

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

True to the aims circularised in launching the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, we present the first of our bi-monthly BULLETINS with a blend of notes and queries, and longer material. Our thanks to those who have backed our faith and enthusiasm with these contributions.

Notes and queries will continue to carry serial numbers. To save space, comments and answers need only quote the original number.

To lift the standard of current literature on tokens, jettons and similar coin-like objects, we should like contributors to give the sources of their information. If you cannot, please write just the same - correspondence must be the Society's life-blood.

Write with your contributions, criticisms and suggestions to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY
For security reasons we use an accommodation address. Similarly, we shall not publish your address, unless you ask us to.

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CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"
by Peter Morley

The principal aim of this series of notes is to bring before a wider present-day audience the existence of an important item of 18th century token literature, annotated at a contemporary date by one of the best-known token collectors of the period.

The publication in question is a set of "Virtuoso's Companion", eight volumes of token engravings published weekly by M. Denton and T. Prattent, bound into two, and owned by the Rev. William Robert Hay, M.A. The two bound volumes are in the writer's possession.

W.R. Hay (1761-1839) was an enthusiastic collector of tokens, and with the assistance of two fellow collectors, Thomas Tomlinson and William Orme, was responsible for the issuing of the Buxton, Derbyshire, halfpenny tokens dated 1796, (Dalton & Hamer, Derbyshire, 1-3). He was chairman of the Justices of Salford Quarter Sessions, and ordered the reading of the Riot Act on August 16, 1819, at Peterloo, Nanchester. In November of the same year, the valuable living of Rochdale fell vacant by the death of Dr. Drake, and Canon Raines, M.A., managed to secure it for Hay, against efforts to procure the living for the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, vicar of Blackburn. Hay died on December 10, 1839.

It ought to be stated that much, but not all, of the material which follows has been published in the "Numismatic Circular", June 1903, and also in serialised form in the monthly "Numismatic Magazine" during the same year. At that time, the two volumes were in the possession of the late Samuel Henry Hamer, co-author of the standard work on 18th century tokens widely used today. Hamer also owned the Rev. Hay's annotated copies of Samuel Birchall's "A Descriptive List of the Provincial

Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the Years 1786 and 1796", and Charles Pye's "Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the Years 1787 and 1796". In the "Numismatic Circular" article, Hamer mentions that each book was bound in whole-calf of uniform size, 9½" by 7½"., and were all interleaved. As the water-mark on the paper infers a date of 1796, it may be stated that the binding was done at a contemporary date to the issuing of the plates of engravings.

There is no indication generally as to when Hay made his notes on the interleaved pages; by the style of handwriting, some were obviously made at different times to others, and Hamer has added some notes (fortunately the latter's handwriting is detectable). The only clue to date is given in Volume 2, when, discussing the Coventry Buildings tokens, Hay mentions the date January 1818. (q.v.)

To aid easier indentification, when mention a particular piece, I will give the appropriate reference number in Dalton and Hamer's catalogue.

"VOLUME 1:-"

On the inside front cover, and facing page are Hay's own abbreviations for genuine and spurious tokens, together with his bookplate. At the head of the inside front cover he writes:-

"40 Nos...£1.0.0.
Binding.. 0.7.0.
 £1.7.0."

from which we may infer that the 40 numbers which made up the volume cost a total of £1, and the binding of the same seven shillings. No similar remarks appear in Volume 2, but one would suspect that the volumes and binding cost the same.

Heading the page facing the front cover are the words:

"In this Volume are contained 40 Nos. which were originally intended by the publishers, and were so published, as 4 separate Vols."

On page 3 appears Samuel Hamer's bookplate and signature. There are also numerous date references to "Observations on Provincial Coins" carried in issues of the "Gentleman's Magazine". For the sake of completeness, these are as follows, in chronological order :-

"May (17)85
Sep. 87. p.1160.
Decr. 1794. p.1081.
Jany. 1795. p.33.
March 1795. p.130.
do. p.199.
96 ps. 753, 837, 991.
do. for 97, p.31, 267, 270, 290, 351, 469,471."

On the following page, Hay has written an "introduction" to his two volumes.

"The 8 Vols. which here are bound up into two were originally edited by one M. Denton, who first lived at Hospital Gate, West Smithfield, and afterwards removed to No. 7 Meads Row near the Asylum, Lambeth.

The work came out in sixpenny numbers, ten Nos. to a volume, was published weekly. Denton was an engraver & printer, but a man of no eminence in his art; and was intimate with all the inferior manufacturers and jobbers in provincial Tokens - indeed it is probable that the work was supported by them in order to induce hasty collectors to buy the trash they circulated. Thus we may account for many of the disgraceful dies here represented, as well as the infinite interchange and pirating of dies. Considering the lowness of the price at which they were sold, the plates were not ill executed; but they are by no means to be depended upon as accurate. In that respect they are not to be spoken of in comparison either with the 8vo or 4to work of Pye's. And In

"execution they are not to be named with them. Towards the close of the 6th Vol., the work seems less well executed than before; and the 7th and 8th Vols. were published by T. Prattent 46 Cloth Fair-these are most miserably done. This Prattent put forward a wretched token, represd. in Pl. 167 No.3" (D.H.MIDDLESEX 459), "The London Commercial Token, the dies of which, he, in the same way as his predecessor had done, intermixed with others equally bad, & this he did to a great extent. At the close of the 8th Vol., the Publication ceased.

Mr. Pye's 4to. Publication came out afterwards, and up to the time which he professes to cover is a valuable acquisition to Collectors, as comprising as near as maybe, everything that is genuine."

The frontispiece plate, preface, and printed index, issued with the "Virtuoso's Companion" have been interleaved next. There is also a small cutting from an old coin sale catalogue (most likely of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge), where the two volumes are described as lot 217. They fetched six shillings. Possibly Hamer kept the cutting as a record of where he purchased them, and for how much.

The main purpose of the two volumes was to be a catalogue for Hay's collection. There follows a manuscript index to the 480 plates in the first volume. This is subdivided into six columns, viz. the first for the Nos. of the plates in the book; the second for the Nos. of the plates in Pye's 8vo. work; the third for the reference in Birchall's catalogue; the fourth for Hay's private catalogue (where the tokens were divided up into sections, and which, according to Hamer, passed into the hands of Canon Raines); the fifth refers to the number of the drawer in Hay's cabinet and also to the number of the token in the drawer; and the sixth is left blank for remarks. There are a few of these latter, which are as follows:-

Denton 130	(D.H. Westmorland 4a)	"False Tokens"
Denton 131	(D.H. Westmorland 5a)	"False Tokens"
Denton 132	(D.H. Westmorland 6)	"False Tokens"
Denton 170	(D.H. Yorkshire 63)	"False Token"
Denton 208	(D.H. Hampshire 10)	"Genuine"
Denton 235	(D.H. Worcestershire 7)	"False Token"
Denton 264	(D.H. Kent 8)	"False Token"
Denton 292	(D.H. Middlesex 277)	"False Token"
Denton 380	(D.H. Cheshire 6)	"False Token"
Denton 403	(D.H. Yorkshire 69)	"False Token"

(to be continued)

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AN EARLY IRISH BUS TOKEN by F.E. Dixon

In 1847 the growth of Dublin's suburbs caused the formation of the Rathmines Township. 18 Commissioners were appointed with considerable powers including the assessment of rates not to exceed 2s. in the £. One of their initial schemes was the establishment of the Rathmines Conveyance Association, operating a half-hourly bus service between Rathmines and the Nelson Pillar in Sackville Street, Dublin. The fare was 3d. and tokens of this value were prepared. The dies were engraved by William Woodhouse, and the tokens were struck by Waterhouse & Co., Dublin silversmiths who specialised in such items as reproduction Tara brooches.

The token is of the same size as the contemporary 3d pieces, and of very similar design:

O: Head of Queen Victoria. RATHMINES ASSOCIATION above. WATERHOUSE below.

R: Large 3 at centre between 18 and 49. Oak wreath. TO & FROM above. RATHMINES below.

Twelve proofs were struck in copper and a few in tin. Then about 700 tokens were made in silver, the number being limited by the breaking of the

obverse die. The Brunel example shows damage to the die at the beginning of ASSOCIATION and is probably one of the last to be produced. At least three of the copper proofs survive, as does one of those in tin (Irish National Museum) and I know of five of the silver tokens. One of these is overstruck on a William IV groat.

Kenneth E. Smith's catalogue of transportation tokens states that there were two obverse dies, differing in the position of the head, the back of the neck line pointing to the beginning of the last E of WATERHOUSE or to the preceding letter S. All the nine examples known to me are from Smith's Die 2 (neckline pointing to S). They have a much more definite die identifier in that the I of RATHMINES is re-entered, the initial entry showing as a projection below the letter. The second I of ASSOCIATION shows the same variety less prominently and in that word the second S is placed too high.

I think it very unlikely that there was a second die, and seek readers' co-operation. Please let me have details of any examples that you possess, and especially whether they show the letter flaws described above.

By 1852 the bus route had developed until there was a ten-minute service, with fare only 2d, and a waiting-room was available at 67 Sackville Street. This amenity did not continue long, and the fare reverted to 3d for some years. In 1872 the Rathmines route had the first Dublin horse-tram service. This was electrified in the late 1890s, and the electric tram made way for motor-buses in 1946. The fare is now 6np !

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FORMULA TOKENS

Through the initiative of Mr. Alan J. Ford of Formula Tokens Limited, the Society has received 67 different types of vending, gaming, advertising tokens and commemorative medallions, most of them in duplicate. The company which is associated with the Franklin Mint Ltd., manufactures such pieces in a variety of metals, and Mr. Ford has also undertaken to send the Society a sample of future tokens that are produced by them.

The vending machine tokens have been referred to David Sealy for his provisional Catalogue (1st instalment follows). In addition there is a great variety of other modern pieces, including manufacturer's models, a large gaming counter of the Playboy Club in London, and advertising tokens for as varied companies as Favre-Leuba of Geneva, Domi-Lobo of Paris, and Drift Bridge Garage of Epsom (Surrey).

Commemorative medallions include the centenary of the Royal Albert Hall (1871-1971), the launching this year of the SS Texaco Great Britain with reverse of I.K. Brunel's SS Great Britain of 1843, the 1970 British Commonwealth Games at Edinburgh, and the Caernarvon Investiture of the Prince of Wales the year before.

The star item in this generous gift is the gold-plated metal stamp of the International Stamp Exhibition, Phillympia 1970, part of a limited edition of 10,000 such stamps, struck under the supervision of the Franklin Mint Ltd., and assayed by the London Assay Office.

Fuller details will be published, so that this opportunity for first-hand information from the makers of modern British tokens and commemoratives can be recorded to help today's and tomorrow's collectors. The Society is extremely grateful to Formula Tokens for its generosity and forethought.

C.B.

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH GAMING
MACHINE TOKENS
by: D.L.F. Sealy and P.K. Wood (start 7/8/71)

We hope to publish this preliminary catalogue, the first of its kind in the field, in instalments in the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY Bulletin. Its provisional nature is stressed; information of all sorts is sought on gaming machine tokens. We would like to hear of any fact or correction about a token (manufacturer, issuer, place or period, or special purpose of use, &c.) not mentioned in the catalogue, and full details with rubbing or photograph if possible of any token which has been omitted. Please do not forget to state metal, edge type, die axis, any holes, &c! It is hoped it may be possible ultimately to publish the catalogue in definitive form as a book, when all amendments will be included of course, with full acknowledgment. A priced catalogue is not envisaged; rarity might be indicated but at this stage it is not practicable. What is aimed at is a collector's handbook for this neglected series.

We are taking as British any with name, address, or device of a British firm, or which are of the module of a British coin (unless with a foreign name on them), or which have expressed or implied a British value. We would also include any which can be reasonably associated with the above, or for which, though of foreign denomination or manufacture, there is evidence of wide use in machines in Britain. Chief sources of importations are the U.S.A. and France, though some come from Scandinavia. No doubt at first we will err on the side of including too much.

Numbering will be a combination of alphabetical and numerical, taking the initials, or up to the first three letters of the name, which appear on the token, or a keyword which it shows. These will be taken alphabetically and subdivided numerically. We hope

this system will not be too complex to make reference easy, but at the same time will allow additions to be made in their proper places without too much disruption of the numbering.

Conventions: All tokens are to be taken as circular, made of brass (this term taken in a broad sense to include any yellow base-metal containing copper) without plating, with plain edges and without holes, unless otherwise stated. All holes to be taken as central and circular unless otherwise stated. Die axis if not mentioned is vertical (upright) Diameters given are in inches.

References: So far these are few, additions welcome:

Batty's Catalogue (1868-1884), Manchester.

D.L.F. Sealy 1968: The King Sized Jackpot good for one Whoopee - Coins Medals & Currency, Aug. 24 1968, p.4. Reprinted without permission as The Jackpot is not to be Scorned - Coins Medals & Currency Digest, April 1970, p.29-31.

P.A. Langridge (Mrs.) 1970: "One-Armed Bandit" Tokens - Coin Monthly, Feb. 1970, p.140-143.

D.L.F. Sealy 1971: World of the One-Armed Bandit: an Introduction to Gaming Machine Tokens - Coins, May 1971, p.20-21.

Acknowledgments. So far we are particularly grateful to the following, among others: F. Banks, Mrs. Priscilla Langridge, P.R. Monnington, The Franklin Mint, L.F. Watling, J.L. Gilbert, R.N.P. Hawkins, P.T. Meldrum, J. Winter, A.D. Glover, L. Phipps, A. Watson. A full list will, we hope, be produced at the end of the work.

	Metal	Diam	Obv//Rev
A.001		0.72	A in circle//6 in radiated circle
A.002		0.72	A in circle//same
A.003	?	0.75	Ornate A//incuse quatrefoil pattern. E milled.
AB.001		1.20	A B/PART AND PROPERTY OF THE MACHINE//NO VALUE/LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY
ACE.001		0.75	Club pip. ACE//same
ACE.001a	as		.001 but with central hole.
ACE.002			copper-plated brass ditto.
ACE.003			nickel-plated brass ditto.
ACE.004		0.75	as .0022 but pip less indented at sides.
ACE.005		0.75	similar; broad E, relief lower. This is made by the Franklin Mint, 1971.
ACE.006		0.95	similar; larger (jackpot?)
ACE.007		0.95	Club pip. SPECIAL PRIZE/ACE/NO CASH VALUE//XXX over tablet. GOOD FOR/MERCHANDISE/ONLY. Incuse number stamped on tablet.

ACE tokens issued by Automatic Coin Equipment.

ADI.001	Chromium plated brass	0.8	Hole. DISTRIBUTEURS AUTOMATIQUES/ADIBU S A// A N UTILISER/QUE DANS LES/DISTRIBUTEURS/ADIBU The last word flanked by the Paris mint-marks.
AJW.001		0.8	A.J.W. in curve//FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY.
ALB.001		0.75	Ornamental rim, ALBERT incuse//20c A CONSOMMER (?) Curved lozenge-shaped central hole.

"The Allwin" possibly issued by Pessers & Moody (q.v.); cf. Clown, &c.

Metal Diam Obv//Rev.

ALL.001 0.65 Allwin in curve//1 (horiz.serif)
 ALL.002 0.65 The Allwin in curve//1
 (sloping serif)
 ALL.002a similar; cmkd. P
 All.003 0.65 similar; lettering larger, 1
 with curved serif. (die axis
 upright or reversed).
 ALL.004 0.65 The Allwin in curve//VALUE 1^D
 ALL.004a similar; cmkd. various numbers on obv.
 ALL.005 0.65 Allwin in curve//2^D. (cmkd.F)
 ALL.006 0.65 Allwin in curve//2 in dotted
 rim.
 ALL.006a similar; cmkd. F on obv.
 ALL.007 nickel 0.65 The Allwin in curve//2 in
 plated dotted rim.
 brass
 ALL.008 0.65 Allwin in curve//6 in dotted
 rim (cmkd. 6)
 AMU.001 1.20 PART & PROPERTY OF THE MACHINE
 + sans-serif letters in
 toothed rim//LOANED FOR
 AMUSEMENT ONLY+similar
 letters and rim
 AMU.001a cmk'd. 1 both sides
 AMU.001b inscr. HERNE BAY in black ink
 AMU.001c with large central hole.
 AMU.002 1.20 PART & PROPERTY OF MACHINE .
 seriffed letters in toothed
 rim//as .001 but 3 lozenge
 stops instead of quatrefoil.
 AMU.003 1.20 similar; broader rims both
 sides.

J E T T O N S

By courtesy of Dr. C.H.V. Sutherland, Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum, I was recently enabled to view part of the Barnard Collection of jettons. Dr. Sutherland told me of the manner of their arrival at the Ashmolean ...

Some fifteen years after publication in 1916 of The Casting Counter and the Counting Board, Dr.F.P. Barnard, wishing to march Rouyer's donation to the Bibliothèque Nationale, decided to donate his jetton collection to the Ashmolean. He ordered a five-ton lorry to transport the collection from his home at Bilsby Hall, Alford, Lincs. E.T.Leeds, then Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, rode back in the lorry with Barnard, who insisted on their travelling with revolvers cocked, as he was convinced that their precious cargo would attract an armed attack. Such was his pride in the collection which was the result of a lifetime's work

Barnard died in the late 1930's. Despite the fact that it has since been proved that some of his classification (i.e. the Anglo Gallic) was wrong, *his book remains the standard English work.

We are hoping that through these pages noted workers on the subject may be persuaded to publish facts which have come to light since the publication of Barnard's book.

We should also like to hear from collectors on general themes, availability and, of course, queries. A beginner myself, I am specialising in the jettons of Louis XIV and should be particularly glad to hear from other collectors of this series.

* see "On Some Early English Reckoning Counters"
by L.A. LAWRENCE, Numismatic Chronicle
1938.

JEAN M. WHITE

NOTES AND QUERIES

NO.1: I am studying the 17th Century tokens of Kent and am trying to obtain information on die varieties and the relative scarcity of the various pieces. I should be glad to hear from any reader who has a collection, however, small, of this series, and who would be willing to help.

A.J. ALLNUTT

NO.2: Having studied the Brass and Copper Medalets with Young head Victoria on obverse and "To Hanover" reverse, the results of which appear in the Sept. Oct. Nov. 1971 issues of "Coin Monthly", I am now engaged in the next step which is to study the same obverse dies but with a variety of different reverses which come under the following headings:-

- (a) Card Counters
- (b) Prince of Wales Model Sovereign and Half Sovereigns
- (c) Traders Tokens and Tickets

I would like to hear from members who may have spare material for exchange or sale or who would be prepared to loan their material so that a more complete record may be established.

D.A. HUMPHRISS

NO.3: I am compiling a Catalogue of "TOKENS, TICKETS, TALLIES, PASSES AND CHECKS ISSUED IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE DURING THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES". Apart from a description of each piece, I also intend to give the location of up to three specimens, providing I can obtain the co-operation of museums and collectors, mainly within the two counties. It is anticipated that the first edition of the catalogue will be ready for publication in 1972.

I would appreciate any assistance you may be able to offer me.

RODNEY MONNINGTON

NO.4: I have made a card-index of tallies of Collieries, Ironworks and the like, listed in Davis & Waters' Tickets & Passes, and various others known to me from other works or unpublished, with added notes. One in my collection (an attendance/time tally) is of GRAYFIELD COLLIERY of which I have been unable so far to find any trace of location. So I mention the name around in case anyone else has been doing any attribution delving for discs in that field.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

NO.5: In the Commercial section of The Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens & Passes (British Museum, 1930), a pass or tally of John Crowley & Co's Ironworks is listed(1260). Mr. Guest's example evidently had a reverse that was not quite clear, the lettering being given as "MEAD ///ALL IRO(NW)ORKS. Above (stamped) 119." From one stamped 138 the complete wording can be given as MEADOW HALL IRONWORKS. Information on the location of these ironworks is sought.

C.B.

NO.6: Williamson's edition of William Boyne's Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century lists two tokens of William Jones of Winchcombe, Glos:

211. O: WILLIAM IOANES = The Armourers' Arms
R: OF. WINCHCOMB = W.K.I. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
212. O: WILLIAM IONES = The Armourers' Arms
R: AT WINCOMB. 1666 = W.I.

We should be grateful for information on a further token, which differs from 212 in that it has what appears to be a roll of cloth on a spindle in place of the Armourers' Arms, and the place name is spelt WINCOMBE.

NO.7: Having carefully noted the working dates of some Nuremberg jetton makers listed by F.P.Barnard In "The Casting Counter and the Counting Board (1916), I was surprised to read in his paper in

the Numismatic Chronicle 1924 that a pamphlet by Herr Gebert had revealed new facts. For instance, there were three Hans Schultes, the last working "at any rate from 1608-1612" and two Wolf Lauffers, the second of whom died in 1631. The former dates solved my own puzzle of HS behind the ruff of a coronation head of Louis XIII(1610). But I am still mystified, as I have seen jettons depicting Louis XIV bearing Wolf Lauffer's signature. In Barnard's book he is quoted as working c 1618-60. Who was right?

J.M.W.

NO:8: Both Dalton and Hamer and W.J. Davis describe and illustrate the Warwickshire ½d. tokens, said to have been die-sunk by John Gregory Hancock at the age of 7 or 8, (D&H Warwickshire 140-3; Davis Nineteenth Century Token Coinage Warks. 113-6) The first two showed a bewigged bust to right with legend SIR ORIGINAL, and the last two have a bust of Shakespeare to the left. I have been unable to find reference to Sir Original among personalities of the late 18th century, nor among Shakespeare's characters. Have readers any knowledge or suggestions who he was?

C.B.

NO:9: Davis & Waters (Tickets & Passes) record two 3d. checks for the St. Helena Gardens, Balsall Heath, Birmingham (Gardens, Shows & Exhibitions Nos. 27-8). The first has the address of Sherbourne House, Sherbourne Road; the other, an oval piece, includes the name of "THOs. BARNES / MALTSTER". Is the following brass ticket, not in D&W, from the same series?

O: MORRIS ROBERTS / S^T HELENA / PLEASURE GARDENS
SHERBOURNE / - AND - / BALSALL HEATH ROADS
in six lines.
R: 3 within an olive wreath. H. SMITH. BIRM.
in minute letters below.
E: Milled. Diam. 1¹/₁₆ ins.

NO.10: DAVIS & WATERS P266. SCHOOL MEDALS AND PRIZES:-

475. 0: NEWINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS * Centre:
REWARD/ TOKEN Ornament below.
R: 2 M.5

I have one with reverse: 1½. Has anyone any other denominations or do they know which Newington this is.

J.M.W.

NO.11: Standard works only sparsely describe the Bradford Workhouse tokens saying that the words BRADFORD WORKHOUSE are countermarked on a variety of 19th century tokens. W.J. Davis describes in his Nineteenth Century Token Coinage (Counter-marked Tokens 47), the words countermarked on a 3s. Bank Token of the armour type, but illustrates it (Plate H No.5) on a George III laureate head coin. I have one with the countermarks on the obverse of a 1811 armour type silver Bank Token and Spink & Son Ltd., illustrated one of a 1813 laureate head 3s., (Numismatic Circular, June, 1971), so both types exist.

I also have a variety of the copper 1d. token with the BRADFORD stamp missing. WORKHOUSE only in a curved stamp appears on the reverse of a Union Copper Co. 1d of 1812, (Davis, Warwickshire 75). The existence of others like this would shed light on whether this is a rare mistake in striking the countermark or perhaps deliberately done for use in a workhouse other than Bradford.

NO.12: Has any member come across a ½d. token of C. Biggar, Middlesex (Dalton & Hamer 255) that has the edge reading PAYABLE BY I. BISSETT & SON MONTROSE . x . which is the same edge as on the Aungusshire ½d. of James Bisset(t) & Son (D&H 28. A.20)?

NO.13:

EARLY TRAMWAY "TOKENS"

When the horsetrams began to run in Dublin in 1872 there was an interesting form of discount for regular users. Anyone taking sixteen 1d or 2d tickets to the Company offices was given a voucher for one similarly valued ticket in exchange. And traders were allowed to buy books of these vouchers. One Sackville Street chemist advertised that he gave 3d worth of vouchers with every 5/- worth of goods purchased.

I have a 1d voucher of the Dublin United Tramways Co., and described as "Issue of 1888". However, I cannot be sure that it was obtained as discount. It is more likely that it is an example of the pre-paid fare system. The main use of this was that a parent would buy a book of a few shillingworth of vouchers, and hand out to his children what they needed for the journeys to and from school. The idea was that the child could not spend them on sweets as he could the cash. And conductors liked the vouchers as they involved no change-giving. Some collectors will feel that such bits of paper or card are not tokens. I think that they are, their use being exactly the same as that of the plastic or metal transport tokens popular in other cities.

F.E. DIXON

NO.14: The 1969 reprint of W.J. Davis's The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage, (originally published 1904) has Addenda, compiled by P. Frank Purvey. Where an asterisk appears in the margin of the work, it refers to additional information in the Addenda. An asterisk appears on page 22 between items 86 and 87, (Lanark Mills countermarked coins), but no information can be found in the Addenda. Would the publishers of the new edition, B.A. Seaby Ltd., kindly clarify this?

NO.15: Can any reader state the occasion for the issue of an aluminium piece with a bust of George Washington facing right on the obverse and legend GEORGE WASHINGTON 1ST PRESIDENT, U.S.A. 1789 1797 ? The reverse has the wording "A MEMENTO FROM THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD." COIN WORLD.

The edge is plain (struck in collar). Diameter 1.14 inches. Were any other Presidents commemorated by the magazine?

NO.16: Historical and numismatic information is sought regarding a brass medalet just a fraction over an inch in diameter. One side has Britannia holding a spear and a branch, a crown above, surrounded by an olive wreath. The other side has the inscription GEORGE IV in the field, and legend H"B"M"S" ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE 1827 (no stop); the stops are half-way between top and bottom of letters and AND is in smaller letters than the rest. This side is struck slightly off centre. The edge is plain. Is the Beagle, named here, the same ship that Charles Darwin sailed on some years later?

J.C.B.

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WANTED URGENTLY: Tokens of the following counties: Beds., Bucks., Herts., Cumberland, Leicestershire, Oxon. Northants. Rutland, Westmorland, Wilts., Jersey, and Guernsey. Most 17th Century tokens. Let us buy your duplicates. Ian Fine, 154 College Road, Harrow, Middx. S.A.E. for Token Sales list 24 pages.

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It is hoped to carry a review in the next issue of the Bulletin of Trade Tokens, a Social and Economic History, (published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot, £2.75). The book is written by J.R.S. Whiting, MA, AR Hist. S. who is a member of the Society.

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TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Those members who have written to us seem to feel we are on the right lines, so here is Bulletin No. 2, with the mixture as before.

We are glad to welcome our first overseas members. Remember, membership is open to all numismatists, historians and archaeologists with an interest in token research. Beginners and those who collect merely for pleasure are of course not excluded!

We look forward to hearing from more of you - there must be many pieces you come across which present queries or comments. Over the festive season, for which all good wishes, there should be time to jot them down and send them to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY

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CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL
JEAN M. WHITE

HAIRDRESSERS' CHECKS
by R. N. P. Hawkins

Hairdressers' sundriesmen are suppliers of everything required in barbers' shops -- the tools and equipment, special chairs, washbasins and other fittings, shampoos and lotions. In the early 1900's the supplies included brass checks, of each supplier's stock design, in a large range of denominations; on the reverse the symbol "No." faces a space in which was punched (to each customer's order) a serial number or letter to identify each assistant or chair. After ministering to a client's needs, the barber's assistant picked checks out of his stock to the amount of the charge, and handed them to the cashier who took the money. At the end of the day, the amount of each assistant's takings was ascertained from the checks deposited with the cashier.

These checks form a distinctive group, of uniform general design - because they stem from in effect only two separate sundriesmen's businesses - and individual specimens are fairly easy to find among numismatic miscellanea. They are of brass, 27 to 28 mm. diameter. The reverse is mostly taken by large indication of denomination,, below which is "No." (with, on the earlier issues - a separator line like an exergue), followed by a blank or punched space. The individual obverses are described below.

The various company business styles involved and their interrelationships and product characteristics and range known are:-

1. Robert HOVENDEN & Sons (became Ltd)

This former firm (its business was acquired some twenty years ago by the multiple chemists and hardware factors, Timothy White's) operated in London since the 1880's or earlier, with principal addresses in Berners Street, W.1. and City Road, E.C.1., primarily as wholesale and export per-

fumers (they were also cigar and tobacco importers before, turning to being hairdressers' sundriesmen). Their checks have for obverse device a pentagram frame enclosing:- centre, monogram of script letters 'R' and 'H' (latter with extra bar curved across top); flanked by 'LON' and 'DON'; at foot '&' above 'SONS'. Below the frame is 'TRADE MARK'. (In directories their device was similar but without extra bar to the 'H' and with 'Ltd' added - they were already Ltd when the checks were on issue.)

Denominations noted so far:- 1d 1½d 2d 3d 4d 4½d 6d
1/- 1/6 3/- (their full range was probably as extensive as that of their nearby rivals O G & Co.)

2. PARTON & OSBORNE

A Birmingham partnership which, when dissolved, descended as the two businesses denoted at items 3-4 and item 5 in this list. The partnership's mark 'P & O' has been observed, as tiny signature at the foot of reverse, on only 2 varieties of checks:-

- (a) 4d check with obverse showing simply an inner circle (of strung beads) and outer double circle (linear and strung beads)
- (b) the 6d check of the series which shows on obverse the firm's later style 'P S & C^o!' (Possibly the latter's other denominations also bear traces of the old initials.)

NOTE: Tiny initials on checks almost invariably denote the diesinker or maker of them. In the present instance the initials ("P & O") had defied the writer's efforts to find an identification of them in that trade-range though further investigation could possibly lead to a finding that Parton & Osborne were the actual makers of them.

3. PARTON & CO.

This was Mr. Parton's trading style after Mr. Osborne had left him. No checks encountered.

4. PARTON, Son & Co.

This was the next style of the above Birmingham business. The characteristic obverse on the checks is "P S & C^o"

(sanserif) enclosed in double linear inner circle, and the outer circle is also a line but with spaced small beads impinging on it. Denominations noted so far:- 3d 6d 1/- 1/6 2/6.

5. OSBORNE GARRETT & Co

Mr T.W. Garrett was joined by the Mr. Osborne from the Birmingham partnership previously mentioned, forming this London company with its base in Frith Street, W1 (but also a Birmingham branch in Cornwall Street). The checks were issued during this style of the company, which later added 'Ltd' and continues to flourish (with branches also in several other cities) under style currently "Osborne, Garrett, Nagele, Ltd" and brand names "Ogee" and "Elegan" (both cursively written and the first one finished off with a flourish line below.) There are two versions of obverse device:-

- (a) "O.G. & C^o" all straight across centre of field, the rest of which is filled up by a broad isosceles triangular frame above and another, inverted, below; each frame contains a simple pattern of a leaf at end of each of 3 stalks which point to the angles and are joined together as vertical stem and two horizontal off-shoots. Outer circle of strung beads.
- (b) "Ogee" cursive, with flourish below, occupying the field. Outer circle of strung beads (differently shaped from above).

In the 1914 edition of the firm's catalogue of supplies, the following range (18) of available checks was listed:- 1d 1½d 2d 3d 4d 4½d 5d 6d 7d 8d 9d 10d 1/- 1/2 1/3 1/6 2/- 2/6. Half (9) of the denominations in that range have turned up (direct observation and reports received) plus four additional:- 1/9 2/3 2/9 3/6, making thirteen recorded so far - some of them of one obverse and some of the other (for brevity the subdivision is not given here).

Summarizing, the foregoing listing shows 5 company

styles (one of them without checks known) and five different obverse types (of which 2 go with a single company style and 1 is uninscribed but has its company initials on its reverse.) Checks of all four inscribed obverse types (besides being found in this country) have been reported from South Africa, with testimony that some items among them had been culled direct from barbers' shops out there where at an earlier period they had been observed in actual use. "O.G. & Co" checks have moreover appeared listed in reference catalogues of numismatic material in both that country and Australia in each case misattributed to companies happening to have the same initials in those respective countries. (The present writer has corresponded with the issuers of the catalogue in S.A. - who have noted and accepted the correction, but has not yet broached the matter with the other cataloguer - who operates in U.S.A.) Following is a quotation of reply comments from a private letter to the present writer by Mr Wm. H. Osborne:-

"It is certain that both R. Hovenden & Son Ltd and Osborne Garrett & Company would have exported these checks to South Africa as well as some other British Commonwealth countries. Early in this century there was an exodus of hairdressers from this country to South Africa in particular, and also to Australia and New Zealand. These emigrating hairdressers whilst in business in this country had been customers of these two companies, and since there were no suppliers of hairdressing products in the countries to which they had emigrated, it was their practice to continue to order all their supplies from an English sundriesman."

GENERAL REMARKS:

The checklisting of denominations in this article is an aggregation of those encountered and reported from within this country and South Africa. No attempt is made to differentiate die varieties of striking, or issue varieties - whether unpunched after 'no.' or punched with various (low) numerals or letters. As already stated, 'O.G. & Co' and 'Ogee' issues have been lumped together; they overlap each other as to denomination ranges, and in fact 1/- and 2/3 are known in both issues. The unin-

scribed obverse type signed 'P&O' on reverse rests on a single specimen in the writer's own collection, otherwise the types are listed from plural or multiple ownerships. Company datings have not yet been looked up except to the small extent shown.

SOURCES:

1. The writer's first clue to identification of the series was the chance discovery of the Hovenden trade mark device in the pages of an early 20th century London directory, when on other research. He then obtained confirmation from the Trade Marks Registry of the Patent Office that the slightly variant device on those checks was Hovenden's. Five years later, the writer found himself being barbed opposite a washbasin marked 'OGEE' - and, possessing checks of O.G. & Co' he straightway elicited from the barber the name and address of the supplier company. This was Osborne, Garrett, Nagele, Limited, whose Joint Managing Director replied most informatively to the enquiry then made: moreover, he confirmed the Hovenden identification. He - Mr Wm. H. Osborne - is the grandson of the Mr. Osborne who had partnered Mr. Parton.

2. Four and a half years later still, a query from South Africa (about whether checks in the series were deliberately exported) led the writes to a approach Mr. Osborne again, and to take the opportunity of enquiring about the then unsolved two further sets of initials. Mr. Osborne from his personal knowledge expounded the history of the Parton outfit; the solutions to those two sets of initials on checks are his inspired guesses, which although not proved seem eminently persuasive.

3. Incidentally, the writer has recently (in another barber's) sat opposite a washbasin bearing the full Hovenden company name.

4. The S.A. constructive evidence came in private correspondence with the writer by Mr. J.B. levy,

Bloemfontein, who also published it in "Africana Notes & News" (see below.)

5. The checks have been discussed in readers' letters in Seaby's Bulletin (Oct.1967, March & May, 1968).

6. South African publications:- CATALOGUE OF TOKENS OF SOUTH AFRICA (foolscap-sized roneo sheets in paper covers) compiled by Mrs. E.J. Maynard, based on the collection in and published(1966) by the Africana Museum, Public library, Johannesburg - Items 022-43 (O.G.& Co.)044-48 (OGEE), U23 (RH & Sons). AFRICANA NOTES AND NEWS (periodical, same publisher) Vol.18. No. 6 June 1969. pp.246-7, No.8 Dec.1969. p.362. The last mentioned was a re-publication by Mr.Levy of the present writer's letter in Seaby's Bulletin of May 1968, so as to reinforce Mr. Levy's testimony in the June 1969 issue of the 'Notes and News' that the checks had been used in South Africa by barbers, and to silence other speculation about them.

7. Kenneth E. Smith's Catalogue of World Transportation Tokens and Passes (except North America) - First Edition 1967 (distributed by its author from his address at Redona Beach, California, U.S.A.) - page 212. This shows a list of 8 denominations of O.G. & Co. checks, placed under Adelaide, Australia, as being transport checks issued by a named local firm. The denomination range was clearly incompatible with such a function.

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BOOK REVIEW

TRADE TOKENS, a Social and Economic History. J.R.S.Whiting. Published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot, £2.75. 160 tokens illustrated.

Readers of the Bulletin are no doubt familiar with the Eighteenth Century Middlesex token which records the names of the jurymen who acquitted the radical John Horne Tooke in 1794. It is remarkable that a descendant of Mathew Whiting, one of those named on the token, should initially have decided to write an introductory book to Eighteenth Century tokens which, as he says, blossomed out into a complete survey of three centuries of copper

trade tokens, with an emphasis on the social and economic factors which influenced the evolution of this form of currency.

The publication of this book coincides with the founding of the Token Corresponding Society, both events having considerable significance in the context of the increasing interest in this fascinating field of numismatics. In this book, Mr. Whiting with the approach of an historian, asks the question 'Why was it considered necessary to issue trade tokens?' The answer is to be found in his account of the historical background, in which he describes the attitude of Governments and the changing economic needs of the poorer people, and he has therefore kept to the strict definition of the term trade token, but explains that he has included some political tokens because of their contemporary importance as a means of propaganda.

Some of the tokens depicted by line drawings taken from Williamson have become slightly less clear in the process, but in all other respects the technical production of this book is of a high standard. In this Seventeenth Century section the author describes the London farthing token which shows two women washing a Negro, with the words 'The Labour in Vayne'. This however cannot be said of Mr. Whiting's work, and the legend which appears on the Eighteenth Century Aylsham halfpenny token, 'Industry is the parent of success', is surely more appropriate.

The Eighteenth Century issues are subdivided into Transport, Industry, Textile Industry, Shop tokens, People and Places, Politics Publishing and Philanthropy, Ships, and Soldiers, and this chapter includes a number of really excellent illustrations. The photographs, which are enlarged beyond actual token size, are of specimens in the British Museum, as are those of the following century. The Nineteenth Century is again appropriately subdivided, and we are once more well rewarded with some really first

class photographs, which cause the reader to echo Mr. Whiting's regret that trade tokens did not extend to the great era of steam ploughing and steam threshing, or to the railway age. He observes that the Government's sensible action in minting sufficient copper coins from 1821 onwards has deprived us of a potentially fascinating collection!

A list of museums having collections of tokens, together with an extensive Bibliography, an index, and a useful Glossary of Heraldic Terms, concludes this handsome book which should be in the library of every enthusiast. The beginner starting in this field and the advanced collector alike, can experience a satisfying appreciation of the subject, and have a greater understanding of the lives and problems of both those who issued trade tokens and those whose urgent needs were thus met.

Mr. Whiting, who is a member of our Society, has indeed rendered a great service to the proper study of trade tokens, and his book will be welcomed by historians and numismatists alike. The members of the Token Corresponding Society will doubtless derive great pleasure from this very readable work.

A.S.G. Saville.

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"WHY I WROTE THE BOOK" by J.R.S. Whiting, M.A., A.R.Hist.S.

The numismatist has found trade tokens a fascinating subject of study because each token has a tale to tell behind it in a way in which a regal coin has not. It is surprising, therefore, that historians have long neglected this form of historical evidence. I first began to realise the impact of tokens as historical evidence when I started producing them in the classroom to illustrate points of industrial history. This led me to write my article entitled "Trade Tokens in the Classroom" in the first number of "Teaching History", and has since led me to the writing of my book. I have approached the subject as an historian, seeking to show why the tokens became a part of economic and social life, and how, in turn, they reflect life of their times. For the numismatic expert the book is unlikely to produce any points which he does not know of already, but it may offer him a clarification

of his subject by the way it puts the whole subject into historical perspective. For the professional historian, I hope my book will open up a new field of historical knowledge so shedding new light on aspects of history in which he is interested. For the general public, I hope this book will open up a fascinating new numismatic world.

Early next year David & Charles Ltd., will be publishing my companion volume, entitled, "Comemorative Medals - a medallic history of Britain from Tudor times to the present day, with 200 illustrations of medals struck at the time of the events they record. This book I hope will do the same for commemorative medals as my present one seeks to do for tokens.

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R.C. BELL has kindly offered to T.C.S. members at special prices a limited number of the following of his books:-

COMMERCIAL COINS 1784-1804 £1.50 (+ 15^ppostage, U.K)

COPPER COMMERCIAL COINS 1811-1819
£1.50 (+ 20^ppostage, U.K)

TRADESMEN'S TICKETS & PRIVATE TOKENS 1785-1819
£2.00 (+ 20^ppostage, U.K)

SPECIOUS TOKENS & THOSE STRUCK FOR GENERAL
CIRCULATION 1784 - 1804 £2.50 (+ 20^ppostage, U.K)

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ROYAL ARTILLERY CANTEEN TOKENS OF GREGORY BROWNE
by C.P.C. Parish

Two tokens for use in the Royal Artillery canteens at Woolwich were issued in the latter half of the last century by Gregory Browne (1820-1886) a licensed victualler of the same town. They are as follows:-

O: Arms and crest of the Ordnance Office with motto
SUA TELA TONANTI and GREGORY BROWNE TENANT BY
APPOINTMENT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
R: Centre plain. ROYAL ARTILLERY CANTEEN WOOLWICH
AE Diameter 34 mm. Edge plain.

Reference: Montague Guest 850

O: Young head of Queen Victoria. ROYAL ARTILLERY
CANTEEN WOOLWICH signature PINCHES below truncation.
R: A field gun GREGORY BROWNE above, WINE MALT LIQUOR
AND PROVISION MERCHANT below
AE Diameter 22.5 mm. Edge plain.

References: Neumann 27992 (1865) BATTY VOL.II 94(1878)

In 1850 Gregory Browne was proprietor of the Star Inn,
60 Wellington Street Woolwich and apparently at about
this time began his association with the Royal
Artillery - he kept both the canteen at the R.A.barracks
and the canteen at the camp, Woolwich common.

The first token exists with numerals counterstamped in
the centre of the reverse. I have, myself, an example
with "41" on the reverse and have noted others with "1"
and "17". It also exists without counterstamp as in the
Montague Guest catalogue. Precisely how the tokens were
used in the canteens I have yet to ascertain. Browne
was a prominent Woolwich citizen and as a member of the
Woolwich Board of Commissioners was responsible for
the early application of the Public Health Act of 1848.
He died in retirement at his home Brampton Place,
Bexley Heath in March 1886 in his 66th year .

Two other Royal Artillery canteen tokens known to me
without the name of Gregory Browne are:-

O: A field gun with Royal crown above, and motto
UBIQUE below
R: BAR superimposed on 2 in centre. ROYAL ARTILLERY
CANTEEN WOOLWICH

AE Diameter 25.5mm. Edge plain.

Reference: Writer's collection.

O: As above.

R: $\frac{1}{4}$ in centre. ROYAL ARTILLERY CANTEEN WOOLWICH
White metal. Diameter 1.2 in.

Reference: Montague Guest 849

I would be very interested in any further information on the R.A. tokens described and any additional ones members may know of or have in their collections.

Principal sources of information:

Records of the Woolwich District by W.T. Vincent
1890.

Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection 1930.
Dictionary of Makers of British 19th Century
Metallic Tickets and Checks Part III by
R.N.P. Hawkins.

Catalogue of the Copper Coins of Great Britain
by D.T. Batty 1868 - 98.

Somerset House - and various Kent newspapers.

* * * * *

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH GAMING MACHINE
TOKENS: Part II by D.L.F. Sealy & P.K. Wood.

Supplement to Part I.

	Metal	Diam	Obv//Rev
A.001a	Br	0.72	as .002//as .001 but thicker rim
ADI.002	Cr/Br?	0.8	Hole. as .001//A N'UTILISER/ QUE DANS/LES/DISTRIBUTEURS/ ADIBU no Paris Marks.
ALL.007a			similar; cmk'd incuse number.
<u>AMU.001</u>			(add:) <u>At least 3 dies.</u>

	Metal	Diam	Obv//Rev
AMU.009	Br	1.20	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY . . .//NO VALUE/ GOOD FOR OUR MACHINES ONLY.
AMU.010	Br	1.20	As obv. above both sides.
AMU.011	Br	1.20	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY ...incuse both sides.No rim; various die axes.
AMU.012	Br	0.8	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY.//FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY ..
AMU.013	Br	0.9	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY.//PART AND PROPERTY OF MACHINE. At least 3 dies.
AMU.014	Br	0.8	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY...//PART & PROPERTY OF MACHINE .
AMU.015	Br	0.8	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY...//NOT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR GOODS. Toothed rim both sides.
AMU.015a			hexagonal hole in centre
AMU.015b			nickel-plated and cmk'd L incuse
AMU.016	Br	0.8	As .015, smaller obv. lettering
AMU.017	Br	0.8	Hexagonal hole: as .015a but only one dot on obv. At least 2 dies.
AMU.017a			inscriptions deliberately erased.
AMU.018			as .016 but broad plain rim both sides. Die axis various.
AMU.019	Br	1.20	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY +//NOT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR GOODS .
AMU.020	Br	1.20	Large hole. AMUSEMENT TOKEN -.-//NO TRADE VALUE -.- Die axis varies.
AMU.021	CN	0.72	Holed.FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY around dotted circle//TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE + around dotted circle. Foreign?

AMU.022 Br 0.83 FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY around five-
pointed star, all incuse//
blank. No rims.

AMU.023 Br 0.9 GOOD FOR AMUSEMENT/5/5//THIS
TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE
VALUE/5/5 Not seen.

AMU.024 Br 0.9 Large hole. GOOD FOR AMUSEMENT
ONLY. +//NO CASH VALUE + Unusual
style: probably from British
Far East or Australia.

APP.001 Zn 1.15 Ornate cross in decorative
circle, APPAREILS/AUTOMATIQUES
//same. French; cf. Bussoz

ARC.001 Br 0.8 THE ARCADE AUTO SUPPLY Co
-/27 WEST/STREET/BRIGHTON//
GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADING
/A A B/ & Co/BRIGHTON

Ardill, Leeds pieces are possibly price
checks, not g.m.t.

ARD.001 Br 0.95 In garland 6^D../ARDIL LEEDS//
circle only.

ARD.002 Br 0.95 Similar but 1/-

ARD.003 Br 0.95 In garland 9^D..(no name)//
smaller circle only.

Aristocrat: the numbers "73" and "85" refer
to the diameter in hundredths of an inch;
'H' means holed.

ARI.001 Br 1.00 Coronet. ARISTOCRAT/.TOKEN.
//NO CASH VALUE/.EXCHANGE
FOR GOODS. Rough dies.

ARI.001a similar, broader obv. rim.

ARI.002 similar; obv. no dots and thicker
coronet.

ARI.003 Br 1.00 as last//similar; new die
with tall thin letters, no
dots.

ARI.003a Nickel plated

ARI.003b incuse female figure on rev. (? cmk.).not seen.

ARI.004 Br 1.00 similar to .001 but new sharp die,
with dots//as .003

ARI.005 Br 0.73 ARISTOCRAT/coronet/73//NO CASH
VALUE/6/.EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

ARI.006 Br 0.85 similar but 85 for 73.

ARI.006a similar; bronze.

ARI.007 Br 0.80 similar but no figure below coronet

ARI.008 Br 0.85 Holed. ARISTOCRAT/85H/coronet//NO
CASH VALUE/.EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

ARI.008a similar, taller lettering both sides.

ASA.001 Br? 0.95 177TH ASA CO/25c/NCO OPEN MESS//
A/A S A/A Presumably an American
forces piece. G.m.t.?

ASC.001 Br? 0.95. ASCON OFFICERS/25¢/OPEN MESS//same
remark as last.

ASC.011 Br 0.87 PRIZE TO THE VALUE OF/5'-/ascot//
same

AUT.001 Br 0.8 THE AUTO ENGINEERING MACHINE Co//
GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE.

AUT.011 Br 0.55 Holed. Around dotted circleAUTO-
MATIC DELIVERY AND AMUSEMENT L^{TD}.
//same cf.Pessers Moody Wraith &
Gurr

AUT.021 Br 0.85 AUTOMATIC-HOLLAND.//AUTOMATISCHE
CANTINE.

AUT.022 similar but 0.75 ins. diameter. Presumably
Dutch vending-machine tokens, not g.m.t.

AUT.031 CN 0.73 An elephant facing l. AUTOMATIC
MACHINE CO (INDIA) ./1 in lozenge.
INDIA BURMA & CEYLON Below in small
letters J.H. SOMERVILLE

AUT.041 Br 1.20 NO TRADE VALUE/AUTOMATIC/MACHINE/
COMPANY/WIMBLEDON/-.-/LIBERTY 1615
//blank

AUT.061 Br 0.95 A M C in triangular arrangement//dotted rim only

AUT.062 similar but 0.80 ins. diameter.

AUT.063 similar but 0.75 ins. diameter
(Automatic Machine Co?)

AUT.071 Br 0.80 THE AUTO SUPPLY C^o--//GOOD FOR ONE PACKET OF MINT.

AV.001 Br 0.75 A V monogram in garland// same A monogram like this is the trade mark of Associated-London Cleaning Contractors, but this may be purely coincidental.

B.001 Ni/Br 0.82 Outline B in circle THIS TOKEN AWARDED/FOR SKILL//similar B in circle THIS TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE. Issuer Buckley?

BAC.001 WM 0.75 Curved segment-lines. BACCHUS-AUTOMAT/TEL 78.31 MAILAND//similar segment-lines, no inscr. Cmk'd incuse A on obv.

BAD.001 Br 0.73 Outline drawing of a badger, no inscr.//same.Issued by Hall & Woodhouse Ltd.,Blandford, Dorset, brewers of Badger Ales.

BAJ.001 Br 0.65 Bajazzo//VALUE 2^D

BAJ.001a similar, with central hole

BAJ.002 Br 0.65 Bajazzo//10

BAJ.002a similar, 10 larger.

BAJ.003 Br 0.65 Bajazzo//20

BAJ.004 Ni/Br 0.65 Bajazzo//30

BAJ.005 Br 0.65 Ornate L in circle BAJAZZO// 2D in dotted circle.

All bajazzo except last have incuse number cmk'd on obv.,and sometimes other letters in addition on rev.

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF
"VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"

PART II

by

PETER MORLEY

There now follow nine and a half pages entirely in Hay's hand, and for their interest value, are reproduced verbatim.

Corn Tokens

There were, I think nine dies struck (the last word pencilled out and the word "engraved" written above) for a Mr. Jilly, or Joley of Bath, about the time of the scarcity in 1795/6-they have been impressed in various ways, and therefore it may save trouble to state that of them:

2 may be found within Pl. 70 No.3 (D.H.Gloucestershire 22)
2 98 No.3 (D.H.Gloucestershire 24)
2 99 No.4 (D.H.Gloucestershire 35)
2 No.2 (D.H.Gloucestershire 55)
1 Rev. . No.1 (D.H.Gloucestershire 48)

Large Sized Public Buildings, London &c.

Skidmore, who I believe, circulated most of those of inferior workmanship, had so many different Obverse dies which he mixed with the Reverses, that it is useless to attempt a Series of the Buildings as adapted to each Obverse. The following are some of the Obverses.

Arms "P. Skidmore, Medal maker, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell London. Dent. Pl.194 No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 154)

A Cypher PS- "1797" in a circle of flowers. "P.Skidmore Medal Maker No.15 Coppice Row, Clerkenwell London (D.H. MIDDLESEX 146)

A Globe between a Rose & Thistle. "British Penny". Ex. 1797. Dent. Pl. 207. 3. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 137)

A Portcullis & Scales between sprigs of oak and laurel. Midlesex Penny 1797. Dent. Pl.179. No.3. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 168)

Arms of London & Westmr. surrounded with Drapery.
Crest a mural Crown. "London and Westminster
Penny 1797" (NOT RECORDED IN D.H.)

A similar one; the date 1797 at top. Dent.Pl.
192 No. 3. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 91)

Arms of London & Westmr. between Palm & Laurel
branches. "London and Westminster Penny 1797"
(date at top) Dent. Pl. 187 No.2 (no mural
crown) (D.H. MIDDLESEX 81)

A similar one, with a mural crown, date not at
top. Dent. Pl. 190 No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 86)

Arms & Mural Crown "London & Westminster Penny
1797 in a circle of leaves. Dent. Pl. 191.
No. 2. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 85).

Similar not in a circle of leaves as represd. in
Dent. Pl. 191 No. 3. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 93)

Wilkinsons Halfpence Genuine.

The Earliest date is 1787 - the latest 1795.

Of the Rev. Forge with a window, the only date
is 1787.

Of do., without window, the dates are 1787, 1788,
1790, 1792, 1793, 1795. I believe there are
none of 1789, 1791, 1794.

Of the Barge the only date is 1788.

Of the vulcan there are 3 dates, 1790, 1791, 1792.
(To be continued)

* * * * *

NOTES AND QUERIES

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS:

No. 5. MEADOW HALL is on the outskirts of Sheffield
and has more than one ironworks. Delving for
John Crowley & Co. dating should take account
that the pass will belong earlier than 1907
when the M G collection actually passed to
the British Museum.

No. 7. My notes, built up from various sources and some observation of signatures, and not guaranteed, show three of the name Wolf Lauffer, with active periods 1554-1601, 1612-32, and (shared with Conrad) 1637-68.

No. 9 Yes. Checks of that establishment exist of John Garnett TAYLOR present in (1858-)59(-60), Thomas BARNS 1864-68(-9), and Morris ROBERTS (1869-)70-77. One of Taylor's is listed Batty i 2210. (Dates in brackets unchecked because no directories of titular dates 1859, 1861, 1870.)

No.10 I do not know the answer but it may help to mention that I have a rubbing of a button reading NEWINGTON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS from an unused stock found in the early 1960's (on closure prior to demolition, I gathered) at the Church of England School next door to the Metropolitan Tabernacle, in Newington Butts, London, S.E.1.

FROM: F.E. DIXON.

No. 8 A child of 7 or 8 could easily confuse the words "Original" and "Oracle". See Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Act I, Scene i, Line 93.

No.17: I venture to disagree with some of the notes about the "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION". My copy is also bound in two volumes and is interleaved, except for the first 3-Plate Part. However, the frequent changes of paper texture strongly suggest that the interleaving is original, and not supplied by the binder. Rev.Mr.Hay was wrong in referring to the numbers appearing weekly. For the first four numbers the interval between was two weeks. Then from September 1795 to November 1796 the interval was usually 10 or 11 days so that there were two issues in three weeks. Thereafter a weekly schedule was maintained until May 1797 after which Prattent ceased to date the plates.

The printed preface makes it clear that Denton's

original intention was to produce only four volumes, at a subscription price of 20s, and the production of the index to these four volumes supports this view. It seems likely that the four sold so well that he decided to continue, but the appearance of the second index covering Volumes 5 & 6 makes one think that he was willing to end there.

In my copy the title-pages are all from the same engraved plate, with the volume number carefully re-engraved in most cases. Peculiarly all attribute the publication to Denton at his later address, and most have the date 1797. The exceptions are Vol.3: an extra title page dated 1796 and with the Hospital Gate address.
Vol.5: dated 1796.

The final oddities are that the 1797 Vol.3 title-page has the number pen-written and that the one for Vol.4 has a printed 3 amended by hand!

F.E. DIXON.

No.18. Members may have seen an article of mine in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin for December 1970 on "French and other European bronze coins countermarked in England for use as advertisement tickets in the late 19th century." A more substantial work on British Copper and Bronze coins countermarked or engraved by traders is now at an advanced stage. I would like to hear from members who may have spare material of this sort for exchange or sale, or who would be prepared to let me have rubbings or details of such items so that the record may be as complete as possible.

J.G. SCOTT.

No.19. Dalton and Hamer give four die variations for the Gloucestershire, Brimscombe Port half-penny of the Thames and Severn canal. In each case the edge inscription is "Payable at Brimscombe Port +". Neither that work, nor Bell's "Commercial Coins 1781 - 1804" indicates that

there is any variation at all in the edge inscription. However, I have now acquired a specimen of D & H 59 which has no edge inscription at all. The only other features of this specimen are that it is about 1mm greater in diameter than more usual specimen and there is a feint outline on the reverse that may be a counter-mark - but if so, curiously invisible on an otherwise EF token. Can this be dignified as an unrecorded type or is it just a minting error?

FRANK A SHARMAN

No.19 (Comment) Dalton & Hamer (The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century) shows that 60a. has an edge which reads GLAMORGAN HALFPENNY. and the addenda gives 60b. with a plain edge.

C.B.

