bank, lad, you are therefore in the Royal Army Pay Corps.” Latterly David was paymaster and regional administrative officer for 104 Regiment, Royal Artillery, in Newport, putting in about 100 days service a year. He was proud of his Territorial Decoration, qualifying for the medal after 15 years and earning three further clasps, each representing a further six years' service.

Although as a schoolboy David collected stamps, the job with Lloyd's fired an enthusiasm for coins in 1960 which never left him. He became a considerable authority on toy coins and model money, forming as a consequence a particularly notable collection of fractional farthings and Victorian pattern pennies by the

Birmingham diesinker Joseph Moore (1817-92), which was dispersed by DNW in February 1999. In the 1970s and 1980s he contributed several articles to the pages of Spink's Numismatic Circular on model money and collaborated extensively with the late David de Sola Rogers in the latter's Toy Coins, published in 1990. Building on the original series of monographs by Roy Hawkins in BNJ from 1960-8, David compiled A Catalogue of Advertising Imitation Spade Guineas and Half-Guineas, which appeared in 1997; he, along with David Young and Gavin Scott, subsequently became the principal collaborators in Bryce Neilson's 2003 Galata publication, A Thousand Guineas, A Checklist of Imitation Guineas and their Fractions. David attended his first Token Congress in 1987 and in recent years was a regular attendee, sometimes accompanied by Georgina.

Apart from coins, David had many other interests. He had been a member of lions clubs in Tonbridge, Wallasey and Cowbridge and he and Georgina were two of the instigators of the Vale of Glamorgan National Trust Association, for which he served as treasurer for seven years. He was a founder member and subsequent chairman of Vale Probus Club and chairman of Cowbridge Allotments Association, even broadcasting on horticultural matters for Harlech TV, and had recently served on the town council of Cowbridge with Llanbethian. Testifying to the high esteem in which he was held locally, over 200 people attended his funeral at Holy Cross Church, Cowbridge, on 16 September.

David's wife, Georgina, whom he married in 1965, and their triplets, Claire, Andrew and Kate, survive him.

Peter Preston-Morley

Peter Neptune Gasnier

It is with deep regret that we have to report that our dear friend and numismatic colleague Peter Neptune Gasnier passed away on 1st October 2009 after a short illness. Peter was a long-standing member of our Worthing & District Numismatic Society where he was a former chairman and an active member of the committee for the past few years. He was an avid collector of coins, tokens, weights and medals and attended many London Coin Fairs, auctions and meetings, often representing our society.

Peter's collection spanned a wide range of items and when speakers gave their talks to our local society Peter always arrived with a handful of items relating to the speaker's subject. It always appeared that his collection contained 'something of everything'.

Peter was very friendly and a popular person who never had a bad word to say about anyone. For over forty years he ran an antiques shop in Arundel, West Sussex, latterly with his daughters where the shop was aptly named '*Gasnier and Daughters*'. He could be seen every weekend emerging from the local car-boot sales with large carrier bags full of items for his shop, brass items being his favourite. Many enjoyable chats were had in Peter's shop while looking through his items for sale.

In recent years Peter regularly attended the annual Token Congress where he made many more friends. He was eagerly looking forward to attending the Guildford Congress in October 2009, but sadly it was not to be.

Peter was born on 8th June 1930 in Battersea and he spent the first 35 years of his life in the London area. He met Beryl and they married in 1952 and in 1965 they both moved to Yapton in West Sussex where they spent many more happy years together raising their family of four daughters. Sadly, his wife passed away in May 1995 and she was buried in Yapton churchyard.

Peter lived for his family, his coins and his antiques and on Monday 12th October 2009 Peter was buried in Yapton churchyard alongside his wife. The original funeral date was planned for Friday 9th October but was kindly changed by his daughters to the following Monday to allow those friends who were at the Guildford Token Congress to attend his burial service. Consequently fifteen members and friends of the Worthing & District Numismatic Society joined many others at the service to pay their last respects to a great friend and family man. At the funeral the ladies were given red roses to place in the grave and the men old pre-decimal pennies, to which a set of the Worthing & District Numismatic Society's 40th anniversary coins were added.

Peter leaves behind four daughters, seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren and will be sadly missed by his family and friends.

Ron Kerridge, Rob de Ruiter and Derek Aldred

Token Congress 2009

Andrew Andison

The 28th Token Congress took place in the Holiday Inn, Guildford from Friday 9 to Sunday 11 October 2009. Participants started arriving in the early afternoon on the Friday and a mini bus shuttle had been laid on for trips to the local Guildford Museum.

Before the evening meal there was an hour set aside to view the lots for the evening's auction. The meal took quite a bit longer than planned as it was served as a buffet and it took quite a while for everyone to get their food. Hotels never seem to be able to cope with a hundred hungry people turning up for a buffet meal at exactly the same time. Consequently the auction started slightly later than planned but Mike Roberts very efficiently worked his way through all the lots and realised a total of about two thousand pounds. With a commission of 10% this raised around two hundred pounds for the Congress funds. The remainder of the evening was spent chatting, swapping tokens and drinking the Congress ale.

Saturday morning started with a good breakfast and then, at 9 o'clock, the Congress officially started. Rob de Ruyter welcomed everyone and made the usual housekeeping announcements. The first talk by John Theobald was quite traditional in that it was on a local theme. He spoke about *Guildford's Rich Token Heritage* and this was illustrated by some excellent pictures of tokens from all ages. David Young then gave a talk about *Some of the Smaller Pleasure Gardens of London* in which the most common phrase used to describe the owners of these places was 'went bankrupt'. A break for morning coffee followed.

All three talks after coffee were of an American theme. Mike Crew spoke about a token for the 101 Ranch that his mother possessed. She was apparently given it by Tom Mix *The Last Real Cowboy* on one of his trips to England. Ron Kerridge described a small gold sliver engraved with a couple of names that was found in a bundle of papers. He described *A Golden Friendship* that existed between the two people. Bill McKivor ended the morning with *A Ghost Story* in which the ghosts were Nevada mining towns. As the mines ran out, the towns were just abandoned. Bill concentrated on the town of Rhyolite where there were several tokens issued.

A buffet lunch followed but as people had started to use both sides of the serving table service was definitely much quicker than the evening meal the day before. After lunch Stuart Adams gave a lively talk telling us that *London Bridge Hasn't Fallen Down*. It was the history of London Bridge and the numismatic items associated with it. Pam Williams then spoke about *Telephone Tokens* on behalf of her husband Bob. The talk taking us up to afternoon tea and coffee was by David Powell and was about *London Lead Tokens of the 15th to 17th Centuries*. For something that is so hard to photograph as small lead pieces the illustrations were amazingly clear.

The final session of the afternoon started with Derek Aldred's cryptically entitled *Our True Intent Is All For Your Delight*. While the phrase is taken from Quince's prologue in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* it was as the motto for Billy Butlin's holiday camp empire that Derek was using it. This was a very informative history of Billy Butlin's empire and its various tokens. Philip Mernick spoke on *How a Token made the Cover of Art Monthly* and described how a 'co-op' token, made in Mexico, good for one scoop of ice cream was issued in London.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to various announcements. David Powell spoke on *Communicating with the International Paranumismatic Fraternity* including suggesting that links to various other sites should be included on the T.C.S. website. Geoff Stone then responded as the owner of the T.C.S. website. Geoff requested suggestions – helpful ones of course – that could improve the site. David Young gave a report on the T.C.S. Bulletin. He pointed out that this was his last year of doing the job of editor and that a volunteer was needed to take it over at the end of volume 9. There was no rush of volunteers but it would be useful to have someone ready to take over and if you fancy the task please get in touch with David. Jeff Gardiner gave details of next year's Congress in Durham that he was organising.

Unlike previous years the Saturday evening meal was a buffet again. By now people were being served a bit quicker but it did mean that while some were just getting the main course others were finishing their sweet. Dix Noonan Webb provided wine to go with the food which was an appreciated gesture.

The evening bourse was the main opportunity to add new specimens to your collection because this was the biggest gathering of token sellers together. Gary Oddie was a very popular chap as he was the holder of the beer tokens that you needed to buy and use to obtain your real ale. One of the problems of large chain hotels is that they seem incapable of doing decent ale and rely on selling overpriced keg beer. The evening, as is tradition, went on late into the night.

After breakfast on Sunday the first talk was by Jerry Bobbe who spoke on *Spence Tokens; or what could possibly go wrong with a screw-press?* This detailed the tokens made by Thomas Spence and the progress of various die flaws as the die literally fell apart. Another talk about mines followed and this was by Gary Oddie who described the *The Knockmahon Copper Mines* and its cardboard tokens. The mine was on the south coast of Ireland and its ups and downs in relation to the price of copper, ease of extraction etc, were all described.

The second session of the morning and the final session of the Congress followed after tea and coffee. Ken Peters followed up his talk at last year's Congress about forgeries of one pound coins in circulation with *Collectables in your Pocket (Part 2)*. Robert Thompson gave the final talk about the use of the Golden Fleece as a sign in his talk *The Quest for the Golden Fleece from Asia Minor to Canada*. After a final couple of researcher spots it was time to wind up the Congress. The organisers thanked the audience for their support and gave special thanks to Harry Mernick who ran all the PowerPoint presentations over the weekend. This was the first Congress where there were no slides or overheads but everything was done on the computer. Brian Edge returned the compliment by thanking the organisers, Ron Kerridge, Rob de Ruiter and David Aldred, for all their hard work in running a very successful Congress.

James Wilson in ‘Blaky’: a new token for Lancashire

Robert Thompson

One of the looming problems in publication of the Norweb Collection has been the token reading as follows.

Obv. [rosette] **IAMES · WILSON** around a woolpack

Rev. [rosette] **IN · BLAKY · I668** around **HIS | HALF | PENY**

Norweb 180° ex Nott, to be illustrated in Part VIII.

Ralph Nott attributed it to Blakeney in Norfolk. This can only have been a guess, but for want of alternatives Michael Dickinson was obliged to retain it in Norfolk as 11A, although he did add (?) to the place-name. There is no support in the published Norfolk Hearth Tax assessments for Michaelmas 1664 (Blakeney is on p. 48) or Lady Day 1666 (pp. 49-50), nor elsewhere. In *SCBI Norweb Tokens Part IV*, therefore, we provided a reference to ‘BLAKY’ in Uncertain I.

A specimen at 90° in Lincoln’s Usher Gallery might have indicated a proposed reattribution to Lincolnshire, presumably to Blankney. No evidence for this has been found, and BLAKY is more likely to have been pronounced (blayki) than (blacki), to which Blankney could have been reduced with the slovenly omission of both (n) sounds.

Another suggestion, for a worn specimen at 90° (Sotheby, 25 May 2000, lot 75), was Blaby in Leicestershire. However, Michael Dickinson noted that while the fourth letter of the place-name was quite unclear, the dies were the same as for the Norweb specimen.

A solution has now come to light in a will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1675 (and abstracted below) for James Wilson of ‘Blakey’, in the County of Lancaster, ‘yoman’. A man of the right name, in a place spelled almost the same, is clearly the issuer, so the token can be placed in Lancashire at least. But where in Lancashire does it belong?

The British Record Society’s Index of PCC wills, Vol. IX: 1671-1675, edited by John Ainsworth (London, 1942), indexed the place-name as ‘Blakey (?Blackley)’, Blackley being a chapelry in the ancient parish of Manchester. That queried identification, however, is incorrect, although the true identity is complicated. The observant reader of Williamson might already have suspected the area, for on page 400 there is a token of John BLAKEY in Colne, Lancashire (Norweb iii.2789/1), with a note on the Blakeys of Blakey.

As Christopher Blunt once said, while the Victoria County History is a wonderful work, for numismatic purposes it requires a great deal of digging. In this case the

solution lies in *VCH Lancashire Vol. VI: Leyland Hundred and part of Blackburn Hundred*, by William Farrer, published in 1911, and available online at: <www.british-history.ac.uk>

On page 544 occurs the manorial heading *BLACKAY*, in the Colne chapelry of Whalley parish and township of Barrowford Booth, although the spelling is standardised as Blakey (*Blackay, Blakay*) in the index to Vols. VI-VII. This does not appear on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 maps, so effectively the name is lost, perhaps surviving in Blakey Hall at SD 8740. Barrowford is at SD 8539 and 8739. Under that *BLACKAY* heading is the statement 'James Wilson's house in Blakey had six hearths' [in 1666].

He must have been of a later generation than the James Wilson noted on page 539 as husband of Lawrence Higgin's heir Isabel, aged forty in 1617. James Wilson had married Isabella Higgin in Colne on 1 May 1606; a James Wilson son of James was baptised there on 1 April 1610, and another James Wilson son of James on 9 May 1619 (IGI). The latter son might well have been the token issuer.

More might be added, but James Wilson's token can be attributed to Lancashire under a heading such as:

BLAKEY (*lost*) (Blackburn hundred, Whalley parish, Colne chapelry, Barrowford Booth township). [Barrowford Booth became a separate civil parish 1866-94. Colne also became a separate civil parish in 1866, was part of Colne and Marsden Urban Sanitary District 1875-94, of Colne USD 1894, of Colne Urban District 1894-95, and of Colne Municipal Borough 1895-1974. Colne MB was transferred to Pendle District in 1974].

Abstract of the will of James Wilson of Blakey in the county of Lancaster yeoman
(PRO/ TNA: Prob 11/347)

6 March 1672. He had heretofore surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor of Ightenhill, by the hands of Roger Hartley, customary tenant there, all that capital messuage with the appurtenances situate in Barrowford Booth, commonly called Hubby-Causey, of the yearly rent of four shillings, and the half of one house and certain crofts thereunto adjoining called Gutterhouse of the yearly rent of one penny, to the only use and behoof of John Stephenson of Admergill and Roger Hartley of Reedy Moor and their heirs. And after his decease all the use and profits of the said lands to be for the only use of Alice Wilson his youngest daughter, until such time as she have £120 out of the said lands paid by Laurence Wilson his eldest son. To John Wilson his youngest son 12d. To Elizabeth, wife of John Swinglehurst, his eldest daughter 12d. To Isabel Wilson his second daughter 12d. To Alice 12d., she to be maintained by his executors until the age of twenty-one. All the rest of his goods etc. to Laurence and James, oldest and second sons, they to be joint executors.

Witnesses Roger Hartley, William Sagar, Charles Greenwood.

Probate London 15 April 1675.

The Royal Victoria Theatre Passes: English or Australian

Mike Carter and Malcolm Johnson



Royal Victoria Theatre
Obverse (Dean Collection)

The Royal Victoria Theatre is a common name for a theatre. Royal Victoria Theatres existed in England, various states of Australia, New Zealand, and even Norfolk Island from the 1800s.

The existence of theatres with the same name does not normally present a problem. However, there are a set of four theatre passes that belong to 'a' Royal Victoria Theatre and various references suggest that they were either English or Australian.

There are four passes in question.

The obverse has ROYAL/THEATRE/ VICTORIA with a rose image above and below THEATRE. All the obverses are the same on the samples inspected, with a common and obvious die crack from the rim and under TOR in VICTORIA.



Detail of die crack (Carter Collection)

The Reverses are:

- 1) Rose/ GALLERY / Rose – Brass – 35 mm dia.
- 2) Rose/ PIT / Rose – Brass – 35 mm
- 3) UPPER / Rose / BOXES – Copper – 35 mm
- 4) DRESS / Rose / BOXES – Copper or Bronze – 34 mm

These passes are large heavy pieces that are attractive in a crude way. Current thinking in Australia is that these theatre passes are definitely Australian. This is based on an initial attribution made in an Australian newspaper in 1895 as well as observation and comparison with other work carried out by the Australian die-sinker and manufacturer J.C. Thornthwaite.

However, are these assumptions correct? The following sections look at the possible theatres to which the passes may have belonged; other passes issued by Royal Victoria Theatres or associated theatres; manufacturing processes and works by Australian manufacturers; and references from various authorities on theatre passes and associated material.

The Royal Victoria Theatres

There are many theatres that were called the Royal Victoria Theatre at some stage of their life. The known theatres are in London, Sydney, Adelaide, Wellington (New Zealand), Norfolk Island and Hobart. The Royal Theatre Victoria is also a possibility. However, the main two contenders are the 'Old Vic' in London and the Royal Victoria Theatre in Sydney.

The 'Old Vic', London

Information on this theatre is readily available but does need some care. The Wikipedia entry is a good summary but is incorrect in places, while various sources are not clear on the actual theatre names and dates of changes.



The Royal Coburg Theatre in 1818 (?)
www.oldvictheatre.com/images/history

To summarize the available sources, the Wikipedia states that the 'Old Vic' is located near Waterloo Station in London. The theatre was founded in 1818 by James King and Daniel Dunn, and Thomas Serres, then Marine painter to the King, who managed to secure the formal patronage of Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince

Leopold of Saxe-Coburg naming the theatre the **Royal Coburg Theatre**.

Survey of London: Volume 23 - Lambeth: South Bank and Vauxhall (1951) advises that the original proprietors were Mr. Jones and Mr. Dunn who, having failed to renew their lease of the Surrey Theatre, near St. George's Circus, at a reasonable rent, (ref Edward W. Brayley, 1826) decided to build on their own account and obtained a sub-lease of a piece of copyhold ground of the manor of Lambeth on the east side of the newly laid out Waterloo Road.

According to Survey of London (1951), the theatre itself was designed by Rudolph Cabanel. Survey of London (1951) states that it was described in Brayley (1826), as "plain, though well built," the auditorium consisting of "a spacious pit, two tiers of boxes, and a remarkably large gallery." The marine or box saloon was designed and painted by John Thomas Serres, marine painter, who had a share in the theatre. In

1822 a special feature in the form of a looking-glass curtain was erected on the stage. It was 36 feet in height and 32 feet in breadth, and consisted of 63 divisions of glass set in a massive gilt frame. The weight of the curtain proved dangerous to the roof and it had to be dismantled. Parts of the glass were used to decorate the ceiling and the saloon.

Survey of London (1951) goes on to say “the interior of the theatre has been much changed since it was opened. The gallery and balcony, which are supported on cast-iron columns, have fronts which are bellied out and ornamented with detail. There is a large enriched ceiling rose above the auditorium from which an elaborate chandelier is suspended. A feature of the recent restoration is the new fore-stage giving a greater link between audience and actors; it is lower than the main stage, and its erection with splayed flanks involved the destruction of boxes at the sides”.



© The
Image
The looking-glass curtain at the Royal Coburg Theatre, 1822', Survey of London: volume 23: Lambeth: South Bank and Vauxhall (1951)

According to the Wikipedia, the theatre was a "minor" theatre (as opposed to one of the two patent theatres) and was thus technically forbidden to show serious drama. Nevertheless, when the theatre passed to William Bolwell Davidge in 1824 he succeeded in bringing legendary actor Edmund Kean south of the river to play six Shakespeare plays in six nights. The theatre's role in bringing high art to the masses was confirmed when Kean addressed the audience during his curtain call saying "I have never acted to such a set of ignorant, unmitigated brutes as I see

before me." According to the 'old Vic' website (www.oldvictheatre.com/history), this occurred in 1831, and according to the Music Hall and Theatre Site (www.arthurlloyd.co.uk/OldVicTheatre.htm); Kean was paid a fee of £50 a night for the performances.

When Davidge left to take over the Surrey Theatre in 1833, the theatre was bought by Daniel Egerton and William Abbott who tried to capitalize on the abolition of the legal distinction between patent and minor theatres. Also in 1833 the theatre was renamed the **Royal Victoria Theatre** after the heir to the throne Princess Victoria (Wikipedia).

Survey of London (1951) advises that after 1834 the standard of entertainments given at the theatre declined, most of them consisting of the crudest melodramas, while much of the income was provided by the sale of drinks. John Hollingshead, who later played a part in the regeneration of the theatre, has described how the gallery audience would tie handkerchiefs together to form a rope which was used to haul up large stone bottles of beer from the pit.

According again to Survey of London (1951), the financial position of the theatre was precarious and it was put up to auction in 1871 and again in 1874.

The 'Old Vic' website confirms this situation and advises that in 1871 the theatre re-opens as **The New Victoria**. During the decade it was twice put up for sale by auction, before closing down. The Music Hall and Theatre Site helps to clarify the situation by advising that in 1871 the theatre was renamed as the **New Victoria Palace**.

Diana Howard's "London Theatres and Music Halls 1850-1950", (1970) confirm that in 1871 the hall was auctioned. A newspaper article referred to this event in September 1871 as 'the last of the Victoria Palace', while an article in December 1871 referred to 'The New Victoria' and its reconstruction. The next reference from Howard (1970) is for 1874, 'ROYAL VICTORIA PALACE THEATRE Particulars and conditions of sale of the above property'.

According again to Survey of London (1951), in 1879 the Coffee Palace Association, urged on by John Hollingshead and Emma Cons, took over the theatre. A fund was raised by public subscription and the title deeds were handed to the Charity Commissioners. About £3,000 was spent on alterations and re-decoration, which were designed by Elijah Hoole, and in 1880 the house was opened as the **Royal Victoria Coffee Music Hall**. (ref Hamilton and Baylis, 1926)

Wikipedia advises that in 1880, under the ownership of Emma Cons it became **The Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern** and was run on "strict temperance lines"; by this time it was already known as the "Old Vic".

The 'Old Vic' website states that in 1880, Emma Cons, a leading Victorian social reformer, re-opened it as **The Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall**, 'a cheap and decent place of amusement on strict temperance lines'. The word 'theatre' is dropped because of its 'impure associations'. To further confuse matters a previously unrecorded theatre pass from Malcolm Johnson's collection names the controlling company as ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND THEATRE Co Ltd and is dated AUGUST 1883.

The 'Old Vic' website then advises that in 1884, the philanthropist Samuel Morley saves it from closure and it is re-christened 'The Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern'.

The re-christening must have occurred later in 1884. From The Music Hall and Theatre Site there is shown a copy of a handbill advertising performances at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall in January 1884. Other posters held by the British Library can be found for 1882 and 1881, which confirms the usage of the title 'Royal Victoria Coffee Hall' for that period rather than 'The Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern' which appears to be the title.

The Music Hall and Theatre Site then goes on to repeat the information as given in the Wikipedia although there could be some grounds for confusion. An extract from the "Graphic" - August 20th 1881, shown on the 'Music Hall and Theatre Site' refers to the Royal Victoria Coffee Palace and Music Hall.

Based on the above information the suggested time line and naming of the theatre is as shown.

<p>Time Line:</p> <p>1818 - Royal Coburg opens. 1833 - re-opens as The Royal Victoria, in honour of Princess (later Queen) Victoria. 1871 - re-opens as The New Victoria Palace. 1880 - re-opens as The Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall. 1884 - re-christened The Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern</p>

The Royal Victoria Theatre, Sydney

The first officially sanctioned professional plays took place in Sydney, 1832, at the Royal Theatre. In 1837 a new theatre in Pitt Street Sydney was built by a previous manager of the Royal Theatre, Mr Wyatt.

This new theatre was called the **Royal Victoria** and opened in 1838. The author Joseph Fowles in his book, "Sydney in 1848", had this to say about the Royal Victoria Theatre:



The foundation stone of this latter building was laid on the 7th September, 1836, by Mr. R. Broad; the architect was Mr. Henry Robertson, many structures from whose hand now ornament the metropolis. The exterior of the building presents an extremely chaste appearance, and is more imposing than if a more florid style of architecture had been adopted. The entrance to the Dress Circle and Upper Boxes is enclosed by a pair of handsome and elaborately designed iron gates; on either side of them are two handsome shops, one of which is occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. Wyatt, and the other by Mr. Blyth, a Confectioner.

The entrances to the Pit and Gallery are most conveniently placed on the north side. The size of the Theatre is 100 feet by 50; the stage is 47 feet broad, and 100 feet in depth, 60 feet having been added to the original design, by throwing open some premises at the back. For greater convenience, the Green Room, Dressing Rooms,



Royal Victoria Theatre Interior 1849
National Library of Australia collection.
Author: Mansell, F

Scene Painter's Room, and other necessary apartments, although in immediate contiguity with the main building, do not form any portion of it. The interior of the house is arranged into the Upper and Dress Circle, with an extensive Pit and Gallery. The Boxes will hold about 550 people, the Pit 1000, and the Gallery 350, making in all 2000 individuals; but even more than that number have been in the house on particular occasions.

The Theatre was opened on the 17th of March, 1838, Mr. Wyatt having offered its service gratuitously for a public ball, in commemoration of the patron Saint of Ireland. In a few days afterwards the performances commenced with an excellent company, and have continued with signal success until the present day.

Wyatt ran the Royal Victoria (and the Victoria Hotel) for many years; however he had to sell in 1855. The Royal Victoria continued until 1880 when it burnt down.

Additional detail on the Royal Victoria Theatre and other Sydney theatres can be obtained from www.hat-archive.com/theatre_royal_sydney_to_1913; from the Leslie Carlisle article in the Australian Numismatic Society Journal (1985) on the Royal Victoria Theatre and passes; and in Mike Carter's similar article published in the Queensland Numismatic Magazine (January 2009).

Australian References to the Royal Victoria Theatre Passes

The passes in question are first described in an Australian publication in an article written for the “Queenslander” 17 August 1895 by Dr. Walter E. Roth. The article was entitled “A Numismatic History of Australia”. The article states:

“A rare series of checks belonging to the old and justly celebrated Royal Victoria Theatre in Sydney, opened in 1838. These are in copper, size 36 mm, and all bear the same obverse, namely: ROYAL / THEATRE / VICTORIA in three lines, with rosebud and leaves intervening. Reverses: GALLERY, PIT, UPPER BOXES, DRESS BOXES, according to the part of the house for which they were intended.”



Dr. Walter Roth: Wikipedia

According to the Wikipedia, the ‘Queenslander’ is the name of a newspaper published in the Australian state of Queensland between 1866 and 1939. Dr Walter Roth according to the Wikipedia was born in London, but came to Australia in late 1887. He practised medicine as surgeon to the Boulia, Cloncurry and Normanton hospitals in North-West Queensland from 1894, being appointed government medical officer at Normanton (1896-97). He was interested in numismatics and published a series of articles for “The Queenslander” in 1895; his collection was eventually donated to the Australian Museum, Sydney. Bill Myatt & Tom Hanley in their publication, “Australian Coins, Notes & Medals” (1982) on page 230 describes the passes as follows:

Copper checks, 36 mm in diameter, ornamented with rosebuds and marked GALLERY, PIT, DRESS BOXES etc. were used by Sydney's Royal Victoria Theatre, opened in 1838.

Myatt & Hanley (1982) did not state who manufactured the passes but the wording used to describe the passes is very similar to those of Roth. George Dean in his paper, “John Craven Thornthwaite Australia’s first Medallist and Token Maker” which was printed in the NAA Journal Volume 4, March 1988 attributes the passes directly to J.C. Thornthwaite.

The Noble Auctions Catalogue for “Sale 83-Fourth Session” (2008) advises:

Lot 1088 Royal Victoria Theatre passes in copper (34mm) by J.C. Thornthwaite for Gallery (illustrated), Pit (illustrated), Dress Boxes and Upper Boxes (illustrated), in bronze alloy (34mm) for Gallery and Pit. A complete series, fine - very fine and very rare as such. Ex Howard Brown Collection*

The Noble Auction Catalogue had taken the next obvious step and attributed them to J.C. Thornthwaite as assumed by many other collectors including Carlisle (1985) and Carter (2009). This is the extent of direct Australian references to these passes; however let us now look at the English references.

The English References

A major and initial source of information is “Batty’s Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies”, Volumes 1 to 4, 1868 to 1898. Batty is a hotch-potch of entries, R. C. Bell describes it as an extraordinary conglomeration of pieces. Another author suggests that if you try to sort it out, this will be a short cut to madness. The catalogue was issued in parts starting in 1868 and continued monthly and then more spasmodically, as Batty got older and failing in health, to 1898 when it ceased at the end of the Canadian section. Batty did not get around to the Australian passes which may have solved our problem. In any case Batty lists several Coburg Theatre Royal passes (Batty 241-1868; 1660, 1661-1872) and a R.V.T. pass that Batty confirms as being Royal Victoria Theatre (Batty 4615-1878). There is no reference to any other Royal Victoria passes but as stated above Batty did pass away before completing his listing of the colonies.



Royal Victoria Theatre passes: Gallery; Dress Boxes; Upper Boxes and Pit (Carter collection)

The next reference to passes that were potentially used in the Royal Victoria Theatre is given in “Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland: Dramatic Tickets – London”, by W. J. Davis & A. W. Waters (1922). Davis and Waters list nine different passes (note that number 107 is in brass and tin) for the Coburg Theatre Royal and the Royal Victoria Theatre. These passes include three passes from the Coburg Theatre (R.C.T), the four Royal Victoria Theatre passes, and three passes with R.V.T. attributed to the Royal Victoria Theatre in London. The relevant extract is as follows:



R C T / PIT /1. Oval Mitchiner (2007)

Coburg Theatre Royal (Waterloo Bridge Road).

First Stone laid 1816 by Alderman Goodbehere who acted as proxy for Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg; opened 1818. First called Victoria Theatre, and reopened 1833, renamed the Victoria Hall early in 1881, and opened as a reformed Music Hall, no alcoholic drink being sold.

100. O: R C T / PIT / 1. Oval R. M.13 by 8
101. O: R C T / PIT / 2. R.
102. O: R C T / GAL / 1. R. Both M.8
103. O: ROYAL VICTORIA. Centre THEATRE a floral ornament above and below.
R. DRESS BOXES, a floral ornament in the centre. R.
104. O: Same as last R: Similar but UPPER BOXES R.
105. O: Same as last R: PIT with floral ornaments above and below R.
106. O: Same as last R: Similar but GALLEY. R.
107. O: R. V. T. Box ½. R.



R C T / PIT / 2
Mitchiner (2007)

Struck in tin, and probably a ticket for half a box. Also in brass. All M. 10

The next reference is the “Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes” (1930). The actual Montague Guest collection was presented to the British Museum in 1907. The Catalogue was released in 1930 and drew upon Davis and Waters for its referencing of these items. An extract is as follows:

The Royal Victoria Theatre

With its familiar appellation of ‘The Vic’, the theatre maintained the robust tradition of the ‘transpontine drama’ until 1871. For its reopening in 1881 as a reformed music-hall, see p.66; its subsequent history as ‘The Old Vic’ under Miss Baylis needs no digression here.

- 318 Obverse. ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, with two conventional flowers.
Reverse. DRESS BOXES: a conventional flower between the words.
Æ. D. 1.36 in. D. & W., p. 10, no.103.
319 As preceding: on reverse UPPER BOXES. D. & W., ib., no.104.
320 As preceding: reverse GALLERY.
321-2 Two as preceding: reverse PIT. D. & W., ib., no.105

- 323 *Obverse. RVT BOX ½, stamped through from reverse.
Æ: thin disc. D. 1.3 in. Ticket for half a box: cf. D.& W., p. 11, no.107.*
- 324 *Obverse. RVT G, stamped
Reverse. Blank.
Gallery Ticket Iron. D. 1.4 in.*

Note that the Montague Guest Collection introduced a previously unlisted RVT G pass consistent with the Davis and Waters, and Batty RVT items. An additional item in the Guest Collection Catalogue adds to the picture:

The Victoria Hall

The former Royal Coburg (p.30) and Royal Victoria Theatre (p. 31) was opened as a reformed music-hall on temperance lines in 1881, and called the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall. The regular performances of opera which are now so well known began in 1894.

- 608 *Obverse. VICTORIA HALL -- PIT TO BALCONY --
Reverse. Concentric circles. Milled edge. Brass. D. 1.24 in.*

Alec Clunes was a famous actor and author who had an extensive collection of theatre passes and medals. His collection of theatre passes was sold by Seaby's in 1972 and included the Victoria Hall pass (Guest 608) but none of the others.

Michael Mitchiner in his book, "Jetons, Medalets and Tokens: British Isles from circa 1830, Volume 4", which was published in 2007, continues the UK attribution and draws upon Batty, Davis and Waters, and Guest as references. Mitchiner also lists a new silver complementary pass for the Royal Victoria Theatre that uses initials as does the London RVT passes and the RCT passes.

Royal Victoria Theatre: 1833 to 1871 Silver pass

- 8088 *W. DIND / TO LORD JOHN TAYLOUR
rev COMPLIMENTARY / RVT
Silver, pierced, engraved throughout, axes
12, 30 mm, 8.75 gm*

(Description and background then followed. At the bottom of the description reference is made to other passes as follows)

Passes were issued for: 'Dress Boxes' / 'Upper Boxes' / 'Pit' / 'Gallery' / 'Box' / 2' Batty (1874) 4615; G.318 - 24; D&W (p.11) 103-7



Reverse:
COMPLIMENTARY / RVT
8088 Mitchiner (2007)

It is likely that the ‘Box’ /2’ is a misprint in the text and refers to the Davis and Waters, & Batty ‘RVT Box ½ pass. Mitchiner also lists the RCT PIT 1 and the RCT PIT 2 passes in an earlier section as Royal Coburg but only notes the RCT GAL 1 passes. Davis and Waters (1922) also list two ivory passes (108 and 109) but as these do not add weight to either side of the discussion they are not commented upon further. Finally for this discussion a previously unpublished pass from the Malcolm Johnson collection:



ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND THEATRE Co Ld in silver, rev., engraved 15 and legend AUGUST 1883; hallmarked Birmingham 1883 and no-duty mark. 29mm, plain edge.



ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND THEATRE Co Ld -Obverse and Reverse (Johnson collection)

Summary of Passes

Pulling this material together the following is a summary of direct attribution for the various passes noted in this article:

COBURG THEATRE ROYAL (Later ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE) London – England 1818 - 1833

- 1) *Obverse.* R.C.T / PIT/ 1. Oval Copper 42 x 29 mm (Batty 241) (Guest 315) (D&W 100) (Mitchiner 8086)
- 2) *Obverse.* R.C.T / PIT/ 2. Round Copper 30 mm (Batty 1661) (Guest 314) (D&W 101) (Mitchiner 8087)
- 3) *Obverse.* R.C.T / GAL/ 1. Round (Batty 1660) (D&W 102) (Guest 311-3)

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

- 4) *Obverse.* RVT BOX ½, stamped through from *reverse.* Æ: thin disc. D. 1.3 in. (Batty 4615) (D&W 107) (Guest 323)
- 5) *Obverse.* R.V.T. BOX ½, struck in tin. (D&W 107)
- 6) *Obverse.* RVT G, stamped Reverse. Blank. Gallery Ticket Iron. D. 1.4 in. (Guest 324)
- 7) W.DIND / TO / LORD JOHN TAYLOUR rev COMPLIMENTARY / R V T Silver, pierced, engraved, 30 mm. (Mitchiner 8088)

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

Obverse. ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, with two conventional flowers.

- 8) *Reverse.* DRESS BOXES: a conventional flower between the words. Æ. D. 1.36 in. (D&W 103) (Guest 318) (Roth -1895).
- 9) *reverse* UPPER BOXES. (D&W 104) (Guest 319) (Roth -1895)
- 10) *reverse* GALLERY. (D&W 106) (Guest 320) (Roth -1895)
- 11) *reverse* PIT. (D&W 105) (Guest 321-2) (Roth -1895)

THE VICTORIA HALL London – England 1881 to?

- 12) *Obverse.* ROYAL VICTORIA HALL AND THEATRE Co Ld in silver, *Reverse.* engraved 15 and legend AUGUST 1883; hallmarked Birmingham 1883 and no-duty mark. 29mm, plain edge. (Carter and Johnson 2009)
- 13) *Obverse.* VICTORIA HALL -- PIT TO BALCONY -- *Reverse.* Concentric circles. Milled edge. Brass. D. 1.24 in. (Guest 608) (Clunes TP561) (assumed post 1884)

In summary the RCT passes are acknowledged by Batty (1868), as being Royal Coburg Theatre. Batty also lists a RVT and attributes it to the renamed Royal Victoria Theatre. No mention is made of ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE passes.

In Australia, Roth lists the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE passes in 1895 and attributes them to Sydney. In England, Davis & Waters confirm the RCT pass and makes the first mention of the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE passes in 1922. Additional RVT passes are listed by Davis & Waters, Guest (1930) and Mitchiner (2007). The ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE passes are noted rather than listed in Mitchiner (2007).

Australian and English Token Manufacturers

One of the critical aspects of determining where a pass was manufactured requires the comparison of potential manufacturers. In this case, evidence of manufacture in Australia would definitely confirm the item as Australian whereas English manufacture would not settle the issue as Australia imported significant amounts of English produced material.

The main reference in Australia to the manufacturing of Australian tokens is “Australasian Tokens and Coins” by Dr. Arthur Andrews which was released in 1921. Andrews was the President of the Australian Numismatic Society at that time.

In the production of the book “Australasian Tokens and Coins”, Dr Andrews catalogued all the Australian tokens and coins in the Mitchell Library as well as in his words: *including descriptions of all known varieties, with a brief historical introduction*. In the introduction Andrews acknowledges Mr. A. F. Basset Hull for information freely drawn from a manuscript on the subject compiled by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull and Dr. W. E. Roth nearly thirty years ago (1893).

Dr Andrews (1921) lists the Australian or ‘Colonial’ manufacturers for the 1850s onwards as follows:

“Colonial makers were: J. C. Thornthwaite, Hogarth and Erichsen, Whitty and Brown, all of Sydney; Thomas Stokes, Stokes and Martin, and, again, W. J. Taylor, of Melbourne”.

“The workmanship displayed in the manufacture of the Australian-made issues, as might be expected, compares badly with the imported article. The English firms, with some of them a century or more of experience to guide them and very extensive connections, could afford to employ well-instructed and capable men to produce their designs, cut the dies and give the proper finish to the completed article, while the colonial maker had to undertake an unaccustomed job with very inferior appliances.”



William Allen Token A6:
Reverse (Dean Collection)

The other local manufacturers can be safely ruled out if the passes were produced in Sydney. Dr Andrews advises:

“Hogarth, Erichsen & Co. were jewellers in Sydney, and confined their energies to the issue of large numbers of threepences bearing their name. There are not less than eight varieties, often of very inferior metal. Indeed, so poor was the quality that it is said that they were withdrawn under Government pressure.

Whitty and Brown issued a large series.....These are all of inferior workmanship and most irregular in upset, it being difficult to find two having exactly the same angle of upset or exactly similar lettering. This was due to their having been struck on an anvil with some species of drop-hammer. The firm is not known to have made any tokens for others.”

George Dean (1988) advises that J.C. Thornthwaite arrived in Sydney in 1849 and provides more detail about J.C. Thornthwaite and his work including a comprehensive analysis of Thornthwaite’s silver tradesmen tokens. The work by Thornthwaite is not well documented although it is well accepted that certain tokens and medals were made by Thornthwaite as he had either placed his initials on them or his name. Other pieces are acknowledged as being Thornthwaites as the story of their manufacture was recorded by Dr. Roth through Dr. Andrews. Dr Andrews (1921) states:

“Of colonial die-sinkers, J. C. Thornthwaite was the first, He was a seal engraver by trade, and, as might be expected, his designs and finished pieces did not compare favourably with those of the British die-sinkers.”

Identified tokens by Andrews for Thornthwaite included:

No.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. | Allen, John. | 426. Peek & Co. |
| 6. | Allen, William. | 578. Thornthwaite, J. C. |
| 43. | Bell and Gardner. | 685. Campbell, J. (Silver 3d.) |

To give an idea of the operating conditions that Thornthwaite worked under, Andrews quoted from the Roth and Hull manuscript (1893) to describe the manufacture of the Peek Tea Stores tokens (Issued in 1852 and 53) as follows:

“The press used for stamping the tokens was an old affair, and hardly suitable for the purpose, being worked on the same principle as a letter-copying press. Incapable of giving the necessary force, they weighted the stamper with some of the copper ingots, but no better results were obtained. They finally had recourse to a drop-hammer worked with a block and pulley, somewhat resembling the machines used on a larger scale for driving piles. This method answered only too well, as it not only gave the sharp blow required, but sent the dies flying in all directions, simply bombarding the inside of the workshop and rendering it somewhat unpleasant and unsafe for the occupants.”



William Allen Token A6:
Obverse (Dean Collection)

Andrews goes on to say:

“The first tokens thus struck comprise those for the Tea Stores (Peek & Co.), Sydney, for Thornthwaite himself, for Allen, of Jamberoo, and for Bell & Gardner, of Rockhampton. Those manufactured for Allen were refused by that trader on account of what he considered their bad workmanship. The whole quantity was subsequently disposed of by Thornthwaite at a penny each to the toll gatekeeper at Annandale, who passed them on in change to the hapless wayfarers.”



Thornthwaite Token ½
d A582: Obverse (Dean
Collection)

Thornthwaite also made the pence for John Allen, of Kiama, a brother of William Allen, of Jamberoo, and it is generally considered that the last paragraph of the above extract should apply to his pieces...With such primitive appliances it can be understood that but very limited numbers could be produced and that the expense would be in proportion. “

Comparison with the John and William Allen tokens and Thornthwaite's own tokens show that the Royal Victoria Theatre pieces are very similar in style and lettering.

For example: 'E', 'R' and 'O's on the John and William Allen tokens have very similar block lettering to the Royal Victoria Theatre while the 'Rose' is similar in detail to that on the Thornthwaite penny and half penny. For example a Royal Victoria Theatre rose between two Thornthwaites is shown below.



From the left hand side: Rose details from Thornthwaite ½ d A582; Royal Victoria Theatre obverse; and Thornthwaite ½ d A583 (All from Dean Collection)

One final comment on the Royal Victoria Theatre passes that is relevant to manufacturing process is the offset orientation of the obverse to the reverse. Practically all of the Royal Victoria Theatre passes have offsets that are significant. This occurs due to primitive manufacturing equipment and is generally not a feature of English produced material.

Timeline Summary

The following is a summary of the critical dates relating to the Royal Victoria Theatre (London and Sydney) and the various applicable publication dates.

- 1818 Coburg Theatre Royal (Later Royal Victoria Theatre) London
- 1833 Coburg Theatre Royal renamed and opened as Royal Victoria Theatre until renamed as The Victoria Palace in 1871
- 1838 Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre opened
- 1849 J.C. Thornthwaite arrives at Sydney
- 1852 Peek Tea Stores tradesmen tokens produced by Thornthwaite
- 1855 Allen tokens and Bell and Gardner tokens produced by Thornthwaite
- 1855 Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre changed hands
- 1868 to 1898 Batty's Copper Coinage publications
- 1871 Royal Victoria Theatre renamed as The Victoria Palace

1879/ 1880 The New Victoria Palace closed and reopened as Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall

1880 Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre closed by fire.

1884 Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall renamed as Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern

1887 Dr Walter Roth came to Australia (Sydney)

1895 Dr. Walter E. Roth writes articles in “The Queenslander” and makes first reference anywhere to the Royal Victoria Theatre passes

1907 Montague Guest Collection donated

1921 Publication of Dr. Andrews “Australasian Tokens and Coins” (which drew on a manuscript by Roth and Hull (1893)

1922 Davis & Waters publication

1930 Montague Guest Collection catalogued

1972 Alec Clunes collection of theatre passes sold by Seaby’s

1982 Bill Myatt & Tom Hanley publication.

1985 Carlisle article

1988 Dean article

2007 Mitchiner publication

Discussion: Australian or English

A large amount of this article has been taken up with the names of the theatres and the times that they were used, as well as identifying potential passes that could have been used by either of the theatres. Significant space has also been given to manufacturing issues and history associated with Australian tokens.

The following is a discussion of the critical issues that would suggest that the item is Australian or English. The first issue is attribution. Dr. Roth in 1895 directly stated that the passes were “*a rare series of checks belonging to the old and justly celebrated Royal Victoria Theatre in Sydney, opened in 1838.*” The first English reference to the same Royal Victoria Theatre passes was by Davis & Waters in 1922. Batty (1868 - 1877) lists the RCT passes and a RVT pass but not the Royal Victoria Theatre passes.

The next issue is consistency of design. The RCT passes appear to make a consistent set in manufacturing and design. The RVT are only consistent in style as they appear to have been made under various processes but have a common theme in the use of initials. The Royal Victoria Theatre passes are not only relatively crude but have lettering styles and design elements very similar to material produced by J.C. Thornwaithe in Australia.

The assumed manufacturer is also important. English token makers had the necessary equipment and experience to produce high quality material but at an expensive price. The passes in question are relatively crude, variable in quality and hardly able to be described as high quality material.

If the quality suggests that Thornthwaite produced the passes then the issue of quantity could argue against production by Thornthwaite. It is not known if the passes were used instead of tickets or were limited to use as special passes. Joseph Fowles states that the Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre had the following capacity: “*The Boxes will hold about 550 people, the Pit 1000, and the Gallery 350*”.

Thornthwaite had limited capacity to produce large numbers. The shape, size and design all suggest that Thornthwaite was the manufacturer however, the need for large numbers could suggest otherwise, especially as the items are relatively rare. It is possible that only a limited number were produced for a specific use but there is no supporting evidence for this either way. An associate issue to note is the cracked obverse die on the Royal Victoria Theatre passes. Dies were expensive and the continued use of a cracked die either suggests that a larger than normal number was produced or the manufacturer was unwilling to make a new one. George Dean, an Australian expert in Tradesmen and associated tokens advises that English tokens were rarely produced using cracked dies and rarely if ever offset. Where as this is a common feature of Australian produced material. The Royal Victoria Theatre passes were produced from cracked dies and are extensively offset.

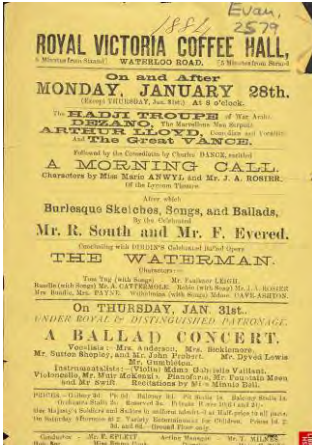
Rarity or presence on the market is also important. The passes are not well known in England although noted or listed in various publications. Although rare also in Australia they are more common than in other areas. George Dean advises that the pit pass is the most common of the four which is consistent with the seating numbers provided for the Sydney theatre.

Another issue is the wording used on the reverses of the passes. The four types of Royal Victoria Theatre passes are GALLERY, PIT, UPPER BOXES, and DRESS BOXES.

Joseph Fowles in ‘Sydney in 1848’ states that the interior of the Sydney theatre house is arranged into the Upper and Dress Circle, with an extensive Pit and Gallery. Carlisle (1985) states that for the Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre the prices charged for admission to the Dress Boxes were 5/-, Upper Boxes 4/-, Pit 2/-, Gallery 1/-.

For the London Royal Victoria Theatre the correlation is not so clear. The Victoria Hall pass is for PIT TO BALCONY, RCT passes are for PIT and G (Gallery) and the RVT passes are for BOX and G (Gallery).

Brayley (1826) describes the theatre as “plain, though well built,” the auditorium consisting of “a spacious pit, two tiers of boxes, and a remarkably large gallery.”



British Library:
<http://www.bl.uk> (Royal
 Victoria Coffee Hall)

A handbill for the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall (1882) states: *1000 seats at 3d, 1000 seats at 6d, Balcony 1s. Reserved seats 2s. & 3s. Private Boxes, £1 1s., 10s. and 6s.*

Another from January 1884 provides prices for seats in the gallery, balcony, pit stalls, balcony stalls, orchestra stalls, reversed, and private boxes. It also states that Her Majesty's soldiers and sailors in uniform admitted at half-price to all parts.

The Royal Victoria Theatre passes match the different areas in the Sydney theatre such as Dress Boxes, Upper Boxes, Pit and Gallery. Similar areas exist in the London theatre but the comparison is not so direct.

A final issue is perhaps the date of usage of the passes. Batty (1868 to 1898) notes usage of a RVT pass which supports the period of usage of the RVT passes during the operation of the London Royal Victorian Theatre from 1833 to 1871.

The Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre opened in 1838 and closed with a fire in 1880. From the Australian perspective, a date of production of the passes before 1850 would not be feasible as the most likely and potentially the first manufacturer in Australia is J.C. Thornthwaite who came to Australia in 1849 when he landed at Sydney. The Sydney Royal Victoria Theatre also changed hands in 1855 but no evidence suggests that this could have affected the date of manufacture although an injection of funds into the theatre could have also resulted in a new pass system.

Conclusions

- English references do not separate between the RVT and Royal Victoria Theatre passes. Mitchiner (2008) appears to draw directly on Davis and Water and others for the assumption that the Royal Victoria Theatre passes are English.
- The first English reference to the Royal Victoria Theatre passes occur in Davis and Water (1922) where as Dr. Roth assigns them in 1895 as belonging to the Sydney theatre.
- The first reference to RVT passes occur in Batty in 1878. Batty makes no reference to passes similar to the Royal Victoria Theatre passes. The London Royal Victoria Theatre changes its name from 1871 which sets an upper limit on the period of usage of the RVT passes.
- The English RVT passes are consistent in style with the RCT passes only in the use of initials.

- The RCT passes are high quality items consistent with English manufacture of the period (1850s) (if you exclude the inverted second striking shown in Mitchiner which could be a manufacturing fault).
- The RVT items are stated as being stamped items and are assumed to be lower quality or cheaper items, however, no diagrams are available to make a further comparison.
- The Victoria Hall copper and silver passes are high quality items consistent with English production
- The Royal Victoria Theatre passes are crude brass/ copper items consistent with poor manufacturing processes present in Sydney in the 1850s and with that of other low quality material produced by JC Thornthwaite at that time.
- Definite attribution is not possible as no initials exist on the passes but there are no other major contenders if the similarity to other tokens produced by J.C. Thornthwaite is acknowledged.
- The cracked obverse die could suggest a larger than normal production run for J.C. Thornthwaite material and support Australian manufacture.
- The offset variation supports Australian manufacture.
- The Royal Victoria Theatre passes match the different areas in the Sydney theatre such as Dress Boxes, Upper Boxes, Pit and Gallery. Similar areas exist in the London theatre but the comparison is not so direct.

Thankyou to George Dean for suppling photographs of the William Allen token, the Thornthwaite tokens and some of the Royal Victoria Theatre passes that were used in this article.

References:

- 1) Andrews, Dr. Arthur, Australasian Tokens and Coins: A handbook, Issued by the 'trustees of the Mitchell Library, Sydney, William Applegate Gullick Government Printer, Sydney, 1921, 290pp
- 2) Batty, D. T., Batty's descriptive catalogue of the copper coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies, Volumes 1 to 4, 1868 to 1898.
- 3) British Library (Royal Victoria Coffee Hall Handbills): <http://www.bl.uk> (Royal Victoria Coffee Hall)
- 4) Carlisle, Leslie, Australian Numismatic Society Journal (1985) pp24-27
- 5) Carter, Michael, Royal Victoria Theatre Passes, Queensland Numismatic Magazine (January 2009) pp7-12
- 6) Davis, W J, and Waters, A W, Tickets and passes of Great Britain and Ireland, Dramatic Tickets – London (1922) 347pp
- 7) Dean, George D, John Craven Thornthwaite Australia's first Medallist and Token Maker, NAA Journal Volume 4 (March 1988) pp 38-44

- 8) Fowles, Joseph, Sydney in 1848, A Project Gutenberg of Australia eBook *
gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0600151h.html
- 9) Howard, Diana, London Theatres and Music Halls 1850-1950, published by
The Library Association 7 Ridgmount Street London WC1, (1970) 291pp
- 10) Mitchiner, Michael, Jetons, Medalets and Tokens: British Isles from circa
1830, Volume 4(2007) 847pp
- 11) The Music Hall and Theatre Site: www.arthurlloyd.co.uk/OldVicTheatre
- 12) Myatt, Bill & Hanley, Tom, Australian coins, notes & medals, Castle Books
(1982) ISBN 0 7255 1388 8, pp230
- 13) National Library of Australia collection, Mansell, F, Interior of the Royal
Victoria Theatre, Sydney [picture] / drawn 1849, [catalogue.nla.gov.au/
Record/1184721](http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/1184721)
- 14) Noble Auctions Catalogue Auction number 83, Fourth Session, lot 1088, pp68-
69, www.noble.com.au/auctions/catalogue/sale_83/A04.pdf
- 15) The 'Old Vic' website: www.oldvictheatre.com/history.php
- 16) Roth, Dr. Walter E., A Numismatic History of Australia, Queenslander (17
August 1895)
- 17) Survey of London. 'The Royal Victoria Hall - "The Old Vic"', Survey of
London: volume 23: Lambeth: South Bank and Vauxhall (1951), pp. 37-39
- 18) Sydney Theatres weybsite: [www.hat-archive.com/
theatre_royal_sydney_to_1913](http://www.hat-archive.com/theatre_royal_sydney_to_1913).

Our Boys Clothing

John Whitmore

I came across a photo of the container lid illustrated. I have had it for some years and do not now know the source. I think the rubbed wording above JUBILEE is ONE GROSS. It does help to understand how the tokens were marketed and establishes that they functioned as counters.



An Early Notice of Tokens from Luton Co-op

Gary Oddie

A recent chance find of a few pages from the original minute books add light to the foundation of the Luton co-operative society and their need for tokens⁽¹⁾. Four hand written pages were present. Three pages of minutes in neat copper plate ink (pages 1, 2 and 5) and the fourth in the form of rough pencil notes for an article. Page 1 begins. . . .

Minutes of meetings held for the purpose
of forming a Cooperative Society in Luton.

Aug. 24th 1883

Mr. J. Hemingway in the Chair

Mr. J. Doney Secretary.

1. Proposed by Mr S. Elton & seconded by Mr J. Howell that we establish a Co-operative Society in the Town of Luton. (Carried)

A provisional committee was set up for the formation of Rules, including shares at £2 fully paid up and the maximum being £10. Discussions about advertising the next meeting in the local papers follow and half way down page 2 we find the minutes of the next meeting on 27 August where the first motion is to call the Society the “Luton Industrial Co-operative Society Limited”

The following rules were adopted:-

Nos. 1, 2, 3 same as the first three of the Gloucester Co-operative Society Ltd.

The following were adopted with alterations from the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society Ltd:- Rule 4, ~~5A, 5B, 5C~~, 6, 7, 8. Rule 5A the word News Room altered to office. . . .

The strike through suggests that this is the original working document and that the members at the meeting had access to rule books and guides on how to set up a co-operative society. Considering its size and industrial importance, Luton was very late in forming a co-operative society in 1883. However whilst the small Bedfordshire village of Silsoe had a society in 1876 (along with Ampthill), the other Bedfordshire co-ops also started quite late; Bedford (I&P 1886), Biggleswade (CSL 1895) and Leighton Buzzard (CSL 1885)⁽²⁾.

On page 5 of the minutes,

Moved and Seconded that we order the following checks from Iliffe of Birmingham:- ½^d, 1^d, 3^d, 6^d, 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, and £1 as recommended by the Stratford Society. (Carried.)

Moved and Seconded that we order 2,000 checks^(each of) ½^d, 1^d and 3^d, round. And 2,000 each, 6^d, 1^{sh}/- 2/- and 5/- octagon. (Carried.)

Moved and Seconded that the £1. checks be of copper and that we order 500 of them. (Carried.)

This leads to several difficulties of interpretation as all of the known Luton co-op tokens are made from either aluminium or much later plastic⁽²⁾. The suggested date (1883) is maybe 20 years before aluminium was commonly used for coins and tokens. Also, which “Stratford” issue is being copied, the Essex or the Warwickshire? The following table lists the known Stratford co-op tokens⁽²⁾.

Stratford CSL (Essex, 1861)	½d Fe	1d Fe	3d Fe		6d Fe	1/- Smith B. Br	2/- Br		
Stratford on Avon CS (Warks, 1875)	½d Fe	1d Fe	3d Fe	4d Fe	6d Fe	1/- Fe		2/6 Fe	10/- Fe

All of the small pieces are bracteates and round. From the denominations it might be concluded that the tokens from the Essex Stratford were being copied, though the shapes of the higher denominations and “Smith” makers name on the shilling cause difficulties. Either way, the Luton minutes do suggest that Stratford tokens for 5/- and £1 might exist.

At present this whole series of Luton tokens is not known and inspection of the other surviving minute books⁽³⁾ and the 50th Anniversary book for the Luton Co-operative Society⁽⁴⁾ shed no further light.

Notes and References.

(1) A picture frame was being reused, and in the back, it was noticed that it was lined with the handwritten documents referring to the Luton Co-op. Thanks to John Nightingale of the Northampton Numismatic Society for recognising their importance.

(2) D.R. Rains, Catalogue of Co-operative checks and tokens, 2004.

(3) Luton Co-operative Society minute books Vol. 1 is missing, but Vol. 2 (Dec 1884-Sept 1885) and part of Vol. 3 (Oct 1885) can be found at Bedford record office. Thanks to Nigel Lutt for looking through these.

(4) C.S. Emerton. Our fifty years of co-operation, (Luton Industrial co-operative society) 1883-1933, Leicester, 1933.

Bramley School Attendance Tokens, a reattribution

John Theobald

Introduction

This little saga all started almost three years ago, when in January 2006 I gave a talk to members of the Bramley History Society on the subject of Some Local 17th Century Surrey Trade Tokens. It included details of their own village Blacksmith-issuing tradesman, Joseph Chitty, plus his elder Brother Henry Chitty, a token-issuing Grocer in nearby Godalming. This item was mentioned at Congress in 2006 when I most certainly didn't "Take the P*ss" out of delegates with my Godalming Token Urinal and published later in *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*, Volume 8, No. 9, page 351.



Some months after the Bramley talk, a metal-detecting friend, Chris Lacey, recovered a very worn, almost illegible token in the Puttenham area of Surrey, just off the A31 Hog's Back road, between Guildford and Farnham, a few miles North West of Bramley. It was a small, round, coppery piece, about 22mm in diameter. After some research, it was just possible to make out wording: BRAMLEY SCHOOLS around the edge, with the central initials: A P C. Mrs. Evelyn Hodgson of the Bramley History Society told me that her Society has records of the only Village School in its Archives. Included are a few notes of tokens that were issued at the end of the 19th Century. The initials A P C stand for ATTENDANCE PUNCTUALITY and (GOOD) CONDUCT. Later Mrs. Hodgson learned that another round Bramley Schools token had been dug up in a garden in the village. The Bramley History Society had published subsequently a note on that particular token, as follows:



Bramley School Token

This token was recently dug up in the garden of a house in Eastwood Road. Bramley School attendance tokens were round tokens given at the end of each week for "ATTENDANCE, PUNCTUALITY and CONDUCT". Six round tokens could be exchanged for one oval one, worth 6d. (2½p). At the end of the school year the money collected was put in the child's savings bank, as illustrated by the following extracts from the School Log Book:

"December 20th, 1899:- Rewards of money given to all girls who had earned not less than thirty-four good conduct and attendance medals during the year. Thirty-seven girls qualified. Amount distributed being £5.16.1d which was placed in the Post Office Savings Bank to each girl's credit."

“December 19th, 1900:- The School was visited this morning by the Vicar and Mrs Green, who distributed the prizes for regular and punctual attendances for the year. The prizes took the form of additions to the children’s Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Thirty-five boys, who had made 90% or more perfect attendances receive rewards. A special additional prize – a handsome book – was given to Scholar G. Williams, who during three years has never been absent or late.”

The money for this scheme was given by Col. Ricardo, who lived in Bramley House from 1886 until the late 1930’s.

Provenance and attribution

Intrigued, I started to research these tokens in more detail. Two specialist bibliographical references possibly might have shone some light on the matter. R. N. P. (Roy) Hawkins presented the Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers on the subject of School Attendance Medals in 1975. Cedric Dry produced a catalogue of School Attendance Medals and it was possible that these Bramley tokens might have been attributed by Mr. Dry to Bramley in Yorkshire. Sadly the Paper and the catalogue were both out of print and copies virtually impossible to obtain.

With specific regard to the R. N. P. Hawkins Paper, Harold Mernick, a good paranumismatic friend and expert researcher into School Attendance Medals, especially in the London area, reported: “I had a look at the Paper by Hawkins. It deals with the various systems of points and marks – using tokens. These tokens turn up fairly regularly. I do not think that the issuers are identified. The paper makes no mention of Bramley. My understanding is that the various systems were based on ideas published by various schoolmasters. The tokens were promoted to private grammar schools by the token manufacturers. They could be used in any way the school decided. The Bramley method is one I had not heard of before.”

Concerning the Cedric Dry catalogue, a copy of the catalogue was loaned generously by another great paranumismatic friend, Ronald Kerridge of Worthing. Sadly, again no mention was made of the Bramley School token.

Examples of Bramley Schools Round and Oval Tokens

So we now knew that a round token existed, but so far had only read about the oval piece. Next to offer help was Eric Hill of the Bramley History Society. He told Evelyn Hodgson about two different village tokens having been donated in 1966 to Guildford Museum by Mr. G. D. (Dennis) Knight, the then Headmaster of the School. Dr. Mary Alexander, Curator of Archaeology at Guildford Museum kindly allowed me to examine the two tokens and to make a copy of the accompanying provenance letter, which reads as follows:

Note from Miss Lilian Baker of Bramley, born 1891. She herself, when at Bramley School, received many of these tokens, the first time, she thinks when she was eight in the middle school. They were given at the end of each week for Perfect Attendance, Punctuality and Conduct. As explained by the headmaster, 6 could be exchanged for an oval token. The money however, according to Miss Baker, was only given out at the end of the year, and was put in the Post Office Savings Bank. She herself got one nearly every week for six years but her brother, who was seven years younger than herself, did not receive any as the system had then stopped. The oval token was worth 6d. The money was given by Col. Ricardo. The token was given to Guildford Museum by G. D. Knight Headmaster of Bramley School, 1966.

Two more examples of the round and oval tokens

Then in October 2007 I had a stroke of good fortune. John Whitmore offered two different Bramley Schools Tokens for sale in his October 2007 Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medallions. Listed under the heading, School tokens, the bibliographical references for this section are to R. N. P. Hawkins – Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No. 2, 1975. They were attributed to Bramley in Yorkshire and listed in the catalogue on page 23 as items ZL105 and ZL106. Their descriptions were as follows:

ZL105 Bramley (Yorks) 24mm Schools A.P.C. Uniface. Bronze.

ZL106 Bramley (Yorks) 34 x 24mm Schools A.P.C. Six Tokens. Oval bronze.

Armed with the very helpful information previously provided by Mrs. Hodgson and other interested friends, the two tokens were purchased. Harold Mernick kindly has provided a photograph of the two tokens. John Whitmore expressed his keen interest in hearing in due course whether a change of attribution could be substantiated and justified. This claim to have the tokens re-provenanced to Bramley in Surrey is now made. However, a “caveat” must be added that this does not preclude the use of these tokens in another town or village of the same name. An enterprising token salesman might just possibly have offered the tokens for sale and use in another location. What we do know for sure is that they were used over a period of several years in Bramley in Surrey.

Acknowledgements and Thanks

A number of people have generously and freely given their advice and support during the research into these local tokens. They include: Mrs. Evelyn Hodgson and Eric Hill of the Bramley History Society; Dr. Mary Alexander, Curator of Archaeology at Guildford Museum; Ronald Kerridge in Worthing, West Sussex; Chris Lacey, a metal detectorist with the Serendipity Club, Shackleford; Harold Mernick in London; and last but not least, John Whitmore for enabling me to purchase these delightful local Surrey tokens.

A press pass for the 1897 Jubilee Procession in London Michael Knight



The pass illustrated appeared on ebay, buried in a rather obscure category. Because there are limited clues in the design as to its purpose I thought it would be an idea to record it here.

It is made of base metal, and approximately 25mm x 30mm. The obverse field is white enamel, and the rest of the design is gilt. It reads PASS 22 JUNE 1897 E.R.C.B, with a crown above. The reverse reads BOWMAN LIMITED 70 GOSWELL ROAD LONDON. It has been stamped with the number 141.

The identification of the pass comes from Mary H Krout's 1899 book 'A Looker on in London', chapter XXIV The Diamond Jubilee, pages 308 to 310. Krout was an American who wanted the pass to get access beyond police lines and into places that the general public could not access during Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Procession in London .

Her decision to get a pass was made at the last minute, and although Scotland Yard originally asked her to produce a letter from the American Ambassador, they eventually accepted a letter on an unrelated matter from the Ambassador that Krout already had in her possession.

The following text is taken from the book, explaining she got the pass "...with an envelope containing a card to be shown to the police if required, establishing my rightful claim to the pass. This was a very tasteful and unobtrusive badge, which would be sufficient to stay the up-raised, inexorable hand of that incorruptible potentate - a London policeman; it was one width, an about inch in length and width

an octagon of white enamel surmounted by an imperial coronet; underneath the coronet was inscribed 'Pass 22, June, 1897. E. R. C. B.' - the coronet and lettering in gilt. With this badge was a card in an envelope bearing the seal of the Metropolitan Police. On one side was printed: 'Celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee'. The press pass within, it was stated, 'is issued on the express condition that it is to be returned on the twenty-third of June to the Chief Clerk, Metropolitan police office, Scotland Yard'..... A similar badge was worn by the representatives of the London press and by the correspondents of the provincial and foreign press. But the number issued could not have been very great, as mine was among the last, and the number was 569. It was amusing to watch the extreme reluctance with which both the police and the troops along the route permitted the wearers of this badge to go within the lines. When the first relay of reporters arrived, there was much parleying, the card had to be produced and even then the official manner was not cordial when the men were at length unwillingly permitted to go their way. The representatives of the press, on the other hand, took profound satisfaction in the indulgence extended them, and they strolled up and down the Strand with the badges conspicuously displayed, as if to make the most of their opportunity."

