

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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## ***Outgoing Editorial***

Well, here it is, after some gentle arm-twisting and encouragement from several other collectors, researchers and 'tokeners', a first attempt at editing the *Bulletin*. Before describing how I would like this publication to evolve over the next few years, a few words are in order about the last few volumes.

Andrew D.N. Andison has set a standard of editorship and balanced content that will be very hard to meet let alone surpass. The physical logistics of pulling together the articles, printing out, collating, stapling and distributing a journal of this size are not to be underestimated, especially when undertaken single-handedly. The regular appearance and stable financial position of the *Bulletin* is the result of his conscientious efforts and a credit to him and those who have submitted material for publication.

*"We have all enjoyed the last 8 years of the Bulletin with its excellent content as a result of members contributions, but all of this would have been to no avail without Andrew Andison's superb production of the bulletin to a consistently very high standard and very regularly landing on our door mats. May I say a big THANK YOU for all the time and effort you have put into our bulletin, Andrew, which has made it such a great success."*

"Lolly Barret"

A sentiment echoed in many letters and 'phone calls that I received on taking over the post.

## ***Editorial***

My own plans are to continue the *Bulletin* for one more volume, however a few changes in production will be immediately evidenced. Instead of being individually printed, future issues will be reproduced from a master document prepared on the facilities of my employer. To investigate the reproduction process, without damaging the work of others, especially illustrations, this first issue will be based on my own work. This also raises the possibility of the *Bulletin* being used to publish larger works than previously. These 'special issues' would be numbered sequentially with the *Bulletin* and could contain larger articles, county listings, or could be focussed on one series, with the contributions of different authors.

By the time this issue reaches you, I should have mastered the organisational requirements and will be working on the next issues and ready to receive articles and notes of any length for publication. Most formats can be handled from handwritten through to computer files which are easier to handle.

Gary Oddie

## ***Token Congress 2001***

The twentieth Token Congress was held at the Burlington Palm Court Hotel, Great Yarmouth over the weekend 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> November 2001. Bill Kennett and his assistants, are to be congratulated on the choice of an excellent venue, with very good menus, and efficient staff. Bill kept the speakers and audience in order through the usual broad range of talks, notes and audience participation. Listed below are the speakers and their topics. It is hoped that many of these will appear as articles in forthcoming issues of the *Bulletin*.

Richard Morse.	A Trifle from Yarmouth.
Graham Dyer.	Further thoughts on the Sudbury Token of 1793.
Ian Smith.	Norfolk tickets, checks and passes.
Gary Oddie.	Some 17 <sup>th</sup> Century tokens from Huntingdonshire.
Bob Lyall	Poor mans pub checks, or are they?
David Young	A walk in the park.
John Theobald	A Neatishead mystery.
Alan Judd	e-vading, A new direction in paranumismatics, no evasion involved.
John Tolson	Pieces of plastic – Manufacturers and materials of UK transport tokens.
Bill Kennett	For the Perryian system.
Andrew Wager	New technology and token research.

Short notes were presented as follows. John Whitmore – Staffordshire pub checks. Ralph Hayes – Royal Ordnance Factory numbers. Mac Macarthy – A King's Theatre token from 1797. Duncan Pennock – CD archiving of books and directories. David Powell – A lead token dated 1646 initials KAR found near Carlisle. John Theobald – 17<sup>th</sup> Century Inn holders. Robert Thompson – Radulphus Olliphus (W uncertain 1195). John Tolson – Transport tokens book in preparation. Jeff Gardiner – A cockerel disc. Brian Edge – a history of the TCSB and the handover of the Editorship.

Very few people have attended all of the Token Congresses, and one record was unavoidably interrupted this year.

*" My sincere thank you to all the Signatories on the GREAT YARMOUTH card. What a wonderful surprise and it sure lifted my spirits and reinforced my belief that we of the T.C.S. are a special breed. Look forward to seeing you all at Cheltenham 2002."*

Norman G. Brodie

## ***Token Congress 2002***

The Token Congress 2002 will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham, from Friday 18<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> October. The cost will be around £115 per person and includes accommodation on Friday and Saturday nights in en-suite rooms and all meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch. The organizer, Barry Greenaway

### **Preface**

The following group of articles was originally prepared as a single talk and presented at the 1995 Token Congress, held in Birmingham. The aim was to bridge the gap between the usual 'text book' histories of the silver coinage over this period and the less well trodden byways of the unofficial and token coinage that eventually appeared. The usual approach has been to simply dismiss the circulating silver as in short supply and in a terrible state, and then focus on other series such as the sporadic and singular silver issues or the gold coinage.

There are notable exceptions where a given token series has been very thoroughly covered, but these series have rarely been placed in the context of the rest of the circulating medium in terms of size, quality and impact.

Since the original talk, the study has been refined and expanded following constructive feedback and support from many specialists, collectors and societies, where ideas have been presented and new material and connections uncovered.

The work begins with an introduction to the official silver coinage, the sources of bullion and the subsequent decline of the mint output and deteriorating quality of the circulating medium. An estimate for the total volume of silver in circulation is then made using a simple model for the annual loss of silver from circulation. The mathematics is left to a separate section, for the more enthusiastic readers, and anyone wishing to use the method on other data series. Contemporary data on the state of coins and the wear rate is then analysed, resulting in a method that can be used to predict the weight loss of a coin as it circulates. Again the detailed mathematics has been removed from the main story.

A hoard of coins of this period, found at Lochgelly in 1971, is then analysed and used to validate the models already derived. This then leads into descriptions of various unofficial specie that filled the gap between the surviving coins issued by the mint and what was actually necessary for the daily circulation of silver. Counterfeits, slap tokens and the unofficial silver tokens of 1811-1812 are covered in turn and their impact on the circulating medium assessed.

The conclusions from the various sections are then brought together. It is hoped that this will stimulate further discussions, more detailed analysis, refinements or even refutation of the arguments presented in an area that still leaves many questions unanswered.

## Introduction

The introduction of milled coins in 1662 was a great moment in the history of English silver coinage, however it was not until 1697 that the badly worn and clipped hammered coins started to be formally withdrawn from circulation. The recoinage was an opportunity to look again at the weight and fineness of the silver coins, and the arguments for change or maintaining the status quo were supported by some of the heavyweight thinkers of the time. The conclusion was to change nothing, and the silver coins were issued with a weight and fineness that had survived since late in the reign of Elizabeth I. More detailed discussions of the recoinage and the general background to this period can be found elsewhere <sup>(1, 2 and 3)</sup>.

Thus, with a uniform coinage, a bimetallic standard was set at the great recoinage <sup>(1)</sup>. Soon problems were evidenced, with the rapid disappearance of silver coins from circulation and widespread shortages of coinage. During the next hundred years the price of silver would only fall below the mint price of 5s 2d per ounce on a few brief occasions. At all other times, any coins produced to the standard weight and fineness were worth more as bullion than their face value, and were profitably melted in large quantities and exported to other European countries. There the gold/silver ratio was more favourable and the silver was exchanged for gold coin and bullion <sup>(2)</sup>.

Even after the act for the encouragement of coinage of 1708, giving financial inducement for silver bullion to be brought to the mint for coining, the main sources of silver remained the domestic mines and windfalls from military and financial plundering. The majority of the weight of silver was provided by the sources shown in table 1, as identified by the provenance marks on the coins themselves illustrated in figure 1.

Provenance Mark	Source	Date Range
Plumes	Welsh mines	1671-1731
Elephant (and castle)	The Africa Company	1666-1701
VIGO	Plundered from the Spanish	1702-1703
Roses	The West of England Mines	1699-1747
Roses and Plumes	The Company for Melting Lead with Pitcoale and Seacoale	1705-1737
WCC/Plumes and interlinked CCs	The Welsh Copper Company	1723-1726
SSC	The South Sea Company	1723
LIMA	More silver plundered from the Spanish	1745-1746

Table 1. Sources of silver bullion



Plume (1674)



Plumes (1701)



Plume (1675)



Elephant (1666)



VIGO (1702)



SSC (1723)



WCC (1726)



Roses and Plumes (1732)



Roses (1741)



LIMA (1745)

Figure 1. Silver provenance marks

The very few issues without provenance marks were probably sourced from old or worn coin called in by the mint or from minor suppliers. The average mint output was a few thousand pounds per year up to 1760 with most of this occurring in the early years of the century, and with virtually no output after 1760<sup>(3,4)</sup>.

By 1717 all silver coinage was in short supply, and employers and tradesmen were having problems operating. In 1738, a man and his wife were tried for trying to pass a silver plated farthing as a sixpence, having first filed the reverse flat<sup>(5)</sup>. This attempt at fraud gives an idea of the state of the rest of the coin so early in the century. The largest denominations (crowns and half crowns) disappeared very quickly and were rarely seen in circulation by 1760. By then, these and the other denominations had seen very intensive use.

The mint supply in the eighteenth century was merely a drop in the ocean and was totally inadequate for an expanding population and economy, becoming ever more reliant on internal trade. The result was an increasing use of foreign coins, the appearance of large numbers of forgeries and the use of promissory notes and long-term credit <sup>(6)</sup>. In 1762 it was estimated that less than 10% of the circulating medium had originated at the Mint. The importing of foreign coins was restricted in 1774, but with nothing official to fill the void, only coins in increasingly worn condition, foreign pieces and other silver coloured discs remained in circulation. Various contemporary surveys on the state of the silver coins can be summarised as follows.

	1712 <sup>(7)</sup>	1728 <sup>(7)</sup>	1739 <sup>(8)</sup>	1760 <sup>(1)</sup>	1760 <sup>(9)</sup>	1786 <sup>(10)</sup>	1787 <sup>(9)</sup>	1798 <sup>(9)</sup>	1810 <sup>(11)</sup>	1810 <sup>(12)</sup>	1810 <sup>(13)</sup>
5/-	0.3	1.0		not found	not found		3.1	3.3			
2/6	0.3	1.2		defaced		6.7	8.4	9.9			
1/-	0.6	2.0	6-11	smooth	16.6	16.7	19.5	24.6	33.3		29.2
6d	1.2	3.4	11	worse	25.0	25.0	35.2	38.3	66.7	66.7	

Table 2. Percentage deficiencies of the silver coinage in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century

Bearing in mind that a coin worn flat has rarely lost more than 10-15% of its original weight (see later sections), it is clear that the shillings and sixpences were in a very sorry state by 1739. Many of the discs and coins received countermarks from tradesmen, silversmiths and other people with varying degrees of authority. As yet, no patterns have been found in the countermarks, weights and denominations. An attempt at classifying these slap tokens will be made in a later section.

The officially countermarked dollars of 1797-1804, the shilling and sixpenny issues of 1787, the restruck dollars of 1804 and other sporadic silver issues were all doomed to failure because of the silver standard chosen or the small size of the issue. The government issue of three shilling and eighteen penny tokens in 1811-1815 attempted to fill the gap. These and the privately issued silver tokens of 1811-1812 formed the first coherent series of circulating silver coins for over fifty years. Though light weight by the official standard <sup>(14 and 15)</sup>, they were considerably better than the other pieces in circulation. The standard of circulating tokens would set a precedent for the recoinage of 1816. Though the private tokens were outlawed in 1813, the promised recoinage failed to appear in 1816. The discs and other miscellaneous coins were given a few stays of execution before being finally outlawed in 1817, with the issue of new coins and a complete overhaul of the silver circulation.

In the following sections a model will be developed showing the quantities of silver circulating, the state of the silver coins and the relative influence of the various token issues. Though primarily for the period 1697-1817, other data will be used as necessary to illuminate the arguments.