No.20. Jules Rouyer in Revue Numismatique 1899 (Miscellanea en fait de Jetons et de Mereaux) links a piece representing the death of Thomas a Becket (O: Archbishops head S ThOME R: Arm with archepiscopal cross across which is that of the sword of one of his assassins) through to a disfigured copy, without doubt a jetton. He goes on to link the second reverse (a device amalgamating crudely the cross and sword) with a third piece, the obverse of which depicts the royal fleur de lys with rake head above. This piece he states is a mereau used in the office of the French Royal Stables. De La Tour (Catalogue, Collection Rouyer I. No.126) lists it as such, but makes no reference to the linked reverse, describing the device as a monogram. But Barnard (The Casting Counter and the Counting Board 1916) follows Piton (Les Lombards en France et a Paris 1892-3) in classifying this type as Italian (No.15). Repeating the term monogram, he terms this side the obverse. He asks if some Lombard had charge of the accounts of the Royal Stables at the time. Has anything further been resolved?

J.M.W.

No.21. I have recently acquired (together) a 6d and ½d of Edward VII which have been pierced at top and their reverses smoothed and engraved N H between LITTLE BLIGHTER (above and below). On the 6d the "N.H." (with stops) is also flanked E G. This sounds to me to be

possibly an epithet for a music-hall character indicated by the main set of initials. Can anyone provide identification?

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.22. Has anyone any information on which way up edge inscriptions are written; was there an invariable practice, a usual practice, or no practice at all; would one type always be inscribed the same way, or indiscriminately?

FRANK.A. SHARMAN.

No.23. ADVERTISEMENT MEDALETS OF W.D. & H.O. WILLS LTD. This is a series of 16mm brass discs, fitted with eyelet and suspension ring, issued as combined patriotic/advertising novelties during the Boer War, and enclosed in packets of the firm's tobacco and cigarettes, exported to the British troops in South Africa. About 20 varieties - obverse/reverse combinations - are known, a number of them being listed in Mrs. Maynard's Catalogue of Tokens of South Africa (referenced at the end of another article in this present BULLETIN) The obverses show portraits of Queen Victoria (legend 'God Save the Queen') and the British generals (with their names) serving in that war. On each reverse, the firm's name surrounds an inner circle inside which is a description of a branded or other product; examples:- "The Three Castles cigarettes" "Wills's Fine Shag in air-tight tins".

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.24. I have in my collection a uniface colliery ticket which reads as follows:

ROSEHOLM COLLIERY

R C

4 loads

It is of rather rough workmanship stamped on a

thin disc of copper. So far I have had no success in tracing the location and would appreciate any help in this matter.

C.P.C. PARISH.

No.25. Trying to build up - for teaching purposes a collection of coins depicting animals, I am interested in all tokens (17th, 18th and 19th Century) such as the PIDCOCK Series (MIDDLESEX). The animal must be shown in its natural state (no heraldic design). Who can help me and offer me any E.F. token of that kind for sale?

TEEJWENS, GASTON

No.26. A CATALOGUE OF FRENCH EMERGENCY TOKENS OF 1914-22 by Robert E. Lamb does not list my recently acquired piece which would appear to belong to this series. This is hexagonal, zinc(?) with O: 10^c. in the field, legend: U.D.C. (between ornaments) DE S^T. MAXIMIN (VAR) R: 10^c in granulated hexagon. Does anyone know this piece.

J.M.W.

No.27. Has any medallion collector details of the striking of a white metal piece that shows the Albert Hall? The obverse has veiled head of Queen Victoria, crowned, facing left, J.S. & A.B. WYON SC. in minute letters under truncation. The legend is VICTORIA REGINA (no stop). The reverse shows the Albert Hall, below which is an ornamented panel with STRUCK IN EXHIBITION M.D.CCC.LXXII in three lines. The edge is plain (struck in collar). Diameter, 1³/₄ inches.

J.C.B.

No.28. Further information is requested on a black, plastic token, believed to have been issued by a South American oil concern. One side has DEPOSITE NA CAIXA in the field in three lines with a broad rim; the other has the legend V. FRANCISCO SA' S.A. followed by a five-pointed star, within a circle and with a broad rim. The edge is plain. Diameter 1⁷/₃₂ inches.

J.C.B.

No.29. There appear to be some varieties of Barham's cast alloy hop tokens for 12 bushels, issued at Doleham Farm, Westfield, Sussex. Some have the E of the initials EB on the obverse up-side down; of these some seem to have slightly longer serifs to the B than others.

The figure 12 on the reverses also vary; those with longer serifs to the B may be distinguished by a longer top serif to the figure 1. Similarly, the shorter serif B has a shorter top serif to the 1. The variety with E the correct way round has a cruder border, and is slightly smaller, (f inch diameter, compared with 15/16 inch). The figure 2 in 12 has no serif.

The issuer's name has been differently given in references as Edmund Barham and Edward Barham. Which is correct?

No.30. Two stamped coins with an element of similarity have caused difficulty in identification. One is stamped S* D over 2 * 6 on the blank reverse of an Anglesey penny token, which from the obverse appears to be of 1788, (Dalton & Hamer 186). The inference is that some merchant, manufacturer or local authority stamped the token for use as two shillings and sixpence. The other is stamped with a crown over S D on each side of a 1797 Cartwheel penny. No numerals appear on the stamp, so the assumption of the S and D standing for shillings and pence cannot be made in this case. Positive identification - or any clues would be appreciated.

* * * * *

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

We are delighted we can boast that membership of the Society is spread over the world. Though a sizeable portion is in the London area, we have been hesitant about organising any central event, feeling it would be unfair to spend Society money on something that only a section could attend.

But it has been suggested that there would be no wrong done if a meeting were financially self-supporting. We should like your reactions to this principle. Thanks to a member there is a special invitation to visit the Franklin Mint at Sutton, Surrey. A Saturday morning in April at about 10.30 is suggested. Afterwards if members wanted to lunch at the nearby George Inn (which has issued a token), a room for a discussion would be available. Members would pay their own fares and refreshments.

Provided there is no expenditure for such an event from the Society's general fund, do members feel we should organise this? If you like the idea and could come, what dates would you prefer? Would you come by private car or by public transport to West Sutton or Morden Station? please write to TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, BCM Token Society

* * * *

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JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"
PART III by PETER MORLEY.
Political Tokens and Pocket Pieces.

In the years 1795 and 1796, there was an inundation of Political Tokens, both of the Halfpenny and Farthing size. There were a few of larger size. Few of these were well executed. Those on the part of the Democrats, such of them as were of inferior workmanship, were circulated and sold by one T. Spence of No. 8 Little Turnstile, Holborn, a noted democrat. The dies of these, he, as others did, interchanged to an indefinite extent. They are in general sunk by one James, in some instances I think by Jacobs; and are only estimable as showing the industry of this Spence & those who led him on, in the cause of democracy, and as they may be explained by the circumstances of the day. Mr. Pye has very properly omitted them; but Spence being much connected with Denton, had them introduced for the most part into this work. I have in most instances subjoined to the Impressions such description as Conder has given of these. Their particular relation to the popular jargon & the inferior politics of the day may be hereafter noticed in addition.

On further examination it appears that Mr. Pye, with all his care, has suffered three of these to have a place in his 4to publication. In Pl. 9 he has admitted a Token of D. I. Eaton 1795 (D. H. Middlesex 301), & in Pl. 32 the two Newgate ones with the dates of 1794 and 1795 payable at the residence of Messrs. Symonds Winterbotham & c. (D. H. Middlesex 391-3 and 396) Prattent in his continuation of Denton admitted some more of these mischievous medalets; but whether thro fear of prosecution or accident some of the most notorious are omitted by them. Spence was not content with forming mules by intermixture of his own dies, but it should seem that he and Skidmore another dealer and who was an ironmonger in Holborn accommodated each other. Before the extent of this practice was observed, I got together various of these combinations, but when I found that the endeavouring to procure

these various interchanges was endless, I determined to lay by, as far as I was able, an impression from each die. The general enumeration which I am about to give of these, is drawn from such representations &c as I have found in Denton's & Prattent's Plates, in Conder's arrangement & my own collection.

The subjects of these may be divided into such as were struck on occasion of the trials for Treason & Sedition, & such as were more generally calculated to promote the purposes of democracy. Among the first were the two views of Newgate as described in 4to. Pye Pl.32 and Dent Pl.41. They seem to have been issued for the purpose of drawing the popular odium on the, long terms of imprisonment, the heavy fines &c., to which the persons named in the Rev. were sentenced. Symonds was tried for Sedition, and on 8 May 1793, sentenced by K.B. (King's Bench) to pay a fine of £100 for having published The Jockey Club, and to be imprisd. 1 year in Newgate-this to take date from the expiration of his former sentence to two years imprisonment there for publishing the 2d. part of Paine's Rights of Man. For publishing Paine's Address to the Addressers, he was sentenced to a farther (sic) Imprisonment of one year, and to a fine of £100. He also was to enter into security himself in £500 with 2 sureties in £250 each for his good behaviour for five years.

Winterbotham, a dissenting Minister of Plymouth was found guilty at the Devon Summer Assizes 1793 of having preached at Plymouth 2 seditious discourses one on the 5th. the other on the 18th Nov. 1792. He was on the 27 Nov. 1793 sentenced for each offence to pay a fine of £100, & to be imprisoned two years in Clerkenwell Bridewell. He was to enter into security himself in £500 with two sureties in £250 each for his good behaviour for 5 years from the expiration of his 4 years imprisonment. The similarity of his sentence to that of the others seems to have procured him a place with the 3 Residents in Newgate.

James Ridgway, a Bookseller, on the 8th. May 1793 received judgement in K.B. for the publication of 3 libels-The Jockey Club; Paine's Address to the Addressers; and the 2nd part of Paine's Rights of man. For the

first he was to be imprisoned 2 years in Newgate at the expiration of which to be further imprisoned 1 year and pay a fine of £100 for the 2nd-for the third a further imprisonment of one year, with anr. fine of £100-To enter into security himself in £500. with 2 sureties in £250 each for his good behaviour for 5 yrs.

Daniel Holt, Printer of the Newark Herald was on the 6th Augt. 1793 tried at the Notts Assizes & found guilty of selling Paine's Address to the Addressers, & of printing & republishing "An Address to the Manufacturers of unrepresented Towns, on a parliamentary Reform". On the 27th. Novr. 1793 he was sentenced by K.B. to pay a fine of £100 for each offence; and to be imprisoned 2 years in Newgate for each; & to enter into security in £200 with 2 sureties in £150 each for his good behaviour for 5 years. Holt had at the Spring Assizes for Notts 1793 been found guilty of a libel on Mr.Brough-& on the 12th May 1793 sentenced by K.B. to pay a fine of £50, & to be imprisoned in K.B. for 6.months.

(To be continued)

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH GAMING MACHINE TOKENS

Part III by D.L.F. Sealy, P.K.Wood & D.A.Deaver*

* whom we are glad to welcome as additional co-author

Supplement to Parts I and II

	Metal	Diam	Obv//Rev
AB.002	as .001	but cmk'd.	4 over 0 incuse.
AB.101	AE	1.1	within a border of 13 thick curved lines BAR/AB (large)/.AUTOMATIQUE.// similar border A CONSOMMER/15 ^C /small triangle ? made by Cartaux.
AEC.001	Br	1.15	PART & PROPERTY OF THE MACHINE+/A.E.C.//LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY+/ A.E.C.

	Metal	Diam	Obv//Rev
ALL.002b	as	.002	but coarse dotted rim on obv. and larger 1 on rev.
AMU.012a	Br	0.8	as .012//GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE.
AMU.013a	as	.013	but nickel-plated brass.
AMU.020a	Br	0.77	around 0.25 central hole AMUSEMENT .// THE PROPERTY OF MACHINE.
AMU.021a	as	.021	but has larger hole; obv. has taller lettering and lozenge stop; rev. has lozenge instead of cross; no inner dotted circles. Ni/Br. Die axis 90°.
AMU.024a	Br	0.8	GOOD FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY lozenge// NO CASH VALUE bow Die axis 180°. Style as .024.
AMU.025	Br	1.2	LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY ∴∴ // CHANGE YOUR COUPONS FOR PRIZES ∴∴
AMU.026	AE	1.2	FOR/AMUSEMENT/ONLY large letters// plain and dotted circles at rim only.
AP.001	Br	0.8	all within dotted circle, ornate A & P surr. by A INTERNACIONAL and cinquefoil//in sim. circle, squat XX, cinquefoil below.
AP.002	Br	0.8	as last//in plain circle, tall XX, no cinquefoil.
ARI.001b	as	.001a	but cmkd. MECCA O/GG on rev.
AUT.051 - AUT.053			<u>formerly</u> AUT.061 - AUT.063 (altered numbers)
AUT.061	Br	0.8	THE AUTOMATIC SALESMAN C ^o .//GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE .
B.002	Br	0.72	incuse on a broad flat rim 10 ^c A CONSOMMER centre blank//on similar rim incuse BON POUR CONSOMMER in centre in relief ornate B, small triangle below.Made by Cartaux. Die axis 180°.

SCHOOL TOKENS FOR QUANTITIES OF MERIT MARKS
by R.N.P. Hawkins.

Reward of meritorious achievement in the classroom used to take the form of metallic discs or badges. These were usually medals, inscribed as for learning, conduct, or unfailing attendance; made of silver or a base metal according to the degree of merit or else the individual school's financial resources, and issued for retention as trophies. Some schools also, or instead, issued tokens. Where these express a monetary value (penny, halfpenny, etc. - e.g. MG 967) they almost invariably bear the name of the school, thus in common with the other categories above their nature is fully apparent on sight.

The existence of another category of school tokens bearing denominations representing merit marks, has gone unrecognized. The reasons are the fragmentation of the recorded evidence of them (even though there are some block entries in Tickets and Passes), the enigmatic appearance of specimens turning up individually - as they usually do - with or without school names on them, and the almost total silence in print regarding what the numbers measure. This metallic method of awarding school marks was revealed to me in 1954 (with scant examples) by a retired London school teacher Mr. T.H. Watts, whose collecting speciality was (still unique in my experience) school medals/badges/tickets/tokens. I never viewed his collection, and I was unable to discover its fate following his decease in the West Country, nor any grain of hope of its having been listed, But I hold a small sheet that he sent me of rubbings of 'a few rare ones' of his school tickets and tokens - eleven, mostly unpublished. My List that follows is developed from gleanings thrown up in my subsequent classification workings on Victorian etc., minor discs, and two items among the Watts rubbings fall within its scope. One - Item 22 - he annotated on the sheet as "20 marks". The other - 23 - bore no note by him, but its denomination (if such its 'M' is) recurs at Item 24 (I think that he viewed my then specimen of it) and 47.

The notes on Items 01-10 indicate how at one school the tokens were gained. The inferior size of most marks tokens compared with award medals implies that they were for exchanging for cash or tuck, as no doubt happened to school monetary tokens. It is not clear to which of the two categories items 01-03 really belong, as £.001 was not precisely ¼d and could only be money of account - perhaps able to be regarded as a trial forerunner to the measuring system in marks of merit.

Evidence within previous listings. No tokens for marks occur in the Cat. of the Montague Guest Colln.; its Schools section contains mainly award medals (showing dates ranging 1791-1847 plus 1883). In Tickets and Passes Davis & Waters listed a fuller range of categories of school discs; their listing of the ones for merit marks is divided between some in the Schools section and others in the Gambling section - because the numerals were not perceived to indicate school marks in either of these instances. Without condemning categorically their latter placing, I commend mine on the evidence and analogies here adduced. Batty, in his work, provided a valuable contribution, quoted in my Notes, for one group in my List; other items come from amongst the welter of individual entries that he haphazardly but most usefully recorded. The List owes its structure to these oddments and others in collections, notably in fillings unearthed by this Bulletin's editors from theirs after they had read my draft.

The List now follows. The mostly terse descriptions should suffice for identification; my present inference from such specimens as have been available for viewing is that the items in general did not have die variations, and that slight discrepancies with and between previous listings are due to the listers' vagaries of observation or reporting. Most items in the List are brass (sometimes gilded); No.2 is copper, also (or bronze) No.96; No. 21 was given as white metal by D&W but Batty implied copper. Items are mostly circular and milled, otherwise scalloped

which where known is denoted 'Sc.' with outer & inner dimensions.

THE LIST

		<u>Diam.</u>
<u>HILL FAMILY'S SCHOOLS</u>		<u>mm.</u>
01	O: .T.HIIL.BIRMINGHAM. / 1803 around £.001 R: PERSEVERE / AND / EXCEL Sprig above.	15
02	O: As for 01 but:- 1810 R: As for 01.	15
03	O: No legend, merely:- £.001 R. As for 01.	15
04	O: HAZELWOOD around H R: Merely:- I	c12
05	O: HAZELWOOD* around:- 5 R: NO / EFFORT / IS / LOST	Sc.13/ 12
06	O: As for 05 but:- 10 R: As for 05.	12
07	O: HAZELWOOD 1821 around:- 50 Rayed. R: PERSEVERE.+AND EXCEL.+ Rayed.	c15
08	O: As for 07 but:- 100 R: PERSEVERE / AND / EXCEL Scroll above. (inv.)	15
09	O: HAZELWOOD 1821 R: PERSEVERE AND EXCEL around 100 /scroll	
10	O: HAZELWOOD/ building frontage / 1822 in ex. R: PARTO FRUUNTUR 1000 on scroll	c25
11	O: BRUCE / CASTLE around H (likewise 12-14) R: Laurel sprays around 1	c12
12	R: " " " 5(R inverted)	14
13	R: " " " 50	Sc.16/13
14	R: " " " 100	c14

MISCELLANEOUS

21	O: MARSHALL'S TOKEN around I R: MARKS OF MERIT " 4	c22
----	---	-----

- 22 O: JERSEY/SCHOOL around PLACE
 R: Rosette and dots above and below 20 15
- 23 O: REV^D C.ARNOLD'S / ACADEMY Beehive & bees. 21
 R: SUMMER HILL / BIRMINGHAM ; M in circle
- 24 O: BY INDUSTRY WE LIVE / BY PERSEVERANCE, EXCEL 28
 Beehive & bees set amid dense flowers.
 R: Laurel sprays enclosing 1000 (the 1 curly)

GEORGE IV portrait series

Head left on 31-34 & 41-42) additional to
 Laureate bust left on 43-47) O: descriptions.

- 31 O: (Head only) 13
 R: I.FELLOWS.WOLVERHAMPTON around 1
- 32 O: GEORGE IV.M.B.R. / 1826 15
 R As for 31 but:- 3
- 33 O: As for 32. Sc.15/13
 R. As for 31 but:- 5
- 34 O: As for 32. 17
 R: As for 31. but initial + and:- 10
- 41 O: As for 32. 12
 R: Fancy figure:- 5
- 42 O: As for 32.
 R: Fancy figures:- 10 c17
- 43 O: GEORGE IV.BORN AUGUST 12.1762
 R: Laurel wreath enclosing:- 20 c17
- 44 O: GEOR.IV. ASCENDED THE THRONE JAN.29.1820 c20
 R: Laurel branches enclosing:- 50
- 45 O: GEORGIUS IV. CROWNED JULY 19 1821 c22
 R: Oak/laurel wreath enclosing:- 100
- 46 O: GEORGIUS IV BRITANNIARUM REX D.G. 26
 R: As for 45 but:- 500
- 47 O: As for 45. 20
 R: As for 45 but:- 1000

WILLIAM IV portrait series: head right on 51-55

- 51 O: WILLIAM IV MARRIED 1818 13
 R: On stippled field:- 5

52 O: WILLIAM IV ASCENDED JUNE 26 1830 16
 R: Wreath enclosing:- 10

53 O: WILLIAM IV CROWNED SEPT^R 8. 1831 22
 R: As for 52 but:- 20

54 O: WILLIAM IV KING OF GREAT BRITAIN 1834 22
 R: As for 52 but:- 50

55 O: As for 54. 24
 R: As for 52 but:- 100

VICTORIA portrait series: YH left on 61 & 71-81

61 O: VICTORIA ASCEND [sic] JUNE 20 1837 14
 R: Fancy figure:- 5

The following sub-group has uniform type/diam:-

O: VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN (Head) 22
 R: (PRAEMIUM) (HONOR) (VIRTUTIS) around plain
 circle enclosing numeral (as on item 23)

though with O: die variations of position/size of leg;
 also items 73-74 R: inner circle is double
 (plain/dotted).

71 O: Die 1 R: In circle:- IV

72 O: " 1 R: " " VI

73 O: " 1 R: " " X

74 O: " 2 R: " " X

75 O: " 1 R: " " XX

76 O: " 3 R: " " L

77 O: " 4 R: " " L

78 O: " 1 R: " " C

79 O: " 3 R: " " C

80 O: " 5 R: " " C

81 O: " 1 R: Circle empty.

SPECIAL DECIMAL SERIES 10 decems = 1 integer.

91 O: HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE c19
 on riband above P. of Wales feathers.

- 91 (Cont'd)
 R: .ONE. / DECEM around $\frac{1}{10}$ in small beaded circle at centre of a cross patee composed of feathers with looped radiations in angles.
- 92 O: H.R.H THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE around her 19
 diademed draped bust to left; showing 3 large roses in hair above the diadem.
 R: Similar to preceding (R.in erted)
- 93 O: H.R.H.THE rest as in 92; small H below bust 25
 R: In small circle ONE / INTEGER around rose. Patterned surround, resembling four back-to-back pairs of fancy C's & 8 dotted sceptres. (R.inverted.).
- 94 O: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE / BORN 32
 JAN.7.1796 DIED NOV. 6.1817 around portrait and H as preceding.
 R: Oblong shield with cut corners containing 5 / INTEGERS (word curved below the large figure). Arabesques surrounding shield and shell-shaped ornament above it.
- 95 O: BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL LENGTH 166 FEET, WIDTH 104 FEET. HEIGHT 83 FT. Depiction of it.
 R: Similar in style to preceding but small bust of Britannia above shield. Same denomination
- 96 O: VICTORIA QUEEN OF G.BRIT.& ALBERT PRINCE 28
 OF SAX COB. around their jugate heads left.
 R: Similar to 93 but coarser; centre-piece is a crude 6-petalled rosette with void centre, main ornaments resemble facing pairs of C's. Same denomination ONE / INTEGER.

Lists and collections on which the entries are based.

Key to refs.

WORKS D.T.Batty - COPPER COINS ... vol./cat. no.
 Davis & Waters - TICKETS & PASSES page/item no.
 W.J.Davis - TOKEN COINS OF
 WARWICKSHIRE Da no.

COLLNS.Ashmolean Museum, Oxford A
 Birmingham City Mus.(Archlgy.Dept.) B
 C.Brunel Br
 R.N.P.Hawkins H
 Carnegie Mus.,Pittsburgh PA USA P
 D.L.F. Sealy S
 Miss J.M.White W
 Formerly: T.H.Watts(deceased) Wa
 in a dealer's stock st

<u>Item</u>	<u>Refs.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Refs</u>
01	ii 873; 209/62	51	W
02	B,Br; ii 874; 209/63	52	315/76
03	209/64	53	315/75
04	209/61	54	315/74
05	H ; 208/60	55	315/73
06	W ; 208/59		
07	ii 2213; 208/58	61	B
08	208/57		
09	208/56	71	ii 243
10	208/52	72	ii 247A
11	214/103	73	ii 247
12	H ; 214/102	74	ii 246
13	Br; 214/101	75	A
14	ii 1382 214/100	76	ii 244
		77	ii 245
21	ii 2353; 260/423	78	A ii 242
22	Wa	79	ii 240
23	Wa	80	ii 241
24	Br,H;	81	ii 239
31	st	91	ii 1781
32	st 312/43	92	Br,H;ii 1751
33	W	93	Br; 310/20
34	st 312/42	94	P ; 310/19 Da 1267

his career 1839/64 at senior level in the Post Office (with knighthood in 1860).

21-24 No.21 is attributed in D&W to a school kept by William Marshall at 5 Alfred Row, Spa Road, Bermondsey, S.London, c.1830. No. 22 is not yet identified; 'Place' could be part of the school's name. In no.23, self-attributed, 'M' is presumably 1,000 marks. No.24 contains no clue to its place of issue but contains a clearly educational motto and symbolism. On it the word 'industry' connotes 'industriousness'; there was a mysterious Society of Industry which issued - showing the society's founding date as 29th November 1783 - an award medal (D&W 137/285, MG 1046 and Plate V) of which Mr Brunel has a specimen engraved for award (1793) to a named recipient aged 8 - i.e. a small boy, salient confirmation that this society was itself educational (a beehive on the medal was already evidence of this - it is a recurrent motif on school discs, sometimes with motto 'Learn of us' i.e. the bees)

31-34 Isaac Fellows's day school at Church Street Wolverhampton (attribution solved from his entry in directory for the following year 1827).

41-47 Unknown school. School use indicated for 41-42 by type link with 32-34 which also implies the same diesinker and similar dating (c.1826). Nos.43-47 are complementary denominations to 41-42 and thus presumably of the same school and same dating. They and 51-55 below have to be placed (contrary to previous listings) in ascending denominations - which for uniformity has thus been adopted throughout the present List - to fit the chronology of events commemorated. (as teaching aids?) on them.

51-55 Unknown school. Similar style to the preceding group; the highest date 1834 on 54-55 shows the earliest possible date of striking; which probably lay anyway within William's reign and hence within 1834-37. A very tentative conclusion from the present extent of this list overall is that denominations went no higher than 100 after George IV's reign.

61. Unknown school. Continues a style of issue of previous reigns, so perhaps more denominations akin to this item will turn up.

71-81 It is very fortunate for this List that this group and its attribution fell naturally into Batty's hands through being local to Manchester where his business was. His special note (ii page 548) states that these items were issued for "Marks", by Mr. Gregory, at the Chorlton House School, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, afterwards [at] Victoria Park, Manchester, and thence removed to Merchant's College, Blackpool.

Batty's listing of the group contains misprints (e.g. die comparisons with '238' meant for '239') and jumbles the denominations. I have sorted these, and in their new sequence I have numbered the die variations that he indicated (he did not remark on why one school had up to 3 varieties for a single denom., but perhaps these went with its 3 locations). I have then incorporated the Ashmolean's extra denom. (XX) and surmised which die no. to allocate to it, then in the table of catalogue nos. I have correspondingly allocated that museum's specimen of a 'C'; these being the only two specimens viewed. From studies of Victoria head die varieties in other series, I date this die to around 1850.

91 -96 It should prove useful, for future studies, to have assembled for the first time the members of this group even if my tentative interpretation of them as school marks tokens, gets overthrown. As viewed, they look unconvincing for candidature as private patterns for our coinage at home or overseas. They are liable to be regarded individually as gambling counters, but the Decem would be too irritatingly small for an adult gambler and has a strong kinship with the small sized marks tokens.

The 'H' on 93-94 was presumably Thomas Halliday (died 1844) whose own diesinking establishment opened c.1810, Heaton's started disc-striking c.1849 and did not introduce their 'H' signature until

considerably later; the only other user of it as alternative solution to Halliday was the New York die-sinker Edward Hulseman operating around 1840. The death of the young princess seems to have struck a sympathetic chord amongst the public, but for how long (after its event in 1817) I do not know. As regards no.91, identification of the particular Prince of Wales lies between George (afterwards IV) who held this title from 17.8.1762 but was styled Prince Regent from 5.2.1811, and Albert Edward (afterwards Edward VII) who acquired the title on 7.12.1841. No.95 can reasonably be dated to 1834, the building's opening date as commemorated on several medals, although its construction continued until 1850.

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BOOKS BY R.C. BELL

The special prices offered by Mr. Bell for copies of his books now has to end, (Bulletin Vol. 1. No.2., Dec. 1971). Mr. Bell informs us that Commercial Coins 1787-1804 is out of print. Following the failure of Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., the others will be available from Frank Graham (Publisher) at the prices last charged by Corbitt & Hunter Ltd.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

From: D.L.F. SEALY:

No 16. Adventure and Beagle. Certainly Darwin's Beagle. Probably the medalet commemorates the earlier voyage of Capt. King (1826-30) for the surveying Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia: see very first entry in Charles Darwin's Journal. In the introduction to Minerva edition of this work (p.vii) we read "His (Darwin's) 'Journal', when published in 1839, with Fitz Roy's 'Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle' met with high appreciation from the first."

No.22. Edge inscriptions. No practice at all as to which way up they are, in the majority of cases. This is because in general (certainly in the case of tokens) the edge-lettering is put on the blanks before striking; the lettered, blanks arrive at the coining press one or the other way up indifferently, at random. See Coins and Medals, May 1967, p. 293, on "inverted" edges. In general, for tokens a collar is not used.

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS:

No.28. I have no experience of oil companies' tokens, but Latin American plastic tokens usually relate to mines, and in that context a mere suggestion is that this one might have connection with San Francisco del Oro, Chihuahua, Mexico. Operating there is or was a British company, (registered 1913), called San Francisco Mines of Mexico Ltd. Because of its foreignness it was eventually compelled to sell 51% of its interest to its local subsidiary, bearing a quite different name, but ending in "S.A." (= Sociedad Anonima, the equivalent of "Ltd." of British companies). The pre-1913 concern was called San Francisco

del Oro Mining Co. Ltd.,. but other concerns
(Mexican) in the region were taken over with it.
- their names are not handily available.

From: W.A. SEABY:

No. 30 In spite of what the anonymous contributor has said about the cartwheel penny token with S D (and crown above) stamped on it being the initials of the issuer, rather than standing for shillings and pence, I think that this piece may indeed be a mill or truck ticket, probably for 5/-. The analogy of the Anglesey token of 1788 with S * D and 2 * 6 below is to my mind sufficient evidence in itself. Such pieces were probably in use only locally at a mill or iron works in the Midlands, North Britain or Wales which had a shop in the district where the pieces could be exchanged for goods. During the early 19th century, particularly up to c. 1825, there was just not a sufficiency of sterling (silver coins, tokens or foreign specie) to pay the workers at the innumerable industrial concerns, which were then springing up like mushrooms all over the country, so that the truck system was virtually forced into operation.

Also it is unlikely that these initials refer to Steward Dunlop (Levern Mill, Renfrewshire, see Davis, p.24, Nos. 105-107 and Whetmore BNJ XXVIII (1955-57), pp. 633-4) since a company existed from 1780 and the initials used are 'S.D. & Co.' The S D countermark is also absent from E. Szauer, 'Catalogue of Irish Countermarks' (Irish Numismatics May/June, July/August, September/October, November/December 1970) so it is unlikely to be Irish; also It is not recorded amongst the later series of truck tickets (Ulster Museum Card Index.)

* * * * *

No.31: Survey of 13th/14th Century Pewter Tokens.
Messrs. Michael Dolley and W.A. Seaby at the Ulster Museum, (Stranmillis, Belfast, BT9 5AB), are anxious to have some idea of the number of examples of these tokens in private cabinets. They discuss the matter of 'A Find of Thirteenth Century Pewter Tokens from the National Museum Excavations at Winetavern Street, Dublin' in Spink's Numismatic Circular, (Dec.1971), and would like to hear from members, who could supply information. It is suggested in the first instance that you write to Mr. W.A. Seaby at the Ulster Museum, when a short questionnaire and other information will be forwarded.

EDITOR.

No.32: Birmingham City Museum Token collection.
The Birmingham City Museum, (Birmingham B3 3DH), has an extensive collection of trade tokens and 19th. century tickets from all parts of the United Kingdom. The Keeper, Antony Gunstone, BA, FSA, will be quite pleased to supply information to members about holdings, and photographs can be obtained at reasonable rates.

EDITOR.

No.33: I have been handed a token, dug up during the last week in February, 1972, which I cannot find listed in my copies of Williamson nor in any other lists of, 17th. Century tokens.

O: AT. THE. FRYING. PAN. IN = Ironmongers' Arms.

R: TOWER. STREETE. 1657 = RSC with small R
below.

There are 24 tokens of Tower Street, London, listed in Williamson, but not this one. Can any member inform me whether this one has been recorded before? Also, is there any catalogue or list of 17th. century tokens available to bring Williamson up to date with those tokens not therein listed?

DENIS A. CHIPPERFIELD

No.34: Warwickshire 17th Century Tokens. I should be glad to have any information concerning collections of Warwickshire 17th Century tokens known to Correspondents. I have been preparing a photographic index of specimens for some years now with the intention of publishing, as a Birmingham Museum handbook, a catalogue of known varieties.

ANTONY GUNSTONE, Keeper,
Department of Archaeology,
Ethnography & Local History,
Birmingham Museum.

No.35: 19th Century Tickets, Checks and Passes of Birmingham and District. I should be glad if any Correspondent could supply rubbings of any ticket, check or pass of the 19th century, relating to Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, in their possession. The Birmingham City Museum has been building up a reference collection of these locally-made products and I am always glad to have additional reference material. Tokens of the 18th and 19th century series are not required unless they appear to be unpublished in the standard works.

ANTONY GUNSTONE,
Birmingham Museum.

No.36: Further information is sought on a large South or Central American token $1\frac{9}{16}$ th. ins. in diameter and apparently of cupro-nickel. The obverse and reverse are identical with the legend LAGUNAS PULPERIA surrounding a large central figure one. Two small six-pointed stars separate the two words. The edge is plain. Pulperia is I understand the Spanish-American for a "grocer's shop" and I wonder to which country this piece is attributable.

C.P.C. PARISH.

No.37: Truck Tickets. I am anxious to obtain evidence of the use of truck tickets in Britain during the nineteenth century. Davis and Waters list a number of pieces but detailed analysis shows most of those used at collieries, iron mines, mills, breweries and other

industrial concerns were issued prior to the Truck Act of 1831 which forbade the issue of truck or shop tickets in certain trades. In Ireland, however, quite a number of mills issued tokens for use at their stores and there is evidence that employees, mostly piece workers, received these in lieu of pay or as part of their wages. The tickets in Ulster were certainly going in the 'sixties, 'seventies and early 'eighties until the Truck Act Amendment Act of 1887 largely killed the practice. Thereafter one finds numerous bread tickets, canteen vouchers and many country co-operative store tokens being issued. I should be very glad to have decisive evidence of the use of truck tickets being employed in other parts of England, Wales or Scotland. An article on this practice appeared in Seaby's Bulletin (Feb. 1972) while a definitive list of the tickets tokens, checks, vouchers and passes, etc., used in Ulster during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, from records kept at Belfast, is available as an offprint from the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, (March 1972).

W.A. SEABY.

No.38: I should like any information about the following token:

Yellow metal, the size of a 2p. piece.
Panorama of Paris, with the Seine in the foreground and what looks like the Pont Neuf bridge. 2 rowing boats and three with sails on the river. LAVILLE * DE* PARIS on the circumference and floral chains in the exergue.

Statue of man on horseback; TVETVR ET ORNAT on circum.

Edge: Plain, unmilled.

MRS. PEGGY WADDINGTON.

No.39: Can anyone assist in the identification (i.e. County, etc.) of the following 17th. century brass ¼d size token:

O: WILLIAM: PARNELL = Mercers' Arms.

R: IN BIGELESWORTH = WFP

It is not recorded in Boyne's.

T.E. AYRES.

No.40: Can anyone identify the following token? The piece is possibly bronze, 21.6 mm in diameter, 1.3 mm thick with a beaded rim 0.7 mm wide excluding beads. The edge is smooth. The obverse is the young head of Queen Victoria similar to Yeoman 1 thru 3, except that no hair falls from the bun. The legend is 'VICTORIA/REGINA' around the rim with Victoria's nose pointing to the 'O' in VICTORIA and the 'A' of REGINA adjacent to the base of the neck. The reverse shows three playing cards, fanned as though held in a player's hand. The top card is on the right and is the 5 of Clubs. The centre card is the King of Diamonds and the card on the left is the 6 of Spades.

D.A. DEEVER.

NO.41: Information is sought on the two following series of educational (?) tokens:

- a. PERRYIAN SYSTEM. Brass discs 20mm diam., oblique milled edge, same both sides. Around a plain inner circle FOR THE PERRYIAN SYSTEM. Inside circle a large number 2 or 10; numbers 6 and 18 also on record (info. R.N.P.H. as seen in Birmingham Museum). Quite rare, These seem to be connected with one James (?) Perry (fl c.1835), an educationist and pen manufacturer (?). There exists a school World Atlas of this period "for the Perryian system". Details of the system, method of use of the discs and if possible their manufacture, and confirmation of the above connection with Perry is sought.

b. LICEO Calpense. German silver or cupro-nickel discs of three sizes, all of the following general description. Around a motif of a cluster of musical instruments (guitar, lyre, two trumpets, and an open score) LICEO/*CALPENSE* Rev. Within a wreath of laurel (l) and oak (r) a large 3 with flat top; R.L.S. written in curve below. Dotted rims both side, plain edge, upright die axis. Three sizes as follows:
 i. diam. 23mm, wt. 5.77gm. ii. diam. 21mm, wt. 4.48gm. iii. diam. 13 mm, wt. 1.85 gm.
 These weights are in ratios approx. 6:5:2, and this suggests other sizes may exist. Do they? Theory so far - LICEO is Spanish for Academy or college; CALPE is Roman name for Gibraltar: (there is another Calpe in Andalusia). Hence a music school at Gibraltar: is there such a one? "3 R.L.S." cannot be denomination, since it is the same on all sizes: possibly an address? Information required on where, when, and how used; why the different sizes; manufacturer?
 D.L.F. SEALY.

No.42: Any information at all required on the following:-

Aluminium, 21mm. Obv. ballet dancer.
 Rev. W inside G (the G sprouting leaves); small RP in field. Plain edge. Die struck but crude. Die axis.

D.L.F. SEALY.

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The next issue of the Bulletin will include 'Gateshead Perambulations' by Peggy Waddington 'The End of Trucking Tokens' by Frank A. Sharman.

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TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

With a membership of 80 after six months we feel that our policy of starting in a modest way has justified itself. Our growth has been steady, so we feel we have a firm foundation.

Many members are keen that we, should plan more ambitious publishing activities. To do this we need the extra capital that would come with a larger membership.

Numismatic papers in Britain have given us generous publicity. A number of dealers have helpfully told their token-collecting clients about us. We also have solid evidence of the word-of-mouth publicity that our members have engaged in. All this is very welcome.

Perhaps other readers know of people who might be interested in joining - collectors, dealers, historians, teachers. Tell them about the Society. (If you prefer us to write to them, please send us a note).

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

* * * * *

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A MEMBER'S SUGGESTION

I should like to know what members think of an idea of mine to gather together all unpublished tokens in the pages of The Bulletin, and at some later date the members of the Society could publish a supplement to the various reference books on tokens, (Dalton & Hamer, W.J. Davis, and Williamson). N.J. THORNTON.

* * * * *

BOOK NOTES

1. A facsimile edition of W. Longman's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century Connected with Booksellers and Bookmakers, (originally published in London in 1916), is imminent.

2. Stephen Album's Catalogue of California Merchants Tokens, Vol. 1, deals with the northern half of the State, (published California 1971), and is due in Britain soon. Meanwhile it can be obtained for about £3.60 from Duane H. Feisel

* * * * *

THE END OF TRUCKING TOKENS by Frank A. Sharman.

Most token collectors will be well acquainted with the system of trucking, under which a workman was paid little or none of his wage in cash, but had to accept instead either payment in kind, or tokens or vouchers which could only be exchanged for goods at the "truck shop", "tommy shop" or "butty shop" - which was owned by the employer who had paid the workman in tokens. The main sufferers under this system were the "navigators" who dug the canals; indeed, on the Wyrley and Essington Canal today there is a bridge still known as "Tommy Shop Bridge" from the tommy shop that once stood by it.

Although there had been anti-trucking legislation from time to time, it was piece-meal and ineffective and the system continued unabated. And what Parlia-

ment failed to do, the judges did not remedy in the common law. The common lawyers' view was that the employer and the employee were quite free to enter into any contract they wished and to agree to any terms they liked about how payment was to be made; when they had freely negotiated this contract they were bound by it. But in fact there was no real freedom of choice for the worker and he, before the days of trade unions, had no real parity of bargaining power; either he accepted the trucking system or he didn't work. Eventually the racketeering became so obvious and the evils of the system so well known that Parliament felt compelled to take action in 1831 to protect workers against this exploitation. This is practically the first example of Parliament intervening to protect the worker and to this extent the legislation is a distant fore-runner of today's protective legislation, even though the example remained an isolated one for many years.

The fundamental provision of the Truck Act, 1831, is that it makes "illegal null and void" any payment of wages otherwise than in current coin of the realm, and any provision as to where or with whom any part of the wages is spent. This Act was fatal to trucking tokens, not only because a breach of its terms was a criminal offence on the part of the employer, but also because the employee can keep whatever he is given instead of cash and then require the employer to make up his full wage in cash. Employers were not keen to make free gifts in this way, and so trucking tokens as a way of industrial life disappeared.

From the start there were exceptions to the rules and later legislation added more exceptions. For instance, under the 1831 Act itself, the employer could deduct from wages paid agreed sums for the provision of medical attention, provender for horses, rent of premises let and "victuals provided on the premises"; the 1887 Act allowed deductions for education given and the cost of sharpening tools; the 1896 Act allowed deductions for disciplinary fines or for damage to goods and materials. The last Truck Act was passed as late as 1940 and the legislation remains in full force today.

The Acts have only ever applied to manual labourers other than domestic servants, and it therefore possible for a white collar worker today to agree to be paid in trucking tokens. In effect this is what happens when part of the wage is paid in Luncheon Vouchors; if these most useful items were given to manual labourers he could use them then sue his employer for the value of them!

In modern times the Acts have given rise to some difficulties. Great inconvenience was avoided when the judges interpreted the Act to mean that, although an employer could not deduct from wages money that was owed to himself, he could at the employee's request deduct money owed to others. Inter alia, that decision made legal trade union check offs, under which union subscriptions are deducted at the employee's request from the employee's wages and paid direct to the union. But nevertheless, the Acts did result in the bulk of workmen's wages having to be paid in cash, and there was a tendency for those carrying factory wages around to be hit on the head by persons who were anxious to get hold of the money but loathe to work for it. In fact the 1831 Act had permitted wages to be paid by cheque, provided the employee agreed and provided that the cheque was payable to bearer and drawn on a bank situated within 15 miles of the place of work and which was licensed to issue bank notes. Collectors of notes will immediately realise that that provision became obsolete when later in the century the Bank of England became the only bank licensed to issue notes.

So in 1960 Parliament again had to come to the rescue. The Payment of Wages Act, 1960 permitted all workmen to be paid by money order, postal order or cheque, provided that the employee has made a written request for this to be done. That has not solved all the problems that the Truck Acts present. Most employers who favour workers' participation in the company would like to be able to pay part of the wages in shares in the company - but can not; and on the other side of the coin it might be said that if any one these days is at risk of being submitted to the evils of the

trucking system, it is the non-unionised white collar workers whom the Acts do not protect.

Collectors of tokens who like to assemble background materials illustrative of their collections will find trucking tokens very amenable to this sort of work. The Truck Act, 1831 is still available from H.M.S.O. in a very attractive reprint of the original. You may still be able to find copies of the posters which were often put up in factories telling workers about their position under the Truck Acts and don't forget to include a Luncheon Voucher in your collection.

Further background information on this curious area of the law is not very accessible in the books, as the leading work has been many years out of print. The basic material can be found in Individual Employment Law by B.A.Hepple and P.O'Higgins (Sweet and Maxwell, 1971) and reference may also be made to The Worker and the Law by K.W.Wedderburn (Penguin, 1970). Enthusiasts may care to search the Report of the Donovan Commission and the volumes of evidence submitted to them (H.M.S.O., 1968), or to read the Report of the Committee on the Truck Acts (Ministry of Labour/H.M.S.O., 1961).

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO' COMPANION"

PART IV by PETER MORLEY

Daniel Isaac Eaton, who on a Medalet of his is described as "Printer to the Majesty of the people London" was tried on the 5th June 1793 for publishing the 2d. part of Paine's Rights of Man; the Verdict was "guilty of publishing, but without any criminal intent". On the 6th July 1793 he was tried for publishing "Paine's Address to the Addressers". Verdict - "Guilty of publishing the pamphlet in question". He was again tried for some offence on the 14th March 1794. This gave occasion to the striking the medal described in Dent. Pl.181
(D.H. MIDDLESEX 203).

Obv. A cock. "Struck by order of the London Corresponding Society". Rev. "The King versus Eaton. 14th March 1794, "the names of the Jurymen at length. This is a very scarce medal, being presented to few persons. I think to the Counsel in the cause, to each of the Jury, to the Members of the Society; and probably other friends to the cause. A medalet, as described in 4to Pye Pl. 29, & Dent. Pl. 177 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 301) was also struck - Obv. Head. "D.I. Eaton 3 times acquitted of Sedition". Motto "Frangas non Flectes". Rev. A cock crowing on some pales in a farm yard - 2 pigs under it feeding out of a trough. (The cock probably referring to the French Revolution - the pigs to an expression "The Swinish Multitude" (there is a note here referring to the end of this series of notes) used by Mr. Burke, I think on some of his publications, but since made subject to a different impression from that which he intended to convey). Ins. "Printer to the Majesty of the People London 1795". On reference to the Gent.Mag. Nov. 1814 it appears, that on the 22d. August died at his Sister's at Deptford Daniel Isaac Eaton, the Publisher of some highly improper theological & political works, for which he had been prosecuted eight times by the Attorney Genl. He was lately prosecuted for publishing a work called "Ecce Homo", for which he suffered Judgment to go by default. He was not however brought up for Judgment (I rather think he was, but no judgment prayed against him) in consideration of his advanced years, & his having given up the Author.

In 1794 ten persons, i.e. Thomas Hardy, Secretary to the London Corresponding Society, J.H. Tooke Esqr., John Thelwall & 7 others having been apprehended, were brought to trial on several charges, some of treason, some of Sedition. Of These Hardy was the first tried, for Treason. The trial began 20 Octr. - on the 5th Nov. he was acquitted. Tooke's trial came on, on the 22d. Nov. & he was acquitted - The others were subsequently tried and acquitted. These acquittals were the subjects of great triumph to the party; those of Hardy and Tooke of great disappointment to Government.

The Counsel in most cases were Erskine and Gibbs. There now appeared a Medal which on one side has the heads of Hardy, Tooke and Thelwall. Rev. Representn. of the two Counsel in their robes, with their names, and the names of the three respective Juries which acquitted the parties. A medal also was issued, described in Dent. Pl. 139 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 204). Obv. Head. "Thos. Hardy, Secretary to the London Corresponding Sociy. Not Guilty Nov. 5 1794". Rev. The names of the Jurors "By the integrity of his Jury who are judges of Law as well as fact". A medalet of Hardy as described in Dent. Pl. 168 No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1024) was also issued. As to Horne Tooke, one issued as desc. in Dent. Pl. 139 No. 3 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 878). Obv. Side face "Horne Tooke Esqr". Rev. "The Sessions House at the Old Baily". One with a side face, repd. in Dent. Pl. 112 No. 3 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1045a) with Rev. similar to the last mentd. of Hardy's - (N.B. of this Reverse there are more than one die). Another rep. Dent. Pl. 112 No. 4 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1046). Obv. same as ye last - Rev. Not Guilty say the Jury equal judges of law & fact. Counsel Hon. T. Erskine V. Gibbs. Another, see Dent. Pl. 112, No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1044a). A full face - Rev. the names of the Jurors. "British Justice displayed Nov. 22 1794 Erskine-Gibbs".

In Dent, Pl. 160 No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1012) is a Medalet Obv. 2 Lawyers in their robes bearing Magna Charta, & the Bill of Rights. "Erskine and Gibbs and Trial by Jury". Rev. T. Hardy, J.H. Tooke, T. Holcroft, I.A. Bonney, J. Joyce, S. Kid, J. Thelwall, I. Richter, I. Baxter, 1794". These were the names of the ten tried and acquitted. (Hay is in error here, only nine names are mentioned on the token). Of Erskine, see Dent. Pl. 160 No. 3 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1010.), a medalet was issued. obv. A head "Erskine" Rev. "Friend to Freedom and rights of man".

Of Thelwall there was afterwds. issued a Medalet. Obv. Head "John Thelwall". Rev. Cap of Liberty irradiated on a Poll "Libertas 1796" see Dent. Pl. 60 No. 2 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 865a). Another Rev. is described Dent. Pl. 60 No. 3 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 866a).

Minerva with a staff in her right hand, on which is a cap of Liberty - in her left she bears a shield on which is a fig. of Justice. "Truth for my helm, Justice for my shield".

As applicable to this division I would notice, as Described in Dent. Pl. 112 No. 1 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 678a), a Medalet. Obv. Head "T. Spence 7 months imprisoned for High Treason 1794" - a small Medalet, Dent. Pl. 160 No. 1 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1077). Head. "T. Spence a state prisoner in 1794". There also was a die called the 3 Thomases. Leg. "Thos. Spence, Sir Thos. More, Thos. Paine, noted advocates for the Rights of Man" Dr. 10 No. 15 (i.e. Drawer 10 coin 15 in Hay's cabinet) and a small Medalet, see Dent. 154.4. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1119), similar with date of 1795. These 4 were according to their respective sizes applied as Obv. or Reverses to other tokens.

The Medalets which were struck with a view to the promoting of Jacobinical principals were with very few exceptions of the smaller sizes, that of halfpennies & farthings. A larger one was struck at Sheffield from a Counterfeit of which the one desc. in Dent. Pl. 147 No. 3 (D.H. YORKSHIRE 4a) is taken; and which is thus described by Conder p.181. Obv. The Cap of Liberty on a pole between oak Branches - on a label across the pole "Pro patria". "Sheffield Constitutional Society". Rev. An oval shield, on which is inscribed "Britain". On one side are the colours of "America" and "Holland", on the other those of "France" and "Poland" - the top of the poles of those of Poland and Holland broken off. "Unite & be free", "To persevere is to conquer 1792". The London Corresponding Society struck a Medalet as described in Dent. Pl. 177 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 286); but there is nothing inflammatory in the design. The Obv. represents an Old Man instructing his sons in the advantages of close union "London Corresponding Society". Rev. a dove with an olive branch, flying, "United for a reform in Parliament 1795". Such Union was considered as the cloak under which the Members held their meetings for other purposes.

As peculiarly aimed at Royalty, there was a Medalet

Dr. 10 No. 57 (see D.H. MIDDLESEX 492 REVERSE). Obv. 2 Heads. "Louis XVI et M. Antoinette Roi et Reine de France 1795". Rev. A Guillotine. "Halfpenny" (D.H. MIDDLESEX 513). In Dr. 10 No. 11 (see D.H. MIDDLESEX 790-797 OBVERSE) is a Medalet. Obv. 2 Heads united (meant for Geo. 3rd and a Jackass). "A Million Hog 1795. A Guinea Pig. Odd Fellows", alluding to the King's Revenue, and the source whence it was derived. There was one of the farthing size similar which see in Dr. 8 No. 55 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1079).

There was another of Spence's in ¼d size which he calls "Bull turned Jackass". (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1078). It represents a man with a Crown on, holding a Sceptre, and riding on a Bull with an Ass's head. "Am I not Thine Ass", signifying that John Bull is a Jackass for supporting a King - I believe there is no drawing of this (in any token publication) - it is in Draw 8 No. 41, and oth. places in the drawer.

As illustrative of equality and levelling principles, there was a small ¼d Medalet Dent. Pl. 163 No. 4 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1083). Adam & Eve sitting on a bank. "Man over Man he made not Lord".

A Medalet Dr. 10 No. 64 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 676), Obv. A Glory, within which "Spence's plan Nov. 8 1775" - "Spence's glorious plan is parochial partnership in Land, without private Landlordism". (The date 1775 is evidently a blind). Rev. a hand holding an Olive branch, a pair of scales and a cornucopia. "This just plan will produce everlasting peace and happiness, or in fact the Millenium".

A medalet called Pigs meat - A Pig (alluding to the Swinish Multitude) trampling upon Crowns & Mitres and emblems of Royalty & Religion. On a label from its mouth "Pigs Meat, published by T. Spence, London". A cap of Liberty at top. I think there is no drawing of this see Dr. 10 No. 15 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 842-8 OBVERSE). Of this there is also one in ¼d size, see Denton Pl. 160.4. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1081).

A medalet - a village desolated. "One only master grasps the whole domain". Dent. Pl. 113 No. 1 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 749)

An Ass loaded with 2 pairs of paniers, the under pair Rents; the upper taxes. "I was an ass to bear the 1st pair". Dent Pl. 224 (D.H. MIDDLESEX 719).

An American Indian with a club and Hatchet, "If rents I once consent to pay, my liberty is past away". Dent. Pl. 224 (the other side of the above, D.H. MIDDLESEX 719).

A small medalet ¼d size. A hand holding out an open scroll or open book on which is written "Pigs meat". "If Lords all Mankind are" in a raised circle round the field, "then they the rents should share". Dent. Pl. 129.4. (D.H. MIDDLESEX 1091).

(To be continued)

* * * * *

GATESHEAD PERAMBULATIONS by Peggy Waddington.

The following is from the Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend for 1890.

"Some yet living may recall the time when, on Ascension Day, May 27, 1824, the church bells of St. Mary's rang a merry peal and the booming of the guns from Price's glassworks saluted the rector, the Rev. John Collinson, the four and twenty, and the churchwardens, as they commenced the perambulation of the ancient borough of Gabrosentum, as Gateshead was called in the time of the Romans.

"As there had not been a perambulation since the year 1792, the occasion was observed as a general holiday in the town, and a great number of the inhabitants accompanied the procession. They were attended by two constables, with flags, and two pipers.

"The morn was fine, the day was clear,
The sun auspicious shone;
Th' assembled groups from far and near
Were met at Gateshead town
To do a thing, not often done,
Upon Ascension Day;
The thought elated everyone,
Drest up in best array.

"The assemblage met at St. Mary's Church; and, at nine o'clock, proceeded to the "blue-stone" on Tyne Bridge; when, from a ladder over the side of the bridge, some descended, and plodging through the mud by the river side, followed the course of the northern boundary. The procession, headed by the pipers playing the "Keel Row", proceeded by the northern and western boundaries to Wrekenton, where refreshments were provided. Afterwards, to the strains of an excellent band, the company joined the ladies in the festive dance. From this village the procession moved along the southern and eastern boundary to the river Tyne, at the north-west corner of a parcel of land called the "Friar's Goose"; here the constables and pipers took boat and proceeded to the bridge from whence they had started. The perambulation ended at half-past four o'clock, and the party sat down to dinner at the Black Bull Inn, Sir R.S. Hawks, Knight being in the chair.

"A number of copper medals, or "boundary tokens", were distributed on the occasion. The boundaries were again perambulated on May 24th, 1836 and also in 1849; but, like many other good old customs of bye-gone days, it seems to be now forgotten, and the tokens have become relics of the past.

"(sgd.) SHOOTING STICK".

However, there was another occasion, in 1857, and a Mr. Romler of Gosforth mentions exchanging a penny of the realm for a boundary token taken by a tramcar conductor, who complained bitterly that a fellow had given him a "wrang penny" which he considered a "dorty trick".

Shooting Stick was wrong on one count, as I understand Seaby is to include this token in their catalogue.

* * * * *

The next issue of The Bulletin will include 'An Unusual Museum' by D.A. Deaver, and Part I of 'Canal History in Tokens' by Frank A. Sharman.

* * * * *

These are Refreshment Checks (or "Wet Money" as they were known) and the means by which local patrons gained admission to an evening's entertainment and were returnable by drink to the value of the check. Music hall tokens of the latter half of the last century frequently state a value (2d, 3d or 6d are common demoninations) and the instruction "to be spent the same evening as received", but the Wheatsheaf issues described have neither of these characteristics. The Wheatsheaf Inn first appears in local directories as a "music saloon" in 1855 but the Newcastle Local History Collection possesses an illustration describing it as the "Royal Promenade Music Saloon" dated about 1862. In 1865 the Wheatsheaf's singing room was enlarged and became the Oxford Music Hall of Messrs. Bagnall and Blakey. In the 1890's the Oxford reverted to licensed premises, and eventuall became the billiard room of the Carlton Hotel (the present name of the Wheatsheaf). In June 1962 it was used once more as Balmbra's Music Hall in connection with the centenary celebrations of Blaydon Races.

Blaydon, the town, is situated in County Durham on the south bank of the river Tyne some 4½ miles West of Newcastle. The song "Blaydon Races", which has virtually become the National Anthem of the Tyneside, was the product of George Ridley, a crippled ex-miner who both wrote and sang the song at the Wheatsheaf in 1862. Ridley, from the age-of eight worked at Oakwellgate Colliery, Gateshead and at 21 was crushed by some tubs while employed as a driver. He decided to turn to singing and song-writing to earn his living and enjoyed great popularity, but his new-found career did not last very long for he died in 1864 at the early age of 30 from the injuries he sustained some 9 years earlier.