Notes and Queries

607 SPEED THE PLOUGH

Can anybody tell me the purpose and origin of the following token, it is 26mm in diameter.

Obv: SPEED THE PLOUGH HALF PENNY TOKEN two oxen pulling a plough

Rev: NO LABOUR NO BREAD a man threshing

Henry Stern

558 L J BIRD

The issuer was LEONARD JOHN BIRD, a grocer trading at 34 Belle Hill, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, before the Second World War. Details found in Kelly's Directory of Sussex 1938.

Alan Henderson

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:12)

WANTED

TICKETS CHECKS and PASSES of DEVONSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE.

Particularly those of Knowlman & Sons

David Young

(9:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

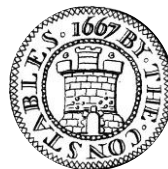
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:12)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:12)

IRISH TOKENS WANTED c.1820-2009

Drumcarine/Drumcairne, Annsborough, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, Drumaness Inglis, Wilson & Strain, Dainty Dairy, Gregretzki, BOC, Milford, Darkley Hynes Restaurant, P. Tait, LHC, SMK & Co, WM & Co Ltd, Bessbrook, LBI Muckmore, Armour & Co, Salt Mines, IMPG, R&H Hall, LBD&F Co Ltd

Free Irish Tokens DVD-ROM (UK only) send £1 coin p&p
Barry Woodside

(9:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE
TOKENS from
HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Especially Co-ops
I also collect gramophone needle tins
Peter Haigh

(9:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:12)

WANTED

H HAYES TOKENS
Dilwyn Chambers

(9:8)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 10

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

March 2010

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	363
<i>Token Congress 2010</i>	363
William Burgis and the Search For Woodhust	Gary Oddie.....364
Time, Pay and Tool Checks Part 17	Ralph Hayes.....368
American finds of seventeenth-century tokens	Robert Thompson.....371
A New 17th Century Token from Newbury in Berkshire	Tim Everson.....372
Emergency Cardboard Currency.	Bob Lyall.....373
An unrecorded seventeenth century token from Gosport, Hampshire	Michael Knight.....374
Mary Pecke at The Standard – A new token issuer and location for London	Gerry Buddle.....375
John Trevail of Luxulyan	Mac McCarthy.....377
Damaged Tokens, and some of the reasons behind them	David Powell.....383
Where in Leeds? Thomas Allum’s 1668 halfpenny	Robert Thompson.....386
A Seventeenth Century Truck System	Gary Oddie.....389
Number 43 King Street	David Young.....390
Modern Pub Tokens	Andrew Cunningham.....394
Token Congress 2009 Accounts.....	397
<i>Adverts</i>	398

Editorial

As yet no one has come forward to take over as editor. Just to make sure that members understand what I said at the Token Congress last October, I will be ceasing as editor after volume 9 number 12 has been issued. If nobody has offered to take on the role of editor the Bulletin will cease; it is up to the members to find a new editor.

Binders and Back Issues

Binders are available at a cost of £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2010

It is twenty six years since the Token Congress has been held in the North East of England when fifty nine members enjoyed a weekend at the Blackwell Grange Moat Hotel.

The 2010 Token Congress is being organised by Jeffrey Gardiner and will be held over the weekend 24-26 September 2010 at the Collingwood College Conference and Banquet Centre, University of Durham, Durham City. This is a modern venue set in tranquil woodland near the city centre with purpose built conference facilities.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £170 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 is for non-residents, who will be charged £95 for the Congress and meals, excluding Sunday lunch.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Jeffrey Gardiner

William Burgis And the Search For Woodhust

Gary Oddie

The token shown below was first listed in Snelling's index of token issuing placenames where it appears as Woodhurst⁽¹⁾, but curiously did not appear in Boyne⁽²⁾. When it appeared in Williamson it was given dual locations both Woodhurst in Huntingdonshire (Hunts 73) and a Woodhouse in Yorkshire (Yorks 372)⁽³⁾.

Obv. WILLIAM BVRGIS HIS . HALF PENNY
Rev. IN WOODHVST 1668 W.S.B.
Details 21mm, known die rotations, 0° and 180°



Fig. 1. William Burgis' Half Penny.

The Yorkshire attribution in Williamson is accompanied by the note:

Mr H.S. Gill, of Tiverton, assigns this token to Yorkshire; he says: "There are four Woodhouses in England, but as there are more tokens in this County than in any other, with the legends across the field (thirty one in number), I believe this to be a Yorkshire halfpenny."

The Huntingdonshire attribution went without comment, with the little Hamlet of Woodhurst having appeared in Speed's map of 1610⁽⁴⁾ and all maps since then.

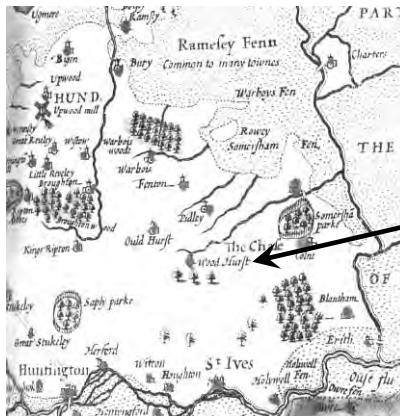


Fig. 2. Detail of John Speed's map of Huntingdonshire, 1610.

The Yorkshire attribution was at best tenuous, but the token maintained its dual identity⁽⁵⁾ until 1986, when Dickinson gave the token to Huntingdonshire⁽⁶⁾. The three specimens in the Norweb collection were given to Huntingdonshire (N2370a-c)⁽⁷⁾.

Repeated searching at the local record office has produced no direct hits for local historians and collectors of Huntingdonshire⁽⁸⁾. The closest appearances of the surname so far found are:

William Burgis m Anne Brown 26th June 1616 (Stanground), now part of Peterborough.
 Possibly son of William husbandman d1672 and Ellen of Warboys
 William Burgess of Woodhurst married Elizabeth Angel 2/Mar/1800 at Great Stukely
 John Battam Burgess of Woodhurst born about 1796 married Jane Jemina, Whittlesea 1817

Accepted, not every token issuer has been found in the records. Furthermore, there have been no recorded finds by local metal detectorists. Inspection of the pattern of token issuing locations when plotted on Morden’s and Ogilby’s maps shows Woodhurst to be a bit off the beaten track. However none of these are reasons for doubting the attribution to Huntingdonshire, and the old maxim “the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence” can hold true.

Most tokens are usually found within a few miles of their issuing location, but some outliers have been found many tens or even hundreds of miles away.

Thus when a William Burgis piece was found by a detectorist in Ansty near Cuckfield (West Sussex)⁽⁹⁾, this just seemed a bit odd . . . but maybe worth a second look.

So a quick revisit to my usual methods of looking for placenames firstly from my computer, www.googleearth.com and www.multimap.com came straight back to Huntingdonshire (now Cambridgeshire). The next stop was a printed gazetteer of Great Britain⁽¹⁰⁾ where the following are to be found.

Woodhurst	Cambs	TL3176	52° 22.2’ 0° 04.1’W	T	142
Woodhurst	W. Sussex	TO2532	51° 04.6’ 0° 12.5’W	X	187

The Cambridgeshire Woodhurst is given a “T” for “City, Town, Village etc” and the West Sussex Woodhurst is an “X” for “All other features”. So what is this “other feature” called Woodhurst?

A quick purchase of some local maps dated (1813, 1897 and 1920⁽¹¹⁾) and we can see the appearance of Woodhurst in West Sussex, on the main road from London to Brighton and Shoreham.

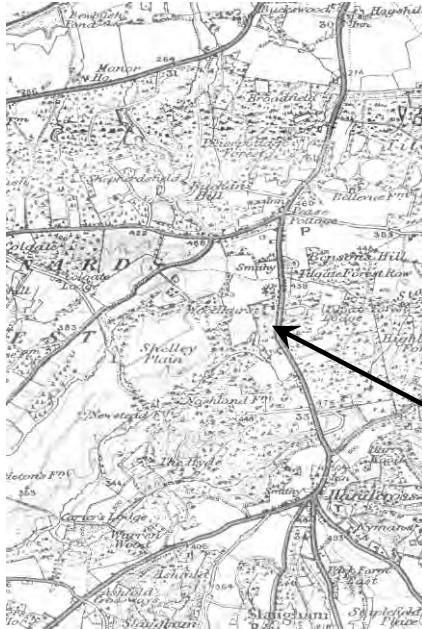


Fig. 3. Woodhurst (West Sussex) in 1897 © Cassini Publishing Ltd⁽¹¹⁾.

This all seems quite promising, with this Woodhurst being just six miles from the find spot at Ansty. Worryingly however, this Woodhurst is not present on the map of 1813, or any other maps prior to 1897. A single find and a much later place name is not really enough for a Huntingdonshire attribution to be relinquished.

Having circulated this short note to various people familiar with Sussex and the seventeenth Century tokens, Robert Thompson replied with an alternative suggestion and two pieces of supporting evidence.

The Will of William Burgis of Wadhurst in Sussex was read on 11th June 1700⁽¹²⁾. He was a mercer and left over £360 in current money to three of his sons; Thomas, William and Francis and his grandson Isaac, all of Wadhurst. His late wife's great chest was left to his cousin Mary Burgis, also of Wadhurst. The remainder of his goods and money were left to his son John. Further digging in the National Archives has not revealed the Name of William's wife.

Robert also noted that the name Wadhurst has appeared in various forms^(13,14), including Wadherst, Wadeherst, Wadherste and in 1633 Woodhurst.

At just 18 miles to the east of the find spot, Wadhurst in Sussex must now be the primary candidate for the issuing location of the William Burgis token.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) T. Snelling. *A view of the copper coin and coinage of England*. 1766 and the 1823 reprint.
- (2) W. Boyne. *Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland By Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen Etc*. 1858.
- (3) G.C. Williamson. *Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century*. 1889-1891, Seaby Reprint, 1967.
- (4) J. Speed. *The Counties of Britain*. 1610.
- (5) For example; The Peterborough museum collection, catalogued by J.A.M. Vipian in 1908 (Hunts 1083), The Carthew collection, SCMB, March 1946 (Hunts), H. Hird had doubts about the Yorkshire attribution in 1951 (Trans Yorks N.S. p25), but his specimen was sold as Yorkshire (Glendinings 6.3.1974 lot 285).
- (6) M.J. Dickinson. *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and Their Values*. Spink, 1986.
- (7) R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. *The Norweb Collection*. SCBI 43. Spink, 1992.
- (8) C.R. Thorpe. Private communication, 2003. T. Scotney, many useful communications over the years.
- (9) Thanks to E. Bevan and R. Kerridge.
- (10) Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain. Third edition, 1992.
- (11) © Cassini Publishing Ltd, www.cassinimaps.com.
- (12) Thanks again to Robert Thompson for pointing me towards this excellent resource. This web based archive has improved significantly in the last few years since I last looked. National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk PROB 11/457.
- (13) A. Mawer, F.M. Stenton, and J.E.B. Gover. *The Place-Names of Sussex: English Place-Name Society*, Volume VII, Part Two: The Rapes of Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings, 1930, p385.
- (14) E.H.W. Dunkin. *Calendar of Sussex marriage licenses*. 1902. Only found at <http://books.google.co.uk/>



281. OIL WELL ENGINEERING CO.LTD. Oil Well Boring Tools and Plant Mfrs. Adswood, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Cheshire. (1914).1973 records OWECO LTD. Not in 1976 but is possibly a part of the National Supply Co.(U.K.)Ltd. Oil Well Drilling Equipment, Cheadle Heath.(1914-1973) Incuse 25mm.

282. R.PAIN & SONS LTD. 16, High St. Woking, Surrey. Electric Light Engrs. & Fitters, Gas Fitters. (1928). Builder & Contractors, Church St. Woking.(1938-43). Plumbers & Gas Fitters, 119,Church St.(1946) .Builders & Contractors, 119, Church St.(1955-59) Heating Engineers, 119, Church St.(1971-2) (1928-1980)+ .Photograph by Brian Wood. 40mm. The Dun & Bradstreet Register 1989/90 records the Company as being formed in 1889, incorporated in 1910 and lists them as Cooker Distributors, Heating & Plumbing Engrs. 10-14 Cherry St., Woking.



Note; A regular visitor to Guildford Museum, John Theobald was invited by the Curator of Archaeology, Dr. Mary Alexander, to try and open a metal canister to see what it contained. With some difficulty he managed this and was pleased to find a quantity of 35 Works Checks. Seven of them named to R. Pain & Son, Woking and being of brass; 6 @ 40mm., 1 at 32mm.The remaining pieces have a variety of numbers stamped on them, ranging from 6 to 80.One of the larger pieces appears to be Aluminium .



283. POWER HOUSE COMPONENTS LTD. Engrs. & Merchants, Albion Chambers, King St. Nottingham(1938-55)Self winding Electric Cable Reel Mfrs., Wayne House, Regent St. Nottingham. (1961-69) 66,Carlton Rd. Nottingham (1970). 1972 records Powerhouse Components Ltd. Self winding etc. Uppingham, Rutland. (1938-1970) Beaded rim. Blank with stamped number. 29mm. Note; There are nine Colleries having these initials so there may be more info in part 18.

284. PRICE & BELSHAM LTD. ENGINEERS.

52, Queen Victoria St. E.C.4. 1940+ 1943. Also records Tamworth Lane Works, Mitcham. 1932 records Electrical Instrument Mfrs.. 1948 records Lift Engrs. & Repairers. 1955 change of address to 21, Wagner St., Old Kent Rd.S.E.15.(1919-1962) Not in 1965. 32mm.



285. PRICE & EDWARDS (ENGINEERING)LTD.

Mechanical Production Engrs. David Rd. Poyle Trading Estate ,Horton Rd. Colnbrook,Bucks. 1976 records Horton Rd. Colnbrook, Slough, Berks. (1948 – 1976)Not in 1979. All incuse. 32mm.

286. P X LTD. Forwarding Agents, Cleavers Chambers, High St. & Washbrook Rd. Rushden. Charter St. Leicester. Fenton St. West Gorton, Manchester. 95, East Rd. Cambridge. (1948) This is the only record found. Incuse 25mm.



287. REAVELL & Co. LTD. Mfrs. of Air & Gas Compressors, Vacuum Pump & Gas Regulator Mfrs. Ranelagh Works, Ranelagh Rd. Ipswich. (1919). Addresses for Manchester & Solihull are recorded (1948-1956). Address for Streetly, Warwickshire. (1970) Ipswich only in 1973.(1919-73)Not in 1979. Incuse. 29mm.

288. REDIFFUSION LTD. Television & Wireless Relay Systems etc. Carlton House, Regent St. S.W.1.1959 records it as (Parent of Rediffusion Group of Companies).These show up at times i.e. Rediffusion Television Ltd.& Rediffusion (Wales) Ltd. etc.(1946-1980)+ 32mm.



289. REMINGTON RAND LTD. Typewriter Mfrs.Office Machines & System Equipment, 1-19, New Oxford St.W.C.1(1946)Various. 1961 Change of address to 65, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1968 records Remington Rand Division, Sperry Rand Ltd. same address.(1946-1966) 32mm..

Note: Remington Typewriter Co. Ltd . 1-19, New Oxford St.(1943)
and ditto but 100 Gracechurch St.E.C.3.(1945)

290. RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO. Boot Factors.16,Bank St. Leeds. Also Smith's Buildings, Waterdale, Doncaster.(1932-1953) 33mm. 1955 records Richardson Brown & Co.(Shoes)Ltd. Wholesale Footwear Distributors,16,Bank St. Leeds. OR:- RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO. Linen Merchants, 30, Donegal Place, Belfast.(1919-21) Not in 1932.Possibly Richardson Brothers & Larmer Ltd.23,Ormeau Avenue, Belfast in 1938..



291. RITCHIE & OSBORNE LTD. Wholesale Produce Merchants, 45,Candleriggs,Glasgow. 1961 Change of address to 272-274, Bell St. Glasgow.(1943-1962). 1965 records Ritchie, Osborne & Leggat Ltd., same address. 26mm. Note:- John Ritchie & Sons and Alex Osborne & Sons were both at 45, Candleriggs, Glasgow in 1940. OR :- ROBERTS & OXLEY LTD. Wool Merchants, 9 Charles St. Bradford. 1932.

1938 change of address to Forster Square Buildings, Bolton Rd., Bradford. 1943 change of address to 130-141, Swan Arcade, Bradford.(1932-1961) Not in 1962.

292. Wm. PEARSON & CO.(LEEDS) LTD .Woollen Mfrs. Ross Mill, Rodley Lane, Bramley, Leeds.(1919-1980). Blank with beaded rim. 32mm.



American finds of seventeenth-century tokens

Robert Thompson

The American Numismatic Society has just published John Kleeberg's *Numismatic Finds of the Americas*.* This includes finds of American coins outside the Americas, e.g. A63 Near Bow Church 1942, A64 Isle of Wight 2004, A79 Billingsgate Dock 1995, A81 Enfield 1789, as well as better-known wreck finds. Other students may find interest for their own series, but I shall whet their appetite with finds of seventeenth-century tokens.

114. Southern New Jersey 1991. Gisburn: William Holgate 1666, BW Yorks.95.

115. Philadelphia 1991. Rotherhithe: John Otter, BW Surrey 274.

116. Jamestown 1958, 1994-2002:

Portsmouth: Henry Jenner 1656, BW Hants.147-8.

Chancery Lane: John Langston 1667, BW London 512.

135. Boston (Mass.) 1874, between the floors of a building once the residence of Governor Sumner, Norwich: City, 1668, BW Norfolk 226-7. Increase Sumner was governor of Massachusetts 1797-9.

136. The Hamptons (New York) 1980. Maidstone: BW Kent 380, 381(2), 385, 392, 393, 396, 398; 'one of the Hamptons originally was called Maidstone'.

144 Wakefield (Virginia) 1935. Dublin: John Foxall, BW Ireland 326-27.

281 Burlington County 1986-2005: Ireland, town tokens, 1659 (2) and 1 undated.

*KLEEBERG, John M *Numismatic finds of the Americas: an inventory of American coin hoards, shipwrecks, single finds, and finds in excavations* (New York: American Numismatic Society, 2009). V, 358pp. (numismatic notes and monographs, 169). ISBN 978-0-89722-311-9. \$130 plus postage.

A New 17th Century Token from Newbury in Berkshire

Tim Everson



I recently purchased a lead token from E-bay which proves to be a new token for Newbury with the following description:

Obverse: N| I S. An acorn either side of the N. An uncertain device between I and S.

Reverse: IN NEWBEREY = Grocers' Arms (surmounted by sugar loaf? and two balls)

The inner circle is rendered as a wire line on the drawings but is clearly a toothed line on the photographs. This is because the author has limited drawing skills.

Diameter: 14mm. The piece is also just over 1mm thick.

Weight: 2.37 grams

I bought this simply as a piece with a triad of initials on one side and the grocers' arms on the other. I thought it was probably a lead token of London. Only after it arrived did I see that it had a legend on the reverse. Well, an illegible legend. It looked like IN.....E... with two small patches of corrosion breaking up the legend which was not much help. It is at this point that I should like to thank Michael Dickinson for all his help. The piece was obviously a metal detector find with a lot of encrusted brown earth on it. I washed some of this off and then sent it to Michael who managed to get enough dirt off with a wooden toothpick to read the legend. I had been trying to fit London or Southwark locations to the letters, as that is where most lead tokens come from (or so I thought), so Newbury was a complete surprise. This is not, however, the first lead token from Newbury. Nigel Clark published a lead token of Margery Gerde(?) dating to 166? in TCSB 7,5. This new piece is probably earlier, dating to the 1650s.

If we look at Williamson for Newbury we find that there are actually two issuers with the initials I. N. Not only that, but both are grocers, and both have wives with the initial S! They are IOHN NAISH and IONAS NORRAWAY IVNIOR (BW 59 and 60). It is highly likely that this new find was issued by one of them.

Help Wanted

I am writing an article on Newbury Borough Tokens (Berkshire BW 51-55) for TCSB and would like help from anyone who has any of them. Could you please tell me what you have by Norweb no., and also tell me their die axis (and their weight in grams if you have access to scales). All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Tim Everson, 40 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden, Surrey KT3 3UQ. 020-8949-7739

Emergency Cardboard Currency.

Bob Lyall

In the September 2009 issue of TCS Bulletin Jason Biggs detailed a Boer War emergency card token. By a strange coincidence, I'd looked at some similar items with a paper money dealer at a fair only a couple of months previously not having been aware of such items before. Jason Biggs went on to describe several other card emergency monetary tokens from Mafeking from 1900 and later from Mexico and Spain. Sadly, the common denominator for these geographically diverse issues was war.

It was war (WWII) again that caused such emergency card tokens to be issued in Malta when there was a critical shortage of small change and the space on ships sent to relieve Malta was in such demand that non was available for pennies and 3d pieces. Hence the small shop keepers and bars in Malta issued I.O.U.'s for 3d, 6d and 1/-. I detailed all I could find over the 15 years I searched for Malta tokens in my little book "**The Tokens and Checks of Malta**". I recall talking to one 90 year old bar owner about 20 years ago who told me he had issued such card tokens but sadly had non to show me – he went on to say that he had a box of such card tokens which he'd accepted at night and not identified them as being from other bars – sadly this potential numismatic treasure chest had long been thrown away.

Subsequent to publication, I found one more issued by the White Star Cabaret VALETTA I.O.U. 3d. (The spelling of Valletta seems variable). Although I recorded the location of all the bars and music halls I could trace by talking to locals in and around "the Gutt" (Strait Street, Strada Stretta) in Valletta, clearly I had not learned of the White Star bar and its location will be a little task to do if/when I visit Malta again.

I have no doubt at all that there were very, very many other such card tokens issued in the dark days of WWII in Malta that I have never been able to locate, maybe some others will emerge one day, but I wonder if any other colonial countries adopted similar measures – over to you, readers, ask your aging fathers and uncles who might have served in remote parts of the empire!

An unrecorded seventeenth century token from Gosport, Hampshire

Michael Knight

I have recently acquired an unpublished farthing token of Stephen Lock of Gosport in a lot with some Essex seventeenth century tokens. Lock is already a known token issuer issuing a farthing of a completely different design in 1667, listed by Dickinson as Hampshire 72.

All the lettering is clearly legible, although it is difficult to photograph satisfactorily. In my opinion it grades 'fair-fine', although the auction where I acquired it catalogued it as 'VF':

STEPHEN LOCK AND – ship to left

DOROTHY OF GOSPORT – L
D : S



Stephen Lock was an inn keeper, who married Dorothy White in 1665 (1), so this token must date to 1665 or after.

An unusual aspect of the token is that the name of Lock's wife is included, and that her initials are placed first on the token. On Hampshire 72 the initials appear in the normal way, husband first, and no mention of his wife's name. I need to do more research on the couple, and I suspect Dorothy was a woman with a trade. She, and not Stephen, is listed in the 1665 Hearth Tax assessment (2).

Another Gosport token not recorded in Dickinson appeared in Dix Noonan Webb's sale of 31 May 2000. As lot 425 it was described as 'fair' but most of legend clear:

STEPHEN L[-----]T – ship
BAKER OF GOSPORT – E.S.L

Although the DNW catalogue notes that the piece was in the style of a pre-1660 issue, the token shares several key characteristics to my token (Christian name, first letter of surname, device, and wife's initials first). I would be interested in seeing an image of it if anyone could point me in the direction of who owns it now.

Notes

1. <http://genforum.genealogy.com/lock/messages/345.html>, and <http://genforum.genealogy.com/lock/messages/346.html>. Interestingly, the forum notes their daughter, also Dorothy, born in 1666, married Anthony Maynard, apothecary, at Newport IOW in 1686. Maynard may have been the same apothecary who also issued a token, Williamson Hampshire 110.
2. Hughes, F & White, P 'The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment, 1665' (1991) list only Dorothy Lock having 3 hearths.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints International Genealogical Index website further note that Lock was issued with a marriage license at Portsmouth 16 November 1665 www.familysearch.org.

Mary Pecke at The Standard – A new token issuer and location for London

Gerry Buddle

Obv: AT Ye STANDARD 1664 around
M P with rosette between and 2
rosettes above and below.

Rev: Ye GOVLDEN FALCKEN
around a falcon



I obtained this token some years ago from Richard Varnham (Vale Coins). From its size (15mm) and weight (1.0g) it is likely to be a farthing. It is bright and brassy in appearance, similar to many Thames finds, and this was one factor which contributed to our belief that it was almost certainly a London token. However, the details of this location were finally revealed in Liza Picard's excellent book "Elizabeth's London". In the section on The Main Streets she notes :

“ Cheapside had everything.....There were three monuments in the middle of this space: the Great Conduit near the east end, the Standard half way down and Cheap Cross at the west end.”

So the location is very clear – adjacent to the Standard, right in the centre of Cheapside. I am not clear exactly what the purpose of the Standard was, though an historical atlas suggests that it may have been another conduit, or public water source.

What of MP’s trade ? A search for “Golden Falcon” on British History Online indicates that the building at 16 Cheapside (close to the Standard) was associated with the name Falcon, and by the mid 17th century was divided into 3 parts. The section from the historical gazetteer is worth quoting in full :

“In 1649 Osbert Pecke, now tenant of 16C, described as formerly the Crane and now the **Golden Falcon**, surrendered the lease granted to Holland in 1630 and Thomas Woodward granted him a new one of the same for 22 years, for a fine of £38 and rent of £25, with access and conditions as in Holland's lease. **Osbert Pecke occupied the property in 1661, and was said in 1663 to have a stocking-shop in Cheapside. He was probably dead by 1666.** The tenement is probably identifiable in the Hearth Tax list of 1666 as the house with 7 hearths in Cheapside, adjacent to John Trobridge (16A) and then occupied by Simon Cowly, victualler. **Mary Peck, widow**, and Symon Coates (? Cowly) were noted as holding houses burnt in the Great Fire.”

(From: 'St. Mary le Bow 104/16', Historical gazetteer of London before the Great Fire: Cheapside; parishes of All Hallows Honey Lane, St Martin Pomary, St Mary le Bow, St Mary Colechurch and St Pancras Soper Lane (1987), pp. 270-275.)

From this, it seems safe to conclude that the MP on the token is Mary Pecke, Osbert’s widow, probably carrying on his original trade of stocking-seller. As the token is dated 1664, it also seems likely that Osbert died in 1663 or 1664.

The token is hitherto unpublished, although Michael Dickinson informs me that there is another example very similar if not from the same dies, unattributed, in the British Museum (but, curiously, in their duplicates trays rather than the main collection.)

John Trevail of Luxulyan

Mac McCarthy

Query 607 in TCS Bulletin Volume 9 No. 9 a question was asked by Henry Stern about a Token which has on the Obverse SPEED THE PLOUGH HALFPENNY TOKEN and on the reverse NO LABOUR NO BREAD Although I have no doubt that many will give a much more complete answer, I believe this was issued in about 1830 and imported from a UK manufacturer into Toronto Canada by a dry food firm called Perrins Brothers.

This query got me thinking about a Token, or more accurately a commemorative medallion I have in my collection.



This item was no doubt based on the Canadian token mentioned in Query 607 above. In the picture above, on the left shows the obverse in copper, the right shows the reverse of a tin version.

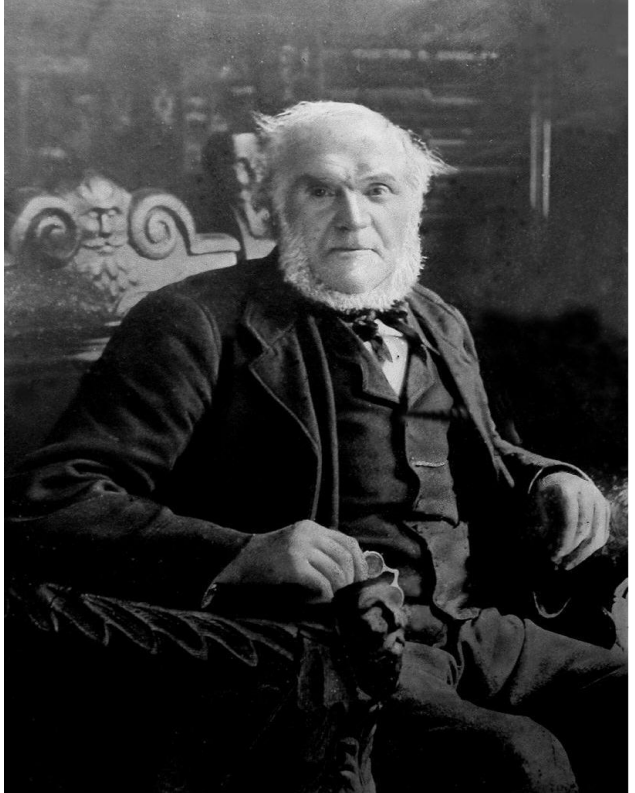
John TREVAIL was the second son of Charles and Ann (nee Key) Trevail. John married his cousin, Jane Trevail, at Luxulyan in North Cornwall in 1851. Their two surviving children were Silvanus born 1851 and Laura born 1858. Silvanus never married, but went on to be one of Cornwall's most distinguished architects. Laura married Richard Rundle in 1897 but there were no children.

From 1851 John farmed 100 acres at Carne, a farm in Luxulyan Parish, and continued to do so until about 1900. Jane Trevail died in March 1902 and her funeral was described as 'a very large one for such a quiet little retired village'.

On 14 October 1902 the dedication of an enlarged and reconstructed peal of bells took place at Luxulyan church. Silvanus Trevail had presented them to the parish in honour of his father and deceased mother.

John was among the hundreds of guests who attended the ceremony, but by mid-November was seriously ill. He died in Liskeard hospital on 23 Dec 1902.

In early November Silvanus Trevail had decided to print a small booklet of 26 pages containing all the details of the bells, the ceremony, and the Cornish Cross he had designed and erected over his mothers' grave. It was also to include the names of all the bell-ringers and the school children who had attended the event. His father's death put a delay on this and it was not ready for some time. To honour his father, Silvanus decided to produce a memorial medallion, using his father's favoured sayings taken from an old Canadian token that John had probably bought back from his travels.



John Trevail

Unfortunately Silvanus himself died in the meantime and his sister Laura made the presentation of both items to over 170 children at the end of April 1904. The medallions distributed all seem to have been in copper, but a small quantity is known to have been cast in tin

Some extracts from the local paper referring to John TREVAILs' death:

The West Briton newspaper 25th December 1902:

John Trevail, father of Silvanus Trevail of Truro, died on Friday last at the ripe age of 82 ½ years. The event took place at Liskeard and the internment followed at Luxulyan on Tuesday. In the earlier part of last year (sic) Mr Silvanus Trevail suffered loss by the death of his mother, to whose memory he erected a beautiful Celtic memorial cross, which forms a conspicuous landmark in the churchyard of Luxulyan. In honour

of his parents Mr Trevail has recently presented a new peal of bells to the parish church, which generous gift has been greatly appreciated locally as was evinced at the dedication of the bells on October 14th last, when Sir Colman Rashleigh, bart, one of the churchwardens, presented an illuminated address to the donor on behalf of the parishioners.

The West Briton newspaper 1 January 1903:

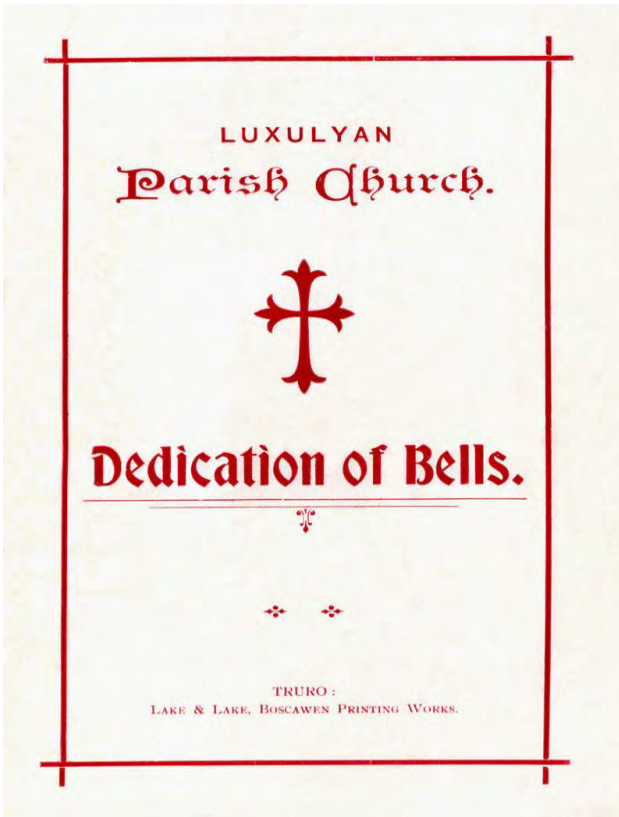
The Late Mr Trevail of Luxulyan. A Link with the Past. By the death of Mr John Trevail, of Carne, Luxulyan, Cornwall has lost another of its most interesting links with the past two generations. Born on the fifth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, he cultivated a habit of collecting facts, and his reminiscences were abundant and most entertaining. Latterly he became pessimistic, and was much concerned for the future of the country, which he said must deteriorate if every young fellow with a few pounds in his pockets set up as an idler. He had great contempt for smoking, football, horse-racing and betting. We would often ask, how could we expect to keep abreast of foreign countries if our young men were at play whilst theirs were at work?