## Regal Coinage And The Bank Of England Issues

Several sources exist stating the annual output of silver from the mint, and the records are fairly reliable from 1660 to the present date <sup>(1, 3, 4 and 16)</sup>. Differences occur in the interpretation of the calendar year and these lead to minor differences in the data, but when as here, the whole series is considered, the effects are negligible. For the moment, no attempt will be made to separate a given year's production into specific mintage figures for each denomination. This approach is fraught with difficulties and exceptions, however, as a rough guide, for every crown struck, there would be eight half crowns, twenty shillings, ten sixpences and a few each of the Maundy pieces <sup>(1)</sup>. For the following analysis it is assumed that there is just one large circulating mass of silver. Figure 2 shows the annual mint output of silver between 1660 and 1880.

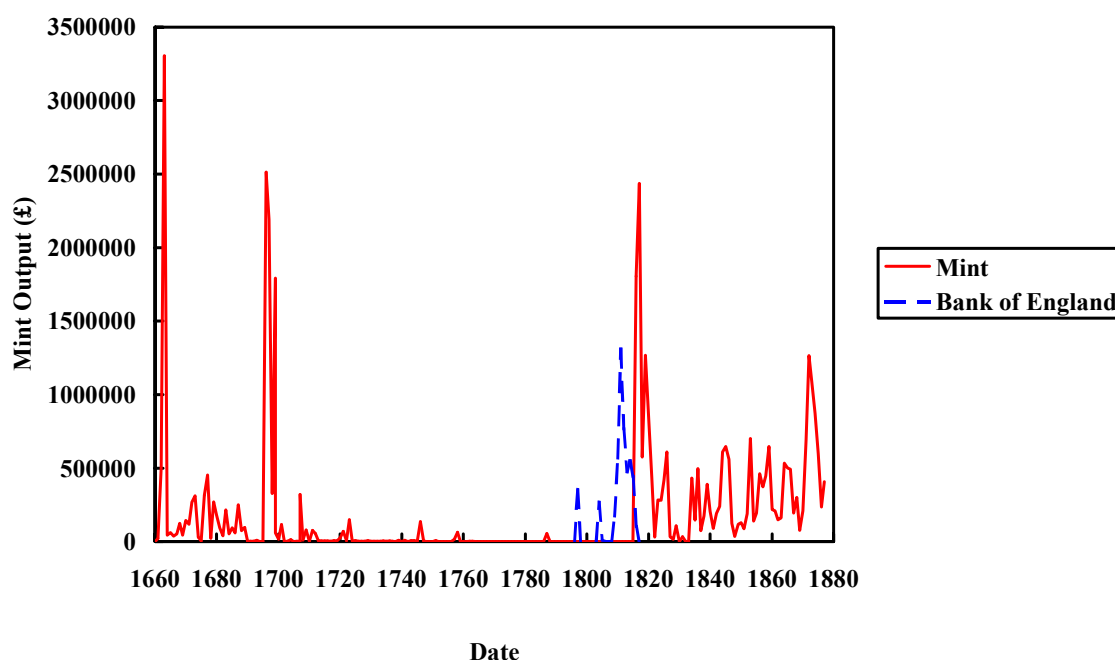


Figure 2. Mint output of silver 1660-1880

It is evident that there was a serious decline in the output after the recoinage of 1697. Figure 3 replots the same data on a logarithmic scale, which more clearly shows the range of outputs in the first half of the eighteenth century. The use of logarithms here and later allows many different magnitudes to be shown on the same graph, rather than the fine details being swamped by the scale used to encompass the larger data.

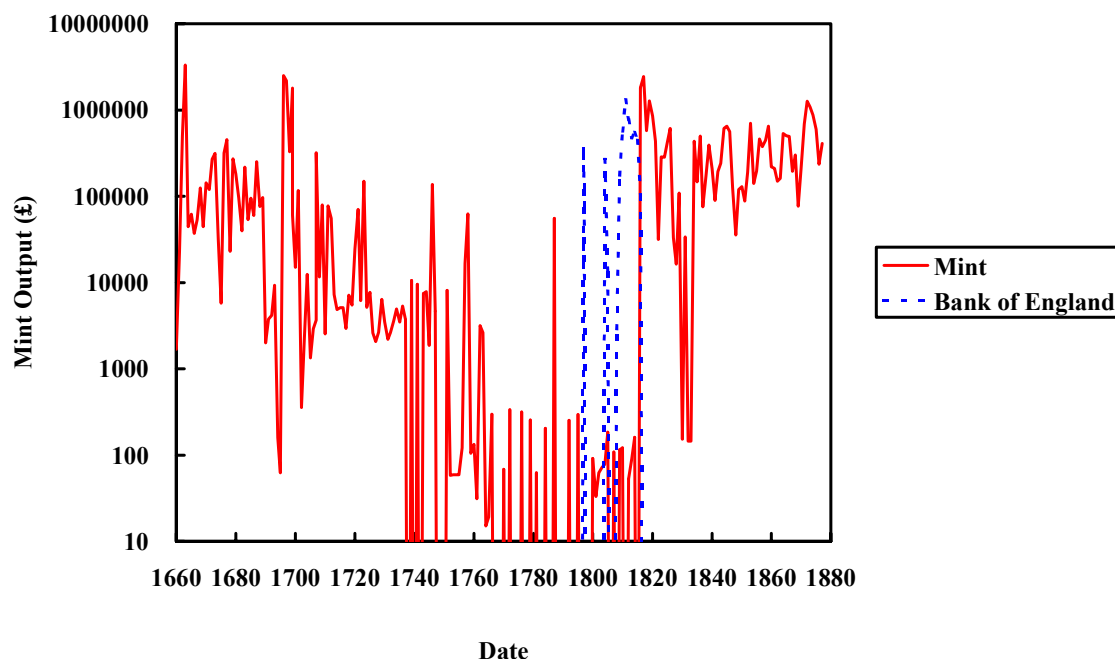


Figure 3. Mint output of silver 1660-1880

To make an estimate of the total quantity of silver in circulation, it is necessary to create a model that combines the mint output with the general losses from circulation.

The derivation of the equations will be left to the next section. Each year a certain volume of silver was struck and placed into circulation by the mint. By the end of the year a proportion  $\alpha$  has been lost from circulation. The losses can be either casual (single losses, hoards etc), or malicious (melting, filing, exporting etc). Assuming that all of the silver circulates as a single mass, and that all the silver suffers the same attrition then it is possible to calculate the total volume of silver circulating at any time.

Clearly, the assumption of a single parameter ( $\alpha$ ) being able to model all of the factors contributing to the removal of silver from the system is very crude, but does provide a starting point for the analysis. Other studies of this nature, but from different periods of history, have found values varying between 0.4% and 4%, depending on the denomination, series and method of analysis<sup>(17, 18, 19 and 20)</sup>. Noting the accepted evidence that there was a serious shortage of coinage throughout the eighteenth century and a few documented problems during the seventeenth century<sup>(21)</sup>, a value of 4% is chosen for  $\alpha$  for the period up to 1816 and thereafter a value of 1% is used in line with other published data<sup>(19)</sup>. Note that some of this 4% consists of coins that are worn beyond recognition. The data has been plotted in figure 4 and extended to 1880 to check that the circulating silver totalled about £20M in the 1880s<sup>(22)</sup>.

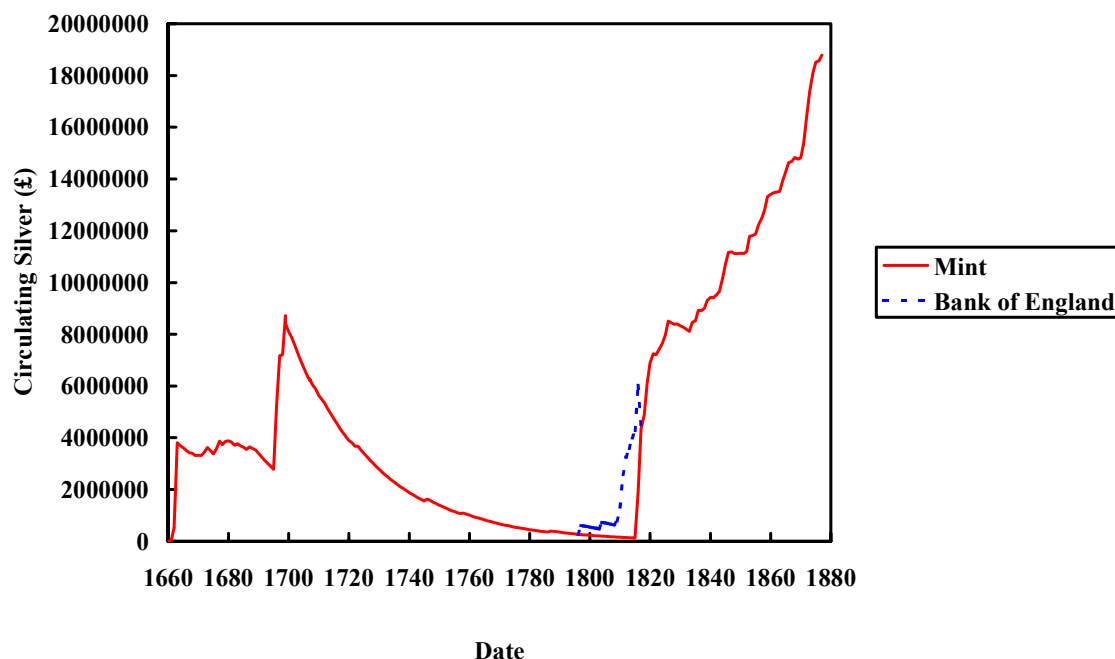


Figure 4. Total milled silver in circulation 1660-1880

Several points are immediately apparent from figure 4. Firstly, the total amount of silver in circulation at the recoinage was about £8.7M in line with other estimates of around £10M<sup>(2)</sup>. Prior to 1697, the mint output maintained a constant proportion of milled coins (about 50% or £4M) in circulation. The rest of the pre-recoinage medium was made up of much earlier hammered pieces, often seriously worn and clipped. After 1697, there is a sharp decline in the volume of milled silver in circulation, and by 1760 only about £1M of the silver issued by the mint over the last century was left circulating. Again, this is in line with the contemporary observation that only 10% of the silver coins in circulation had originated at the mint<sup>(3)</sup>. Other estimates put a higher figure on the surviving silver as, about £2M in the 1770s<sup>(23)</sup> and ‘probably very much less than’ £3.9M in 1805<sup>(9)</sup>, but as with the 1760 estimate, merely speculation.

An estimate of the total value of the circulating medium requires assumptions regarding the changes throughout the period in question. Noting the previous estimates of £8.7M in 1697 and £20M in 1880 suggests an annual increase in value of 0.46%. Again the assumption of a constant rate of increase in the total circulating volume is crude, and awaits further study, but provides useable numbers to work with. The increase in the volume of circulating silver might also be correlated with inflation throughout the period. This second approach involves linking, the size of the circulating medium, required for smooth day-to-day trading, to prices of typical commodities. Taking £8.7M as the datum value in 1697 and scaling this according to prices<sup>(23)</sup> allows another estimate of the size of the circulating medium to be made. The constant increase model and the model based on prices are each plotted in figure 5.