Sources of information

The Northern Music Hall by G. J. Mellor 1970.

Central Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOTES AND QUERIES

From: FRANK PURVEY (B.A. Seaby Ltd.)

No.14. The explanation of the additional asterisk on page 22 of our reprint of Davis is simple: in my manuscript I duplicated the entry of the Blantyre Works Dollar which in fact is published under the reference page 21 78C. One entry was deleted at the proof stage, but unfortunately the main body of the work had been printed by us, making the removal of the asterisk on page 22 impossible.

From: GAVIN SCOTT.

No.30: I know of several coins or worn coin-sized copper discs, countermarked with a value, e.g. J.H. over 1^s, S over 3"6, S "D over 13.6., besides the Anglesey penny with S*D over 2*6 noted in Bulletin No.2. These are probably truck tickets, though in some cases they could be market tickets.

However, the large series of countermarked initials below various forms of crown present a different problem. It should be borne in mind that a crown with the firm's or trader's initials was a common trade or brand mark in the 19th century, particularly in the metal and gunsmithing trades. Most of these countermarked pieces appear to be unique and were probably the work of craftsmen with access to brand marking tools. A possible issuer of the crown over S D piece might be Samson Davis, the London gunmaker, of 4 East Smithfield, active c. 1832-50.

From: W.A. SEABY.

No.38. By an extraordinary coincidence the Ulster Museum was given an example of this brass jetton or counter the day before the TCS Bulletin I, No.3 arrived on my desk; and I discussed the piece with two other numismatists, Gordon Rowe, who presented it, and Michael

Dolley. We agreed it ought to be of the time of Louis XIV and that the figure on horseback was indeed 'Le Roi Soleil' himself, almost certainly the statue of this king by Girardon set up at the Place Vendôme in 1699. The bridge in the foreground, as already remarked, should be the Pont Neuf, built in 1614 if we are looking upstream to the Ile de Cité (on the right). The date is probably about 1700 or a little later and the piece is a jetton or gaming piece, possibly manufactured at Nuremburg, but just as likely made in France. See F.P. Barnard, The Casting Counter and the Counting Board (1916) p.161 & pl. XV.248, where a very similar French jetton is shown but in this case the inscription on Obverse reads LVDOVICVS "MAGNVS" REX and the king looks towards the spectator.

From: W.A. SEABY, N.J. THORNTON, and others.

No. 39. While the Bigelsworth $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is not recorded in Boyne's work on 17th. century tokens as Mr. Ayres writes, it is in Williamson's revised edition of Boyne. As indicated from the index of places, Bigelesworth is Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, (Williamson reference number 24). The reverse difference is probably caused by wear on the letter 'E' so making it look like an 'F'. Also a demi-Virgin crowned is the same as the Mercer's Arms.

From: W.A. SEABY

No. 40. This, of course, is one of the nineteenth century gaming pieces of a well-known group. The piece would seem to be a variety of R.N.P. Hawkins, 'To Hanover' Counters, Num. Chron. (1959) pp. 224-5, Cat. No.38, which he dates 1862 or earlier.

* * * * *

No.43. SUFFOLK 17th CENTURY TOKENS. I understand that a more recent list than Williamson was compiled by the Earl of Cranbrook in 1946-7, and published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology

and Natural History Vol. XXIV parts 1 & 2. Can any member advise me how to obtain a copy of this article?

D.C. FOULGER (Australia)

No.44: Information is sought on what is probably a gaming counter in bakelite, 39mm diameter. It has a rust-colour exterior with a 20mm inside circle of a cream colour base with Stars & stripes flag (30 stars) and a red Cap of Liberty with yellow pomp-pom and yellow streamers.

J.M. WHITE.

No.45: Can anyone identify the following 17th, century token, not in Williamson:

O: RICHARD SADLER Man making candles.

R: OF 1665 HIS HALF PENNY

It could be CORFE, but the reverse is very worn. I should also be interested in exchanging details of SUSSEX Tokens not in Williamson and S.A.C. Vol. 83.

D.P. WHITE.

No.46: RATHMINES ASSOCIATION 3d TOKEN. The note in T.C.S. Bulletin No. 1 pp 6-7 brought only one more example of the token to light. It is very battered, but sufficient details are legible to confirm that it is the variety listed in K.E.Smith's catalogue, with the back of the neckline pointing to the E at the end of WATERHOUSE. Further, neither of the Is shows evidence of re-entering.

F.E. DIXON.

No.47: AUCTION REALISATIONS. At an auction on 19th February 1972, organised by the Numismatic Society of Ireland, prices realised by tokens were particularly high. The highest price of the whole sale was £42. for a St. Patrick's farthing in VF condition: another, not quite VF, reached £18. A VF Voce Populi ½d was knocked down for £24. Although not so expensive, some other individual tokens fetched more than Seaby catalogue prices: a 17th. cent. Carlow 1d (Quigley) £4.50; Dublin ½d (Maculla, TC5) £6; Belfast 2d (Ringland, TD9) £5.50; Newtownards 2d (Fisher TD29) £5.75. The British tokens on offer were common types

and were sold in lots of 3 to 6 at about £1. a lot.

F.E. DIXON.

No.48: In connection with my work on British copper and bronze coins countermarked, engraved etc., by traders, (Note 18 in Bulletin No.2), I am researching the recent phenomenon of aluminium rings with advertising legends surrounding coins. An example is a 1939 farthing of George VI in the centre of an aluminium ring (diam.38mm) with the legends:

O: KEEP ME AND YOU WILL NEVER BE BROKE.

R: HOOPER STRUVE'S MINERAL WATER.

I have seen United States cents treated in like manner. I should be grateful for details of similar items in members' collections.

GAVIN SCOTT.

No.49: I should like to offer our Bulletin a list of museums, which have either good collections of their own county's 19th century silver tokens, or more extensive collections embracing silver tokens from the entire nation. Could other members please help with this?

J.M.

No.50: Any notes on 19th century silver tokens of Morgan, the token agent, not included in standard references, sought. Likewise, references to silver tokens in literature, local histories, economic and banking histories, etc.

J.M.

No.51: Details requested on the following three pieces:

1819. Made of hard white-metal. O:
"January 1st. 1889";

R: Coronet above single letter "C". Pierced for suspension. 27mm. diam. (What happened on 1.1.89?)

b. Made of aluminium. O:Olive branch above "Peace Penny" with 7 linked rings below. R: "for PEACE, DEFENCE & JUSTICE" on plain field. 26mm. diam. (Any connection with Olympic Games? The spelling of "DEFENCE" seems to eliminate USA as country of origin).

c. Two pieces, sold to me as "jetons", by Loos (1735-1819), illustrating an Aesop fable with words on R:

in each instance. In one, which has "Loos" in exergue, a fox with food in front of it is gloating over a hungry stork: in the other, a bird is using its long bill to get food out of a narrow-necked jar and gloating over the fox's inability to do the same. In silver 28mm.diam.(What is known about Loos. Is this indeed a jetton? One of a series?)

L.F. WATLING.

* * * * *

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH GAMING MACHINE
 TOKENS: Part IV by D.L.F. Sealy, P.K. Wood and
 D.A. Deaver.

 Abbreviations for metals are as follows; AE=Bronze,
 Al=Aluminium, Br:Brass, CN=Copper-nickel,
 Cr=Chromium. Cu=Copper, Ni=Nickel, St=Steel,
 Wm=White metal, Zn=Zinc. We apologize for not making
 this clear in the beginning. (xx/xx means the second
 metal plated with the first.)

Supplement to Parts I-III

	Metal	Diam.	Obv//Rev
ABC.001	Br	0.81	large ABC//same
ACE.001b	as ACE.001a but with square hole. Rotation of square varies.		
ALL.001 - ALL.008	were all issued by Saxony Allwin, a German company no longer in business. These are some of the earliest amusement tokens used in the U.K. and were made in this country.		
ANS.001	Br	0.84	around a squirrel sitting on a horizontal line eating a nut, ANSELLS BREWERY/ BIRMINGHAM//VALUE 5' - IN TRADE IF OVER 18 Yrs./ (panel with incuse stamped number)/ REDEEMABLE ONLY/ BY WINNER/ WHERE WON

Metal Diam. Obv//Rev

ARI.006 & ARI.008 are actually both 0.785 inches diameter Aristocrat chose to use the two digits '85' to avoid confusion with the '73' token (ARI.005). ARI.006 is the only small 2½NP face token still being issued by Aristocrat in the country. It was first introduced in 1967, and the mintage is well over 1 million. ARI.008, which had a face value of 3d was withdrawn before decimal day, because of decimalisation, but is still being exported to Europe, where the face value is set locally. Our thanks to L.F. Watling of Epsom for bringing the discrepancy to our attention.

ASA.002 Ni/Br 0.84 as ASA.001 except 5¢ instead of 25¢ // same as .001.

BAC.001 MAILAND is German for MILAN (? possibly not relevant). Thanks again to L.F. Watling.

British Automatic Company Ltd., now a part of the Trust Houses-Forte group. For normal machine operations the company used tokens of the AMU series and the penny (old) sized tokens of the R & W and SAM series. The following tokens were used by company inspectors to test the machines on site. Periodic visits were made, usually once a month, to all of the sites, where the company's machines were located. When the machines were periodically emptied, the bags of coins were labelled with the machine number and location. Bags that contained the proper number of inspectors tokens indicated to the management that the machines had indeed been tested. Numbers counterstamped on the tokens identify individual inspectors, while the counterstamped letters indicate the district in which the company operated. BR=Bristol, B=Birmingham, L=London, M=Manchester, S=Scotland. Some tokens do not have a letter designation and others do not have an inspector number. These tokens were first used in 1960 and were all withdrawn in 1967 when inflation drove up the price of one play on the machine. There were only about 1000 tokens counterstamped for all of the five districts.

	Metal.	Diam.	Obv//Rev
BAC.101	Br.	1.18	in a central incuse circle, in script, BAC LTD (LTD in small block letters) counterstamped on AMU.001// 71/L counter-stamped.
BAC.102	Br	1.18	M counterstamped on AMU.001// no counterstamp
BAC.103	Br	1.20	small letters incuse near edge, no rim, BRITISH AUTO C ^o L ^d / large L counterstamped in center/ 14 APPOLD S ^T LONDON E.C // same
BAC.104	Br	1.20	as BAC.103 but with fancy '2' counterstamped instead of L // same
BAC.104a	as BAC.104	but with block 19	counterstamped instead of 2 and addition of fullstops after APPOLD. S ^T . LONDON. E.C. //same
BAL.002	as BAL.001	except 'BALLY'	missing// same

BAN.004	as .003	but smaller lettering and circular stops	both sides.
BAN.005	Br	0.85	circular closed wreath of 14 triads of leaves with bases clockwise. Above, very small, by rim, B.A.N.Co // same
BAN.005a	as last,	cmkd.	7 one side, incuse.
BAN.006	Br	0.90	as .005 but with 15 triads // as .005 but with 16 triads.
BAN.007	Br	0.85	as .005 // similar wreath of 16 triads, bases anti-clockwise, no inscription.
BAN.008	Br	0.85	as .005 but 16 clockwise triads and no inscription // same (no inscription on either side).
BAN.008a	as .008	but nickel-plated.	

Metal Dia. Obv//Rev

BAN.009 as .008 but triads more opens and distinct.

BAN.010 as .008 but leaves are in outline only.

BAN.010a as .010 but more modern style. Made by the Franklin Mint, Surrey. Circle of leaves smaller.

NOTE: Hereinafter all references to the Franklin Mint will refer to the one in Surrey and NOT to the one in the United States, unless so stated.

BAR.001 Br 0.95 surrounding a long rectangle, BARSAX ELECTRONIC / LTD //in a plain circle, VALUE / 5'- / IN TRADE / ONLY

BC.001 Br 0.73 large B.C. // large HB (the H and B share an upright).

Series. Issued by BDR Machines Limited, Bristol. The counterstamped letters on these tokens probably represent the initials or mark of the proprietor of the establishment where the machines were located. As this is a jackpot token, it was not meant to be re-played into the machine but strictly to be exchanged for merchandise. Each proprietor therefore marked his own tokens so that tokens from other establishments could not be exchanged in his own. The serial numbers on other tokens served the same purpose. These tokens are obsolete, but can still be found in circulation in very small numbers.

BDR.001 Br 0.73 B.D.R. // 5'- counterstamped BM below

BDR.001a as .001 but counterstamped JD on rev.

BDR.001b as .001 but counterstamped KC on rev.

BDR.001c as .001 but counterstamped P on rev.

BEL series. Manufactured and issued by Bell Fruit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of Nottingham. This series is one of the largest and most varied. Most of the following are obsolete but are still found in circulation in good numbers. It is most likely that quite a few

Metal Dia. Obv//Rev

types are still unknown to us, so keep a sharp look out and let us know of any variety not listed.

BEL.001	Br	0.73	BELL FRUIT L ^{TD} NOTTINGHAM " (around blank center) // same
BEL.001a	Zn/Br	as .001	
BEL.001b	as	.001	but counterstamped 3 in centre on one side.
BEL.001c	Ni/Br	as .001	but with large central hole.
BEL.002	Br	as .001	but with much smaller letters.
BEL.003	Br	0.78	BELL-FRUIT / TOKEN around blank centre // same
BEL.004	Br.	0.73	as .003 but smaller diameter. 270° die axis.
BEL.200	Cu/Br	0.73	BELL-FRUIT / 3 ^D / TOKEN // same.
BEL.201	Cu/Br	0.73	as .201 but no stroke under D.
BEL.210	Br	0.73	BELL-FRUIT / 6 ^D / TOKEN // same. Die axis varies.
BEL.220	Br	0.73	as .210 // DECIMAL COINAGE / 2½ / NEW PENCE thick letters and numbers in legend.
BEL.220a	Br	0.73	as .220 but with thinner letters and numbers in legend.
BEL.220b	Br	0.73	as .220 but with very thin letters, etc.
BEL.221	CN	0.73	as .220a
BEL.222	CN	0.73	as .221 but with no stroke under D.
BEL.230	Br	0.73	BELL-FRUIT / 6 ^D / TOKEN // BELL-FRUIT / 2½P / TOKEN. (small 2½). Die axis varies.

	Metal	Diam.	Obv//Rev.
BEL.231	Br	0.73	as .230 but no stroke under D.
BEL.232	CN	0.73	as .230
BEL.232a	CN	0.73	as .230 but struck over BEL. C11 (below).
BEL.232b	CN	0.73	as .230 but struck over BEL. F01 (below).
BEL.233	CN	0.73	as .230 but no stroke under D.
BEL.234	CN	0.73	as .230 but with large 2½.
BEL.240	Br	0.73	BELL-FRUIT / 2½P / TOKEN // same. (small 2½ on both sides).
BEL.250	Br	0.73	BELL-FRUIT / 50 / TOKEN //same.
BEL.A01	CN	0.73	around a large letter A in centre, BELL-FRUIT L ^{TD} . NOTTINGHAM " // same
BEL.B01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large letter B in centre.
BEL.B02	CN	0.73	as .B01 but with dot inside lower loop of B on one-side and double dot after L ^{TD} on the the other.
BEL.B03	Br	0.73	as .B02
BEL.C01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large wide letter C in centre.
BEL.C02	Br	0.73	as .C01
BEL.C02a	Br	0.73	as .C01 // as .G01
BEL.C03	CN	0.73	as .C01 but with smaller, narrow C in centre.
DEL.C04	CN	0.73	as .C01 // as .C03
BEL.D01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large letter D in centre.
DEL.D02	Br	0.73	as .D01

	Metal	Diam.	Obv//rev
BEL.D03	CN	0.73	as .D01 but no dot after L ^{TD} and thicker letters in legend // same.
BEL.D04	Br	0.73	as .D03
BEL.E01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large letter E in centre. Narrow F in Fruit.
BEL.E02	CN	0.73	as .E01 but broad P in Fruit.
BEL.E03	Br	0.73	as .E02
BEL.F01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large letter F in centre. This exists over- struck as BEL.232b. above.
BEL.G01	Br	0.73	as .A01 but large letter G in centre.
			see also BEL.C02a, above.
BEL.J01	CN	0.73	as .A01 but large letter J in centre.
BEL.A11	CN	0.73	around a small letter A in a <u>small circle</u> in centre, BELL-FRUIT L ^{TD} NOTTINGHAM " // same.
BEL.A12	Br	0.73	as .A11
BEL.C11	CN	0.73	as .A11 but small letter C in circle // similar but larger C and circle. This type is unknown except overstruck as BEL.232a, above.
BEL.D11	CN	0.73	as .A11 but small letter D in circle.
BEL.D12	Br	0.73	as .D11

(To be continued)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

1. Travelling during the holiday period? Probably you will look out for 'a local coin dealer -possibly the local numismatic club and museum too.

If you meet someone, collector, dealer, historian or teacher, who might be interested, you could perhaps find an opportunity to introduce them to our Society; please, write to us, if you want us to follow up any approach you make.

2. Because the English Franklin Mint has temporarily suspended Saturday shift work, we regret that our proposed visit there has been postponed. We expect to make fresh arrangements later.

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

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Address: BCM TOKEN SOCIETY

CATALOGUE NOTE: W.A. Seaby's illustrated Catalogue of Ulster Tokens, Tickets, Vouchers, Checks, Passes, etc., is now reprinted from the Ulster Journal of Archaeology (Vol. 34, 1971) and is available from Mr. Seaby at the Ulster Museum, Stranmillis, Belfast, BT9 5AB, price 50p. A review is being arranged for early publication.

AN UNUSUAL MUSEUM
by D.A. Deaver.

In the tiny village of Battlesbridge in Essex, there is a small museum that should be of interest to members. It houses what is probably this country's only collection of antique arcade amusement machines open to the public. A few of the machines are early Victorian; most are late Victorian and Edwardian, and a few are more modern. Ten of the machines have been fully restored by the owner, Joseph P. Pettitt including a really marvellous Britannia Polyphon disc music box. He has dozens of other machines in an adjacent barn awaiting restoration. All of the machines on view can be operated by the visitor with old amusement machine tokens obtainable from the curator at 6 for 5 NP. If you bring along any old pennies, Mr. Pettitt may let you use these instead. If you mention that you are a member of the Token Corresponding Society and if Mr. Pettitt can spare the time, he will be happy to take you through the storage barn and show you some of the machines awaiting restoration. Mr. Pettitt has also begun a collection of British gaming, vending and amusement machine tokens (with a little help and encouragement from myself) and plans to have these on display as soon as possible.

The museum is housed in the Cromwell House Antique Shop which is one of several antique shops located around the village green in Battlesbridge. These shops form the major antique centre in Essex. Several dealers have shops in Haybarn Cottage, a building of Tudor origin, which was restored by Mr. Pettitt and his partner, G.F. Gallie. There is a large variety of antiques available from the various shops and there is one coin dealer who is open for business on the weekends only.

Mr. Pettitt is constantly searching for more machines to add to his collection, especially old music boxes or polyphons. He would be very grateful to know of anyone having any old machines for either sale or trade.

Several of the machines are soon to be loaned to Pinewood Studios for use in the film of "Sleuth", starring Michael Caine. The plot concerns a collection of old amusement machines. Because of this, and because the museum is not open some weekdays, it would be wise to telephone before planning a visit, The number is Wickford 4005.

Battlesbridge is located on the A.130 between Chelmsford and Rayleigh (Ordnance Survey Map No. 162, National Grid reference TQ778947). The cluster of buildings lies on the banks of the River Crouch just north of the bridge by the mill and just west of The Barge public house.

If memories of begging your parents for just one more penny to put in the machine brings pangs of nostalgia for those lazy summer holidays at the seaside, then a visit to this museum is a must.

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH GAMING MACHINE TOKENS:
Part V by D.L.F. SEALY, P.K. WOOD and D.A. DEEVER.

Abbreviations for metals: Br=Brass, CN=Copper-nickel,
Cu=Copper, Ni=Nickel. (xx/xx means the second metal plated
with the first).

- BEL.400 Br 0.83 a large bell; across the centre, between lines, BELL FRUIT; border of fruit, horseshoes and wishbones // VALUE 5'-IN TRADE /IF OVER 18 Yrs./ (panel with counterstamped number) / REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WINNER / WHERE WON Thin letters, etc., in legend.
- BEL.400a Br 0.83 as .400 except thick letters, etc., in legend.
- BEL.401 Br 0.83 as .400 except 25p instead of 5'-
- BEL.410 Br 0.83 .BELL FRUIT L^{TD}. / a central bell / NOTTINGHAM // 3 ALIKE in a horizontal line surrounded by a rectangle with cherries above and a bell below.
- BEL.411 Br 0.83 as .410 except reverse bell omitted.

- BEL.420. Br 1.15 BELL FRUIT (curved) /TOKEN
(straight) // same.
- BEL.430 Br 0.97 BELL FRUIT / a small central
bell / LTD. (all incuse-no rim)
// VALUE IN TRADE (curved) /
5'- (straight) above a small
bell (all incuse-no rim). Small
hole, near edge, probably not
part of the original design.
- BEL.440 Br 1.15 BELL-FRUIT / 10'- / TOKEN //
EXCHANGEABLE / FOR / 10'• /
IN CASH
- BEL.400 thru BEL.440 are all jackpot tokens, which
were not designed to be used to replay the
machine. Those tokens that do not have the
value explicitly stated could have been at
various times worth any amount set by in-
dividual operators. The current gaming laws
set a limit to payouts of 10p in cash or
25p in tokens. A forthcoming article will
include a history and a simplified explana-
tion of this country's gaming laws as they
apply to amusement and gaming machines.
- BER.001 Ni/Br 0.75 in broad ornate border, a
cannon; triangle at left.
BERNARD / BRUXELLES // in simi-
lar border a large 20, triangle
above, A / CQSONMER Made by
F. Cartaux.
- BET.001 Cu 0.65 in dotted rim BETTER OLE / ..+..
// A / C.C Two notches in rim
at 45° each side of centre line.
- BM.001 Br 0.83 in one line around blank centre
B.M. /B.3.J.6.LONDON.W.C.1. //
GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE.
(The first oblique stroke above
is part of the legend).
- B&M.001 Br 0.75 large B & M // same.
(? issued by a Tooting firm)

- BOR.001 Br 0.9 view of town with prominent church steeple; below', BÖRSEN / N.H.&C^o // SPILLEPENGE between horizontal lines, ornament above and below. (Swedish)
- BOS.001 Br 0.75 BOSCO in horizontal line, ornament above and below // blank except for beaded rim. Hole for suspension. (This may not be a g.m.t. Bosco was a 19th century illusionist. See Hoffman's Modern Magic, p.274, cf. also St. John Bosco of Brazil.)
- BOW.001 Br 0.78 10 / BOWLER // same. (American?)
- BR.001 Br? 0.9 large outline BR // same. (This suggests British Rail and therefore may not be a g.m.t.)
- BRE.001 Br 0.97 around a central hole, * BRENCO * / GOOD (double thick, FOR / MERCHANDISE ONLY // GOLD AWARD / a 0.09 inches) curved tablet on which to counterstamp a serial number. Issued by Brenco Equipment Ltd. of Weston-Super-Mare. This is a jackpot token for use in private clubs and bingo parlours only. It was first introduced in 1971 and can be found wherever Brenco machines are used. The face value is set by each proprietor.
- BRO.001 Br 1.1 J.O.BROOKS / PORTSMOUTH / 24 NORTHUMBERLAND RD // "WHIRL-O-BALL" (See also Whirl-o-Ball).
- BRO.011 Br 0.83 T.J.BROOKES ARTISTS LIMITED• around blank centre // GOOD FOR / 1 / +GAME+ (cf.Delaney, Skee-Ball, Whirl-o-Ball, etc., for same reverse).
- BRY.001 Card 1.8x (Printed in black type on fluorescent 0.9 red card:) (space for name to be rectangular written in) / WILL GIVE PRIZE / VALUE 5'- / FOR THIS TOKEN // blank white. Unusual type of nonmetallic jackpot token or ticket issued by Bryans Works, Kegworth, Derby.

- BS.001 Br 0.83 large B.S. // large 3 Issued by Philip Shefras (Sales) Ltd. of London in 1960 and withdrawn in 1971. Minted by Imperial Metal Industries of Birmingham. The B.S. stands for Buckley Shefras.
- BS.011 CN? 0.85 in a lozenge or diamond, angular BS monogram // crowned heraldic serpent devouring child.
- BUC.001 Ni/Br? 0.85 BETTER / BUILT (shared B's)/in a horizontal rectangle, SERIAL NO with a counterstamped number below / BY / BUCKLEY (shared B's) // large 40 in a horsehoe, DAILYDOUBLE.....around.
- BUR.001 Ni/Br 0.72 around a central hole, BURTON COIN LTD // same. This token has been obsolete for a few years, but the odd specimen can still be found in circulation. Issued by Burton Coin Ltd. which is now a part of the Associated Leisure group of companies that includes Phonographic Equipment, PRW Sales and Ruffler & Walker. See PE, PRW and R&W series, below.
- BUS.001 Br 1.15 an ornament / BUSOZ in a straight line / another ornament / DISTRIBUTEURS AUTOMATIQUES // same.
- BUS.002 Br 1.15 small ornament in centre surrounded by two circles. DISTRIBUTEURS AUTOMATIQUES separated by more ornaments // same.
- BUS.001 and .002 and APP.001 are similar in style. French, made by THEVENON, whose name in minute letters can be read on BUS.001.

- BUS.003 Ni/Br. 0.73 V-shaped hole. Around dotted inner circle, VISIBLE BUSSOZ PARIS / •10c• // Unknown to us. Blank?
- BUS.004 Ni/Br 0.73 Four holes forming 'stencil' figures 13. In a decorative rim, incuse, BUSSOZ / 1 0 / DEPOSE and in minute letters, CARTAUX PARIS // unknown to us. Blank?
- BUS.005 Ni/Br 0.73 Five-pointed star shaped hole. BUSSOZ, PARIS. / 20^c •A CONSOMMER // unknown to us, Blank?

BUS.003, 4 and 5 were reported by Mrs. P. Langridge, who did not describe the reverses.

- BUT.001 Br 1.15 EXCHANGE THIS / AT / BUTLINS / * / AMUSEMENTS // same.
- CAC.001 Br 0.7 inner circle with C.A.C at bottom // large 2 in a circle. Issued by Coin Automatic Co. of Rochdale, Lancs.
- CAC.002 Br 0.73 large C.A.C // blank. Issued by Coin Automatic Co. in 1964 and withdrawn in 1965. It had a face value of 6d and was for use in fruit machines only. It was made by The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.
- CAI.001 CN 0.8 * / CAILLE / * // CENT. / 20 / - • - Dotted rims.
- CAI.002 Br 0.8 AUTOMATICI CAILLE / VIA / CAVOUR / 91 / •ROMA• // 10 / CENTESIMI / IN MERCE
- CAI.003 CN 0.8 WINDSOR between horizontal lines with rays above and below / THE CAILLE BRO'S CO. // GOOD FOR ONE TUNE / 5
(To be continued)

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MEDALS AND TICKETS OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION are described with an account of the Institution, (established 1807), in an illustrated article in Coins, (Aug. 1972).

HOP TOKENS by D.G. VORLEY

Part I

INTRODUCTION: No branch of numismatics has been so overlooked than that of the tokens used in the hop gardens of England.

From time to time in the history of our country, tokens have played an important part - 17th century, 18th century and early 19th century. These tokens, however, were only in circulation a few years, as they were declared to be illegal when the regal currency was restored, but hop tokens have been used year after year, for two hundred years - if not longer - and there appears to be no doubt whatever that the tokens passed as money not only in the hop gardens themselves, but were accepted as such in the neighbourhood, in the knowledge that the hop grower would redeem them when presented to him at the end of the picking. Yet though many of these tokens show no small amount of artistic merit, and a far greater number still, add to our knowledge of the hop gardens (many of which have long since disappeared) and tell of those who cultivated them - only three, and these belonging to one garden - have found a place in the standard works dealing with token monies (Token of Godington, near Ashford, Kent in Dalton & Hamer's Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century)

HISTORY: Hops for cultivation were brought to England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in, or about, 1524, and it is believed they were first grown in Surrey, although a village in Kent - Little Chart, near Ashford, claims to have "England's oldest hop garden".

Right or wrong, it is certain that soon after their introduction into this country there were many more acres in Kent than in Surrey or Hampshire, and also many in Sussex.

By 1577, there were few farmers who were without an acre or two at least, partly, no doubt, because the cultivation of hops provides work for farmhands nearly all the year round and also because some land

owners insisted that their tenant farmers should grow some hops for this reason.

Writing in 1726, the Rev. J.K. Lawrence stated "It is a manufactory that employs abundance of hands, and the poor find work and wages almost all the year, from the necessary attendance of planting, soiling, digging houghing, poling, tying and picking, so that it is as well a public good as a private advantage".

The counties in which hops were chiefly grown were Kent, Sussex, Surrey:, Hampshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, approx.in that order.According to Bagshaw 1845-6, some 51,948 acres were under hop cultivation in Kent alone, chiefly around Canterbury and Faversham, and between Maidstone and Tonbridge. Although I can quote no figures, there must have been many thousands of acres in Sussex as well.

Fortunes out of hops were both made and lost during the last quarter of the 19th century, but conditions have changed considerably since those days for both grower and picker.

To the gardens towards the end of August, people flocked for the picking which generally lasted three or four weeks - not only from the immediate neighbourhood but thousands from London and more distant parts as well. All came for a holiday with work and pay, but beneficial as it must have been for these 'furriners' as they were called, it was not always appreciated by those who lived in the vicinity of the gardens, as can be gathered from accounts written from time to time about the goins-on of the pickers.

Work in the hop gardens was paid according to results, and at a price agreed upon beforehand. In the early days, it was as little as 1/- for 8 bushels or more, but in more recent times it has become 1/- to 1/3d per bushel indicating how much money and labour values have changed over the years.

The bines were taken down by those employed in the gardens with a curious "V" shaped cutter mounted on a long pole and in olden times the poles upon which the hops were trained were removed as well, being up-rooted by a tool called a 'hop dog'; (many of these old tools have been destroyed but some are still preserved in museums).

The bines, separately or attached to the poles, were laid near the bins or baskets, and the hops picked off them by a 'picker' or more generally by a family working together, the children using upturned umbrellas and any odd container they could lay their hands on. The quantity picked was measured in amounts of five bushels by the tally-man, as the man was called who was in charge of the picking. He went round four or five times a day to each group of pickers and when he was seen approaching, the pickers would hover up the hops by inserting their arms in the bins and lifting the hops so that they would lie as lightly as possible and take less to fill the measuring basket.

In some cases, where careless picking had resulted in leaves being included with the hops, the measurer might refuse to measure them until "next time round" giving time for them to be "cleaned". This would penalise the pickers because hops shrink if left too long.

Throughout a great number of years, each five bushels was recorded on a tally-stick which was a piece of wood resembling a flat ruler, rounded at each end, from 9 inches to 12 inches in length, split down the middle but leaving one piece longer than the other. The longer piece was retained by the tally-man and the other given to the picker and on the hops being measured, the two pieces were fitted together and a notch scored across both with a triangular file - a notch for every five bushels - and any odd numbers scored at the bottom end of the tally-stick. The identity of the picker was marked in ink and at the end of the season all marks were planed off ready for the tally-stick to be used afresh the next year.

Sometime later it became the custom to give a metal disc with or without a number or mark stamped upon it, in respect of these odd bushels. These could be handed to the tally-man at the next measuring time with sufficient hops to secure a five bushel notch.

Gradually, in most gardens, the tally sticks were done away with altogether, and tokens, as

being less cumbersome and more convenient, were used in their place, the tally-man carrying a bag of tokens instead of a string of tally sticks. These were welcomed by the pickers, and the lower valued ones, obtained as they were as the picking progressed, could be used in making purchases from the itinerent merchants who visited the gardens and camping grounds, and were accepted as money in the shops and inns in the neighbourhood. Those who took them, knew that they could rely upon the hop grower to redeem them at the agreed rate at the end of the hopping season.

When the hop pickers were finally paid off, they would go into the nearest town to buy new clothing, etc. Their discarded garments, boots and shoes would be left in the roadway outside the shops and about fifty to sixty years ago, it was not unusual for three or four cartloads to be cleaned away after a Saturday's morning shopping in Maidstone.

The pickers received payment on account from time to time in exchange for these tokens, but the growers kept a sufficient balance in hand to prevent loss should the pickers leave before their work was completed.

After the hops were measured they were put into long sacks called "pokes" in which they were carried to the oasts for drying over fires on which sulphur was thrown. After drying, the hops were pressed into "Pockets" which were marked with the name of the grower and the date, and were then ready for sale.

The old method of pressing hops was for the pocket to be suspended below a hole in the cooling room, the hops being filled in gradually with a wide canvas "hop scuppet", while ,a man trod or jumped upon them until the pocket was full.

In Kent and Sussex the buildings in which the hops are dried are called "oast houses" and the hop grounds are known as "hop gardens". In Herefordshire and Worcestershire they are, instead, called "hop kilns" and "hop yards" respectively.

Much could be said and many amusing stories told about life in the hop fields, and an excellent little book recently published, Old Days in the Kent Hop Gardens (1962), by the West Kent Women's Institute,

contains many separate accounts from those who remember the hop-picking days of their childhood, each including something different, so that together a full and accurate picture of what hop picking used to be is revealed in a very down-to-earth and homely way.

I understand an article by Professor John Hilton entitled "Going Hopping" is also very readable and describes the hop-picking days between the '14-18 and '39-45 wars.

THE TOKENS: The earliest tokens were made of lead and were thick and crude. It is quite possible that the medieval merchants' tokens were used for hop tokens.

The earliest identified dated hop token is said to be that issued by John TOKE, of Godington, near Ashford, Kent, in 1767, although one with "F.S." thereon is dated 1710 and there are earlier dated ones still, but so far, unidentified.

The latest known use of hop tokens is a little uncertain but the use of tokens, tallymen and even tally sticks is known on at least one garden. as late as 1937.

The tokens of Sir Walter Wheeler Berry of Faversham, Kent, are given in one small work on hop tokens as being one of the latest lots to be manufactured - 1923.

In the course of time, hop tokens gave way to cards as being more convenient and rules and regulations were printed on the cards for the information of the pickers and the general conduct of the gardens.

Hop tokens naturally divide themselves into three groups or periods., The early specimens, as I have already said, are, almost exclusively thick lead and were crudely made by blacksmiths and even the farm labourers themselves. The number of tokens necessary at the measuring would make the carrying of these heavy tokens something of a problem, so about the beginning of the 19th Century it became the custom to mix an alloy with the lead. This alloy was probably zinc, which made a lighter, brighter and more rigid token, the pure lead being easily bent and disfigured, besides being very heavy.

These alloy tokens form the second group and also mark the Golden Age of hop growing. They lasted until about 1862. In this year the Excise duty was taken off hops and strangely enough, the hop growing industry seems to have declined from that date.

This decline is reflected in the appearance of the hop tokens, which from being piece of substantial and attractive workmanship, now became thin specimens cut out of sheet metal and punched with the value and initials of the grower instead of being cast. These form the third and last group.

In addition to lead and lead alloy, there were also tokens issued in bronze, brass, copper, pewter, zinc, and iron as well and cardboard and paper. Just as there was no custom regulating the design or the metal, so there was no rule regarding shape or size. Although most are round and coin-shaped, there are many square, octagonal, triangular and lozenge-shaped tokens.

Normally they ascend in size - 1 bushel being the smallest, but there are tokens with numbers such as 50, 100 and even 200 stamped upon them which are smaller than many 1 bushel ones.

There are sets in which all the tokens are uniform in size; others in which those of higher denomination are of superior metal. All the same, allowing for many and varied, differences it may be affirmed that the 1 bushel piece corresponds. to the former silver threepenny piece in size, the six bushel is somewhat larger, the twelve answers to the 1/- (5p), the sixty to the former 2/6d. whilst the largest pieces 120 on average could be compared with crowns. There are two known 144 - these, during the best period of manufacture, measured nearly two inches in diameter.

As a rule, "B" 'stands for bushels, and "D" for dozens of bushels. On many tokens, the number of bushels is stated on one side and the number of dozens of bushels ison the other, and on some the two are placed together e.g. 120 and 10; 60 and 5; but to add to confusion in identification, some have the first letter of the place where they were used as well as the initials of the grower.

Several sets - and these are the most interesting - bear the full name of the farmer who issued them, and on some also the name of the farm.

Some tokens have a date on them and, while the majority of tokens show their value in number of bushels, there are some scarcer ones which have only a money value on them.

There is little doubt that great numbers of hop tokens have been destroyed. Little or no interest was taken in them during the last century.

The ledgers of Messrs. Comport of Northiam in Sussex show an entry in the accounts of the year 1845 - "1/2d allowed to Mr. Gilbert Beckley for old tallies" and five years earlier a widow was credited with 3/4thd "in respect of 27 lb of old lead tallies".

One token - it is probably unique - was rescued only just in time. All the others had been melted down by a lad to make bullets!

Of those that have survived - and there are several hundreds known to collectors - there are many of outstanding interest.

(CONCLUDED IN NEXT ISSUE)

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" by
Part V Peter Morley.

For the observation of the Sailors:

Obv. A Sailor wearing a cap of Liberty, leaning on an anchor, holding in one hand a cutlass, in the other a broken chain. Dr. 10 No. 58 (D & H MIDDLESEX 521 reverse)

O. A Press Gang dragging away an impressed man. "British liberty Displayed". Ex, 1795. Dr. 10. No. 16. (D & H MIDDLESEX 725-739 obverse).

Tom Tackle. O. Sailor brandishing his cutlass.

"Tom Tackle is rich for King and Country".

Rev. A sailor on crutches with a wooden leg - "Tom Tackle is poor" - "His country served". Dent. Pl.22 No. 1 (D & H MIDDLESEX 1048)

For the Soldierly:

O. A Soldier & 2 Citizens shaking hands. "We also are the people". Ex. 1796. Draw. 10. No. 5 (D & H MIDDLESEX 691 reverse).

oppressed State of the-People:

Cat. "I amongst Slaves enjoy my freedom" 1796. Dent. Pl. 113.3. (D & H.MIDDLESEX 751).

Intimatd. that all around were slaves.

Dog. "Much gratitude brings servitude". Dent. Pl.113.3. (AS ABOVE), as if the greater that claim to gratitude, the stricter the Slavery.

Cat $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "In Society live free like me"-intimatd.as if all around were slaves. Dent. Pl. 129.4.(D & H MIDDLESEX 1091)

Crawler $\frac{1}{4}$ d. A man crawling on all fours "If the Law requires it, we will walk thus".

Dent. Pl.129.1. (D & H MIDDLESEX 1099) intimatd. the great submission which the Laws expected.

Knife, fork & Plate chained & padlocked down to a table.

"Useless" Dr. 10 No. 59 (D & H Middlesex 520). As if nothing left to eat.

French Revolution:

An emaciated fig. sittg. chained in prison, gnawing a bone- "Before the Revolution" Ex. 1795 Dr. 10 No. 11 (D & H MIDDLESEX. 849-856 obverse).

Prospect of Happiness & Plenty-3 men dancing under a tree; another sitting by at a table drinking. "After the Revolution" Dr. 10 No. 52 (D & H MIDDLESEX 689 reverse)

Liberty:

Cap of Liberty, on a Pole irradiated "Libertas". Ex.1796 Dent. Pl. 60 No. 2(D & H MIDDLESEX 865a)

4 Men dancing round a Pole with a head on it. Tree of Liberty. Dr. 10 No. 38(D & H MIDDLESEX 882-892 obverse)

Tyranny in dismay. A lion trembling at the crowing of a Cock "Let Tyrants tremble at the Crow of Liberty". Ex. 1795. Dr. 10 No.10.-intimating that British slavery is to fall to Gallic Liberty.

Oppression:

2 Hands united "May Slavery & Oppression cease throughout the world". Dr. 5 No. 65 (D & H MIDDLESEX 1038). This was originally the Rev. to the Negro-but was made use of to intermix with other Jacobinical dies.

Cain killing Abel "The beginning of Oppression" Ex."Cain & Abel". Dent. 223.1.

(D & H MIDDLESEX 814, but edge different on plate in VC)
Two men dancing round a fire made of books, deeds &c.
"The end of Oppression". Dent. Pl.223.1. (as above)
Hinting at the end being the destruction of property.-

Threatening:

There was a Medalet Dent. Pl.112.1 (D & H MIDDLESEX 678a). Representing Britannia sitting confounded - the cap of Liberty falling to the ground. "Rouse Britannia", A correspondent one ¼d size Dent. Pl. 128.4 (D & H NORTHUMBERLAND 30a).

Three armed citizens "whO knwoing their rights and knowing dare maintain" Ex. 1795 Dr. 10 No. 14 (D & H MIDDLESEX 681 reverse).

A Caduceus with a Crown at one end, & Cap of liberty at the other "We were born free & will never die slaves." Dr. 10 No. 24 (D & H MIDDLESEX 679 reverse)
To a small ¼d Medalet representing Mr. Pitt hanging Rev.Leg. "Such is the reward of Tyrants 1796". Dent. Pl.152.1 (D & H MIDDLESEX 1111a).

Mr. Pitt hanging 1796. "Dedicated to the London Corresponding Society". "May their endeavour meet reward" Dent.Pl.177.2 (D & H MIDDLESEX 290).

Pitt & Grenville Bills:

A fig. of a man, handcuffed and ironed, his hands fastened behind him, a padlock on his Mouth. "A free born Briton (D & H MIDDLESEX 709 reverse, Hay reading the legend wrongly) Dr. 10 No.58.
¼d - A Padlock "Mum". 1796 Dent. Pl. 171.4 (D & H MIDDLESEX 1095a).

A man hanging on a gallows "Pitt". A cap of Liberty on a pole entwined with laurel supporting a medalion, on which is an anchor, "Hope". On a monument behind "Peace 1796" Emblems of Religion and Royalty on the ground. "Liberty and not Slavery". Dr. 10 No. 67 (D & H MIDDLESEX 290 obverse).

¼d. A Sword & Palm branch across a Pole on which is a cap of Liberty radiated. Dent. Pl. 151.1 (D & H MIDDLESEX 1108). This should have been put with title "Liberty".

There were various other dies, which tho not apparently mischievous in themselves, were capable of making a strong impression when mixed with others. I have selected those which are most striking as they have come to my hands and without arrangement of them, one could scarcely conceive how industrious and ingenious these jacobins were, in the instance of medals, to poison the minds of the Community. Should any further information respecting Medalets of this character occur, it must find place in some future notice.

N.B. "May Despotism be trampled under the hoofs of the Swinish multitude" was a toast given on the 29 April 1794 at the Anniversary dinner of the Constitutional Society at the Crown & Anchor, Lord Temple in the Chair. There was an address from Stockport dated 5th Jany. 1794 entitled "Rights of Swine".

Here ends abruptly HAY's extensive series of notes on "Political Tokens and Pocket Pieces". The main body of the first volume, the interleaved plates, follow. HAY has made notes on the interleaved pages against some tokens - these are reproduced verbatim.

Denton Pl. 2 No. 3 (D & H Sussex 25):- Tebays was an Ironmonger, Hardware-man & Dealer in Cutlery at Hastings, became Bpt (bankrupt) 1797. (in pencil, the following) ? had he the care of the Packet Boat.

Denton Pl. 3 No. 2 (D & H Kent 15):- The O. of this same as O. of ante P.1 No. 2 (D & H Dublin 308).

Denton Pl. 4 No. 2 (D & H Dublin 345):- 2nd 6d (possibly Hay bought a second example of this piece for 6d.

Denton Pl. 5 No. 1 (Barbados penny "pineapple" 1788):- Having some doubt whether or no the one I have placed in Dr. 8 No. 14 is an original, I have placed one that certainly is so next to it No. 15, which has been more in Circulation.

Denton Pl. 5 No. 2 (Barbados penny "Neptune" 1792): The Crown & Motto of the Obv. to this & the preceding are those of Edwd. the Black-Prince.

Denton Pl. 5 No. 3 (Bermuda penny. 1793):- The O of this nearly the same as O. of British Pl. 52 No. 1 (Droz pattern halfpenny, 1790). 1. 6d. from Young (probably one specimen bought from Matthew Young (?) for 6d.)

Denton Pl. 6 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 115):- The O. of this is the same as R. of the Leeds Pye Pl. 1 No. 5 (D & H YORKSHIRE 43 obverse)

Denton Pl. 6 No. 2 (D & H Kent 18):- The O. is original. The R. has been so often applied that it is difficult to fix the true original. 4d (probably a specimen cost Hay 4d).

Denton Pl. 7 No. 3 (D & H Dublin 334):- O. Original. R. the same as the last (i.e. Pl. 7 No. 2, D & H Dublin 324).

Denton Pl. 8 No. 2 (D & H Middlesex 830a):The R. of this Original. The O. the same as ye next (i.e. Pl. 8 No.3., D & H Middlesex 829a).

Denton Pl. 3 No. 3 (D & H Middlesex 829a): This may be considered one of, if not the first of the Political tokens. By reference to the Rev. and the Gent's Mag. May 1792 it will be found that on the 9th of that month it was discovered that an attempt had been made to set on fire the House of Commons. In a small closet, above the privy, made for the purpose of turning water into the closets above stairs, was found a pair of old breeches containing combustibles on fire, & in part consumed.

This should have been placed before No. 30 (i.e. Pl. 8 No.2). It was executed as a joke by Messrs.

Jourden & Hancock - The head of Priestley by Hancock. The die on which Pandoras Breeches were sunk having broke after a few impressions were struck off, they executed anr. Rev., as in No. 30. It was originally struck after the fire was discovered under the House of Commons in 1792, where a pair of breeches, were said to be found. After the Birmingham Riots, July 1791, Dr Priestley removed to London. Jourden & Hancock were dye sinkers at Birmingham.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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J.R.S. WHITING's Commemorative Medals, A Medallic History of Britain from Tudor Times to the Present Day will be reviewed in a future issue of the Bulletin.

NOTES AND QUERIES

From: CHARLES P. O'NEILL

No.30. Gavin Scott mentions a coin or copper disc, countermarked with J.H. over 1/-, and I have in my collection a Victorian shilling of 1848, countermarked "J. Hannan". I have also a series of brass discs countermarked J.H. 1d. and J.H. ½d. which I believe to be linked with the J. Hannan shilling, As these appear to be pub tokens of the mid 19th century and their provenance was N. Ireland, with the help of Mr. W. Seaby, I was able to trace a James Hannan of Belfast, who may have issued these. I should be interested in hearing from Mr. Scott about the particular J.H. he writes about.

I have also a series of circular lead discs with the letter A.H. on one side and T.C. on the other. There are 5 sizes, ranging from 1½" to half inch diameter. In some of these, the lettering is reversed and blundered. Further information and photo available to any correspondent who believes he can identify these. Provenance is unknown and British Museum has admitted its inability even to classify.

From: GEORGE BERRY

No.33: i. Ambrose Heal recorded a number of 17th century London tokens, not published in Williamson, in A XVII Century Manuscript List of Tokens (1928), recently reprinted from Nootes and Queries by Spink & Son Ltd.
ii. W. Gilbert contributed two lists of unpublished 17th century London tokens to the Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series. Vol. VII
iii. The Tower Street token referred to is, of course, signed by David Ramage.

From: PETER MORLEY

No.45: The token D.P. White refers to could possibly be that of Richard Sadler of Cosell (Cossall, Nottinghamshire), one of which was in the Thomas

Carthew collection dispersed by Seaby's in 1946. I personally have no other record of this token being offered for sale, nor has it been recorded in any of the more readily available numismatic reference works to my knowledge. Perhaps a Nottinghamshire specialist could throw further light on the problem.

From: A. WATSON

No.48: Here is a description of the token that I think will be of interest to Gavin Scott. 38mm Aluminium ring around 1908 farthing.

O: KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE.

R: VISIT CROCKERS DRAPERY EXHIBITION FRIDAY
ST. EC.

From: J.L. SHORT

No.48: I have a 1902 farthing encircled with aluminium (?)

O: TO ENSURE PROSPERITY IN BUSINESS USE THE
SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER
14 GRACECHURCH ST, LONDON GRAND PRIX.
PARIS 1900.

R: GOOD LUCK with four-leaf clover, horse-shoe and wish-bone.

Diam. 1¼ ins. The farthing is not inset into a circular ring, but is off centre to the bottom.

From: F.E. DIXON

Nos.49, 50. Peterborough Museum has 1811 or 1812 silver tokens of Holbeach, March, Leicester and Lincoln, as well as Peterborough. The Peterborough items include an unusual Morgan production, a 2s. token of Dollar Silver. The Peterborough collection is particularly strong in the local 17th century tokens; a list of the collection, published 1908, was recently still available. (The Curator informs me that a few copies of Coins, Medals, and Local Tradesmen's Tokens

of the XVII, XVIII, & XIXth centuries in the Peterborough Museum... are left, price 6p plus 3½p UK postage. Address: Judith Levin, BA, AMA, Curator, Peterborough City Museum and Art Gallery Priestgate, Peterborough, PEL 1LF. - EDITOR).

No. 52. Identification requested: Brass 17mm milled edge.
O: Dragon on mound, border of dots.
R: 4^D.. surrounded by leaves and berries, (similar to design used on Guernsey reverse 8 doubles, 1834-1949). Border of dots.

A. WATSON.

No.53. Royal Family Minimedals: Boxes of toy money and other erstwhile 'rubbish' sometimes contain very small pieces depicting a royal head on one side, and biographical details on the other. The six listed below were with, and I think were originally supplied in, a brass box, 22mm diameter and 4mm deep. The British royal arms are stamped in the base., and a view of Windsor Castle in the lid. The six items are:

- a. White metal. 10 mm diam. O: Head facing left:
VICTORIA REG. R: BORN MAY 24 1819. CROWNED JUNE 28 1838.
- b. WM. 10mm diam. O: Head facing right. PRINCE ALBERT.
R: BORN AUG. 26 1819. MARRIED FEB: 10 1840.
- c. Brass. 8mm. diam. O: Head facing left. PRINCESS ROYAL
R: VICTORIA PRINCESS ROYAL BORN NOV: 21.1840.
- d. Brass. 8mm. diam. O: Head facing right. PRINCE OF WALES. R: ALBERT PRINCE OF WALES BORN NOV:9. 1841.
- e. Brass. 8mm. DIAM. O: Head facing left. PRINCESS ALICE.
R: PRINCESS ALICE BORN APRIL 25 1843.
- f. Brass. 8mm. diam. O: Head facing right. PRINCE ALFRED
R: PRINCE ALFRED BORN AUG:6. 1844.

The last four show varying degrees of silvering over the brass. Can anyone confirm my surmise that these miniature medals were supplied in the box? And were there any similar strikings for any of the later offspring of Queen Victoria?

F.E.DIXON.

CANAL HISTORY IN TOKENS BY FRANK A. SHARMAN
Part I.

The eighteenth and nineteenth century series of tokens are essentially products of the industrial revolution; the industrial revolution was largely made possible by the canals. The technological innovations on which the massive expansion of industry was based would have remained little more than scientific curiosities had not the canals made it possible for vast amounts of raw and processed materials to be moved easily and cheaply around the country. For there was no other transport system equate to the task: on occasion the roads could scarcely support an agricultural economy, let alone an industrial one. (For the state of road transport see Roads and Their Traffic 1750-1850 by John Copeland). The advantages that water transport offered over road and tram-road transport can be seen from this table, (extracted from Navigable Waterways by L.T.C. Holt), which shows the tonnage that one horse can draw:

Pack Horse Load	1/8 ton
Stage Waggon, soft road	5/8 ton
Stage Waggon, Macadam road	2 tons
Barge on river	30 tons
Barge on canal	50 tons
Waggon on iron rails	8 tons

From early times, therefore, river transport was of great importance and improvements were frequently put in hand to make rivers navigable or more readily navigable. This process continued from Roman times, through medieval times, (for example, in 1292 the River Clwydd in North Wales was made navigable - see New Towns of the Middle Ages by M.W. Beresford) & with increased vigour throughout the industrial revolution. There are two tokens which reflect this kind of river improvement activity, which was both a precursor to the canals and a necessary complement to them when built.

D&H Herts 4. Bell 1. Herts 1. This token shows on the obverse a landscape of the Stort Navigation with a horse drawn boat upon it; part of another boat appears in the foreground. This token is engraved with great skill, but this obverse raises some points of interest. The

Diesinker was the London based C.H.Küchler and it may be supposed that he would have had first hand experience of the type of boat upon the Stort. However he shows on the token what appears to be, so far as one can interpret it, a narrow boat not a barge. In fact barges would have been far the commoner type of vessel on this navigation as the locks upon it are 13 ft.4ins. wide and were not on the "narrow guage" of 7 ft. wide which the narrow boat was built to pass through. However, the view of the Stort appears to be a formalised landscape rather than an accurate representation of a particular place. Perhaps the whole design is an exercise in artistic imagination rather than in scientific recording.

The Stort navigation was originally authorised by an Act of Parliament, 32 George II Cap. 42, which received the Royal Assent in 1759. But the Commissioners appointed by that Act to make the river navigable failed to raise the necessary capital. A new start was made under an Act of 1766, 6 George III Cap.78. The money was raised and the work completed with considerable speed, for the navigation was officially opened on 21st.October 1767 only eighteen months after the Act received the Royal Assent.

The token was not issued until 1795 and its reverse shows the arms of Sir George Jackson, Bt., with a legend declaring Sir George to be "the sole proprietor". When and how he came to be so is obscure as the original Commissioners were named as Charles Dingley, William Masterman and George Jackson; the fate of the other two is unrecorded. (On this river navigation see Navigable Rivers and Canals by Joseph Priestley)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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BRITISH COUNTERMARKS ACCORDING TO W.J. DAVIS: TRUE OR FALSE by Harrington L Manville, MA, FRNS (MONTREAL) is concluded in the June 1972 issue of The Numismatic Circular (Spink & Son Ltd). The current series of notes started in the April 1972 issue (Vol. LXXX No. 4). An earlier series appeared in 1967).

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TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

Since our preliminary leaflet was circulated a year ago, perhaps we can feel slightly self-congratulatory in having achieved our first aims. We have produced six issues of the Bulletin and now have a membership of over eighty, a good percentage of whom are active in supplying our 'life blood' - the articles, notes and queries which help to progress towards new knowledge in the wide field of tokens. To these members we offer our grateful thanks and to those we haven't heard from we hope that they have gained enjoyment from their reading and that we may expect to receive a contribution during the coming year.

We are indebted to David Sealy for providing our first pages of illustrations. Help us to achieve our further aims by introducing a friend to the Society.
(Leaflet enclosed)

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

* * * * *

If you joined us from the outset your subscription is due in October. We take the liberty of enclosing a payslip in advance, as we hope to make our October issue a bumper one to mark, our first anniversary.

Annual Subscription to the Society in the U.K. is £2.00 (extra for foreign postage according to whether air or surface mail required. No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy: 35p. to members; 45p. to non-members (Includes U.K. postage)

Address: B.C.M. TOKEN SOCIETY

HOP TOKENS by D.G. VORLEY
Part II (Concluded)

Although it results in added interest, a positive classification of the many different types of hop tokens would be virtually impossible, mainly because each grower had his sets made to his own fancy. In addition, some tokens were used on two different farms at the same time, and many Kent farmers moved into Sussex taking their tokens with them.

Again, if stock was insufficient, a grower might, as did Mr. Charles Levett of Kent, make use of a token issued by another grower to supplement his own set.

When a farmer took over another farmer's stock, he often countermarked them with his own initials and this was done also when son followed father or nephew followed uncle on the same farm.

Many of the Austin tokens (Brede and Northiam, Sussex) are Countermarked in this way, and on the two sets of Richard Griffin of Carters Farm, Pett, Sussex, each piece has an additional 'G'.

The 'B' on the Richardson tokens is for Brede, Sussex, and 'P' on the Watson pieces stands for Peasmarsh, Sussex.

A selection of tokens worthy, of special mention is given below:-

Richardson and Watson tokens, made in 1819, were cast, it is said, out of the metal of an old church bell.

Of similar metal are the ornate Diplock tokens made originally for the hop gardens, but used also years later, as gift tokens at Sales and Rent Audits, to be exchanged at the Griffin Hotel at Fletching in Sussex.