One of the peal of Bells

He belonged to that fast disappearing class, the old yeomanry, who farmed their own estates, were independent, self-reliant, original and determined to bring to successful issue whatever they might take in hand if perseverance and good industry could carry it through. Always engaged in agriculture, he, nevertheless, found the opportunity, as

his ancestors had before him, of adventuring in tin-stream work. For many centuries this method of winning tin was very profitable but one work after another became exhausted, until the Drews, the Knights, the Trevaills, the Thomas's and the Roberts's were left with the last of them in the neighbourhood of Roche; and when that stopped, the good old "Stannary Tinnars" form of working had gone for good. Mr Trevail used to tell with pride that he held on to the last.



He was also much interested in railways in Cornwall, and would give the history of the earlier battles, starting with 1835, and practically ending with the great county meeting at Truro in 1844, Viscount Falmouth presided, and the late Sir Charles Lemon MP, Mr Wynne Pendarves MP, the late Mr WM Tweedy, Mr Fox, Mr George Smith, Mr Alfred Jenkin, Mr Turner MP, and other notabilities of that day were present. But the chief figure of all was the late Joseph A Treffry, of Fowey, who made the chief speech that led to the formation of the Cornwall Railway Company.

The front cover of the booklet given with the medallion

In county elections, Mr Trevail also took great interest. He recollected all the polling done at Lostwithiel and the fisherman of the West coming up in boats on wheels to vote; then openly, not by ballot, which the old man disliked. Many are the good stories he would tell of what happened in the great election days of Lord Eliot, Mr Richard Vyvyan and others; but the contest that interested him most was the fight between the big loaf and the small, in 1852, when there was a three-cornered contest

in East Cornwall between Mr Agar Robartes, Mr Pole-Carew and Mr Nicholas Kendall, Roberts and Kendall being returned.

St Austell Bread Riot. In 1847 Mr Trevail witnessed the Bread Riot at St Austell, was sworn in as a special constable, and afterwards saw the town cleared by the military. In 1847-48 he visited America, travelling through the settled portions of Canada and the Western States as far as Buffalo, which was considered very far West in those days. One of his greatest friends was the late Mr Henry S Stokes, whose death affected him much. The late Mr John H Tremayne of Heligan was one of his ideals as a landlord, the late Lord Robartes as a philanthropist, and the late Mr Nicholas Kendall as a plucky local administrator, whom he saw arrest, with his own hands, as High Sheriff, in 1847, the ring-leader of the St Austell riot, after he had read the Riot Act in the market place. For thirteen years Mr Trevail sat under Mr Kendall's chairmanship at the Bodmin Board of Guardians, and was unswerving in his support of his old friend throughout the 'police station' agitation.

On October 14th last, on the occasion of the dedication of the bells of Luxulyan, the old gentleman was a great centre of interest, and had not been better for ten years; but on November 18th he drove from Lanreath to Liskeard and back on a bitterly cold day, caught a chill, which was followed by serious developments, and he passed away from sheer exhaustion, conscious to the last.

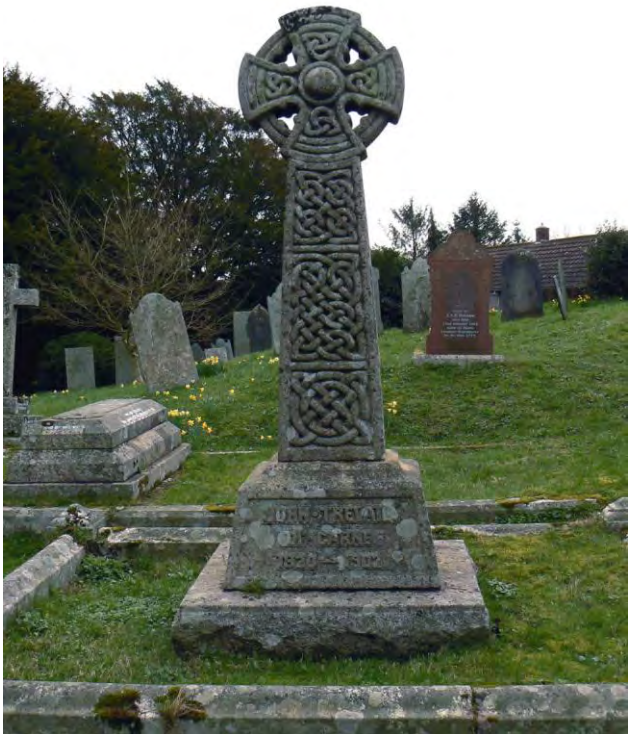
The funeral on Tuesday was the largest ever known in Luxulyan, the parish church being crowded to overflowing. The tribute of respect was profound and complete. Mr Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly was among those who sent wreaths, and Viscount Clifden wrote regretting his inability to attend. Mr Silvanus Trevail, the president of the Royal Institution of British Architects, the son, was the chief mourner.

The West Briton, 1st January 1903, Editorial Comment:

Sympathy will go out to Mr Silvanus Trevail in the bereavement he has just sustained through the death of his aged father, Mr John Trevail, of Carne, Luxulyan. Strong, sturdy and determined, it seemed as if the life of the octogenarian would have gone on almost indefinitely. But the final message came comparatively sudden and unexpected fashion; and one of the few links connecting us with the early years of the last century – with pre-reform and ante-railway days – was snapped at last. The specimens of events remembered by Mr Trevail (which have been chronicled since his death) makes one lament the fact that men like him do not set down their reminiscences for the benefit of future generations. An indefinite mass of useful material is lost in this way. Mr Trevail was a yeoman of the old school who used to be their country's pride; and their disappearance cannot be viewed without concern. Devoted to agriculture, he yet found time – like his ancestors – to adventure in tin stream works; it was

characteristic of him that he should have continued in this pursuit long after most others dropped it as absolutely hopeless.

That a man of his stamp should have been out of sympathy with some of our modern ideas was only to be expected. There was this much to be said of him, however, that he had solid reasons for his antipathies and that in more than one respect the country would be better off if people would take his advice. He had travelled in the United States, so that he was not entirely without the experience engendered by contact with other peoples. The exigencies of his illness necessitated his treatment in a centre where medical assistance was easily available. It is not without significance that the required accommodation was found in the Liskeard Cottage Hospital, one among a number for which the county is indebted to the beneficence of Mr Passmore Edwards. Most of these have been designed by Mr Silvanus Trevail; but, peculiarly enough, this was not one of them. Another fact was that, for the first time since Mr Silvanus Trevail gave them to the parish, a muffled peal of the bells of Luxulyan Church was rung at the funeral. The large and representative attendance at this ceremony, by the way, afforded eloquent proof of the widespread esteem in which the deceased was held.



Cornish Cross designed by Silvanus Trevail for his Mother's grave

I would like to thank Hazel Harradence membership secretary for The Silvanus Trevail Society for all the help she gave me including providing the above photographs.

Damaged Tokens, and some of the reasons behind them

David Powell

In replying to Tim Everson's article in TCS Bulletin Vol.9 No.6 {March 2009}, I should like to include reference also to some other token series where the reason behind damage is a subject is open to debate. The issue arises with both crude lead and communion tokens, in addition to the main 17th century series.

In illustrating in passing a pierced example of Staffs.103 during my talk on 17th century at TCS Congress 2008, I did not intend to imply that piercing was invariably an invalidation mark; rather, to encourage people to think that there could be reasons other than for suspending from the neck, and that invalidation was one of the most likely. I was not going to develop the theme then in a more general talk, but I will venture some further comments now.

--:--:--:

First, the 17th century series. Tim has correctly identified most of the damaged forms encountered, and all bar one of the fifteen damaged specimens in my collection conform generally to the types illustrated by his figs.4-6; however, there are two other forms which can be occasionally encountered: one, where the punch comes down on an edge of a piece of sheet metal during manufacture, resulting in a straight edge on the token {Fig.1: Rutland.8}, and an extension of this, obviously exceptional, where it comes down on a corner, resulting in two straight edges at right-angles, possibly separated by a curve in between. Norweb 97, 1081, 1328 and 1363 all look as if they might be further examples of the straight edge defect, whilst Norweb 1339 illustrates the combined effect of a straight edge defect and a curved flan clip.



Fig: 1

The breakdown of my own sample is as follows:

- Deliberately placed hole: 0
- Button-like pairs of holes: 0
- Randomly placed hole: 4
- Curved flan clips: 5
- Deliberate edge nicks: 3
- Pincer clips: 2
- Straight edge: 1

There is obviously some potential for pincer pieces, flan clips and straight edges to be confused with each other; either because a very small arc is very difficult to distinguish from a very small straight line, or because of the shape of the pincers.



Fig: 2



Fig: 3



Fig: 4

The shapes of the edge nicks in my sample are various; Cambs.32 {Fig.2} has a V-shaped nick, with some additional pincer damage the opposite side; Westmorland.5 {Fig.3} has a very thin and fine cut. The third instance {Fig.4} is another example of Surr.9, to which Tim has already alluded, clipped similarly to the Norweb specimen.

One feature which Tim does not mention is the shape of the hole. Of the four randomly-holed pieces in my sample, one of the holes is round, one D-shaped, one rectangular and one long, narrow slit. My feeling is that anything hung or strung is more likely to be given a round hole, whereas odd-shaped holes are more likely to be for one of the other reasons.

To me, the more surprising usages are those illustrated by Tim's first two pieces, given that both are significantly worn; surely you would want a good piece for what we would regard as a decorative function? The button is just an example of what we would call today recycling, the resource perhaps of an impoverished but innovative peasant, but would you really want to go around with his first illustration hanging from your neck? A good version of it maybe, but not one in this condition; which brings me to think that perhaps these hung pieces were also recycled, not as jewellery, but as beggars' badges or the like? I'm not saying they were; just speculating along those lines.

--:--:--:--



Fig: 5



Fig: 6



Fig: 7



Fig: 8



Fig: 9

Next, crude lead tokens. Most of the same reasoning applies as with 17th cent main series tokens, except that, in periods when they were taken none too seriously, perhaps less people felt the need for formal invalidation. There does not seem to be

very much obvious evidence of constructive deliberate damage during the later and more degenerate period of lead issue, i.e. from the late 17th cent onwards; however, there is some piercing and other mutilation of earlier London pewter, and thereafter occasionally up until the date of the main-series 17th cent issues. Figs.5-9 show a random selection, the last mentioned clearly being a pendant, whilst the other piercing are of less obvious meaning. As can be seen from figs.5-6, some of the punches were of decidedly unorthodox shape.

Figs.10-11 show two pieces which are contemporary with the main 17th cent period covered by Williamson; both have a London provenance. The pierced fig.10, depicting the shield of the joint Company of Woodmongers and Carmen, is listed in BNJ54 {1984} as series S, no.54; the reverse has a triad of initials, P/TE. Fig.11, with triad N/PG over a picture of a cow, the latter sadly defaced by the application of a punch, is known from a better specimen in the BM to be the issue of one Peter Nightingale; if the authors had been aware of it, BNJ54 would have listed it along with series S, nos.206-226.



Fig: 10



Fig: 11

Due to the vagaries of manufacture, lead token shapes were often irregular enough to start with, so that the difference between a badly-manufactured one and a damaged one is more blurred. Added to which, lead being a less durable metal, lead tokens were much more liable to accidental damage, by spades, ploughs and other farming implements in particular; if one was found with a straight edge, it might be difficult to determine whether it was deliberate or not. Fig.12 depicts a provincial lead piece which looks as if its straight edge might be due to manufacturing, e.g. a mould overlapping an edge, rather than damage; equally, it might have been cut with pincers in antiquity, with patination subsequently hiding the damage.



Fig: 12



Fig: 13

Cut halves and quarters, along the lines of mediaeval penny fractions, are occasionally known, usually on cross and pellets pieces. Two examples are illustrated in Fig.13.

-:-:-:-

As I have already written an article on communion token {CT} damage in my LTT lead token newsletter, readily available online at www.leadtokens.org.uk, I shall not reproduce the content here. The article, entitled “Notches, Nibble and Numbers”, is available on pages 3-4 of LTT_29 {Aug 2007}. Suffice it to say that, whilst enough CTs in otherwise good condition have random damage to indicate that invalidation

marking was probably practised, table numbers were also frequently indicated by counterstamping {common}, notching and holing {both occasional}. There are also a number of cases where a church found it necessary to strike two or more differently-shaped pieces simultaneously, for reasons unknown; whatever these were, there is a possibility that some form of physical marking may also have been practised by other churches for the same purpose.

Where in Leeds? Thomas Allum's 1668 halfpenny Robert Thompson

The attribution of Williamson's Yorkshire 176 needs to start with its description:

O. THOMAS . ALLVM . AT . Y^E . WHITE = T . S . A. A lion rampant.

R. IN . WERING . LEED . HIS . HALFE . PENNY . I66 . [*sic*]
(Heart-shape.)

Williamson was, of course, a new and revised edition of William Boyne's work (1858), in which this token had not appeared. However, the token was noted opposite page 509 of two interleaved copies of Boyne.

(i) R. H. Thompson ex Spink 1999 ex Nathan Heywood (c.1856-1918: heraldic bookplate).

(ii) British Numismatic Society, Vol. IV only (pp. 497-631 and pls. 34-42) ex Arthur William Waters (1869-1962: printed label of Simmons & Waters) ex Charles Edward Fewster (1847-1896: heraldic label) ex John Stone Smallfield (c.1814-1883: signature dated 1860).

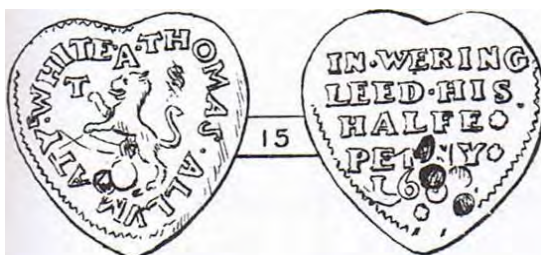


Fig. 1

Both of these manuscript notes omit the last figure of the date, just as printed in Williamson, but there is no indication whether one derives from the other, or both from another source. Not mentioned in Williamson's entry is that the token is

engraved as Fig. 15 in 'Two plates of Yorkshire tokens', presented to Williamson by Fewster, who was the 'Sub-editor and Collaborateur' for Yorkshire. That specimen appears to have been pierced, and otherwise damaged. (Fig. 1)

BW Yorkshire 176 is asterisked as belonging to Fewster, whose sale would be at Sotheby's on 7 Feb. 1898. He noted below the entry 'The above token was presented to me by H. S. Gill, Esq. I cannot at all positively assert that it belongs to Leeds, but insert it here for want of a more certain locality'. Henry Septimus Gill (1805-1892) of Tiverton published many notes on tokens of different counties.

No current location can be given for any specimen other than that in the Norweb Collection, ex Seaby, ex Glendining & Spink 6 March 1974 [Horace Hird collection], lot 285, ex [?] not later than 1951. Happily, the specimen has the date fully legible. According to J. P. Moffat in April 1979, Hird's main source was J. Henry, whence the numbers on the tickets. The Norweb specimen may be recorded as BW 176 but IN·WERIN· | LEED· HIS | HALFE· | PENNY· | 1668 | ·. Provenances before Horace Hird (1899-1973) are unclear, but it is worth noting the following.

(1) Michael Dickinson kindly reports that there was a specimen in the collection of Samuel Henry Hamer (1859-1930), sold at Glendining's 26-28 November 1930.

(2) In the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, the second baronet (1783-1850), sold at Christie's on 30 July 1872, Cabinet No.10 had contained a specimen listed, with the correct date, alphabetically under 'Wering' (Benjamin Nightingale, Descriptive Catalogue of the Coins and Medals collected by the late Sir George Chetwynd, bart., 1851, f. 245, no.194; property of R. H. Thompson).

No Chetwynd, Fewster or Hamer sale catalogue annotated with names of purchasers has been examined.

At least the date can be completed, and attention concentrated on the mystifying place-name, which may read **WERIN<G>** | **<L>EE<D>**, but the **G** and any following punctuation are uncertain, as is **L**, **D**, and any character following. The token continued to be recorded under Leeds, with Sheppard (1913) including it in his 'List of Yorkshire tokens wanted to complete known series' at Hull Museum, and Michael Dickinson (1986) listing it unpriced as being extremely rare. For publication of the Norweb specimen no WERING locality in Leeds could be identified, so after vi.5962 a reference was inserted to Uncertain I. Other locations considered in vain have been Wearne (Somerset) + *hlid*=gate, and Gwernen-Lydan (Montgomeryshire), National Grid Reference SJ 0926.

The solution to this strange place-name has now been found through the International Genealogical Index, which so helpfully makes it possible to search by personal name. This reveals a Thomas Allume who married a wife with the right initial, Susan Jeale, on 7 September 1658 in the Sussex parish of Slaugham. In Slaugham is the hamlet of

Warninglid, a name combining an uncertain element (possibly 'Wearda's) with *hlith*, 'hollow slope', recorded by Watts (2004) as *Warninglead* in 1629. Ron Kerridge adds *Warningleed* in 1671, and that Susan Jeale had been baptized on 2 June 1622 at Rusper in West Sussex.

Sadly, all this came to light too late for Ron's new book with Rob de Ruiter, *The Tokens, metallic Tickets, Checks and Passes of West Sussex*. He has searched in Worthing Library, and consulted the Sussex branch of the Family History Society, but has found nothing else about the issuer.

What may be significant is that Slaugham, and Warninglid at TQ 2526, are just off the London to Brighton road (A23). The White Lion was remote from centres of population, and probably would have catered mainly for travellers. On that road after the Restoration these might have included a clientele accustomed to drink wine, so the future token-issuer might have been the Thomas Allam, son of Henry Allam of Cambridge, who was apprenticed to Joseph Brian in the London Vintners' Company on 5 May 1646.

To conclude, Thomas Allum's 1668 halfpenny belongs nowhere in Leeds, but in:

WARNINGLID (Sussex, Slaugham parish)

Named signs

White [?*Lion*] (AT Y^E): Allum, Thomas. 1668 ½d.

Obv. · **THOMAS** · **ALLVM** · **AT** · **Y^E** · **WHITE** · around a Lion rampant accompanied by the letters A | T S

Rev. **IN** · **WERIN-** | <L>**EE**<D> **HIS** | **HALFE** · | **PENNY** · | **I668** | · (*Heart-shaped.*)

Ref: BW Yorks.176 but WERIN-, I668.

Attributed to Thomas Allume who married Susan Jeale in Slaugham, 1658 (IGI); perhaps the Thomas Allam apprenticed a Vintner, 1646.

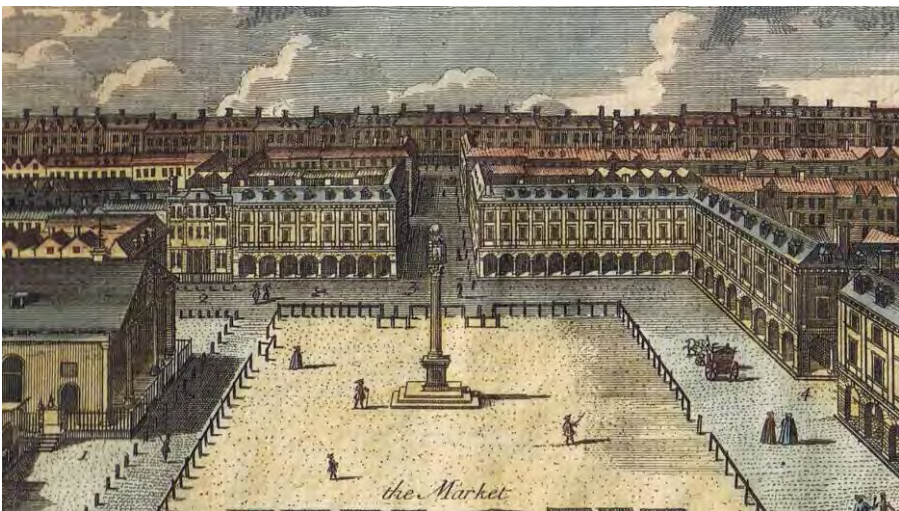
An apology: John Theobald has pointed out: "I forgot completely to acknowledge Rob de Ruiter's photographs in the article on **Bramley School Attendance Tokens** in Bulletin Vol. 9 No. 9 pp 353-355. Rob had taken all the photographs for the opening Congress presentation on "Guildford'd Rich Token History" and these two images were "lifted" from that set. Sorry, Rob!"

Number 43 King Street

David Young

Number 43 King Street stands at the eastern end of the street and just within the piazza of Covent Garden. The first house was possibly designed by Inigo Jones and had an open arcaded ground storey that formed one end of the portico on the north western side of the square. In 1697 Admiral Russell, Earl of Orford, took a twenty one year lease on the house from his uncle the Duke of Bedford; on its expiry a new lease of forty one years was granted. One of the conditions of this new lease was that within two years the original house should be pulled down and a new house be built in line with the rest of King Street. It is unclear who designed the new house but the most likely architect was Thomas Archer.

The Earl apparently tired of horse drawn carriages so he had four trained red deer harnessed to his phaeton. It appears that he drove them with great skill around the piazza, much to the surprise of the other residents. When the admiral died in 1727 the house passed to his great niece Katherine and her husband Thomas Archer, nephew of the architect; they vacated the property on the expiry of their lease in 1759. The next tenant was the wealthy antiquarian and bibliophile James West, who obtained a lease of twenty one years; he remained there until his death in 1772, when the sale of his library and collection caused great interest.



Covent Garden showing position of the new house

David Low, the next occupant, took a fifty five year lease on the property; Low was a hairdresser and paruke maker from Southampton Street. In January 1774 he opened the house as the Grand Hotel, reputedly the first in London. The hotel was intended for the use of a wealthy clientele when they were in London, with a top price of fifteen shillings a night for a suite of two rooms. To help advertise his hotel Low had checks made by Kirk in gold, silver and copper. The gold checks were to be given to royalty, the silver to the nobility and gentry, while the copper were for the general public. This is how they were described by Matthew Young, the nineteenth century coin dealer; he also noted that he had never seen a gold specimen. The obverse shows the front elevation of the hotel with the legend LOW'S GRAND HOTEL COVENT GARDEN with LONDON 1774 in the exergue. The reverse legend reads FOR THE RECEPTION OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN. More bedrooms were added two years later in an extension to the rear of the building and a coffee room was made in the basement. The Duke of Wurttemberg visited London with his mistress and according to Horace Walpole he was not please that "the man who keeps the hotel in Covent Garden would not lodge her for the reputation of his house". Unfortunately Low was not a good businessman and the cost of the alterations were too large for him, the result being that he was declared bankrupt in 1786.



The hotel lease was purchased by Isaac Frome; who had been the proprietor of the disreputable White Hart public house for many years and was looking for a more respectable occupation. It may have been more respectable but it was not profitable as Frome was no businessman either. The lease then passed to Mrs Hudson, but unfortunately she had the misfortune to advertise that the hotel had "stabling for one hundred noblemen and horses", so she did not last long either.

Charles Richardson was the next lessee and from about 1792 the hotel was operated separately from the coffee house in the basement. Richardson issued some brass tokens for use in his coffee house. The obverse legend on two of the tokens reads RICHARDSON 1793 COFFEE HOUSE COVENT GARDEN; the reverse has either PINT or POT on it. There is a third token which has a different obverse which reads RICHARDSON 1793 COVENT GARDEN, the reverse being blank. The first two pieces were undoubtedly used within the coffee house while the last piece could have been used to advertise the establishment.



Richardson was not that successful and soon ran out of money; around 1798 Robert purchased the lease while Richardson ended up in the workhouse. Joy was more successful, the place was well patronised and became known as the Star Dining and Coffee House. It was reported that Dukes were then as plentiful there as the fare provided.

It is not clear how long Joy remained as proprietor but in 1833 he is still listed as being at number 43. Later that year William Carpenter Evans took over and opened Evans's Grand Hotel, Music and Supper Rooms, however on the lamp outside the entrance were the words "Evans' late Joy's". Evans' was a retired comedian who had previously managed the Coal Hole in the Strand where food



and drink went hand in hand with musical entertainments. He converted the dining room into an attractive concert hall with a stage at one end; the rest of the room was filled with supper tables that sat four people. So successful was he that in 1844 Evans retired with a small fortune, but unfortunately within ten years he had died.

The new tenant John Green retained the name Evans Grand Hotel and Supper Rooms; always known as Paddy he was jovial host who chatted to his guests offering snuff to the more important, while taking copious pinches of the stuff himself. In 1855 a new music hall was built at the back of the hotel in the garden of the old house, demolishing the little cottage where Fanny Kemble had been born. Designed by Finch Hill, the new hall was seventy feet long with a beautifully carved and painted ceiling and the walls were lined with pictures of celebrated theatrical personalities. A screened gallery ran round both sides and one end of the hall, here ladies were admitted but under certain conditions; they had to give their name and address and were only permitted to sit in the screened gallery. The entertainers were all male, a choir of men and boys sang ballads and glees interspersed with popular selections from operas all to

the accompaniment of a piano and harmonium. One of the waiters, Herr Von Joel, after selling cigars would mount the stage and play the penny whistle and give farmyard impressions.

The ivory token is probably a subscription ticket to the music hall and supper rooms; although undated it seems more likely that it was issued by Paddy Green around 1860. By this time Evans's had become part of the establishment and was the most notable bohemian place in London where gentlemen could meet for supper and some risky songs. In 1857 the Savage Club was established at a room in the hotel where its first meetings were held, before moving to the Adelphi.



In response to the Gatti brothers new French style café restaurant Green opened a café at Evans's. On an old programme is printed "Gentlemen are respectfully requested to encourage the vocalists by attention; the CAFÉ part of the room being for conversation parties". A brass token with EVANS'S CAFÉ COVENT GARDEN on the obverse and the number 4 engraved on the reverse could have used in the CAFÉ part of the music hall or it may have been used in the coffee rooms. The significance of the 4 on



the reverse is unclear but it would seem likely that other numbers exist. The new style of music hall entertainments required more space than was available at Evans's, also women formed a large part of their audiences; not being able to compete Evans's finally closed in 1880.

John Hollingshead thought that London needed a club where members could take their wives and daughters, such as the Cercle des Mirlitons in Paris. Hollingshead gathered a group of like minded individuals who raised the necessary finance to take over the lease and establish the Falstaff Club. The interior was redecorated, but after a few years the club closed as it had run out of funds. A series of brass tokens were issued with FALSTAFF CLUB and the denomination on the obverse, the reverse being blank. These tokens were most likely used for refreshments; the denominations noted so far are sixpence, ten pence and one shilling, again it would seem likely that other values exist. Willie Goldberg established the New Club in 1889 where excellent concerts were staged; unfortunately the club had become less bohemian with a more refined clientele, this led to its closure.



In 1891 the building became the headquarters of the National Sporting Club, decorations were changed again but the billiard room was left alone and a writing and reading room was created with large leather armchairs. Paddy Green's old theatre was the ideal venue for the boxing ring where members could watch the matches from the gallery or sit round the ring. The club remained at number 43 until 1933, when the house was purchased by the wholesale fruiterers George Munro. Major alterations were made to the ground floor to make it suitable to sell the fruit and the doorway had to be removed. It is now a cloths shop and the interior of the old building has all been removed, but the exterior is clearly recognisable as the same building on Low's token.

My thanks to Terry Barrett for providing much useful information and the illustrations for the tokens from Evans Cafe and the Falstaff Club.

References

- Pleasures of London*, M Wilson Disher, 1950
The London Anthology, H & P Massingham, 1948
The London Encyclopedia, C Hibbert & B Weinreb, 1983
The Story of Covent Garden, Mary Cathcart Borer, 1984
Covent Garden, Mary Cathcart Borer, 1967
Covent Garden – Mud Salad Market, Ronald Webber, 1969
The Annals of Covent Garden, E Beresford Chancellor, 1923
Victorian Entertainment, A Delgado, 1971
London Inns and Taverns, L Wagner, 1924
London, Charles Knight, 1893
Covent Garden Market, R Thorne, 1980
Noble and Manly – The History of the National Sporting Club, Guy Deghy, 1956

You probably think that the pub token is dead and buried in this modern technological age and by modern, I mean the last twenty-five years or so. There is documentation of their use into the 1970s: for example, at the Naval & Military in Taunton (*Somerset Public House Tokens*, p.12) or the Cow & Snuffers in Llandaff (Yolanda C. Stanton: *A Contemporary Tavern Token*). In both cases, they were used to denote “one in”, i.e. a drink paid for but not yet dispensed. But surely this was the last twitch of the corpse? Well, not quite!

Even excluding recent generic brewer promotions, such as the plastic Brain’s ‘Doubleloon’ and the earlier Watney’s numbered pub issues, and ‘personalised’ games pieces such as shove halfpenny and fruit machine coins (Beachcomber, Brean: *Tickets, Checks & Passes from the County of Somerset*, p.104), traditional pub tokens still occur, scattered thinly across the country.

In this personal survey, I have excluded transitory card and paper tokens, such as the one used for the month of May 1984 at the Park Hotel, Alverstoke, the even more ephemeral tickets used for some beer festivals and the advertising stickers sometimes put on one pound coins (such as the set of five issued by The Welly). I have tried to concentrate on more substantive pieces.

They seem to be found most frequently in the South West. Perhaps the most striking example was produced for the Boringdon Arms, Turnchapel, Plymouth (Fig.1) to celebrate its award as Plymouth CAMRA Branch Pub of the Year in 1993. 1000 47mm pewter ‘quarters’ were struck by Procast of Plymouth at a cost of around £500 and were sold at £3 each. They were guaranteed to be redeemable for a quart of ‘premium’ ale at any time in the future and were thus inflation proofed and ‘part of a bid to forge stronger customer loyalty’ according to the front page of the local paper.

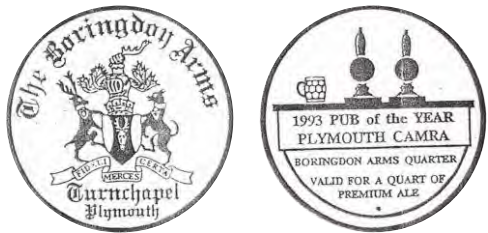


Fig. 1

Cornwall also produced a brass ‘loyalty token’, valid at no less than three local hostelries in Perranporth (Fig.2) : the Perranporth Inn, Taverners Halt and Green Parrot. The County can also be credited with a “one in” issue, by the Old Ship, Padstow (Fig.3) in the 1980s. These were made in two different shapes, round (brown) and a trapezium (blue), stamped with an ornate ‘O S’. They were made in leather by Bagend Leather Workshop in Padstow.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Moving a little farther afield, the “one in” usage is continued by the Village Freehouse in Salisbury, or it certainly still was in 2005. Their tokens are in two colours of plastic and bear simply the legend “1 in” plus a number (Fig.4). They were made in a local Institution as part of the inmates’ therapy. Across in Somerset, the short-lived Masters microbrewery at Wellington (2006-08) produced SpooF tokens for two pubs: (Fig.5) the Village Inn in Wellington itself and the Half Moon Inn at Clayhidon, just over the

Devon border. They are struck with Masters name and the local Wellington Monument on one side and the pub name and ‘SpooF’ on the other, clearly indicating their intended use.



Fig. 5

Next on this tour we reach Berkshire, a county almost devoid of pub tokens. The John O’Gaunt Inn at Hungerford (Fig.6) issued a stamped brass ‘loyalty token’ a few years ago. I am told that it was given with change and was worth 10p off a pint before 7p.m. The story is that locals thought it was not really worth the trouble and usage was short-lived. Across to Lincolnshire and The White Hart, Metheringham (Fig.7) and another short-lived attempt to promote loyalty and sales a couple of years ago. A small run of pewter tokens was struck by Grunal the Moneyer. The obverse mirrors the pub sign and the reverse is a Richard II half groat (Richard’s badge was a white hart). They were used to promote sales of a specific beer: one was given with change when this beer was purchased and when six had been accumulated, a free pint was earned, very like the current loyalty cards run by some pub chains. In this instance, the beer concerned did not take off and their use lapsed.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

We finally head north and encounter a slightly different usage, albeit still in the loyalty field. The Grey Horse, Houghton, Darlington (Fig.8) issued a small white metal ‘dog tag’ style token in the 1990s. A strip of five raffle tickets could be purchased for £1 and the winner received twenty tokens as a prize to exchange for pints of beer (Jeffrey Gardiner, *Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland*, unpublished supplement).