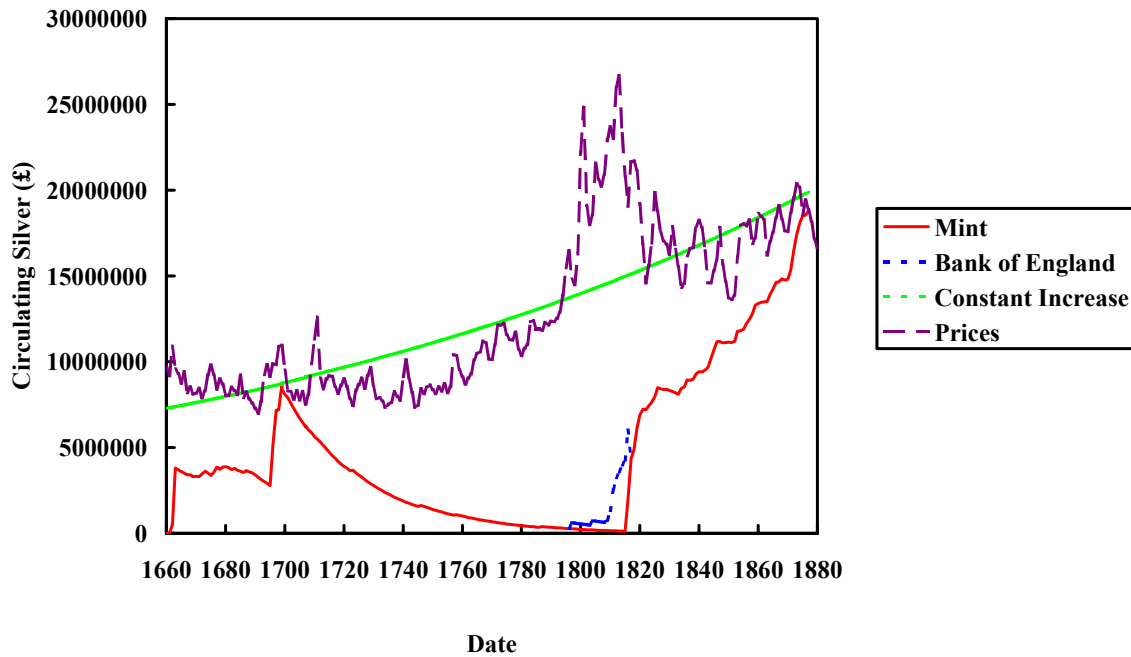


Figure 5. Estimates of the size of the circulating medium compared to the silver available.

The constant increase model and that based on prices agree fairly well over the period except for 1790 to 1820, the peak of the industrial revolution, where other factors are expected to be significant. The difference between the predicted size of the circulating medium and the silver circulating after 1816 suggests that the models require further refinement. One possibility is the use of non-silver currency for those transactions once dominated by silver.

Between 1697 and 1817, the deficiencies in the circulating medium were made up by ever increasing volumes of promissory notes, credit, truck and foreign specie. The problems became so serious that the importing of foreign silver to a value greater than £25 was made illegal in 1774 <sup>(1)</sup>. Figure 6 shows a sketch of how the shortfalls in figure 5 might have been made up. This is a very simplistic and qualitative model but suggests areas where fruitful quantitative studies might be pursued in future. As a start an estimate for the contribution made by the silver tokens is made in a later section and is included in figure 6.

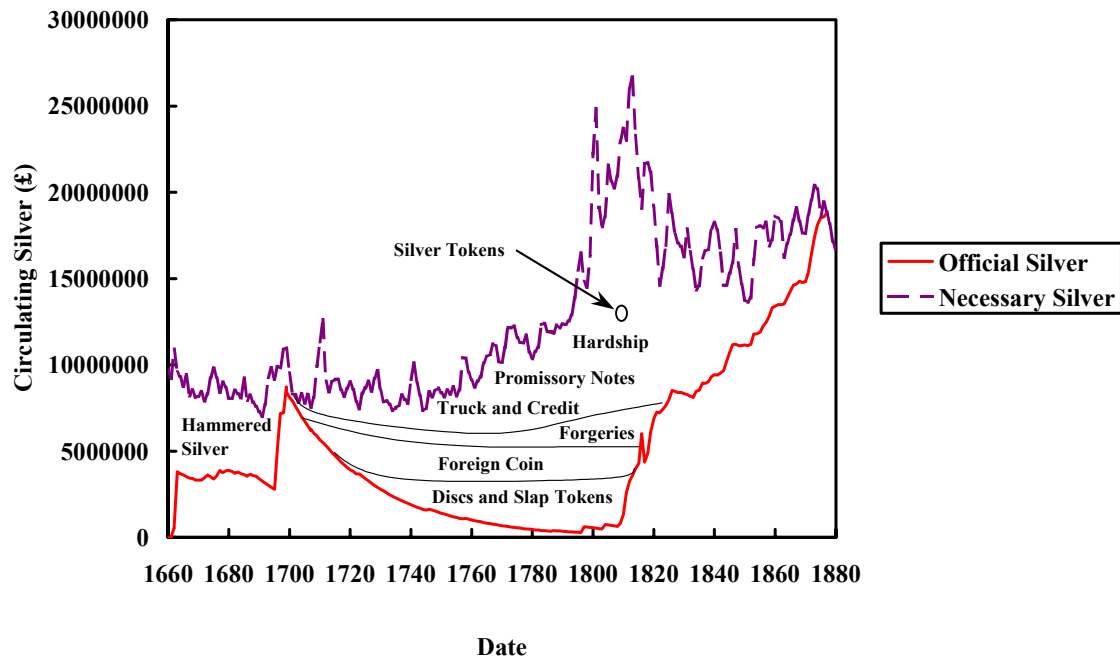


Figure 6. Qualitative sketch of how the shortfall might have been made up.

It is also clear from figure 4 that the Bank of England issue of 1787 (shillings and sixpences) had a negligible effect on the circulating medium. Indeed, these pieces probably didn't circulate at all, being slowly distributed by the Bank of England over the next few years. Though the countermarked dollars of 1797-1804 had a slightly larger effect, they still failed to fill the void. However, the three shilling and eighteen penny token issues of 1811-1815 can be seen to have made a large impact on the shortfall in the official currency. These tokens would quickly pave the way for large numbers of private issues and the public acceptance of a token silver coinage.

## The Volume of silver in circulation

In this section, equations will be derived that allow the volume of silver in circulation to be calculated when the annual output is known. The equations are exactly the same as those used for determining compound interest, but with a negative rate of return.

If at the beginning of the period of study (year 0) a value of  $N_0$  of silver was struck and placed into circulation. The total silver in circulation at the beginning of year 0 is given by  $S_0$  as follows.

$$S_0 = N_0$$

By the end of year 0 (which is the beginning of year 1), a proportion  $\alpha$  will have been lost from circulation. and an amount  $N_1$  is issued. The losses can be either casual (single losses, hoards etc), or malicious (melting, filing, exporting etc). Thus the total  $S_1$  at the beginning of year 1 is given by.

$$S_1 = N_0(1 - \alpha) + N_1$$

By the end of year 1 another fraction  $\alpha$  has been lost and at the beginning of year 2 an amount  $N_2$  is issued leading to a total  $S_2$  remaining as.

$$S_2 = N_0(1 - \alpha)(1 - \alpha) + N_1(1 - \alpha) + N_2$$

which can be rewritten thus.

$$S_2 = N_0(1 - \alpha)^2 + N_1(1 - \alpha) + N_2$$

Similarly at the beginning of the third year.

$$S_3 = N_0(1 - \alpha)^3 + N_1(1 - \alpha)^2 + N_2(1 - \alpha) + N_3$$

Continuing for  $n$  years, the pattern is repeated leading to a total  $S_n$  given by

$$S_n = N_0(1 - \alpha)^n + N_1(1 - \alpha)^{n-1} + N_2(1 - \alpha)^{n-2} + \dots + N_{n-1}(1 - \alpha)^1 + N_n$$

This is not the simplest way to calculate the total in circulation, especially when data for many years is to be used. This can be rewritten in a simpler notation more easily used by computers as follows.

$$S_n = N_0(1 - \alpha)^n + N_1(1 - \alpha)^{n-1} + \dots + N_n = \sum_{i=0}^n N_i(1 - \alpha)^{n-i}$$

An alternative method is to note that in year  $(n-1)$  the total was given by

$$S_{n-1} = N_0(1 - \alpha)^{n-1} + N_1(1 - \alpha)^{n-2} + N_2(1 - \alpha)^{n-3} + \dots + N_{n-2}(1 - \alpha)^1 + N_{n-1}$$

Multiplying this by  $(1 - \alpha)$  leads to the following

$$S_{n-1}(1 - \alpha) = N_0(1 - \alpha)^n + N_1(1 - \alpha)^{n-1} + N_2(1 - \alpha)^{n-2} + \dots + N_{n-2}(1 - \alpha)^2 + N_{n-1}(1 - \alpha)^1$$

Comparing this with equation 1 above leads to a useful iterative relationship that allows the total for one year to be calculated from the total of the previous year.

$$S_n = N_n + S_{n-1}(1 - \alpha)$$

## The Wear Rate Of The Coins

Of equal importance to the volume of the coinage is the actual state of the coins in circulation. As was noted in the introduction, the silver coins suffered a serious weight loss as the eighteenth century progressed and the few remaining coins endured even harder use. Figure 7 shows the weight loss of the various denominations as a function of time from the data in table 2 above.

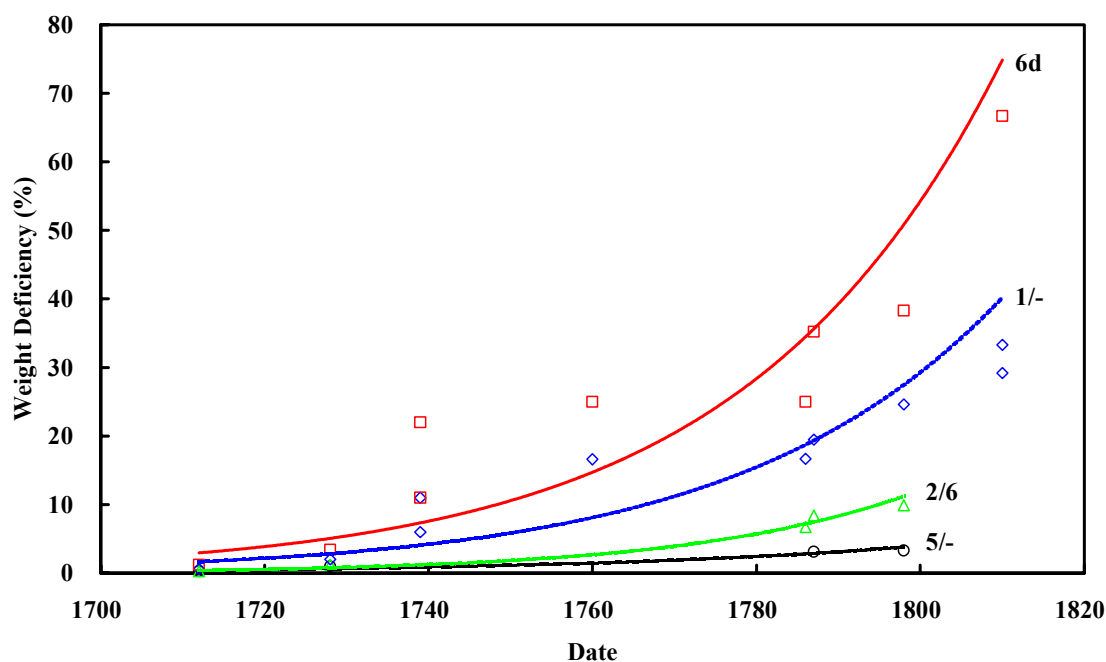


Figure 7. Percentage weight deficiency as a function of time

These are estimates or averages of samples of the circulating medium, and though there is some scatter, a general trend of accelerating wear with age is clear. A simple power law has been used to provide the solid lines and guide the eye through the different series. These samples would be made up of coins of many dates and ages. To obtain a more general picture of the weight losses, a plot should be made of the average weight loss of the coins against the average age of the coins. In a similar manner to the equations given above, starting at year 0, it is possible to calculate the average age of the coins in circulation after  $n$  years,  $\langle A_n \rangle$ .