A hop pocket is featured on a Baker token of Sussex and a particularly pleasing design are the two oast houses on the Waters tokens of Frog's Farm, Newenden Kent.

The interesting token of Mr. Barton of Odiam, Sussex, records also the name of his steward, Henry Jenner, and his 28 years of service – a tribute apparently well deserved.

The two initials on Mr. Stubb's token Of Seddlescombe, Sussex, are thought to be those of his bailiff.

Another fine set was issued in 1774 by Edward Monckton and his wife Rosamund, of Catts Place, Brenchley, Kent, composed of crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence which, uncommonly, have the initials of both husband and wife.

On many of the best made tokens there may be seen the letters, 'TWR' or 'TR'. These were designed and made by Thomas Wakeham Richardson, who lived and worked for a great number of years in the Sussex village of Brede. He was 80 years of age when he died in 1876 and is described in the Church registers as an artist and craftsman.

His initials can be seen on the tokens of the fourth and last Duke of Cleveland, who farmed at Battle, Sussex. The 60 bushel piece has a simple dignity - a ducal coronet above a shield with Duke of Cleveland 1867 around it. A larger pewter piece was made for the Duke in 1861 when he was Lord Harry Vane.

The rampant horse of Kent with a shield – Invicta in a scroll beneath - is a fine piece made Of pewter. It is on the reverse of the 120 bushel token of Aaron Pinyon of Boxhurst, Sandhurst, Kent.

A similar designed piece was made by Mr. Richardson for William Coleman, a Sussex grower who farmed at Brede, Udimore and Peasmarsch.

The Kent Horse also appears on the 72 bushel piece of Messrs. Lawrence & John Reeve. The Horse is within a shield facing, more correctly, left, with the motto above.

On the 60 bushel piece of Mr. Austin of Brede and Northiam, there is again a different setting - without the motto.

There is another rampant Horse on the very fine token of William Thomas of Ransley Farm, High Halden, Kent. The horse is not the Kent Invicta but was possibly chosen in memory of the smuggler who gave his name to the farm and who was a noted horseman. This was the gem piece in E.B. Smith's collection. (Ernest Bramah, the author)

The set issued by Edward Lord of Northiam was made by Mr. Richardson in 1845, the Edmund Barham of Westfield token with the running hare in 1855, also the tokens of W. Leigh Smith, of Place Farm, Icklesham dated 1825, 1835 and 1844. On the 120 bushel piece, may in addition be seen in tiny figures "1833". Tokens were also made by this craftsman for Jeremiah Smith, the largest hop grower in England during early Victorian days, and many others besides.

The firm of Messrs. A. Comport & Sons, of Northiam, Sussex, founded in 1797, made a great number of tokens, less ornate than those of Mr. Richardson, but many, nevertheless, well executed and pleasing pieces, such as those of Charles Levett of Newenden and Edward Gladwish of Northiam. An attractively designed token made by them, so it is believed, is the 30 bushel piece of F.W. Waters, already mentioned, who farmed at Newenden in 1860. The firm's books contain many references to hop tokens and the hop industry generally. Fortunately, several token moulds were discovered on the premises, which have added to the other useful information obtained from this old established firm.

Some growers paid so much attention to the appearance of their tokens that they had them machine made of brass and bronze by such well-known firms as Messrs. Neal of London and Messrs. Damill of Birmingham who manufactured coin shaped pieces for many purposes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Little has been written on hop tokens. Had more information been available, it is likely there would have been more collectors and more general interest. There is nothing like descriptive detail to encourage collecting, especially when intrinsically and in appearance hop tokens seem so valueless.

The earliest book on hops is A Perfite Platfome of a Hoppe Garden by Reynolde Scot, dated 1578 and very rare. Other works have been published and many interesting articles written, but by far the greater part of the literature on hops deals scientifically with the agricultural angle, and for the layman it is not very readable.

I think the person who did most to foster interest in hop tokens and whose articles on the subject are still the best authority was the late Reverend R.W.H. Acworth, who lived in Kennington, Ashford, Kent. He endeavoured to visit every possible source of hop tokens and amassed a great number of varieties.

1. E.H. CLARK, F.R.N.S., Kentish Hop Tokens and their Issuers, (Reprinted from South Eastern Gazette, Maidstone, 3rd September, 1930). Mr. Clark possessed a fine collection of hop tokens and the writer would especially like to pay tribute to the memory of this knowledgeable gentleman for all the courtesy and help he was always accorded, when seeking information on the subject. He provided the nucleus of the writer's collection.

2. J.W. BRIDGE, F.S.A., (Hop Tokens), (Re-printed from Archaeologia Cantiano, Vol.LXVI).

3. --- (Sussex Hop Tokens), an article published in the Sussex County Magazine about 1953.

4. REV. R.W.H. ACWORTH, M.A., Hop Tokens - Kent & Sussex, (Re-printed from the Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, No. 40, 14th July, 1937).

5. --- Hop Pickers Tokens No.2, (Re-printed from the same Journal, No. 44, July, 1939).

6. ---, a paper dated 27th December, 1944 (copy at the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye).

7. ---, Happy Days when Hops are Measured, Hop tokens - the currency of the hop lands, More Advanced Hop Tokens, (Kent County Journal, 1946. Vol. 7 pp.241 256 & 279 respectively).

8. ---, (indebted to and with illustrations by),
The Currency of the Hop Gardens, (The House of
Whitbread, Vol.6 No. 2, Winter 1947).

9. ---, A unique book of reference, carefully pre-
served in the Maidstone Museum Library; it is type-
written and and with long-hand notes, and contains
rubbings of many of the tokens described in the text.
(A typewritten copy of this, but without the rubbings
and notes, is in the Wye College Library, and the
writer sadly regrets being just too late to buy it
himself from Spink & Son, before it was purchased by
the College!)

10. Whitbread's Brewery, Incorporating the Brewer's
Art, (published 1951).

11. Sussex Industries, (reprinted from the Sussex
Advertiser, Lewes, date unknown but pre-1914).

12. J.G.W. FARLEY, Pull no more Poles (1962)

13 GEORGE CLINCH, English Hops (1919)

14. SAMUEL BAGSHAW, History, Gazeteer and Directory
of Kent, (2 vols., 1847). (Referred to on p.101.
par.3. of TCS Bulletin. Vol. 1 No. 5. The sentence
should start "According to Bagshaw, in 1845-6 some
51,948 acres were under cultivation in Kent alone
... EDITORS)

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D.G. VORLEY's Nineteenth Century Tokens by James
Atkins will appear in the next Bulletin.

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The next Bulletin will include a review by CHRISTOPHER
BRUNEL of Tokens of the Eighteenth Century Connected
with Booksellers & Bookmakers by W. Longman -
Facsimie Edition (limited) Published by Gale.

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CATALOGUE OF ULSTER TOKENS, TICKETS, VOUCHERS, CHECKS, PASSES, etc., by W.A. Seaby. Offprint Ulster Journal of Archaeology Vol. 34. 1971. Price 50p.

The catalogue lists workmens' checks and passes, canteen and meal vouchers, and several pieces of unknown function. The author has excluded communion tokens, unofficial farthings listed by Drury, school awards, medalets, discs from mineral water bottles, plastic and cardboard tram tickets, bus and ferry tokens, political slap tokens, and tokens of doubtful locality. The work is based on pieces in the Ulster Museum supplemented by specimens in several private collections.

The author's method of dating pieces is obscure; his examples in the foreword being incomprehensible to the reviewer. Quote: "A somewhat wider datebracket is given by the formula C.XIX.3(1851-1875) or C.XIX.4/XX.1=(1876-1925)" He does not define the unusual term 'slap token' which is new to the reviewer and is not given in any of the glossaries of numismatic terms readily available to him.

The county distribution of pieces is :-

Co. Antrim 103 (87 from Belfast).
Co. Armagh 24
Co. Down 30 (6 from Ballymacarrett)
Co. Londonderry 5
Co. Tyrone 11

and the surprising inclusion of Co. Cavan 1, and Co. Donegal 4. May Mr. Lynch sleep in peace.

The one hundred and eighteen illustrations vary considerably in quality, some being admirably light and clear, but others are so dark that the inscriptions are illegible. Identification of readers' pieces would have been made easier with text references to the illustrations instead of a number related only to the plate.

The work contains much useful information but it is not readily available, and while it can be recommended to

advanced workers in the field of Irish numismatics,
it is unlikely to be helpful to beginners.

R.C. Bell.

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CANAL HISTORY IN TOKENS, PART II by FRANK A. SHARMAN

D&H Shropshire 3-17. Bell 1, Shropshire 1.

The reverse of this token will be discussed later, but the obverse concerns us here. It shows the "Iron Bridge at Coalbrook Dale" spanning the River Severn, with a Severn trow passing underneath. The picture presented was, at the date of issue, (1792), probably somewhat optimistic. The state of the Severn, as a navigation, left much to be desired. Only under the most favourable conditions could a trow pass as far up as Coalbrookdale without considerable difficulty. The usual vessel on the upper reaches was a barge towed by men in large teams, bow-hauling from the bank. In 1792 there was no tow-path for the men or for horses even though an Act had been passed in 1772 (12 George III Cap.109) for making one.

This token was issued by Reynolds & Co., in whose foundry the Iron Bridge had been cast, and it was Richard Reynolds who in 1797 built a two mile tow path from Ironbridge to Coalport. Following, somewhat tardily, upon this lead, others made up the rest of the path down to Stourport by 1800. At its peak the Severn was navigable to Shrewsbury and beyond and there was a heavy river traffic running up to Coalbrookdale, which was the centre of a flourishing iron industry. Several canals made connections with it. Today only very light craft can attempt to navigate beyond Bewdley. (For this river see Canals of the West Midlands by Charles Hadfield: and Priesley, op.cit.)

The improvement of rivers was only a partial solution to the transport problems of the industrial revolution. Rivers had a habit of not flowing where they were most required; Birmingham, for instance, was far from any navigable river. Artificial navi-

gations were therefore desirable, but they were a curiously long time in coming. Some river improvements were so extensive that it is difficult to know whether to call the end result a river navigation or a canal. But they all followed the natural line of the river, and, despite more than adequate example on the continent, (such as the Canal du Midi from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean), no one seems to have thought of applying the river improvement technology to cross-country line until the middle of the eighteenth century. The man who made the imaginative leap was the Duke of Bridgewater, who had certainly been influenced by continental practice (see The Canal Duke by Hugh Malet). A token celebrates the Duke.

D&H Lancashire 135-137. Bell 1 Lancashire 6.

The reverse of this token shows a porter carrying a bale and does not concern us here. The obverse shows the Duke of Bridgewater's arms and the legend reads "Success to Navigation". It was issued in 1793 by one John Fielding, who appears to have been a merchant in Manchester. The Duke's first canal was constructed from his coal mines at Worsley - where the canal ran underground right into the mines - to Manchester, crossing the Irwell (Bell's "Orwell" is a misprint) by the famous Barton Aqueduct. His engineer was James Brindley, who became one of the most famous of all canal engineers - and who was not, pace Whiting, illiterate; but the Duke's land agent, John Gilbert, must claim much of the credit for the engineering success. The canal was opened in 1761.

The Duke and his canal were pivotal in the history of English canals. His undertaking was widely considered to be one of extreme foolishness, bordering on lunacy, the aqueduct over the Irwell being only the supreme example of his folly. He ran up enormous debts to finance the canal, there being no public subscription. Had the aqueduct or the canal failed English canal building might have begun and ended at Worsley. But Bridgewater, Brindley and Gilbert, got through; the price of coal in Manchester fell dramatically; the canal was in all respects, including the financial one, an

enormous success. From then on the canal building boom was on. The Bridgewater is still readily navigable today and carries some coal trade still. (On the Duke and his canal, with its subsequent extension to the Mersey, see The Canals of the North West of England by Charles Hadfield and Gordon Biddle, and Malet, op.cit.)

The practicability and profitability of canals having been established by the Duke of Bridgewater, others soon followed. The plan soon developed, in the minds of far-sighted business men such as Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, of joining the four great rivers by canals. This "Grand Cross" was to join the Trent, the Mersey, the Thames and the Severn, the centre of the cross being the Black Country. Work on this was soon put in hand by a number of companies but the Thames and the Severn were linked by a direct route. before the cross itself was completed. Another token refers to this link.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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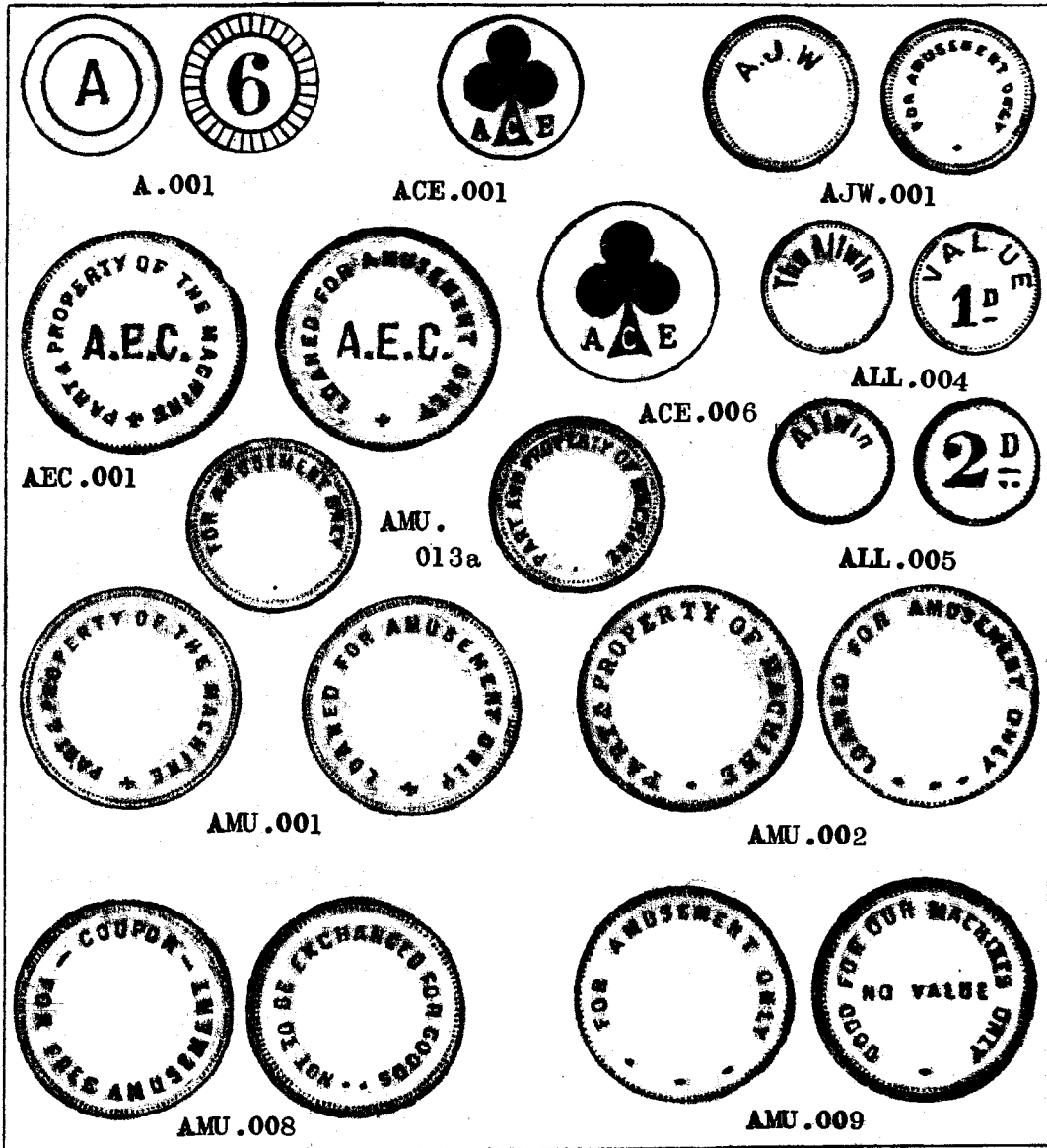
AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"
Part VI by Peter Morley.

Denton Pl. 8 No. 4 (D & H Middlesex 833):— was not executed by ye same hands as No.30, 31 (D & H Middlesex 830a, 829a), but probably struck for somebody at Manchester, i.e. Mr. William Lings, a coin dealer.

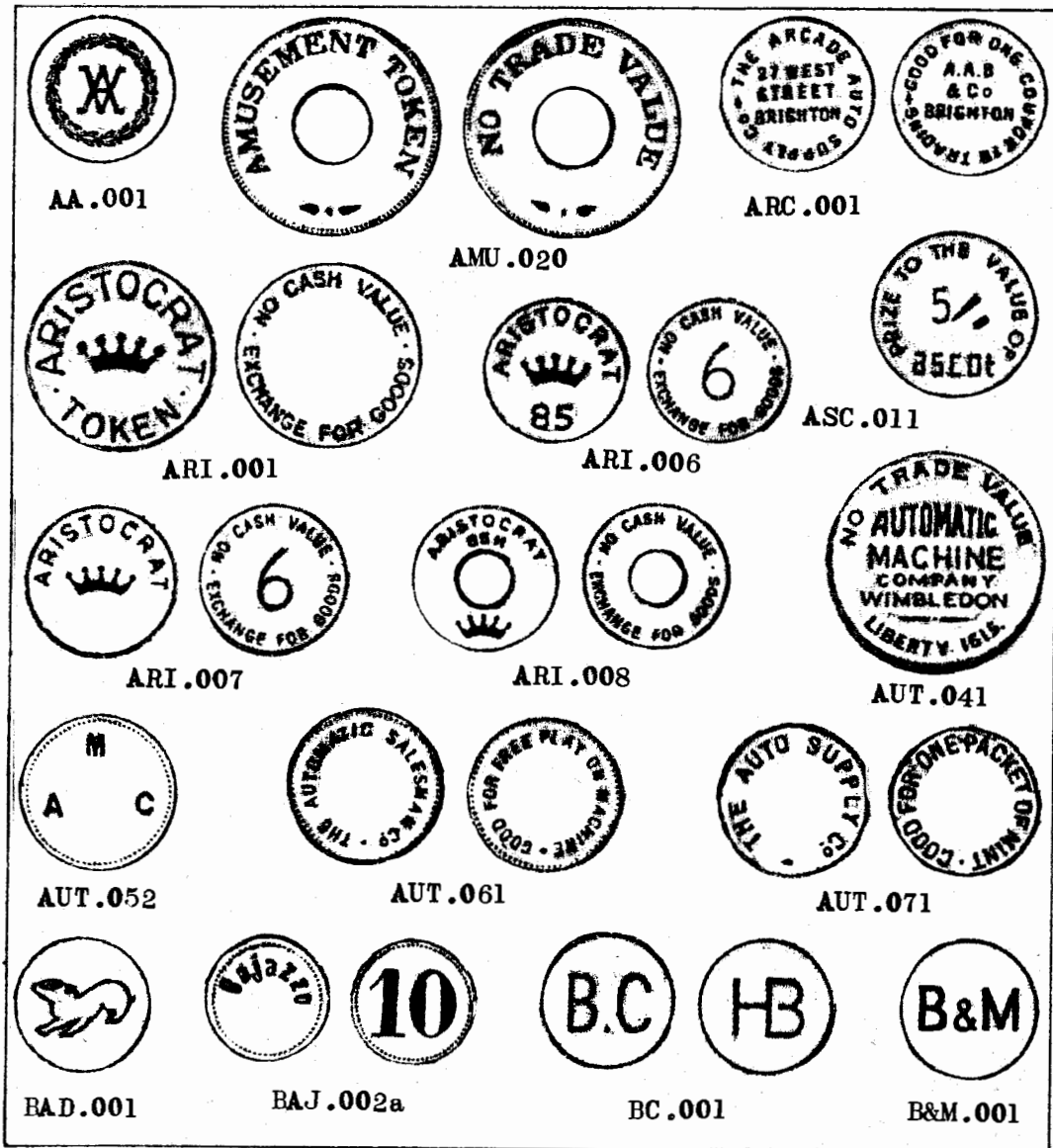
T. Paine's Trial at Guildhall before Ld. Kenyon for writg. and publishing the 2d. part of the rights of Man was on the 19th Decr. 1792. The 21st Jany.1793 was the day on which Louis 16th was executed.

Denton Pl. 9 No. 2 (D & H Yorkshire 59):— There is a variety in Draw. 2 No. 81 of the obverse of this (D & H Yorkshire 60). 4to. Pye Pl. 44 No. 5

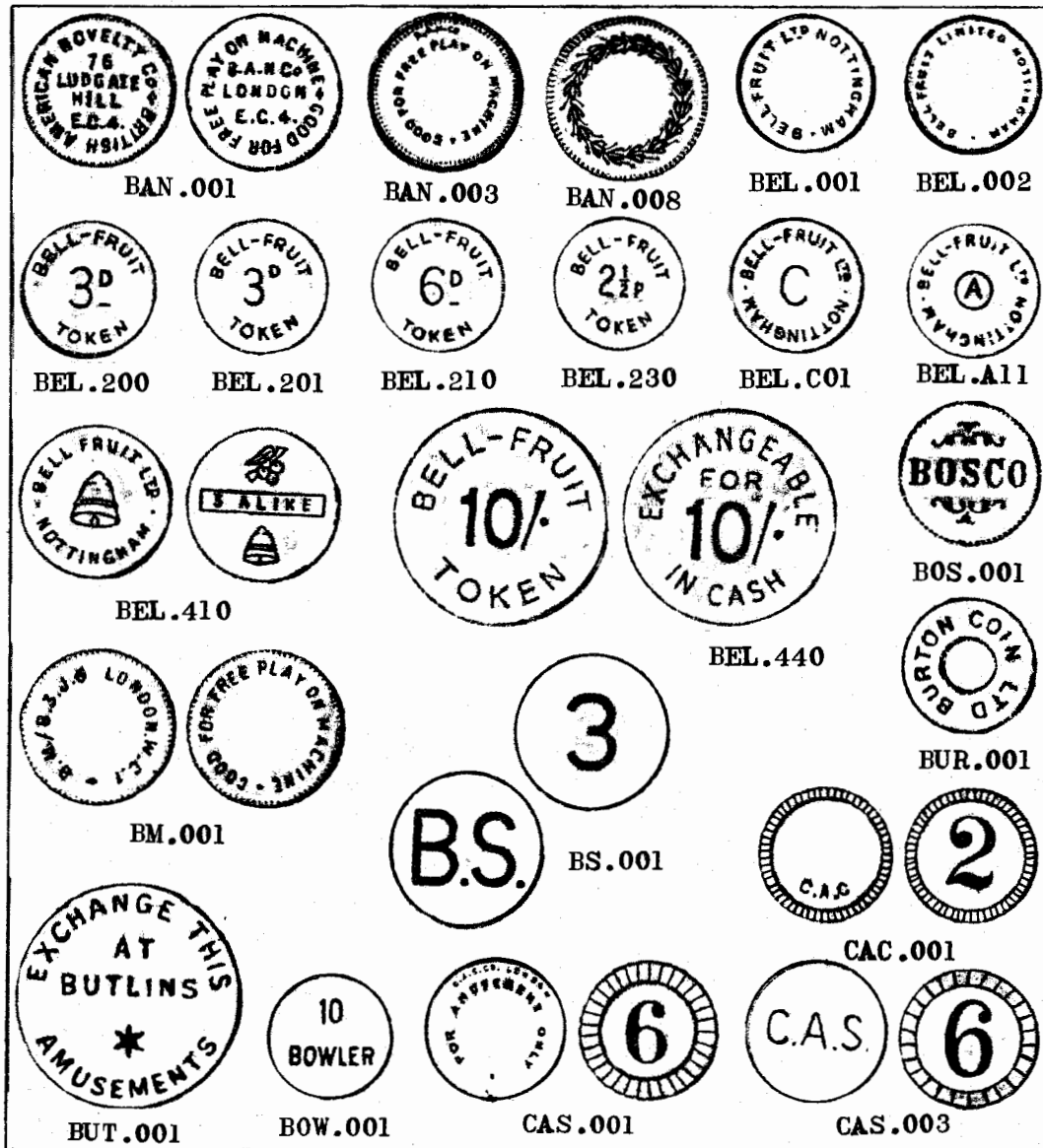
Qu. was not John Hands a Member of the Constitutional Society at Sheffield 1794?



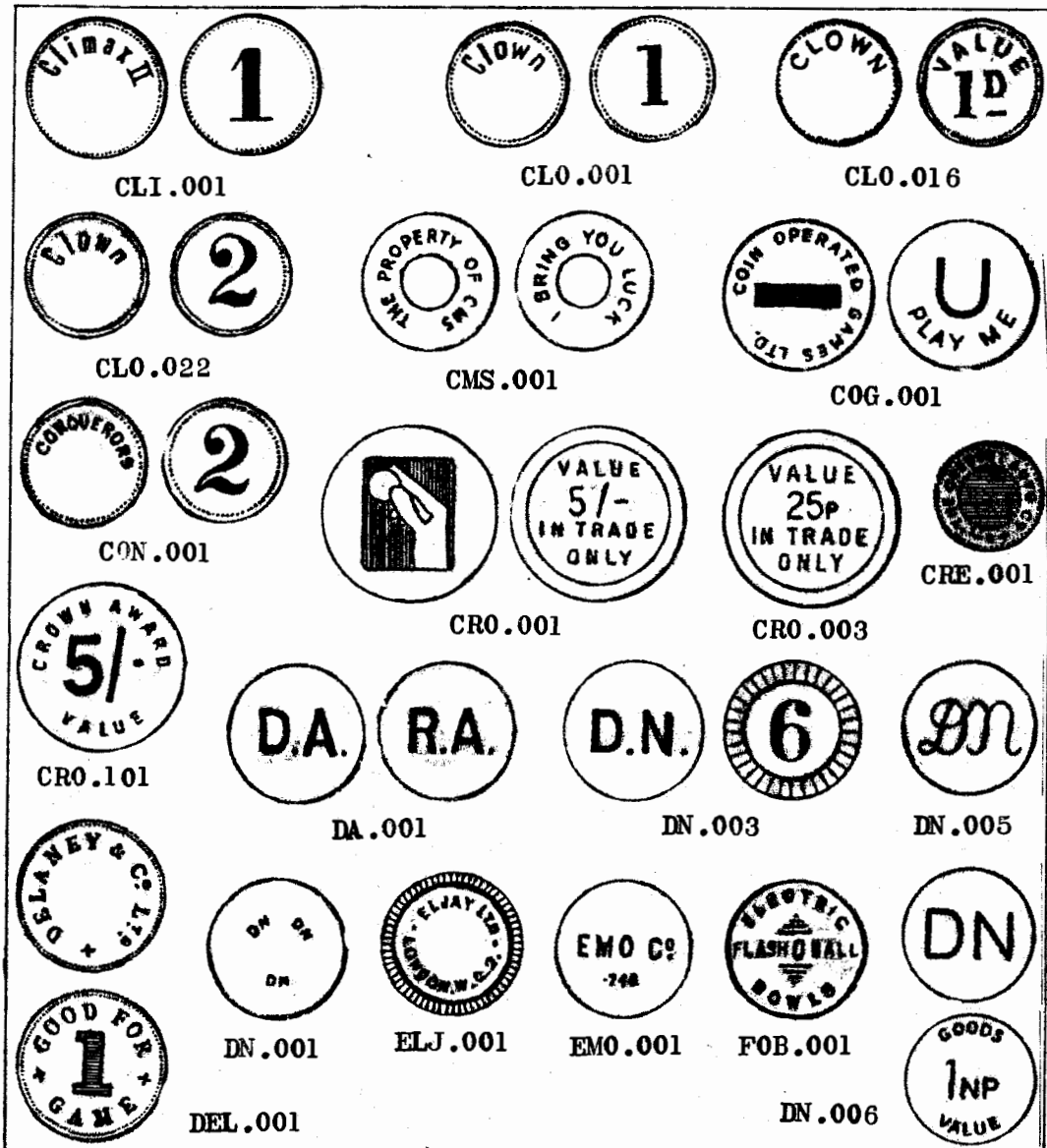
GAMING MACHINE TOKENS



GAMING MACHINE TOKENS



GAMING MACHINE TOKENS



GAMING MACHINE TOKENS

Denton Pl. 10 No. 1 (D & H Yorkshire 53):- Pye says that on Enquiry he understands that the O: of this was made from a broken die of the Exeter (D & H Devon. 9-11. obverse), & altered by converting the Comb into a Chalice. The impressions struck on any pieces of metal that were at hand. The R. is the same as Leeds in Pye Pl. 1 No.5.

Denton Pl. 10 No. 4 (D & H Warwickshire 71a):- The Reprn. in Pye Pl.6 No.2 having E. payable at Henry Biggs' Moore Street is from the original coin-a few only of them were so edged. They afterwds. were issued with the E. as here represented.

Denton Pl.11 No. 1 (D & H Yorkshire 57):- A Sheffield token.

Denton Pl.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23):- Pye. Pl. 1 No.3 has the original Imp. of 1791.

Denton Pl.12 No. 2 (D & H Lancashire 43):- O. the same as last. R. Original.

Denton Pl.12 No. 3 (D & H Wicklow 72):- O. The same as P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23).

Denton Pl.12 No. 4 (D & H Yorkshire 55):- O. The same as P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). R. The same as O. of Pye Pl.1 No. 5.

Denton Pl.13 No. 1 (D & H Lincolnshire 3):- O. The same as Ante P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). The R. the same as post 95 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 135). This however was really current at Sleaford & paid by Bell.

Denton Pl.13 No. 2 (D & H Lancashire 54):- O. The same as ante P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). R. The same as R of Spalding in Pye Pl. 23 No. 2 (D & H Lincolnshire 5 obverse) This was paid by Ball who was a Grocer at New Sleaford in Lincolnshire, he became Bpt (Bankrupt) May 1797-vide Gazette, 1.6d (presumably Hay bought a specimen for 6d).

Denton Pl.13 No. 3 (D & H Middlesex. 957):- O. The same as Ante P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). The R. the same as R. of Pye Pl. 24 No. 1 & Post, p.77 No. 1 (D & H Middlesex 952b).

Denton Pl.13 No. 4 (D & H Lancashire 51):- O. The same as Ante P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). R. the same as R. Leeds Pye Pl. 1 No. 5.

Denton Pl.14 No. 1 (D & H Wicklow 76):- O. The same as Ante P.12 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 23). R. the same as Cronebane R. Post p.35 No. 1 (D & H Wicklow 68).

Denton Pl.14 No. 2 (D & H Lancashire 114):- O. The same as Ante P.12 No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 23). The R. the same as R. of P.6. No. 1 (D & H Lancashire 115).

Denton Pl.14 No. 3 (D & H Middlesex 342):- The Reprn. here given is not the original one - that in Pye Pl.32 No. 1 (D & H Middlesex 339) is the true one, & the coins are very scarce. The difference is the size of the Boar. That in Pye is smallest.

Denton Pl.15 No. 1 (D & H Dublin 311): O. Original R. The same as R. P.1 No. 1 (D & H Munster 3).

Denton Pl.15 No. 2 (D & H Dublin 351b): This is not the original edge but that described in Pye (is).

Denton Pl.15 No. 3 (D & H Munster 2a):- O. The same as O. P.1 No. 1 (D & H Munster 3). R. The same as O. of P.7 No. 3 (D & H Dublin 334).

Denton Pl.15 No. 4 (D & H Cork 14): O. The same as O. of P.7 No. 4 (D & H Cork 2). R. original.

Denton Pl.16 No. 2 (D & H Devon 3):- There is a variety in 4to. Pye Pl. 19 No. 5 (D & H Devon 1). The date being on the Obv. so is mine.

Denton Pl.16 No. 3 (D & H Shropshire 23): O. The same as O. of the last (D & H Devon 3). R. The same as O. of Shewsbury Pye Pl. 2 No. 3 (D & H Shropshire 21).

Denton Pl.18 No. 1 (D & H Middlesex 1036): 6d. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d.)

Denton Pl.18 No. 4 (D & H Dublin 253):- O. Original R. the same as R. of P.18 No. 2 (D & H Dublin 92-116 type).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING,
AND VENDING MACHINE TOKENS: PART VI. by D.L.F. Sealy,
D.A. Deaver and P.K. Wood.

We are very pleased to begin including illustrations, though we shall not be able to illustrate every token. Plates by David Sealy.

Abbreviations for metals are as follows: AE=Bronze;
Al=Aluminium; Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium;
Cu=Copper; Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal;
Zn=Zinc; (xx/xx means the second metal plated with the
first)

SUPPLEMENT TO PARTS I - V

- AB.002 Number must be changed to AB.002a (counter-stamped type)
- AB.002 As .001 except wider space between words 'PART' & 'AND' on the obverse.
- ACE.004 Should read "As .001"
- ALL.008 The counterstamp is actually on the obverse.
- AMU.021 The metal is actually nickel plated brass.
- AUT.071 There is a 4 point rosette in the obverse legend.(see illustration)
- AV.001 This number must be changed to AA.001 as the monogram is actually composed of 2A's. The token was issued in 1969 by a member of the PRW group of companies. It was withdrawn in 1970 when all members of the group began using standard PRW tokens. (See PRW series, below). The mintage was 100,000 and it had a face value of 6d. It was used in Fruit Machines only. See Plate II.
- BEL.001c This number must be changed to BEL.100.
- BEL.002 Should read "as .001 but with much smaller letters and LIMITED in full". (See Plate III)
- BEL.250 This token was issued for use in Europe only. However, due to a mix-up at the factory, many of these were released with machines to be used in the UK and can be found here and there all over the country.
- BEL.C02 Should read: As .C01 except different metal, smaller letters, no dot after L^{TD}, thicker 'C' and shorter bar under 'TD' of L^{TD}.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>METAL</u>	<u>DIAM.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION - OBV/REV.</u>
BEL.D02			We have not actually seen a specimen of this type and are therefore deleting it from the list. The number will remain vacant, however, as we strongly suspect that it was issued.
BEL.401			This number must change to <u>BEL.403</u> ('25p' type)
BEL.401	Br	0.84	As.400a except the fruit and the bell are in outline. (new type)

PART VI

CAP.001	?	0.75±	CAPC incuse // not seen, probably blank. (In the Winter collection).
CAS.001	Br	0.74	C.A.S.Co.LONDON / FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY . // 6 See Plate III. Issued by Coughtreys Automatic Supplies Co.in 1964.Still in use.250,000 made by The Mint, Birmingham.Used in fruit machines and vending machines.Face value 2 1/2p.
CAS.002	Ni/Br	0.74	As.001 except different metal. Same data as .001.
CAS.003	Br	0.75	C.A.S.// 6 See Plate III.Same data as .001.
CC.001	?	1.15	FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY '/ C.C. all around a device of four shields and four crowns similar to the reverse of the British florin of 1927-1936. // blank.Toothed rim. (In the Phipps collection)
CH.001	?	0.89±	large CH // a raven standing on a bit of ground,facing left. Beaded rims.(In the Brunel collection).
CLI.001	Br	0.76	Climax II // 1 See Plate IV. Issued by Saxony Allwin early

this century. Climax II was the name of the machine for which the token was intended. Counterstamped '777' on the obv. and '+' in two places on the rev.

CLO.001 Br 0.69 Clown // 1 See Plate IV. Beaded rims. Issued by Saxony Allwin early this century. 'Clown' was the name of the machine for which the token was intended.

CLO.002 Br 0.68 As .001 except letters shaped differently, '1' has sloping serif similar to CLI.001, beads farther from rim. Counterstamped 'WG' on obv.

CLO.011 Br 0.68 CLOWN // 1 Obv. similar to CLO.016 & rev. similar to CLO.001, see Plate IV. Narrow letters, tall '1' Beaded rims, beads farther from rim on obv.

CLO.016 Br 0.69 CLOWN // VALUE /1D See Plate IV. Wide letters. Beaded rims, beads farther from rim on obv.

CLO.021 Br 0.68 Clown // 2 Similar to .022. See Plate IV. Beaded rims. Small letters close together.

CLO.022 Br 0.68 Clown // 2 See plate IV. Larger, thin letters farther apart. Beaded rims. Beads & '2' very crudely engraved. Raised rim around '2'.

CLO.023 Br 0.68 As .022 except better dies, no rim around '2'. Fewer beads. '1662' counterstamped on obv.

CLO.024 Br 0.68 As .023 except thick letters, fewer beads on obv., more on rev., no counterstamp.

CLO.031 Br 0.68 As .016 // 2 (different)

CLO.032 Br 0.69 As .031 except larger letters spaced-closer together and closer to rim, different '2' & different number of beads. (TO BE CONT'D.)

NOTES AND QUERIES

From: D.L.F. SEALY.

No.37. I have lacquered cardboard truck tickets of MAYFIELD FACTORY 1854 (where was this?), inscribed "M.Bros" and signed by various people Denominations are 2/6d (round, 43mm), 1s (round 40mm), and 4d (octagonal, 35-32mm). There are also unused (not cut out .and unsigned) reprints or proofs of the 1s. on yellow card.

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.38: The :ticket is cat.no.161 (among others of the Pont Neuf) in Ch.Florange "Etude sur les Messageries et les Postes" (Paris, 1925), the standard work covering tickets of waterways, bridges, roads, tolls of (mainly) France and Belgium,

From: D.L.F. SEALY.

No.43. I imagine the British Museum (Natural History) at South Kensington could provide a Xerox copy on request.

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.48: These aluminium rings normally bear at foot of rev.the maker's initials .J.R.G.(J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd, Birmingham and London). I have a specimen of the example described by Mr Scott also one with identical rev. and following obv.:-"GOOD LUCK FROM CHELSEA HOTEL GLOUCESTER ST / .JERSEY." (the letters that I have underlined are taller than the rest)-1938 ¼d in centre. Also note Alec Clunes Collection Of Theatre Tickets & Passes (Seaby's Bulletin, August 1972):- TP515 London. Alexander Theatre, Aladdin, 1909. White metal with Ed.VII farthing inset. R. Keep Me and you never go broke.

From: STEPHEN PERRY.

No.48: There was another Brighton issue (apart from Hooper Struve) for Sherrys amusement arcade but I have no details.

From: JOHN PARRY.

No.49: In the collection in Hereford City Museum there are both types of Herefordshire shilling as listed by Davis; the latter seems to me to be from the same dies, slightly recut owing to wear. I have seen references in Spink's Numismatic Circular to other varieties of this type, but for want of more information I am at present happy that these are due to wear on the dies of the token, rather than from different dies. The Worcester Museum has quite a reasonable Collection of the tokens of its own county, which is formed from the complete Cotton collection and various other donations. Gloucester Museum has also an extremely comprehensive Collection of the tokens of the county, with the exception of the Bristol issues, which are at Bristol Museum.

From: D.L.F. SEALY.

No.51a.What happened 1/1/89? It needs checking, but I think this was the date of coming into force of the the Local Government Act of 188, which among other things gave rise to the L.C.C.(possibly not relevant).

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.51: (b) Canada uses our spelling DEFENCE.
(c) This item is likely to be in C. Fieweger "Katalog satyrischer Medaillen und Münzen"(Berlin 1885).Despite his title, the normal German term for satirical is the prefix "Spott-".For notes on Daniel Friedrich Loos and some of his productions see Forrer "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists" iii p.461 onwards.

From: D.L.F. SEALY.

No.52: I think this may have affinities with the following piece which, though we have it temporarily listed as a gaming machine token, is probably no such thing, as it has a milled edge also. It is in Mr. Brunel's collection:
Brass, 23mm. Obv. lion rampant on a bar, all in a wreath of somewhat "Guernsey" type; dotted rim. Rev. TOKEN FOR/6^D./1921 the top and bottom lines curved; dotted rim. R.N.P.Hawkins (Seaby's Bulletin

April, 1970 p.127) identifies the maker of the 1864 Guernsey coins as Henry Toy and Co. But 1921 seems a bit late for a connection here.

No.53 & 54: R.N.P. HAWKINS, STEPHEN PERRY, L.F. WATLING and JEAN M. WHITE all report the following additions to F.E. DIXON's list:-

8mm. diam: O: Head facing left: PRINCESS HELENA.

R: PRINCESS HELENA BORN MAY 25 1846

8mm. diam: O: Baby head facing right: PRINCESS LOUISA

R: PRINCESS LOUISA BORN MARCH 19 1848

R.N.P. HAWKINS adds: 'I gather the minimedals of the Royal children eventually extended to all nine (the last one born 1857).'STEPHEN PERRY has an identical item to the first described by C. BRUNEL in 54.

And from D.L.F. SEALY:-

I find it convenient to distinguish these "Micromedals" both from medalets (say larger than 15mm) and toy coins (having a value expressed). Both micromedals and toy coins are playthings for children and occur both in sets in little boxes and singly. Of the toy coins, there are two common groups - Lauer's miniature replicas of actual coins, all the same diameter (which I did not know occurred in boxes) and the ones clearly related stylistically to the micromedals described. Of the latter I have a set of three (1d, ½d, ¼d) in silver-plated brass, all inscribed MODEL 1848. They are contained in "THE QUEEN'S SCENT BOX" (in four lines), 14mm diameter, in brass: it has a version of the Gothic head and inscription H.M.G.M.QUEEN VICTORIA on lid. Not contained in a box are similar, but copper model ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 farthing pieces (Peck, footnote on p.481 - I believe the 1/32 farthing to be a myth perpetrated probably by Batty). The style of all these 1848 pieces has very close affinities with the centres of the more

seriously intended two-metal "models", recently written up by me (Coins, April 1972, p.29). I would associate them with the second group of the latter, but it is quite possible they are all made by the same manufacturer, J. Moore.

Of a later date, I suggest, is another set of toy coins, consisting of 2/6d, 2s, 1s, and 6d in white metal and 1d and ½d in bronze. These all have the value in two lines with decorative dash below, all in a wreath, both sides. Diameters range from 16½ mm (2/6d) to 11 mm (6d). Their probable German origin is shown by the use of the erroneous plural "TWO SHILLING", but I don't think they are the work of Lauer.

R.N.P. HAWKINS and F.E. DIXON both have further information on containers to follow.

From: R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.55: Six die varieties, but 1730 is sole date, are listed - Nr.617-620 as genuine and 621-622 as forgeries - in Alfred Noss "Die Münzen und Medaillen von Koln 1474-1794". He extends the rev. leg. as SIGNUM SENATORIUM and refers to the item as the Colnische Ratszeichen; i.e. ticket of the Cologne (City) Council(lors). There is on obvious explanation for the goblet or chalice and invitation to drink with joy; I am belatedly making enquiry about it to Cologne Museum (unless Mr. Sealy would prefer to do this).

No.56: Anyone with 17th century Herefordshire tokens or information on the issuers is asked to contact me. I can give aid to members about coins and tokens at the Hereford. Museum.

JOHN PARRY.

No.57: Has this 17th century token been "published"; if not, suggestions as to county please?

O: GEORGE GADSBE AT PLEMER = a fox passant

R: NEARE EDMINTON GREENE = HIS HALF PENNY G.A.G.

J.L. SHORT.

No.58: Information is requested regarding a jetton/love token M.7., probably a bastardised copy? depicting Cupid to R. aiming his bow at a target already dotted with arrows with a heart in centre In a circle, around which, very spread out, legend .VNE SEUL ME PLESSE.

R(?) Cupid with bow enclosed in heart, R., Arrow (?) piercing heart on pyre exuding smoke and flame, ground below. In a circle, around which legend: .IEMOUURE POUR VOUS DOUCHER.

JEAN. N. WHITE.

* * * * *

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

We celebrate our first birthday with an enlarged number - a tribute to the many members who have sent in an abundance of material for publication. We have felt it right to spend the Society's funds on this "bumper" issue. Renewals of subscription to the Society have been coming in steadily. We would nudge those who have not yet sent their money, where due, with a reminder slip.

Mr. Antony Gunstone, . Keeper of the Department of Archaeology, Ethnography & Local History at the Birmingham City Museum & Art Gallery, has very kindly invited members of the Society to see a display of the Museum's collections at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday 20th January, 1973. We have been very happy to accept this invitation. If you would like to be in the party, please write to us, (not to Mr. Gunstone). Members to make their own travel arrangements to the Museum & Art Gallery, which is in Congreve Street. As some members may want to spend some time in the city before the visit we shall circularise those who want to come with a list of Birmingham coin dealers. Tea and biscuits will be supplied by the Museum.

* * * *

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ADDRESS: BCM TOKEN SOCIETY

A HAMPSHIRE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKEN OVERSTRIKE

by D.P. WHITE.

The tokens of Cornelius Macham of Southampton are quite common and as such would not normally arouse much interest. One of his 1664 farthing tokens (W.196), however, which I found in a lot purchased recently, merits more than a passing glance. The interest lies in the fact that it is over-struck on an unpublished RINGWOOD token.

The undertype reads:

O. IAMES P...RPLACE
Stick of candles
R. AT RINGWOOD 166(5)
P
I E

This is clearly a variant of the unpublished PHEITEPLACE token listed by J.L. Wetton in his Hampshire Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens as RINGWOOD 5., the main differences being in the style of lettering and the addition of a date on the reverse.

Unfortunately the undertype is least distinct on the surname and the final date numeral. This latter seems to have a straight bar at the top and I would therefore read '5'; but it could just possibly be a '3' or a '6'. 1665 would also fit the most likely explanation for the overstriking.

This I would take to be that Cornelius Macham ran short of his 1664 issue and, rather than purchase more blanks, acquired the stock of RINGWOOD tokens for overstriking. There is an interesting and close parallel to this described by G.C.Boon in Seaby's Bulletin for August 1970. This concerned a 1668 ABERGELE token (Iohn Humphreys) overstruck on another local Welsh token (Robert Wynne of CORWEN) of a later date - 1669.

Both overstrikes seem to support the view that although dies and blanks were manufactured centrally, the striking of tokens was sometimes carried out

locally. Presumably Cornelius Macham carried on with his 1664 die and stock of RINGWOOD tokens for overstriking until 1667 when he ordered a new die with a 1667 date - SOUTHAMPTON 10 (b) in J.L. Wetton's list.

It would be interesting to know if there are any other examples of the Cornelius Macham overstrike from which the surname of the undertype (Pheiteplace is very odd!) and date might be confirmed.

NINETEENTH CENTURY TOKENS by D.G. Vorley.

It may be of interest to readers to know of the existence of a unique book dealing with 19th century tokens which I have in my collection.

At the top of Page xlvi of the Introduction to Nineteenth Century Token Coinage by W.J. Davis (1904), is the following paragraph:

Most esteemed assistance has been rendered by Mr. James Atkins, who for some years diligently laboured to get together varieties of the 19th century tokens. The manuscript is in the Author's possession, and has been found invaluable for reference.

This manuscript is the one I have in my possession and is a handsome leather-bound volume 13 inches by 10 inches (Super Royal Quarto - half calf), with floral decorations in gold down the spine, with "19th Century Tokens by James Atkins" inset in a panel of red leather.

The front bears the following words in gold lettering:-

Presented to
W. J. Davis
by
James Atkins
Author of
The Tokens of
The Eighteenth Century
Sept. 22 1899

The title page in black and red handwriting takes the following form:-

The
Tradesmen's Tokens
in
Silver and Copper
of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY
Issued principally during the years
1801 - 1820

By James Atkins

Most of the impressions being from pieces
in his own cabinet

IN BECCLES
MDCCCXCIX

The book contains fifty-four pages of pencil rubbings of Bank Tokens, English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish Tokens arranged by Counties alphabetically, Isle of Man Tokens, Channel Islands and finally Not Local Tokens.

The work has been very skilfully executed with identification and notes in James Atkins' neat handwriting and headings in beautiful Old English script.

The care and time taken in its preparation, so obvious to see, reflects the patience and pride of perfection so lacking in the present day.

Slipped in between the early pages is the original letter, dated December 1st 1898, written by James Atkins from his home in Station Road, Beccles, Suffolk, to W.J. Davis, in which he sets out his planned project of taking rubbings of all his 19th Century Tokens and obtaining from other collectors rubbings of those he did not possess. The book I have described is testimony that James Atkins carried out his intentions in no mean manner.

This is the text of the letter:-

Dear Mr. Davis,

The books arrived safely last night and so far as I can judge by merely looking at them they seem just the kind of paper required.

I shall make an extensive trial of it shortly and will then tell you what I think of it, in the meantime accept of my sincere thanks.

I am very much afraid the result of your sending these books will be to launch me on "a sea of troubles", as I lay in bed last night and formed a most ambitious project = no less a one in fact than to rub all the 19th Cent^y tokens, silver and copper, that I know of; that is, of course, those I have myself, and then to beg rubbings of those who have got those I have not.

I will not say positively at this time if I shall do as I suppose, but this much I have done towards it.= I have formulated the best scheme for combining the two series which I have yet heard of. It has always been a disputed point in all the discussions I have had with different collectors, what to do about it, but I have decided if I do the rubbings, to arrange them strictly by counties alphabetically, the silver first arranged in their towns also in alphabetical order, and where more than one issuer in a town then the issuers name in the same order, then the copper tokens will follow also alphabetically.

By this arrangement a glance at a single page will show all the tokens of the 19th century issued by any county, that is of course the smaller counties, some of the larger will require several pages.

If this project of mine should ever be completed, it will in itself be the most perfect catalogue or list that could be possibly constituted, and with the exception of every minute varieties show all there is to show on the subject.

The question you raised about the limit of date, faces one with a poser on the very first county issuing copper tokens i.e. Cambridge where I find that a Villain (sic) named John Smith of March issued a farthing token in 1820, and another with the same reverse in 1825.

I have also RETAILERS TOKEN of Glasgow dated 1828 and 1830 which I do not like to exclude, otherwise I think you may take it as a general rule that the date should not be after 1820.

I cannot conclude this without offering a humble apology

for the lot of trouble I am giving you; it has just occurred to me that I ought to be ashamed of myself your being so busy and me so lazy, but then you encourage me in my wickedness.

I have just heard from Waters that he is most likely coming to Leamington, which perhaps you knew before me.

I remain your truly

James Atkins

(The March farthing of John Smith is described by Davis, Cambridgeshire 6, as O: JOHN SMITH 1820 MARCH ISLE OF ELY An ornament under March R: LINEN & WOOLEN DRAPER & TEA DEALER WHOLESALE & RETAIL Davis adds the notes that "Boyne was under a wrong impression with respect to the extreme rarity of this token, as they are not difficult to obtain. // The issuer was the successor to Edward Elam, and in 1825 he had a similar farthing struck. John Thurbon, as late as 1827, also issued tokens of farthing size." The Glasgow Retailers token of 1828 and 1830 are not listed by Davis. - Editor).

CANAL HISTORY IN TOKENS, PART III

by FRANK A. SHARMAN

D&H Gloucestershire 58-61. Bell 1 Gloucestershire 1

The obverse of this token shows a boat under sail and is dated 1795; the legend reads "Thames and Severn Canal". The reverse shows the south entrance to the Sapperton Tunnel through which the Thames and Severn Canal passed to traverse the watershed between the two rivers. The token was also struck in silver. No doubt the copper version was for everyday use and the silver one was presented to shareholders and others connected with the undertaking.

The canal was authorised in 1783 (23 George III Cap. 38) and was opened in 1789. The line started at Wallbridge, near Stroud, where it linked on to the Stroudwater Canal which formed the final link to the Severn at Framilode. From Wallbridge the canal ran to Brimscombe Port, thence through the Sapperton Tunnel, on past Cirencester (which had a special arm

built to it) and onward to Lechlade where it joined the Thames.

The token neatly sums up all that was most important to the Thames and Severan Canal Company. The Severn trow on the obverse is doubtless one of the improved type that the Company had been keen on developing. Because of the superior carrying capacities of the trow compared with the barge, the Company was anxious to permit these vessels to come as far up their canal as possible, thus avoiding costly transshipment to smaller craft. They were able to engineer the canal to take trows as far up as Brimscombe Port. This port thereupon became an important loading, unloading and transshipment point and the company had its most extensive facilities there. It also established its administrative headquarters there and this is reflected in the edge inscription on the token, which reads "Payable at Brimscombe Port". (Bell has "Brinscombe", but this is a mis-print).

The reverse of the token show Sapperton Tunnel. This tunnel pierced the watershed between the Thames and the Severn. At 3808 yards it was the third longest canal tunnel ever built on the English system, being beaten only by Standedge on the Huddersfield Narrow Canal at 5415 yards, and Strood on the Thames and Medway Canal at 4012 yards. Sapperton was opened in 1789; in 1788 the King, George III, had come to inspect work in progress. He "expressed himself much astonished" and on its construction "he bestowed the highest praise". The token shows the south portal, its classical appearance being in contrast to the medieval castellations of the north portal. The engraving is an essentially accurate impression though most of the details are erroneous. It gives the impression of brickwork construction, although the portal was in fact faced with large stones; the height of the arch compared with the width is exaggerated; the sizes of the stones in the arch are inaccurate and so forth. It appears that the engraver did not work from life. This portal can still be seen, but the tunnel itself has collapsed and the whole of the canal is quite derelict. One of the last passages made through the tunnel took place in 1910 and is recorded in the canal classic Flower of Gloster by E. Temple

Thurston. (For this canal see The Thames and Severn Canal by Humphrey Household).

The first wave of canals was primarily concerned with moving the raw materials and manufactures of industry. But later canals were more concerned with benefiting agriculture, the traffic in one direction being mainly limestone for the liming of fields, and in the other the carriage of produce to the cities. Within this category may be included the Basingstoke Canal, which ran from the River Wey (misprinted in Bell as Wye) to Basingstoke; a projected extension to join up with other canals to reach the Severn never materialised. It was opened all the way to Basingstoke in 1794, its token was issued while it was still under construction.

D&H Hampshire 1; Bell 1. Hampshire 1. The obverse shows a sailing barge and bears the date 1789, with the legend "Basingstoke Canal". The reverse shows a wheelbarrow with a spade and a pick-axe in it, with the legend "John Pinkerton", and "Value One Shilling" in the exergue. It is rare. Bell says that Pinkerton was "the Secretary of the Basingstoke Canal Company" and Whiting says so too, but it seems unlikely that this was so. Apart from the fact that "Clerk" was, at this time, far more usual than "Secretary", there is ample evidence that John Pinkerton was the contractor engaged to build the canal. The competitive contract was won by him on behalf of his family business which specialised in canal building. They were awarded the contract in October 1788 and must therefore have lost no time in having the token struck. Bell also suggests that this token was "presented to shareholders as a memento of the undertaking". This may have been so but there seems little prima facie reason why the contractor should have dealt in this way with the shareholders in the company that employed him. The token may have been used as a trucking token.

The tools shown on the reverse act as a reminder that the canals, with all their great cuttings, embankments and tunnels were dug without the use of sophisticated machinery. The sailing barge on the obverse was an optimistic forecast of things to come.

It seems doubtful if boats ever did much sailing on the canal; horse power would be more efficient. But the boat shown does appear to have a tree trunk in it; in this the token is a much better prophet as the transport of timber was always a good part of the trade of this canal, and the proprietors were noted for the attention they gave to the commercial exploitation of the timber that grew on its banks. (For this Canal see London's Lost Route to Basingstoke by P.A.Vine).

Apart from the Grand Cross Scheme, there was never any overall plan to the English canal system nor any national organisation to put one into effect. Canals were built over long or short distances and to meet national or purely local needs according to the instincts of the proprietors. One of the smaller, and purely local, canals, provides one of the most interesting tokens.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MERCHANTS' AND PLANTATION TOKENS IN THE FAR EAST
by G.V. de FREITAS.

The right to mint their own coinage was granted originally to both the English and Dutch East India Companies which issued coins up to the middle of the 19th century. However a large variety of coins were in circulation in those days including the Spanish (or Mexican) dollars, Java Rupees, Indian Rupees and Dutch Guilders, all of silver but there was a permanent shortage of coins of lower denomination in copper or base metal. The Spanish Dollar was in fact the accepted currency, the other coins being related to it by their silver content but the coin of accounting in the British settlements was the Indian Rupee. In 1835 the Legal Tender Act declared the Indian Rupee to be legal tender in the Straits Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore but a storm of protest followed on the part of the mercantile community and the act was never fully implemented. The fact that it was a dollar-using area was not at first realised by the East India Company and the subsequent failure to issue a coinage based on the decimal system led to local merchants issuing their own tokens, based on the Dutch, "doit" (duit), a copper coin most popular

in the region. These merchants' tokens were first issued with the date 1804 for the Island of Sumatra or the Island of Sultana (Labuan) but the Dutch authorities eventually objected to this practice and the design was changed to that of a cock or rooster on the obverse with the legend in Arabic "Land of the Malaya" on the reverse. These tokens were known as "Cock Money". (Duit Ayam in Malay) and were of one "keping" (piece) denomination. Some merchants even inscribed their names on them; C.H. Read, a leading Singapore merchant of the day is thus commemorated to posterity in this manner. These tokens played an important part in the trade of the Far East because of the shortage of small coins and they circulated until 1845 when the East India Company eventually issued coins of one cent and fractions to alleviate the shortage and in keeping with the dollar system.