Fig. 8

The raffle prize theme was continued at the Red Lion, Kegworth in Leicestershire in the early 1990s. Three tokens were produced, all crudely stamped by a customer using sheet metal or large washers similar to those utilised by the Cow & Snuffers. The first issue bore only the legend ‘1 PINT’. The winner of the Sunday morning raffle won eight ‘washers’ and second prize was four diamond-shaped tokens (Fig.9). At the suggestion of the author, a further batch of the circular pieces was produced and their use was expanded. The new ones had ‘1 PINT’ (Fig.10) on one side and Red Lion D (“to stop forgery” according to the maker!)) on the other. They were still used for raffle prizes but were now worth £1 and could be redeemed for any goods. The owner liked the idea of using them to promote trade and (like the original users of tokens) started to think of additional uses. At one stage he was using them to pay the window cleaner and thus ensure his custom and the retail profit! However, the pub has since been sold. (See Andrew Cunningham *A Token Check at the Local*, S & B’s Coin & Medal Bulletin, No. 8).



Fig. 9

As with the main period of pub check issue, modern tokens were therefore produced to promote trade and create customer loyalty with perhaps the extra aim of monitoring the claiming of pre-paid drinks but this too may well have been an unrecorded usage in the nineteenth century.



Fig. 10

This ends my brief survey but I am sure there must be quite a few further instances of their current or recent use. The problem is finding out about them and I hope that this article will stimulate readers to inform the Editor of any that they know about: we might even have enough for a follow-up note. Clearly any report on the death of the pub token is premature but just how alive are they?

The illustrations in figs. 1 and 3 are not to size.

Token Congress 2009

Receipts and Payments Account.

Receipts

Received from delegates
Sponsorship by DNW
Profit on beer sales
Auction commission
Bourse tables

Payments

Hotel costs
Cost of beer
Cost of wine incl. corkage
Minibus net cost
Printing of Congress brochure
Postage/travel/stationary costs

Excess of receipts over payments

Balance from Congress 2008

Balance carried to Congress 2010

=====

Please note that the bank account shows a balance of £x. This reflects the fact that cheque no.267 for £x has not yet been cashed. This cheque forms part of the estate of the late Mr PG and is still stuck in probate.

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.
If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(9:12)

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

TOKENS from

HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Especially Co-ops

I also collect gramophone needle tins

Peter Haigh

(9:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

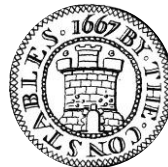
R. Keith Harrison

(9:12)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:12)

IRISH TOKENS WANTED c.1820-2009

Drumcarine/Drumcairne, Annsborough, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, Drumaness Inglis, Wilson & Strain, Dainty Dairy, Gregretzki, BOC, Milford, Darkley Hynes Restaurant, P. Tait, LHC, SMK & Co, WM & Co Ltd, Bessbrook, LBI Muckomore, Armour & Co, Salt Mines, IMPG, R&H Hall, LBD&F Co Ltd

Free Irish Tokens DVD-ROM (UK only) send £1 coin p&p

Barry Woodside

(9:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED

H HAYNES TOKENS

Dilwyn Chambers

(9:10)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:12)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

As mentioned at Congress, Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes.

If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind the new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson, 40 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden Surrey, KT3 3UQ (020-8949-7739). I don't have email, but if you prefer to email you can send to John Theobald

(9:12)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800. Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 11

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

June 2010

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	403
<i>Token Congress 2010</i>	403
The Loyal Sufferers Piece (BW Uncertain 103)	
Robert Thompson.....	404
The Knockmahon Copper Mines	
Gary Oddie.....	407
Time, Pay and Tool Checks Part 18	
Ralph Hayes.....	421
Evan's Covent Garden Café	
Malcolm Johnson.....	428
Lost tokens from Peterborough.	
P.D.S.Waddell.....	430
1897 Jubilee Pass	
Simon Monks.....	431
A Seventeenth Century Truck System	
Gary Oddie.....	432
New 21st Century NAAFI Tokens	
Malcolm Johnson.....	433
More American finds of seventeenth-century tokens	
Tim Everson.....	434
Revisiting The Birtley Belgians	
Gary Oddie.....	435
<i>Adverts</i>	438

Editorial

One more to go and still no one has offered to take over the role as editor of the Bulletin. Just to make sure that members understand what I said at the Token Congress last October, I will be ceasing as editor after volume 9 number 12 has been issued. If nobody has offered to take on the role of editor the Bulletin will cease; it is up to the members to find a new editor.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2010

It is twenty six years since the Token Congress has been held in the North East of England when fifty nine members enjoyed a weekend at the Blackwell Grange Moat Hotel.

The 2010 Token Congress is being organised by Jeffrey Gardiner and will be held over the weekend 24-26 September 2010 at the Collingwood College Conference and Banquet Centre, University of Durham, Durham City. This is a modern venue set in tranquil woodland near the city centre with purpose built conference facilities.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £170 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 is for non-residents, who will be charged £95 for the Congress and meals, excluding Sunday lunch.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be to be sent to:
Jeffrey Gardiner

The Loyal Sufferers Piece (BW Uncertain 103)

Robert Thompson



This may be described as follows.

Obv. An oak tree, bearing acorns but no crowns, environed with a label reading in three lines **THE·LOY|ALL·SVF|FERERS**

Rev. Around some sort of dial thirteen roman numerals:

I·III·V·VIII·XI·XV·II·IX·VI·XXI·IIII·XVII·XII, and towards the **XII** the arrow-head of a pointer, at its opposite end a **C** or crescent shape.

27mm. Boyne 1858, English Tokens, Uncertain 64, rev. ‘A gambling-board?’, and Williamson, Uncertain Tokens 103, but **LOYAL** should be corrected to **LOYALL** with two LLs.

Norweb Collection, (a) ex Baldwin, illustrated here from photographs copied by Philip Mernick, and (b) ex Ralph Nott with obverse ‘almost obliterated’, which he published as **THE RED | BALL SWAN | STREET | 1^D [sic!]**. Messrs B. A. Seaby in March 1980 illustrated a specimen ex Carthew bearing a ‘Gambling-wheel’, and Spink Coin Auctions in 1985 offered one ex Carthew which appears to be the same specimen. I have found no other, and there is none in the British Museum.

The reverse device has also been described as ‘Sun with sixteen rays pointing to Roman numerals’, but the pierced centre shows that it does not represent the sun. There is no raised point to make it a Spinning Piece (Edge 47-8, ‘Deciders’). When I showed it to the Royal Numismatic Society in February 2010 David Powell thought that the numerals suggested a cipher. David Sealy wondered whether the **C** might stand for **CAROLVS**. I did not agree, firstly because there is no **R** for **REX**, and secondly because I thought I had seen clock or watch hands with such a crescent terminal; however, I have not found one earlier than a 1778 watch by Martin (Britten, pl. 110), so a **C** is possible, if unlikely.

A possible association for the types is the Royal Oak Lottery, which was a method by which Charles II at his restoration rewarded officers who had remained faithful to his cause, by giving them grants of plate and other valuables, with permission to dispose of them by lottery. Beckmann's *History of Inventions* (ii. 424) quotes an advertisement 'that any persons who are desirous to farm any of the counties within the kingdom of England or dominion of Wales, in order to the setting up of a plate lottery... may repair to the lottery-office in Mermaid-court, over against the mews [on the site of Trafalgar Square], where they may contract with the trustees commissioned by his majesty's letters patent... on behalf of the truly loyal indigent officers.' *The Loyal Sufferers* would seem an appropriate abbreviation for a piece 27mm in diameter.

I have located no surviving papers from this Lottery Office, but only scattered references in the Calendar of State Papers, and two proclamations: For the better regulating of lotteries, 1665, and For protecting the patentees of the Royal Oak lottery, 1687. A licence was granted in 1660 to F. Corbet(t), a groom of the queen's privy chamber, for a game called *l'Oca di Catalonia* which was really a lottery, an *oca* (goose) being represented on every seventh division of sixty-three arranged in a spiral; by 1664 it had changed its name to Royal Oak Lottery. Later in the century the projector and politician Thomas Neale (d.1699) was groom-porter, with responsibility for gaming in the royal apartments.

He was called 'the Lord of Lotteries', but was born only in 1641. Associated with the Royal Mint from 1677, he was Master from 1686. These pieces do appear to have been struck at the Royal Mint.

Of the local farms I can mention only three. To Bristol Sir Joseph Williamson sent repeated requests for magisterial sanction of the lotteries at the great local fairs, and in 1664 Alderman Cale promised to forward any of the lotteries except that called the Royal Oak which, he said, 'broke half the cashiers' at its previous stay of five months. Being again pressed, the alderman wrote that he had prevailed upon the Mayor to sanction the Royal Oak lottery during Paul's fair, a permit which might be extended, though when last in the city many young men had ruined themselves, and his own son lost £50 (Latimer, 327-8).

For Plymouth in 1665-8 details are in Ewen, 110, which seems to be the fullest account of the whole subject, but without confirming the physical layout of the lottery, or the use of discs such as this.

In Norwich in 1670 Mr Christopher Baynes and Mr Crispe were 'to be allowed to erect lotteries for the relief of y^c loyal and indigent officers, and intend to make show of a lottery called "the Royal Oak" at the house of John Rose or Peter Decele'. Two

years later The Royal Oak Lottery was 'to keep good order, not to keep open after 10 p.m., and is not to admit servants or indigent persons'. There were further licences to make show of the lottery in December 1685 and December 1686 (Rye, 125, 129, 178, 180).

I have not found how the lottery operated; perhaps the dial represents an early roulette or lottery wheel, or a 'Twirling Board'. If the pieces are actual lottery tickets one might have expected them to be numbered, and more to have survived, so perhaps they are receipts or advertising pieces. I would welcome further information.

References

- Beckmann, J. *A History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins*; translated from the German by William Johnston, 4th edn. (London, 1846).
- Boyne, W. *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1858).
- Britten, F.J. *Britten's Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*, 9th edn. (London, 1982).
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic series*, 1661-2, pp. 146, 157; 1663-4; 1667-8, p. 36; 1671-2, pp. 78, 124-5; 1675-6; 1676-7; 1677-8, p. 582; 1674-9 Addenda; 1683, p. 138; 1686-7, pp. 211, 428.
- Edge, B. *The first Dictionary of Paranimismatica* (Crewe, 1991).
- Ewen, C.L'Estrange. *Lotteries and Sweepstakes* (London, 1932).
- Latimer, J. *The Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century* (Bristol, 1900).
- Nott, R., 'An unpublished 17th century penny token', *NCirc* 65 (1957), cols. 198, 249.
- Palgrave, Sir R.H.Inglis. *Dictionary of Political Economy* (London, 1894-9), ii. 643-4: 'Lotteries, English'. [The *New Palgrave* (Basingstoke, 1987, 4 vols.) substitutes 'Expected utility hypothesis'].
- Rye, W., ed. *Depositions...[and], Extracts from the Court Books of the City of Norwich, 1666-1688* (Norwich, 1905).
- Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, March 1980, p. 94 and pl. 36, M246.
- Spink Coin Auctions, Sale no. 43 (18 April 1985), pl. 14, lot 444.
- Williamson, G.C. *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889-91).

The Knockmahon Copper Mines

Gary Oddie

The mining and exploitation of metal ores in the British Isles dates back at least three thousand years. With the six main metals known to antiquity; gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron often available alongside supplies of wood (charcoal) and peat, small scale local operations could produce metals with varying degrees of quality⁽¹⁾.

The departure of the Romans resulted in a loss of skills, especially those for extracting the more difficult metals such as copper and brass. For the whole of the Middle Ages and upto the late seventeenth century, essentially all of the brass and copper used in the British Isles was either imported from the continent (mainly Scandinavia and Germany) or recycled⁽²⁾.

Exploration for indigenous copper ores restarted in the reign of Henry VIII, and German craftsmen were imported by Elizabeth I to look at copper ores in the areas around Keswick⁽³⁾, Bristol⁽⁴⁾ and in Cornwall⁽⁵⁾. Licenses and patents were granted for the exploitation of the ore and metal, but the Mines Royal rarely produced a profit⁽³⁾. At this time, the extraction of copper from its (often contaminated) ore took more than twenty stages, each taking days and totalling months.

The initial demand for copper and brass was for ordnance. However this requirement disappeared with improvements in iron and steel manufacture in the seventeenth century. Thus when the Germans finally left in around 1600, the exploitation of copper ores ceased, their skills having been kept secret. However, other demands for copper and brass were on the increase; wire for wool-combs, metal for bells, pans and buckets, and alloy for coinage, all being met by imports of metallic copper and brass from the continent.

Home production was encouraged in 1625 when the government placed a large tax on imported copper and brass. However the Royal Licenses were seen as restricting exploitation of indigenous ores and were released in 1689 and 1693 and home produced copper started to appear.

However, the presence of ore, even of high quality, does not guarantee that it can be profitably exploited. As the eighteenth century progressed, several other factors accelerated British copper production. Firstly water and then steam power was applied to the ore preparation, bellows for smelting and the final rolling and battery works. Secondly, steam power was applied to lifting water and ore from ever deeper mines.

Figure 1 shows a map of the location of copper ores in the British Isles⁽¹⁾.



Fig. 1. Location of some of the larger 18th and 19th century copper ore deposits and shipping centres in the British Isles⁽¹⁾.

In the middle of the century an improved reverberatory furnace was developed that allowed impure fuels such as lower grade coal to be used directly without contaminating the resulting metal. As the tin reserves were depleted in Cornwall, some of the miners went deeper and found copper, but many migrated with their skills to other British and Irish mines.

Thus when the copper deposits were discovered in Wicklow in 1751⁽⁶⁾ and Anglesey 1761^(7, 8) the components for a huge industry were falling into place. The easy access by boat to the smelters in South Wales and Bristol meant that in just twenty five years Britain went from being a net importer to a dominant position as a copper exporter.

As with all non-renewable resources, the richest veins were mined out first and the quality of the ore declined. As profits decline there are three choices for the mine owners; invest heavily in exploration and efficient equipment to raise production of less good ore and hope for a bonus of extra rich finds, keep going with the existing business plan and follow the inevitable decline or just close down the mine when significant losses are first made. The first big dip in production and profits at Anglesey occurred in the decade after 1800 and though market prices allowed production of lower grade ores to be increased for another twenty years, the end was inevitable.

However worldwide demands for copper and its alloys had been created by the industrial revolution, not least of which were; metal for large scale base metal coinage^(9, 10), industrial applications for vessels and sheeting, and conductors for the newly invented electricity⁽¹¹⁾. The next big find of copper ore was made at Knockmahon, County Waterford on the south coast of Ireland (Figure 1 and detail Figure 2).



Fig. 2. Bunmahon and Knockmahon in 1845⁽¹²⁾.

Whilst attempts to mine the copper ore had been made throughout the eighteenth century by digging into the cliffs, it was not until 1824 that a detailed exploration of the deposits were made. The ore was found to be rich (upto 12% copper) and the lode reached nearly a mile inland from the cliffs.

The next few years saw significant investment in infrastructure whilst the surface ore was dug out. A jetty was constructed to take the ore to Swansea, leats and water wheels (30 and 40 ft diameter) were built for raising and crushing the ore. Miners and their families started to arrive from the Avoca and Cornish copper mines.

By 1835 it was realised the water supplies were nowhere near sufficient to exploit the ore and that the veins were extending below sea level. Over the next seven years, the whole operation was turned over to steam with the construction of five full scale steam engines, of the Cornish design, for pumping, winding and crushing. The population of Bunmahon grew from 350 in 1821 to almost 2000 in 1841 when ore production peaked at just below 10,000 tons per year and the annual profit was £20,000. The village boasted 20 public houses, 1 agricultural provider, 2 hotels and a pawn shop. Figure 3 shows a sketch of the area in the 1840's.



Fig. 3. Bunmahon and Knockmahon in the 1840's^(12, 13, 14).

The picture clearly shows the winding Mahon River with Bunmahon in the foreground. The church and managers' houses (Osbourne Terrace) are half way up the

hill in Knockmahon and the row of steam engines are in the distance towards Tankardstown.

The figure below shows the extent of the underground activities in 1860.

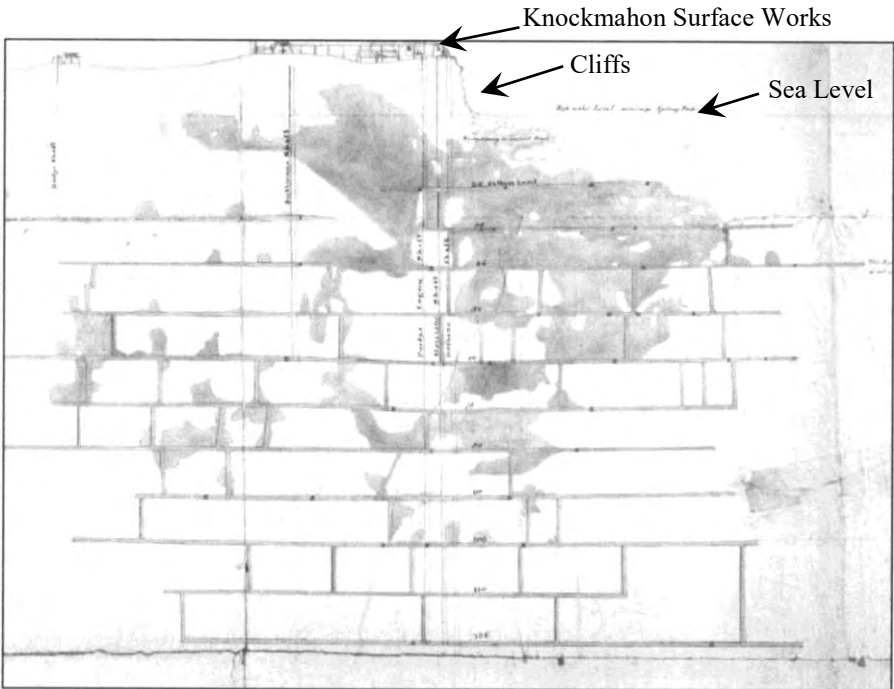


Fig. 4. The Knockmahon mines in 1860⁽¹²⁾.

The sudden influx of people, into an area that had been based on subsistence agriculture for centuries started to cause problems. Hard work, hard drinking, poverty and very diverse social and religious backgrounds of the miners started to lead to friction. Poor diets, poor hygiene and poor housing, with an average of two mining families sharing a crude mud bothan, resulted in the highest mortality rate in Ireland. Then came An Gorta Mor the great famine.

The potato crop started to fail in 1845, by February 1846 the food was running out and the first cases of fever were seen. Of a mining population of 3000, many were destitute and too weak to work. By this time the deepest veins were 1200 feet below ground and this was reached by ladders at the beginning and the end of the shift. In

August the company distributed Indian meal for free. In January 1847 the Mining company was supplying employees' families with food below cost. By February the whole hinterland of Bunmahon was considered one of the most distressed parts of Ireland. A few weeks later 2000 miners marched to Annestown and were given bread. In the summer of 1847, 3500 miners applied for relief and the food ran out after 1400 had been fed. In July 1849 there was a Cholera outbreak. By 1851 the population was probably less than 1000 and those that could afford to emigrate left for the new mining opportunities in Canada, America and Australia. Irish and Cornish surnames from this migration are still traceable in Ontario, Michigan and Ballarat.

In 1847 a new Methodist minister arrived at Bunmahon, David Doudney (1811-1894). On seeing the poverty and lack of facilities for the children, he quickly founded a school, an industrial printing school for the boys and an embroidery school for unemployed girls. In 1851 he also founded the Bunmahon Press, from which came "The Gospel Magazine" and several small booklets titled "A pictorial outline of the rise and progress of the Bonmahon industrial infant and agricultural schools."⁽¹³⁾ This contains several sketches of the locality, including the mine workings. The minister returned to England in 1858.

The population never fully recovered from the famine and though the workings were extended, productivity stayed constant at about 4000 tons per year. The miners worked in small teams and were essentially self employed contractors to the mine owners. The team would bid for an ore face and contracted to raise a certain amount of ore of a certain quality in a certain time. This "cant" system has not been confirmed for Knockmahon, but was commonplace in other Irish and Cornish copper mines.

In 1860, there was a dispute between the miners and the mine owners. The exact cause is not known, but within days, the owners shut the mines down. With most of the miners working from week to week and often in debt, the hardship was felt immediately.

The following is a letter written by J.H. Blackam to the Constabulary Office at Dublin Castle regarding these events^(12, 15). It is included complete as it paints a powerful picture of the state of the workforce and the attitudes of the mine owners. The letter also details the problems of cash flow, shortages of currency and importantly that the mine owners had opened a shop and were paying on account. These are exactly the circumstances that lead to the issue of tokens that might be used for general circulation, or more likely in this case as part of a truck system.

Waterford 20th July 1860

Having in my report of yesterday stated a circumstance in connection with the Bunmahon strike which the Directors denied, I feel it right to explain what I think cannot be contradicted.

The Agents of the Company have hitherto permitted and paid for a speculation class of mining which sometimes opened up profitable Veins for the Company, at other times was unproductive, the Directors disapproving of this reduced the rate of payment for it, & so for I was strictly correct in stating “they had reduced the rate of wages” and that this was the first step towards dissatisfaction. The next was as follows; The directors built and let a house for an extensive retail establishment evidently to save their workforce from the extortion and demoralization of the other houses in the Village in which Whiskey was sold more freely than necessarium; orders in advance of their wages were given to the men on this monster shop (if I may so term it) and it is only human weakness for people to believe they would get better dealing going into any shop they wished with ready money than into a particular shop with an order, & this, tho kindly intended produced great dissatisfaction.

I may be told 1000 men cannot be paid weekly, I believe the whole British army is paid daily, of this at least I am certain there could be no difficulty in making classes to be paid on separate days, and at 200 a day 1200 men could receive ready money payments for their previous weekly work & do away with advances, orders or complicated accounts.

Having so far in my own defence explained my former and present opinion that the Directors are not entirely blameless, I must add that I consider they were still more heartlessly culpable in coming to the hasty conclusion yesterday of suspending the works without notifying some probable period for their resumption or leaving a door open to the numerous peaceable well-disposed heads of families who may have been coerced into this strike and who would gladly, if protected, return to it, the generosity and good senses of the Directors prevailed at a late hour yesterday & induced them partially to modify this order so far as to receive proposals for returning to work and unless the support of the Government by the reinforcements thrown into Bunmahon shall tempt them to fall back on their original strict task literally, starving the people into submission.

I have a hope that before many days the mines may again be what they have been hitherto a source of employment and consequently a blessing to hundreds of quick, industrious, hardworking labourers and a valuable source of profits to the Company.

J.H. Blackam
The Inspector General

Figure 5 illustrates the known tokens from the Knockmahon copper mines⁽¹⁶⁻²⁰⁾.



Fig. 5. Knockmahon Copper Mines tokens⁽¹⁶⁻²⁰⁾.

The designs are all very similar with;

Obv: MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND / KNOCKMAHON MINES around the denomination 2/6 and 1861. There is a black number overprinted.

Rev: HALF CROWN TOKEN / KNOCKMAHON MINES around 1861
Large red ink initials appear across the centre KM or RH?

The half crown is 41mm diameter and printed in black on green card, the shilling is 37mm and printed in black on dark green card and the sixpence is 33mm and printed in black on pink card. The shilling appears to have been varnished or lacquered after the overprinting. A further half crown has been noted as existing in 1913 (overprinted number 910), but, as with the sixpence its whereabouts are now not known⁽¹⁸⁾.

The alignment of the serial numbers and the inked signatures relative to the underlying design suggests these have been added by machine. The choice of colour for the card is also a reminder of the colours of copper carbonate (green) and the pure metal (pink). Whilst the designs are simple, they do include a very finely engraved security design on both obverse and reverse. In all aspects, these tokens are very reminiscent of the card truck tickets issued by the Malcolmson Brothers at their cotton mills in Portlaw, County Waterford, in 1854. Portlaw is just 10 miles North of Bunmahon.

The disputes were resolved, and production continued steadily upto 1868. The following figures show how the mines slowly closed down over the next decade^(8,12). Firstly the quantity and then the quality of extracted ore started to decline.

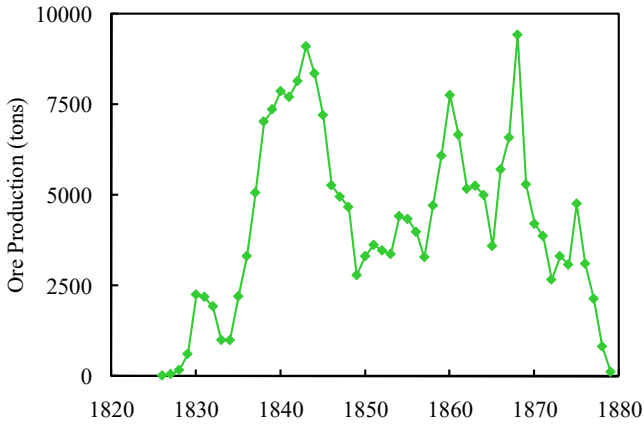


Fig. 6. Total copper ore production through the life of the Knockmahon mines⁽¹²⁾.

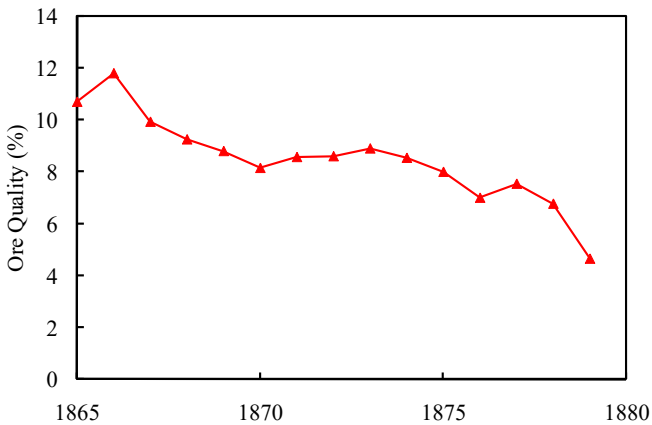


Fig. 7. Quality of the copper ore shipped to Swansea^(8,12).

Then the huge copper mines in America started to produce ore and the market price for copper started to drop.

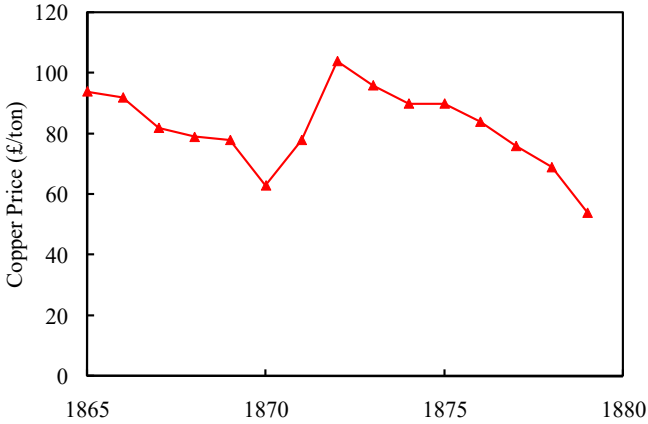


Fig. 8. Average annual price for copper^(8,12).

These three effects combined to have a catastrophic effect on the profitability of the Knockmahon copper mines after 1865, as shown below.

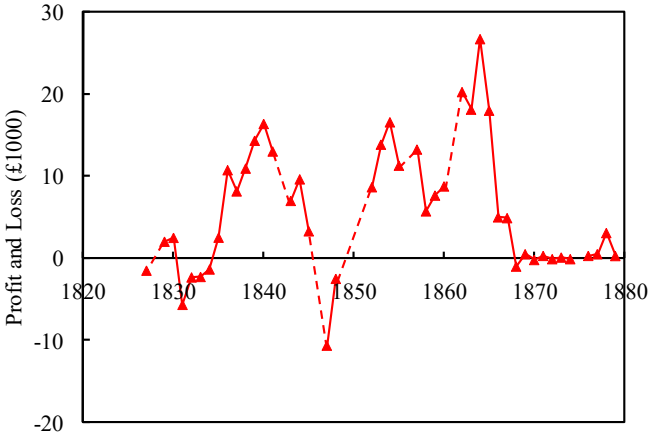


Fig. 9. Profit and loss for the Knockmahon copper mines⁽¹²⁾.

More telling, than the above business details, are the effects that this decline had on the inhabitants of Knockmahon and Bunmahon. The following chart shows the local population as taken from the census data, the 1851 value being an estimate⁽¹²⁾.

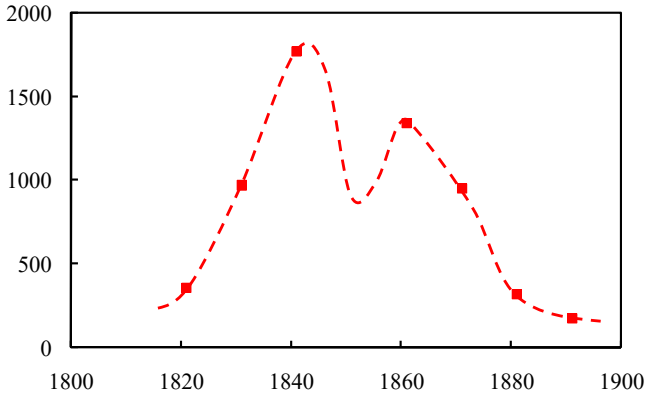


Fig. 10. Population of Bunmahon⁽¹²⁾.

The number of children being born to miners families in the villages and starting school shows the same decline from 1860 to 1880⁽¹²⁾.

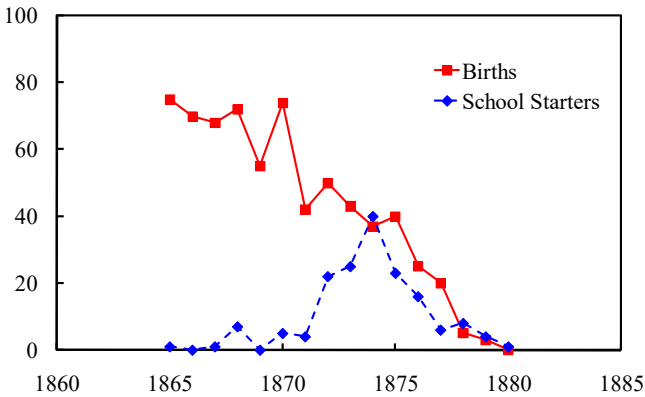


Fig. 11. Declining birth rates and school starters in the mining community⁽¹²⁾.

These last two charts are typical of a community that has relied on a single industry for its existence. Once the peak production is passed, the young and fit will leave to find better employment and there is no incentive for new people to arrive. The closure of the mines in 1878 was inevitable and brought to an end 54 years of mining. The report of the annual general meeting of the Mining company of Ireland describes the final slow death of the mines^(12, 21).

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Ormond Quay, Dublin, on Jan 18.

Mr. P.B. D'ARCY in the chair.

Mr. HAROLD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the directors' report, which stated the net profit on the half-year ended Nov. 30 was 1194/ 19s 10d, after providing for an expenditure of 766/ 12s 8d at the several establishments of the company. Adding this net profit to the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, the available balance is increased to 2993/ 15s 2d, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 2500/ (2s 6d per share), leaving a balance of 493/ 15s 2d to carry forward. The report regrets that since the previous report there have not been any symptoms of improvement in any of the great branches of industry, but, on the contrary, the depression has become deeper and more widespread in all quarters, and especially in mining enterprise. Under these circumstances it is gratifying to observe that the result of the operations of this company in the past six months, as compared with the previous half-year, exhibits improvement affording evidence of vitality and soundness in its transactions.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that almost everyone present could corroborate the report as to the continued depression of trade, and that as far as general trade went the look-out was a bad one – it was to be feared they had not come to the worst point. The market value of lead and copper had decreased during the half-year. Everything that could be done had been done to close up the Knockmahon mine, but some of the men still raised ore on their own account, for which the company paid them so much in 1/. An expense of 900/ had been incurred in bringing to the surface their pumps and railway iron before the mines would be filled with water. Those mines, where once 1200 or 1300 people had been working, were now almost deserted, and the misery and wretchedness of the people that remained was beyond description. He had seen this himself; and the manager in his report recommended that the people should be allowed on their own account to work the mine, the company paying them so much in 1/ for the raisings, because "they are in such a state of destitution as to amount almost to starvation." He would himself prefer making a contribution towards alleviating the misery of those people than to allow any further explorations. However, they might be allowed to raise ore during the winter months.