Again, the details of the mathematics can be found in the next. Figure 8 shows the average age of the coinage as a function of time.

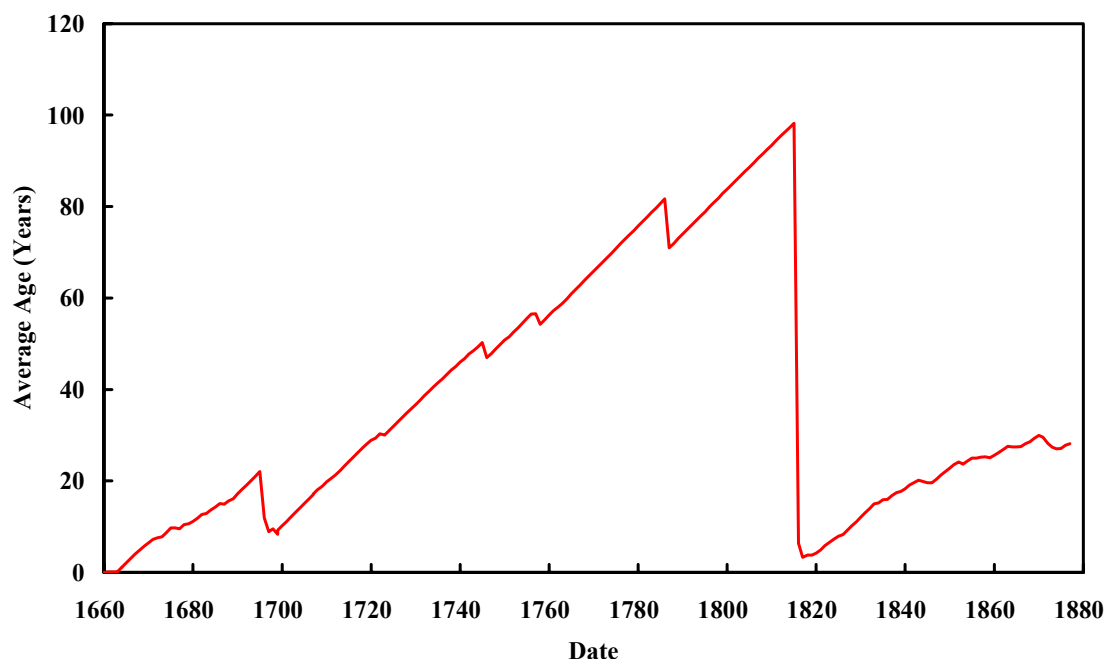


Figure 8. Average age of circulating milled silver coins

Thus at any point during the eighteenth century a typical purse of silver coins would be almost all as old as the recoinage. This is borne out by the observation that the majority of metal detector finds from this century are worn shillings and sixpences of William III.

The length of time a coin spends in circulation not only affects its weight through wear, but also from a numismatic perspective affects the condition or grade. Table 3 gives weight and condition data for a collection of shillings of the period.

Condition	Average Weight (g)	Minimum Deficiency (%)	Mean Deficiency (%)	Maximum Deficiency (%)
EF-Unc	6.00	+1.00	-0.50	-2.00
VF-GVF	5.99	+0.00	-0.51	-0.53
GF	5.95	-0.42	-1.25	-2.49
F	5.80	-1.00	-3.64	-6.31
Fair	5.51	-6.56	-8.49	-9.71
Poor	5.25	-9.47	-12.87	-30.56
Monarch Identifiable	4.33	-24.58	-28.04	-34.47
Blank	3.86	-24.67	-35.83	-55.06

Table 3. Weights of shillings in various conditions and the percentage deficiency



Figure 9 shows a grading chart and weights for a few example shillings. The first four would appear in any introductory guide to numismatics and this is where most collectors are guided when forming a collection. The last four are what the majority of the population had to deal with for the last half of the eighteenth century and have been previously overlooked.

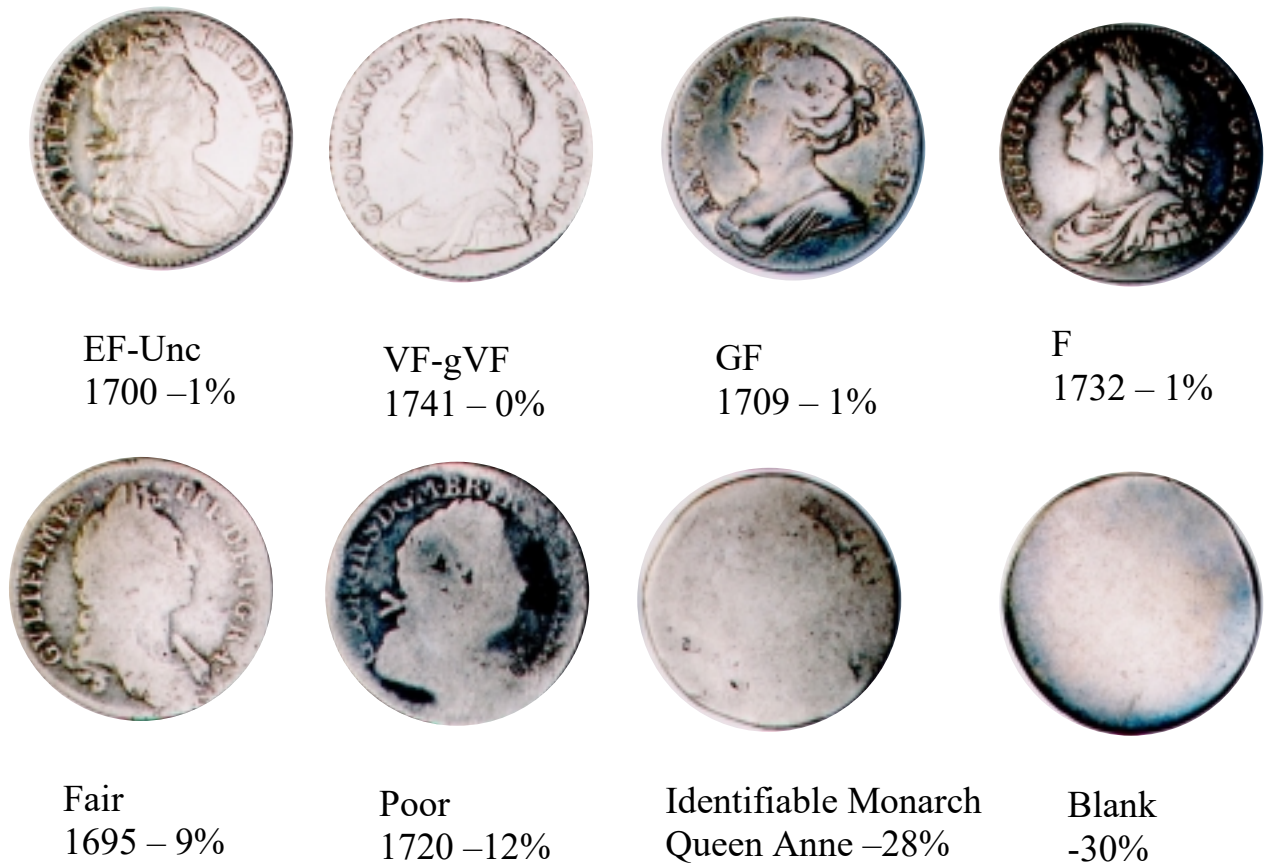


Figure 9. Grading and weighing a selection of shillings

As all silver coins of this period have very similar geometric designs, the data for the deficiencies could be realistically applied to the other denominations.

Thus combining the data from table 3 with figures 7 and 8 gives the weight deficiency and grade of a typical coin as a function of its age, as shown in figure 10.

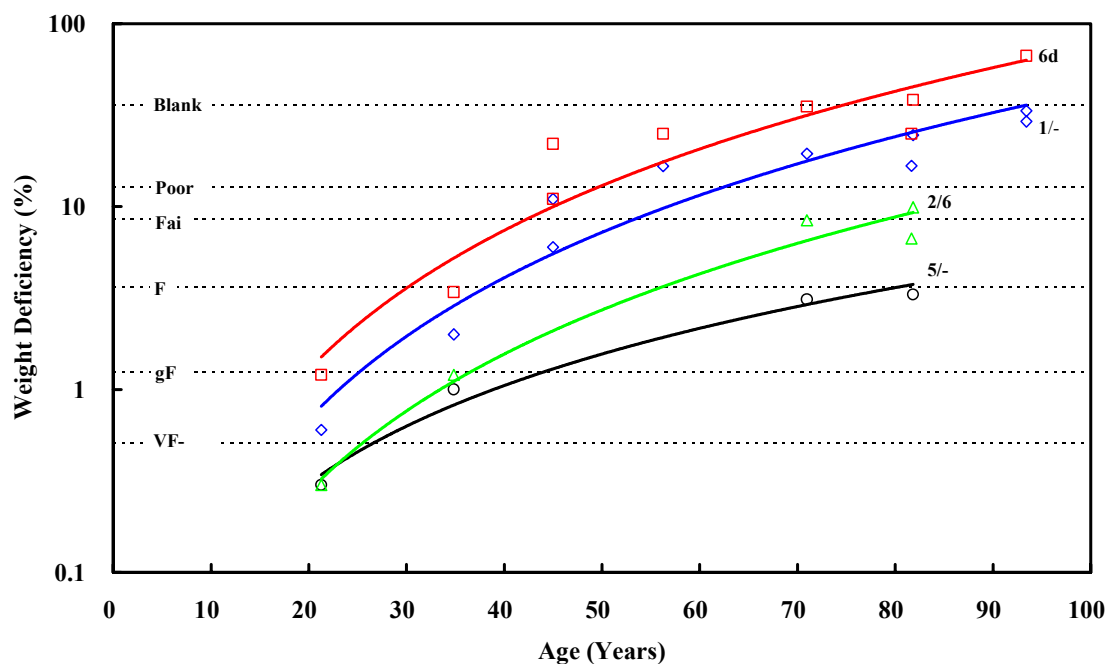


Figure 10. Weight and grade as a function of time

This adds an interesting dimension to the study, in that the coins doing most of the work (sixpence and shilling) were very worn after 20 years and yet the higher denominations (when they could be found) were still high grade coins. Previously published studies into the wear of coins in circulation are few and far between and the earliest is probably the most relevant to the work here, in that it is contemporary with the coinage problems in question (1803<sup>(25)</sup>). More recent studies have concentrated on accelerated wear testing of modern coin materials, e.g. Nickel-Bonded-Steel<sup>(26)</sup>. Sampling from circulation versus tumbling tests<sup>(27)</sup>, empirical relationships between wear area, surface hardening and weight loss with time<sup>(28 and 29)</sup> and general and historical comparisons with other wear studies<sup>(30)</sup>.

In order to determine the relationship between age and wear, figure 11 shows a log-log plot of the percentage deficiency as a function of age.