Estate and Plantation Tokens:

Because of the shortage of coin of lesser denomination the colonies of British North Borneo, Ceylon and the Cocos Keeling Island also issued tokens although the first-named was administered by chartered company and was granted the right to issue its own currency. These estate and plantation tokens were also accepted by local shopkeepers and so "gained currency" in those areas. The denominations were one dollar and parts thereof and were often numbered and identified with particular estates or plantations. Although often crudely made locally in brass, tin or copper, some of them were in fact minted in Europe and are of fine workmanship in design, The Ceylon tokens are generally of a higher quality than the Malayan and Borneo ones while the Cocos Keeling Island, (the private empire of the Clunies Ross family), issued tokens in ivory. Although a much neglected facet of numismatics, a study of these tokens would assist those interested in economic history, particularly of the developing world. There is ample material in existence for a fuller research into this subject than has previously been attempted. The tokens are still quite common, although no longer in use, so it is hoped that a serious study may one day be undertaken in this field.

AN OXFORDSHIRE TOKEN RECLAIMED by J.L. SHORT.

H. Hird in "Notes on some Yorkshire Seventeenth Century Tokens" (Trans. Yorks Numis. Soc., Vol. 1, Part 1, n.s. (1951), page 20) gives:

6a O. THOMAS NEWMAN - A talbot passant

R. OF ANSTON 1669 - HIS HALFE PENY

This token is probably the one placed by Williamson to Uncertain Token No, 19. A very clear specimen is in the Ashmolean Museum. Anston situated just, within the County, is close to Worksop.

Prior to the claim for Yorkshire this token had been attributed to Northamptonshire and then Wiltshire. W.C. Wells In "Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Northamptonshire" (Brit. Num. J. Vol. VII, p.313; reprinted Spink, 1914) gives:

PASTON (NEAR PETERBOROUGH)

A token said to read "Thomas Newman of Paston" was described in Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, 1886, and assigned to this place. This token which was formerly in the collection of Mr. L. Clements, and is now in that of Mr. A.W. Barnes, undoubtedly reads "Anston" and not "Paston". It probably belongs to Winterbourne Anderston, Wiltshire, which place is locally pronounced "Anston".

In the spring of 1970, when demolishing an old cottage at Kiddington, 2 miles from Enstone, which is 15 miles from Oxford, some seventeenth century tokens were discovered. These were all of Oxfordshire (mainly Oxford itself) except one of Northants (William Bell, Towseter: (Towceter) Williamson 158), which had travelled 25 miles from its place of issue, though one of Oxfordshire (Seth Smith, Henly: Milne 106) had come 35 miles.

Also in this find were eighteen halfpennies of Thomas Newman of Anston which led to speculation that "Aynston" could be the pronunciation in the seventeenth century of nearby Enstone. This is supported by Place-Names of Oxfordshire (C.U.P., 1954) which gives (page 347) "Anestan" and "Eynstone" as being in written use in the Middle Ages, though "Enston" is given on seventeenth-century maps.

A Parochial History of Enstone (1957) by John Jordan gives (page 336) "Newman" in the parish registers for 1664 and (page 325) "Thomas Nunian" paying 2 capons and 1 hen (total value 3s 2d) in the Rent Roll, Manor of Enstone, 1662. "Nunian" is an unlikely English surname and could be a misreading of handwriting for "Newman". In the Court Rolls of 1698 a widow Newman and her son Richard sold a part of their property to the Duke of Shrewsbury (page 339).

It is surprising that there are hitherto no recorded tokens of Enstone which even in the seventeenth century was a large village incorporating several smaller hamlets including Church Enstone and Neat Enstone. Also at that time Enstone was famous for its grotto, fountains and pleasure house built by Thomas Bushell (buried in Westminster Abbey) which were visited by Charles I and his queen and also by the diarist John Evelyn in 1664.

The explanation for the lack of Enstone tokens may be that those of Chipping Norton (eighteen varieties, according to Milne), which is only 3 miles away also along the main Oxford-Worcester road, were known and accepted in Enstone. Milne (Catalogue of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens, 1935, page ix) suggests that there were few tokens of Woodstock, 8 miles from Oxford, because the plentiful tokens issued in the city were used. Enstone is on the same main road through Woodstock and possibly the city tokens were similarly acceptable there; they were present in this find.

Mr. J.D.A. Thompson of the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, when informed of the circumstances of this find, agreed that this token of Thomas Newman of Anston should be reclaimed for Enstone, Oxfordshire, but sadly he died a few weeks later.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY SECOND CLASS TOKENS
by W.A. SEABY

Amongst notes and papers of Dr. Aquilla Smith housed in the National Museum, Dublin, is one concerning this early Irish railway token and, because the

Ulster Museum possesses an example of this piece I transcribed Smith's notes for my records here in Belfast. Smith's note may have been subsequently published, but if so I have failed to trace it, therefore, I give his text together with my own observations:-

'Unpublished Irish Tokens .

Dublin & Kingstown Railway - Second Class Token in three lines etc. (One in R.I.A. from Aquilla Smith). The D. and K.R. was opened for traffic, the 17th of December 1834. One token was to be received by the Ticket-clerk, as a second class fare, 8d. and so avoid the inconvenience of change in copper, but they were never actually used, and were superseded; the occasion for their use was obviated by the issue of silver four-penny pieces by the Royal Mint in 1834.
Aquilla Smith.'

While this note is valuable in determining the date and circumstances of issue, several questions remain unanswered. Firstly, the groats of William IV were not issued until 1836 so that for a year or two, if the tokens were never put in use, anyone travelling second class between Kingstown and Dublin was still bound to hand over for his fare at least two coppers with his six pence or receive back in change from the clerk rather more copper pieces if he had paid with a shilling or halfcrown. Pennies had been issued in 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1831 and 1834, halfpennies in the same years and farthings in rather more years since the introduction of the new coinage in 1816, but even so they were relatively scarce in Ireland at that time. According to the Dublin Penny Journal (25th October, 1834) p.133, the first class carriage was to be 1s. and the third class carriage 6d. so that the same difficulty in giving change would not have arisen with the other fares. Secondly, no mention is made of the manufacturer and what is more to the point, since Smith himself, possessed one of the tokens the metal from which they were fabricated. The example at Belfast comes from the Canon J. Grainger collection donated with the rest of his large collection of coins, tokens and antiquities in 1891 and there is little doubt that he obtained it when he was a curate in Dublin during the 1860's. The piece is in

perfect condition except for two tiny blemishes from oxidation, and appears to have been struck from polished dies so one can be sure that the token was never in service which bears out Smith's statement. While perfectly possible for the token to have been struck by one of the Dublin medallists, more particularly Isaac Parkes, but also William Woodhouse, the metal of which it is made, and perhaps the most striking thing about it, might suggest the tokens came from some other source.

W.J. Davis and A.W. Waters in Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland (1922) who record this piece under 'Railway Tickets and Passes' p.326 are content to give the classification as white metal, but the token appears to be too heavy and of the wrong colour for the normal alloy of zinc, tin and nickel used for so many medals of this period. Our piece is far closer to the copper nickel alloy used first in coinage by Switzerland in 1850 for the 20 and 10 centimes pieces and a little later by the United States for the 3 Cents. If then this is a true nickel piece it is, to my knowledge, the earliest example of coin or token in this material. It weighs very slightly less than a silver shilling of the period, the diameter too, being, also fractionally less; there is no milling.

If the metal alloy anticipates the future direction of the coinage, the design certainly does not. A wreath of shamrocks on the reverse had as early as 1813 been used on the Bank of Ireland tokens for tenpence designed by Thomas Wyon (W.J. Davis, Nineteenth Century Token Coinage, etc.(1904) p.9) and although the wreath on the D. and K.R. piece is closer in style to that used for advertisement tokens by J.H. Macartney of Belfast in 1849 (W.A. Seaby Ulster Journal of Archaeology XXXIV (1971) pl.XV, no.4), the general style can be said to be a stock one and not an innovation. On the obverse, too, the little railway engine does not seem to be modelled upon either the 'Hibernia' or the 'Vauxhall' two of the early locomotives commissioned by the D. and K.R. company for operating on the line. (See A. McCutcheon, Railway History in Pictures: Ireland I,

p.13). Rather is it based on the design of Stephenson's 'Rocket' of 1829 with an inclined piston, a form of construction which had largely been superseded by 1834.

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"
Part VII by PETER MORLEY

Denton Pl.19 No.4 (D & H Lanarkshire 2a):- The Arms of Glasgow are a Tree in full leaf - a bird at the Top of it-a Bell hanging to the Tree, and a Salmon with a ring in its mouth. The story, a man promised marriage to a servant Cook, & after having bought the Wedding Ring refused to marry her. On her upbraiding him, he threw the Ring over the Bridge into the Clyde & promised that if she found and brought it to him, he wd. marry her. Some time after, in gutting a salmon for dinner she found ye ring in it-on which she claimed the promise & her lover married her. The followg. lines are current in Scotland on ye subject:-
Here's a tree that never grew,
Here's a bird that never flew,
Here's a bell that never rung,
And Here's a drunken Salmon,
The Tree is the woman ready to be married. The bird at top ye lover who wd. not come down. The Bell that which shd. have rung for their marriage, & the salmon that swallowed the ring.

Denton Pl.20 No.1 (D & H Lothian 25):- Pye has date 1791, which is not, ye Original.

Denton Pl.20 No.2 (D & H Lothian 50):- O. The same as last (D & H Lothian 25). R, same as Pye Pl.27 No.3 Rev.

Denton Pl.20 No.3 (D & H Yorkshire 25):- O. The same as ye last (D & H Lothian 50). R. from Hull post (D & H Yorkshire 17)

Denton Pl.20 No.4 (D & H Lothian 51):-. O. The same as ye last (D & H Yorkshire 17). R. first applied to Cronebane, post 35 No.1 (D & H Wicklow 68).

Denton Pl.21 No.2 (D & H Essex 5):- (The following written in S H Hamer's hand):- William Clachar, Bookseller, Printer, Bookbinder, Distributor of stamps, Agent to the Sun Fire Insurance Office, Appraiser, and Auctioneer, at the Medicinal Warehouse, and Public library (British Commercial Directory 1790-5.S.H.Hamer.

Denton Pl.23 No.3 (D & H Suffolk 32):O. Taken from O. of the next (D & H Suffolk 31). R. from Norwich post P.37 No.4 (D & H Norfolk 19).

Denton Pl.24 No.2 (D & H Gloucestershire 58):- The imp. in Pye with the Seams on the Sails is the repn. of the original (D & H Gloucestershire 59-61 obverse). The Repn. in Pye Pl.34 No.4 is the true one. The original having the seams on the sails very strongly marked.

Denton Pl.25 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 120):- Of this Mr. Tompson, or Mr. Levi, have an impression, & as Bisset told me the only one struck from a die of the Obv. without ye Piotures.
There is a tracing slipped into this page made by Hamer, of the Bisset token without pictures (D & H Warwickshire 119). Hamer says "A rubbing from the Bisset Token without the "pictures". This was sold by James Verity with others, at 6d each to J.S. Dodsworth of Bradford, who gave it in exchange for a Saxon coin which I let him have - S.H. Hamer, Halifax".

Denton Pl.26 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 414):- Obv. H in Exhibition omitted.

Denton Pl.26 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 415b):- Original R. but O. the same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 414). NB. Mine has Edge payable in Dublin or London. R. Eagle flying towards the sun.

Denton Pl.26 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 422):- Obv. Elephant. Rev. Cow with 2 heads.

Denton Pl.26 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 416b):- O. the same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 422). R. Original. Obv. Elephant. Rev. Rhinoceros.

Denton Pl.27 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 447a):- Obv. Antelope. Rev. Ostrich.

Denton Pl.27 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 317):- O. Original. R. same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 315).

Denton Pl.28 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 909 obverse, 908 reverse):- O. The same as ye Last (D & H Middlesex 911b) R. Original. Genuine ones of this very scarce.

Denton Pl.29 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 27):- O. The same as ye last (D & H Suffolk 26d). R. Original.

Denton Pl.29 No.3 (D & H Suffolk 28):- Michael Apsey was an ironmonger at Bury St. Edmunds in

Suffolk. His name appeared as a Bankrupt in the Gazette of April 4 1797.

Denton Pl.30 No.1 (D & H Suffolk 22d):- O. of this probably first applied to the Hereford post 35 No.4 (D & H Herefordshire 5). R. the same as O. of P.55 No. 1. (D & H Suffolk 23).

Denton Pl.30 No.4 (D & H Suffolk 33a):- Pye Pl.31 No.5 wants the proper Edge.

Denton Pl.32 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 477):- See Variety Lodon 4to. Pye Pl.34 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 475).

Denton Pl.33 No.2 (D & H Westmorland 4a):- The O. of this is probably the Original, being represd. in Pye. The R. taken from Hereford p.35 No.4 (D & H Herefordshire 5).

Denton Pl.33 No.3 (D & H Westmorland 5a):- O. the same as ye last. R. So frequently applied that it is not easy to fix the original-probably the original was Deal post P.46 No.3 (D & H Kent 11).

Denton Pl.33 No.4 (D & H Westmorland 6):- O. The same (D & H Westmorland 4a). R. same Obv. as to R. of last. (i.e. the basic design was the same as D & H Westmorland 5a).

Denton Pl.34 No.1 (D & H Dublin 5b):- The E. is not plain (i.e. D & H Dublin 5b), but "If Needfull apply at the Warehouse of John Ord" (i.e. Dublin 5a). In pencil, Shephard has one of these.

Denton Pl.34 No.3 (D & H Wicklow 44a):- O. same as last (D & H Wicklow 46, but Denton edge reads "Cronebane Lodge"). R. Original.

Denton Pl.34 No.4 (D & H Wicklow 43b):- O. Original. R. same as ye last (D & H Wicklow 46). In pencil, not got this.

Denton Pl.35 No.1 (D & H Wicklow 68):- O. the same as P.34 No.2 (D & H Wicklow 46). R. Original. Hibernia was first adapted to this Obv.

Denton Pl.35 No.2 (D & H Wicklow 60):- O. the same (D & H Wicklow 46). R. the same as P.1 No.1 (D & H Munster 3).

Denton Pl.35 No.3 (D & H Wicklow 63):- O. the same as P.34 No.4 (D & H Wicklow 43b). R. the same as ye next (D & H Herefordshire 5).

Denton Pl.35 No.4 (D & H Herefordshire 5):- This was probably the first Token which had this Rev. of Justice-it is the only one which the R. has been applied which bears any name-indeed this is not

strictly Promissy. The others which have the same R. namely Bungay Pl.6 No.4 (Hay is in error here, as the token represented on Pl.6 No.4 is of Northiam, Sussex), do Ante P.30 No.1 (D & H Suffolk 22d), Kendal Pye Pl.33 No.5 & ante P.33 No.2 (D & H Westmorland 4a), Cronebane (Forgery) ante p.35 No.3 (D & H Wicklow 63), Leek post p.68 (D & H Staffordshire 16a)-Leek post p.101 (D & H Staffordshire 17), where never payable & in some instances not known in the places whose names they bore.

Denton Pl.37 No.1 (D & H Northumberland 3):- 7d from Young (presumably, a specimen cost 7d from Matthew Young).

Denton Pl.37 No.2 (D & H Norfolk 46a):- Pye Pl.20 No.1 has the proper Edge "payable at John Rooks Norwich" (D & H Norfolk 46).

Denton Pl.38 No.1 (D & H Norfolk 22a):- Pye Pl.5 No.2 has nothing on the Edge (D & H Norfolk 22)

Denton Pl.39 No.2 (D & H Norfolk 31):- Original R. but O. the same as ye last (D & H Norfolk 27, but several detail differences).

Denton Pl.39 No.3 (D & H Norfolk 20):- If the date is to be depended upon this is the Original. It is particular that Pye has only given the Repr. of the other (D & H Norfolk 21).

Denton Pl.39 No.4 (D & H Norfolk 21):- Original R. but O. ye same as ye last (D & H Norfolk 20).

Denton Pl.40 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 478a):- The Masks of Tragedy and Comedy on Cast for Kemble & Quick.

Denton Pl.40 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 467):- O. Garrick Rev. Kemble & Quick (this refers to Pl. 40 No.1, and not to No.2, which is one of the Richardson Lottery tokens).

Denton Pl.41 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 394):- O. taken from the next (D & H Middlesex 393). R. from Chelmsford p.21 No.2 (D & H Essex 5).

Denton Pl.41 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 393); This Representation in the Rev. is not historically correct for Winterbotham was sentenced to impt. in Clerkenwell Bridewell. Their names were probably joined here as undergoing all terms of Long Imprist.&c. for Sedition.

Symonds 8th. May 1793 sentenced by KB. (King's Bench) to pay a fine of £100 for having publ'd. 'The Jockey Club' & to be imprisd. one year in Newgate, from ye expiratn. of his former sentence of 2 years for the publicatn. of the Rights of Man-for the Address to the Addressors sentenced to a further imprisonmt. of one year another fine of £100-& to find Secy. (security) for 5 years good behavr. self in £500. & 2 secy's in £250 each.

Denton Pl.41 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 396b):- Ridgway, Bookseller, 8 May 1793 recd. Jment. for the publicn. of 3 Libels, The Jockey Club, Paine's Address to the Addressors, & the 2d. pt. of the Rights of Man. For the first, to be impd. 2 years in Newgate-at the expiration of which to be impd. 1 year and pay a fine of £100 for the 2d,-for the third a farther Imprisonment of one year with another fine of £100-To find security for good behaviour for 5 years, self £500 and 2 Securities in £250 each.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

BOOK REVIEWS

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS, A MEDALLIC HISTORY OF BRITAIN FROM TUDOR TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. J.R.S. Whiting, M.A., F.R. Hist. S. (David & Charles. Newton Abbot. £3.25).

Commemorative medal collecting has passed from infancy to adolescence compared with trade token collecting, which has come of age, and coin collecting, which is fully mature. This view is held by the author of a work which will surely be of great interest to members. Mr. Whiting's aim has been to survey the history of Britain from Tudor times to today through the eyes of a medallist, and the medals have given him as an historian a new view of political and other events. Beginning with the Tudors, the chapters following deal with the Early Stuarts, the Later Stuarts, the Hanoverians, the Nineteenth Century, concluding with the Twentieth Century; although not part of British history, the medals commemorating the Apollo missions to the moon are described in the Introduction.

The photographs, many of which are excellent, vary in

quality; however, this should not deter the reader from an appreciation of the author's description of the medal and the story it has to tell, whether propagandist or historical record. For those who may be inspired by this book to venture into this field of numismatics, Mr. Whiting has some very practical and useful advice on starting a collection, and he outlines a number of themes and their various subsections. It is interesting to note that, although commemorative medals appear from time to time in dealers' lists, the forthcoming publication of a representative catalogue by a numismatic publisher should generate a wider interest in this aspect of numismatics. Owing to the large number of medals struck, it will take some considerable time to complete.

Numismatists, and in particular the members of the Token Corresponding Society will of course appreciate the similarity between some of the subjects depicted on the Eighteenth Century medals and those which appear on some tokens of the same period, and by a study of the former the beginner will achieve a greater understanding of our own subject. The London Corresponding Society springs readily to mind in this context. Commemorative Medals, may be considered a companion volume to the author's Trade Tokens (reviewed in the Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 2 December, 1971).

Mr. Whiting, in dealing with a long period of history in his latest book, once again demonstrates his ability to bring his subject to life, and guides both the beginner and the experienced collector through the intricacies of symbolism to an appreciation of the realities of history. This attractive book is well worth a place in any numismatist's library. - A.S.G. Saville.

TOKENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CONNECTED WITH BOOK-SELLERS AND BOOKMAKERS by W. Longman, 1970 reprint
(Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, USA., (\$7.50 less 5% for pre-payment)

The current interest in tokens has stimulated the re-printing of a number of early books, as well as the

publication of modern works. The demands of today's collectors and dealers have brought about new editions of Williamson's Boyne (17th. century tokens), Dalton and Hamer (18th century), Dalton (19th. century silver), and Davis (19th century). These are the standard works in facsimile editions, Davis having additional material. A new and welcome departure is the publication of Longman's useful work; it is a facsimile of the 1916 edition, which was published by Longman's, Green & Co. of London - and which surprisingly I bought off the shelf as late as 1960 from Baldwin's in London.

Longman indicates that the bookselling and allied trades in the 1790s had a need for their own coinage, as he calculates that some three million tokens were made for them. Many had the additional use as advertising and propaganda. Thomas Spence, regarded by Longman as the most remarkable of all the token issuers in the field covered by the book, was the prime issuer of radical propaganda tokens. After a brief account of his life, (including a fascinating example of Spence's phonetic spelling), the author describes only those tokens with a literary interest - Deserted Village (Oliver Goldsmith's poem being the inspiration), Pig's Meat (Spence's weekly magazine), John Thelwall, John Horne Tooke, and the numerous half-pennies and farthings referring to Thomas Paine.

In a separate section on Paine, Longman refers to a Sheffield halfpenny (Dalton & Hamer, Yorkshire 56), which shows an unidentified head, facing left, with a hat on and the legend YORKSHIRE HALFPENEY (sic) 1793, quoting Samuel Birchall's view that the portrait is that of Paine. The die work for this token is below the general standard for 18th century tokens and specimens are often poorly struck, so the lack of facial resemblance to Paine throws little light on whether Birchall was right or not. It is possibly more likely to be a representation of the Master Cutler, but little evidence has come to light for either claim.

Demosthenes, Shakespeare, Adam Smith and Dr. Johnson are among the famous authors with token connections, but lesser known writers, printers and booksellers such as John Freeth (the Birmingham poet), Earl Stanhope (the revolutionary aristocrat and inventor), William Gye (the

Bath printer and philanthropist), and, of course, the successful London bookseller James Lackington give an insight into the social history of the 1790s through their tokens and Mr. Longman's biographical notes.

The numerous illustrations of tokens and portraits are well reproduced in the facsimile edition, which is limited to 299 copies. The work contains an index.

- Christopher Brunel.

NOTES AND QUERIES

No.37: The tokens of Malcolmsen Brothers of Mayfield Factory Portlaw, County Waterford, were considered by William Charlton under "Leather Currency" in Brit. Num. Journ. III (1906) pp.327/8 although, as Mr. D.L.F. Sealy rightly states they are all of lacquered cardboard, not leather, More recently these tokens have been fully written up by Dr. Arthur E.J. Went in Journ. Roy. Soc. Antigs. Ireland XCVIII pb.1 (1968), pp.75-8. They consist of fourpence, shilling and halfcrown tokens of various colours and shapes and cover a period from at least 1838 to 1854. Making them of card may have been considered a way of getting round the Act of 1817 although they would still have been illegal under the so-called Truck Act of 1831, as Dr. Went points out. One of the tokens for fourpence is given in Davis and Waters, Tickets and Passes (1922) p.340, no.68 in blundered form under Worsted Factory (= Mayfield Factory), the manager's name being given as VENTE instead of VENN.

W.A. SEABY.

No.37: The Mayfield Factory tokens are quite well known and in the Seaby standard catalogue Part 3. There is a thorough study of the series in J.R.S. Antiq.Ir. Vol.98 1968 pp 75078. The Factory was near Waterford and produced cotton goods. When built it was the largest single-span building in the world, 260x40 feet.

F.E. DIXON.

No.57: An obvious re-reading of the inscription would be AT PALMER GREEN NEAR EDMONTON (Middlesex)

F.E. DIXON.

No.53: In addition to (c-f) in white metal instead of brass, I have; as well a all listed so far:

8mm diam.white metal

O: PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK = head facing right

R: PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK BORN MAY 1, 1850

J.L. SHORT.

No.53: There are a few Minimedals as a, b, c, d, f, g, plus the 1848 issue for Princess Louisa at the Hereford City Museum. These were found in a Victorian dolls house, but there is no mention of a box nor container. There is, however, one Box in the Collection with the inscription reading QUEEN VICTORIA - Gothic bust to left. Made of silver-plated brass; diameter 14mm; it contained an 1848 Model ¼ farthing and an 1843 silver three-halfpence. I feel the latter is just an addition.

JOHN PARRY.

Nos.53 and 54: Containers of Lauer's Imitation Coins.

The same source which supplied the brass box with royal minimedals (N&Q53) has now discovered an envelope 45mm square. The front has a 33mm diameter embossing in red, with Edward VII's head and around it "MODELS • OF • NEW • COINAGE • CORONATION • SOUVENIR • 1902." The envelope contained a set(?) of the Lauer pieces dated 1902 and comprising 1d(copper)3d, half shilling, one shilling, two shillings, half crown, crown (all base metal) and half sovereign (brass).

F.E. DIXON.

No.54: R.N.P. Hawkins drew our attention to Melvin Fuld's list of Boxes in his article published in C.O.I.N. #49 (1970). Mr. Fuld has subsequently become a member of TCS, and we hope to publish his list with additions in the next Bulletin.

EDITORS.

No.59: 1. Seaby was treating Ulster as the Historic Ulster rather than the modern political unit.

2. It seems to me extremely useful to differentiate between actual dates obtained from trade directories and generally dates which experience suggests. Although I had not seen Seaby's system before, it seems quite a reasonable idea.

3. Some of the illustrations are poor, but surely it calls for praise with so many included. I know of no other English work which has so much material included.

4. My feeling is that it was a good piece of pioneering work worthy of praise rather than criticism, in the sense that at least one person has managed to give some respectability to a hitherto miscellaneous series.

ANTHONY GUNSTONE.

No.59 (Cont'd): The system for approximate dating is archaeological, appropriate to the journal for which the article was prepared. Ulster is one of the four provinces of Ireland; comprising nine counties, the six in the area designated "Northern Ireland" plus Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan.

F.E. DIXON.

No.59 (Cont'd): I feel I should clarify one or two points made by Mr. R.C. Bell in his review of my catalogue of Ulster Tokens, etc. My method of dating was certainly not intended to be obscure. 'C.XIX' for '19th Century' has been commonly adopted in scientific and archaeological contexts and perhaps less commonly the quarters by the figures 1 to 4. It is exceedingly difficult to say exactly when most of the tokens I describe were in use but the majority fall within the period 1850 to 1950, some just outside that hundred years. While it is possible to give a fairly close date for a firm or mill adopting a certain form of title it is not always possible to say that the token in question is as early as this, so by using the other formula one can say it falls within one or more quarter centuries.

The term 'Ulster', of course, represents the Province making up the nine counties of the north of Ireland and not the six counties of Northern Ireland as set up constitutionally in 1922. Again since most of the tokens were issued during the period of Union this is quite normal practice.

I agree with Mr. Bell that 'slap token' is not to be found in Albert Frey's Dictionary of Numismatic

Names nor The Guide to Numismatics by C.C. Chamberlain, nor is it given in Lloyd's Encyclopaedic Dictionary published last century. It is a term which has sometimes been used by the trade and with which I am familiar, although I confess I cannot now trace my original source in print. By its use I mean, of course, those (mostly copper) coins, often defaced by wear, which have been overstruck by traders' names or initials, or with values, from letter and figure punches, rather than properly executed countermark dies or puncheons. It is, of course, not always easy to make distinctions but it is perhaps the difference between what looks like an amateur effort and a professional one.

W.A. SEABY.

No.60; In the Reference Library of the City Library at Hereford is a manuscript copy of some notes on Hop Tokens by the Rev. R.W.H. Acworth, given in 1945. This is a collection of rubbings, notes from sales, catalogues and a few photographs. The counties covered are Kent, Sussex, Herefordshire and Worcestershire. There is also a large collection of them at the Hereford City Museum, consisting of both local and non-local issues, though as yet I have done very little with them, except to acquire some local issues not previously represented. I think it is quite possible that much more information regarding the issuers from Herefordshire could be found by referring to the various Trade Directories for the county.

JOHN PARRY.

No:61: STKSHTWS ? I have been shown a copper piece 28 mm diameter. One side has only a mason's chisel and mall, crossed, with a few shamrocks. The other has "TO EVERY MAN HIS WAGES". At the centre is an equilateral triangle with circumscribed circle and around it the letters STKSHTWS (I think: taken from a rubbing). Any explanation?

FRED E. DIXON.

No.62: The dies of the 3d Rathmines Association token, described in Bulletin No.1, were still extant in 1929 when they formed part of lot 334 in the Sotheby sale of the Panter collection. The lot of nine various steel dies was sold to Baldwins for 55s. That firm has no record of their later destinations. However the description specifies two obverse and one reverse dies for the 3d, confirm-

ing that a second obverse die was made, Obviously I should be grateful for information leading to the discovery of the present whereabouts of the dies.

F.E. DIXON.

No.63: I am particularly interested in the 'Evasion Coppers', as mentioned by James Atkins, ('Imitations of the Regal Coinage' in The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century), used in the late 1700s. I welcome correspondence about pieces described, or not mentioned by Atkins.

BRIAN ALTMAN. M.D., USA.

No.64: What is the import of "Bella! Horrida Bella!" on the Birmingham pennies (DH 12-13) of T. Johnson and Isaac Perrins, and who were these ambivalent gentlemen? Their fame is remarkably ill-preserved in the heart of America.

ROY LAWRENCE Ph.D., USA.

No.65: Can some reader provide information on Williams Bros. Direct Supply Stores Ltd., issuers of (at least) three brass discs (5/-, 10/-, 20/-) and a rectangular embossed tin ticket (two shillings)?

NEIL B. TODD, USA.

No.66: Information is requested on Brett's Stores Limited. I recently bought a number of sets of their thin metal tokens; each has the denomination (2/6 1/- 6^D.. and 3^D..) within a circle and the legend BRETT'S • LIMITED • The wording is embossed in the metal: 2/6 being brass and the others tin. With the tokens was a single 3d. paper coupon, clearly indicating that the issuers were known as Bett's Stores. Can anyone say where they operated?

CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

No.67: In the Introduction to his Catalogue of Ulster Tokens, Tickets, Vouchers, Checks, Passes, etc., W.A. Seaby states (paragraph d) 'The small mostly looped, souvenirs, issued early this Century by the Northern Publishing Office and showing views in and around the eastern part of the Province, have also been omitted.' This enabled me to identify the initials N.P.O. preceding address 42 & 44 STR/BELFAST in the exergue of obverse of two brass pieces with

religious texts in floral wreaths on each face. I have since found a similar piece with address 42 ANN STR BELFAST. I should be glad to know the range of pieces issued by this Company and any further information concerning them.

JEAN M WHITE.

No.68: Information requested regarding 15mm.brass piece, pierced for suspension, depicting bust to left of Liberty with feathered headdress - inner beaded circle and legend round UNITED ***** STATES ***** Reverse: JULY/1868 in floral wreath with ribbon at base, all within inner beaded circle.

JEAN M. WHITE.

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING & VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART VII by D.L.F. Sealy,
D.A. DEEVER and P.K. Wood.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium; Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu;Copper; Ni;Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zu=Zinc. (xx/xx means the second metal plated with the first).

Plates referred to appear in Vol.1. No. 6.

NUMBER	METAL	DIAM.	DESCRIPTION - OBV// REV
CLO.036	Br	0.68	As .032 except letters spaced farther apart // 2 ^D Beaded rims, 'XL'. incuse on obv, '2' & 'D' in outline.
CLO.041	Br	0.68	The Clown (curved) // • TO BE SPENT • / IN THE HOUSE (curved). Beaded rims. 'O' counterstamped on obv. & '21' on rev.
CLO.061	Ni/Br	0.68	As .001 // 4 Beaded rims. (In the Brunel collection).
CLO.066	Ni/Br	0.68	Clown (curved) / G // 4 ^D Beaded rims. (In the Brunel collection)
COG.001	Br	0.81	See Plate IV. Issued in Nov. 1967. Still in use. Face value 2 1/2p. One million made by Imperial Metal Industries. Used in fruit machines only, country wide.

COG.002 Br 0.82 As .001 except thinner letters, wider, tall, thinner 'U'. 250,000 made by H.B.Sale of Birmingham. Other data as .001.

COG.003 Br? 0.81± As .001 obv. // As .001 obv. (In the Phipps collection).

COG.004 Br 0.91 COIN OPERATED GAMES LTD (curved) // 25 Issued April 1971, Still in use. Face value 25p. Fruit machine jackpot token. 50,000 made by IMI.

CON.001 Br 0.69 CONQUERORS // large 2. Beaded rims. See Plate IV.

COS.001 Br 1.13 . COSMO CLUB . (curved) / large block 2 in outline with 25 vertical bars within the outline / MEMBERS ONLY (curved) // same except 2 lightly off center to the left. Toothed rims.

COX.001 CN 0.78 in a wreath open at the top: COX / 6^D. /ATMOS // same. Beaded or toothed rims. (In the Hawkins collection)

CRE.001 Cu 0.62 curved around a beaded circle: THE CRESSET AUTO C^O / -*- // blank, no rim. * = a five point star. Beaded rim on obv. 27 horizontal bars within the beaded circle on obv. See Plate IV.

CRE.002 Cu 0.62 around a seven point star shaped hole: THE CRESSET AUTO CO • // blank. Plains rims.

CRE.003 Cu 0.63 around a seven point star shaped hole: THE CRESSET AUTO CO LTD / • // blank except for an inner circle just inside the rim. Toothed rim on Obv. & plain rim on the Rev. Smaller letters in legend than .002.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

As we start the New Year, for which all good wishes, we should like to take this opportunity of thanking members for their support and encouragement. We would reiterate that we are always delighted to receive suggestions, criticisms and above all, new members. For if we are to expand as we should like, we need to spread a wider net among token enthusiasts everywhere. If you know anyone who might be interested, ask us to contact them or put them in touch with us.

We should also like to hear from some of you who have indicated your approval of what we are trying to do by rejoining, but have never taken an active part. Drop us a 'Note or Query' or something longer on your favourite topic.

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

* * * * *

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ADDRESS: BCM - TOKEN SOCIETY

D&H Shropshire 3 - 17; Bell 1. Shropshire 1. The obverse of this token has already been discussed in connection with the River Severn. The reverse concerns us here. It shows what is, at first sight, a somewhat incomprehensible picture of a man standing beside a selection of machinery perched on a large brick base; the comment in the exergue "Incline Plane at Ketley 1789" does not do much to clarify the position. The explanation of it is this. In the earliest canals differences in the level of the land to be traversed were overcome either by locks, or by tunnels or, in the later canals, by embankments and cuttings. But none of these was entirely satisfactory where the canal had to overcome a considerable difference of level in a short distance. It was exactly this problem that Reynolds & Co., issuers of this token, had been confronted with. William and Richard Reynolds were ironfounders who had had some experience of the benefits that canals might bring in the cheap transportation of raw materials with the Donnington Wood and Wombourne Canals which served their works at Wombourne. In order to get coal and ironstone from Oakengates to their works at Ketley they decided upon making a new canal. They built the canal on the level for 1½ miles to a point 73 feet above, their works, and then had to get the canal down the hillside. A flight of locks would be slow to operate and impossible to feed with enough water. To make the descent, therefore, William Reynolds built his "incline plane".

Loaded boats came along the canal to the top of the plane and were there put into a lock where they floated above a wooden trolley. The water was then let out of the lock so that the boat settled onto the trolley. The trolley, with the boat on it, ran on iron rails down the side of the incline; 73 feet below, boat and trolley entered another lock, the boat was re-floated and passed along a short stretch of canal into the works. The speed of the boats descending the plane was regulated by their being let down the slope attached to a chain which passed around a large wheel

at the head of the plane, and a brake operated on this wheel to slow down the descending boat; the man shown on the token is operating this brake. The other end of this chain drew an empty boat back up the plane. The token is inaccurate in showing the descending boat resting at a steep angle; it is recorded that the trolley had large wheels on the downhill side and smaller ones on the uphill side so that the boats were always kept horizontal. How accurate the rest of the picture is, it is not possible to tell, but the overall impression must be right.

Bell declares that William Reynolds invented the inclined plane. The allocation of honours for inventions are often matters of contention. It could be that Reynolds thought up the whole system from scratch. He could well have come upon it as an adaptation of tramroad practice; his company had an extensive system of tramroads around Coalbrookdale, by means of which small trucks running on iron rails fed the works either directly or by taking materials to the canal heads. On the other hand systems of inclined planes were in use on the continent and similar systems had been proposed for use at other sites at earlier dates. What is certain is that this was the first inclined plane to be built and made to work in this country. Others followed it, several of them in the same area of Shropshire. The token thus records, in the inclined plane and the iron bridge, two remarkable achievements of Reynolds & Co., In the end this short canal was, like many others built to serve local purposes, joined on to the main system. But in 1803 William Reynolds died and in 1816 the Ketley works were closed. Of the canal and the plane almost nothing remains to be seen; but the great iron bridge is still there for inspection in a part of Shropshire peculiarly rich in material for the industrial archaeologist. (for this canal see The Canals of the West Midlands by Charles Hadfield; for Telford's description of the Ketley Inclined Plane see the same author's "British Canals.)

The canals so far considered have been relatively small ones. Indeed, the Ketley Canal and those with which it had immediate links only took "tub-boats" of a maximum of 20 feet by 6 feet 4 inches; and the standard sizes in the most important canals were the narrow gauge of 70 feet by 7 feet and the wide gauge of 70 feet by 14 feet. However,

a very few ship canals were built in this country and one of them, is illustrated by another token.

D&H Gloucester 62-63. Bell 1 Gloucestershire 5. The reverse of this token (which was also struck in silver and in brass) shows a sailing ship with the legend "Glocester & Berkeley Canal" with "Act obtain'd 1793" in the exergue. The Act was 33 George III Cap. 97 but by the time the canal had overcome its multifarious difficulties further Acts of Parliament had come to its assistance in 1797, 1805, 1818, 1822 and 1825. The obverse presents more difficulties of interpretation than the reverse.

That the obverse shows a view which includes Gloucester Cathedral can hardly be doubted. The legend reads "Success to the trade and commerce (continued in the exergue) of Glocester 1797". The difficulty arises over the identity of the water shown in the foreground of the picture. Bell has it as "a canal". Whiting, has it as the River Severn. It appears that Whiting is right as the canal itself had, by 1797, been cut from Gloucester some 5½ miles to Hardwick and there, for lack of funds, had stopped, the cutting remaining useless and dry for nearly twenty years. As the token shows a sailing boat and what appears to be Westgate Bridge, the river must be intended, unless the scene is prophetic or one with which some artistic licence was taken.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was intended to improve the navigability of the lower stretches of the Severn, where its course was winding and dangerous, by cutting off a great loop of it altogether. It was also to make Gloucester into a port, as well as providing a junction with the Stroudwater Canal and thence to the Thames and Severn Canal. Money for its construction was constantly short, the proprietors having been caught out by the economic recession caused by the Napoleonic Wars. Eventually it was only completed when money was provided by the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, a body which was created for investing government money in schemes which provided work for the unemployed. This relief came in 1818, but even so the opening

ceremony did not take place until 1827. By that time the terminus of the canal had been changed from Berkeley Pill to Sharpness, where extensive docks were built. At the Gloucester end "near the County goal on the south side of the City" a lock gave access to the upper reaches of the Severn. The canal was, according to Priestley, "capable of receiving Indiamen of four hundred tons burthen". As the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal it survives, in good use to this present day. (For this canal see Canals of the West Midlands by Charles Hadfield; and Priestley, op. cit.

* * * * *

"On Tenterhooks"
by W. A. Seaby

When we get into the realm of "tokens" some of us may wonder just how far we can legitimately travel in pursuit of our hobby and our studies. Since coins and medals are so fundamentally different in their application, yet quite often related through their subjects, metals and designers, we might suppose that all those in-between pieces - tokens, tickets, counters, slot machine tokens, vouchers, checks, passes and badges - are fair game for the not too discerning numismatist.

The information set down here is entirely due to Mr. S. Gordon Rowe, past Hon. Secretary and current Co-Chairman of the Numismatic Society of Ireland (Northern Branch), who visited a number of factories in the Banbridge area, as some of them were closing down during the 'sixties, when he was living there, making notes and collecting specimens of anything that looked even remotely like a check, pass or token.

It seems that industrial disputes between one set of craftsmen and another are not new in the north of Ireland. Numbered metal discs and squares were used in the Hazelbank Weaving Company's mill at Laurencetown, Co. Down, during the late nineteenth century and during the first half of the present century to prevent constant squabbles between two groups of workers there. But in order to understand the part played by these tallies or checks one must follow the operation involved in producing the cloth

Upon the weaver's completion of the web it was the tenter operator's job to strip it from the loom and carry it to another section of the mill and there stretch it on to hooks of the framework, known as the tenter, so that it might set or dry evenly without shrinking - the phrase "on tenterhooks" means, of course, painful suspense! Now the quicker a web of cloth was removed, the sooner the weaver could start on another, and as he was paid according to the number of webs he produced, the speed of removal might mean quite a lot financially to the weaver.

It was, of course, a simple matter for tenter operators to show favour to one or more of the weavers by always attending to their looms first, and this naturally led to considerable trouble, until eliminated by the system of numbered checks. The weaver was given several of these checks each bearing a number corresponding with one of the particular looms used by that weaver. Upon completion of a web the weaver placed a check bearing the appropriate loom number on to one of a series of hooks on a large board sited between the weaving and the tenting area.

When a tenter was ready to collect another web of cloth he went to the board and removed the first check (anything from 1 to 198) indicating which loom he had to strip, taking back the check to the weaver as a form of receipt. By this means the looms were dealt with in strict rotation according to the speed with which the weavers produced their material.

Gordon Rowe was able to secure 145 out of 198 possible checks, together with a shuttle book recording replacements of shuttles on the looms, from January 1937; these he kindly presented to the collection at the Ulster Museum. The checks have no repeat numbers but the reason that some 53 pieces appear to be missing may well be owing to discontinuance of certain of the looms, both before, and since the 1939-45 War. Indeed, the shuttle book's last entry in the War period is 30th July 1941, and the dates do not start up again until the late 1940's, and then only for brief periods until the final closing-down of the mill.

The checks are in three metals and of two shapes, all pierced near the top; although some may be replacements through loss, the form taken by any particular check might have indicated to the tenter operator the type of loom, its position on the factory floor, perhaps also the type of web being manufactured. For example, forty-seven are circular and of brass, with two, nos. 115 and 163 cut out of thick brass, the remainder of medium sheet except for 142 which is a larger disc of very thin brass; six others, in pairs, Nos. 58 and 59, 74 and 75, 84 and 85, are also of thin brass but cut square. Forty-eight are of thin copper sheet, all cut square. The remainder are of thin zinc sheet: fourteen are square cut, nos. 24 and 48 having also the letters N P stamped high up on them, while on nos. 19 and 167 is the letter P only; the remaining thirty are circular: nos. 14, 110, 112, 114, 120, 122, 131 bear the word DRILL with P above, nos. 17, 21, 136 have P, and no. 154 has N P above. The figures on some of the inscribed checks in zinc are broader than the others and may well come from punches used at an earlier date. Measurements range from 40 x 36 mm. (the largest 'square') to 28 mm. (a badly cut disc.)

* * * * *

TICKET OF A LONDON SHIPBUILDING YARD
by R.N.P. Hawkins

The following item which I added to my collection a year ago and exhibited at the March 1972 meeting of the British Numismatic Society appears to be unpublished. Nothing was known about it at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, which however directed me to a recent work that solved my quest for a history of the issuing firm. The account below is largely drawn from two sections or chapters in that excellent work:

Shipbuilders of the Thames and Medway by Philip Banbury (published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1971), containing compact histories of numerous firms treated individually and listing by name many of the ships that they built.

Obv: DITCHBURN & MARE / NEW / SHIP BUILDING / YARD / BOW - CREEK (firm's name and locality curved to rim, rest reading across field, the word NEW in larger fount).

Rev: FERRY TICKET/ N^o / (space) / * BOW-CREEK *
(legend curved to rim). The number on my specimen
(in space referred to) is 30 engraved in neat
large thin figures.

Brass, 32mm., fairly thin, smooth edge. The lower
curved legends read outwards. All lettering is sans-
erif.

The River Lee (controlled by the Lee Conservancy
Catchment Board, formerly Lee Valley Water Co.,) runs
from north to south and marks the western boundary of
Essex with Hertfordshire and then with pre-GLC London.
It empties into the Thames but just before doing so
it executes an S-bend, of which the first loop (below
the bridge connecting East India Dock Road with
Barking Road) is known as BOW CREEK. The second loop
encloses the upright of an L-shaped peninsula (with
base on the Thames, mouth of the Lea at eastern end
of horizontal bar) containing the two arms of a
similarly shaped road called Orchard Place having
landward exit along Leamouth Road passing firstly
between Bow Creek and East India Dock Basin and then
along eastward edge of the East India Dock into the
latter's road.

Charles J. Mare hailed from Derby where he had been
trained as a solicitor, and became a shipbuilder at
age 22. Thomas Joseph Ditchburn (lived 1801-70) was an
apprentice shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, and left
to become manager to shipbuilders H. Fletcher Son &
Fearnall (at Union Dock, Limehouse). (Banbury here
quotes from - evidently a company journal, see end
of this article - the Thames Ironworks Gazette,
1901:-) The partnership Ditchburn & Mare started in
1837, operating at Dudman's Dock, Deptford, former
cradle of East Indiamen; but this yard was gutted
by fire c.1838.

The partners, listed as iron shipbuilders, then
moved to Orchard Shipyard, Blackwall (which had
belonged to Gladstone, Snook & Co.,) and ran it
together until Ditchburn (at age 45) withdrew from
the partnership in 1846. During that time they built
river steamers, cross-Channel ships, numerous packets

(from 1843) for the Admiralty, and (1845) the royal yacht Fairy designed by Ditchburn. Some of the ships were for the L & SW Railway Co.

Thus the business span of Ditchburn & Mare at their new shipyard at Bow Creek, Blackwall, evidently lasted 1839-46 (dates in advance of those indicated by London directories, which show no mention of their original yard).

Land was bought on the Essex side of Bow Creek for extension of the Orchard Shipyard activity, and the two sites were joined by a ferry or floating bridge able to carry 200 workmen. This therefore was the feature giving rise to my Ferry Ticket (although this account of the extension and connecting ferry occurs in Banbury's section dealing with Mare's post-partnership business to which I refer below).

Ditchburn then operated on his own from 1848 into the early 1850's, firstly at Blackwall and then at Millwall and other locations along the Thames, listed as a naval architect and ship and steamboat builder in all branches. Banbury mentions his launching of the "Volna" at Blackwall in 1848.

Both men won prize medals for ship models at the 1851 Exhibition in Hyde Park.

Mare continued to run the Orchard Shipyard, using style Charles J. Mare & Co., with James Ash succeeding Ditchburn as their naval architect, and building bigger ships than before, including (1848) HMS Vulcan of 2396 tons (d); (1853) P&O vessel HIMALAYA of 3438 tons (g) and 4690 tons (d) - the largest merchant ship of her day; and five more P&O vessels. The firm also undertook the manufacture of forgings, bridge girders - including 7 sections of the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Straits - and 'iron and brass castings of the largest descriptions'. The firm failed in 1857.

The business was then reconstituted, with a board of directors under Mare's father-in-law Peter Rolt, as Thames Ironworks & Shipbuilding Co. in which C.J. Mare continued to be the driving force; and which lasted (with slight amendment of name in 1898) - building many vessels - until final failure in 1912 (after an appeal in vain for Government aid).

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION"
Part VIII by Peter MORLEY

- Denton Pl. 41 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 396b) (Continued)
Winterbotham, a Dissenting Man at Plymouth was found guilty at the Devon Summer Assizes 1793 of having preached two seditious discourses at Plymouth on the 5th and 18th Nov. 1792. For his first offence Sentence a fine of £100 & to be imprisd. in Clerkenwell Bridewell 2 years. For the 2d. a further-imprisonment there of two years, & anr. fine of £100. Security self in £500 and 2 Sec. in £250 each for good behaviour for 5 years. Sentence 27 Nov. 1793.
Daniel Holt Printer of the Newark Herald tried at Notts. Assizes 6 Augt. 1793 and found guilty of selling Paine's Address to the Addressors & of printing and republishing "An Address to the Manufacturers &c. of unrepresented Towns, on a Parliamentary Reform" 27 Nov. 1793-he was sentenced for each offence by KB in a fine of £100-and in Imprisonment of 2 years for each in Newgate-and to find secy. for his good behaviour self in £200, and 2 sureties in £150 each for (blank) years. NB.Holt at the Notts Spring Ass.1793 had been found guilty of a Libel on Mr. Brough, & on the 12th May 1793 was sentenced by KB to pay a fine of £50, & to be impd. 6 Months in KB Prison.
- Denton Pl.42 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 354):-The Orig. of this had R. Halfpenny of Lackington & Co (D & H Middlesex 351-2 reverse).R. Original.
- Denton Pl.42 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 357):-Original O but R. ye same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 354). Pye Pl.33 No.5 has a different edge.
- Denton Pl.43 No.1 (D & H Shropshire 11):- See 2 others 4to. Pye Pl.14 No's 8-10.
- Denton Pl.44 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 200):- The R. of this is Applied to Sev. Views of public Buildings at Birmingham - but in what order is uncertain. The O. is original.
- Denton Pl.44 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 175):- O.Original R. Frequent.
- Denton Pl.45 No.1 (D & H Sussex 6):- It is observable that 4 dies cover these 8 Impressions in p.45.

Denton Pl.45 No.2 (D & H Sussex 7):- O. same as ye last. R. Original. 5d from Young (presumably a specimen cost 5d from Matthew (?) Young).

Denton Pl.45.No.3 (D & H Sussex 9):- O. same as R. of 45 No.1 (D & H Sussex 6). R. The same as ye last (D & H Sussex 7).

Denton Pl.45 No.4 (D & H Sussex 8):- O. same as 45 No. 1 (D & H Sussex 6). R. from P.59 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 804c). In pencil, Wreath &c diff. from 49-4 (presumably an error for 59-4).

Denton Pl.46 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 58):- (The following written in S H Hamer's hand:- Daniel Eccleston, Gentleman, Queen St., Lancashire (see British Commercial Directory 1790) S.H. Hamer).

Denton Pl.46 No.3 (D & H Kent 11):- This R. was probably ye 1st die of ye Guard & Glory of G. Britain.

Denton Pl.46 No.4 (D & H Kent 16a):- Pye Pl.13 No.2 is the original having on the Edge Horn's Library (D & H Kent 16).

Denton Pl.47 No.2 (D &H Kent 20):- See No.4 (D & H Kent 31).

Denton Pl.47 No.4 (D & H Kent 31):- Probably this the Original. And the Feversham above No.2 (D & H Kent 20) taken from it, but the I. (inscription) on O. altered.

Denton Pl.48 No.1 (D & H Kent 12):- The Original Edge, Payable at Thos. Haycrafts Deptford (D & H Kent 13). Cond. 49.9.

Denton Pl.49 No.3 (D & H Somerset 40):- 1d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1d). O. The same as the last (D & H Somerset 39). R. Original.

Denton Pl.49 No.4 (D & H Somerset 65):- 1d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1d).

Denton Pl.50 No.1 (D & H Somerset 34):- The R. of this has since been adapted to other Obvs. but it originally was issued for this.

Denton Pl.51 No.2 (D & H Somerset 89):- In pencil, See Variety scarce 4to. Pye.

Denton Pl.52 No.2 (D & H Glamorgan 3b):- This was executed by Jourden of Birmingham for his father a tradesman at Glamorgan-it was regularly passed in payment there, the it does not purport to be payable by any real party.

Denton Pl.52 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 378):- This was nearly the finest Executed of Tradesmens Tickets. Variety in

spear Dr.7 No. 70 4to. Pye Pl.32 No.1 Cond. 92.185
(D & H Middlesex 377)

Denton Pl.52 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 10):- Pye Pl.12
No.2 has 1793 the right date (D & H Hampshire 9).

Denton Pl.53 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 12b):-The Original
of this is date 1793 & repd. in Pye pl.23 No.4 O.
Original. R. Same as Stride's Emsworth ante p.52
No.4 (D & H Hampshire 10) and Dent. p.39 No.4
Norwich (D & H Norfolk 21).

Denton Pl.53 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 150):- O. same as
ye last. R. from the Rochdale p.23. No.2 (D & H
Lancashire 145).

Denton Pl.53 No.3 (D & H Norfolk 24b):- O. Dinmore's
Norwich ante p.38 No.1 (D & H Norfolk 22a). R.Ld.
Howe p.93 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 17).

Denton Pl.53 No.4 (D & H Norfolk 26e):- O. Dinmore's
Norwich ante p.38 No.1 (D & H Norfolk 22a). R. same
as O. of No.1 (pl.53, i.e. D & H Hampshire 12b).

Denton Pl.55 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 24a):- O. Original
R. Same as ye last (D & H Suffolk 23). The same
with E. Payable by Samuel Prentice desc. Birch.

Denton Pl.56 No.1 (D & H Somerset 90):- 4d (presumably
a specimen cost Hay 4d).

Denton Pl.56 No.2 (D & H Angus-shire 10):- Executed by
Kempson's Dye-Sinker, probably Wyon.

Denton Pl.56 No.4 (D & H Essex 34):- Executed at
Bolton & Watts Mint, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.57 No.1 (D & H Yorkshire 17):- In pencil,
Hancock (the die-sinker).

Denton Pl.57 No.2 (D & H Yorkshire 22):- O. same as
ye last (D & H Yorkshire 17).

Denton Pl.57 No.3 (D & H Yorkshire 23);- O. same as
ye last (D & H Yorkshire 22). R. from Portsea p.94
No.4 (D & H Hampshire 41).

Denton Pl.57 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 305):- In pencil,
Jourden (the die-sinker). See Variety Scarce 4to.Pye.

Denton Pl.58 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 595): published by
Skidmore.

Denton Pl.58 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 565a):- This is
extremely scarce. Hancock purchasd. all ye Impressns.
from Skidmore. This was the first. 4d. (presumably a
specimen cost Hay 4d.)

(TO BE CONTINUED):

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING &
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART VIII by D.L.F. Sealy,
D.A. Deaver and P.K. Wood.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium;
Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper;
Ni=Nickel; St;Steel; WM=White Metal; Zu=Zinc; (xx/xx
means the second metal plated with the first).

Plates referred to appear in Vol.1. No.6.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV//REV

CRO.001 Br 0.95 See Plate IV. 29 vertical bars on
Obv. Issued by Alfred Crompton Ltd. of Ramsgate Kent,
during the summer of 1965. Currently in use & will
continue in circulation but will no longer be issued
with new machines when present stocks are exhausted.
It will be replaced by CRO.003. 50,000 were made by
The Mint, Birmingham. Used throughout the U.K. and
Eire.

CRO.002 Br 0.95 As .001 except with ^AC in a circle
counter-stamped on the Rev. over the hyphen of 5/-.
100 of .001 were counterstamped for use at the 10th
anniversary of Crompton's private trade show held in
London in November of 1971. They were placed in one
of the new machines on display and anyone who won one
of these by playing the machine in the normal manner
was given a bottle of expensive French champagne. Five
bottles were won. 85 of the tokens were unaccounted
for. They were probably mixed with regular stocks of
.001 and issued with new machines.

CRO.003 Br 0.95 As .001 // See Plate IV. These will
not be issued until current stocks of .001 are
exhausted, probably in early 1973. An initial 10,000
were made by The Mint, Birmingham.

CRO.004 Yellow plastic 1.31 a series of 5 concentric
circles with CROMPTON'S replacing the upper half of the
second largest / a device like that on the Obv. of
CRO.001 with the coin replaced by a small central
hole. The device is tilted to the right approx. 45°.
There are only 18 bars in the device. // SHARPSHOOTER

(curved) / • 1ST • (dots incuse) / CLASS / a pair of crossed six-shooters flanked by two bullets pointing down / another bullet between the handles, also pointing down. This was originally intended as prize for making a high score on an electronic target shoot type of arcade amusement machine and as such had no monetary or trade value whatsoever. However, at least one arcade operate in Withernsea East Yorkshire, is trading one bingo prize for two of these tokens giving each a trade value of 12-1/2 pence. 250,000 have been made, to far, in mixed colours (.005 & .006) by J. Walter & Co. of Wickhambreaux, Kent. Specimens also exist with two colours blurred together on the same token. This occurs when plastic of one colour follows another through the extrusion machine during manufacture.