The Slievardagh Collieries could raise thrice as much as they had done, but they have no facilities for transport; the cartage to Thurles costs 5s, and the carriage thence to Dublin 7s 6d. The Lugganure lead mines are prosperous, but the decline in the price of lead has been felt, and the profits on the Ballycorus work had, by the same cause been reduced to one-half.

Mr. FLAVELLE enquired whether they had had any bid for the Knockmahon mine, and whether it was in the power of the company to turn the buildings and plant to account of the mine were closed?

The CHAIRMAN said they had had no bid, and that the other question was a very delicate one; it was impossible for him, in the interest of all parties, to go into details. It was intended to cease working the Knockmahon mines, but the landlord of Duhallow collieries having reduced the small rent to one-half, they advised giving it another six months' trial.

The CHAIRMAN than moved the following resolution, which he said would enable the company to surrender lease that were of no advantage:-“That subsection 6 section 61, of the articles of association be repealed, and that the following new regulation shall be adopted in lieu thereof, that is to say, the selling, assigning, or surrendering of any lease or leases, or of any property held under any lease or leases, and the directors may also sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any mines, property, house or tenement held by or belonging to the company.”

Mr. FOTTRELL seconded the resolution, which he regarded as a most important one. The motion was adopted. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Whilst the output had been on a scale comparable to the famous Parys mines on Anglesey, the Knockmahon mines were quickly forgotten as these quantities were now just a small part of the world copper market. Just twenty five years later there was no local memory of the activities at the mines.

Even after the closure, there was still sufficient copper ore visible in the mines to tempt investors to try and reopen the mines in the 1900's and 1930's. The area was also surveyed in the 1970's, but these all came to nothing due to the poor quality of the ore and lack of reserves to justify the start-up costs.

More recently the whole area, now known as “The Copper Coast,” has been designated a European Geopark. This has provided funding for research and restoration of some of the surviving buildings. It has also raised the profile of this once great mining venture, for which the only surviving artefacts are a few cardboard tokens and the skeletons of engine houses on a bleak cliff top.



Fig. 12. Partly restored engine house at Knockmahon looking west towards Bunmahon⁽²²⁾.

References, Notes and Acknowledgements

- (1) J. Day and R.F. Tylecote (Eds.). *The industrial revolution in metals*. Institute of metals, 1991.
- (2) H. Hamilton. *The English copper and brass industries to 1800*. 1967.
- (3) M.B. Donald. *Elizabethan copper. The history of the company of Mines Royal*. 1955.
- (4) J. Day. *Bristol Brass: The history of the industry*. 1973.
- (5) W.H. Pascoe. *The History of the Cornish Copper Company*. 1981.
- (6) Anon. *Wicklow mining heritage*. nd c.2008.
- (7) J.R. Harris. *The copper king. A biography of Thomas Williams of Llanidan*. Liverpool, 1964.
- (8) J. Rowlands. *Copper Mountain*. Anglesey, 1966.
- (9) R. Doty. *The Soho Mint and the industrialization of money*. 1998.
- (10) G. Selgin. *Good Money. Birmingham button makers, The Royal Mint and the beginnings of modern coinage, 1775-1821*. 2008.
- (11) J. Morton. *Thomas Bolton and Sons Ltd. 1783-1983*. 1983.
- (12) D. Cowman. *The making and breaking of a mining community. The copper coast, County Waterford 1825-75*. MHTI, 2006. A quite excellent book.
- (13) D.A. Doudney. *A pictorial outline of the rise and progress of the Bonmahon industrial infant and agricultural schools*. Several editions exist dated 1851-8 and 1866, all with minor changes. No original copies located.
- (14) <http://www.waterfordcountyimages.org/>
- (15) National Archives, Dublin, CSORP, no 17348. From J.H. Blackham, The Inspector General. 20th July 1860.
- (16) B. Blake and J. Callaway. *Paper Money of Ireland*. Pam West publication 2009. pp87-88.
- (17) Dix Noonan Webb. 14 March 2009. Lot 518. (1/- Ex. Bob Blake collection).
- (18) P. Power. *Journal of the Waterford and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society*. vol XVI p147, 1913.
- (19) Dix Noonan Webb. 15 March 2007. Lot 3205. (2/6 Ex. Godfrey Burr collection part III).
- (20) As (16) the 6d is Ex. Bob Blake collection, current whereabouts unknown.
- (21) *Mining Journal*. 1878 p104. Reporting the annual general meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland.
- (22) http://www.ul.ie/~childsp/CinA/Issue64/TOC30_Visit.htm. Accessed 21/02/10.

Thanks are due to Des Cowman and Matthew Parkes of the MHTI (Mining Heritage Trust for Ireland); Bernie Metcalfe at the National Library of Ireland; and Jonathan Callaway, Pam West, Peter Preston-Morley and Michael O'Grady for help in tracking down the illustrations of the tokens.

Royal Ordnance Factories

The Royal Ordnance Corps received its Royal title in 1918. This being a union of the officers of the Army Ordnance Office dating from 1881, but with origins in the Military Store Staff Corps of 1875 and the other ranks of the Ordnance Store branch formed in 1877. It became part of the Royal Logistic Corps in 1993. Previous to the start of the war in 1939, the Government had been prepared for its likelihood and issued orders and contracts to firms that manufactured materials and items that would be of greater need if necessary. Many of these firms subsequently became Royal Ordnance Factories. Once the war started these factories were identified in three groups, each group starting with number 1. Later this was altered to consecutive numbers as follows:-

- 1-25 - Engineering, Manufacturing of Guns, Shells, Tanks etc.
- 26-30 - Reserve numbers not used.
- 31-38 - Explosives
- 39-50 - Reserve numbers not used
- 51-66 - Filling Factories- Shells etc.

Locations

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Woolwich | 2. Enfield, Middx. |
| 3. Birtley, Co. Durham | 4. Lr. Darwen, Blackburn, Lancs |
| 5. Llanishen, Cardiff | 6. Cardonald, Glasgow |
| 7. Dalmuir, NW of Glasgow | 8. Fazakerley, Liverpool |
| 9. Crossgates, Barnbow, Leeds | 10. Hooton, nr. Birkenhead |
| 11. Newport, Wales | 12. Radcliffe, Bury |
| 13. Radway Green, Crewe | 14. Maltby, Rotherham, Yorks. |
| 15. Gidlow Lane, Wigan, Lancs | 16. Patricroft, Eccles, Manchester |
| 17. Ellesmere Port, Cheshire | 18. Hayes, Middx. |
| 19. Poole, Dorset | 20. Blackpole, Worcester |
| 21. Spennymoor, Co. Durham | 22. Steeton, Yorkshire |
| 23. Kings Meadow Rd. Nottingham | 24. Theale, Berks. |
| 25. Hirwaun, NW of Aberdare | 26- 30 Reserve numbers not used. |
| 31. Waltham Abbey, Essex | 32. Bishopton, Renfrewshire |
| 33. Irvine, Ayrshire | 34. Pembrey, Burry Port, S. Wales |
| 35. Wrexham, Denbighshire | 36. Drigg, Ravenglass, Cumbria |
| 37. Bridgwater, Somerset | 38. Ranskill, nr. Bawtry, Notts. |
| 39-50 Reserve numbers not used | |
| 51. Hereford | 52. Chorley, Lancs |
| 53. Bridgend, S. Wales | 54. Glascoed, Usk, Monmouth |
| 55. Swynnerton, Stone, Staffs | 56. Risley, Warrington, Lancs |
| 57. Kirkby, nr. Liverpool | 58. Thorp Arch, Wetherby |

- 59. Aycliffe, Co. Durham
- 61. Burghfield, Berkshire
- 63. Ruddington, Notts.
- 65. Elstow, Bedford

- 60. Rearsby, Leicester
- 62. Healey Hall, Lancs
- 64. Walsall, Staffs
- 66. Featherstone, Wolverhampton

293. W(oolwich) Board of Trade. All incuse/Uniface Copper Coated Brass. 32mm.(R.O.F.1)

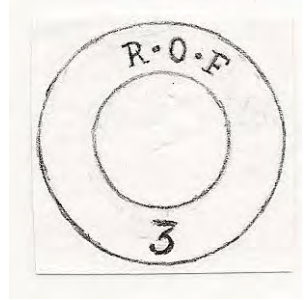


294. (Woolwich) R(oyal) L(aboratry) with War Dept. Mark (arrow-head) between letters. Two examples, all incuse Uniface. Brass. 31mm.

295. R(oyal) S(mall) A(rms) F(actory) Enfield. There are two small N's stamped one above and one below the number. Uniface but stamped 2 . P. M.(R.O.F.2)Brass. 35mm.



296. (Birtley, Co. Durham) R.O.F. 3. Brass 32mm.
Gardiner P.4



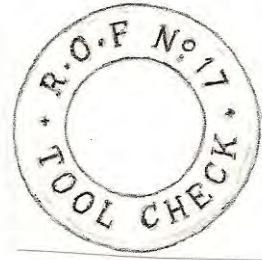
297. (Fazakerley-Liverpool) Royal Ordnance Factory
(arms) 8./ Pin back. T.L.M. Ltd. B'ham. Engraved no.
Brass. 31mm.

298. (Radcliffe, SW of Bury) Royal Ordnance
Factory (Arms) 12./ T.L.M. Ltd. B'Ham. Engraved
Number. Brass 31mm.



299. (Radway Green Crewe) Royal Ordnance Factory
(Arms) 13./ Pin-Back T.L.M. Ltd. B'Ham. Engraved
number Silvered. 31mm. (Banham 348)

300. (Ellesmere Port, Cheshire) R.O.F. No.17. Tool Check / Uniface Brass. 32.5mm.



301. Spennymoor, Co. Durham) Royal Ordnance Factory (Arms) 21. Details not known

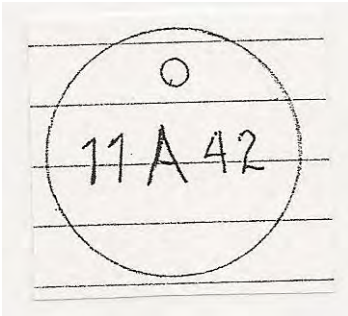
302. Waltham (Abbey, Essex) R(oyal) G(un) P(owder) F(actory) Stamped A.F./ Uniface .Brass. 36mm. (R.O.F.31)



303. Glascoed R.O.F./ Uniface Brass.39mm. (R.O.F.54) (Varieties are known. See Cox 398.)

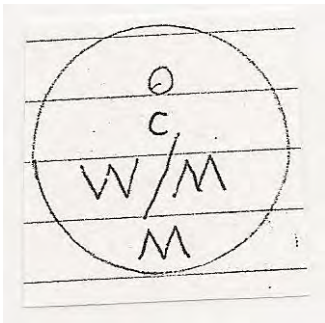
As well as the examples listed and shown here it is understood that other factories issued Lapel Badges for the male workers and Brooches for the Ladies which have not been seen as yet.

Although not Work Checks, the following pieces are felt to be relevant within the article. These first pieces are from Glascoed No.54 R.O.F. and were in use there during 1939-45. Their use is unknown, but were probably Key ring identity tags or perhaps for secure areas. They are all of Brass with incuse figures.

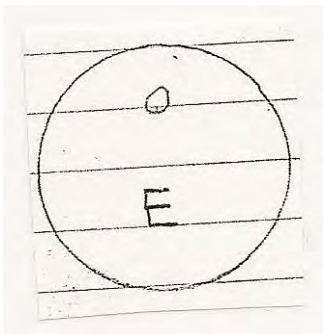
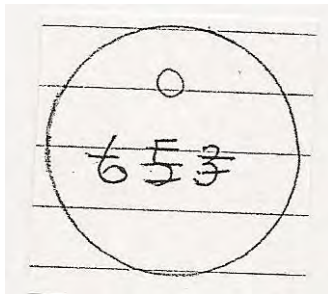


1.

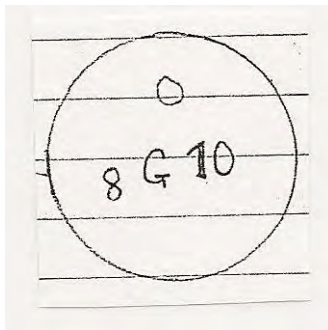
Reverse blank

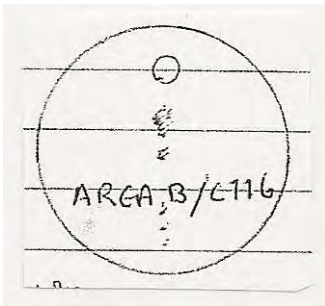


2.

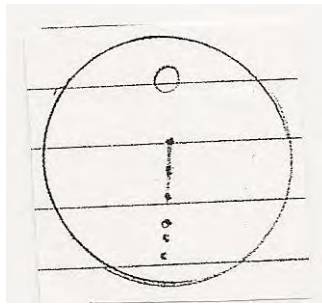


3.





4.



Canteen tokens are known, an example is for R.O.F.13 (Radway Green) / ½d.Brown Plastic 20mm. More will probably be found. (Banham 348)

The Cap Badge shown for the Royal Ordnance Factories is probably for extra Security Guards at various factories where it was thought necessary.



The Medal for R.O.F. Radway Green, April 1971 is of Brass, 32mm.The reverse has views of Saxon Crosses in front of houses and reading below Saxon Crosses Sandbach (Banham 347)

After the end of the War in 1945 many of the factories were no longer needed and gradually closed. Some went back to their previous occupation or were sold to other firms. Difficult to find in Directories but Sells 1959 still records the following:-Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 37, 52, 54, 55 and 58.

Hansard 17th March 1969 records – for 1968 -Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 16, 23, 32, 34, 37, 38, 52 and 54.

Royal Ordnance Speciality Metals Ltd. was formed in 1986 at Featherstone, NNW of Wolverhampton. It is presumed to be Ex.ROF.No.66.

C.1987 the remaining Royal Ordnance Factories were taken over by BAE Systems (British Aerospace PLC). This probably included several of those in Hansard 1969, Glascoed, Birtley etc.

Extracts from Ian Hay's book: "22 of the 44 war time R.O.F.'s are in future to be kept open and operative against possible emergency. Of the other 22, 3 have been dismantled and returned to their owners. Others have been disposed of through the Board of Trade and turned into Trading Estates".

NOTE. There are 49 R.O.F.'s listed, deducting 1, 2 and 3 which are there before 1937 probably means the exclusion of 2 more opened before 1939. A new Royal Laboratory at Woolwich - that is to say an ammunition factory - powder and shot being made there. The name was changed in July 1805 from Woolwich Warren to Royal Arsenal Woolwich.

Acknowledgements

GLEN CHAPPELLE
JEFFREY GARDINER
ALAN & NOEL COX
MICHAEL KNIGHT
BRIAN EDGE

GRAHAM SMITH
NORMAN BRODIE
CHARLES FARTHING
STUART ADAMS

Books

The story of the Royal Ordnance Factories 1939-48. By Ian Hay
Discovering British Regimental Traditions. By Ian F.W.Beckett
Arrows to Atom Bombs. By Norman Skentelbery
Ferryhill at War 1939-45. By Bob Abbey
The Marble Clock. By Una Home
Rules and Regulations of the Ordnance Factories. Extract 1902

Evan's Covent Garden Café

Malcolm Johnson

In reference to David Young's article **Number 43 King Street** in the TCS (Token Corresponding Society) Bulletin Vol.9 No.10 (March 2010), where it is surmised that the EVANS'S COVENT GARDEN CAFÉ brass token could have been used in the supper or coffee rooms, this piece is, in fact, Australian. The establishment, EVANS'S COVENT GARDEN CAFÉ was at 163 and 165 Swanston Street, a major thoroughfare in the City of Melbourne, the capital city in Victoria. The proprietor Mr. William F. Evans was there from circa 1884 to 1915, or possibly even to 1921 when the lease expired.



The Argus 20 Oct. 1900 has an item about a meeting of ratepayers for the forthcoming council elections to be held at Evan's Covent Garden Café.

In The Sydney Morning Herald 11 Mar. 1914 there is a report ...FIRE IN MELBOURNE. Melbourne, Tuesday. A fire occurred in the heart of the city, in Evans' Covent Garden Cafe, Swanston-street, at 3 o'clock this morning. The three-storied building was gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown. The place was left by the proprietor, Mr. W. F. Evans, at 11.20 p.m. on Monday. No one was living there....

The Brisbane Courier 11 Mar. 1914 adds the details thatA fruiterers shop had been established there many years ago and was taken over by Mr Evans as a fruit shop in 1884 and enlarged to a restaurant....

In the report of the fire The Advertiser 11 Mar, 1914 remarks ...The valuable city property in Swanston Street, known as Covent Garden and conducted as a café by Mr William F. Evans for nearly thirty years....

The following year The Argus 6 Dec. 1915 hasCity Premises change hands Evans' Covent Garden Cafe, Nos., 163 and 165 Swanston Street, a three storied brick building....sale price about £700 per foot....

At this time the estate of Sir Samuel Gillott, Deceased was being wound up. The Argus 17 July 1915, and again 4 Aug 1915, states; Tenders are hereby invited by

Lady Gillott, the trustee of the estate of the late Sir Samuel Gillott, for the purchase of this property occupied by Mr. W. F. Evans under lease expiring 21st April 1921, at £1250 per annum. This property was included among several others.

Then apparently the premises were sold again five years later according to an item in The Sydney Morning Herald Apr. 16 1920 headed HIGH PRICE FOR PROPERTY. Melbourne Thursday. Where it is mentioned thatthe freehold shop property known as Evans's Covent Garden Café, in Swanston St, city, was sold by auction at the rate of £1160 a foot, the total sale realising £37,000, the opening bid was £1000 a foot.

Although scarce, this token turns up quite frequently. A recent publication by George Shea, Food Numismatica of Australia, lists a total of seven denominations; namely:- 6, 1/, 1/6, 1/10, 2/2, 2/8, 3/8. The TCS article now adds a 4. I have only the 1/ but George has five of these values. These all measure 24.5 mm. and are in silvered bronze or brass, although there is now no trace of silvering on my piece. The reason for the use of these tokens is yet to be discovered.

The maker, Peter Spurr Thornthwaite, was born 17 Mar 1860, at 'Frankfort', 23 Bayview Road in Five Dock, NSW., the son of John Craven Thornthwaite and was mentioned recently in reference to the Royal Victoria Theatre Passes (Dec. 2009). He died 9 Apr 1928 in Ryde, NSW., at the age of 68. The very distinctive reverses of his tokens are used on several other Australian tokens of the late nineteenth / early twentieth century.

References.

- Number 43 King Street, David Young. Token Corresponding Society Bulletin Vol.9 No.10 (March 2010).
- The Royal Victoria Theatre Passes: English or Australian. Mike Carter and Malcolm Johnson, TCS Bulletin Vol.9 No.9 (December 2009).
- Food Numismatica of Australia, George N. Shea, Queensland, Feb. 2008.
- A Pot Pourri of Queensland Numismatica, George D. Dean. 2007.
- John Craven Thornthwaite Australia's first Medallist and Token Maker, NAA Journal Volume 4 (March 1988) pp 38-44 George D. Dean.
- The Argus (Melbourne, Vic.) 20 Oct. 1900,
Ibid. 6 Dec. 1915; 17 Jul. 1915; 4 Aug. 1915; 14 Apr. 1920.
The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, NSW) 11 Mar. 1914.
Ibid. 4 Aug. 1915; Apr. 16 1920.
The Brisbane Courier (Brisbane, Qld.) 11 Mar. 1914.
Ibid. 14 Apr. 1920.
The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA.) 11 Mar, 1914.
The Mercury (Hobart, Tas.) 11 Mar. 1914.

Lost tokens from Peterborough

P. D. S. Waddell

In 1908 the Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society published a booklet on Coins, Medals and Local Tradesmen's Tokens held in the Peterborough Museum. Two particular tokens seem to be missing from the present museum collection. In the 1980's, Antony Gunstone published, a 'Catalogue of the collection of Tickets, Checks and Passes of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries from Great Britain and Ireland in the City of Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery'. This catalogue does not contain a description of the two tokens of interest to the author. In the catalogue it is stated that "most of those [1908] pieces are still to be found in the collection."

The tokens were also not found when the author looked through the collection in 1986. Later enquires in 2010 – via Andrew Longford, Collections and Access Assistant, Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery show that the items are not presently recorded in the museum holdings.

Does any reader hold examples of the tokens listed below? If so could he/she send the author a rubbing or an image of either piece?

XIX CENTURY TOKENS.

PETERBOROUGH.

[Coins, Medals & Local Tradesmen's Tokens of the XVII, XVIII & XIX Centuries in the Peterborough Museum arranged by Captain J.A.M.Dack -etc. published by Peterborough Natural History, Sc., and Arch., Soc., 1908]

- 262* O. T. BRAINSBY . PETERBOROUGH.
R. INCUSE. (Lozenge shape). Brass.
- 263 O. CUTLACK.
R. 2d.—Made in France. Two specimens. (Square). Nickel.
Mr. J. T. Cutlack.

Both tokens [Brainsby and Cutlack] are most likely to be classified as beer or refreshment checks as both establishments had an interest in local Inns before the turn of the century. It is of interest to note that J.T. Cutlack presented two specimens to the museum and the items were recorded as made in France!

The author/enquirer about the details of these lost items may be contacted either through the bulletin or using the address in the advertisement section of the bulletin.

PETERBOROUGH

CHARLES CUTLACK'S
EXECUTORS,
(JOHN Y. CUTLACK, Manager.)

Maltsters, Brewers, and
Spirit Merchants,

PHOENIX BREWERY
PETERBOROUGH.

JOHN Y. CUTLACK,
 Agent for the Union Assurance of Fire & Life Office
CIGAR MERCHANT,
PETERBOROUGH.

Golden Lion Hotel,
BROAD BRIDGE ST., PETERBOROUGH

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Proprietor—Miss MARSHALL.

Advertisement in Deacons' 1890 directory

Postscript:- The 1908 reference does include a note that most of the Brainsby tokens were destroyed in a fire on the 21st January 1898. According to Richard Hillier, Local Studies Librarian at Peterborough Central Library it was the Brainsby coach business and his house that was destroyed in the fire. He was not aware of any pub/inn being burnt down so maybe these tokens were advertisement items as they carry no monetary value on them.

1897 Jubilee Pass

Simon Monks

The initials E.R.C.B on the pass⁽¹⁾ are those of Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, who was the Commissioner of Scotland Yard at the time. The passes I believe were given to any person who needed to pass Police lines on 22 June 1897. They were certainly used by Cab drivers to enable them to deliver and collect guests attending the banquet at Buckingham Palace in the evening and they have often been described as “cab drivers badges”.

(1) M. Knight. A press pass for the 1897 Jubilee Procession in London. TCSB v9 n9 pp356-7.

A Seventeenth Century Truck System

Gary Oddie

Whenever the word “truck” is used in the context of tokens, the images that spring to mind are factory owners paying their oppressed workers in tokens and notes that can only be redeemed in shops whose interests are those of the factory owner. The discussions also tend to circle around larger industrial concerns where organised workforces (via unions, guilds and collective bargaining) have managed to set standards for minimum rates of pay. In this case the truck system is one method by which the employer can increase his profits.

Whilst the truck system can be summarised as “a device for employers getting back by underhand ways part of the wages which they nominally paid away”⁽¹⁾, this mechanism is not unique and, as with the more general reasons for issuing tokens, “no single explanation of the truck system is sufficient”⁽²⁾.

An alternative form of truck is the payment of labourers in their employers’ own product, payment in kind. An example of this appears in the cloth trade in Colchester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The cloth industry was highly organised with the clothiers being members of the English and Dutch Bay Halls and the weavers were members of a craft guild⁽²⁾. On April 29th 1637 William Newton and two other Colchester weavers brought an action against Thomas Reynolds, a bay maker, for recovery of the value of wages paid to them in cloth that Reynolds had been unable to sell. The three weavers had only been able to dispose of the cloth at a substantial loss. The Colchester General Sessions of the Peace had ordered Reynolds to make restitution of Newton’s estimated loss in the transaction of 58 shillings. Reynolds initially refused to pay, but did so when the council of the Inner Star Chamber ordered that he either paid double or would be sent to the Fleet Prison^(2,3).

This is probably the same Thomas Reynolds who would later become Mayor of Colchester in 1654 and 1662⁽³⁾ and issued a seventeenth century token (W143, N1211)⁽⁴⁾. He died in 1665.



References and Sources

- (1) A. Marshall. *Principles of Economics*. 1st ed. p580, 1890.
- (2) G.W. Hilton. *The Truck System, Including a history of the British Truck Acts, 1465-1960*. Heffer, Cambridge, 1960.
- (3) E. Judson. *The lives and wills of the Essex token issuers*. Privately published. pp83-4. 1987.
- (4) R.H. Thompson. *The Norweb Collection*. Part II. SCBI, 1988.

New 21st Century NAAFI Tokens

Malcolm Johnson

Over a year ago now I discovered that the British NAAFI had introduced a new token, the first for over twenty years, these were introduced in December 2003. The token is a plain brass piece with the incuse legend in two lines 2 NAAFI TOKEN on both sides and a diameter of 26.5 mm.



The NAAFI has gaming machines in Iraq and in Afghanistan, where the base currency is US Dollars. The NAAFI approached Gamestec, a leading player in the UK gaming and amusement machines sector to produce tokens and convert all the coin mechanisms on the gaming machines and pool tables that the NAAFI have in use, to accept these tokens, which have a value of US\$2.00.

I, of course, have been watching dealers lists and eBay religiously for the past year and at last one turned up just a couple of weeks ago, (Feb 2010) but to my surprise there was a 5 NAAFI TOKEN as well, similar in all other respects except that it has a diameter of 29 mm; this latter piece I believe is totally unknown to the numismatic world.

Both have been punched from brass sheet leaving a sharp edge on one side and a rounded edge on the other; the legend and ring is incuse, while the reverse of the 5 is weakly struck on my piece. The 5 is almost 2 mm thick; the 2 is slightly thinner.

After three days of suspense I won the lot, a few more days of watching for the postman and they are now secure in my collection.

More American finds of seventeenth-century tokens

Tim Everson

In TCSB v9 n10, Robert Thompson listed some finds of seventeenth century tokens in America, mentioned in John Kleeberg's book: Numismatic finds of the Americas: an inventory of American coin hoards, shipwrecks, single finds, and finds in excavations ANS 2009.

Also published by the ANS in 2009 was: Mark Newby's St. Patrick Coinage, edited by Oliver D. Hoover. This was the publication of the papers of the 'Coinage of the Americas Conference' held by the American Numismatic Society in 2006. In this latter volume is an article by Louis E. Jordan called 'Coinage in the English Colonies of North America to 1660', which also lists finds of seventeenth century tokens found in America. Three of these were not in Kleeberg's list mentioned by Thompson and are listed here (All from Jordan p. 258):

1 & 2. Found in Gloucester City, West Jersey, in the house of John Reading, Clerk of the Court and a Proprietor of West Jersey: Two London tokens: New Street, Dorothy Hulet 1663 BW London 2059 and Schoolhouse Lane, Percival Towle 1668 BW London 2753.

Found in Providence, Maryland: Bristol City 1660 BW Gloucestershire BW 16 (recte 17).

Also, Kleeberg 281 lists two 'Irish town tokens'. They are more fully listed by Jordan as:

Found in Moorestown, West Jersey: Galway, Will Stanly 1659 BW Ireland 482

Found in Evesham Township, West Jersey: Galway, Will Stanly 1659 BW Ireland 482

These two sites are about 7 miles apart. To have two identical Irish tokens when such token finds in America are rare, suggests a coloniser bringing over a whole group of the same coin, rather than possible strays.

The article also mentions the Jamestown finds and the Hamptons finds in some detail, and one of the Robert Brooke tokens of Maidstone in Kent is illustrated (Plate 7, 78).

Revisiting The Birtley Belgians

Gary Oddie

On noticing and then acquiring the token illustrated below⁽¹⁾, the usual search began as to who, when, where and why.

Obv: AU CHEVAL BLANC / HET
WIT PAARD above counterstamped 1/-
above ELISABETHVILLE / BIRTLEY

Rev: VAN DER VELDE, MAKER,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Brass, plain edge, 32.4mm



Fig. 1. Elisabethville Birtley shilling token.

A quick search revealed that I already had two notes on the subject on my shelves at home, both by Jeffrey Gardiner^(2, 3). The first publication noted the 1d, 4d and 6d in zinc and the second added a 6d in brass. Thus a shilling denomination can also be added to the list. The legend “Au Cheval Blanc” and “Het Wit Paard” are French and Flemish for “At The White Horse.”⁽⁴⁾

However, digging deeper revealed that three books containing much more information on the background of this issue have subsequently appeared^(5,6,7) along with a web page which contains ongoing research into the subject⁽⁷⁾.

In brief, Elisabethville was a model village built early in World War I, near Birtley, Durham, and was named after the queen of the Belgians. In July 1915 an agreement was made between the government and Armstrong-Whitworth to build two factories at Birtley – one to produce shells, the other cartridge cases. The Belgian government in exile was contacted. This resulted in an agreement between the British and Belgians and in February 1916 the Belgian administration agreed to manage the factories and provide all of the necessary labour while the British paid all expenses and materials. The workforce for these factories was to be made up solely of Belgian refugees and wounded Belgian service men. Originally designed to hold 3000 men in 900 huts, by the end of the conflict, there were 3500 men (of whom 85% were wounded Belgian soldiers), and 2500 family members, all living on the site.

The site was completely self-contained with its own Schools, Church, Police station (with Belgian police), Hospital and shops. Figure 2 shows an aerial photograph of the site probably from late 1916.



Fig. 2. Aerial photograph of Elisabethville c1916⁽⁸⁾.

As the workforce grew, new facilities were added and at 6pm on the 22nd December 1917 a second dining hall, the “Cheval Blanc” was opened. Figure 3 shows a map of the site from 9th March 1918 and the inset shows the location of the Cheval Blanc.

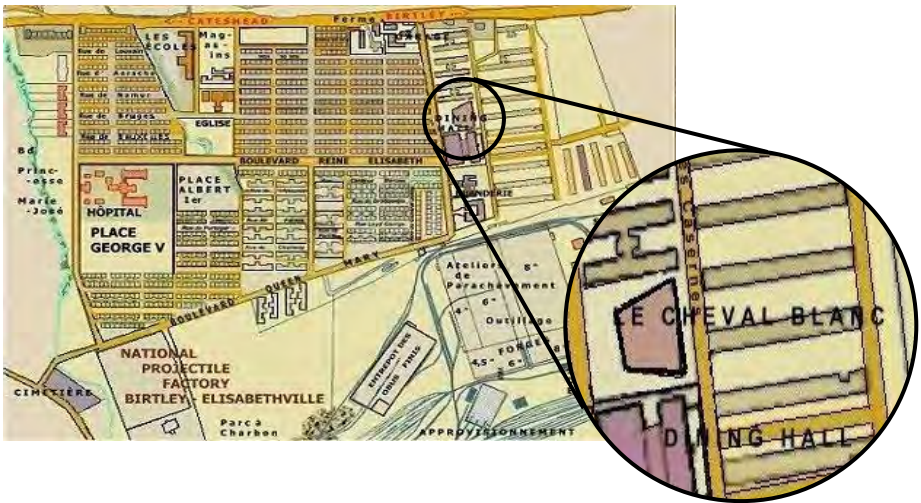


Fig. 3. Map of Elisabethville (1918) and location of the Cheval Blanc⁽⁸⁾.

The Cheval Blanc was run as a Belgian café and also provided evening entertainment. The photograph below shows the exterior of the building⁽⁹⁾.



Fig. 4. The Cheval Blanc⁽⁸⁾.

By the end of the war, the site had produced 2.75 million shells, with probably the highest rate per man of any of the National Projectile Factories. In the weeks following the armistice, the workers and their families were shipped back to Belgium and by March 1919, just 120 remained to finish the clearing up and 30 had decided to stay behind in England.

References and Sources

- (1) Simmons. Mailbid sale 46, lot 442, Feb 2009.
- (2) J. Gardiner. *An Elizabethville Token*. TSCB v5n2 pp55-57, 1994.
- (3) J. Gardiner. *Checks, tokens, tickets and passes of County Durham and Northumberland*. p3 1996.
- (4) Many thanks to Benoit Vidick for recognising and providing the Flemish translation.
- (5) J.G. Bygate. *Of Arms and heroes – The story of the ‘Birtley Belgians’*. Durham, 2006.
- (6) G. Nairn and D. Rand. *Birtley – Archive Photographs*. pp9-27, 1997.
- (7) J. Schlesinger, D. McMurtrie and J.G. Bygate. *The Birtley Belgians*. 1988 revised 5th Edition, 2003.
- (8) <http://www.birtley-elizabethville.be/>
- (9) http://isee.gateshead.gov.uk/detail.php?t=objects&type=ext&f=&s=&record=1&name_title=blanc

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:12)

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

TOKENS from

HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Especially Co-ops

I also collect gramophone needle tins

Peter Haigh

(9:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

Please Contact

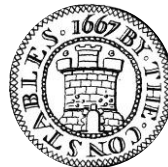
R. Keith Harrison

(9:12)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:12)

Irish Tokens Wanted c.1820-2009 e.g.