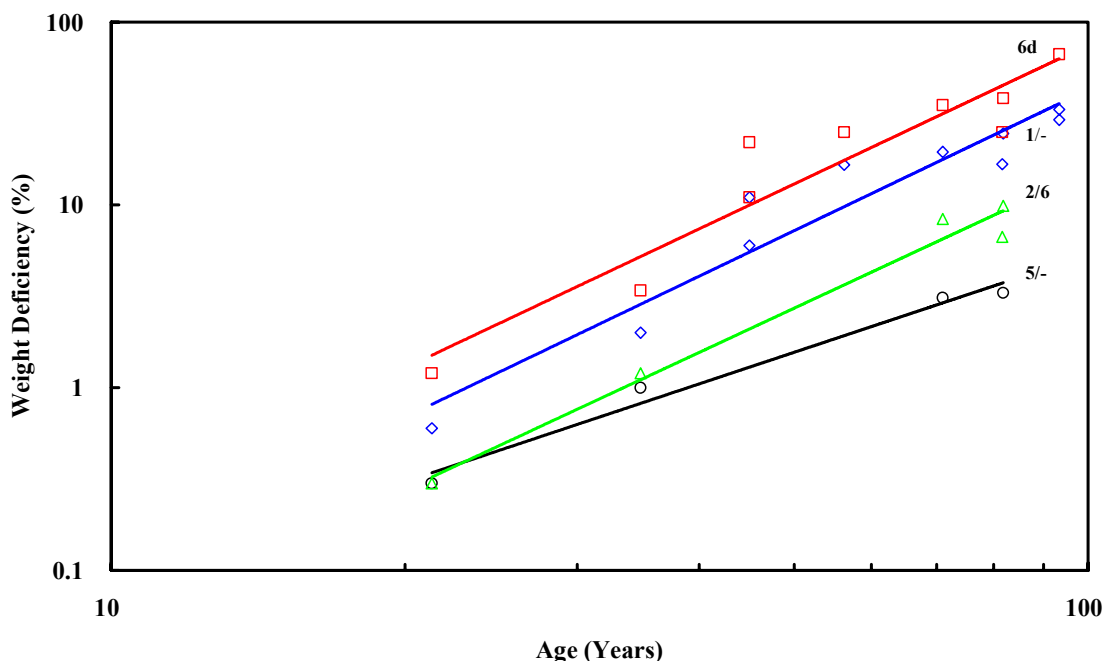


Figure 11. Log-log plot of the percentage deficiency as a function of age

As before the data is fitted with a power law line. Taking  $D$  to be the percentage deficiency and  $\langle A \rangle$  the average age of the coins leads to the relationship

$$D = K \langle A \rangle^C$$

where  $K$  and  $C$  are constants characteristic of the wear rate of each denomination. The values of  $K$  and  $C$  are as follows.

Denomination	$K$	$C$	Goodness of Fit
5/-	1.489e-3	1.778	0.98
2/6	1.596e-4	2.491	0.98
1/-	3.198e-4	2.563	0.92
6d	6.643e-4	2.526	0.89

Table 4. Power law constants for the weight deficiency equation

The goodness of fit is the size of the least squares residual difference between the line and the data points and has a value of 1 for a perfect fit. It is clear that for the half crown, shilling and sixpence, the value of the exponent  $C$  is virtually constant at about 2.5. This is quite a remarkable result highlighting the crown as not circulating (and wearing) alongside the other pieces. A simple generalisation can thus be made for the three smaller denominations.

$$D = K \langle A \rangle^{2.5}$$

Thus using the values of  $K$  from table 4, it is possible to estimate the average time a coin spent in circulation before being lost. This wear rate is much greater than reported elsewhere and even in 1803, although the main study was of gold coins, the experimentally derived wear rate fell far short of that found in circulation. Four obvious factors spring to mind to account for this discrepancy.

- (i) No account of malicious filing is made.
- (ii) Higher grade and thus heavier coins would be systematically culled as the silver price varied.
- (iii) The shortages of coin would mean that the few remaining pieces would have to work harder, circulate faster and more widely.
- (iv) In a choice between spending a good coin or a blank disc (or even a forgery!), the less desirable coin is used, all leading to an accelerated wear rate.

These can all be interpreted as variations on Greshams' Law – bad money drives out good. Considering these factors makes it even more remarkable that the simple equations above fit the data so well, over a period of about a century.

A more mathematical explanation of the circulation of money has been proposed in the 'Fisher Identity'<sup>(31)</sup>.

$$MV = PT$$

Where  $M$  is the money supply,  $P$  is the level of prices,  $V$  is the velocity of circulation and  $T$  is the level of transactions. Thus when the money supply is small, prices are high and transactions large, then the velocity must be very large to compensate for all of these effects and when the coins are working very hard they will be wearing very quickly.

As with the presumed connection between the volume of circulating silver and the prices described in previous sections, this is a very simplistic approach. Here it has been assumed that all of the parameters are simply related. In reality the parameters are all inter-related, with the money supply (including banknotes, credit etc) directly affecting inflation, which in turn affects the different types of money in different ways. This is a subject that requires considerable investigation and fruitful lines of enquiry will be highlighted later.

## The Age of coins in circulation

In a similar manner to the previous sections equations will be derived that allow the average age of the coins in circulation to be found. As before at the beginning of year 0,  $N_0$  coins are issued with an average age  $\langle A_0 \rangle$  of 0.

$$\langle A_0 \rangle = 0$$

At the end of year 0 a fraction  $\alpha$  of these have been lost and at the beginning of year 1,  $N_1$  coins are added to the circulating medium. Thus the total age of the coins at the beginning of year 1 is given by.

$$A_1 = N_0(1 - \alpha)1 + N_1 \cdot 0$$

The total number of coins in circulation is given by.

$$N_1 = N_0(1 - \alpha) + N_1$$

And thus the average age of the silver can be found from

$$\langle A_1 \rangle = \frac{N_0(1 - \alpha)1 + N_1 \cdot 0}{N_0(1 - \alpha) + N_1}$$

At the end of year 1 (the beginning of year 2), the average age is given by.

$$\langle A_1 \rangle = \frac{N_0(1 - \alpha)^2 2 + N_1(1 - \alpha)1 + N_2 \cdot 0}{N_0(1 - \alpha)^2 + N_1(1 - \alpha) + N_2}$$

And at the beginning of year 3, similarly.

$$\langle A_1 \rangle = \frac{N_0(1 - \alpha)^3 3 + N_1(1 - \alpha)^2 2 + N_2(1 - \alpha)1 + N_3 \cdot 0}{N_0(1 - \alpha)^3 + N_1(1 - \alpha)^2 + N_2(1 - \alpha) + N_3}$$

As before this can be taken to year  $n$  and the notation made simpler.

$$\langle A_n \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n N_i (1 - \alpha)^{n-i} (n - i)}{\sum_{i=0}^n N_i (1 - \alpha)^{n-i}}$$

Again an iterative equation can be found by considering  $\langle A_{n-1} \rangle$  and after some algebra leads to.

$$\langle A_n \rangle = (\langle A_{n-1} \rangle + 1) \left( 1 - \frac{N_n}{\sum_{i=0}^n N_i (1 - \alpha)^{n-i}} \right)$$

The first term in parentheses shows that the coins that survived the last year have become a year older and the second is the dilution effect of the new coins

## The Lochgelly Hoard

On 13<sup>th</sup> April 1971, a hoard of coins was found under the footpath behind the Old Ship Inn in Lochgelly, Fife<sup>(32)</sup>. A single gold 4 escudos of Joseph I of Portugal was the oldest coin and the rest was made up of 159 silver coins from England, Scotland and the Continent. Many of the silver coins that could be identified dated from the recoinage and the latest silver coin dated 1745 showed significant wear. At the time, 50 of the shillings were weighed and found to be 13.7% short of the issue weight. This confirms the grade to be poor from Table 3 above and also that the typical ages of the coins were about 70 years from figure 8 above.

Up till now, the value of  $\alpha$  has been chosen fairly arbitrarily based on anecdotal evidence on the volume of circulating silver and other published data. This hoard provides an excellent opportunity to test the various models described above and especially the value of  $\alpha$ . The gold coin and twenty four of the silver coins were retained by the National Museum of Scotland and the rest returned to the finders. The coins have been identified and weighed<sup>(33)</sup>. It is now possible to use the models described above in reverse to work out when the most likely date of deposition of the hoard and also check the rate of loss from circulation  $\alpha$ , since this appears both in the wear calculations and the age calculations. Obviously the twenty four silver coins have not all suffered in exactly the same way, so this will lead to a range of estimates in the date of deposition. A range of loss rates was chosen between 1% and 6% per annum. For each of these, the wear rate coefficients in Table 4 were recalculated and then applied to the hoard data, both the twenty four individual coins and the sample of 50. The results are shown in figure 12.

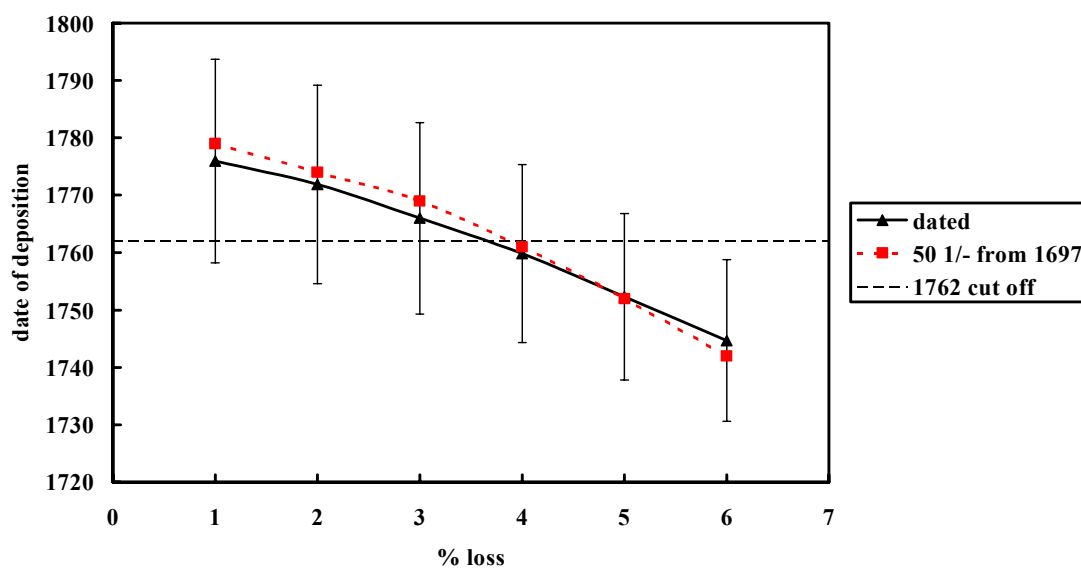


Figure 12. Determining the date of deposition as a function of proposed annual losses

The presence of the 1762 gold coin sets the earliest possible deposition date as shown by the horizontal dashed line. Thus if  $\alpha$  is taken as 4% then the sample of 50 shillings (assumed all from 1697) gives a deposition date of around 1760 (dashed curve). With the sample of twenty four a range of deposition dates from 1745 to 1775 are possible as shown by the vertical error bars, but the most likely is around 1760 (solid curve). Thus values  $\alpha$  greater than 4% very unlikely, since this would suggest a deposit date before 1762.