CRO.005 Blue plastic 1.31 As .004

CRO.006 Red plastic 1.31 As .004

CRO.101 Br 0.91 See Plate IV // blank except for counter-stamped serial numbers. Used by Dransfield Novelty Co. but thought to have been made originally for general sale.

DA.001 Br 0.74 D.A. // R.A. See Plate IV.

DC.001 Br 0.74 D 1 C (large one) // same. Beaded rims. (In the Hawkins collection)

DEL.001 Br 0.84 See Plate IV. 23 horizontal bars in '1'. Beaded rims with beads on Obv. connected to form a chain.

DEL.002 Br 0.84 As .001 except with a five point star shaped central hole. (In the Hawkins collection)

DES.001 Br 0.83 DESNOS / LONDON // curved completely around the rim with the dot at 9 o'clock: • GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADING and straight, in the center: W.D / LONDON Toothed rims.

DN.001 Ni/Br 0.74 See Plate IV // same.

DN.002 Br 0.74 D.N. // same.

DN.003 Br 0.74 See Plate IV.

DN.004 Br 0.74 As .003 except different die. Wider rims, and larger inner circle on Rev.

DN.005 Br 0.72 See - Plate IV // same

DN.006 Br 0.70 See Plate IV

DRI.001 Br 1.10 curved completely around the rim with the first 3 words smaller than the rest: VALID ONLY AT DRIFT BRIDGE GARAGE LIMITED / also curved, within the previous legend and located under the larger words only: REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM, SURREY. BURGH HEATH 52244 / In the center, in outline, a caricature of the entrance of a petrol station type automatic car washing machine with AUTO WASH across the top within the outline and within the brushes: 2 1/2 / minute. Below the machine: WASH 'N' WAX // :::::::::::::::• SAVE WATER •::::::::::::: (curved) / In outline, a nude man and woman, facing each other, seated in a small tin bathtub / . BATH WITH A FRIEND . First used in February, 1972. Current. Face value 10p. 1000 made by the Franklin Mint. Reverse design adapted from a humourous bumper sticker. A token is given away with the purchase of a set number of gallons of petrol. One token and a 10p piece will operate the automatic car washing machine.

EAE.001 Br 0.73 E A E (large A) // same. Issued by East Anglia Enterprises.

EDG.001 ? 0.61 EDGARTON AUTO LIMITED . all around a small central hole // blank (In the Watson collection)

EDG.002 Gilt Brass 0.59 EDGARTON - AUTO - SUPPLY C^o (curved) / III (incuse) / ••^o•• (curved) // blank (In the Brunel collection)

ELI.001 Br 0.72 ELITE AUTO CO. (curved) / * // large 2 Beaded rims.

ELJ.001 Br 0.76 See Plate IV // blank except for inner circle and rim bars as on Obv.

EMO/001 Br 0.746 EMO C^o / .746 // same. Issued by the Enjoyment Machine Operating Co. which is now a division of Gainesmead. This token was withdrawn in June, 1969, and sold for scrap. Only two specimens are known. It

was used in fruit machines and had a face value of 6d. It circulated in Cornwall. See Plate IV.

FC Series: This series of tokens was made by F.Cartaux of Paris and most types have his mint mark. It is a small triangle in outline with a round dot at the apex, inside the outline, and FC along the base, also within the outline. There is a fairly large series of these tokens, with the value expressed in numbers only, intended for use on the continent. The values were probably meant to indicate centimes but could have represented pfennigs, cents, centimos, groschen or any other European small denomination. The ones listed below are only those showing the value in LSD pennies, which were obviously intended to be used in the U.K. only. It is quite possible that some of the others circulated in this country but as that was not the original intention they are herefrom excluded. The tokens were used in England during the first part of this century at a time when gaming machines were illegal for public use but were commonly found in private clubs. The legend "TO BE SPENT IN THE HOUSE" would indicate that they were intended for gaming machines and not the innocent amusement machines found on public piers.

FC.001 Br 0.73 within a wide decorative rim: TO BE SPENT (curved)/ IN THE HOUSE (curved) with ½D in the center // a shallow wineglass in the center surrounded by a wide decorative rim. (In the Langridge collection)

FC.002 Br 0.73 As .001 // a tree standing in a meadow. (In the Langridge collection)

FC.011 Br 0.73 within a wide decorative rim: TO BE SPENT (curved) / I^d / + IN THE HOUSE + // an elephant facing left with the mint mark above and DEPOSE below. (+ = a four petalled flower).

FC.012 Br 0.73 As .011 // a tree, quite different from that on .002 with the mint mark to the right and DEPOSE to the left. Same wide decorative rim.

FC.013 Br 0.73 As .011 // as .012 except a harp instead of a tree. (In the Brunel collection)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HAIRDRESSERS' CHECKS - Supplement by R.N.P. Hawkins.

The main article, in the Dec. 1971. BULLETIN (No.2) was produced hurriedly to allay persisting wild attributions of this series, before I had checked the companies' datings from directories. This task has still to be completed, but the following interim report covers most of the ground.

1. Robert HOVENDEN

This business was London-based. Robert Hovenden opened in Finsbury in 1827/29 as a wholesale perfumer, comb maker, and hairdressers' haberdasher; "& Sons" was added in 1862. The main works moved in 1863 to premises in City Road and there remained as long as the Hovenden name lasted (till 1951). Premises in central London were added in 1852; located in Gt. Marlborough St. from 1856 and also Poland St. from 1862, and these two were jointly succeeded by permanent premises in Berners St. from 1881/82 to the same terminal date as above. "Ltd" was added in 1900. By the 1890's the telegraphic address was "GLISSADERMOS", named after one of their proprietary cosmetics (this one was "for shaving").

2. PARTON & OSBORNE

Charles Parton partnered with William Henry Osborne, active in Birmingham c.1870-1882 (as hair merchants in Digbeth, then Bull Ring) and London 1877-82 (51 Frith St., as wholesale perfumers in succession there to Browse, Hunt & CO.)

Add: 2d check (reported by Mr C.P.C. Parish), similar to the 4d one.

Thomas William Garrett made his business debut, as a whole sale perfumer, at their London premises in 1882, and the following year Osborne teamed with him, broke with Parton, and took over these premises - leaving Parton's without any London address for several years.

3. PARTON & Co.

Not as yet found in directories, and evidently an ephemeral style.

4. PARTON, Son & Co.

Continued the Birmingham business of firm No.2, and from 1889/90 resumed its London presence also; "Ltd" added in 1901; lasted until 1913. Telegraphic address "PARTONICAL".

5. OSBORNE, GARRETT & Co.

Commenced 1883 at 51 Frith Street, W.1. as noted above. A nearby business, which the Nagele family had operated originally as human hair merchants (cf. Parton & Osborne) and which had a telegraphic address "UMANAIR" retained after their expansion c.1925 to being hair-dressers' sundriesmen under final business style NAGELE LTD., amalgamated at some time in the mid 1960's with OSBORNE GARRETT & CO.LTD., thus producing the current business style OSBORNE, GARRETT, NAGELE LTD. The business moved from the Frith St., premises only months ago (1972), to 166-170 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2.

The business had also commenced simultaneously in Birmingham (at 8 Digbeth, other addresses since), and as already indicated, later blossomed in other cities. The cursive "Ogee" trade mark dates back to 1927 and probably earlier.

* * * *

AUCTION RESULTS by D.A. DEEVER

On the 17th November, 1972, the Essex Numismatic Society held its annual members' auction in the Civic Centre in Chelmsford with Geoffrey Copsey as auctioneer. This partial list of prices realised may be of interest to Bulletin readers:

A bronze Victoria Jubilee medallion of 1887 by Wyon in FDC condition was purchased for £3.00.

An Empire Commemorative Medal, issued 1897 by Spink & Son, went for 55 pence. It measured 75mm in diam. and was in VF to ef condition with badly nicked rims.

A magician's palming coin in copper-nickel, 30.4mm diam, was knocked down for 20p. The piece shows a winged lady in the centre, surrounded by the legend GODDESS OF MAGIC/MAJA (Star) A.R. (Star) MAJA

A bronze Victoria Diamond Jubilee medallion of 1897 in EF condition brought 50p. The obverse shows conjoined profiles of Victoria, Edward VII, George V and the then Edward, Prince of Wales.

An Edinburgh 1823 farthing token of Caverhill & Co. in EF condition was sold for 50p to a token dealer from Cornwall. A model penny of Victoria was then sold for 45p. It was in EF condition.

A British Defence Medal with ribbon, awarded for the 1939-45 conflict, was purchased for £1.20. Next on the block was a Nottingham farthing token of 1792, issued by Donald & Co. It was only in fair to fine condition and brought 30p.

Another World War II medal, this time the British Campaign Star with ribbon in EF condition, was sold for £1.40. A German patriotic medallion of 1916 was purchased for 45p. This medallion in iron was originally issued to women who had donated their gold wedding rings to the government for war effort.

A Trustee Savings Bank medallion, commemorating Dr. Henry Duncan, the father of savings bank, and the Trustee Savings Bank Week, 1960, was sold for 10p. Another member confided to me that he had purchased a similar piece for 20p only the week before. There are still bargains to be had at auctions.

SCHOOL TOKENS FOR QUANTITIES OF MERIT MARKS (March 1972
No.3) -- SUPPLEMENT by R.N.P. Hawkins.

ADDITIONS AND ANNOTATIONS TO THE LIST:

Note: 05, 13, 33 each have 8 scallops (abbr. "8-sc").

05A O: & R: As for 05. Tin (inv.) 13

25 O: NODLAND / SCHOOL 16
R: Laurel sprays around 1

33A O: & R: As for 33. 7-sc. (15/12½)

33B O: & R: As for 33. 15

Notes: Diam of 44 is found to be 18
" " 54 " " " " 20
" " 55 " " " " 23

VICTORIA series - add 63 to heading.

62 O: VICTORIA MARRIED FEB. 10 1840. 17
R: Fancy Figure 10

63 O: VICTORIA CROWNED JUNE 28 1838 19
R: Fancy figure 20

92A O: & R: As for 92 (R: upright) 19

Lists and collections on which the entries are based

COLLNS. Add: C.P.C. Parish P
Alter Carnegie Mus. symbol to: Pt

Additions

Alterations

05A B		06 Alter W to Ex W*
25 B	ii 2436	08 <u>Add</u> H
33A B		12 " P
33B P		33 Alter W to Ex W*
62 W		34 Add B
63 P		44 " B
92A P		51 Alter W to Ex W*
		54 Add P
		55 " P
		71 " B which also has 76 or 77.
		93 " P
		94 Alter P to Pt.

* Miss J.M.White's pieces stolen November, 1972.

Notes on the Listed Items

01-10 In heading, insert street address "Hagley Road".

21-24 Additional detailed descriptions of specimens of the mentioned award medal are given by Batty:-

i 1041 awarded 1789 to a girl aged 12;
i 1042 " 1800 to a youth aged 19.

On no.25 added to this group, the school is not located.

61 is now gratifyingly joined by nos. 62 and 63.

71 - 81 "Chorton-" should read "Chorlton-"

NOTES AND QUERIES:

Nos. 53 and 54. List of Boxes held over to next Bulletin.
Meanwhile:

The Royal family minimedals were issued in sets of the same size - either 8 or 10mm. Therefore F.E.Dixon's a. and b. (P.113) were of a different series from the remainder. Also the sets were all of one metal, brass, silvered or white metal, which again indicates a mixture in Mr. Dixon's.

MELVIN FULD

No. 59. 'Slap tokens' is used by R.A.S. Macalister in his 'Cat. of Irish Traders Tokens in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy' published in Proc. Roy. Irish. Acad. XL 1930, Section, C, No. 2, p.167.

W.A. SEABY

No. 59. May I ask both Mr. Bell and Mr. Seaby to read the introduction on page xxxix of The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage by W.J. Davis, where the source of 'slap tokens' is contained.

HARRY CHAMBERS

No. 61. This is a Mark Masonic Token of the Royal Irish Chapter, a conventional form much used in the various lodges from the nineteenth century to the present day, I believe. The design of the Mason's apron in the centre on one side and the chisel and mall on the other are, of course, emblems of Masonry; and a friend who knows about such matters (I am not a Mason) says the sentence "He that would smoke strong tobacco knows sickness" could be used as a means of memorising the letters which are the hidden initials of scriptural passwords. Freemasonry seems to have commenced in Ireland about 1720, and this catch-phrase might seem to date from the 18th Century, although it is quite apt today.

W.A. SEABY

No. 61. A note from E.J. KING refers Mr. Dixon to Priscilla Langridge's article "Masonic Tokens" (Coin Monthly December 1971).

No. 64. Johnson and Perrins were two noted pugilists of the 18th century, the former came from Yorkshire to London, becoming champion of England about 1787. His

most famous fight was with Isaac Perrins, the Birmingham pugilist, at Banbury on 22nd October, 1789, whom he beat after a contest lasting 62 rounds! Hence the Latin tag "Bella, Horrida Bella" - "Fights, fierce fights". See Cat. of Montague Guest Collection of Badges Tokens & Passes in the British Museum (1930), p.146.

W.A. SEABY

No.65. Williams Brothers (Direct Supply Stores Ltd.) was a small chain of Grocers around the London area (and elsewhere?) issuing dividend checks certainly up to the fifties. Perhaps some reader can supply more information.

EDITORS

No.67. The small souvenirs or medalets bearing initials NPO all originally had, I think, suspension loops but many now have had the loops removed. They seem to have originated late in the nineteenth century at the Northern Publishing Office, 22 & 24 Ann Street, in Belfast, and vary in size from 28 mm. to 22.5 mm.; it is quite a rarity to pick up two exactly the same. The Ulster Museum possesses seventeen with only two duplicates. Some are purely textual, others show women spinning, jaunting cars, swallows in shamrock wreaths, personalities and well known tourist centres and attractions. I suspect they have been purchased in great numbers by Americans and other visitors to Ulster. The N.P.O. is still a flourishing printing works, stationers and booksellers at 54 Victoria Square and 29 Ann Street, Belfast 1. A letter to the firm might elicit more information. (Letter sent:ED's.)

W.A. SEABY

No.69: BURLINGTON. DINING.ROOMS / J.C 1/- . Recently acquired is a uniface copper token 27mm diameter, with the attribution between concentric circles and the value punched in the middle. One surmises that other values exist. My limited library does not list the item, but I am quite sure that the Burlington Dining Rooms are those opened by Joseph Corless about 1876 at 20 St. Andrew Street, Dublin. From the start

oysters were a special feature and eventually Mr. Corless had his own oyster beds at Burrin(=Burren, Co-Clare?) and the Rooms had spread to include 6 and 7 Church Lane. And he had bought the Dolphin Hotel in Essex Street. Joseph died about 1885 and was succeeded by Thomas (his son?). Thomas died or retired about 1900 and the Rooms were soon afterwards taken by the Jammet Brothers, whose later restaurant in Nassau Street was long the most fashionable in Dublin. ((W.A. SEABY confirms the existence of similar tokens with other values, 2½ and 6d. The former has on the reverse "*J.C.PARKES* DUBLIN" within circles. He also mentions that Corless did not establish the Burlington Dining Rooms. Henry Kinsley adopted the name for his restaurant about 1864, but the "J.C." on the tokens show that they belong to the period that Joseph Corless owned the Rooms, c.1876-85.))

F.E. DIXON

No.70. Information required regarding 25mm. octagonal brass token with centre hole with the following legends:
Obv: SILCHAR ASSAM. Rev: RETREAT CLUB CANTEEN.2.

A. WATSON

No.71. TOKENS OF CORNER HOUSE (SIX) LTD. In his recent catalogue of Ulster Tokens, Tickets, etc., W.A.Seaby lists (AN: B16) a 1d bronze piece, and mentions that it, was issued by a drapery firm of Fountain St and Fountain Lane, Belfast. He was doubtful as to its precise use. I have found a note sent me 20 years ago explaining that the concern was a credit draper business. A customer could obtain say £5 of tokens which he could spend in the shop, and which he paid for by regular instalments of 5/- a week. My correspondent added that the denominations current in 1952 were

"1d and 3d in coppery metal
6d, 1/- and 5/- in silvery metal
10/- and 20/- in brassy metal".

He stated further that they had then been in use for about 25 years, i.e. from about 1927.

F.E. DIXON

No.72. Location and dating sought:-

Obv: BEAN's (boldly in centre) / GRAND PROMENADE, /
FOR THE LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS (around
outer circle)

Rev: ALBEMARLE / STREET / N^o 32 / PASSPORT (across field) Long sprays of even width around outer circle Billon. 30mm. D&W P.64 No.156, marked as RR. The "32" is part of the die and evidently the street number.

Untraced in my searches of London directories from the 1770's to about 1850; approximate issue-dating difficult to judge from specimen, thus unfeasible to check ratebooks. Is/was there a fashionable Albemarle Street in some other city also? In an attempt to probe nationally, I have been offered the opportunity of wading through the runs of 8 different fashion magazines of early 19th c. at the V & A Museum, but warned that this would be fruitless as the binders have, as usual, discarded advertisement pages/covers.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.73. Attribution sought:

(a) Obv: HEDLEY.. SWAN & C^o. / .JOPLINGS. around large 1^D..

Rev: Same as Obv.

Copper or brass. 30mm.

(b) Obv. and Rev: Same as for (a) except denom.: - ½
Copper. 26mm. Commoner than (a).

The records at the Registry of Business Names and old records thereof and others at the Public Records Office are confined to limited companies. I have searched there in vain for any clue to the above unregistered company name, in particular any indication of connection with the well-known shipbuilding firm or former soap manufacturer which the company name evokes. Also only traces of singular "Jopling" occurred, and I can find no locality named "Joplings" nor any other use whatever of the word. In particular, one could imagine the company as being promoters of the staging of a play bearing that title (on the analogy of a play-title "Jelf's" on a small disc that depicts the actor Gerald du Maurier), but theatrical records searched have produced no solace for such a theory.

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Members of the Society were the guests of Antony Gunstone, Keeper of the Department of Archaeology, Ethnography & Local History at the Birmingham City Museum & Art Gallery on 20th January. Despite Birmingham being a centre of token production from the 18th century, Mr. Gunstone explained that the Museum had for years hardly interested itself in numismatics. Even the work of W.J. Davis, who lived and worked in the city, had been ignored.

In 1935 W.A. Seaby was appointed to the Museum, and he revolutionised the numismatic collection. Later, Miss Marion Archibald took on the responsibility for coins and running the local museum. Mr. Gunston came on the scene in the late '60's, and further developed the work.

"A great deal of local interest material," Mr. Gunstone continued, "comes in through the front door," brought in by members of the public. Good relations were now being established with the major local coin manufacturers. The Museum's collection of local 17th century tokens, he said, was fairly complete. The Staunton Collection had resulted in 3-400 18th century pieces, some 19th century tokens, including a few silver ones. English countermarked silver had also been acquired.

Encouraged by R.N.P. Hawkins, he had accumulated local metal tickets, checks and other ephemeral lines. It was probably because of the example of Mr. Hawkins's researches into this field of social history, and his presence at the meeting, that in discussion others took up the theme of the need for more local research work. Mr. Gunstone mentioned the possibility of studying the local Birmingham press for accounts of the prosecutions of makers of "evasion pieces", (imitations of the regal coinage), that circulated in the late 18th century. John Parry urged the recording of material on Hop Tokens in hop-growing areas, before those with the knowledge of their use died.

Members present also discussed domestic Society

matters, and it was suggested that some might be in a position to donate the cost of plates of illustrations for the Bulletin. (The Editors have not yet found a satisfactory answer to the technical and financial problems of regular illustrations, and they welcome this suggestion, so long as no contributor feels he is expected to pay for illustration to his manuscript). A study day had been proposed, (see below).

After the discussion, Mr. Gunstone and his Assistant, Miss Ruth Taylor, presented specially selected trays of tokens, jetons, tickets and checks from the Museum collection. This fascinating session was specially appreciated. The Society's thanks go to Mr. Gunstone and Miss Taylor their courtesy, the time they spent and the trouble they took to make our first visit the success it was.

A STUDY DAY. Exchange of information is the cornerstone of the Society, and we think that several members would welcome the chance for some deeper study. A one-day numismatic bourse has been suggested, and preliminary investigations show that we could enlist tutors to give illustrated talks.

A balanced programme with time for individual study can be set up. The field would be that of our own interest in tokens and coin-like objects. In order not to drain the Society's funds, the one-day course would be self-supporting. Suggestions concerning where (in London) we might obtain suitable accommodation (probably for the whole of a Sunday) would be particularly welcome. Could we hope that some educational body would give us the space for a peppercorn rent?

If even a dozen members could come (and pay a modest enrollment fee), we would attempt to organise the Study Day for later in the year. Please tell us what you feel about this idea.

* * *

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TOKEN SOCIETY

* * * *

CONCERNING THE FUNCTION OF CERTAIN INCUSE COUNTERMARKS.
by Michael Dolley.

With the token series proper there is usually grouped a number of worn English and Anglo-Irish coppers of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century date which have had punched into one face a personal name set out in the neat, incuse, block capitals that are so reminiscent of the manufacturers' marks that occur on the blades of saws, chisels and other edged tools. Beneath it but not always in strictly parallel alignment may appear the name of a street or town, and occasionally third and even even fourth lines specify the town of the street and/or the trade of the issuer. A classic example is afforded by a piece presented to the Ulster Museum in 1958, a worn English penny of 1797 inscribed BIGGER // 36 BOLTON STREET // CUTLER // DUBLIN, while an English T.C.S. member possesses a very similar piece with the further legend JAS IRELAND // BELFAST punched into the field above the original countermark. Mr W.A. Seaby has been able to identify Bigger as in business in Bolton Street, Dublin in the 1830s, and Ireland as a Belfast ironmonger and sheet-metal factor from the 1830s until about the middle of the century.

Pieces of this description are often explained as advertisement tickets, but their unprepossessing, not to say shoddy, appearance seems to accord ill with this interpretation. There is the further consideration that the nature of the business often is not specified, while the address when attempted frequently is incomplete. A monetary function may seem precluded by the absence of all indication of the denomination. A clue, though to their probable purpose was given to the present writer

when he was in London this last summer. A fellow-passenger on a bus passing through Duncannon Street was seen to be carrying a handful of brass checks which he had been given when leaving in an equal number of hotel kitchen-knives to be sharpened. Admittedly these checks were serially numbered and pierced, apparently so that a parallel series could be attached in the manner of cloakroom tickets to the knives deposited, but the suggestion of this note is that these countermarked copper 'slap' pieces of the second quarter of the nineteenth century may have served much the same purpose. Tradesmen of the description of Bigger and of Ireland would have had to hand all the necessary punches, and part of their business would have been bringing back to their pristine sharpness the edged tools in which they dealt, so that it is probably no coincidence that the second of the relatively few Irish variants which specify a trade is consistent with this theory. This is likewise an English penny of 1797, but here the countermark is D.ALLEN // IMPLEMENT // MAKER // MONEYMORE, and Mr.Seaby has identified the issuer as a Co. Derry tradesman active just after the middle of the nineteenth century. What we may suppose is that checks of this description served as the authority for the collection of finished work and so enabled an employer to delegate to one of his workmen the recovery of often quite valuable tools where the ownership was not in doubt but which a responsible trader might have been unwilling to hand over without some indication that the intermediary was duly authorized.

* * * * *

COUNTERMARKS ON COPPER COINS BY CUTLERS AND OTHER
TRADESMEN by Gavin Scott.

Mr. Dolley's theory is interesting and could well be the answer as far as some of the Cutlers' countermarks are concerned. There are other possibilities such pieces could have been given in change to serve as advertisements or trade cards - albeit of an amateurish nature, but such as would suffice, or, perhaps more likely, as a discount offer against the

next transaction. Alternatively, such pieces may not have been intended for customers at all, but for the cutler's workmen or journeymen, who could exchange them at a pub or provision shop where the cutler either had some interest, had an account for his workers, or had negotiated a discount on their behalf. Each theory might be right in individual instances, and this can only be proved by specific local research. There is unlikely to be one universal solution.

Besides cutlers and razor makers, other trades represented by countermarked copper coins up to the 1840's include the following: bakers, blacksmiths, button manufacturers, carpenters, cheesemongers, clay pipe manufacturers, dentists, fishing tackle makers, glaziers, grocers, gunmakers, hairdressers, hatters, hotel owners, ironmongers, jewellers, maltsters, merchants, milliners, needle manufacturers, patent medicine manufacturers, rat killers, saddle tree makers, staymakers, tea dealers, tobacconists, umbrella manufacturers, venetian blind makers, warehousemen, watchmakers, wherryman and wine merchants. Not all these tradesmen would have had to hand the necessary punches, and the best description of the species is probably "shop tickets" - including receipt, trade card and truck functions, but differentiate on the whole, by a poorer quality of workmanship from the later series of advertisement tickets.

A work of mine listing some 1300 countermarks, together with biographical information on many of the issuers, is now in the press and is expected to be published later this year.

* * * * *

WANTED - Admission Tickets, Checks or Passes to English or foreign theatres, also medals commemorating the opening of theatres, or portraits of actors, also advertising tokens of theatrical interest. Write first to: E. CRAIG, c/o T.C.S.

* * * * *

EDWARD CRAIG writes on 'Checks, Passes and Bones in the Theatre' in the next issue of the Bulletin.

* * * * *

BOXES FOR MINIATURES & MODELS

The following list was originally produced by Mr. Melvin Fuld of Baltimore in C.O.I.N. May 1970. We have added information arising from correspondence since, in The Bulletin, etc. Sources of information are indicated by initials (See end table).

BOX.A. Round.Brass. (M.F., R.N.P.H:base) Silvered Brass (C.B.,S.P.)

Top: (17mm x 1mm) Prince of Wales plumes (in a crown with a ribbon on left side - ICH..DIEN within 3 circles outside a circle of beads or dots. Inner circle spring and inner seal beads or dots.

Base: (16¹/₂mm x 4mm) THE PRINCE/OF/WALES/BOX with the same type of circles as on top.

BOX AA. Round.Brass. As Box A but
THE PRINCE/OF/WALES'S/BOX (C.B.)

BOX B. Round Brass. (M.F.,R.N.P.H.,F.E.D.(22 x 4mm)

Top: (23.3mm x 2mm) Scene of Windsor Castle within a circle of dots. In exergue WINDSOR/CASTLE.

Base: (23mm x 4mm) British Coat of Arms with supporters, lion & unicorn left & right, within a circle of dots.

BOX C: Round Brass. (M.F.)

Top: (23.3mm x 2mm) Same scene of Windsor Castle as Box B.

Base: (23mm x 4mm) At top CALIFORNIA, three miners and mountain b.g., exergue 1849.

This box given by a manufacturer of tokens, advising that it was originally made to hold miniatures of California.

BOX D. (Round Brass) M.F.,F.E.D.)Possibly produced by Allen & Moore.

Top: (28mm x 2.5 mm) THE/QUEEN/PRINCE/ALBERT/AND/
BRITAIN'S HOPE. within wreath of roses, thistles & shamrocks.

Base: (27.8 x 7.3mm) British coat of Arms in olive and oak wreath.

Contents: (a) Raised Gothic bust Victoria to L. Around: H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA A & M to R. bottom bust. Around raised rim: BORN MAY 24 1819. CROWNED JUNE 28 1835. MARRIED FEB:10 1840.

Rev: Britannia, with shield r.h. spear l., lion to left. At top: EUROPE'S GLORY in exergue: GOD SAVE THE/QUEEN. Above Exergue: ALLEN & MOORE BIRM:

(b) Raised bust Prince Albert to left. Around:H.R.H. PRINCE/ALBERT A & M to right of bottom of bust. Around raised rim: BORN AUGUST 26 1819. MARRIED FEBRUARY 10 1840 Rev: Steam locomotive with various tools (Emblems of science & commerce) At top ENGLAND'S PRIDE In Exergue: A & M.

(c) Infant Prince in sailor suit holding an anchor. At top: BRITAIN'S HOPE. Below: THE PRINCE OF/WALES A & M at bottom R. of scene.

Rev: Three masted vessel to right. At top THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BOX E. Round Brass. (M.F.)

Top: (28.5 x 3mm) At top: THE CRYSTAL PALACE/In field scene of Crystal Palace, below: MEDAL/BOX within a spring border.

Base: (27.6 x 11mm) Bust of Prince Albert. Legend round: PRINCE ALBERT CONSORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

BOX F: Round Brass. (M.F.) 51mm diam. x 13mm.

Top: Bust (Prince Albert) Around: HIS LATE R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. BORN AUG 26th 1819 DIED DEC.14th 1861. within circle of dots.

Base: Within circle of dots: PRINCE ALBERT/WAS THE/ ORIGINATOR/OF EXPOSITIONS/IN ENGLAND,/PATRON OF THE ARTS, /AGRICULTURE, SCIENCES/MANUFACTURES/C.

BOX G: (R.N.P.H.) (Seaby Bulletin January 1963) Oblong, brassed steel with rounded edges, lower part tongued to hinged lid. Opened by slight pressure on front of box). Measurements:- 32 x 45 x 13mm.

Top: In a rectangular recess, occupying most of the lid, is affixed a facsimile on paper (21.5. x 35mm) of a Bank

of England five pound note dated Septr.1882, signed P. May Chief Cashier, with serial number 211146 superimposed on the script "I Promise", and again on "Demand" ^N211145(6?). In the centre foot of the note appears in a rectangular frame the word "COUNTERS".

Base: Viewed from the inside, a slightly raised tableau of two mediaeval metal workers wearing cowls, turning a screw press, all placed on a perspective tablet base.

BOXES GA and GB. (M.F.) Two boxes of same dimensions as G. On lower part front: L. CHR. LAUER. NURNBERG. Base of box has a horse with rider jumping over a fence. Second has label reading Nurnberger Spiel Munze/Two angels R & L holding 100/EIN HUNDERT MARK

BOX H: (M.F.) Thin silver 30mm x 13mm.
Top: Bust of Victoria, Crown and veil (Jubilee head?)
VICTORIA DEI GRA. BRITT. REGINA. FID. DEF. IND. IMP.
Base: 3 shields, crown above, two crossed sceptres
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

BOX I. Cylindrical, gilt copper. Reported BY R.N.P.H. from Lot 3072 in Schulman (Amsterdam) Sale Catalogue of Part 2 of Dr. Jules Meili (Zurich) collection, held 10 October 1910 and ensuing days.

Top: An undraped bust of WELLINGTON to left. MARQUIS WELLINGTON (?)

Base: First Battle Portugal Aug. IV 1808
Last Battle France Ap. 10 1814. Around, in cursive letters, BRITISH VICTORIES IN THE PENINSULA.

Contents: 25 'Angels of Peace' (Victory) in gilt copper (thought to be 15½mm) describing Wellington's battles.

BOX J: Round brass (R.N.P.H.) 13mm x 2mm (badly fitting.)

Top: Gothic head Victoria to L. QUEEN/VICTORIA (legend divided by bust) All within a circle of dots.

Base: THE/QUEEN'S/SCENT/BOX, on a ground patterned with trefoils, all within a circle of dots.

BOX K: Round Brass (J.P: Hereford Museum) Measurements as Box J.

Top:As Box J.

Base: Squared.

BOX L: Round brass (traces of silvering) D.L.F.S.,C.B.) Measurements as Box J.

Top: Gothic head Victoria to L. H.M.G.M. QUEEN/VICTORIA (legend divided by bust)All within a circle of dots.

Base: As Box J.

BOX M: (R.N.P.H.)

Top: Missing.

Base: (13mm x 3mm): PRINCE/ALBERT'S/SNUFF/BOX within a circle of dots.

BOX N: (R.N.P.H.) 13mm x 2½mm)

Top: Infant's head to left. H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES./ ENGLAND'S HOPE. All within a circle of dots.

Base: Checkered pattern, of raised squares each bearing three or four raised stripes alternating with level squares containing raised dot. Each square has sides about 1¼ mm.

---oOo---

We shall be glad to hear from members about additional boxes or variations. We have listed the contents of Box D only, as others are in doubt as to origin. Any contemporary literature or conclusive evidence would be appreciated.

Sources of Information:

M.F. Melvin Fuld (acknowledgments to Clyde J.Drewing & Ole Eklund)

R.N.P.H. R.N.P. Hawkins.

F.E.D. F.E. Dixon.

J.P. John Parry (acknowledgments to Hereford Museum)

C.B. Christopher Brunel

S.F. Stephen Perry

D.L.F.S. David Sealy.

CANAL HISTORY IN TOKENS - PART V (Conclusion)
by FRANK A. SHARMAN.

Apart from the ship canals, such as the Gloucester and Berkeley and the Manchester Ship Canal, goods were carried on the national network by independent carriers - Pickfords were one of them. Usually the proprietors had no powers to provide boats themselves; they merely provided the canals and wharves and the warehousing facilities, though later, especially when meeting the threat of the railways, most of them also became carriers. The independent carriers were legion, and varied from one man on his own boat (he was called a "Number One") to large firms carrying all over the national system. The last token to be considered reminds us of the carriers.

Davis Staffordshire 119-122. Bell 2. Staffordshire 28.
The obverse of this very plain token has an inscription "Penny Token 1811" and a legend "West Bromwich Droitwich Oldbury Tipton". The reverse has an inscription "A pound note for 240 payable at West-Bromwich by Whitehouse & Co." Bell records that Whitehouse & Co. were canal carriers with depots at the places mentioned on the obverse and with London Offices at Axe, Aldermanbury. No other information on this firm appears to have been published, but publication of a three volume history of the canals of the Black Country is expected, and this may give further information.

Whitehouse & Co. must have been carriers on a fairly large scale. Their premises at West Bromwich, Oldbury and Tipton are relatively close to each other on the extensive and complex system of canals that was to become known as the Birmingham Canal Navigations. Clearly they must have engaged in a good deal of local trade travelling on short hauls. Their depot at Droitwich on the Droitwich canal was reached from Birmingham by the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, and gave direct access to the Severn and thus to all its many connections. The London Offices indicate another long haul trade between the Black Country

and the Capital. In 1811 the whole length of the Grand Junction Canal (now called the Grand Union Canal) had been opened throughout for 6 years and doubtless this would be the route used by the Whitehouses. From Tipton they had access, via Wolverhampton, to the canals which lead north to Manchester and Liverpool and east to Leicester and the Trent.

This article has outlined the development of the inland waterway system of England as it is recorded in the tokens. At its peak the system had more than 2000 miles of navigable water. But the Duke of Bridgewater himself had once observed "them damned tramroads will be a menace someday". And as soon as a steam engine was put on wheels and the whole placed on a tramroad the end of the canals was in sight. This is not the proper place to chronicle their decline. Suffice it to say that as commercial carriers the canals have long since had their day; now, their future lies increasingly in amenity and recreation. Many of the places mentioned in this article can still be visited by water and a hired cruiser on the canals is a pleasanter way of spending a holiday than most. For those interested there are many general works on the canals now available of which Navigable Waterways by L.T.C.Rolt is perhaps the best.

In conclusion a few queries may be raised.

1. It is widely acknowledged that the canal construction companies worked the trucking system more vigorously than most. Where are there trucking tokens or vouchers? They employed vast gangs of navvies for years at a time; why are one's collections not bulging with their tokens?

2. Why are there so few tokens issued by canal companies and canal carriers? The canals were built and were in their fullest use in the two major periods in which tokens were widely issued. They would frequently have needed small change to pay and collect tolls; much was done by paper work accountancy but robbing the toll collector was a frequently recorded activity. So why did only one carrier issue tokens and why did so few canal companies issue them? What did they use for small change? Were such large concerns happy to rely on "tokens issued for general circulation". Are there any canal tokens

other than those listed in this article?

3. When an artist was at work on an engraving, what did he use as a model? It seems, on the evidence of the canal tokens, that he always got the principles right but the details wrong. Did he work from rough sketches or prints and drawings produced by the customer, or what?

Many other points may occur to the reader. The writer would be pleased to have any general or specific observations that anyone may care to make.

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" PART IX
by PETER MORLEY

Denton Pl.58 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 566a): O. same as No. 2 (D & H Middlesex 565a). In pencil, Skidmore (the manufacturer)

Denton Pl.58 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 567a): O. same as No.2 (D. & H Middlesex 565a). In pencil, Skidmore (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.59 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 804c): In pencil. This was ye first of Heart on Hand.

Denton Pl.60 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 763a): Rev.A. Caduceus, with a Crown at one end, & a cap of Liberty at the other. Spence. (the engraver)

Denton Pl.60 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 865a): Rev. an irradiated Cap of Liberty. Spence (the engraver)

Denton Pl.60 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 866a): O. Same as the last (D & H Middlesex 865a). Rev. figure of Minerva, with a shield, a cap of Liberty on a pole. Spence (the engraver).

Denton Pl.61 No.1 (D & H Suffolk 20): Mr. Bonhote of Bungay in a letter date 3d.March 1797 says that the dye of this broke after 21 had been worked off. Mr. Miller therefore set a high price on them beginning at 18s apiece & rising to two G's (guineas) & a half, the present price. This information Bonhote had from Mr. Woodward of Bungay, who has a very good collection. (S.H. Hamer, in his notes which appeared in the Numismatic Circular in June 1903, "added" that Mr.

Daniel Bonhote was an Attorney and Mr. Thomas Jenkinson Woodward a JP). The following is in S H Hamer's hand: Thomas Miller (Freeholder) Grocer and Bookseller, Bungay. See British Commercial Directory 1790-5 Vol.2.

Denton Pl.61 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 302): I believe Execd. by Lutwyche, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.61 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 615b): O. Original. R.Vide P.58 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 567a). Skidmore (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.62 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 249): O. same as ye last but date (D & H Warwickshire 235). R. Original.

Denton Pl.62 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 318): O. same as No.1 (i.e. Pl.62, D & H Warwickshire 235) R. same as Manchester p.110 No.2 (D & H Yorkshire 15, this token).

Denton Pl.62 No.4 (D & H Warwickshire 253): O. same (D & H Warwickshire 249). R. from Counterfeit Cronebane (D & H Wicklow 35 reverse).

Denton Pl.63 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 319, but edge plain): O. same as p.62 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 235). R. from p.110 No.2 (D & H Yorkshire 15). In pencil, Manchester & Lady Godiva Coventry.

Denton Pl.64 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 75c): Original Obv. R. copied from last R. (D & H Warwickshire 84).

Denton Pl.64 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 76c): O. Original R. Copied.

Denton Pl.64 No.4 (D & H Lancashire 118): Original Obv. R. same as R. of P.6 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 115).

Denton Pl.65 No.1 (D & H Somerset 66a): 9d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 9d.)

Denton Pl.65 No.2 (D & H Somerset 64): O. Original. R. same as last (D & H Somerset 66a).

Denton Pl.65 No.3 (D & H Somerset 67b): O. Original. R. same as last (D & H Somerset 66a).

Denton Pl.66 No.3 (D & H Kent 6): Executed I believe by Lutwyche, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.66 No.4 (D & H Kent 8): There is a variety of this - Obverse the Cypher (D & H Kent 9)

Denton Pl.67 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 308): Executed I believe by Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.67 No.2 (D & H Wiltshire 3): See P.100 No.1 (D & H Wiltshire 4).2d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 2d.)

Denton Pl.67 No.3 (D & H Angus-shire 13): Executed at Bolton & Watt's Mint Birmingham.

Denton Pl.67 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 857): Rev. A Crown over an Anchor between two hearts. Spence (the engraver)

Denton Pl.68 No.2 (D & H Staffordshire 10): Pye. Pl.9 No.1 has ye Latin Sup. in smaller Letters.

Denton Pl.68 No.3 (D & H Staffordshire 16a): O. same as last (D & H Staffordshire 10). R. from Hereford p. (blank, but D & H Herefordshire 5 reverse).

Denton Pl.69 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 48):Pye Pl.22 No.1 has a different Edge but the one here described is the Genuine one.

Denton Pl.69 No.2 (D & H Hampshire 49): O.same as last (D & H Hampshire 48). R. from Ld. Howe post p.92 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 13).

Denton Pl.69 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 437a): O. Original R.P.27 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 447) Rhinoceros & Antelope. These 2 dies struck together but the Obv. Rhinoceros is the same as ante Pl.26 No.4 Rev. (D & H Middlesex 416b).And the reverse is the same as the obv. of ante Pl. 27 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 317). Ex by James.

Denton Pl.69 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 445): O.P.27 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 447a). R. Original Ostrich & Nylghau.

Denton Pl.70 No.2 (D & H Somerset 91): 3d (presumably a specimen Cost Hay 3d).

Denton Pl.70 No.3 (D & H Gloucestershire 22):
 This was I believestruck by Mr. Joley, or Jolly of Bath, he had, I think, 7 dies beside, which were impressed in various ways.
 2 may be found in pl.98 No.3 (D & H Gloucestershire 26).
 2 may be found in pl.99 No.2 (D & H Gloucestershire 55).
 2 may be found in pl.99 No.4 (D & H Gloucestershire 35).
 1 may be found in Rev.pl.99 No.1 (D & H Gloucestershire 48).
 3d done for W.Joley of Bath (perhaps this infers that Hay bought his specimen from Jolly)

Denton Pl.70 No.4 (D & H Somerset 45): O. same as P.49 No.2 (D & H Somerset 39). R. Original.

Denton Pl.71 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 128): This was sold to Skidmore's in Holborn-very Scarce. I believe Hallan was tried for coining and convicted.

Denton Pl.73 No.2 (D & H Wiltshire 1): 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s.)

Denton Pl.74 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 742): Obv. fig. of a Highlander in full dress. Spence (the name of the engraver).

Denton Pl.74 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 592a): Skidmore (the manufacturer)

Denton Pl.74 No.3 (D & H Kent 19): 4d from Young (presumably, Hay bought a specimen from Matthew (?) Young for 4d). Skidmore (the manufacturer)

Denton Pl.75 No.1 (D & H Northamptonshire 1): Original O. but R. taken from Norfolk & Norwich ante p.38 No.2 (D & H Norfolk 15).

Denton Pl.76 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 899): Obv. a laurelled bust in profile. Star radiated at top. Rev. a Crown & Harp, between Thistles-Conder 110.336. Spence (the engraver).

Denton Pl.76 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 329c): O. Original R. Denton P.24 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 324).

Denton Pl.77 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 953): O. Original R. same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 952b).

Denton Pl.77 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 367): O. same as ye last (D & H Middlesex 953). R. Original.

Denton Pl.77 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 961): O. same as No.2 (D & H Middlesex 953). R. same as Aylsham P.110. No.3 (D & H Norfolk 5).

Denton Pl.78 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 962a): O. same as Brighton Camp p.76 No.4 (D & H Sussex 4). R. as Aylsham P.110 No.3 (D & H Norfolk 5).

Denton Pl.78 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 955): O. same as 76 (D & H Sussex 4). R. as P.77 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 952b).

Denton Pl.78 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 368): O. same as 76 No.4 (D & H Sussex 4). R. as P.77 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 367).

Denton Pl.78 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 296): O. same as 76 No.4 (D & H Sussex 4). R. as Size Lane P.32 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 295).

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE FORGED TOKEN CURRENCY OF MUHAMMAD III BIN
TUGHLAK by LES RICHES.

The large denominations of these coins were made of brass. They were the Tankas. As Tughlak, who came to the throne of Delhi in 725AH (= 1324AD), did not have any funds in the palace cash box for silver coins, because of the wars that he and his father were always fighting, he issued these brass tokens, which were legal tender in that town.

The tokens have legends in Persian script. Obv: Min ala' al sultan fihd ala' al rahman (= He who obeys the Sovereign truly he obeys the Merciful one). Round the margin: In the royal seat, Delhi, year of seven hundred and thirty (= 1329AD). Rev: Mihur shud tanka ray dur razquar banda unraidwar. Muh'd Tughlak (= Struck as a current tanka in the time of the servant, hopeful and divine mercy. Muhammad Tughlak).

The coins of the same Sultan, but of different towns, have the same legends, but are different in the margins. The copper coins of this issue are of the same type, but do not have a margin. Most of these read: Obv: Bi hazrat Delhi fi sanat salassain wa sabarazat (= At the court of Delhi in the year thirty and seven hundred.) Rev: Zarb (= copper struck coin) al din hem al sharifin zaman al abin Muhammad bin Tughlak (= Struck as a lawful dirhem in the time of the servant. Muhammad bin Tughlak).

This coinage was so disliked that the local people would not use it, so it was only used for the year 730AH (= 1329AD). Although this coinage was unpopular, you can today find forged brass Tankas, which are about half the weight of the original ones. They were made at about the same time as the real ones.

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Jetons of Medieval France are featured in an article by George Berry in Coins. (Vol. 10. No.4 April 1973).

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING &
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART IX by: D.L.F. Sealy,
D.A. Deaver and P.K. Wood.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium;
Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper;
Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zu=Zinc. (xx/xx
means the second metal plated with the first.)

Plates referred to appear in Vol.1. No. 6.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV// REV

FC.014 Br 0.73 As .011 except with an atomiser (?)
on the reverse. (In the Langridge collection)

FC.015 Br 0.73 As .011 except with an old fashioned,
portable, wind-up, morning-glory horn gramophone on the
reverse. (In the Langridge collection)

FC.016 Br 0.73 As .011 except with an hog running to
the left on a cloud of dust on the reverse. (In the
Langridge collection)

FC.021 Br 0.73 As .011 except with 2D in the center
('D' very small) // a lion rampant facing left with
the mint mark to the left. Same wide decorative rim.
Round dots in Obv. legend in place of the flowers.
Large seriffed letters.

FC.022 Br 0.73 As .021 except with a lantern on the
reverse with the mint mark at 10 o'clock and DEPOSE at
3 o'clock.

FC.023 Br 0.73 As .022 except with a swimming seal
facing right on the reverse with the mint mark at 5
o'clock and DEPOSE at 8 o'clock. (In the Langridge
collection)

FC.024 Br 0.73 2^D with the mint mark under the 'D'
all within the same decorative rim // TO BE SPENT / IN
THE HOUSE (In the Phipps and Winter collections)

FC.025 Br 0.73 As .024 obverse on both sides except
'2' is smaller and 'D' is larger. (In the Broome
collection).

FC.031 Br 0.73 3^D // 3^D with the mint mark under the
'D' on both sides. (In the Broome collection)

F.C.061 Br 0.73 As 0.23 except 6^D // as .023
except with a soda syphon. (in the Langridge
collection)

(NOTE: Many of the above FC tokens, as well as others,
were illustrated on pp140-143 of the February, 1970,
number of Coin Monthly, as part of an article
entitled " 'ONE ARMED BANDIT' TOKENS" by P.A.Langridge)

CMS.001 Br 0.73 around a central hole: THE
PROPERTY OF CMS// I BRING YOU LUCK See Plate IV.
(This was inadvertently left off the seventh part)

FLO.001 Br 0.84 FLOWERS KEG (curved) / in
outline, William Shakespeare writing with a quill
pen, facing forward / in smaller letters THE
BITTER WITH THE BITE (curved) // VALUE 5/• IN TRADE
(curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs. / a rectangular box in
outline with or without a counter-stamped serial
number /REDEEMABLE ONLY/ BY WINNER / WHERE WON
(curved). Made and issued by Bell-Fruit Ltd.
for use in their own machines located in pubs tied
to the Flowers brewery.

FOB.001 Br 0.77 ELECTRIC (curved) / a pyramid
formed from four straight lines / FLASH-O-BALL /
an inverted pyramid as above / BOWLS (curved) //
blank except for a beaded rim. See Plate IV.

FOO.001 Br 0.91 a large soccer ball // same.
Toothed rims.

FRA Series: These tokens are all being made by The
Franklin Mint of Sutton, Surrey, for general sale to
the vending machine industry or for advertising pur-
poses (FRA.005). The company is in no way connected
with the mint of the same name in the USA. The name
was taken from the local telephone exchange before
the all-number system was introduced. While the mint
has made several types of gaming, vending and amus-
ment tokens, their main output seems to be medals
and petrol station "collectors' medals". The follow-
ing tokens were all introduced in time for Decimal
Day and are still in use.

- FRA.001 Br 0.78 TOKEN VALUE (curved) / n1p
 (bold 1) / VENDING ONLY (curved) // 24 crescents
 arranged around the rim opening inwards; a central
 rectangular tablet, intended for a serial number,
 surrounded by ten petals, five above and five below.
- FRA.002 Zn 0.78 as .001 except for metal. Very low
 mintage, probably experimental.
- FRA.003 Br 0.83 TOKEN VALUE (curved) / n / 1¼ / p
 VENDING ONLY (curved) // a flower design made up of
 twelve petals with the petal tips open (or a circle
 of twelve "Y's" with the stems pointing inwards depen-
 ding on how you look at the design). Beaded rim on the
 obv. only.
- FRA.004 Br 1.01 TOKEN VALUE (curved) / n2p (bold 2)
 / VENDING ONLY // same as .001
- FRA.005 Br 0.75 FOR DESIGN•MINTING•COINING (curved)
 / a design representing upper and lower dies striking
 a milled edge coin with FRANKLIN on the upper die and
 MINT LTD on the lower / in very small letters: MINT
 HOUSE, OLDFIELDS RD, / SUTTON, SURREY / 01•644•6114 //
 TOKEN VALUE (curved) / n2½p / VENDING ONLY (curved)
 25,000 of these tokens were made in Jan.1971 and
 donated to the vending machine industry's trade show
 for use in vending machines during the exhibition.
 They were used again during the 1972 trade show. The
 purpose was to advertise the facilities of the Frank-
 lin Mint.
- FRA.006 Br 0.91 a wreath made up of 16 triads of
 leaves with the stems pointing anti-clockwise; forming
 a small circle within the wreath: VENDING ONLY VENDING
 ONLY VENDING ONLY // forming a small circle: TOKEN
 VALUE TOKEN VALUE TOKEN VALUE / within the circle:
 N5P (bold 5). Beaded rims.
- FRA.007 Br 0.91 as .006 except with much thicker
 lettering and wreath.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

* * * *

The EMERGENCY MONEY SOCIETY has changed its address to
 P.O. Box 1541, Dallas, Texas 75221, USA. The Executive
 Secretary is Richard C. Upton. US membership is \$2,
 overseas \$3.

NOTES AND QUERIES

No.65: Williams Bros. In addition to the 5/-, 10/- and 20/- brass discs, the following are reported by A. WATSON:

- 1) 3^D. 27mm. round
- 2) 6^D. 30mm. x 12mm oval
- 3) ONE/ SHILLING 25mm. x 25mm. square.
- 4) TWO/ SHILLINGS 30mm. x 30mm. square

All are in thin silver-washed metal (tin) and have legend around value: WILLIAMS BROS.(or BROTHERS) DIRECT SUPPLY STORES L^{TD}

We can also report what appears to be an earlier variety with legend WILLIAMS BROTHERS only:-

- 1) 1^D.. 24mm. round
- 2) 2^D.. 25mm x 18mm. oval.

No.67: Extract from letter received in reply to ours from The Northern Publishing Office Belfast Limited 29/31 Ann Street, Belfast, 1 (Booksellers and Sunday School Suppliers):

We did produce gilt medals with scripture texts and assorted designs perhaps 25 different in all. Star shape sold the best. They were sold as small awards for Sunday School children at one penny each (old money). Arthur Fenwich, Birmingham made them for us. We did sell Irish designs for the tourist trade sometime before 1930.

The scripture medals were sold to Canada, U.S.A., Australia as well as England, Scotland. There is no demand for these medals now. Yours faithfully,
(Miss) W. Faloon.

No.73. HEDLEY.SWAN & C^O..JOPLINGS: The lady, who types the Bulletin stencils, 'phoned the following information: HEDLEY - Tyneside soap manufacturers. SWAN - Now Swan, Hunter, shipbuilders. JOPLINGS - old Sunderland firm, makers of Pyrex glass products. Other information is supplied by C.P.C,PARISH: During searches last year at Companies House, City Road, London, EC1. I was able to elicit the following information which, I

think, solves this attribution problem. Hedley Swan & Co. (Properties) were registered 28th March 1955 with three directors: Stephen Hedley Swan, Robert Gibson Smith, and Lillian Good Hanson. The male board members are described as Master Drapers and, in addition, directors of Hedley, Swan & Co.,Ltd., Joplings Properties Ltd., Hadnum Ltd., and T.E.Leckonby & Co.Ltd. The registered office of the Hedley Swan property company is given as John Street, Sunderland. In my collection is an additional value, a cupro-nickel 2/- very similar in design to the values Mr.Hawkins describes and of 29mm. diameter.

No.74. NOTE FROM AUSTRALIA: Coin dealers are a rare phenomenon in Australia in comparison with the U.K. and are virtually confined to the State capitals. British tokens are in very short supply and often worn specimens of the commonest 18th century. Most of my buying therefore has to be done from Seaby's or Spink's list. Unfortunately, by the time I receive these publications and can get in an order, most of my particular wants have already been sold.

I recently got a token unpublished in Williamson, although it may have been since published elsewhere. The token is a variety of Suffolk W.228 in which LAISTOFT (Lowestoft) is misspelt as LAISTOFL. However, I still have to obtain a specimen of W.228 in order to compare the obverses. The only other unpublished (by Williamson) 17th century token in my collection is a variety of Suffolk W.7 in which BECCLES is correctly spelt, but this probably has been published in some other source.

The pride of my collection, particularly as it is one of the rare heart-shaped tokens, is Suffolk W.315, which is the only token on which my surname appears.

DAVID FOULGER.

No.75: Information required regarding round brass 12mm token with no legends. Obv: Border of dots Monkey standing on mound. Rev: Border of dots Elephant standing on mound.

A. WATSON.

No. 76: In the account of Captain Cook's first voyage I read under the date 19th July 1769, the following: "He (the king of Huaheine Society Islands), also was presented with some medals, or counters, resembling the coin of England, and a few other trifles." Can anyone suggest what these medals or counters might have been, which could have been carried on the Endeavour?

D.L.F. SEALY.

No. 77: Approximate date of issue required for 23 mm. diam. brass ticket. Obv: Lion couchant to left. JENNISON'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Rev: Elephant to left. JENNISON'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

J.G.ROSE.

No. 78: Information and origin and use sought on 25 mm. diam. brass item with central hole, probably a colliery token. Obv: I. & I. MEAD PENRYN around a circle and within a circle of dots. Rev: ONE SACK in two lines in the field.

J.G. ROSE.

(J.A. Williams in Cornish Tokens, published at Truro In recent years, refers to 19th century "Brass sack tokens used by millers e.g. Hoskins of Hayle and Lakes of Truro". It might appear that"sack"would be more likely to be used by a miller than a colliery - Editor.)

No. 79: Information on origin and use sought on 19 to 19.5 mm. diam. copper theatre pass of some sort: Obv: ADMIT within an oval. Rev: 1817 within an oval.

J.G. ROSE.

No. 80: information sought on 30mm. diam. brass advertising piece: Obv: Bear with folded fore-paws, smoking cigarette. Around SMOKE THORBECKE'S /MONOPOLY/CIGARETTES/MACHINE MADE On ribbons TRADE MARK.
Rev: At centre MAKING BY MACHINE/ENABLES US TO

OFFER/10/EXQUISITE/VIRGINIA/OR TURKISH/FOR 4D./20 Do.....
FOR/8D./BEST RICE PAPER/NEATER AND CHEAPER/THAN HAND
MADE/PRIZE/AT/MELBOURNE EXHIBITION Around "REALLY GOOD
AND CHEAPER THAN OTHERS" TOB. TRADE REV. 9 OCTOBER 80

There was a major Melbourne Exhibition in 1880, so the
piece can confidently be dated as early 1880.

FRED E. DIXON.

No. 81: Has any member any Information on 18th. century
Middlesex tokens D&H 227, 1005 and 1149, all relating
to the Cabbage Society? Dalton and Hamer say they
were struck for some Jewish society, and the word Purim
on the reverse which is the name of a special Jewish
festival suggests this. I have consulted many books of
reference but nothing so far has given any clue. The
edge of the 1796 (D&H 227a) reads AN ASYLUM FOR THE
OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.

JIM NEWMARK.