Drumcarine/Drumcairne, Annsborough, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, Drumaness Inglis, Wilson & Strain, Dainty Dairy, Gregretzki, BOC, Milford, Darkley Hynes Restaurant, P. Tait, LHC, SMK & Co, WM & Co Ltd, Bessbrook, LBI Muckomore, Armour & Co, Salt Mines, IMPG, R&H Hall, LBD&F Co Ltd

Free Irish Tokens DVD-ROM (UK only) send £1 coin p&p
Barry Woodside

(9:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED

H HAYNES TOKENS

Dilwyn Chambers

(9:10)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:12)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

As mentioned at Congress, Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes.

If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind the new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson, 40 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden Surrey, KT3 3UQ (020-8949-7739). I don't have email, but if you prefer to email you can send to John Theobald

(9:12)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to

Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 9 No. 12

BULLETIN
ISSN 0269 – 0187

September 2010

Editor
David Young

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website
<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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

Small Advertisements – eight text lines or approximately one quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £2 per issue.

Copyright – is reserved to individual contributors, as may or may not be shown thus ©. Copyright of all residual material is reserved to the society.

Data Protection Act 1984 – details of members' names, addresses and email addresses are held on a computer solely for the purposes of transmitting items of communication (Bulletins, notices, correspondence) between membership.

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	443
<i>Token Congress 2010</i>	443
Isaac Furst, Chemist	Gary Oddie..... 444
Time, Pay and Tool Checks Part 19	Ralph Hayes..... 447
William Millner (Dalton-in-Furness) Revisited	Charles Farthing..... 450
A Token of Allbut & Son, Hanley	Edward J Law..... 451
The Theatre in the Convent Garden	David Young..... 452
Royal Ordnance Factories – Wales	Noel Cox..... 470
Further Notice of Tokens from Luton Co-op	Gary Oddie..... 471
Ipswich Parantumismatica	Robert Thompson..... 474
 <i>Book Reviews</i>	
Hern's Handbook on Southern African Tokens	Gary Oddie..... 474
Gloucestershire Tavern Checks	Gary Oddie..... 475
 <i>Notes and Queries</i>	 476
 <i>Adverts</i>	 478

Editorial

Well here it is, my last issue of the Bulletin as editor. It has been an interesting six years and on reflection it has not been as onerous a task as I first thought. The contact with members throughout the country and overseas has been useful, at times frustrating but always interesting. The scope and variety of the articles has been very extensive and I would like to thank all those who have sent articles, reports or notes. A subscription form is enclosed in the hope that someone will offer to take over at the Token Congress.

Binders and Back Issues

The new batch of binders has arrived; the cost will be £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost).

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

Token Congress 2010

It is twenty six years since the Token Congress has been held in the North East of England when fifty nine members enjoyed a weekend at the Blackwell Grange Moat Hotel.

The 2010 Token Congress is being organised by Jeffrey Gardiner and will be held over the weekend 24-26 September 2010 at the Collingwood College Conference and Banquet Centre, University of Durham, Durham City. This is a modern venue set in tranquil woodland near the city centre with purpose built conference facilities.

There will be price options for the weekend:

Option 1 will cost £170 per person; this will be from Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday, but not including Sunday lunch.

Option 2 is for non-residents, who will be charged £95 for the Congress and meals, excluding Sunday lunch.

Deposit to reserve a place is £50

Reservations and cheques (made payable to Token Congress) should be sent to:
Jeffrey Gardiner at 45 The Byway, Darlington, Co Durham, DL1 1EH

The illustrated token has proved to be an interesting research challenge, teaching me not to pass over even the most unlikely sources. The legend reads: FURST CHEMIST around NOT GIVEN WITH P.A.T.A. GOODS with the denomination in the centre. The token is a tinned steel bracteate and 30mm in diameter. Other denominations are also known; 1½d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 9d, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 and are exactly the same format.



Fig. 1. Furst shilling token.

This is a surname that I had not met before, and sounds German in origin. A quick Google search was carried out. Infuriatingly, the software assumes that I have made a mistake in the spelling of the name and turns up just over 8 million pages for the “first chemist”. However on the top page of results there is a link to a photo archiving site⁽¹⁾. For some reason that still eludes me, I dismissed this as one of those sites full of pictures of people and their “friends” and continued to dig.

Many pages down, and the next hit revealed an advert from the 1936 issue of the “Chemist and Druggist”⁽²⁾.

LONDON- Qualified Lady wanted as locum for first or second fortnight in July. Apply I. Furst, Chemist, 60 Blackstock Road, N4.

We have thus found a good candidate for the issuer. A further entry shows that he also had applied for a TradeMark “CABLE; for headache preparations, laxatives etc”⁽³⁾.

So what would be the chances of the business still existing? Searching the address revealed a dental practice at this location and a tantalising photograph of the shop front, with the word CHEMIST painted onto the brickwork at the top of the image⁽⁴⁾.



Fig. 2. Shopfront at 60 Blackstock Road.

This seemed like a good excuse to take a day out to London and have a look at the building, just a few steps away from the Finsbury train and tube station. However the trip was cancelled on receiving an e-mail with links to the website that I had dismissed⁽⁵⁾. The website contained photographs of the original painted shop sign, uploaded on 11th September 2008⁽¹⁾.



Fig. 3. Isaac Furst's painted shop sign.

The next photograph revealed the futility of a visit to the address, as the photographer had snapped the image just before the scaffolding was erected for the whole building facade to be sand blasted.

Digging into this site also revealed a group of photographers who are taking photographs of old painted shop signs and archiving them on the web under the title ghostsigns⁽⁶⁾.

With a name, address and a starting date, the directory entries are found as follows⁽⁷⁾.

Isaac Furst, M.P.S. Chemist,
60 Blackstock Road, N4,
Canonbury 1867.

Not in 1933, [1934 – 1963] no records for 1964, not in 1965.
The qualification BSc was added at some time between 1949 and 1951.



Fig. 4. The sign about to be erased!

The addition of the qualification is interesting, and may point to a son taking over the business, however it might be expected that if the father and son shared the same first name, the title junior and senior might appear at some point as a differentiator. Twenty nine years is not unreasonable for a business to be run by a single person.

The attribution of the token to this issuer and location, with such a rare name, was also strengthened after discussions with the vendor of the pieces, who confirmed that her mother-in-law was involved in several businesses in North London in the 1950's and 60's, and was also selling a large quantity of Williams Brothers bracteate tokens.

Thus we have some sort of bonus token, but what is the meaning of NOT GIVEN WITH P.A.T.A. GOODS?

The PATA is the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and held its first council meeting in February 1896⁽⁸⁾. This organisation was driven by a character called William Samuel Glyn-Jones and was initially dismissed by the drug manufacturers and medical professionals. However it represented the interests of pharmacists in legal and business matters and had its own journal the "Anti-Cutting Record", which had a circulation of 10,000 by 1908. It was via this organisation that the practice of retail price maintenance (RPM) was started with regard to medicines. This practice was not ended until 2001.

Thus there was no bonus payable on PATA goods as this would violate the RPM.

As for the name FURST, there appears to have been a migration of the name in the mid-nineteenth century, from the Prussian empire, westwards. The on-line 1911 United Kingdom census lists 53 with the surname, 35 of whom were in London⁽⁹⁾. Searching the National Archives leads to just a single hit for an Isaac Furst, a Russian émigré, living in Glasgow who was naturalised on 25th October 1929⁽¹⁰⁾. These are all interesting leads, but one has to stop somewhere!

References and Sources

- (1) <http://www.flickrriver.com/photos/janepbr/3117296441>
- (2) http://books.google.co.uk/books?ei=r_uMSvDzOdfMjAfN8qz6DQ&ct=result&q=furst+chemist. Leads to Chemist & druggist - Page xxxiv. 1936
- (3) Chemist & druggist - Page 124. 8th August 1936.
- (4) <http://www.allinlondon.co.uk/directory/1847/64072.php>
- (5) Thanks to Alan Cope for pointing out that the flickriver web site required just one click to provide the key to solving this token.
- (6) Ghostsigns <http://www.flickr.com/groups/1060904@N21/>
- (7) Many thanks to Stuart Adams for the directory search at Mile End Library.
- (8) S. Anderson. *Making medicines: a brief history of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals*. 2005, p81.
- (9) <http://www.1911census.co.uk/>
- (10) <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

Time, Pay and Tool Checks – Part 19

Ralph Hayes

304. REDIFON LTD. A label states that the firm was founded in 1948 in Broomfield Rd., S.W.18. Mfrs. of Radio Communication & Industrial Electronic Equipment is recorded in 1955 with another address at 14-27, Kelvin Way, Crawley, Sussex. 1959 records Flight Simulator Division, Mfrs. of Electronic Devices & Flight Simulators, Aeronautical training and Radar Equipment, Gatwick Rd. Crawley. The 1957 Birmingham Directory records Heating Apparatus Mfrs., 8 Henshaw Rd. Small Heath. 1961 & 1962 records Radio Equipment Mfrs. at the same address as well as Broomhill Rd. S.W.18. Not recorded in 1965/6. 1968-71 records Redifon-Astrodata Ltd. Electronic Computer Mfrs. Brookside Avenue, Rustington, Sussex. 1972 records the change of address to 17-23 Kelvin Way, Crawley. 1980/86 records Redifon Telecommunications Ltd. Broomhill Rd. London and Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd. Gatwick Rd. Crawley, Sussex. Note: 1955 & 1959 record Redifon Marine Wireless Service Ltd. Hull. (1948 -1980)+ This Work Check may have been in use at any or all of these locations. 32mm.



305. F. RICHTER. Frederick Richter. Furrier, 100, Fulham Rd. S.W.3. (1919). This is the only record found. All incuse. Alum. 32mm.

306. JOHN RILEY & SONS LTD. Hapton Chemical Works. Chemical Mfrs. near Burnley. (1903-1959) Not in 1961 (open wreath on reverse) 33mm.





307. ROLLS-ROYCE LTD.LAVATORY. This check was in use at the Rolls-Royce factory in Nightingale Rd. Derby from c.1908 until c.1955. Employees were given two checks per day, the intention being one for morning use and one for the afternoon. When necessary the check was surrendered to the toilet attendant, one was timed and ejected after a prescribed interval. They were probably used in a similar manner at the factories in Barnoldswick and Hucknall. (c.1908 – c.1955) 29mm.

308. THE ROSE TUBE CO.LTD The Register of Defunct and other Companies 1976-7 records that the firm was registered in 1896. Voluntary Liquidation 4th May 1904 and Struck off Register 10th October 1916. The location has not been traced as yet, any information will be appreciated. 35mm.



309. ROYAL AIR FORCE (ODIHAM). Odiham's birth as an airfield began in 1924 so that by the 1930's it was familiar enough to the authorities to be selected by them for their inclusion in their scheme for increasing the strength of the Royal Air Force. c.1934 the site was expanded by the requisition of a further 100 acres of land. Operation and Domestic buildings were constructed and added to when necessary. By 1939 a concrete runway had been made to take the heavier aircraft. Odiham airfield was heavily involved throughout the 2nd World War receiving all types of planes for various periods of time. The Time Check shown is from Odiham and assumed to be



for civilians working there. In all probability other airfields would also have issued them, perhaps with Pay check and Tool checks. The numbering of them may be a way of identifying the different airfields as I cannot imagine the civilian staff in one airfield reaching the checks' figure. (2938) 35mm.

R.A.F. Odiham is now the UK home base for Chinook Helicopters. Note: An interesting and informative book:- "Hampshire Airfields in the Second World War" by Robin J. Brooks.

310. ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Grosvenor Rd. Pimlico, S.W.1 (between no.79 & 92) Sir Benj. Sands Johnson, Director-General.(1911-21). Uniface with stamped number, milled edge. Alloy. 33mm.



311. SMITH, SHEFFIELD & FOSTER. Premier Works, Kettering. 1911. Smith & Foster, Boot Mfrs. Premier Works, Kettering.1919. Note: Foster Bros. (Kettering)Ltd. Stamford Rd., is recorded in 1921 and is possibly the continuation of the firm. (1911-1923) Blank with beaded rim. Milled edge. 26mm.



312. SHELL REFINING & MARKETING CO. LTD. Oil Refiners, Shellhaven near Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex. (1948-1962) Tool check = 25mm. S.R.&M. = 32mm.



313. STANLEY MACHINE TOOL CO. LTD. Lathe Mfrs. Engs .Stanley Iron Works, Lucy St. New Bank, Halifax, Yorks. (1919-1980) 26mm. – or SCOTTISH MOTOR TRACTION CO.LTD. Motor Mkrs. & Engs. Edinburgh & Glasgow. (1919-1955) 26mm.



314. SPRATT'S PATENT LTD. Spratt's Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cake, Poultry and Cat Food. Manufacturing at Henry St. Tooley St. London (1874). Leith Edinburgh and St. Andrews Works, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool. Fenchurch St. E.C.3 (1919) 41-47 Bow Rd.E.3. (1943). Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley and 41-47 Bow Rd. E3 only in 1955. No London address in 1969. Liverpool address still in Kemps Directory of 1971-72. (1874-1972) Bracteate Brass. 33mm. Although having London on the check there are possibly ones for Leith & Liverpool.



315. JOSHUA TETLEY & SON LTD. William Sykes Brewer, Hunslet Lane, Leeds. 1811. Joshua Tetley acquired William Syke's Brewery c1822 and it was registered in July 1897. Merged with Walker Cain Ltd. of Warrington in 1960 to form Tetley Walker Ltd. Now part of Allied Breweries Ltd. Blank with beaded rim. Milled edge. 33mm.

William Millner (Dalton-in-Furness) Revisited Charles Farthing

In my short article published in Vol 7, Page 252, the spellings of both obverse and reverse legends are mistaken as recently noticed by the eagle-eyes of Robert Thompson. This note corrects that error:

- Obv. WILLIAM MILLNER OF
(dotted ornaments) =
Crossed Keys
- Rev. DALLTON IN
LANKSHER (dotted
ornaments) = HIS /
HALFE / PENY / M / W E
(ornaments both sides of
M and between W E)



Brass 21mm

For several years I have been researching the origins, output and practitioners of anastatic printing. The process, which evolved in Germany in 1840 or shortly before, involved the production of exact facsimiles of documents by a simple chemical process. It was cheaper than the alternatives of engraving on metal or wood, and avoided the reverse writing or drawing required by the lithographic process.

The anastatic process was brought from Germany by Wilhelm Siemens, better known as Sir William Siemens, and patented in England in June 1844. The intention of the patentees was to sell the patent, and they set about a publicity programme and established their own printing press. Having failed to sell the patent they closed their press in 1847 and offered licences for the use of the process. Several licences were in place by 1848, and the process received a boost from the involvement of some of the licencees in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

My brother, a member of your Society, brought a dealer's offering of an anastatic printer's token to my attention, and I was very pleased to secure it. I subsequently purchased another on eBay, the online auction site.

The octagonal brass token measures 2.4 cms; the obverse reads: ALLBUT AND SON. ANASTATIC PRINTERS. HANLEY, and the reverse is worded: ALLBUT & SON STAMP OFFICE PRINTERS BOOKSELLERS ACCOUNT-BOOK MAKERS. This firm had



not been noted in connection with anastatic printing in the extensive research I had undertaken, and no information on their anastatic activities has been found since.

The Allbut family were involved in printing in Hanley, notably as publishers of newspapers, from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. The style Allbut & Son appears to have been used only from 1800 to 1852 which, taken with knowledge relating to the granting of licences for anastatic printing, suggests that the token was issued in the five years 1848 to 1852, and most probably in 1851 or 1852 following publicity for the process at the Great Exhibition.

The two examples of the token which I hold appear to be indetical but on one the field on both sides has been filled in with a dull purple-red compound, perhaps enamel.

If anyone can add to the detail given here the author will be pleased to hear from them.

The Theatre in the Convent Garden

David Young

Throughout the Middle Ages the land to the north of the Strand belonged to the Benedictine Convent of St Peter which was based at Westminster Abbey. Part of the land had particularly good soil and was used as a garden where various fruits and vegetables were grown for the monk's table; the surplus produce being sold to the citizens of London. At this time the name convent applied to a community of monks as well as nuns.

In 1536 the Convent gave the garden and another piece of land called the Long Acre to Henry VIII in exchange for some land in Berkshire. With the dissolution of the monasteries Henry seized the rest of the Convent's land. He also ordered the building of St Martin-in-the-Fields as he disliked seeing the funerals of his subjects passing his palace at Whitehall on their way to burial at Westminster. Edward VI later granted the Convent Garden and the Long Acre to John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, and the Russell family owned this property until 1945 when the final portion was sold.

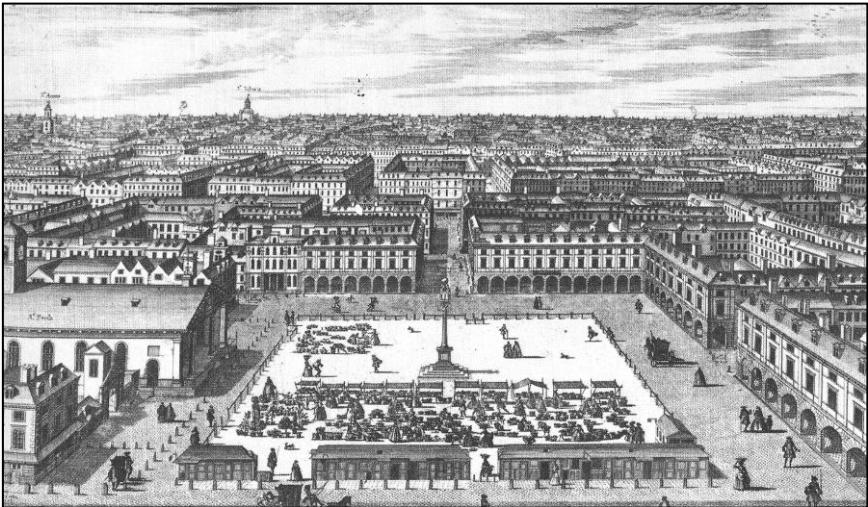


Fig.1. View of the newly constructed Covent Garden Piazza.

Over the next seventy years the Russells did very little to develop their lands except for building their new town residence, Bedford House, which fronted onto the Strand and had a formal garden behind, the wall of which was the southern boundary of the convent garden. The surplus produce from this garden was still being sold to the city, and by now many of the local farmers were bringing their own produce to sell here,

thus creating their own unauthorised market which grew steadily, and eventually a licence to hold the market was granted by the King.

The third Earl in order to increase his revenue paved over Long Acre and let some of the garden for building. Charles I later stopped any further development around London in an effort to restrict the size of the city, but as he was always short of funds Francis, the fourth Earl, was able to purchase a licence to build. Francis asked Inigo Jones to design a square surrounded by noble mansions with four streets converging on it. The original plan was for an Italian style piazza surrounded by tall houses whose first floors projected over the pavements to form arcades. The houses on the northern and eastern sides of the piazza were built before the design was changed to include St Peter's church on the western side. The houses on the southern side were never built and the boundary remained the garden wall of Bedford House, it seems that the Earl was short of funds.

Both Charles I and his queen were fond of plays and Thomas Killigrew often entertained them with pieces that he had written either at Whitehall or the old Cockpit Theatre in Drury Lane. Another actor and playwright at this time was William Davenant; he was the godson of Shakespeare and was created poet laureate in 1638. After Charles' execution the puritan government decreed that no theatrical performances should take place in England. Davenant, however managed to surreptitiously stage some plays, but on at least one occasion soldiers broke in and cleared the auditorium, broke up the seats and stage and locked up the players for a few days.

After the restoration of Charles II, Killigrew and Davenant lost no time in talking to the king about the possibility of opening a new theatre. After much discussion they were both granted royal charters which gave each of them a licence to build a theatre to produce dramas and employ a company of actors. This in effect gave them a monopoly on dramatic performances in London. The patents also stated that all the women's parts could now be played by women, instead of boys, as had been the custom. At first there was a single company that played at the old Cockpit in Drury Lane, but Killigrew and Davenant soon parted, and divided both the actors and the plays between them. Killigrew's troupe became known as the King's Men while Davenant's group became the Duke's Servants.

Killigrew was the first to open in January 1661 at Gibbon's former tennis court in Vere Street. Pepys was there to see the first show and notes that actresses performed for the first time. Two years later he leased some land from the Duke of Bedford and built the first Theatre Royal on the corner of Bridge Street and Drury Lane. Davenant in the meantime converted Lisle's tennis court in Portugal Street off Lincoln's Inn Fields and opened the following June. Pepys records in his diary that he went on the fourth day of the play and the king was there. The conversion took longer as

Davenant redesigned the stage to incorporate moveable scenery which created a more realistic backdrop to the actors and gave more effect to the plays. Davenant was not completely satisfied with his playhouse and soon started planning a new one, but it was not until after his death in 1668 that construction of the new playhouse began.

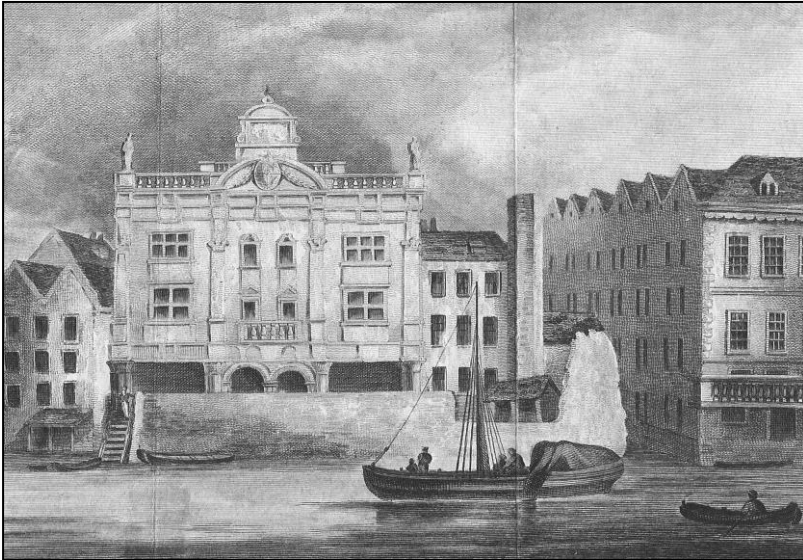


Fig.2. The Duke's Theatre.

The new theatre was built by Wren in the gardens of old Dorset House with stairs down to the river so that the audience could arrive by water. Over the front were the arms of the Duke of York indicating that he was its patron, and this gave the theatre its more usual name, the Duke's Theatre. Two of the actors, Betterton and Harris took over the artistic control while Davenant's widow and son managed the business side. It opened in November 1671 with a play by Dryden; Pepys went to the opening night and describes the theatre as being very sumptuous with a musician's gallery. But there were problems, the glass roof over the pit had a tendency to leak and if the weather was very bad the audience below got wet.

Before the restoration the doorkeepers were not always that honest, occasionally they would appear to scratch their head but would actually be dropping a shilling or half-crown into their collars. The new patentees decided that they had to find a way of countering this fraud, and they came up with a system of checks. These sealed tickets, as they were called, were metal discs, which had the name of the theatre and of the part of the auditorium that they related too. Using these tickets the management would know how many people were in the theatre and therefore what the takings should be.

The earliest of these tickets are dated 1671, they are copper and were issued by both the Theatre Royal and the Duke's Theatre. What is interesting is that the reverse of both tickets is the same, the obverse for the Duke's theatre has a monogram of DYT; there are tickets for the upper gallery, the first gallery and the pit. The cost of seats at this time was half-a-crown for the pit, 1/6 for the first gallery and 1/- in the upper gallery.



Fig.3. Ticket for Duke's Theatre.

Performances took place daily and were advertised with playbills posted in convenient places and by word of mouth, the shows lasted over three hours with 5 acts. The curtains were drawn back at the beginning of the evening and stayed open until the play finished with scenery being changed in full view, and any actors who were unlucky enough to die in the play had to wait for a reasonable amount of time before they could get up to make their exit. Not surprisingly the candle snuffer was an important person and he was often seen wandering onto the stage to tend a candle in order to keep the theatre lit. One has to wonder just how much people could see from the back of the pit let alone the gallery.

There was no booking in advance, the doors opened at noon when theatre goers could pay for their seat, but the plays did not begin until 3pm. So to make sure of having a seat one had to get there early, or for those unwilling to waste so much time they could do what Pepys did and "set a poor man to get a good place in the pit" while he had dinner, before coming back when the house was full. Pepys also records that on more than one occasion he went to the Duke of York's playhouse and saw the last act for nothing, although prohibited this was still a common practice.

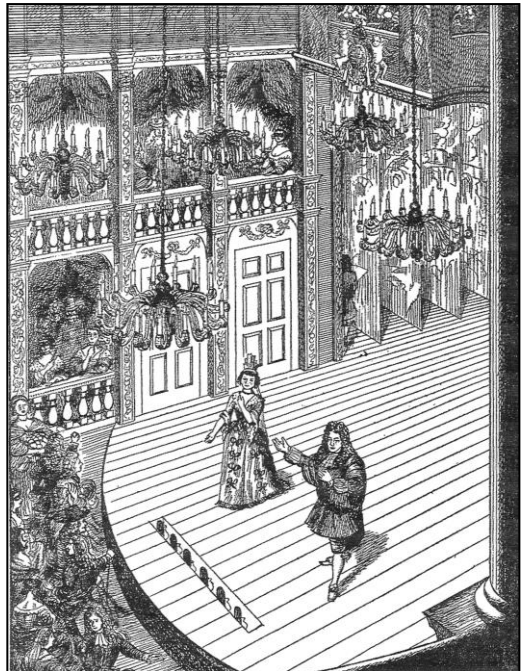


Fig.4. Interior of the Duke's Theatre.

There are no tickets for the boxes as at this time there was a separate Boxkeeper who was responsible for collecting the money for these seats. The Box keepers did not have an easy job as some of the old customs were revived; one was the practice of refunding money to those who left before the start of the play. Another problem were the young gallants who insisted that the boxkeeper should collect their money during the acts, this led to a good deal of fraud as the young men kept moving boxes to avoid payment. It was not until 1745 when Garrick insisted that everybody coming to the boxes should pay for a ticket beforehand that this fraud was finally stopped. It is from the Box keeper that our modern Box Office gets its name.



Fig.5. Rich's entrance to his new theatre.

Killigrew was not a good manager and his sons were even worse, by 1682 the King's men were in financial difficulties; their solution was to join forces with the Duke's company. After the two groups had merged they used the new Theatre Royal in Drury Lane most of the time, and in 1690 Christopher Rich acquired a major share. Many of the actors became dissatisfied with Rich and set up on their own taking Killigrew's patent with them, but by 1704 the companies had merged again. Rich's problems were not over as in 1709 he lost his licence when the Lord Chamberlain ordered the theatre to close. Unperturbed Rich carried on and in 1714 remodelled the theatre at Lincoln's Inn Fields and moved there taking Davenant's patent with him; this is when it was used as warehouse. He died within a few years and was succeeded by his son John, who staged nothing of significance until 1728 when *The Beggar's Opera* was first performed. The opera was written by John Gay and opened in January running for 60 performances; normally shows would run for three or four days before being changed, so this was a huge success and was said to have "made Gay rich and Rich gay". The success was probably due to its depiction of

contemporary London and its attack on the establishment. The opera was repeated regularly over following years and it was the success of the Beggar's Opera that prompted John Rich to build a larger theatre.

Covent Garden was declining socially, the square was now surrounded by a multitude of small cramped alleys, which were home to vagrants, thieves and other undesirables, and this deterred people from living in the Piazza. So when Rich suggested building his new theatre here the Duke of Bedford was happy to lease him the land in the hope that it would revive the fortunes of his square. Edward Shepherd was employed to design the theatre, but the building was rather hemmed in. The entrance to the pit and gallery being down a short passage from Bow Street, while those using the boxes had their own entrance through some ornate doors at the back of the arcade in the piazza.

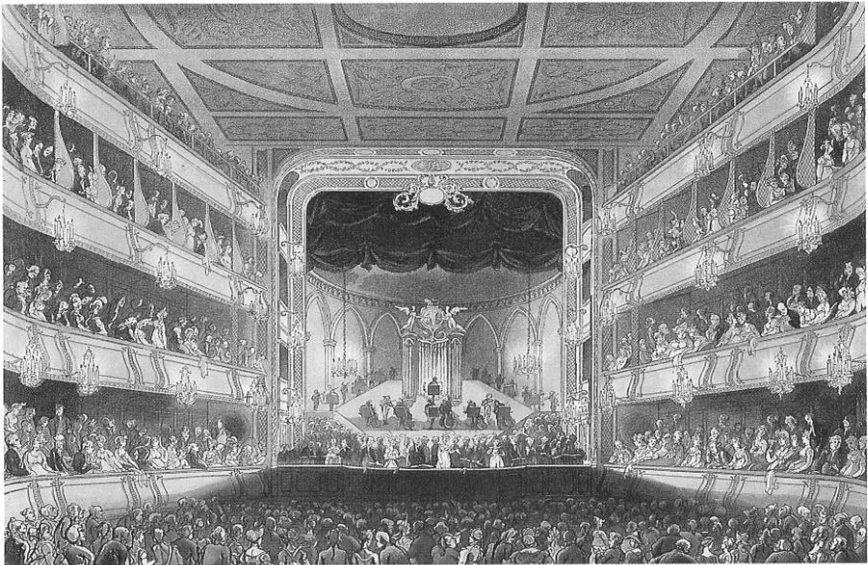


Fig.6. Interior of Rich's Theatre.

Shepherd used plaster for the interior decorations instead of the more usual panelling, as it was safer in case of fire. As another safety measure there were concealed iron supports to the galleries, this proved effective on more than one occasion when rioters cut away the wooden divisions between the boxes hoping to collapse the galleries. The seating arrangement was simple, there were 12 rows of hard backless benches in the pit, 3 tiers of boxes at the sides and 2 deep galleries at the back, below which were 9 spacious boxes; these were the best seats and the central and largest box was the one used by the King.

The theatre opened in December 1732 with Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World"; although well received the play was not a great success. An advertisement notes the price of seats as 5/- in a box, 2/6 in the pit, 2s in the gallery and 1/- in the upper gallery, "and to prevent the scenes being crowded the stage is half-a-guinea". For many years there had been a custom of allowing some of the audience to sit on the stage. Attempts were made to stop this but the actors themselves helped to perpetuate the situation, as on their benefit nights these seats provided additional income. Rich caused a riot when he tried to remove them. It was Garrick, at Drury Lane, who finally put an end to this custom in 1763, Covent Garden soon followed. Subsequently a row of spikes separated the stage from the auditorium.

Rich soon realised that he would do better if he alternated the plays with pantomimes, he appeared in many of these himself as one of the first Harlequins, as we see here, under the stage name of Lun. In fact he became as big a draw as some of the classic actors of the day and has sometimes been called the father of pantomime.

He continued a mixture of plays and pantomimes interspersed with music and dance; operas and oratorios being added later, but the emphasis was always on pantomimes.

Handel was persuaded to move from the Haymarket and many of his operas and oratorios had their first performances here including *The Messiah* in 1738. Over the years there was constant competition between Covent Garden and Drury Lane, with managers borrowing players and ideas from one another, by fair means or foul.

The cellars below the theatre contained a series of vaults, and to help the finances these were rented out to wine merchants at £16 a year. On a similar vein Mrs Chumly was employed to collect the candle ends and tallow drippings; these were resold realising nearly £120 in a year. As a sideline Rich became one of the founder members of the Beefsteak Club, or to give its correct title *The Sublime Society of the Beef Steaks*. The club met in a room over the theatre for their weekly meals of beef.

The copper tickets, for box, pit and gallery, with the bust of the Duke of Cumberland on the obverse are generally thought to have been issued in 1746 to commemorate the Duke's victory at Culloden.

Wilkinson's "London Illustrata" states that these pieces were struck for use at Covent Garden, and all other references that I have seen note that these are theatre tickets for use at Covent Garden, even though there is no mention of the theatre on them.



Fig.7. 1746 Pit ticket.

Another issue of copper tickets was made in 1755, these were for the first and second galleries. The obverse has the bust of George II and the reverse reads COVENT GARDEN FIRST GALLERY; these are the first tickets to have the name Covent Garden on them.



Fig.8. 1755 Ticket for First Gallery.