It is also possible to look at the effect the value of  $\alpha$  has on the total amount of silver in circulation. Again the only value considered so far is 4% leading to about £1M in 1760. By varying  $\alpha$  between 1% and 6% again it is possible to calculate the total circulating silver at a given date, as shown in figure 13. Thus following the 1760 line, if  $\alpha$  is 1% then there would have been about £7.5M and at 6% a mere £0.5M

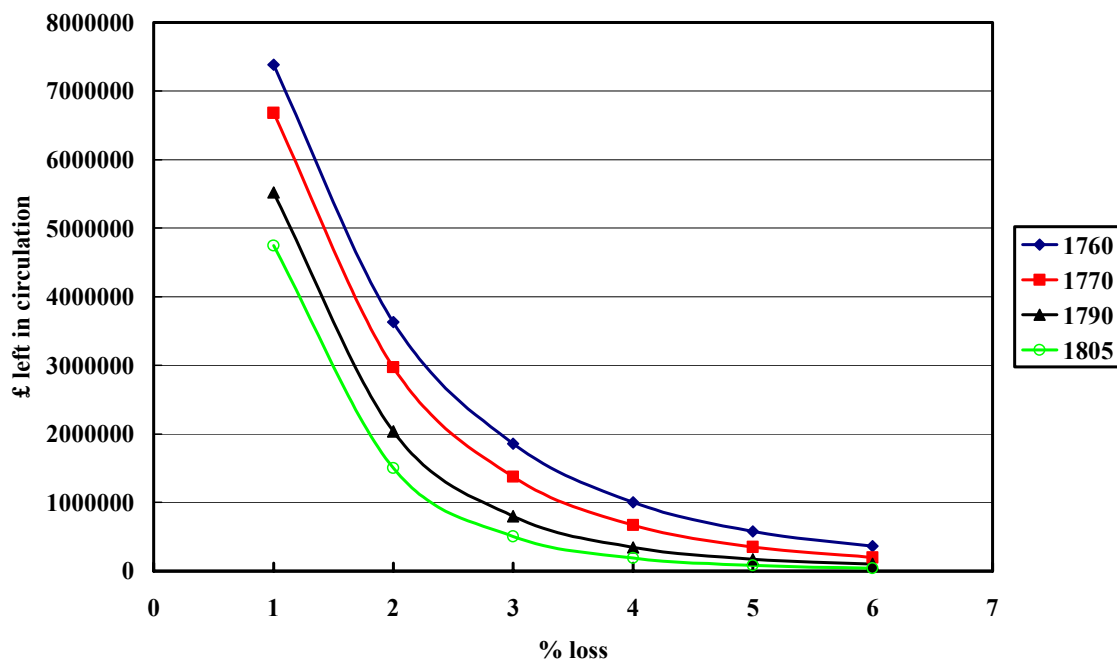


Figure 13. Effect of annual loss on total in circulation

The estimate of £2M in about 1770<sup>(23)</sup> gives a value of  $\alpha$  of about 2.5 and £3.5M in 1790-1805<sup>(9)</sup> leads to a value of  $\alpha$  around 1.5. Putting these values into figure 12 would place the Lochgelly hoard certainly after 1770 and maybe as late as 1780. This is not impossible, but the weight of evidence is greatest for a deposition date between 1762 and 1770 again confirming a value of  $\alpha$  at 4% or slightly smaller.

Thus the Lochgelly hoard has set a maximum value for the silver loss rate  $\alpha$  at 4%.

## Counterfeits

Five different types of counterfeit silver coins had been found in circulation by 1800 and counterfeiting in general was of sufficient importance to take up a whole chapter in the standard police text book of the time <sup>(34)</sup>.

The first type known as *flats* were made from a base silver (25-50% pure), rolled out and then cut to size and stamped with dies. The surface was then enriched by removing the base metal with acid. This was followed by burnishing the surface and then dirtying to make a passable 'coin'. These had the appearance of what was currently known as 'Birmingham shillings'. The designs were in very low relief to look like very worn, almost smooth coins as shown in figure 14, where only traces of GVLIELMVS and the back of the head can be seen and the reverse is completely blank.

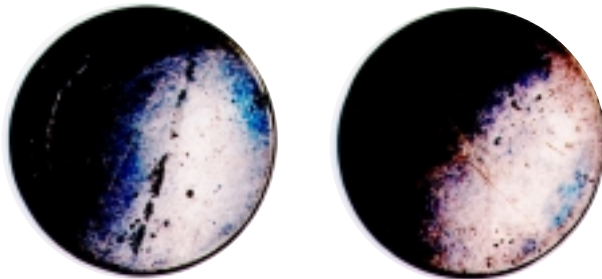


Figure 14. Counterfeit *flat* Willaim III shilling in copper

The second type of counterfeit was known as *plated goods*. A base core was carefully plated with a thick silver foil and then struck with dies. The edges were then carefully folded over so as to cover the base core. Figure 15 shows a contemporary counterfeiters' die for the reverse of a 1707 shilling.



Figure 15. Contemporary counterfeiters' die for the reverse of a 1707 shilling

Figure 16 shows a 1739 shilling made by this method and a close up of the edge showing how the silver has been folded over and has subsequently split.



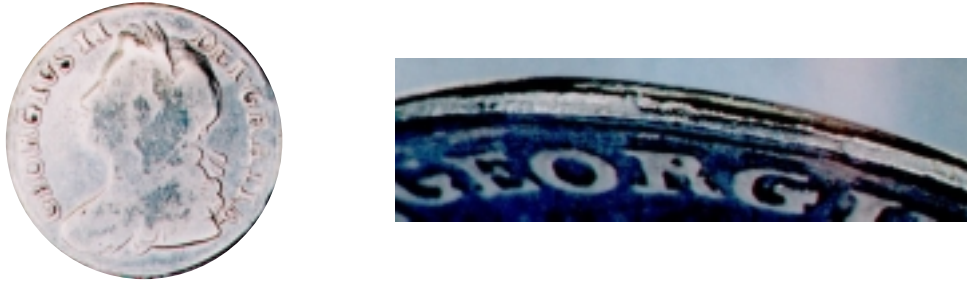


Figure 16. Counterfeit *plated* 1739 shilling and detail of edge

Not all of the counterfeiters went as far as using dies, and as the condition of the circulating coins deteriorated, it was possible to pass completely blank discs of base or lightweight silver, which in turn were counterfeited. Figure 17 shows such a disc with heavy silver plate and closed edges.

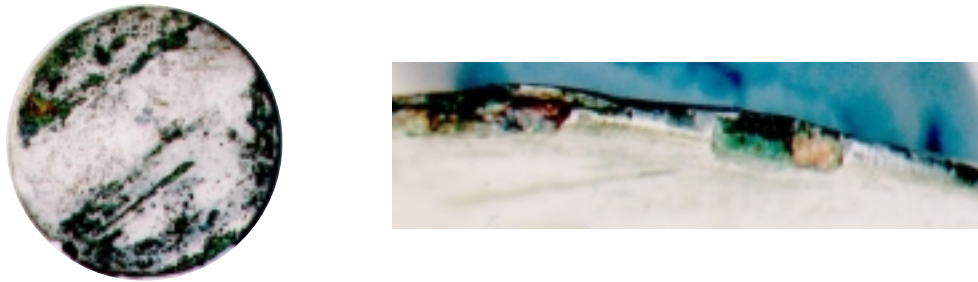


Figure 17. Counterfeit blank shilling sized disc and detail of edge

The third type of counterfeit was known as *plain goods*, just blank discs of copper with a very thin wash of silver applied using the same chemical processes as were used for plating buttons at the time as shown in figure 18.

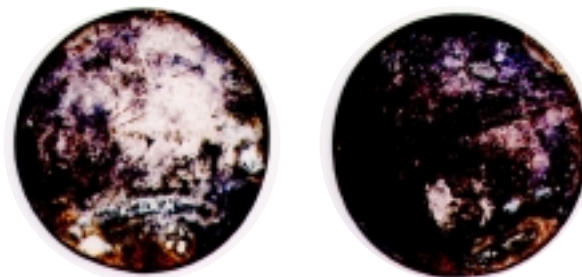


Figure 18. Copper disc with thin silver wash

The fourth type of counterfeit was known as cast goods. Two approaches can be taken. Either a casting of lightweight or base silver is made and then surface enriched before issuing or a copper core is cast and then given a thin silver wash before release. Figure 19 shows one of each type of cast counterfeit shilling.



Figure 19 Cast counterfeits (i) George I - base silver (ii) Anne - thinly silvered copper

Cast counterfeits tend to show a loss of detail and small bubbles in the metal when compared to struck pieces and the metal tends to be less dense than struck metal.

The fifth group of counterfeits were known as *figs* or *fig things*, a contemporary colloquial term for something of very little value, and appear to have been just discs of darkened metal with only possible traces of silver.

In most cases counterfeiters copied coin designs directly from originals however in a few cases less care was taken. Figure 20 shows a plated shilling with a William III obverse and though technically well made the 1746 reverse is a bit of a give away, as is the incorrect die rotation.



Figure 20. Counterfeit 'mule' of William III and 1746. Fair (as made).

## Countermarked Silver and Slap Tokens

Countermarked silver coins appear in many guises, from the official oval and octagonal countermarks on imported large silver coins <sup>(35)</sup>, to the more identifiable ‘factory’ marks used by various issuers on more imported large silver coins <sup>(36)</sup>, to the many spurious marks appearing on the smaller silver coins. These latter pieces being commonly referred to as slap tokens. The commonly held opinion is that these pieces originated around Dublin, as the state of the silver coinage in Ireland had reached crisis proportions in 1804 <sup>(37 and 38)</sup>, and the earliest reference to countermarked small silver coins attributes them exclusively to Dublin <sup>(39)</sup>. However metal detector finds and hoards from mainland Britain, suggest a much wider manufacture and usage. The derivation of the term ‘slap token’ is not clear, but may be from the verb and noun to hit with a flat object or Slape (old Norse *Sleipr*) for slippery, smooth and also cunning and deceitful <sup>(40)</sup>. To date no attempt has been made to classify the pieces beyond a few short listings <sup>(41 and 42)</sup>.

Countermarks by their nature, tend to be difficult to attribute, so in the following classification, it should not be assumed that all of the pieces are correctly attributed to Britain and Ireland. That most of the identifiable undertypes are British coins adds considerable weight to placing the marks to Britain and Ireland, but research in the future may reattribute them elsewhere. A notable exception is a small Scottish find early last century, where countermarked silver coins were commented, but the individual marks not recorded <sup>(32)</sup>!

There are five basic types of countermarks: Simple symbols, Single Letters, Numbers, Multiple Letters, Names and Complex Symbols, as shown in figure 21.



Figure 21. Examples of incuse countermarks: Star, 4, RF, REUBEN COX and Horse.

Each of these types can appear either as a simple incuse design or in relief in a regular indent or more unusually raised in an irregular indent.

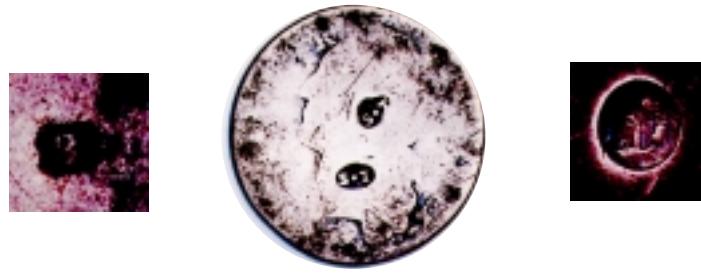


Figure 22. Countermarks in relief in regular indents: B, S.T (on Louis XV 1/5 Ecu) and Glasgow assay office mark (c1780).



Figure 23. Countermarks in relief in irregular indents: RU and T. ROCHFORD (amongst several others) and Birds' head.

Two of these pieces are worthy of further note. The (S.T) marked coin in figure 22, is a metal detector find from the Birmingham area. Only one possible candidate has been found if these are to be taken as a silversmiths' mark. Thus S.T might be the mark of Samuel Teare, a Dublin silversmith working around the year 1800<sup>(43)</sup>. The puffin head countermark shown in figure 23 is known in two forms, and was once attributed to Lundy Island<sup>(44 and 45)</sup>, but this conjecture is not supported by any evidence.