No.82: Any information on following counterstamped East
India Company one rupee Of 1840? On Victoria's head is
stamped J.L.POLHEMUS/DRUGGIST/190 J. ST. COR. 7TH /
SACRAMENTO CAL. in four lines, the first and last
being curved.

C. BRUNEL.

No.83: I should welcome any information on the following
token, which is brass, 23mm, with milled edge: O: S.L.C.
(curved to upper rim) 2^D. R:Blank, except for beaded
border.

DENIS McALLISTER

No.84: Information requested on the following:

a. O: Legend TRIUMPHANT WE BRAVELY DEFEND Centre
quadriga with charioteer holding whip.

R: UKS in the field.

Copper. Approx. 2p size.

b O: Legend PROF. ANDRE'S ALPINE CHOIR Bust to left
in centre.

R: NO/TIPPLER/NEED/APPLY in the field in 4 lines.
MATRIMONIAL SOCIETY.

Brass. Approx. size of 5p.

- c. O: Crown above. FRANCES/ULLATHORN/LONDON in three lines. Behive below.
R: Blank. Made of black wax. Approx. old penny size. //3in. thick.
- d. O: Legend E.BUSSEY 3 rosettes (2 small, one large).
R: P.T. in the field. 7/8in. diam.
- e. O: Winged lion-like animal, with beak (griffin?), rampant. Beaded rim.
R: Large A over 8. Beaded rim.
 Heavy brass. Raised design. A little larger than 2/6d.
- f. O: Small circle and broad arrow. P.28 over 4 within circle.
R: Blank. Copper.Square. Approx 3/4in. square.
- g. O: Circle of 12 fleur-de-lys. Beaded rim.
R: Two circles, inner more pronounced than outer.
 Thin lead alloy. Approx. size of 2/6d.
- h. O: TBO in the field. R: blank.
 Heavy bronze, much corroded. Approx. size of 6d.
- m. O: A windmill with sails on right. HILL below, all within beaded circle.
R: R.W. within beaded circle.
 Brass. Approx. size of 5p.

D.G. VORLEY.

No.85: Information, particularly regarding use, of this brass ticket requested:

O: A line 3/4 in. long, in lower field (with space above for number to be stamped?) LOFTHOUSE COLLIERY. LIMITED. within a beaded circle.
R: Wreath within beaded circle.
E: Milled. 1 5/8 in. diam.

C. BRUNEL.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

When members join, they tell us what their main interests are. In all there is a rich variety, covering many periods in history and a large number of geographical locations. We have heard a not too serious debate about whether medallions made of chocolate just came within the Society's scope or not - so we know that the composition of the pieces we collect or handle is important to members.

Much of what we receive for 'Notes and Queries' deals with the unusual, and many of members' puzzle pieces have not yet had a satisfactory answer. This is natural, and we are confident that the flow of this fascinating material will continue to grow.

However, our pages have rather neglected two or three of the main series of British tokens. We appeal to those with a knowledge of the early 19th. century copper and silver token coinage, as well as those of the 17th. century to contribute, and so to restore the balance.

We shall end the first volume of this brochure with No. 12, completing two years' publication. There is a strong demand for an Index, which we hope to publish soon after Vol. 1 No. 12.

* * * *

Annual Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.00 (extra for foreign postage, according to whether air or surface mail required). No payment made for contributions to The Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of The Bulletin per single additional copy: 35p. to members; 45p. to non-members, (Includes UK postage). Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

CHECKS, PASSES AND BONES IN THE THEATRE by
Edward Craig.

Passes or checks are of particular interest to those of us who spend their time delving into the history of the Theatre. They tell us quite a lot about the places where they were used - for example, if they had galleries, boxes and pits, and there are often clues as to how many. They sometimes tell us the prices of the seats, and in one or two instances they even show us architectural features of a theatre's facade.

In the oldest London theatres, where benches and seats were not numbered and where there was only one outside entrance to the whole house, it was easy enough for the penny to be taken at the door. This penny allowed you to stand in the pit; if you wanted a seat on a bench in the gallery, you paid another penny to another gatherer at the foot of the stairs.

At the end of the performance the money was divided into prearranged parts, and all the accounting was over for the day.

After the Restoration a new kind of Theatre began to appear showing a European influence. Sometimes there were three or more entrances. Some of the galleries were divided into boxes as in Italy, and posters announced performances in advance. Permanent companies were established with weekly salaries, and it became an accountant's (or treasurer's) job to keep a check on what was happening.

This accountant soon became what was known as the Box-office keeper because the boxes were the most expensive seats in the house and discretion was needed in letting or subletting them. In other parts of the house, gatherers, or check takers, had simply to report back with the limited number of checks or passes which had earlier been issued for cash at various entrances.

In Italy in the early seventeenth century most performances were given in court theatres, and special Bulletini were often struck for these

occasions. They were issued by a chamberlain, at his discretion; it was a special honour to receive one.

In 1637 the first public opera houses were built in Venice, with four and five tiers of boxes. These boxes were contracted in advance for the entire season. The contracts were beautifully printed tickets signed by the treasurer. They generally showed some emblem that was changed every year. The entrances to the small pits and galleries were regulated by the manager and his assistants, and they took ready cash at these points.

In France some very fine jettons were first issued under Louis XIV.

In England the printed ticket was used extensively, but of course it was very open to forgery and had to be printed for every performance as well as being laboriously countersigned by the box-office keeper. The check, pass, or "sealed ticket" was the solution. They were too expensive to forge, could be struck, issued, "gathered" and returned without showing much wear, and, at the end of the year, could all be re-minted. Those lost by the check taker, or "gatherer" were useless for readmission the following year.

Many engraved ivory and mother of pearl tickets, ("subscription tickets"), were issued to box holders, and special silver tickets were issued to shareholders. Bone tickets, signed by the box-office keeper, were often issued to certain actors and actresses as part of their salary. These are of particular interest; they were generally lodged with the box office keeper and an actor wishing to admit friends would give them a signed note saying "please hand bearer my bone ... or bones". The note was exchanged for the "bones" in question, and returned by the check taker.

According to W.J. Lawrence, author of Old Theatre Days and Ways (1935), enormous wooden discs were used at the Olympic Theatre in 1840 in an attempt to outwit sharp practice on the part of the "check takers".

Of course, the Ivory, Metal and ceramic tickets used in Ancient Roman Theatre is another story.

TICKET OF A LONDON SHIPBUILDING YARD (Issue No.8 of
BULLETIN) -- Correction and addition: by R.N.P. Hawkins

Within the above article, I sought in lines 8-9 on page 172 to draw attention to a curious discordance of spelling which subsists (the printer mistook my intention, which I now make clearer by using block letters), as follows:-

"The River LEA (controlled by the LEE Conservancy Catchment Board, formerly LEE Valley Water Co.) runs..."

The article ranged into later periods of the firms' histories than the issue period of the ferry pass, and I have now belatedly discovered a listing of a later pair of tickets, of unspecified function, in Batty i 149 as follows:-

1018A O: "Millwall Ironworks" R: "C.J.Mare & C^o."
Oval.
1018B O: "Millwall Forge & Ironworks" R: As last.
Oval.

The legends on these two tickets correspond to directory entries indicating an ephemeral revival 1861-62 of that company name, with a new seat of operations "Milwall ironworks and shipbuilding yard" and new City office address 84 King William Street (in place of 55 or 56 Lombard Street until the company's failure in 1857 reported by Banbury). I purposely omitted to mention this phase of activity in the original article, as I then had only directory evidence of it and it added complications and sounded like confusion with T.J. Ditchburn's post-partnership seat of operations.)

* * * *

We have received some important material on FANTASY PIECES from F.J. BINGEN in the Netherlands, which will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

* * * *

Arthur E.J. Went, DSc, MRIA, writes on "Some Irish Farthing Tokens of the Late 18th Century" in the May 1973 issue of Coins, (Vol 10. No.5).

MARKET CHECKS by C.P.C. PARISH

Among some of the metal tickets most commonly encountered by collectors are market checks or tallies. They are for the most part readily identified, since the market(s) at which they were issued is usually indicated, together with the issuer's name and the value of the piece. For convenience I have considered the various aspects of these checks under the following headings:-

PURPOSE:

They were used as receipts for deposits on returnable containers at wholesale markets dealing in fish, meat, fruit and vegetables.

Before the introduction of non-returnable containers, the bulk of the produce came in returnable bags, boxes or bushel baskets, and by asking for a deposit for each, the market salesman encouraged their subsequent return to him. A deposit of a denomination applicable to the type of container used was paid by the purchaser, and in exchange, he received checks to the value of the deposit. When these containers were returned to the firm, from whom they were purchased, the purchaser gave up the checks and the deposit charge was refunded to him. It can be seen that this method of operation made the theft of empty containers less likely, since presenting these alone, would not be sufficient to recover the deposits.

Although disposable receptacles are now widely used at markets, and to a very large extent have replaced returnable ones, they suffer from certain disadvantages; presenting problems when produce has to be stacked and the more substantial, returnable variety are still in use. Deposits are still charged for these, although the metal check system is seemingly obsolete. I recently visited the Borough market, London, S.E.1. and observed a number of firms with wooden crates stamped with deposit charges; sometimes expressed in shillings and sometimes in new pence. Brentford is another London wholesale market where the deposit system still operates.

PERIOD OF USE:

From the middle of the last century until, apparently, as recently as the last decade. Precise information concern-

ing the commencement and finishing of the check system is difficult to ascertain, but it seems to have enjoyed a peak of popularity in the period c.1890 - 1920. The earliest checks to which an issue period can be ascribed, seem to date from the 1850s or 1860s. Evidence supporting this is a copper piece in my collection issued by Joseph Isaacs, a fruit salesman at Spitalfields, bearing the name and address of the diesinker - W.J. Taylor, 33 Little Queen Street. R.N.P. Hawkins' dictionary records Taylor at this address for the period 1845-67 and the first noted entry for Isaacs in London directories is in 1852. Additional supporting evidence is the listing in Part VII of the first volume of D.T. Batty's catalogue, published in 1871, where checks belonging to five London market salesmen are recorded; three for Billingsgate and one each for Spitalfields and Smithfield.

When a market has a known starting date one can, of course, be certain that tallies bearing its name cannot pre-date a particular year. Brentford flower fruit and vegetable market in West London was established in 1893 (enlarged 1905-6) and checks are known for several salesmen at this market. James Sutton and Son, potato merchants were established at Brentford in 1898 and are of the opinion that their first purchase of checks was around 1910 and that they ceased using them in 1933. A sixpenny tally of F.B. Harris, vegetable salesman at Brentford, can be assigned to the years 1933-1939 by reference to local directories (published yearly at this period). Other enquiries made at Brentford suggest that the check system generally had ceased there by the beginning of the last war. At Spitalfields the old established firm of fruit salesmen, Potter Oyler Ltd., (they can be traced back to 1855) issued checks of at least seven denominations and think the firm used them up to 1944. The change in a business title can be helpful when dating, thus Potter Oyler became "Ltd" in 1923 and therefore pieces with this addition to the name cannot be prior to that year. In the Borough market, Lee Bros., fruit, pea and potato salesmen were apparently the last firm there

to use tallies, discontinuing the practice around 1960. An example of a market firm using tallies to a still later date is provided by Charles Knights Ltd., who handled them at Spitalfields and Stratford markets until as recently as 1967. In this case the checks became obsolete at the same time that the firm gave up using returnable containers.

DENOMINATIONS:

It is not easy to be certain of the complete range issued by any one business but the following values have been verified for five firms:-

E.A. & C. BRADLEY - Fruit, pea and potato salesmen.

20/- 10/- 5/- 2/6 2/- 1/- and 6d.

All reading 'Stratford'.

INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT LTD. - Fruit and potato salesmen.

10/- 5/- 4/- 2/- 1/- and 6d.

All reading 'Boro'.

CHARLES KNIGHTS (1966) LTD. - Fruit salesmen.

£3 20/- 10/- 4/- 3/- and 1/-

All reading 'Spitalfields'.

POTTER OYLER LTD. - Fruit salesmen.

20/- 10/- 5/- 3/- 2/- 1/- and 6d.

All reading 'Spitalfields'.

JAMES SUTTON & SON (Brentford Market) Ltd. - Potato
merchants.

20/- 10/- 5/- 4/- 2/- 1/- and 6d.

All reading 'Brentford'.

Charles Knights and Potter Oyler also issued pieces for Stratford and Borough markets respectively. The Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17. has a selection of the Ingledeu and Davenport checks in its numismatic collection.

The full range of denominations noted so far is as follows:

£5 £3 20/- 10/- 5/- 4/- 3/- 2/6 2/- 1/6 1/- 6d and 3d

There would seem little doubt that additions to this range exist.

METALS

Aluminium, brass bronze, copper, cupro-nickel, iron, tin and zinc would appear to be the complete range. No non-metallic pieces have been encountered, although these may exist. I have in my collection a "plastic" Co-operative society check dated 1906, suggesting an alternative substance could have been used at a time when market pieces were in common use.

SHAPES AND DESIGNS:

Examples which are circular, oval, square, triangular, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, circular with scalloped edge and oval with scalloped edge all exist. In addition, a great variety of other special shapes is found, made to the clients' particular requirements. The general appearance of tallies ranges from uniface, stamped (or engraved) discs to die-struck pieces of coin-like quality. The custom of making each denomination of a different shape, size or metal to assist quick identification was a common practice. Edges are in most cases plain but some checks are found with edge graining.

Piercings are of two varieties; firstly, circular, central holes and secondly, central cut-outs forming the initial letter or letters of the salesman's name. Both types of piercing enabled checks to be strung together or stacked on wire files; the second type assisting prompt recognition. Inserts of a different metal are frequently met with, sometimes in the form of a letter.

Designs, as previously mentioned, are mostly quite utilitarian with little else apart from name, market and value. Occasionally extra details are found, thus W.T. Jay of Covent Garden had the bird of the same name on the reverse of his shilling brass check. Another brass piece for sixpence, of I.J. Wilson Jnr.

(market not stated) depicts on the reverse of a finely engraved sieve or basket. John Ingarfield's sole concession to decoration on his three shilling brass check of Billingsgate were two very small fish, one on either side of his name.

MARKETS: Pieces are known for the following:-

London area: Barking (Essex); Billingsgate, Borough, Brentford, Covent Garden, Dagenham (Essex), Farringdon, Kings Cross, Smithfield, Spitalfields, and Stratford (Essex)

Birmingham: Smithfield, Bell Street, Market Hall.

Brighton: Hastings: Maldon (Essex)

MAKERS: Signed pieces by the following diesinkers are known to exist:-

London firms: Collins and Kipling, Hubbard and Walker, Johnson, Morris, C. Neal, R. Neal, Randall, Spink and Son, Taylor, Thornton.

Birmingham: Heaton, Jenkins, Pope.

Biographical details of the above manufacturers are contained in R.N.P.Hawkins' Dictionary of Makers of British Nineteenth Century Metallic Tickets and Checks, published in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin 1960-1971. R(alph)Neal of Percival Street, London, E.C.1., whose business operated from 1866 to 1936 made a speciality of market checks and indeed a high proportion of signed pieces encountered bear his signature. Neal signed almost all his dies and so his checks are normally signed on both obverse and reverse. Apart from his London market products, Neal struck deposit checks for fruit salesmen at Norwich and Great Yarmouth, for market gardeners at Enfield, Isleworth and Stanwell (all Middlesex) and hop tokens for growers at Brenchley in Kent.

The basis for this article has been the examination of pieces in my collection and correspondence with a number of market firms, several of whom have been most helpful. In addition, use has been made of the informative notes in R.N.P.Hawkins' dictionary.

I would be most interested to hear of the existence of

tallies for other wholesale markets and in particular the following London ones: Columbia, Greenwich, Hungerford, Plumstead, Shadwell and Woolwich.

* * * *

TOKEN OF THE HOPE COFFEE TAVERN, BROMHAM

Obverse: Outer border of dots.

Inner border of dots.

Legend between the two borders reads HOPE COFFEE TAVERN BROMHAM

Reverse: ONE PENNY enclosed in a wreath of leaves. The following is an extract taken from The History of Bromham written by Mrs. Hilda Davis.

The Hope Coffee Tavern Jockey Lane was built in 1883 by Miss Julia Edgell, daughter of the Rector. The lower portion housed a caretaker and provided refreshment and non-alcoholic beverage as well as a reading room for the men and lads of Bromham. The upper room was used for church meetings, etc.

Miss Edgell became Mrs. Hunt and she held mission Services after evensong in the upper room. On her death she left the tavern to the church and it is still referred to as the Mission Room.

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Bulletin of the Wiltshire Numismatic Society, Vol.1 No.4 Nov.1970)

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* BALLOON PILOT SEEKS MEDALLIONS OR *

* TOKENS ASSOCIATED WITH BALLOONS & *

* AIRSHIPS. PLEASE WRITE WITH FULL *

* PARTICULARS INCLUDING PRICE TO: *

* *

* *

* Phone: *

* * * * *

BOOK RECEIVED

H. Noel Humphreys, The Coin Collector's Manual, or Guide to the Numismatic Student in the Formation of a Cabinet of Coins ... (2 vols, facsimile edition by the Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, USA, 1971). Originally published in London by H.G. Bohn, the volumes are facsimiles of the 1853 edition, and contain over 150 illustrations on wood and steel. Humphreys gives an historical and critical account of the origin and progress of coinage from the earliest period to the fall of the Roman Empire, together with an account of modern European coins, particularly those of Great Britain. There are only fleeting references to tokens of the 17th, and 18th, centuries in England, and Crowellian times in Ireland. The reproduction of text and illustrations is excellent.
C.B.

* * * * *

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING AND
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - Part X - by D.L.F. SEALY,
D.A. DEEVER & P.K. WOOD.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze, Al=Aluminium;
Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper;
Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zn=Zinc. (xx/xx
means the second metal plated with the first)

Plates appear in Vol. 1. No.6

FRE Series: This group (except for .100 & .101) came into use after 1 Jan. 1961, for amusement machines that offered no prizes other than coin or token with a value equal to or less than that required to play the machine once. By complying with this rule, the machines were not considered to be gaming machines; so a special license was not required. That accounts for the legend on the tokens. They were made by IMI for general sale. Although some small arcades may still be using them, they were generally obsolete by mid-1970.

NUMBER METAL DIAM INS. DESCRIPTION - OBV//REV.

FRE.001 Br 1.21 forming a circle near the rim:
GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE • // same. Toothed
rims with long narrow teeth.

FRE.002 Br 1.19 as .001 except with a diamond
in the legend instead of a round dot and with long
wide teeth at the rim.

FRE.002a Br 1.19 as .002 except with a 'J'
counterstamped on each side. (In the Brunel
collection)

FRE.003 Ni/Br 1.17 as .002 except for metal.

FRE.004 Ni/Br 1.19 as .003 except with larger,
bolder letters and more teeth.

FRE.005 Br 1.19 as .004 except for metal and
one less tooth.

FRE.010 Br 1.18 as .002 except with slightly
larger letters, less teeth, a central hole and a
much wider rim.

FRE.011 Br 1.18 a mule of two different dies.
Obv. similar to .002 except for number of teeth.
Rev. same as .010. No hole.

FRE.020 Br 1.20 as .002 except with bolder
letters, beaded rims and an eight pointed rosette
in the legend instead of a diamond. Wide rim.

FRE.030 Br 1.19 as .002 except with larger
letters and plain rims.

FRE.100 CN 1.19 • FREEMANS • (curved) / OF NO /
VALUE / -•- / FOR / REPLAYING / THE GAME / FOR
AMUSEMENT ONLY (curved) // same. Beaded rims. (In
the Brunel collection.)

FRE.101 Br 1.19 as .100 except for metal.
Struck from the same dies. (In the Brunel collect-
ion.)

FS.001 Br 0.75 F 1 S (large '1') // large 1.
Beaded rims. (In the Hawkins collection)

GA.001 Br 0.90 a script monogram GA surrounded by a sunburst of 24 short bars around the rim // TO BE EXCHANGED (curved) / a rectangular serial number box surrounded by a sunburst of 6 long and 4 short bars./ FOR GOODS the legend and design on both sides is incuse. No rim.

GA.001a Br 0.90 as .001 except with a serial number in the reverse box.

GAI Series: These tokens were made by The Mint, Birmingham, for Gainesmead of Reading for use in machines purchased from several large manufacturers and operated and maintained by Gainesmead. They are being withdrawn from circulation. The withdrawal should be complete by the end of 1973. They will then use only those tokens supplied by the machine manufacturers.

GAI.001 CN 0.78 3^D / GAINESMEAD (curved) // forming a circle between the rim and a central hole: VALUE IN KIND ONLY * (* = an eight point rosette) The hole varies considerably in size. First used in 1963, Mintage in the millions.

GAI.002 CN 0.78 curved around a central hole: GAINESMEAD // VALUE IN KIND (curved) / 3D OR 1.25 p. First used in 1969. Mintage in the millions.

GAI.003 Br 0.78 as .002 except for metal. This and .005 were introduced in 1969 in the Birmingham area as an experiment but were withdrawn within a few months as the company felt that they wore out too quickly. The recalled tokens were returned to the mint as scrap. Extremely rare.

GAI.004 CN 0.78 GAINESMEAD (curved) // VALUE IN KIND (curved) / 6^D or 2.5p (curved). First used in 1969. Mintage in the millions.

GAI.005 Br 0.78 as .004 except for metal. See .003. Extremely rare.

GAM.001 Br 1.19 G.A.M.C^O. (curved) / - FOR FREE PLAY ONLY - // 236 SAUCHIEHALL STREET (curved) / - GLASGOW - (curved). (The -'s represent diamonds.) Toothed rims. Issued by Glasgow Automatic Machine Company who are no longer in business.

GAM.002 Br 0.84 as .001 except for size.

GAM.003 Br 0.82 as G.A.M.C^o // -- / No. 20 // --
Toothed rims.

GAM.101 Br 1.15 overall PRODUCT OF (curved) /
GAMES, INC. (curved) // AWARD / within a rectangular
box: No. followed by a counterstamped serial
number / 100 Scalloped edge with the eight scallops
slightly concave on the rev. Games, Inc. is an
American company whose machines are widely used in
the U.K.

GAM.101a Br 1.15 overall as .101 except counter-
stamped 'JA' on the obv. and with a shallow notch
cut into one of the indentations between two
scallops. The counterstamp and notch are identifi-
cation marks of Jackpot Automatics of Westcliff,
Southend-on-Sea.

GAM.102 Br 1.15 overall THE 19TH HOLE (curved)
/ GAMES, INC. (curved) // same as .101. Scalloped
edge.

GAM.103 Br 1.22 across flats LUCKY DRAW (curved)
/ GAMES, INC. (curved) // AWARD / within a rect-
angular box: No. followed by a counterstamped
serial number / 400 An octagonal token.

The above four tokens were issued by Games, Inc., an
American company, for use in their own machines
which are very popular in the U.K. These tokens
were for use in private clubs only, The "100" and
"400" on the reverses is probably a value express
in U.S. dollars.

GIN.001 Cu/Br 0.90 in script, sloping upward
slightly: Ginger / a raised oval tablet // FOR
/ AMUSEMENT / a line from rim to rim / a five
point star / another line / ONLY all within a
circle. Beaded rim on obv.

GIN.002 Cu/Br 0.90 as .001 except with five stars
on rev.

GIN.003 Br 0.90 as .001 except with a 2 counter-stamped in the oval tablet // GOOD FOR (curved) / 2 / PACKS/ OF CIGARETTES (curved). Beaded rims on both sides. Surface of rev. covered with a mesh of raised, curved lines radiating from the center.

GOL.001 Br 1.29 GOLD AWARD (curved) / what appears to be an American Indian or perhaps an ancient Egyptian sitting beside a giant amphora with the left handle half missing // 24 crescents arranged around the rim, opening inwards; a central rectangular tablet with a counterstamped serial number, surrounded by ten petals, five above and five below.

GOL.002 ? ? as .001 except octagonal. (In the Winter collection)

GOL.101 Br 1.30 GOLD AWARD (curved) /. o * o . // blank. Beaded rims on both sides. (the * = a five point star in outline)

GP Series: The following three tokens were issued by Glenvil Press and Coin Automatics. The company was founded in 1942 and is involved in printing various items for the amusement industry such as fruit bands for fruit machines and bingo cards. They began making parts for fruit machines in 1946 and designed, manufactured and marketed their own machine in 1961. The tokens are the only ones to show a date, which represents the first year of issue. The tokens were designed by J. Lennard, the company's sole proprietor, Mr. Lennard used Israeli coins for inspiration when designing GP.002 and .003. All three are currently in use.

GP.001 Br 0.72 within a circle of small triangles located near the rim: 19 G P 64 // a large G in a field of horizontal bars. Mintage 200,000. Made by The Mint, Birmingham. Face value 6d (2 1/2 np).

GP.002 Br 0.83 GLENVIL (curved) /ONE SHILLING (curved) / a rectangular box in outline intended for a serial number / 1966 / PRIZE OR REPLAY (curved) // GLENVIL REPLAY (curved) / 1' (large) with EXCHANGE through the center of the value / PRIZE TOKEN (curved) all on a field of 12 vertical bars. Mintage 200,000 Made by The Mint, Birmingham. Face value 1s (5np).

GP.003 Br 0.83 GLENVIL (curved) / SIXPENCE (curved)
/ 2½ NP within a rectangular box in outline / 1970 /
PRIZE OR REPLAY (curved) // GLENVIL REPLAY (curved)
/ 2½ NP / EXCHANGE / TOKEN (curved) all in a field
of 11 vertical bars. Mintage 100,000. Made by The
Mint, Birmingham.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

* * * * *

NOTES AND QUERIES

No.36. I have a similar token with the same wording,
LAGUNAS PULPERIA, around a large central 1, but
mine is octagonal, 1⁷/16" (36 mm), and in white
metal.

DENIS McALLISTER

No.48. I have a USA 1905 cent, encircled by aluminium,
38mm. legend as follows: O: GOOD LUCK (4-leaf clover,
horseshoe and wishbone). R: NEW S^T CHARLES HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS LA. A.R.BLAKELEY & CO. PROPRS.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

DENIS McALLISTER

No.48. I have an aluminium ring with a 1909 Lincoln
one cent inset: O: A.J. Hart Company. Wilmington
Delaware. Wholesale Grocers. R:"Keep me and never
go broke" within horse shoe, etc. (No maker's
initials.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.48. Recently acquired a German one pfennig of
1908, encircled by aluminium: O: AACHEN, HOTEL DU
NORD (floral ornament) BES. ROBERT HANSEN (floral
ornament) in outer ring, and GEGENÜBER DEM
HAUPTBAHNHOF (floral ornament) FERNSPR. 831
(floral ornament) in inner. R: A four-leaf clover
and horseshoe with (maker's sign?) GESCH. on it.
DEIN.TALISMAN.BIN.ICH.FURWAHR.ICH.BRING.DIR.GLÜCK.
IN'S.NEUE.JAHR! E: Plain. 34mm. diam.

C. BRUNEL

No.58: J. de Fontenay in Manuel de l'Amateur de Jetons, 1854. devotes a page to these 'Jetons d'Amour'. Their German makers, he says, adopted Latin, Italian or French legends in order to hide their origin and to aid their introduction into France following the order of 1672 banning foreign products. Cupid is found in various guises. IE MOUURE POUR VOUS DOUCHER is paired in the illustrations with not only VNE SEVL ME PLESSE but also another face with Cupid flying; legend: COL. TEMPO (Cupid unless otherwise stated)
Similar pairings: (Cupid unless otherwise stated)
LVNION.FAICT.LEVRS.FELICITE with REGIT. VNICVS.OMNES;
Exergue: 1665 and PLVSTOST.MOVRIR.QVE.DE.CHANGER.
(two love birds)
HEVREVSE CONQVISTE with IE VOUS SVIVRAI.PART.TOVT and
POVR VN PLAISIR MILLE DOVLEVRS (Bees around a candle)

GEORGE BERRY.

No.61: I have several of the Masonic tokens, as described by Priscilla Langridge, (Coin Monthly, December 1971), also one from an American Lodge. Brass, 29mm diam, with a full height figure, holding a Bible, and inscription: "Gen George Washington as a Mason," and in minute letters "B & C (c) 1926" A raised border 3mm wide containing minute raised letters of approx. 50 names, I presume, of members. The reverse has rays, compass, square, and the letters in raised script: "F & A M." The border and across centre of coin are raised panels to be inscribed as required between NO. BRO. RAISED. AS. MM. inscribed capitals.

R. A. BRIDGMAN.

No.61: This Masonic penny token is used in a ceremony, (the details of which I am not able to give), in which the initiate is given his "wages", (Matthew 20, v.9-10). The correct sequence of the mysterious letters is HTWSSTKS, meaning Hiram The Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon, and refers to the architect of the Temple, (I Kings 7, v.13-14). This is a Masonic secret, which I (not being a Mason) found out accidentally: and for this reason I do not want my name published. Incidentally, the device of circles, triangle, etc., on which the letters are written represent the keystone of an arch.

VOLCANO

No.64. A description of the Perrins-Johnson fight at Banbury, 22.10.1789, is contained in the Annual Register for 1789 (p.258). (Holders of British Museum Readers' tickets will find the full set of volumes of the Annual Register on the accessible shelves of the Reading Room, close to the entrance to the passage heading to the North Library). "Bella! Horrida Bella!" is the motto of Lord Lisle.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.67. The name should read Arthur Fenwick, not Fenwich.

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.72. Bean's: Davis & Waters, (Tickets & Passes) list these items (without supporting evidence) under "London" in the Chapter on Gardens, Shows and Exhibitions (p.64). No metal is named for No.155, but (as the Introduction says), "where not mentioned copper is always implied". No. 156 is described as silver. The Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes in the Chapter on Commercial items (p.155) gives no location for four specimens in the collection (Nos.1249-52), but includes the description "Milled edge. Perforated. White metal." A recently acquired specimen appears to be silver (? billion), has a neat oval piercing at 6 o'clock and is thread milled.

C. BRUNEL.

No.73. The following tokens in my collection may help to shed some light. I list them in three categories according to style of legend.

1) HEDLEY, SWAN & C^o. •JOPLINGS• around

a) ½(d) - AE (26mm) - two dies seen

b) 1^d.. - brass (32 mm) - 6mm hole ("official")
at centre

c) 20/- - brass (23 mm)

2) HEDLEY, SWAN & C^o. LTD •JOPLINGS•

a) ½ (d) - AE (25 mm)

b) 1^d. - AE (32 mm)

3) JOPLINGS LTD

a) 1^D. - AE (32 mm)

The last piece has Joplings in script on one side, bold face on the other. The script looks like a trademark.

I also have a similar piece of HEDLEY YOUNG & C^O.LTD • BLYTH • around 1^D. - AE (31 mm) - uniface. This is presumably Northumberland, but how, if at all, it relates to the Hedley, Swan & Co. pieces will have to be explained by someone else. In any case, the known tokens would seem to "tie" Hedley, Swan & Co. to Joplings, Ltd.

NEIL B. TODD.

No. 73. 1 b) of Mr. Todd, (two dots under D) is reported in copper or bronze and without any hole by JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.73. The HEDLEY. SWAN & C^O. • JOPLINGS • pieces belong to a series of checks issued by draper businesses in the Blyth/Newcastle-on-Tyne/Sunderland area. The old-established Jopling's drapery business (Jopling & Tuer) was replaced by Hedley, Swan & Co. at 122-129 High Street West, Sunderland, in about 1937-8. An article for the Bulletin is in preparation on the subject of drapery store checks.

PHILIP R. DAVIES.

No.75. A card counter made in Germany. Part of a series of varying diameter showing animals, birds, an airship, etc., pairs of such depictions on the 2 faces, as in the query, or one on obv. and "SPIEL / MARKE" in sprays on rev. An American token society has recently listed a number of them.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.77. Allocated by BATTY to Manchester, presumably on local knowledge as he traded there; Vol. i no.714 of ½d-size listing. No.713 with same legends depicts instead an eagle and a stag. These entries were published in 1870, so the items existed by then.

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.79. This pairs with a similar one where the obv. word is PAID. BATTY stated "These are supposed to have been used at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool". (His listings:- vol ii ¼d-size section - 'Admit' nos.199-201 (200 is plated, 201 is smaller and thicker), 'Paid' no.202.)

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.81. I have seen various suggestions but none satisfactory, and my firm conclusion (which I should be happy to see overthrown by a sound solution) is that this Society was fictitious, the tokens and the 1814 medal or pass being concoctions - to be ranked with the anachronistic tokens published by William Till, the "Sedbury Ironworks" penny token, and the fantasy pieces that are grouped with the Evasions series. The depicted object is a cauliflower, not a cabbage; but "cabbage" is slang in the tailoring trade for off-cuts of cloth, which are purloined by the cutters.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.81. Mary Dorothy George in Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires, Vol. VIII (British Museum, 1947), writing of a James Gillray cartoon of 1806, confirms the use "cabbage" to mean cloth pilfered by tailors (p.468). Her notes (p.900) on a Rowlandson cartoon, "Game Wigs", of 1809 describe the term "A Cauliflower" as "quasi-natural curls of short hair". In a period when some radicals liked to appear without wigs and with their hair in its natural state, (see bust of John Thelwall on Spence ½ds, D&H Middlesex 865-872), is it altogether too conjectural to suppose that the cauliflower/cabbage was a punning reference to some Whig organisation?

C. BRUNEL.

No.84b. Listed by GRANT under date 1872 while re-searching on other quests in the files of the theatrical weekly Era, I found some traces as follows:-

Advertisement in issue of 10 Dec.1881 - "Professor

Andre's ALPINE CHOIR which has had such great successes in the Grand Circus, Liverpool, and Prince of Wales' Circus and Town Hall at Scarborough, is now at the Albert Hall, Nottingham; and will visit the Town Hall, Leeds; Manchester; Liverpool; etc. Permanent address: 10 White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London." The choir "again" visited the Town Hall, Leeds, for 3 days just before Christmas 1881. Other appearances were at the Town Hall, Huddersfield 1-13 Jan.1883, and the Drill Hall, Derby 19-24 Nov.1883. Obviously there were many more engagements over a longer period than this sampling, and it did not throw up any explanation for the reverse legends of the medalet.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.84i. Windmill Hill, at Cradley, is part of the A458 road (about midway along its stretch between Halesowen and Stourbridge). This disc was grouped with pub checks in a collection of 19th c. discs of Birmingham and district formed by John Macmillan who died c.1920, (list of which survives in Birmingham Reference Library).

R.N.P. HAWKINS

* * * * *

No.86 Information requested on three hop tokens:

- a) O: Legend NICHOLAS (floral decoration) BISHOP 60^B
Centre 60 within wreath of leaves.
R: Link chain suspending shield containing rampant Horse of Kent to left INVICTA above. Spray of leaves on each side of shield. Crown size.
- b) O: Legend NICHOLAS BISHOP Floral design in centre.
R: B within flat triangle 30 below. Approx 10p.size.
- c) O: N. BISHOP. R: 12 Approx 5p size.

All three pieces lead alloy.

D.G. VORLEY

No.87. A recently-acquired commemorative in white metal, 39mm. diam.

O: Front view of a 3-storey building, with ESTD at

top and 1872 in exergue. NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMALGAMATED BRASSWORKERS around border.

R: W.J. DAVIS FIRST GENERAL SECRETARY punctuated with 2 stars and 2 crosses around border. Centre in 11 lines BONUS/OBTAINED 1872./GREAT/ARBITRATION/1879./ENROLLED 1889./BRASSWORKERS RE-UNION/1889./GREAT STRIKE AND/BONUS RESTORED/1890. Plain edge with beaded border both sides.

William John Davis, born in Birmingham 1848, son of a brassworker, entered the brass trade 1861, and became secretary of the brassworkers' trade union at the age of 24 years. He appears to have been a prolific writer of the history of trades unions and politics, besides his numismatic works. The life, works and token designs of this remarkable man are fully described by R.C. Bell in his Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785-1819, (pp.270-4)

R.A. BRIDGMAN.

(The medal in white metal is described in the Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection, (1930), p.181. item no. 1440. Medals, similar to that described by Mr. Bridgman, are also known in silver and brass; in Tickets and Passes, (1922) which Davis compiled with A.W.Waters, in the chapter on Tickets and Private Tokens, p.342, Davis's private token, which advertised his work The Token Coinage of Warwickshire (1895), is listed as being in copper, silver, brass and white metal. The National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers' medal is not noted in that work. The whereabouts of copies of Davis' works, other than the reprinted edition of his Nineteenth Century Token Coinage (1969) are sought - EDITOR).

No.88. I should welcome any information on the following token, which is brass, 23mm, with milled edge: O: SL.C. (curved to upper rim) 2^D. R: Blank except for beaded border.

DENIS McALLISTER

No.89. I have in my collection the piece described in Davis & Waters (Tickets and Passes) - p.188 no.

688, under Club and Society Tickets - for the United Skinner's Friendly Society L & D 2D. Although several of these pieces were sold in Dublin during 1971-2 - all from the same source - I was still not convinced that this piece was, in fact, of Irish origin. In 1972 at the Irish International Coin Fair, run by the Numismatic Society of Ireland, a well-known English firm displayed this piece, which they attributed to "Ireland" on the grounds, I was told, that their particular piece was purchased in Dublin! Perhaps some readers have information on this issue, which could confirm its place or origin.

FRANCIS HEANEY.

No.90. Help with the location of the following would be appreciated:

a) O: WARREN'S FARM, in centre F.W.

R: 5 BUSHEL

Brass, edge grained, 30 mm.

b) O: & R: G. MAY GREYS FARM, in centre 1 Ae, edge grained, 24mm.

C.P.C. PARISH

* * * * *

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" Part X
by Peter Morley

Denton Pl.79 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 977): One with date 1796.

Denton Pl.79 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 980): 1s from Young (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s from Matthew(?) Young). O. same as last (D & H Middlesex 977). R. from Williams's P.63 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 913).

Denton Pl.80 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 986): O. same as last (D & H Middlesex 985a).

Denton Pl.80 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 987c). O. same as No.2 (D & H Middlesex 985a).

Denton Pl.81 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 373): O. same as P.80 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 985a). R. as P.78 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 368).

Denton Pl.81 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 991): O. same as P.80 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 985a). R. Counterfeit of Macclesfd. as P.114 No.3 (D & H Cheshire 61).

Denton Pl.81 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 984): Scarce.

Denton Pl.82 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 1040): There is an Ob. to this Rev. "J. Priestley citizen of the world" (D & H Warwickshire 221).

Denton Pl.82 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 837): With reference to one called the 3 Thomases circulated by Spence - namely said Thos. Spence, Sr. Thos. More & Thos. Paine. 2d from Young (presumably a specimen cost 2d from Young.)

Denton Pl.83 No.1 (D & H Essex 1): Spence (The engraver).

Denton Pl.83 No.2 (D & H Gloucestershire 64): Executed at Kempsons, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.84 No.1 (D & H Somerset 107): In consequence of the wrong spelling of Dunkikre, the Dye of the Obverse was laid aside or broke, & the next substituted. This is a scarce token. (In the handwriting of S.H.Hamer is the following)
 "The issuers of this and the next Token were Mess. Moggridge and Joyce Clothiers of Bradford Wiltshire. Dunkirk was the name of the factory it was situate about three miles west of Bradford (on Avon). And from four to five miles south east of Bath").

Denton Pl.84 No.2 (D & H Somerset 108): O. Original R. Same as ye last (D & H Somerset 107). (In the handwriting of S.H.Hamer is the following)
 "Issuers-Mess.Moggridge and Joyce, Clothiers of Bradford Wiltshire. (see Bazaar Notes under Somersetshire, also British Directory 1790, Bradford Wilts").

Denton Pl.85 No.1 (D & H Cambridgeshire 23): O. Original. R. from Hoods Cambridge p.63 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 19a)

Denton Pl.85 No.2 (D & H Dublin 333): Head same as last. Rev. is counterfeit of the Irish Halfpenny Pl.7 No.2 (D & H Dublin 324). Was never current in Ireland but struck to deceive collectors.
 (TO BE CONTINUED)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Forward-looking we may be. But a backward glance can often be healthy. Our columns have suggested that we should compile a list of token collections in local museums. So far, hardly any information has come in. We had hoped to arrange a visit one Saturday to the Franklin Mint in South London - but the mint ceased Saturday manufacture. A member suggested that the Society open a Giro Account for subscriptions. Our investigations showed no advantage for the additional expense.

But we have not failed in these few matters. We resurrect them, so that they may be considered a second time.

We are proceeding to try and organise a study day. Perhaps members could turn back to Vol. 1 No. 9 p.190, and give us some suggestions about where (in London) we might obtain suitable accommodation.

* * * *

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JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

REPLICAS, FAKES & FANTASIES

F.J. Bingen (Netherlands) sends some notes on spurious Channel Island Occupation pieces, saying that these items are dangerous and that collectors should be warned about these fantasy products. He adds information from the USA on similarly suspicious "Old West" Transportation tokens and badges. We publish these notes, slightly edited, adding a few briefer comments from other sources, to make a start in drawing together information on this topic.

The field is wide, covering clearly identified replicas, as well as pieces that could - and do - deceive.

Mr. Bingen refers members to his note on the so-called Channel Island Occupation Tokens in Seaby's Bulletin (Nov. 1972, p.450).

"I take this opportunity to draw your attention to two very interesting German tokens used in World War II in the Channel Islands (Jersey). They came to light lately in the United States. The description of these tokens is as follows:

- A. Obv. ORGANISATION TODT / 5 R M / BRITISCHE
KANALINSELN
Rev. Blank
Oval. 63 x 38 mm. Nickel alloy or coated brass.
- B. Obv. DAS FORUM KINO / HEER / AUSWEIS / 1941 / THE
FORUM CIMEMA
Rev. Blank
Round. 38mm. Copper.

Both tokens were used on the island of Jersey. The Organisation Todt was named after Fritz Todt, the builder of the Autobahnen in Germany. He also built the so-called West-Wall, the fortifications on the frontier between Germany and France. Fritz Todt lived 1891-1942. In 1940 he became Minister of Armament and as such he built with his Organisation Todt the Atlantic wall. He was killed in a flying-accident. The Organisation Todt - in fact a civil organisation -

was very notorious in the occupied countries, as their workers were nearly always requisitioned for the work on the fortifications. The fact that there now comes to light a denomination of 5 Reichsmark, makes it most likely that a whole set was issued.

The second token - an army (Heer) pass (Ausweis) - has to be attributed to Jersey too. A few years ago, when we had our holidays on this beautiful island, the Forum Cinema was still situated at the Green Street in St. Helier the capital of Jersey. Maybe some reader can throw some light on the query whether any other denominations were issued."

There followed two comments in Seaby's Bulletin (Dec.1972 p.487, & Plate 102). Vic Brown of Swaffam gave descriptions of five more tokens in his possession - and endorsed Mr. Bingen's request for information:

"C. Obv. ORGANISATION TODT - AUSWEIS - BRITISCHE
KANALINSELN

Rev. Blank

Oval 65 x 39 mm. Zinc.

A swastika appears at either end with small holes above (for fixing to vehicles?)

"D Obv. SOLDATENHEIM ST. HELIER 3 RM

Eagle with outspread wings facing to its left perched on wreath, swastika within.

Rev. Blank

Square. 35 x 35 mm. Brass.

"E. Obv. OFFICIAL TOKEN - FIVE REICHMARKS - 5 RM JERSEY

Rev. Blank

Triangular with rounded corners. 37 mm. apex to base.
Brass.

"F. Obv. PERMITTED TO GROW 150 TOBACCO PLANTS - REVENUE
PAID - STATES DEPT. OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ST.
HELIER.

Rev. Blank

Square. 35 x 35 mm. A five pointed star top left,
pierced T bottom right. Brass.

"G. Obv. BROT

Eagle with outspread wings facing to its left perched on wreath, swastika within.

Rev. Blank

Scalloped edge with eight waves. 28mm. diameter. Brass.

"I would add that my copy of the ORGANISATION TODT 5 RM BRITISCHE KANALINSELN token appears to be of zinc and measures 65 x 39 m. as opposed to 63 X 36 mm. The items designated brass show considerable copper patches through usage and the zinc item is slate grey with much white coating."

The second comment was from Richard Mayne, President, C.I. Occupation Society; Vice-President, Societe Jersiasie; author of "Jersey Occupied" pub. by Jarrold's 1970.

"These items have only come to light in the last six months or so. It is the opinion of this Museum and the Occupation Museum of Guernsey in the light of twenty years of collecting and discussion with members of the occupying forces now living in the islands that they are spurious."

Johannes Selle of Schildgen, W. Germany, commented in Seaby's Bulletin, (Feb. 1973. p57), that the denomination 'FIVE REICHMARK' was not proper German. "This way of rendering the denomination rather appears to reflect the linguistic feeling of an Englishman. A German, unless very illiterate, would always write 'FIVE REICHSMARK', that is, the word remains in the singular and an 'S' is added to 'REICH' representing the Saxon genitive. 'Mark', in German, always remains in the singular. If I were collecting tokens of this sort, it is the above that would make me suspicious as to their possibly being spurious."

On the other side of the Atlantic The Fare Box, the monthly of the American Vecturist Association, published information on "A New Series of 'Old West' Phony Transportation Tokens". (Oct. 1972 pp129-130).

We have added TCS numbers to facilitate identification in further correspondence, etc.

(Abbreviations used in The Fare Box = (Ref. Atwood's Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens, American Vecturist Association, 1970, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.)

1st column: B = Brass Bz = Bronze Z = Zinc
 2nd column: If size in figures (= diam. in mm) is not
 given, this indicates device or symbol on
 obverse.
 Ob = Oblong Ov = Oval Sc = Scalloped
 Sm = Semi-circle Tr = Triangle
 3rd column: D-sc = Letter D stencil-cut (cut-out)
 J-sc = Letter J stencil-cut (cut-out)
 Pc = Pierced Sd = Solid.

THE FARE BOX

= A NEW SERIES OF "OLD WEST" PHONY TRANSPORTATION TOKENS =

"In the past few months a number of odd-shaped tokens
 which, on their face, seem too good to be true have been
 showing up around the country. We were immediately sus-
 picious of these things. I have several photographs, but
 am uncertain if the pictures are exact size or enlarge-
 ments, so will give below only the shape and inscriptions
 on the items. All have blank reverses.

- (TCS 1) B Sm Sd HOLLOWAY STAGE LINE GOOD FOR RETURN \$75
 L.A. Stamp.
 (blank)
- (TCS 2) Bz Tr D-sc ADAMSEX PAID AT STAGE DEPOT YUMA
 (blank)
- (TCS 3) B Ob J-sc BUTTERFIELD STAGE LINE FIFTY DOLLARS
 PAID TRAVELLING SALESMAN CONTRACT
 PRICE NO CHARGE (3 STARS)
 (blank)
- (TCS 4) B Sm Pc TOMBSTONE WAREROOM GOOD FOR \$5
 (blank) (pierced with an indefinable
 shape)
- (TCS 5) B Ov Sd WELLS FARGO & CO. MEXICO SENAL (STAR)
 TRANSFERENCIA UNION PACIFIC R.R.
 L.A. Stamp.
 (blank)
- (TCS 6) Bz Sm Sd UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY VICE
 PRESIDENT GUEST TRAVEL FREE
 1st CLASS
 (blank)

- (TCS 7) B Sc Sd ANY LOCOMOTIVE GOING WEST U.P.R.R.
 1st CLASS GOOD UNTIL 1887
 L.A. Stamp.
 (blank)
- (TCS 8) Z Sd CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE SERVES THE
 WESTERN CITIES SINGLE ROOM FOOD
 & BOARD PAID
 (blank) (interesting that the
 father of these phonies didn't
 realize that food and board mean
 the same thing)

"These things have been properly aged probably by being heated in an oven, a process that turns brass much darker. I wrote Duane Feisel about these things, as he is our expert on phony tokens, having more contacts in both numismatics and the token-manufacturing industry than most of the rest of us. Here is his response:-

"There is a fellow operating out here who makes up (really has made up overseas, in Spain I think) all sorts of fantasy items. He has a wide variety of belt buckles (Wells Fargo and others), badges and tokens. He went so far as to have a book written to "authenticate" the Wells Fargo belt buckles with the book showing an old copyright date! This guy has a real imagination himself, and will make up items for any good idea that is presented to him. The assortment of spurious items he is responsible for is fantastic! I know AVA members have been stuck in the past since some have written to describe "military" tokens they had obtained.

"Once you have seen some of the fake tokens, they are fairly easy to recognize. When I saw the first ones and before I knew they were what they are, I was suspicious. In general the pieces are uniface and are artificially aged. Round shapes are used sometimes, but more often some special shape is involved. Often the piece will have a stencil-cut letter. Different metals are used including brass, bronze, and what looks like zinc.

"Most of these are inscribed "L.A. Stamp"--something

I have not seen on any of the previous fantasy items. Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company is no longer in business, and I know of no instance where this signature was used by them.

"There is no doubt but that these are fantasy items--the wholesale price to dealers is 60¢ each, and most dealers will ask about \$3.00 for them. I tell the dealer that I know what they are, and offer \$1 each for those I want to have available to show others what those things are--my offers have never been refused! The gun shows seem to be the major distribution for this

'As you know, I also have tokens made up. Recently another fellow approached me about having made up a small number of different fantasy tokens which he plans to distribute at gun shows. I have taken the position that if someone wants to have a token made, he can find a place to get it made. So if I were to turn him down he could just go elsewhere. However, by taking the order we can all know what is going on. I did convince the fellow to put the initials of his company on the tokens in small letters -- at least this will be of some help in detecting them. I asked him to include the date, but he did not want to do that. Anyhow the token he ordered is:

(TCS 9) B 26 Sd FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK / RAIL / ROAD /
-1904- / DRA (in small letters)
Good For / 1 / Adult / Passage

"These should be along in about another month. The remaining items in this "series" are military and merchant token themes.'

"Mr. Feisel has himself issued a fantasy item which, however, would fool no one and is intended to fool no one. It is made to be inserted in a souvenir card, which is sold in the Mother Lode country in California. But just to keep our readers informed, here is a description of Feisel's fantasy:

(TCS 10) B 32 Sd KNIGHT'S FERRY, CAL. STANISLAUS COUNTY
DENT'S COVERED BRIDGE
KNIGHT'S FERRY, CAL.
Early Ferry to Southern Mines Replaced
by Covered Bridge Good for One Foot
Passenger.

"Actually the token's inscription is arranged so that the "token" inscription--the Dent's Covered Bridge Knight's Ferry, Cal. on obverse--is in a smaller 20mm circle. The token is then inserted in a window in a souvenir card, which can be mailed, and the words 'there are no known old tokens from the town; the piece depicted is an imaginary one' beneath the token.

"This hobby is the most unprofitable for people who try to sell phony fantasies for high prices, mainly because our members are the most informed of any numismatic organization in the country. We suggest that the fast-buck artists, for their own good, go elsewhere."

In Nov. 1972 The Fare Box (p.148) had more information to report:

"We have received letters from two of our members which indicate that the source of these fakes is still busy grinding them out.

"Hal Dunn, of Carson City, Nevada, writes that a friend of his recently purchased an item purporting to be a "silver" assay bar or ingot, of approximately 41x50mm in size and 7mm thick. The obverse is struck incuse and reads:-

(TCS 11) 1849 / NEVADA / STAGE LINE / 5.00.

The reverse was made in part from a mould and carries an incuse eagle and also the letters F an G.

Mr. Dunn believes this thing is really made of lead. He has also seen another similar bar supposedly made by Wells Fargo. Apparently the Eagle is the giveaway.

"Then Virginia King of Columbia City, Indiana, writes that a reputable dealer recently offered her the Holloway Stage Line fake described in our article last month, as well as another token we hadn't known about. The nw fake is not a transportation fake, but we shall describe it here anyway:

(TCS 12) B Ob Sd U.S. DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
VALUE \$10 HAY, GRAIN, FARM GOODS
L.A. STAMP (blank) (curved sides)

"She was offered the above piece and the Holloway Stage Line fake for \$15 for the pair, but of course returned them when she saw the October Fare Box.

Later correspondence from Duane H. Feisel, (Palo Alto, California, 1. Jan. 73). to Mr. Bingen linked the Channel Island pieces with the American transportation fantasies and fakes, Mr. Feisel saying:

"...it seems almost certain to me that the items described are fantasy pieces and are from the same manufacturer as the large number of United States fantasy tokens which have appeared. The token size, style and metal -- including the whitish coating on the zinc pieces-- is very similar to what is seen here.

"There is a large number of fantasy tokens on the market here. Many of them pertain to Wells Fargo, railroads, and the western states. In addition to tokens, identification tags, plates, belt buckles, ingots, metal identification cards, you name it, are being fabricated. These items appear most widely at gun shows where they seem to be quite readily accepted.

"Although I have not yet seen any of the Nazi items offered at local shows, I am sure that they will appear since Nazi material is widely collected.

"Most of the fantasy material I have seen is the product of the imagination of a man residing now in Mokelumne Hill, California. He operates an antique shop in Drytown California. Based on my experience, he and his secondary distributors do not represent the material as anything but fantasy items. However, what happens beyond that point is a different story.

"As yet I have not learned where the items are being manufactured, but I strongly suspect a plant in England. At one time I was told the fake belt buckles were being made in Spain, but this has not been verified.

"...almost all the fantasy items I have seen from this one source are uniface."

Some of the American-style items are on the British market TCS Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8 have been purchased by our members in the Portobello Road and others were spotted at a Coin

Fair. In the latter case the dealers now knew what they were but needed to recoup their outlay.

Another candidate for inclusion in the list is:-

32mm

(TCS 13) (Z - Sd) Radiate star UNION PACIFIC - R.R. below (L.A. STAMP above star) all in granulated circle, surrounded by FREE SECOND CLASS TICKET in scroll, 1890 below.
(Rev. blank)

Suspicion has also fallen on some so-called Brothel tokens: the following was bought in London's Portobello Road last November, (though the dealer was at pains to make no claim of authenticity).

(TCS 14) O: Full length representation of a king in the style seen on playing cards, smiling, each arm around a differently scantily-clad girl of buxom appearance. Legend: ONCE A KING . (small diamond) . ALWAYS A KING.

R: GOOD CLEAN FUN WITH/GOOD CLEAN GIRLS/FOR THE MAN/WHO THINKS HE HAS HAD/EVERYTHING/FREE BATH AFTER EVERY SCREW/GOOD FOR TWO HOURS/10 DOLLARS VALUE/FAMOUS ACROSS THE/STATE FOR 20 YEARS/PUSSY BROWN MADAM/SILK GARTER/RENO/NEVADA in 15 lines, the first and last being curved. There is a certain unevenness in the lettering, and the line under AFTER does not extend to the full width of the word.

E: Plain (in collar). Copper (or coppered metal). 39mm diam.

TCS No.4 was offered for sale in Seaby's Bulletin (Tickets & Passes No.TP 641. October 1972) at £4 in VF. This also draws attention to two other items in that list:

(TCS 15) "TP 638. Brothel Pass. Kate's Place. Whiskey Row, Prescott. All Night Token. String of Hearts, heart-shaped piercing for suspension. Large lead RR, nearly EF £10."

(TCS 16) "TP640. Pioche Trading Post, Nevada (U.S.A.) \$10. Good for good. Pierced T shape for suspension. Lead. Good VF £4."

Numismatic publications in Britain have drawn attention to certain replicas of tokens, which may not have been recognised as such, even though the makers and distributors had no intentions to deceive. J.A. Williams in Cornish Tokens, (c.1970), lists ten of the Scorrier House copper pennies of 1811-2, (Davis, Cornwall Nos.18-26 & 25A), some being contemporary forgeries. He adds: "The reproductions made in the 1920s have 'Lyonesse' in minute letters above the copper ingots and modern imitations are made of alloy, somewhat similar to brass."

In the case of replicas of the Coalbrook Dale halfpennies, (Dalton & Hamer, Shropshire Nos.6-17), distinguishing the modern replicas from the 1792 originals is much more difficult, (see Christopher Brunel's article "Coalbrookdale Tokens Old and New", Coins, Vol. 8. No.8 April 1971. p25). The replicas, made by J.R. Gaunt & Son Ltd, for the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust Ltd., cost 50p. Seaby's British Tokens and their values (1970) rate the original 18th century tokens at £3.00 EF.