These tickets admitted one to the relevant section of the auditorium but they did not guarantee a seat as it was still not possible to reserve one, even those in the boxes. However a whole box could be taken. To ensure that one had a seat it was necessary to get to the theatre early or employ someone to keep your place for you. Otherwise one joined the crowd at the entrance and fought one's way in, orderly queues were unheard of; in the ensuing scrum ladies fainted, hats were knocked off and even arms were broken. The rich and nobility sent their footmen to occupy their places for them and many of the advertisements reminded patrons to send their servants by a particular time. However, this practice caused its own problems, as the seat minders were often noisy and unruly.

After such an effort to get in it is not surprising that most audiences were in no mood to sit quietly through a play they did not like. So both actors and management had to submit to the vagaries of the audience and placate them when necessary by apologising from the stage. Samuel Johnson put it rather well when he said, "We that live to please, must please to live". Audiences could be rowdy at the best of times especially if they were displeased with the play or an actor or even another member of the audience. It tended to be the galleries that reacted first, and if there was ammunition to hand it would rain down on the stage and pit. This could include chewed apples cores, orange peel, walnut shells, in fact anything; one evening an empty keg was thrown from the upper gallery and landed on a lady in the pit, luckily her hair was dressed in the high fashion of the day and that saved her from injury.

Rich died in 1761 and was succeeded by his widow and son-in-law John Beard, who was a lover of music and under his management Covent Garden became famous for its musical entertainments. More tickets were issued in 1762, these are again in copper and are for seats in the pit, box, first gallery and upper gallery. The most

likely reason for their issue is the change of monarch, George III having succeeded his grandfather. The tickets this time show only the name of the theatre and part of the house they relate too. The different sizes could indicate a further issue at a later date, but I have found no evidence to prove this either way.



Fig.9. Tickets issued in 1762.

Going to the theatre in the eighteenth century was as much about going to be seen as going to see the play. The wealthier and more fashionable members of society, who liked to be the centre of attention, occupied the side boxes so that they could be seen by the rest of the audience. Also the plays were presented in a different way from modern theatre. The illuminations in the auditorium were left up; the actors stood in rather statuesque poses and recited their speeches with little emotion and exaggerated gestures. Garrick was to change this; with his expressive voice he tried to bring life to his performances, although he is usually associated with Drury Lane he did have one season at Covent Garden. As in other theatres a green carpet was laid on the stage when a tragedy was performed, this was to protect the clothes of those characters destined to die during course of the play. Costumes at this time would seem very odd to us, it seems that the more important the actor the more outlandish the costume became, others would just wear their ordinary day clothes. It was Charles Macklin, another of the new style of actors, who started wearing more realistic costumes; he changed Macbeth's scarlet and gold military tunic for the costume of a Highland Chieftan. When Sarah Siddons first played in London she had to borrow a dress to appear on stage.

The salaries received by actors were not good and the proprietors were in the habit of reducing these further if they were not making a profit, so most actors came to rely on their benefit evenings. These started when James II suggested holding a benefit performance as a compliment to Mrs Barry; soon actors expected at least one benefit evening a year. Special tickets were often printed for these benefits, this one is for Mr Walker; the actor in question would then sell them to the gentry and his friends. If the actor was popular he might receive anything up to fifty guineas for a 4/- box ticket; this gave rise to the term "golden ticket". It seems that the actresses did much better in receiving these golden tickets.

Rich's will stated that the theatre could be sold when the saleable value reached £60,000; the sale eventually took place in 1767. A partnership of Colman, Harris, Powell and Rutherford acquired the lease, but after some disagreements Harris and Powell emerged as proprietors and when Powell died in 1782 Harris was in left sole charge. Within a few years he set about renovating and enlarging the theatre with a special entrance for the King and new decorations in red and white. A copper ticket for a box seat is dated 1788, the reverse is blank and the hole in the centre is to cancel it. Only box tickets of this date are known; I have found no specific reason for their issue or why only box tickets exist. By this time one could book places in a box and pick up a ticket from the box office to enter the auditorium; it could be that more box tickets were required now that places could be booked. Another box ticket is dated 1796, again the reverse is blank, the initials B P S stand for Box Princes' Side. There is a variety with BOX instead of B P S. Again there are only box tickets for this date.



Fig.10. 1796 Box ticket.

An advertisement in 1776 offers for sale a share in Covent Garden, the subscriber would be entitled to see every performance for 21 years. There is no mention of a silver ticket, I know such tickets exist for Drury Lane, but I have seen no reference to them for Covent Garden. There was something called The Free List; actors that were paid over £6 a week were entitled to invite two friends each evening to see the show, and special tickets were given to the actors for this purpose; I know they exist but I have never seen any for Covent Garden. Tickets would also be given by the shareholders to friends, well known people or those who may be able to promote the theatre; such as the one given to William Cobbett, of Rural Rides fame. It is interesting to note the signature is that of Thomas Harris, the leaseholder of the theatre.



Fig.11. William Cobbett's card ticket.

John Philip Kemble had been the manager at Drury Lane for some years but he was having difficulty getting on with Sheridan, the owner. When they finally fell out Kemble purchased a third share in Covent Garden and took over the management. Kemble's sister, Sarah Siddons, came with him and they regularly appeared on stage together sometimes with their younger brother Charles. Everything seemed to be going well.



Fig.12. Kemble's new theatre.

That was until September 1808 when disaster struck as fire broke out at 4 in the morning, within hours the theatre and all the surrounding buildings were completely gutted. Unfortunately a number of firemen lost their lives; it seems that some gun cotton that had been used in a stage musket had not been correctly extinguished. That night the beefsteak club lost its store of fine wines, Handel's organ was lost and so were many of his manuscripts. Sarah Siddons in a letter to a friend said "I have lost everything, all my jewels and lace which I have been collecting for 30 years".

Kemble and Harris decided to rebuild and within a few days had issued 100 shares of £500 to help pay for the work. Robert Smirke's design included a Greek portico styled grand front on Bow Street; work began late in 1808 and was completed within a year. The new theatre was larger than its predecessor, the auditorium could now accommodate 3000, an increase of nearly 1000. The whole of the third tier was made into private boxes with ante-rooms and a separate entrance; these were to be let for £300 per year. The former occupants of this tier were cooped up in "pigeon holes" at the top of the theatre and could not see very well. The new building was more expensive than expected, this and the anticipated increased running costs put pressure

on their finances; in an effort to alleviate the situation the price of seats in the pit and boxes were increased. The theatre re-opened in September 1809, but when Kemble came to speak the prologue on the opening night he was drowned out by catcalls from the audience which was unhappy about the higher prices and shouted continuously “OLD PRICES – NO RISE - NO PRIVATE BOXES”. The noise continued throughout the performance of Macbeth completely drowning the actors’ voices. The situation got so bad that Kemble brought down the curtain and called a magistrate. The following evenings drums, whistles and coach horns joined the catcalls, banners were hung from the boxes and some pigeons were released; and the local toyshops ran out of penny whistles. Kemble tried to explain that a committee of gentlemen had undertaken to examine the finances, but the public paid no attention as all the gentlemen were shareholders. The protesters even produced medallions, in white metal. There was a stand off with the play being put on each evening and the audience creating so much noise that the actors could not be heard, this continued until Christmas when Kemble finally gave in and reduced the prices in the pit and did away with the private boxes. Supporters carried placards and wore badges in their hats or hanging from their waistcoats, the Clifford referred to on the badge was one of the leaders who was taken to court for wearing the letters OP in his hat, as one might expect he was acquitted.



Fig.13. O P medallion.



Fig.14. 1809 tickets for the King’s Side.

With the new theatre came another issue of tickets, these are dated 1809 and are clearly for the new theatre, most are in copper but some are also found in brass and lead. There are tickets for seats in the pit; box and first gallery as indicated by the P, B and G, those with KS in the lower portion of the centre are for the King’s side of the theatre, while those with PS were for the Prince’s side. At this time the Prince of Wales was at odds with the King, and in order to keep their distance from each other

they had boxes on opposite sides of the theatre, so the seats became known as the King's side or the Prince's side. The tickets for seats on the Prince's side have P S on them and those for the King's side have K S. Most of these tickets are blank on the reverse but some have either a K or P on them, and all the tickets are found in two sizes, again I have found no evidence to show if this is a further issue of tickets. The copper tickets for the upper galleries have no distinction between the different factions, partly because there was no space but also because those using these seats were not bothered. One other ticket that is different to the others has just "Covent Garden Theatre Two Box" on the obverse. I am not sure how it was used or when it was issued, if anybody has any thoughts I would be interested.



Fig.15. 1809 tickets for Prince's Side.

During the following years all the most famous singers and actors and actresses appeared on the stage of the new theatre, and Kemble made Covent Garden both popular and successful. To help fill the theatre he put on some lavish spectacles at the expense of Shakespeare and legitimate drama. Joe Grimaldi advanced the art of clowning and revived the popularity of pantomime; there was always a full house when he appeared, especially for the traditional Christmas pantomime.

Charles Kemble succeeded his brother and put on a variety of plays and operas, but the costs kept increasing, even the appearances of his daughter Fanny could not stem his losses. So he relinquished the theatre and was followed by a succession of managers who staged all sorts of entertainments, but none of them had any success in being able to control the costs. Madam Vestris did better when she took over, but she was surprised at the size of the payroll, there were nearly 700 employees, including 15 check takers and 7 place-keepers. The replacement of the candles with gas lighting that could be dimmed and raised at will did add a novelty but that was all.

The 1843 Theatre Act did not help either. The two patent theatres were in theory the only recognised playhouses in London, but in practice their monopoly had become less of a reality as during the 18th century new theatres sprang up under licences of one kind or another, this new act removed the final vestiges of monopoly. Now

smaller, cheaper theatres set up in competition and put on a variety of shows. The situation became so bad that the proprietors began letting the theatre for short periods so that other events could be staged, such as the promenade concerts that took place in the winter under the leadership of Monsieur Jullien. The Anti-Corn Law League took a short lease on the theatre to use it for their meetings and in 1845 put on a Free trade Bazaar which lasted three weeks, and a medallion was produced in white metal to commemorate the occasion.



Fig.16. The fire in 1856.

Covent Garden's fortunes were now at a very low ebb, a new lease of life came in 1847 when the Royal Italian Opera Company was established. Opera had been the preserve of Her Majesty's Theatre Haymarket, but many of the players there were unhappy with the management and were pleased to find a new home at Covent Garden. The theatre was remodelled by Benedatto Albano; he enlarged the pit and orchestra and formed six tiers or galleries. The conversion took only five weeks and the new auditorium was dominated by a vast gas chandelier, which made the upper part of the theatre unbearably hot.

The new manager was Frederick Beale and his first opera season was an artistic success but a financial failure and the following seasons were much the same. Alfred Bunn was the next manager, and for a time he managed both Drury Lane and Covent Garden, but his penny pinching ways were not popular. Bunn was followed by Frederick Gye, whose father was manager of Vauxhall Gardens; although he was a better businessman and successfully staged operas and ballets, he still had difficulty

making the theatre pay. In 1856 Gye let the theatre for a few weeks to Professor Anderson, the self styled “Wizard of the North”, whose short lease finished in March with a masked ball. Gye had originally refused to permit the ball but in the end reluctantly gave his consent. The festivities were concluding with the playing of the National Anthem at 5 am, with only about 200 of the vast crowd left when the alarm of fire was raised. In a few hours nothing remained of the splendid structure but a heap of smoking ruins; luckily no lives were lost.

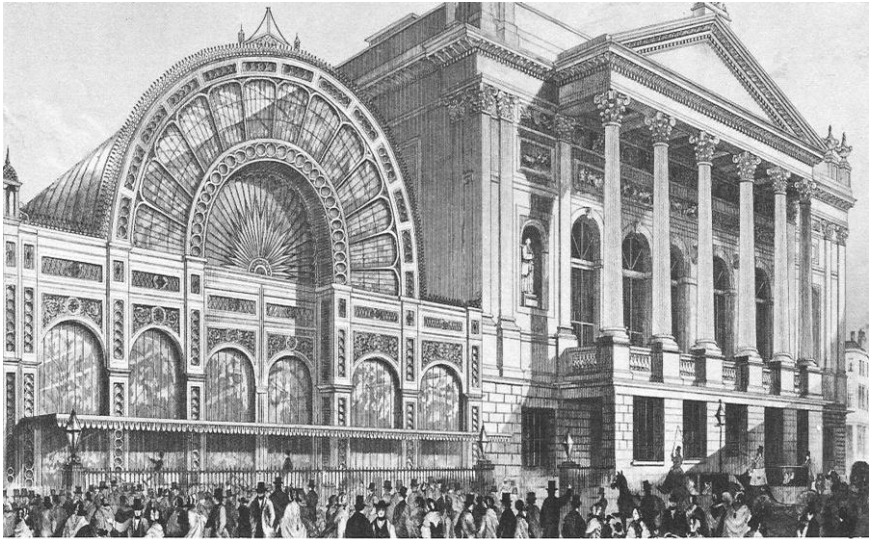


Fig.17. Ivory ticket for Opera at the Lyceum.

As the programme for the coming season was almost complete, Gye was quick to hire the Lyceum for the season and when it opened in April the operas were well attended. This is an ivory ticket for a seat in box 54 for that season of operas at the Lyceum; Lady Louisa-Caroline was married to Sir Henry Meux. Gye remained at the Lyceum for two years while raising the necessary money to rebuild and re-equip Covent Garden, he employed E M Barry as the architect and the theatre was reopened in May 1858. The acoustics of the new theatre were excellent and this attracted the best singers who could be temperamental and expensive. Although Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were not present on the opening night they went to the opera regularly, but they were often late. Out of consideration for the audience they asked Gye not to play the National Anthem on their arrival as this would interfere with the performance. To this day the anthem is only played on the first and last nights of the season. Gye planned the Floral Hall as a vast flower market; it was built against the south wall of the theatre, and looked like a giant conservatory with its domed glass roof. The hall was made partly from material that was left over when the Crystal Palace was moved to Sydenham. There was a magnificent ball to open the hall in 1860, but it was never used as a flower market. For a time promenade concerts were held there before it became the principal market for foreign fruit.

Gye was probably the most enterprising and successful of all the managers at Covent Garden, when he died in 1878 the opera house was making a substantial annual

profit. By now the pit had been replaced by the stalls with its comfortable seats instead of benches. This was still the best place to see and hear a performance and now there were none of the drunk and noisy young men. The 1875 ivory season ticket for the stalls was issued to Arthur White and specifies not only the seat number, 61, but also the days that it is valid, Tuesday and Saturday.



Exterior Royal Opera House Covent Garden — 1861

Fig.18. Exterior of new theatre and Floral Hall.

The use of paper tickets on which are printed the date of the performance and the number and position of the seat, seems to have started at the Opera House around 1874, as one found during the recent renovations for the Grand Circle is dated November 14th. Paper tickets as we know them were in general use by 1884.



Fig.19. Ivory ticket for stalls.

After several successful seasons at Drury Lane, in 1888 Augustus Harris took on the management of the Opera House as well, and he made it part of the London Social Scene. He introduced electric lights into the auditorium and took the revolutionary step of dimming the house lights during the performances. On his death the Royal Opera Syndicate took over the lease and continued staging operas until the First World War. For the Coronation Gala in 1911 the theatre was decorated with 100,000 roses, the scent of which caused many ladies to faint.

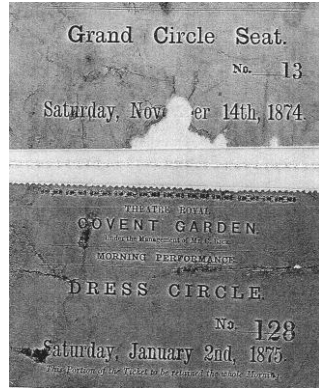


Fig.20. Early paper tickets.

During the war charity concerts were put on and for some of the time the building was used as a furniture store. After the war opera returned and Diaghilev's Ballet Russes was invited to London where Nijinsky was seen for the first time in London. The freehold of the Covent Garden estate had been sold by the Bedford's and in 1932 the company which owned it, chaired by Philip Hill, was preparing to demolish the Opera House to develop the site. Luckily they were persuaded not to go ahead with the project. Operas and ballets were now staged by the Royal Opera House Company under the direction of Thomas Beecham, and this continued until the outbreak of war in 1939. During the last war Mecca leased the theatre and transformed it into a dance hall for servicemen; and card tickets were issued to the servicemen that admitted them to the dances.

After the war it was decided that Covent Garden should become the national home of opera and ballet. The Sadler's Wells ballet, which had been formed by Ninette de Valois, moved from Islington to its new home at the opera house, becoming the Royal Ballet in 1950. Covent Garden was itself honoured by the Queen in 1968 when it became The Royal Opera House.



Fig.21. Mecca dance ticket.

References and Bibliography

- British Museum, *Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection*. 1930.
W J Davis & A W Waters, *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain*. 1922.
- Nichol Allardyce, *XVIII th Century Drama 1700-1750*. 1925.
Nichol Allardyce, *Restoration Drama 1600-1700*. 1928.
E Beresford Chancellor, *The Annals of Covent Garden*. 1923.
Donald Brooks, *The Romance of the English Theatre*. 1946.
Mary Cathcart Borer, *Covent Garden*. 1967.
Mary Cathcart Borer, *The Story of Covent Garden*. 1984.
V C Clinton-Baddeley, *All Right on the Night*. 1954.
Alec Clunes. *The British Theatre*. 1964.
Dr Doran, *Annals of the English Stage*. 1897.
Lord Drogheda, K Davison & A Wheatcroft, *The Covent Garden Album*. 1981.
E Handley & M Kinna, *Royal Opera House Covent Garden*. 1978.
Peter Hay, *Theatrical Anecdotes*. 1987.
Leo Hughes, *The Drama Patrons*. 1971.
W J Lawrence, *Old Theatre Days and Ways*. 1935.
J J Lynch, "Box, Pit and Gallery". 1953.
R Mander & R Mitchenson, *Theatres of London*. 1975.
C Price, *Theatre in the Age of Garrick*. 1973.
Harold Rosenthal, *Covent Garden Memories and Traditions*. 1976.
Saint, Young, Clarke, Crisp & H Rosenthal, *The History of Royal Opera House*. 1982.
P Sawyer, *The New Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Field*. 1979.
Ned Sherrin, *Theatrical Anecdotes*. 1991.
D Sinden, *Theatrical Anecdotes*. 1987.
W Thornbury & E Walford, *London Old and New*. 1893.
J C Trewin, *The Night has been Unruly*. 1955.
St V Troubridge, *The Benefits System in the British Theatre*. 1967.
Ronald Webber, *Covent Garden - Mud Salad Market*. 1969.
C J Williams, *Madame Vestris Theatrical Biography*. 1973.
A Woodiwiss, *A History of Covent Garden*. 1982.

Royal Ordnance Factories – Wales

Noel Cox

The recent listing by Ralph Hayes of checks used in Royal Ordnance Factories (see Time, Pay & Tool Checks - Part 18, Bulletin Volume 9, Number 11) has prompted me to add two additional checks which are both for Wales.

Cardiff



Obv ROYAL ORDNANCE / FACTORY / CARDIFF (black lettering)

Rev R / D 3 / DFSL/9 (in small circle) All incuse

35mm Round/Brass/holed for suspension

The factory which was in Caerphilly Road opened in 1940 and closed in the 1990s. It is now a housing estate. Ralph tells me that the letters DFSL also appear on item 231 in Part 12 (see Volume 8, Number 12) and must stand for Douglas Fraser & Sons Ltd. who, presumably, made the check.

Pembrey

Obv R.O.F. / c/m 4366 / PEMBREY all incuse

Rev Blank

34mm Round/Fibre/Holed for suspension

The factory opened at the start of World War II and closed in 1965. The site is now part of the Pembrey Coastal Park. (listed by courtesy of Emyr George)

There must be other checks out there waiting to be listed and I know that Ralph would be delighted to have details.



Further Notice of Tokens from Luton Co-op

Gary Oddie

A document recently archived at the Bedford Record Office gives some interesting background history of the Luton Co-operative society and how its tokens were used⁽¹⁾. The item is a leaflet that would have been handed to new members in 1952.

LUTON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Registered Office: 4, New Bedford Road, Luton, Beds.

Telephone: Luton 2970-4 (5 lines)

May, 1952.

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Committee of Management welcome you into membership of the society. They are particularly glad you have joined this month as the society is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its central premises, and you will have a grand opportunity to learn about the society when you visit the departments of New Bedford Road store. Accompanying this letter is your share pass-book which should be kept in a safe place. In it will be recorded your financial transactions with the society.

This society is an association of consumers, numbering now almost 45,000, who are conducting a large and successful business and are providing many welfare, social and cultural benefits.

The society was first established in 1883, starting its career in a small shop in Chapel Street. Its 69 years have witnessed phenomenal growth of trading activities and membership, and today the society's shops total nearly 100. In addition it has large productive undertakings like the Dairy in Manor Road, and the Bakery in Crescent Road. This very growth is a testimony to the sound principles on which it operates.

Co-operative Principles

These principles are very simple. Every consumer on attaining the age of 16 is entitled to join the society and, on taking out a £1 share, to have an equal voice in the running of its affairs. The members elect the Committee of Management from amongst themselves. This committee appoints its managers and key personnel, and they in turn engage the staff to man shops, factories and service departments.

At the end of each trading period the profits which have been made all go to a central dividend pool. This pool is then shared among members, not in accordance with the money they have invested in the society, but in proportion to their purchases. In limited company trading it is the investors of capital who receive the profits; in co-operative trading it is the people who have spent the money in the shops who receive the profits of the business.

Shops and Services

The society in its numerous shops and departments caters for consumer requirements of food, clothing, furniture and household requisites. In addition it runs many special services such as house painting, funeral furnishing, house mortgage, and catering.

A list of all services is given overleaf.

Your Savings Bank Too

Money required by the society to conduct its business is all supplied by the members. Some start with a few shillings in their share account, others place larger sums with the society. Many use their share account as a savings bank, depositing money when they can and withdrawing it in time of need. Interest is regularly credited to each account. There is no safer investment anywhere, and thousands of people have been thankful for the nest-egg they held in the society.

Meetings and Management

Detailed accounts of the society are published every six months, and every member is entitled to a copy of them. These accounts are discussed in half-yearly meetings of members, meetings which every member holding a £1 share can attend. Recommendations of the Management Committee are submitted to the members for approval. Every member has one vote. The principles of democratic government are practiced to the full in the society. Interim members' meetings are also held for discussion of quarterly results.

Social and Cultural Work

The society has an important educational department which fosters cultural and educational activities among members of the society. There are four guilds of women members who associate in regular weekly meetings (see accompanying leaflet). For those recovering from illness there is a scheme of convalescent benefit under which members can enjoy recuperative holidays in co-operative convalescent centres.

Your Support

The society's success has come from the wholehearted support of its members in the past. They have not been passive shoppers but active supporters of the society, keen to make suggestions and anxious to support new ventures.

Keep up this tradition and make full use of the society's services. Whenever you have a query or you wish to make a suggestion write at once to, or call on, the Secretary if it concerns finance, or the General Manager if it be a trading matter. Their offices are both at the central premises, 4—20 New Bedford Road.

T. H. Bennie, President.

A. Bates, Secretary.

F. S. Harris, General Manager.

The next page lists the addresses of the various branches of the co-op stores and their activities: Textiles, Grocery, Butchery, Greenfruit, Confectionary, Wet Fish, Tobacco, Stationary, Drug, Optical, Radio, Television, Books, Footwear, Funeral Furnishing, Milk, Bread Catering, Coal, and Building and Decorating!

The final section then goes on to describe the use of tokens. The Bread and Milk tokens are consistent with the known aluminium tokens stating BAKERY and DAIRY, and the non-specific aluminium tokens are probably the dividend checks. The plastic 1 PINT milk tokens (red and green) must be of later manufacture and use.

SPECIAL MATTERS WORTHY OF NOTE

BREAD & MILK TOKENS—The society asks members to use metal tokens for buying bread and milk delivered to their homes. These tokens can be bought at any grocery shop. Use of tokens means that a member can with reasonable safety leave "money" on her doorstep should she be going out when roundsmen are due.

DIVIDEND CHECKS—A small receipt check is issued by the assistant each time a member makes a purchase in one of the society's shops. Be sure to quote your share number (shown on your enrolment card) to the assistant in order that the amount may be correctly posted to your record of purchases.

SHOPS OPEN—Most shops are open daily 8.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Luton shops close Wednesday afternoon, and Dunstable shops Thursday afternoon.

CREDIT—Members may obtain credit for personal and household goods either through the Mutuality Club or the Easy Payments System. The Mutuality Club can be used for purchases up to £5. Vouchers equivalent to cash are issued and repayments scaled at 1/- per £ weekly. The Easy Payments System is available for larger purchases of furniture, etc. Full details are given in the accompanying leaflet.

EMPLOYMENT—Application for employment should be made to the General Manager's office, 1st floor, 4-20 New Bedford Road.

DEATH BENEFITS FUND—Benefits are paid to next-of-kin when a member dies. Benefits are in accordance with recent annual purchases, and range from 2/- to 5/- in the £ on average yearly purchases.

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP—Luton members visiting another society may obtain dividend on their purchases there by pre-fixing their Luton number with the letters LU. Dividend finds its way automatically to the members' Luton share accounts.

INSURANCE & BANKING—The society holds agencies for both the Co-operative Insurance Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank: and conducts insurance and banking business for members.

Acknowledgements

(1) Bedfordshire & Luton Archives & Records Service item X778/43/3. Thanks to Nigel Lutt for bringing this to my attention.

John Sadler has just published Volume I of a die-study of the Ipswich mint, c.973-c.1210.* This might not seem related to the interests of the Token Corresponding Society, yet at the end, unannounced, are seventeen pages of 'Ipswich paranumismatics', viz:

Medallions and Medallions for wearing with rosette or ribbon suspension, pls. 89-98;
Tokens, other than the normal 17th and 18th-century issues, pls. 99-103;
Badges, pls. 104-5.

The medallions include that for which the reverse is illustrated in Fig. 1, designed by J. C. Sadler, issued by the Ipswich Numismatic Society, and struck in silver by the Bigbury Mint. It commemorates the storming of Ipswich in 1010 by Thurkill [Thorkell] the Tall, earl of East Anglia, viking leader, magnate, and regent of Denmark (Oxford DNB).

*J.C. Sadler, *The Ipswich mint c.973-c.1210 A.D., Vol. I: Eadgar to Aethelred II, c.973-c.1016 A.D.* (Ipswich, 2010). 156pp: illus. £25.

Book Reviews

Hern's Handbook on Southern African Tokens compiled by Brian Hern and assisted by Allyn Jacobs, 2009 – 341pp, A5, pb. Available from: B. Hern, R350 + R200 p+p international (approximately £46 at R12 = £1).

Five years have passed since I reviewed the first edition of this work (TCSB v8n2, March 2005). As with all pioneering publications, a significant amount of new material has appeared since the first edition, new collectors have increased the demand for the tokens and the prices have changed, mostly upwards as the true rarity of many of the pieces has been recognised.

This new edition is now in strict alphabetical order by issuer with almost all pieces illustrated in black and white. The old numbering system has been retained which is now out of sequence, but doesn't hinder finding particular pieces, especially with the

excellent index at the back. New pieces are given a four digit number, the first of which is a 1. The prices are now given just for a VF grade, rather than the three grades of the previous edition. This is quite adequate as most collectors of this series are often just happy to obtain a specimen. The book is now printed on thinner glossy paper, and is now more like a handbook than the previous doorstep edition!

The last five years have produced maybe 125 new tokens (25 more pages). This format and numbering system will allow future expansion as new discoveries are made. As with all works of this nature, each edition remains a work-in-progress and the authors are keen to receive details of unrecorded tokens, as well as background information on pieces already listed. The book remains the standard work on the subject of Southern African Tokens.

Gary Oddie

Gloucestershire Tavern Checks – A Catalogue for Gloucester. By Neil B Todd, and Andrew Cunningham, 2010. iv, 44pp, 20pl £12.50 + 90p p+p. (Available from Andrew Cunningham).

This publication continues a series of booklets systematically covering counties and areas across Britain. Where material from one town is sufficient, a dedicated booklet has resulted. In this case the town of Gloucester, with its 206 recorded tokens, is the subject.

The numbers of tokens are sufficient for the distribution of dates and manufacturers to be analysed, with pieces being dated to the range 1852-1905, with the peak of issuing in the late 1860s. The predominant manufacturer is T. Pope of Birmingham who produced 61% of the named pieces. The directories and census returns have been trawled to add flesh to the issuers and dates to venues long since disappeared.

The 20 plates of rubbings illustrate some 75% of the known pieces, with the remainder having gone to ground since being recorded in the 1980s by John Durnell.

This is a larger than typical group of tokens that will be of interest to collectors of Gloucestershire material and tavern checks in general.

Gary Oddie

Notes and Queries

608 EGYPT

Can anybody tell me the purpose and origin of the following brass token, it was said to be found in Egypt between 1940 and 1950.



Obv: A view of the Sphinx

Rev: Statue of a pharaoh

David Ashford

609 V. A. LTD

Can anybody tell me the purpose and origin of the following token; it is in brass and 16mm in diameter.



Obv: V. A. LTD and NAVAL YARD raised within P 569 incuse

Rev: Raised inner circle

Anthony Judge

610 TOILET CLUB

I had not, until now, realised what a toilet club was, despite owning a few tokens detailing such clubs. The following extract taken from 'The Freemason' issue 10 (1877), p. 304 gives the answer.

*Charing Cross Station Toilet Club
(Continental Booking Office)*

A Great Convenience and Saving of Time to the Brethren, desirous of dressing promptly, previous to going to Lodge, Ball, Dinner, &c. Private dressing rooms, charge 6d., with every attendance and appliance for the Toilet. Evening dress taken care of for the day or season in perfumed boxes (locked) no charge. Baths, hosiery, perfumery, hairdressing, dress suits, boots, opera hats, Masonic clothing, jewels, swords, &c. Fuller particulars per post (halfpenny stamp). N.B. — Ladies Department.

John R.P.King

607 SPEED THE PLOUGH

This is a token used in Canada, listed by Charlton under Miscellaneous tokens #246 (Breton1010); he states imported from Birmingham by a Toronto firm. Priscilla Langridge in her article in Coin Monthly May 1971 pt5, give these only a brief mention stating that many tokens had political slogans, examples being NO LABOUR - NO BREAD, SPEED THE PLOUGH, ENCOURAGE COUNTRY IMPORTERS, PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER, and SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION AND TRADE,

Malcolm Johnson

611 L.C.T. GARAGE

Obv: L.C.T. GARAGE TOOLS around Tools 66

Rev: Blank

Brass 39mm

Can anyone help to identify this token please.



Anthony Judge

Malcolm Johnson has scanned the indexes for the first eight volumes of the TCS bulletin and created a PDF file. If members are interested they can contact him

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(9:12)

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

TOKENS from

HUDDERSFIELD and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Especially Co-ops

I also collect gramophone needle tins

Peter Haigh

(9:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(9:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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

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

Gary Oddie

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces, Ship Wreck coins or Pieces of Eight.

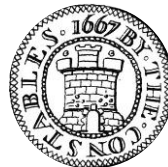
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(9:12)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(9:12)

Irish Tokens Wanted c.1820-2009 e.g.

Drumcarine/Drumcairne, Annsborough, Smithfield Flax, Linfield, Drumaness Inglis, Wilson & Strain, Dainty Dairy, Gregretzki, BOC, Milford, Darkley Hynes Restaurant, P. Tait, LHC, SMK & Co, WM & Co Ltd, Bessbrook, LBI Muckmore, Armour & Co, Salt Mines, IMPG, R&H Hall, LBD&F Co Ltd

Free Irish Tokens DVD-ROM (UK only) send £1 coin p&p
Barry Woodside

(9:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(9:12)

Adverts

WANTED

H HAYNES TOKENS

Dilwyn Chambers

(9:10)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(9:12)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

As mentioned at Congress, Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes.

If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind the new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson, 40 Woodlands Avenue, New Malden Surrey, KT3 3UQ (020-8949-7739). I don't have email, but if you prefer to email you can send to John Theobald

(9:12)

Alan Judd

Is not dealing at the moment but is collecting the following:

Pre 1900 tickets and passes with names on them, including livery. Anything related to

Thomas Spence, including tokens and countermarks. Spencer Percival or John Bellingham medals. Counterfeit coins of any type before 1860 (including hammered) and any counterfeit 1d or ½d right up to Elizabeth II. Calendar medal before 1800.

Lloyds passes. Medallions with British actors or actresses on; any theatre passes, music hall tokens or panto related tokens. Anything with Shakespeare on. Anything to do with Suffragettes and anything connected with the Touch ceremony.

Please send on approval, I will pay postage both ways on items not purchased

(9:8)