Often, the marks are not well struck up and are overlapped by others, making identification difficult. Figure 24 shows two examples where care must be taken.



Figure 24. (?)REIGH(?), (MOL)YNEUX (completed from other pieces) and MM overlapping and mis-struck. (?)URRA(?) and K.

Maybe one day solutions to identifying these marks will be found, but at present only a simple classification is possible, as over 1000 different pieces are known, a large part of which have unique marks.

## The ING Countermark

One of the enigmatic countermarks that might be solved is ING in a rectangular indent. This is known from several examples and three are shown in figure 25.



Figure 25. ING Countermark: (i) On blank disc, along with H, C and geometric marks, (ii) French 1/5 Ecu along with S. HOWSE and (iii) 1745 LIMA shilling.

This countermark is also found on the following coins <sup>(45)</sup>:

1696N 2s6d rev.

Shilling sized disc

Shilling sized disc

Shilling sized disc also countermarked WC in rectangle, TS, T, W, / on rev D(?)

1697(?) 6d obv overstruck on letter G

Shilling sized disc also countermarked IG(?)

Sixpence sized disc also countermarked BH

Sixpence sized disc also countermarked EB

France 1/5 Ecu (1740-70) obv

1815 1s6d bank token.

The latter piece in about VF condition suggests a very late countermark or a non-British use. If any readers have further specimens, locations of finds or suggested attributions, the author would be most pleased to hear. The marks do not appear to be from the same punches, so this may be a significant issue. Any suggestions of identification will be gratefully received by the author.

[Note that the present day finance group “Internationale Nederlanden Group” or ING, was not founded till 1991.]

## The Emil Szauer collection of shilling sized Slap Tokens

In the 1970s a series of articles were published describing many different countermarks that had been found on coins and tokens in Ireland <sup>(42)</sup>. The slap tokens were subsequently sold at auction <sup>(47)</sup>. Though no longer all together, the opportunity to analyse some of the shilling sized ‘slap tokens’ has arisen <sup>(48)</sup>, allowing a more detailed inspection in the light of the discussions in the previous sections. The table below gives details of the pieces and three extra pieces that must have been added to the collection after publication.

Szauer Reference	Marks	Weight (g)	Coin, Metal
195	WS in rectangle	4.918	Anne 3 <sup>rd</sup> bust Ebel ow
201	READ	3.407	Plated
202a / b	OMLEN / I, N, M, C	2.538	
203a / b	MO, JOHNSTON	3.502	Cut through JOHNSTON
204	K in rectangle	2.878	plated
205	MM	3.621	
206	EIGHT	3.297	Very dark, not silver
(206x)	?T	4.561	
(206y)	J.H	3.888	
(206z)	AR, D in script	2.771	Very thin

Table 5. Details of the Szauer collection of shilling sized slap tokens.

The weights of most of the pieces suggest a very late circulating period. Figure 26 shows the three new pieces and also 203a where the name JOHNSTO(?N) has been deliberately cut.

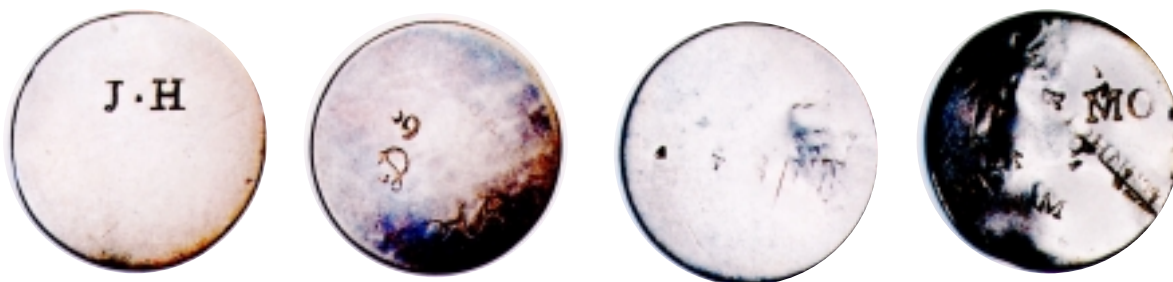


Figure 26. Slap tokens; 206x, 206y, 206z and 203a.

## The Unofficial Silver Token Issues

As with most token issues that circulate alongside official coinage little information exists regarding the issuers and the size of the issues, since this was an illegal activity. Though tokens have often been tolerated, when problems caused by unscrupulous issuers (forgeries, poor silver and low weight) outweighed the public interest (by a very good margin), legal action would be taken to remove them from circulation. Clearly, many of the surviving tokens must be the result of them not having been redeemed by the issuer. This means that statistical analyses of surviving numbers are fairly limited in value. Tokens rare today may be the result of a conscientious issuer and the commoner pieces may be the almost complete survival of an issue from someone who refused to redeem them (Henry Morgan and the Bristol issues spring to mind <sup>(14)</sup>).

The coinage problems were most acute in Ireland and this resulted in the earliest issues of 'slap tokens' and silver tokens from other sources at the turn of the nineteenth century <sup>(35 and 36)</sup>. The circulating medium on the mainland was also very poor but it was not until 1811 that private issues of silver tokens began to appear <sup>(49 and 50)</sup>.

Taking the value of tokens struck by a pair of dies to be a maximum of £500 as a very crude estimate (i.e. 100lbs weight gives 4,000 half crowns, or 10,000 shillings or 20,000 sixpences) <sup>(51, 52, 53 and 54)</sup> and the total number of die pairs known to be about 400, gives a total value of circulating tokens from 1811-1812 to be about £200,000. Clearly many issuers would not be able to afford this level of capital outlay no matter how debased their tokens. Similarly the many die varieties of Bristol, York, Sheffield, Leeds and Birmingham could not have all produced their average quota.

A proportion of the dies are known only to have been used to produce counterfeits and dies from genuine tokens may also have been used to strike counterfeits. New varieties are still appearing <sup>(55)</sup> and figure 27 shows a Birmingham workhouse shilling counterfeit struck from genuine dies. The silver plating has worn away revealing the copper core.



Figure 27. Counterfeit Birmingham Workhouse shilling token (D13b)

Taking this maximum value still only leads to a very small proportion of what was needed for a smooth circulation. This value of silver tokens is included in figure 6 above, to show how small their contribution was to the circulating medium.

When these unofficial token issues were brought formally to the attention of government, having become a hindrance to trade, laws were passed and enforced to eliminate them from circulation.

## The End Of An Era

Though the unofficial token issues were small, they had filled a need, and had shown that a great many respected (and financially astute) tradesmen were willing to take responsibility for their actions (by placing their names on their tokens). The Bank of England continued to issue tokens, but was failing to meet the needs of the public at large, and the coins and blank discs (countermarked or otherwise) continued to circulate, with the majority being 115 years old. It had become clear over the past decade that the public were willing to accept a token coinage, and after a few false starts <sup>(1)</sup>, the official silver token coinage was issued in 1817. The old coins, discs and Bank tokens were called in over a period of time, with some tokens continuing to circulate in the extremities (the North and Scotland) for another decade or so. It took a few years for the new coinage (at 66 shillings to the pound troy) to stabilise. On a few occasions, it was profitable even to melt these, but the quantities issued overwhelmed the losses. As with the other token issues, even these early issues of regal tokens suffered at the hands of forgers of varying degrees of ability. The forgeries do not seem to have caused a major problem for the circulating medium after 1817 and though common for the dates 1816-1820 are quite unusual afterwards.

The silver coinage was now on a sound footing and would remain essentially unchanged for the next century.



## Conclusions

An attempt has been made to draw a unified picture of the circulation of silver between the great recoinages of 1696 and 1816. The stability of the currency and the price of silver prior to 1696 led to an assertion of the absolute value of silver of 5s 2d per ounce. Financial, economic and political changes over the next century revealed the weakness of this assumption and led to minimal output of the mint, as the silver price exceeded the face value.

Simple models of the quantity and quality of the circulating silver have been developed and are in reasonable agreement with other studies and fit the contemporary data quite well. An equation for the wear rate of the various denominations has also been derived from contemporary data.

The degeneration to blank discs, countermarking and large scale forgery is seen as inevitable as is the hardship caused by the lack of circulating silver. The use of bank notes, truck and credit became commonplace out of the necessity to trade in an expanding economy. Officially sanctioned issues of silver tokens by the Bank of England eventually went some way (about 60%) towards supplying the circulating needs. Conversely the many varieties of private tokens only made a small impact.

The complete overhaul of the silver coinage in 1816-1817 and the use of a token regal coinage could not be avoided, though may have speeded up the industrial revolution if it had taken place much earlier.

## Further Work

The assumption of a single parameter for the annual silver losses is very crude, especially when the whole structure of the economy was changing through the industrial revolution. Areas that might be fruitfully pursued are the month-by-month variation in the silver price (eg 36 Appendix B) and a detailed study of the flow of silver from Britain to Europe, India and China (amongst others). The connection between prices, the volume of silver required for a smooth circulation and various measures of inflation presented here are very simplistic and require a more detailed investigation before hard conclusions are drawn.

The data for the wear rates could be further validated using other hoards, dated love tokens and single finds of silver coins that can be dated via other local material. This would require the accumulation of a large number of samples to make the results statistically valid. In this the author would be most willing to collate and analyse the data if any readers can supply details.

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- (38) J. Simon. *An Essay Towards an Historical Account of Irish coins*. Dublin, 1810.
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- (40) Oxford English Dictionary. 1979.
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- (44) F. Pridmore. *The so called "Puffin" countermark attributed to Lundy Island*. SNC 1958 pp230-1.
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- (47) Whytes auction
- (48) H.E. Manville. Private communication, 2001.
- (49) R. Dalton. *The Silver Token Coinage of 1811-1812*. 1922.
- (50) J. O'Donald Mays. *Tokens of Those Trying Times*. New Forest Leaves 1991.
- (51) W.J.W. Potter. *The Heavy Groats of Henry VI*. BNJ 1956 (XXVIII(2)) pp299-311, gives 100lbs of silver per die pair when striking groats.
- (52) B.H.I.H. Stewart. *Medieval Die Output*. Two calculations for English Mints in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. NC 1963 pp99-106.

- (53) B.H.I.H Stewart. *Second Thoughts on Medieval Die Output*. NC 1964 pp293-303.
- (54) G.M. Oddie. *Output from Victorian Numbered Dies*. Unpublished 1989.
- (55) G.M. Oddie. *Silver tokens 1811-12, Unrecorded Contemporary Forgeries*. TCSB vol. 5 no. 10. pp390-1. January 1997.

In bringing all of this work together, through various drafts, many people have offered constructive criticism. Though most have been included, some areas had to be left out at this stage due to either absence or conflicts in primary information. Great assistance has been received from the following, though any remaining inaccuracies belong at the hand of the author. In no particular order; Martin Allen, Glyn Davies, Nick Holmes, Paul Withers, Tony Abramson, Steven Minnitt and Harry Manville.

## **The Bookshelf**

Tokens of the Industrial Revolution. Foreign Silver Coins Countermarked for use in Great Britain, c.1787-1828. 2001. H.E. Manville. Published by the British Numismatic Society and Spink & Son Ltd. ISBN 1 902040 41 4. xx + 307 + 55 plates. £40 +£5 p+p (£5 discount for members of the BNS).

Thirty five years of research has culminated in an exhaustive listing of the main types and varieties of this very rare series and an attempt to locate every recorded specimen. The social and economic context of these predominantly Scottish issues are described and where possible, background research is presented on the issuing 'authorities', with copious and consistently high quality illustrations.