Finally a replica of the Prince Edward Island (Canada) ½d. tokens NO LABOUR NO BREAD - SPEED THE PLOUGH (Breton No. 1010; Charlton, 1970, No.246) very clearly makes its souvenir aspect quite plain. HALFPENNY TOKEN is replaced by JOHN TREVAIL and the added dates 1820 (above the ploughing team) and 1902 (below) are in figures as large as the legend.

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Details, including illustrations, of what are believed to be unlisted St. Lucia Coaling Tokens, issued by the Peter Coaling Co.,Ltd., are given in COINS, (Vol. 10.No.5 May/73)

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POLITICAL JETONS OF HANS KRAUWINCKEL by GEORGE BERRY appears in Coins (Vol.10 No.7) July 1973, also MID 18th CENTURY IRISH TRADE TOKENS by ARTHUR E.J. WENT DSc, MRIA.

* * * * *

PETER MORLEY writes on THE TOKENS OF JAMES DAVIS OF NEWPORT PAGNELL in Spink's Numismatic Circular June 1973.

NOTES AND QUERIES

F.BINGEN, Netherlands sends us the following:

No.7. Mr. C.F. Gebert published in 1918 in the "Mitteilungen der bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft (Munchen, 1918)" an extensive study on Nuremberg counter makers. In this study he gives a pedigree of the Lauffer family, starting with Wolf Lauffer (I), who became master in 1554 and who died in 1601. His fourth son Wolf II became master in 1612 and died in 1631. This Wolf II had two sons in the counter making business, George (II) and Wolf; the latter one, Wolf III, became master in 1650 and died in 1670. The given data - that certainly solve Miss White's problems - are fairly in accordance with those given by Mr.Hawkins. His statement, that Wolf III co-operated with his cousin Conrad-who worked from 1637 till his death in 1668 - may be true but he certainly has made quite a few counters with his own signature W.L.

No.26. It is not so strange the St.Maximin 10 c. zinc token is not listed by Mr.Lamb. Having apparently not consulted Paul Dugendre's catalogue of French emergency money nor any of the larger European collections of this money Lamb lists in his catalogue only about one third of the pieces that really have been issued. The town of St.Maximin in fact is situated about 30 miles to the north-east of Marseilles and about 30 miles to the north of Toulon in the department of Var. The Union des Commerçants (U.d.C.) of this town issued a 5 centimes (round) and the 10 centimes token in question.

No.28. The black plastic token with V.FRANCISCO SA' S.A. on the obverse and DEPOSITE NA CAIXA is not of Mexican origin, nor was it issued by an oil company. Deposite na caixa, that stands for "Put it in the (fare) box " is not spanish but portuguese. The token in question is one of the many zone cheques formerly used by all sorts of transportation companies in Brazil (the only country in South and Central America, where the portuguese language is spoken). Probably the V(iacao) Francisco SA' had it's seat in Rio de Janeiro

the capital of Brazil, but it could as well be situated in one of the other larger Brazil towns, such as Belem, Salvador, Sao Paulo or others. Smith in his catalogue of "foreign" transportation tokens does not list this particular item.

No.36: About the LAGUNAS PULPERIA token Mr.Elwin C.Leslie, a well-known American expert on Central-and Southern American tokens wrote me the following:"This token is from Chile. The Lagunas nitrate works were in southern Tarapaca region of northern Chile. I have about 20 Lagunas tokens, including Lagunas, Lagunas Norte, Lagunas Sud and Lagunas Syndicate, but I do not have this one without denomination. Undoubtedly this was for some task understood between employer and worker."

No.38: Mr.F.Feuardent in his standard work on French jetons (*Jetons et Mereaux*, Paris, 1904/1915) lists in volume I 9 varieties (nrs.3422/3430) of the token with on the obverse the statue of Louis XIV and TVETVR ET ORNAT and on the reverse a panorama of Paris with indeed the Pont Neuf. This token is a municipal issue of the City of Paris, made, by Thomas Bernard (his signature being TBF can be found at the bottom of the obverse).Mrs.Waddington's piece however can also be made by Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer, a Nuremberg countermaker, whose initials LGL in very small letters can be found at the same place. In my collection are a copper piece, diam.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., countermarked with a duck on the reverse and a larger piece (diam.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) in brass.

No.41b: Mr.Leslie, whom I also consulted about the LICEO CALPENSE token wrote me: "I cannot believe that Liceo Calpense refers to Gibraltar. Calpe is the ancient name for Gibraltar and I hardly believe it would have been used in modern times. I believe it much more likely that this is for the city of Calpe on the peninsula, halfway between Cartagena and Valencia on the eastern coast of Spain. Liceo of course is Lyceum and Calpense would mean of, or pertaining to Calpe. These were probably used in some way in conjunction with a musical festival at that location. I wonder if the denominations were not 3, 2 and 1. Being different sizes you would think the denominations should be varied rather than all being 3. I would guess the R.L.S. may have been the initials of the sponsor rather than meaning Rls (Reales).If the smaller token however, bore the initials R.L. I would suspect otherwise."

No.48: Encircled coins: A sidelight is given in this quote from the advertising policy of Coin World (Sidney, Ohio, USA), regarding acceptability for advertising in the paper's pages: "LUCKY OR FRAMED CENTS."These are discs, usually aluminium, with coins in the center. The coin is not mutilated. They are legal tender and have a long history of collectability. They can be advertised with the exception of recent pieces which have advertising on them. These have been ruled illegal in some districts and may be advertised only at advertisers risk." (15.March 1972).

C.BRUNEL.

No.67: N.P.O. Miss White may like to hear of a non-Ulster or-religious piece of NPO manufacture in my collection:

O: Alion. SOUVENIR OF VISIT TO Exergue: BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924.

R: View of Trafalgar Square. NELSON'S COLUMN TRAFALGAR SQUARE Exergue: BRITISH MADE N.P.O. BELFAST Copper 25½mm. milled, with tag for suspension.

PHILIP DAVIES

No.70: SILCHAR Probably it is known to Mr. Watson, that Silchar is a small town in the district of Assam in India on the river Barak or Surma. In 1913 according to Pears' Shilling Cyclopaedia of that year, in Silchar were the headquarters of the Surma Valley Light Horse. Could the token in question be a canteen token of this brigade?

F.J. BINGEN.

No.77: JENNISON'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. An advertisement of 1850 mentions the very recent acquisition of "two very fine specimens of the lion and lioness". Presumably this particular piece was issued shortly thereafter. So far I have been unable to determine when the elephant first appeared at Belle Vue!

PHILIP DAVIES.

No.78: I & I. MEAD PENRYN ONE SACK. The issuers were indeed millers, and the following notes on this and

other Cornish sack tokens may be of further interest.

a. O: I. & I. MEAD PENRYN

PX: ONE/SACK Bra. 25mm. Centre hole.

Issued by Joseph & James Mead, millers of Commercial Road, Penryn, during the, period 1844 - 1856.

b. The sack tokens mentioned in J.A. Williams' "Cornish Tokens" are those of HOSKING/HOSKEN and LAKE.

(i) Wm. Hosking is the name of the Hayle miller in the 1844 directories, but by 1856 the name is Wm. Hosken & Sons, millers, corn factors, farmers and dealers in organic manures; at Loggan Mills, Phillack, Hayle. Copperhouse, Augarrock and Trungle mills were acquired up to 1883, but by 1893 the firm had been merged to become Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinham & Co.Ltd.

(ii) John Lake & Son were millers and flour merchants at Moresh mills, Truro, with a retail establishment in Pyder Street. Prior to 1873, the business had been in the name of Tank and Lake. By 1893 the mill had acquired steam power.

(There was also a Thomas Lake, miller, in business in 1873 at 1, Richmond Hill, Truro, and Coosebean mill, Kenwyn).

c. St. Austell Sack tokens:

(i) O: SACK TOKEN + 1879 + with JOSEPH COLES across centre. PX: blank. Bra. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Milled edge.

Joseph L. Coles was a miller and corn merchant with a flour mill (water and steam driven) in Workhouse Lane from about 1879 to 1889. In 1889 he also appeared in the directories as a fancy bread and biscuit maker, confectioneer and pastrycook, etc., in Duke Street, St. Austell. By 1893 he had moved his new business to Fore Street, where he remained until at least 1897.

(ii) O: NETTLE & BOX ST. AUSTELL with SACK TOKEN across centre.

PX: ONE SACK * TOKEN * with indented 2 / in centre.
Bra. 27mm. Holed.

Nettle & Box appear in the 1879 St. Austell directory as tea dealers, "grocers, provision merchants, italian warehousemen and agents for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

wines & spirits" at 2 & 3 Church Street. By 1883, William Box appears on his own as grocer etc.etc. at the same address, while Israel Nettle is a butcher and game dealer at 5 Fore Street.

d. CROFTHANDY

O: FRANCIS BLAMEY CROFTHANDY
PX: ONE / SACK Bra. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Centre hole.

Preliminary investigations between, the dates 1830-1897 have failed to identify this miller (?) positively, but other Blameys appear in associated trades at Truro, Redruth and Penryn.

Presumably the 'pure' millers' sack tokens were used as receipts for grain delivered to the mill to be processed to flour (or as a receipt for payment at the retail establishment, the sack to be collected at the mill, in exchange for the token).

These explanations may not be so easily applied to the Nettle & Box business, as they did not have their own mill.

PHILIP DAVIES

No.79: 'ADMIT' and 'PAID' 1817. The small copper tokens dated 1817 within an oval, and with either ADMIT or PAID within an oval on the other side are generally supposed to have been used at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. (R.N.P. Hawkins quoted D.T.Batty's view, in Vol.1.No.10 p232 of the Bulletin. Philip Davies points out that Davis and Waters accept Batty's attribution to Liverpool in Tickets and Passes (1922) Nos.83 & 84 p.8) Mr. Hawkins sends articles, compiled by Russell Rulau in Coin World, USA, (4.Jan.1963,p54, and 25 Jan 1963 p52), in which the Liverpool attribution and the claim that these enigmatic pieces were used at the old Park Theatre in New York City are discussed. We summarise the opinions expressed.

Dr.B.P.Wright, writing in the Jan 1898 Numismatist, ("American Store or Business Cards") is quoted as listing:

"4.ADMIT in oval. Rev.1817 in oval (Park Theatre in New York?). Copper. Size 15.

Mr. Rulau says that Wright quoted no authority for his attribution, "but as he was normally a thorough workman later writers failed to question the 'Park Theatre' tokens. Likewise modern-day coin dealers invariably call these Park Theatre tokens and sell them for rather high prices as 'Early American Tokens'." He challenges that they are American: "The period 1800-1820 was peculiarly devoid of token emissions in the United States, and such few as did probably emanate from this period differ radically in fabrication from the ADMIT and PAID tokens".

Later, Mr. Rulau adds the view that the only physical evidence apparent to support American manufacture is the denticle work around the borders, which somewhat resembles the work done later (circa 1829-1837) by Joseph Bale and his associates in New York City.

At the same time as Wright's cautious attribution Lyman Haynes Low, old time American coin dealer and author of Hard Times Tokens, (2nd edition, 1899, reprinted with supplement of 1906, and "Easy Finding List" and plates, California, 1955), said on 11th, Jan 1898 in connection with the Betts sale he was then conducting: "Unquestionably Park Theatre, New York, about 1820-24, notwithstanding other places of amusement in England as well as the U.S. has been credited with it...Park Theatre was commenced June 1, 1795 and completed in 1798. The proprietors petitioned for permission to erect a portico over the sidewalk but it was not granted. The theatre was burned May 25, 1820 (also in 1821, according to authority) A third conflagration of theatre took place December 16, 1848."

Later writers, such as Edgar Adams and Wayte Raymond in 1920 (United States Store Cards) repeated this attribution. The ADMIT token was listed as Adams N.Y.41. Still later authors, (Dr. George Fuld in the Numismatist of 1951 and Donald M. Miller in A Catalogue of United States Store Cards or Merchants Tokens, 1962), repeated the attribution of the ADMIT token and added a companion piece: Obverse PAID, Reverse 1817; this latter both Fuld and Miller call N.Y.41A.

Dr. Fuld writing in the April 1961 Numismatist, added: "The Coin Collectors Journal states that the theatre was built in 1817."

(This is not true of the Park Theatre, New York. The corner stone was laid 1795, and it was opened 29 Jan 1798, as the New Theatre. Plans for its construction were furnished by Marc Isambard Brunel, and it was situated in Park Row. It was redecorated a number of times, including for the 1816-17 season. The exterior was slightly damaged by fire in 1815. Fire destroyed it in 1820, and the New Park Theatre was built on the same site, being opened on 1.Sept 1821. This building was finally destroyed by another fire in 1848. Sources: George C.D.Odell, Annals of the New York Stage, Vol.II,1927,Arthur Hornblow, A History of the Theatre in America,1965,Richard Beamish, FRS, Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, 1862 - EDITOR).

Mr.Rulau and Coin World readers, John Reynolds of Fresno, California, and Nathan N. Eglit of Chicago, Illinois, felt that the Park Theatre attribution was unlikely, while that of the Theatre Royal,Liverpool, was more logical. The evidence is generally weak for both locations. Understandably, Mr. Rulau adds circumstantial information, saying that the most extensive collection of early American tokens ever formed, that of J.N.T.Levick,contained neither an ADMIT nor a PAID token. Levick, unlike Lyman Haynes Low, was strictly a collector of American coins and tokens. "Low, being far more international in his scope, collected Conder and other British tokens as readily as those of his own country. The implications of this are obvious."

Against this one can balance the equally negative evidence that the Montague Guest collection of mainly British of badges, tokens and passes, (presented to the British Museum in 1907, and catalogued 1930), does not appear to have contained these tokens. A large proportion of the collection is of material from theatres and other places of entertainment - including other metal tickets of Liverpool theatres, complete with Davis & Waters references (Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes, pp43-4).

We should welcome readers' assessment of the evidence presented, as well as further evidence on the possible origin of these tokens.

No.80: SMOKE THORBECKE's. A tobacco firm named A.H. Thorbecke of Duesburg, Germany, trading in 1928, could well have been in business in 1880. Also the 'Bear' brand appears to be European, as it is not listed in the English or American brands that I have recorded. The Melbourne Exhibition would have attracted tobacco firms from many countries, and it is interesting to note that after the Crimean Campaign, France and Austria were both producing a "monopoly" cigarette, with a crude type of paper. It must have been very bad in France, as it was later described by general opinion to consist of '...scorched linen flavoured with asafelida and glue...' France has no more terrible weapon than her cigarette.

The French produced the first fine tissue cigarette paper and supplied the world about 1875, which superseded the earlier rice paper.

It seems that the machine mentioned could have been a continental hand operated roller machine using the new type of paper with the old title of rice paper.

1880 was a very early date to advertise machine cigarettes, as by 1900 in England only about 1/8 of all tobacco consumed was in the form of cigarettes; also hand rolling was still carried on, in fact till 1913.

COPE'S TOBACCO PLANT 1889 advertised their various brands of cigarettes as follows: 'Copes cigarettes are made by English girls, not made in Continental prisons, or made in the slums of Cairo or Constantinople, at 3d for 10 or 12 cigarettes.'

The machine age developed with the hand rolling machine, and then in 1880 the brothers BONSACK of VIRGINIA had registered a cigarette making machine, which was reputed to reduce the cost of manufacturing cigarettes. This machine, ordered by Allen and Ginter of America, was destroyed by fire on the way to the factory.

An improved machine was constructed in 1881. The cigarette manufacturers had hesitated to take up the new machine, partly because they were afraid that smokers would suppose the cigarettes to be inferior to those handmade, and partly

because they feared labour troubles. Those who did use them kept it secret from the public at first.

By 1884 DUKES of America were using an improved 'Bonsack' machine.

In England W.D. & H.O. WILLS bought two 'Bonsack' machines in May 1883, also the English patent for £3,450, and their lists made reference to the considerable reductions in the price of their brands due to their introduction.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.82. POLHEMUS COUNTERMARK. This countermark, or a variant, was known to Duffield - see F.G.Duffield A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of World (Numismatist Reprint 1962). p.72 No.1372:

'Bogota, Two Reals. 1839. Cm. 'J.L. POLHEMUS (small mortar and pestle) DRUGGIST 190 J ST. COR. 7th. SACRAMENTO CAL.'

The coin listed by Duffield is assumed to be a Two reals piece of the Republica de Nueva Granada (Craig 144) which, with a diameter of 25mm., probably circulated in the United States in the early 19th century as a quarter dollar. Similarly Mr. Brunel's East India Company rupee probably circulated as a half dollar. Most of these United States advertising countermarks on their own and foreign coins seem to date from c.1830-1860.

GAVIN SCOTT.

No.82 (contd.) A 5-page article on the J.L. Polhemus counterstamp by John Reynolds appeared in TAMS (Token and Medal Society) Journal Vol.iv.No.3 July-Sept.1964. Mr. Reynolds deduced the dating of the c/s, occurring on a selection of silver coins of several countries, as 1856, or anyway approximately between 1853 and 1857. Item 12a in his list was a counterstamped 1840 East India Company rupee. A print of the Polhemus drug store was included.

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.84C: ULLATHORN. Kelly's London directory 1896 gives FRANCIS ULLATHORNE, a heelball maker at 7 & 9 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. At the same

address ULLATHORNE & Co. are described as manufacturers of shoe threads, grindery warehousemen, shoe mercery & leather merchants. In Who's Who in Business for 1920 (published by Dod's Peerage Ltd.) Ullathorne & Co. are described as "Established in 1760", the then principals being C.B. and W.J. Ullathorne. Their manufacturing premises were Bridge End Mills, Barnard Castle, overseas branches existed in Paris, Melbourne and Wellington and the firms speciality is given as "Shoethread and twine".

C.P.C. PARISH.

No.85: LOFTHOUSE COLLIERY. R.N.P. HAWKINS tells us that the Company was registered 4.12.1872 as Leeds & Yorkshire Co-operative Mining Co. Ltd., but the name was changed in 1880 to Lofthouse Colliery Ltd. In 1940 the colliery at Lofthouse near Wakefield Yorks, (pre-nationalisation) had a manpower of 800. PHILIP DAVIES adds: The ticket is likely to be either a pay tally or lamp check. I am at present engaged in cataloguing a collection of industrial and similar colliery checks manufactured by the Pasley firms of Sheffield and Manchester. It is possible that Mr. Brunel's piece could be from one of Pasley's standard dies, but physical comparison would be necessary to confirm this.

No.91: DRINGHOUSES Countermark. I possess a well-worn George III 1797 1d with the following stamped across the obverse: DRINGHOUSES/YORK. The two words consist of raised Gothic-style letters and are contained within a roughly oval depression. Dringhouses is now a suburb on the southern outskirts of the City, but in the 18th and 19th centuries it would have been a small village outside the City. I should guess that this piece dates from the first half of the last century and is possibly some sort of truck ticket. Is anyone familiar with this countermark? Further suggestions and information welcomed.

C.P.C. PARISH

And a reply from GAVIN SCOTT:-

Dringhouses, a parish 1½ miles south west of York, had a population of 156 in 1821, 342 in 1851 and 659 in 1901.

By the 1830's the few traders are included under York in the local directories. Apart from a shopkeeper and wheelwright (1823), a boot and shoe maker (1848-9) and butcher (1848-55) and up to three innkeepers, the only significant occupations

in the first half of the nineteenth century seems to have been market gardening and brick and tile making.

It seems likely that the countermarked coin served either as a truck ticket or load ticket in connection with the brick and tile industry. The punched used may well have been also employed for marking tiles - said to have been of good quality in the 1857 Post Office directory.

Among the principal manufacturers were the brothers John, Edward and George Simpson of Dringhouses Moor who are listed in the 1848, 1849 and 1857 directories.

No.92: Information requested on the following Prisoner of War tokens:-

1. Obv. P. OF W. - B.E.F. Rev. 1 / FR. Iron diam.32mm.
2. Same token but 50 / C^{T.S.} on rev. Iron, diam. 26mm.
3. Same token but 10 / C^{T.S.} on rev. Iron, diam. 24mm.
4. Same token as no.3 but zinc coated.

I am told these tokens were used in the Prisoner of War camps of the British Expeditionary Forces during the first world war.

F.J. BINGEN

No.93: Information is requested on the following:-

a) AE 18mm. diam., 1/2mm. thick. Similar flan to 17th Century token. Obv: Brush? or broomstick upright in beaded circle. Legend round, divided by anulets in form of rosette between each word, :- CAVE ET AVE Toothed border. Rev: Crown trifoliate over double framed style oblong shield? in beaded circle. Legend beginning at 1 o'clock: (divided as before) SVDOP DAT LAETA (No trace in any known work on tokens or jetons)

b) AR 31mm. diam. 1 1/2mm. thick. The obv. & rev. designs appear to have been tooled. Plain borders. Obv: Man in 18th century longcoat and antlered headdress riding a rooster, surrounded on ground by small chicks apparently dancing. Legend: WER KEINER IST DER MAN NOCH EINER WERDEN. Rev: Chest opened with wreath or antler emblem above & on front panel. Chest stands on square tiled floor. Legend: Outer: DIE LADE FVHRT DIE GROSTE ZVNFFT

AVF ERDEN. (Obviously Obv. legend follows & RHYMES WITH THI THIS). Inner Legend: VM MANNCHEN IST ES EWIG SCHADE. and enclosed in outlines of box and lid DAS ER KOMT/IN DIE HAHN REY/LADE. This is probably some sort of good luck token and seems to be 17th-18th century.

c) AE 31mm. Obv: THE LAGER BEER KING above male in 19th Century garb riding a long horned goat, horn held in right hand, waving top hat in left. In script below:- 'Faithfully Yours Ch^s Manzel (curved line under) Rev: Ye Olde/"GAMBRINUS" /Lager Beer Hall/7. & 8. RUPERT S^T./LONDON./W. in wreath. VAUGHTON BIRM(ingham) below.

C.M. WEBDALE

* * * * *

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT GAMING & VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART XI by D.L.F.SEALY, D.A.DEAVER & P.K.WOOD

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium; Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper; Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zn=Zinc. (xx/xx means the second metal plated with the first). Plates appear in Vol. 1. No.6.

Number. Metal Diam.Ins. Description - Obv//Rev.

GRI.001 Cu 0.83 GRILLI BROS (curved) / . DOVER .
(curved) // NO VALUE EXCEPT (curved) / TO / REPLAY / THE
/ GAME Beaded rims. (In the Hawkins collection)

GTS.001 Br 0.74 G.T.S.C. (curved) / ___ (curved)
// in the centre of an inner circle, a large 1 . 38 bars
connect the inner circle with the rim.

GUA.001 Br 1.29 GUARANTEED (curved) / . a large
circle in outline . / JACKPOT (curved) // blank. (In the
Newman collection)

GWW.001 Br 1.02 A female figure blowing a trumpet
while kneeling on a blank shield and holding in her right
hand a wreath with a long ribbon attached to it. A ribbon
attached to the left of the shield with TRADE and a com-
panion ribbon on the right of the shield with MARK // •
NO CASH VALUE • (curved) / a rectangular tablet with a
counterstamped serial number / EXCHANGED / FOR / GOODS
ONLY (curved). (In the Monnington collection).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" Part XI.
by Peter Morley.

Denton Pl.86 No.1 (D & H Cambridgeshire 20): Obv. a man sitting at a table with his hat & wig off, cuttg. ribs of beef-a plumb pudding, mug, vinegar cruets, salt cellar, Pepper box, a plate on ye table. A hat & picture agt. the wall. O. same as P.82 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 760). R. Hoods Cambridge p.63 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 19a).

Denton Pl.86 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 21): A man with a large hat on, sittg. on the ground, gnawing alone-a plate of frogs before him-on the side an empty grate-a sword, dagger, cutlass & pistol hanging agt. the wall. O. Same as P.82 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 760). R: Hoods Cambridge p.63 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 19a).

Denton Pl.86 No.3 (D & H Cork 6): O. Counterfeit of O. P.7 No.4 (D & H Cork 1). R. Hoods Cambridge P.63 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 19a) Never Current in Ireland but struck to deceive collectors.

Denton Pl.87 No.1 (D & H Worcestershire 21): 1s from Young (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s from Matthews (?) Young).

Denton Pl.87 No.2 (D & H Wiltshire 2b): Probably by Lutwyche, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.87 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 1041): Executed for Kempson, Birmingham.

Denton Pl.88 No.1 (D & H Devon 6): O. Original R. from a Dye of the Rochdale with L. added (legend added).

Denton Pl.88 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 9): In pencil, very scarce indeed. In ink, Only two being struck before the die of the Obv. broke. Mr. Condor who is himself a Collector has one; The other he gave to a Friend of his.

(In S.H. Hamer's handwriting, C. Pye states, 6 in silver and 4 in copper -S.H.Hamer).

Denton Pl.88 No.3 (D & H Suffolk 10): O. Original R. same as ye last.

Denton Pl.88 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 783a): Obv. a sailor smokg. a pipe, holding a bason in his hand. Rev. a boy dressed as a sailor.Spence (the manufacturer).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

A member has recently suggested that it would be useful to have an index of articles which have appeared in the numismatic press on matters of particular interest to TCS members. On occasions we have briefly drawn attention to current articles of such a character, but this has only been on a very casual basis - as a "filler" at the bottom of a page.

We fancy that there would be a demand for a proper index, and we should like to have member's reactions. More practically, we should like to hear from volunteers, who could take on some of the work; we suggest that a volunteer should not bite off more than he could chew, so even the most modest assistance would be of invaluable help to the membership as a whole.

If we can produce an index for each of the leading British numismatic magazines this would, we, believe, be most useful. It does, however, raise a further problem that is perhaps more difficult to solve. We get to hear of first class material in such magazines as Irish Numismatics, TAMS Journal (of the USA), and the Wiltshire Numismatic Society Bulletin, but they are not widely circulated. What do members feel could be done?

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JEAN N. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

A HITHERTO UNRECORDED HALFPENNY TOKEN OF JAMES
MACULLA by FRANCIS HEANEY.

Of the many new-found tokens of Ireland recently brought to the writer's attention, perhaps the most important is a halfpenny of James Maculla with the date 1724.¹

Originally in the collection of Dudley Westropp,² this token was recently purchased by Mr. Emil Szauer,³ co-founder of the Numismatic Society of Ireland, and proprietor of Dublin's newest coin shop "Coins & Medals". xx,xxxxxxxx xxxxxx, xxxxxx, x.

The token of 1724 is unlike Maculla's later known issues, in that the legend reads clockwise around the face of the coin and in two lines, whereas on the issues of 1728 and 1729 the legend reads in a series of horizontal lines across the coins. (1729 penny reads:

obv: CASH/NOTES VAL/RECEIVED/DUBLIN 1729/IAMES/
MACULLA/PENNY rev: I/PROMISE/TO PAY.THE/BEARER.ON/
DEMAND 20/PENCE•A•POU/ND. FOR./THESE).

Perhaps Maculla realised that the latter was more readily identifiable. In 1731 a new design was used depicting the fleur-de-lis on the obverse, and a figure with scales, representing justice, on the reverse.

The legend itself, of course, has always intrigued the present writer, as it appears that this is the first time that a "promissory copper note" was issued in Ireland, though similar legends were used on various Ulster tokens later in the 18th century.

Here is an outline of the history of the Maculla's tokens for the benefit of the newcomer to the series:

Following Swift's Drapier's Letters⁴ and the public condemnation of Wood's coinage,⁵ James Maculla, of the city of Dublin, artificer in divers metals, viz., pewter, brass and copper, &c." proposed a plan to alleviate the deficiency in copper coins.

According to Swift,⁶ Maculla "...gives you a piece of copper for a halfpenny or penny, stamped with a

promissory note to pay you twenty pence for every pound of the said copper notes, whenever you shall return. Eight & forty of the halfpenny pieces are to weigh a pound, and he sells you that pound coined and stamped for two shillings: by which he clearly gains a little more than sixteen per cent; that is to say, twopence in every shilling".

The plan, submitted by Maculla to Swift, either late in 1728 or early in 1729, was rejected by the latter on the grounds that the proposed coins, were not of proper weight, the public was not given any security, and further, the issuer's profits were thought excessive!

Swift's rejection was not, however, outright, for he counter-proposed that Maculla's plan be "...brought to perfection by a society of nine or ten honest gentlemen of fortune, who wished well to their country. "⁷

Swift's proposal was not taken up, and so Maculla proceeded with his own plan, the standard references recording that the first issue was in 1728 and the last in 1731!

Now, where does the halfpenny dated 1724 come in? While my primary purpose is merely to record its existence, one cannot help speculation.

Certainly, Maculla was to be complimented on his most original and ingenious proposal; even Swift could not (or did not) produce such an answer to the problem of the need for small change in Ireland.

Further, it seems reasonable to assume that Maculla, before "investing" on such a project, should first experiment; and what better time to gauge public opinion than in 1724, the last year of issue of Wood's coinage, when public condemnation was at its loudest, and the wisdom of employing Wood was being questioned in Parliament.

It is therefore suggested that Maculla did, in fact, issue the halfpenny in 1724, but in small quantity and with a limited circulation, as an immediate reaction to Wood's coins; and that he did not risk further issues until 1728, when his own ideas were sufficiently detailed and documented, and when it had become clear to all that the Governments of George I, and, in 1727, George II, felt no urgency in issuing copper coins to solve Ireland's dire need for small change.

The present writer admits that other underlying circumstances may explain the gap of four years from 1724 to 1728 when no coins were issued; and, of course, one may argue that the token of 1724 was not put into circulation at all! On these points comment is invited.

The token itself, however, can now be recorded as follows:

Obv: ONE HALF PENNY VALUE RECEIVED +/IAMES MACULLA•
DUBLIN/1724 in two lines around the face of the coin with the date across the centre.

Rev: I PROMISE TO PAY UNTO +/BEARER ON DEMAND• in two lines around the face of the coin.

Copper; c.9.23 grammes; 26.7 mm diam.

Notes:

1. For other known issues see Nineteenth Century Token Coinage by W.J. Davis 1904; (reprinted B.A. Seaby Ltd.1969), and Coins and Tokens of Ireland, (B.A.Seaby, 1970).
2. M.S.Dudley Westropp, M.R.I.A., author of Notes on Irish Money Weights and Foreign Coin Current in Ireland, P.R.I.A. Vol.23, section C, No.3 (This work is still available from the Royal Irish Academy).
3. Emil Szauer, author of Catalogue of Irish Countermarks; originally published in World Coins, this work is still available in Irish Numismatics Vol.3, Issues 15, 16, 17 and 18.
4. See The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift D.D., edited by Temple Scott, Vol.6.
5. See The Coinage of William Wood by Philip Nelson M.D. 1903; (reprinted Spink & Son Ltd.1959)
6. See The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D., edited by Temple Scott, Vol.7, page 177 - "A letter on Mr. M'Culla's Project about Halfpence, And a New One Proposed".
7. This quote is from H.H. Gilbert's History of the

City of Dublin Vol.I, and which was brought to my attention by Mr.F.E. Dixon. Gilbert also writes that "Later in the reign of Charles II, the General Post Office of Dublin was removed to Fishamble Street, and the site of the former establishment in High Street became occupied by the buildings known as MacCulla's Court*, so called from James Maculla, projector of a copper coinage for Ireland...."

Gilbert states that Maculla "commenced his coinage in 1721", but this is obviously a misprint and should have read "...1728", in context of Gilbert's later comments.

* Mr. Dixon also informs me that it later became "Macullagh's Alley".

(This has been slightly edited from the illustrated article of the same title in Irish Numismatics, Jan-Feb. 1973, with grateful thanks to the author and the magazine-EDITORS.)

*** *** ***

BOOK REVIEWS:

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC DIRECTORY, (First Edition,1973), by Jan J. Krasnodebsky, (published by the author at 9 St. Laurence Road, SW9 6PW, England, £3.30 in UK only), contains, listed by country, Museums and Libraries, Societies and Clubs, Banks and Mints, Contemporary Designers, Engravers and Medallists, Auctioneers, Dealers, in addition a Who's Who, Coin Denominations, lists of Publishers and Periodicals, and a Glossary in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish of terms used in the directory, a comprehensive Index, and special features on commemorative medals and the Food and Agriculture Organization coin plan.

Mr.Krasnodebsky has worked hard for a number of years to launch the directory, the value of which was quickly established to me, when soon after publication I found an address in Bavaria that had eluded me from other sources. The author makes no claim that his work is finished; apart from bringing it up to date in future editions, he invites readers to contribute original information, suggestions and criticism aimed at improving the work.

C.B.

(2) REVIEW.

Wasserman, P. (ed) 1972. Awards, Honors and Prizes: a Directory and Source Book. Second ed. vii + 579 pp. Detroit, Michigan (Gale Research Co.).

This is an extraordinary book: one the need for which could hardly, I suppose, have been felt before it came into existence, but which, once published, could become of some occasional value in unexpected ways. It is a little difficult to see for whom it is intended. Certainly it is not intended for any class of numismatist, since the physical form - metal, size, design - of the medals and so forth are not described in more than the barest word. This criticism might be taken as a suggestion as to how a future edition could be improved: with the addition of this information and illustrations it could evolve into a useful handbook for the identification and classification of awards.

Following the preface there is an introduction on the organisation of the volume, and then comes the main list of awards, honours, and prizes grouped under alphabetically-arranged headings of the awarding bodies. Some of these make strange reading to British eyes. We note the Splendid American Award (Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, Inc.), founded by the authors of The Ugly American "to honor personal accomplishments which have well reflected the meaning and purpose of the United States to the world community". This section forms at 447 pages the bulk of the book: what each award is for, who awards it and how often, and (very briefly) what form it takes is in each case given. Then follows an "alphabetical index of awards" by names - persons are listed alphabetically by their surnames but the names are generally printed in full. For instance, the George Freedley Memorial Award comes between the Free Newspapermen of America Award and the Freedom Award. This results in an apparently chaotic and random order, which looks very confused. Finally, there is a classified "subject index of awards" but no actual list of classified subjects: after much thumbing-through I find numismatic awards under "Hobbies", along with philately, ornithology(!) and ham radio.

As a would-be exhaustive and painstaking treatise on its intended subject-matter, the book is clearly a product of modern information-handling and retrieval techniques. It is done with a thoroughness which is surface only; however, to be fair, the book is not claimed by its sponsors to be anything like exhaustive. Its American slant is self-evident and to be expected. That United States awards dominate so heavily is possibly a reflection of that nation's preoccupation with such things. At the beginning of the preface we read "... even while the emphasis is upon the United States and Canada ... (we incorporate) those prominent international awards of interest to Americans". The total lack of, say, Lenin awards shows the editors believe Soviet items are not of interest to (i.e. unlikely to be won by) Americans. Nobel prizes are included; so, numismatists will be glad to note, is a J. Sanford Saltus medal - but not that one in the gift of the British Numismatic Society! The one included is a silver medal awarded irregularly by the American Numismatic Society "for recognition of distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal."

If you don't buy this book, borrow it.*

D.L.F. SEALY.

* (Mr. Sealy has donated his review copy to the Library of the British Numismatic Society in the name of the Token Corresponding Society - EDITORS.)

(3) REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL INDEX OF COLLECTOR'S CLUBS AND PUBLICATIONS (published by International Gadget Service Club, BP 361, 75064 Paris Cedex 02, France), contains 19 pages of names and addresses of clubs and publications for collectors of as wide a variety of items as jetons, banknotes, coins, medals, postcards, barbed wire, newspapers, spoons, dolls, cigar bands and many more. The territories covered are equally wide, including the Token Corresponding Society in England, the Railway Culture House in Mongolia and the Frontier Times Magazine in Texas, USA.

The Index is available free on an exchange basis from the publishers.

C.B.

THE DEMISE OF CATTLE AND BARBER'S YORK SILVER TOKENS.

by D.P. WHITE.

One of the fascinations of tokens, both for the local historian and the collector, is the part they played in local everyday life. As such there are numerous early newspaper references in the provincial press. The 'York Herald' for 1812 and 1813, for instance, gives a fascinating insight into the withdrawal of the well known York silver tokens issued by the York silversmiths, Cattle and Barber.

It starts with a notice in the issue for 1 Aug.1812-

"YORK SILVER TOKENS.

CATTLE and BARBER having hitherto taken back TOKENS circulated by themselves (when presented) upon the same terms and conditions as they have issued them; feel great reluctance in announcing to the Public, that by an Act of Parliament just passed, they are now already prohibited manufacturing any more, and will also be obliged unavoidably to discontinue taking any more back from and after the 25th March, 1813.

C. and B. lament the necessity of the measure, as their first and sole object in issuing tokens (though at a considerable expense) was intended as a public accommodation, and convenience to the inhabitants of York and its neighbourhood in particular.

N.B. They will continue, as usual, to take back their own, as before, to any amount, until the above period. YORK, July 28, 1812."

The immediate effect of this notice was to encourage the counterfeiters to make a quick turn for we read in the issue for 29 August 1812 -

"A CAUTION

Several COUNTERFEIT SHILLING TOKENS in imitation of those of "CATTLE and BARBER, York" have this Day been offered in payment in York.

The way to discover them is by sounding as they are made of copper, and will by that means be easily discovered. The size of them is also a little larger, and the milling on the flat Part of the edge also

broader.

August 23, 1812. "

Presumably this hazard was overcome for there are no more references until 9 January 1813 when a "Friend to the Public", reflecting no doubt general anxiety on what would happen in March, wrote to the Herald -

"LOCAL TOKENS.

Mr. Editor, It is being understood that the issue of this circulating medium was to cease in March next, and it being announced that the tokens were to continue in circulation till the BANK had found a sufficient supply of silver for the demands of the public, the people must now be anxious to know which assertion is true, in order that they may regulate their acceptance or refusal of them accordingly. There can be little doubt but that the Local Tokens have been of infinite use to trade; but should they continue in circulation it ought to be publicly announced from each issuer of them, that they will return their value in the current coin of the Kingdom whenever they are demanded; and none should be taken but from those who make themselves responsible for their liquidation.

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC

No answer to this letter was forthcoming from Cattle and Barber or from anyone else until almost the day of reckoning when the Herald wrote in an editorial on 27 March 1813 -

"The issuing of Silver Local Tokens has, we are convinced, proved very beneficial advantage to the public at large throughout this Kingdom, so much so that, previous to their circulation no change could be possibly procured. We have been told repeatedly that the Government would supply this deficiency, yet we are still left without the means of so doing. The York Tokens have, and we can have no hesitation in stating, will be received in change by every respectable tradesman, although the issuers are not liable to retake them. The weight of the coin is sufficient to establish its worth. We would caution many inoffensive persons against a gang of unprincipled people, who, we understand, are now in this city, and distributed throughout the neighbourhood, to buy these

tokens up at a very inferior price. "

One senses from this the continued undercurrent of grumbling there must have been amongst tradesmen and others in the city. But despite the Herald's fine words about the York tokens, the York Assay Master had the final word for he wrote to the paper on 3 April 1813 -

"To the EDITORS of the YORK HERALD.

Gentlemen, Having been requested to state for the information of the public what is the present intrinsic value of the provincial Silver Tokens now in circulation in this city and neighbourhood, and having made an assay of the following, I find them to be as Below:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The Newcastle Token	2	6	worth	2	4½
Gloucester	2	6		2	1½
Hull	1	6		1	2½
Whitby	1	0		0	10¾
Sheffield	1	0		0	10¾
York	1	0		0	10¾
Doncaster	1	0		0	10½
Stockton	1	0		0	10½
Scarbro' date 1811	1	0		0	10¼
Lincoln	1	0		0	10
Newark	1	0		0	9¾
Bridlington-Quay	1	0		0	9¾
Lincolnshire.	1	0		0	9¼

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

G.W. NORTH, Assay Master.

York, April 2, 1813

N.B. The above is according to the present price of Standard Silver, being 6s.11d. per oz.

Thereafter I can find no further references to Cattle and Barber tokens. Presumably Cattle and Barber reverted to their trade as York's leading silver-smiths, and their tokens, judging by the number that still survive, were tucked away by the people of York as an interesting memento of past times. Or perhaps they just had a shrewd idea that one day these tokens would be worth rather more than the Assay Master's 10¾d.

ONLY HERE FOR THE BEER? - by Brian Edge.

Exactly how does one go about looking for something without actually knowing what one is actually looking for? A good question? The answer is to study in reverse. Let me explain. Normally one acquires a token as a starting point and investigations stem from the ownership of the piece itself. Just to be different in this case, I have based my study on the knowledge that a token or tokens, are said to have existed. I certainly have never seen such pieces, nor have I met or heard of anyone in particular who has, but nevertheless I do believe that they did exist and I have therefore adopted the same tactics that I would have adopted had I have had the actual piece, pieces, in my possession. I do this in the hope that a member of the Society will be able to associate the story I am about to tell with a piece in his, or her, collection.

It was on the 11th October, 1874 that a grand fete was held in the West End of Crewe, Cheshire, England, to celebrate the opening of the Bessemer Hotel in Richard Moon* Street. The new hotel had taken the place of a former Bessemer Hotel which stood in Bessemer+ Street, the site of which had been purchased by the London and North Western Railway Company for the erection of a new steelworks. The new hotel was therefore built for the Brewery Company (Greenall-Whitley and Company Limited), by the L.N.W.R. Co., and the opening ceremony was performed by Mr. H.F. Winby, 'an influential railway official'. There can be little doubt that the hotel was erected in that place as a facility for the nearby melting furnaces, forge, and casting pits, where such things as railway wheels, locomotive connecting rods and permanent way chairs were manufactured.

The heat in those places was so intense that the foundry workers were allocated a beer ration, (water being most unsatisfactory for the purpose of quenching the thirst in such circumstances) and it would appear, that the railway company purchased tokens from the brewery company and issued them on the basis of 'x' tokens per shift, or week. The tokens were then handed by the men to young boys known as 'beer lads' (the existence of such employees are still recalled by senior citizens locally^(o))

whose chief occupation was to carry from the Hotel to the works rows of foaming cans of beer on iron bars, specially constructed for the purpose, using the tokens for payment. For this purpose the hotel had a 24 hour licence. So far as I can establish, this practice ceased about the time of the first world war, and it seems that at that time, settlement of account for the beer was then basically controlled by paper chits.

So there it is, I have produced the research - can anyone produce the token?

Notes: * Became Sir Richard Moon - Chairman of the
L.N.W.R.

+ Named after Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S.
(1813-1898) who was famous for his invention of the well known process of converting cast iron direct into steel. His invention revolutionised steel manufacturing and greatly reduced the cost of production and made it possible to utilise steel in many directions where previously iron only had been used.

(o) A cutting from the Warrington Guardian Oct. 13th 1934, headed "BEER FOR FURNACEMEN - Crewe link with Bygone Days - Bessemer Hotel Celebrations" mentions 'beer lads'.

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" Part XII
by PETER MORLEY.

Denton Pl.89 No.1 (D & H Somerset 36c): Probably Executd. by Lutwyche, Birmingham. The dies were in his possession Sept. 1796.

Denton Pl.89 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 53): O. same as last (D & H Sussex 20) R.L. altered.

Denton Pl.89 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 57b): O. same (D & H Hampshire 53). R. Emsworth p.92 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 13).

Denton Pl.90 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 929): O. from last (D & H Warwickshire 144). R. Original-but like R. of last.

Denton Pl.91 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 35): This is a Clumsey forgery of a Neat popular medal which see (blank).

Denton Pl.91 No.2 (D & H Wiltshire 19): O. same as ye last (D & H Hampshire 35). R. Salisbury P.73 No.1 (D & H Wiltshire 12).

Denton Pl.91 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 33): O. Original. R. Counterfeit of Macclesfield.

Denton Pl.91 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 19): R. Map of France.

Denton Pl.92 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 18): O. same as last (D & H Hampshire 19) Rev. from Map of France.

Denton Pl.92 No.2 (D & H Hampshire 20): O. same as last (D & H Hampshire 19) R. from Chelmsford.

Denton Pl.92 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 13): NB. This is payable to Stride in the same manner as the next in some of the first impressions. I have therefore placed a true one amongst the Genuine tokens, but one with a Common edge.

Denton Pl.92 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 21): O. Original R. from ye last (D & H Hampshire 13).

Denton Pl.93 No.2 (D & H Hampshire 16): R. from p.94 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 41).

Denton Pl.94 No.3 (D & H Hampshire 86): Of this I have a forgery. Of the original as many as 21 have been traced.

Denton Pl.95 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 135): This might be executed by Lutwyche, Birmingham the dies were in his possession Sept. 1796.

Denton Pl.95 No.2 (D & H Norfolk 33): The same, for the same reason. O. Original. R. Same or nearly so as P.39 No.1 (D & H Norfolk 27).

Denton Pl.95 No.4 (D & H Cheshire 6): Original-ye idea from a counterfeit Macclesfield.

Denton Pl.98 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 945a): probably Executed by Lutwyche Birmingham.

Denton Pl.98 No.3 (D & H Gloucestershire 26): This die was executed I believe for a Person of the name of Joley at Bath.

Denton Pl.98 No.4 (D & H Gloucestershire 39): This for the same person. O. Badminton P.70 No.3 (D & H Gloucestershire 22) R. same as ye last.

Denton Pl.99 No.1 (D & H Gloucestershire 48): Executed for Mr. Joley, Bath.

Denton Pl.99 No 2 (D & H Gloucestershire 55): Executed for Mr. Joley, Bath. O. same as last (D & H Gloucestershire 55). R. Original.

Denton Pl.99 No.3 (D & H Gloucestershire 36): Executed for Mr Joley, Bath. O. Original R. Same as last (D & H Gloucestershire 55).

Denton Pl.99 No.4 (D & H Gloucestershire 35): Executed for Mr Joley, Bath. O. same as last. (D & H Gloucestershire 36). R. Original.

Denton Pl.100 No. 1 (D & H Wiltshire 4): O. same as P.67 No.2 (D & H Wiltshire 3). R. Original.

Denton Pl.100 No.3 (D & H Somerset 41): R. same as P.49 No.2 (D & H Somerset 39)R. Original. In pencil, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d.)

Denton Pl.100 No.4 (D & H Monmouthshire 3): In pencil, Rev. variety Grapes top and bottom.

Denton Pl.101 No.1 (D & H Staffordshire 17): R. from Leek P.68 (D & H Staffordshire 10), R. from Hereford P. (blank, but D & H Herefordshire 5, reverse).

Denton Pl.101 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 120): R. vide P.6 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 115) 1s. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s).

Denton Pl.101 No.3 (D & H Yorkshire 69): Executed for Mr Carlisle, Coney Street, York. 5d from Young (presumably a specimen cost Hay 5d from Matthew(?) Young. S.H. Hamer in his notes in the Numismatic Circular, says these were ordered by Mr. James Carlisle.

Denton Pl.101 No.4 (D & H Yorkshire 70): Executed for Mr. Carlisle, Coney Street, York.5d from Young (see above)

Denton Pl.102 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 310b): The Original of this was struck for David Alves Rebello Esqr. a Jewish Gentleman resident at Hackney who died in May 1796, aged 55, vide Gent.Mag. for that month, p.441 The dies were broke after a few were struck off, which he parted with to his friends. After his death A counterfeit one was struck, which from the scarcity of the original, notwithstanding its inferiority sold for 2s. It was afterwards shamefully changed about both Ob. & Rev. with other Tokens, vide Dent.p.138 No.2 & 3 (D & H Middlesex 17 & 18, but latter with different edge). P.143 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 46). It is an instance of Liberality that a Jew shd. have fixed on a parochial Church for his Token-The one in Pye is taken from an original which I saw-

This is a tolerable copy. For a counterfeit of this 2s from Young (evidently Hay gave 2s for a counterfeit from Matthew (?) Young).

- Denton Pl.103 No.2 (D & H Anglesey 398): Counterfeit O. of ye last (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit.
- Denton Pl.103 No.3 (D & H Anglesey 396): Ov. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit.
- Denton Pl.103 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 446): Ov. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit.
- Denton Pl.104 No.1 (D & H North Wales 1d): Obv. P.103 No.1 (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit.
- Denton Pl.104 No.2 (D & H Anglesey 449): Obv. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit.
- Denton Pl.104 No.3 (D & H Anglesey 450a): Obv. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original Counterfeit. 3d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).
- Denton Pl.105 No.1 (D & H North Wales 8): O. Imit. of P. 103 No.1 (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original.
- Denton Pl.105 No.2 (D & H Anglesey 420): O. do. R. from Hoods Cambridge p.63 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 19a).
- Denton Pl.105 No.3 (D & H Anglesey 423): O. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. from Loyal Britons Lodge P.11 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 1030, but minor detail differences)
- Denton Pl.105 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 421): O. do. (D & H Anglesey 273). R. P.63 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 914).
- Denton Pl.106 No.1 (D & H Anglesey 422): O. same (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Guildford p.22 No.3 (D & H Surrey 9).
- Denton Pl.106 No.2 (D & H Anglesey 427): O. same (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Pye pl.2 No.3.
- Denton Pl.106 No.3 (D & H Anglesey 428a): O. same (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original.
- Denton Pl.106 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 425): O, same (D & H Anglesey 273). R. Original.
- Denton Pl.108 No.2 (D & H Yorkshire 61a): This true one very scarce-I have a counterfeit also.
- Denton Pl.108 No.4 (D & H Wicklow 67): Counterfeit of Cronebane. R, same as ye last (D & H Dublin 15).
- Denton Pl.109 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 223): In pencil, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d.)
- Denton Pl.109 No.3 (D & H Devonshire 5): O. same as p.9 No.4 (D & H Warwickshire 70), R. as P.16 No.2 (D & H Devonshire 3).
- Denton Pl.109 No.4 (D & H Warwickshire 54): O. same as

HAN.002 Cu 0.63 as .001 except central hole is star shaped.

HAN.002a Cu 0.63 as .002 except hole is not completely punched through. (In the Brunel collection)

HAN.011 Br 0.63 HANDAN-NI (curved) / 1 // blank. S2 counter-stamped on the obverse. (In the Brunel collection)

HAN.012 Cu 0.63 obv. as .011 except counterstamped B4 // 1^D (In the Brunel collection)

HAN.021 Cu 0.63 HANDAN-NI (curved) / 2 // blank, no rim

HAN.022 Br 0.63 as .021 except for metal and XL counterstamped on obverse. (In the Brunel collection)

HAR.001 Br 1.22 HARRISON AUTO TELESCOPE (curved) / the centre of the field has been machined away. It is thought that an address was removed intentionally by the issuer. / • LONDON.W.6. • (curved) // blank with a plain rim.

HAR.002 Br 1.21 HARRISON AUTO TELESCOPE (curved) / GLENTHAM RD. / • LONDON.S.W.13 • // blank, no rim.

HAR.002a Br 1.21 as .002 except with various numbers counterstamped on the obverse.

H & V.001 ? 0.86 AUTOMATIC MACHINES (curved) / H & V / PATENTS / . LTD . (curved) // blank. All incuse. (In the Dixon collection)

HCE.001 CN 0.78 H.C.E. equally spaced around a central hole // same. Introduced in 1968 by Holmark Coin Equipment of Morecombe, Lancashire. They are part of the PRW group of companies. The token is currently in use with a face value of 1 1/4 np. Mintage of 1 million. Made by either IMI or The Mint, Birmingham; probably by both.

HCE.002 CN 0.78 H.C.E. // same. Face value 2 1/2 np Other data same as .001.

HEY.001 Br 0.74 HEYS // blank. No rim on obv. Legend incuse.

HG.001 ? 0.85 H.G. // H.G. Toothed rims. (In the Phipps collection)

HL.001 Br 0.83 • H . L • (curved) / a central hole

/ BRIGHTON (curved) // curved completely around the hole: AUTOMATIC MACHINE SUPPLY •

HOM.001 Br 1.18 curved completely around a large trumpeting elephant facing left: HOMMERSON AMUSEMENT •••// completely curved around a similar elephant: LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY • Beaded rims on both sides.

HOR.001 Al ? a plain rimless disc painted bright red except for a stencilled GOLDEN HORSESHOE // blank except painted red. Edge not painted.

HOR.101 Br 0.69 a horseshoe opening upwards with 3 nail holes on the left half and 4 on the right // 24 crescents arranged around the rim opening inwards. In the center, a rectangular tablet intended for a serial number surrounded by 10 petals, five above and five below.

HS.001 Br 0.92 curved around the rim: GOOD FOR ONE SHILLING IN TRADE / a sort of 'bow tie' device / H.S. / another 'bow tie' // blank. Beaded rims on both sides.

IMP.001 Ni/Br 0.95 SPECIAL PRIZE (curved) / IMPERIAL (curved) / a stylised crown looking rather like an upper case 'W' with oval dots above each of the three upper points / • CROWN • (curved) / NO CASH VALUE (curved) // curved completely around the rim: • GOOD FOR MERCHANDISE ONLY • / within a beaded inner circle: an irregular hexagon shaped tablet with a counterstamped serial number.

IRV.001 Br 0.78 IRVIN // IRVIN

IV.001 Br 1.19 I.V. (quite large) // THIS IS / 1^p. / VALUE. a circle of connected scallops at the rim on both sides in place of beads or teeth.

J.001 CN 0.73 NO CASH VALUE (curved) / J // ONE (curved) / J / POINT (curved).

J&K.001 Br 0.74 J & K // same. Issued by Jennings & Keeney for use in their own machines. Mintage around a million. Made by IMI. Face value 6d. (2 1/2p).

TO BE CONTINUED:

NOTES & QUERIES

No.3: LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE. The following Imitation Spade Guinea may be of interest to Mr. Monnington:

Obv. Normal head of George III Legend: GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA.

Rev: Legend round: PARKER'S FAMOUS 2/. TEA ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Inner Legend: STALYBRIDGE (above normal spade-shaped shield)

No.15: Coin World, the maker of the token described is a hobby newspaper in Sidney, Ohio, U.S.A. It's the first I've heard of this one and there may be others, but I don't think so. It was probably given as a premium to subscribers.

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL

Replicas, Fakes & Fantasies. The following additional pieces from a Dealer's list were, with others already mentioned, offered as follows: 'The authenticity of these pieces is doubtful and we offer them without any guarantee of age or origin':

(TCS H) Round Zinc 31mm. INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS PARCEL.
GUERNSEY CHANNEL ISLANDS.

(TCS I) Hexagonal Zinc 39 x 28mm. FREE MILK ONE PINT MAX
ISSUED ST. PETER PORT.

HARRY CHAMBERS

No.55: DRINK WITH JOY. (Vol.1 Nos.5 & 6 of this Bulletin) Here is my translation of the explanatory particulars that I have obtained from the Director of the Kölnische Stadtmuseum, who welcomed the enquiry:-

"This token belongs to the Cologne (Town) Council tokens (series); they were struck by the municipal mint in several types from the 16th to the 18th century and distributed by the Council to its members - the Councillors - as recompense for participation in the meetings of the Council. They were an entitlement to receive a certain, sometimes variable, quantity of wine at the Council vaults, a natural recompense for their trouble spent in the honorary capacity. A precursor of the "Diäten" or daily monetary allowance to Members of Parliament in our times.

The tokens are purpose-orientated incidental money in this connection. Besides this regular usage they were also issued to townsmen outside the Council for special services on the town's behalf, such as assistance in providing horses and servants at festal processions, at receptions of visiting princes and acts of homage to the Emperor or his appointed Commissioner.

"The above description of the functional purpose clarifies the obverse type and legend; on other obverses of this group we find instead of the goblet a pewter Council tankard. The legend on this face also bears the drinking phrase in an inflected form, with openly factual reference to the enjoyment of the wine obtained in exchange; but the other face establishes the official character of the striking, by means of the town's coat of arms and the naming of the Council of the Town of Cologne as the issuers."

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.65: P.T. Meldrum wrote a short history of Williams Bros., including address, dates and profit sharing scheme in COIN MONTHLY, April 1972, p.87.

PORTSEA ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. Passing thro' Fratton district of Portsmouth early in June, I noticed the Portsea Island Co-op were celebrating their centenary. The centre piece in the main window display, was a shaped mahogany cabinet lined in velvet, with a brass plate on the open lid. The cabinet contained a collection of their checks and tokens in various metals. It is most unusual for stores to keep records such as this. Perhaps someone in the district might be able to have a closer inspection when the display is finished.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.82: POLHEMUS COUNTERMARK: The 1840 E. India Co. 1 rupee counterstamped J.L.POLHEMUS/DRUGGIST/190 J.ST. COR.7th/SACRAMENTO CAL. is similar to the following other pieces listed by Miller with the same counterstamp:-U.S. Dollar, New Grenada Dollar 1843, 1838., 8 real pieces, 1856s half dollar, 1845 dime, ¼ dollars.

BRIAN ALTMAN