Many counterfeits exist, both contemporary and modern, and distinguishing the spurious from the genuine is not trivial. Here the book will be invaluable. The suggested date ranges for the circulation of the pieces spans the recoinage of 1816-17 and those datable after this must have been issued for reasons other than the earlier shortage of circulating silver (even in Scotland). The lack of wear on most of the countermarks and the few issues where the pieces are individually numbered point to very local or limited circulation. Several of the issuers have individually numbered pieces, possibly pointing to strict accounting and maybe some type of truck system (similar to the Clydach, Nantyglo and Pen-y-Darran pieces listed in Davis and Waters).

An outstanding publication as the Manville bibliography goes from strength to strength.

## **Notes and Queries**

### ***The Internet, worldwide web and email***

In taking up this position, it has been suggested that it might be of use to set up a web page for the *Bulletin* on the Internet. For the moment, I think that the Internet and anything stored on the web is too volatile. There is no guarantee that any reference made to the web will be accessible in a few years' time, let alone in perpetuity. Even now, not all sites can be viewed using all versions of the commonly available browsers. We have been very fortunate in the past that libraries and museums were set up to store material that would not be discarded. There are no such ulterior motives with the Internet, where the end of a subscription will result in loss of primary information. Similarly, e-mail addresses are easily changed, so these will no longer be listed in the *Bulletin*, but an updated list can be supplied electronically by contacting the *Editor*.

*Adverts*

---

WANTED

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs – Whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

(7:4)

---

DAVID MAGNAY  
TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES  
IMITATION SPADEGUINE AS

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:3)

---

WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

(7:1)

---

WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to date

Gary Oddie

(7:3)

---

---

*Adverts*

---

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.  
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.  
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.  
Towcester 17<sup>th</sup> century token – HOWES, wells 169, Williamson  
166.

P. Waddell

(7:3)

---

TOKENS & CHECKS

Burtonwood, Collins Green, Croft, Culcheth, Fearnhead, Great Sankey,  
Latchford, Lymm, Penketh, Stockton Heath, Winwick and Warrington  
Also  
Small colonial tokens from steamy Borneo to cool Falklands & all between  
Wanted, please. Please. Carrots dangled

Bob Lyall

(7:3)

---

I collect Portugal & colonial tokens;  
Telephone tokens and dog tags from the world

Jamie Salgado

(7:3)

---

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

Especially Belfast and Ulster pieces 1820-2001  
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory etc. many  
swaps.

B. Woodside

(7:3)

---

---

*Adverts*

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

---

(7:3)

---

COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Buying counterfeit ½d and ¼d Evasions – Paying £5+ in Fine.

George II/III counterfeit ½d and ¼d – Paying (Clear dates only) from 75p for ¼d to  
£10 for VF ½d.

For my collection I require dates that do not exist for regal issues, mules of George II  
with George III dates or vice versa (£8+ vg-F) minor spelling varieties such as  
BRITINNIN (£7+ vg-F). If all letters are clear I will pay these minimum prices for  
undamaged coins:- 1776,7 £7+; 1778,79,80 £25+; 1781 £12+; all later dates £25+  
other than 1793,4 £8+.

TOKEN COLLECTIONS PURCHASED, Especially those valued at £5,000 to  
£50,000 – Immediate settlement!

---

(7:3)

---

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

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



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol.7 No. 2**

**BULLETIN**  
ISSN 0269 – 0187

**March 2002**

*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## *Editorial*

Well here it is, Volume 7 Number 2, with a few more varied articles and a reappearance of the more familiar *Quill Corner* and *Notes and Queries* sections.

Readers will have noticed the increased publication frequency to four per year. Having spoken to several members of the TCS, the idea of themed issues of the *Bulletin* has been received positively, so I think I will continue with it. Thus each year I will aim for three normal issues and one dedicated to a particular theme. If a single article or listing takes up a complete themed issue, then the author will be encouraged to contribute towards publication. To set a precedent for this, the first of these themed issues was paid for by the Author, and thus existing subscriptions now run to Volume 7 Number 4.

As a suggestion, the next themed issue, Number 5 in this Volume, might be dedicated to “The Seventeenth Century”. The content need not be restricted to the items that might be found in Boyne/Williamson/Dickinson, but anything at all from this Century. Thus material is needed, from notes about unrecorded tokens, to background research on individual issuers, identification and reattribution, to more abstract topics.

I would also like to encourage the members who do not normally put pen to paper to consider sending in a short note on anything that might be of interest to the membership. The response to every talk or even comment at the past Token Congresses suggests that no matter how obscure, local or brief, there are a surprising number of people interested in the same subject.

On a more administrative note, in taking over the *Bulletin* and opening a bank account, several points have become clear. To exist as a Society, banks now require a more formal structure than has previously been the case, to reduce money laundering etc. As the forms require two signatories from the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, I would like to welcome Jim Woolley as the Secretary.

For the future progress of the *Bulletin*, I think it would be useful if a committee was formally organised. This will also make the administration and editorial task easier and improve continuity of production when changes occur. However this can wait till the next Congress.

### ***Binders and Back Issues***

Several people have enquired about binders for the *Bulletin*. Thus I will order some more. To gauge the numbers, please could people let me know how many they would require? In a similar manner, I have had requests for back issues of the *Bulletin* (indeed two requests for complete sets). Thus if any readers have any spare copies (especially volumes 1 to 4), or come across them cheaply, please could you let me know, as I would like to build up a small stock of back issues for sale to members, any proceeds of which will go to the *Bulletin* funds.

### ***Token Congress 2002***

The Token Congress 2002 will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham, from Friday 18<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> October. The cost will be around £115 per person and includes accommodation on Friday and Saturday nights in en-suite rooms and all meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch. The organizer, Barry Greenaway

### ***Token Congress 2003***

Unless others are making similar plans, and provided there are not too many complaints from the North about another southern venue, Duncan Pennock and Alan Henderson are proposing to organise next year's Congress in October 2003.

A suitable two-star, seafront hotel in Eastbourne fulfils all our criteria, and details will be available at Cheltenham – assuming no dissensions.

### ***Work in Progress***

Though the articles appearing in the *Bulletin* or talks given at the Token Congress are the culmination of much research, there are many other projects that readers might have considered starting or are already underway. To avoid duplication of effort (especially the blind alleys or the search for obscure references!) it might be useful to have a section in the *Bulletin* where readers can give a brief outline of planned token research, or just active areas of interest.

## 20th Century Theatre Tokens - an update

Stuart Adams

Since writing the article "20th Century Theatre Tokens" <sup>(1)</sup> a number of similar theatre tokens have come to light and are as follows:

The first three came to my attention whilst visiting the Victoria and Albert Museum for work. Not only were there three new varieties from the Alhambra Theatre (Figures 1a, b and c) but also a spiked metal holder on which the tokens were stored.

Figure 2 illustrates schematically how the theatre tokens were stored. The vertical posts had slightly chamfered tops to facilitate loading of the tokens. Each post is fixed from underneath by a small bolt and when seen all were slightly loose and it is suggested that the holes at the top were in fact aligned so that a security bar could be fixed in place. The dimensions of the base are 226 x 112 x 25 mm, and the posts are 290 mm in height and 12 mm square.

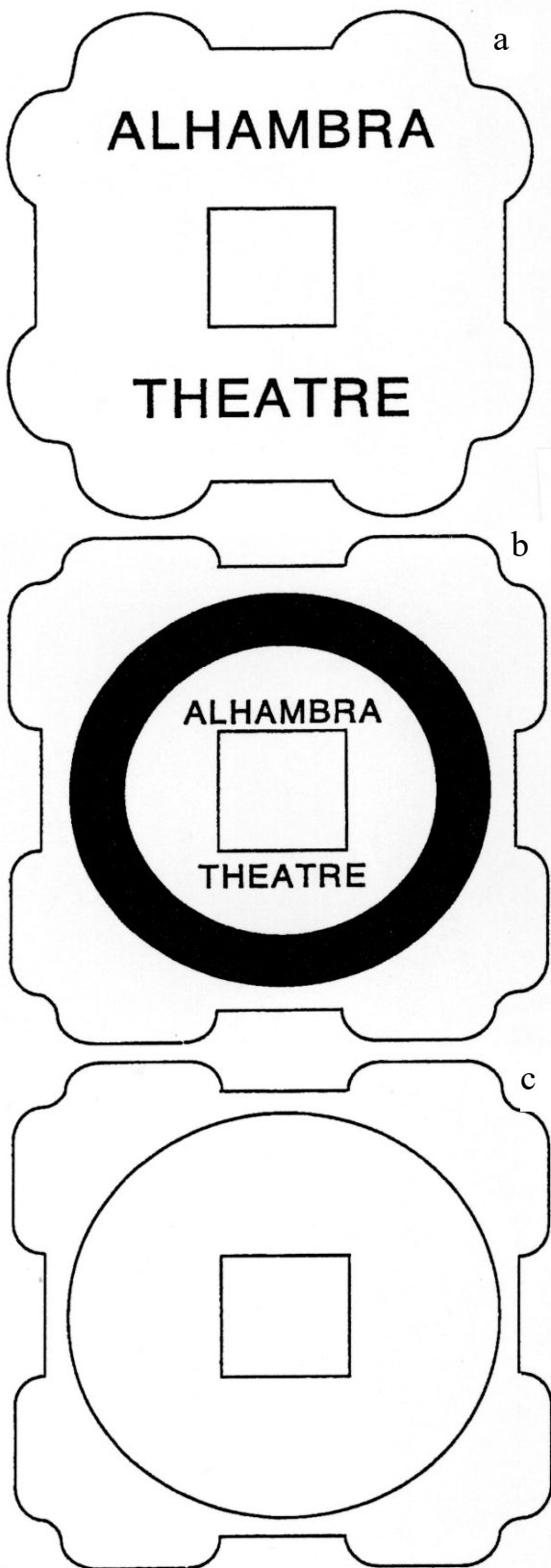


Figure 1. Alhambra Theatre tokens

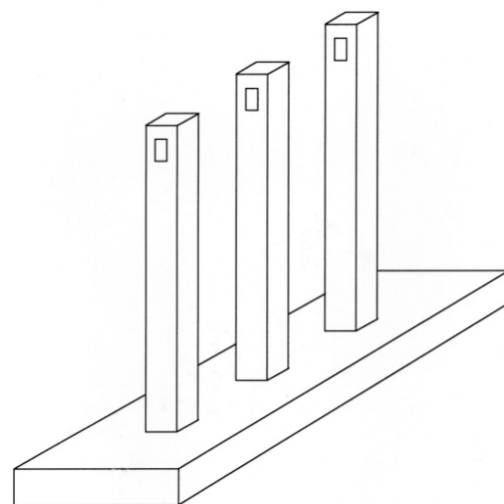


Figure 2. Token Holder.

The Alhambra was opened in 1845 as an exhibition centre but failed. In 1860 the internal structure was re-built and became a theatre holding 3,500 people. Fire destroyed it in 1882 but one year later re-opened. It was finally demolished in 1936<sup>(2)</sup>. Table 1. gives details of the new theatre tokens.

Location	Figure	Metal	Dimensions (w x h)	Other features
Alhambra Theatre	<b>1a</b>	Zinc	51 x 48 mm	Incuse inner circle, painted black, o.d.38 mm, 5 mm wide
Alhambra Theatre	<b>1b</b>	Aluminium	50 x 48 mm	
Un-named	<b>1c</b>	Zinc	51 x 48 mm	Thin single circle 41 mm diameter
Wimbledon Theatre (Incuse)	<b>3a</b>	Zinc	44.5 mm	Central triangular hole
A.P.P.H L <sup>D</sup> (Incuse)	<b>3b</b>	Aluminium	44 mm	6 <sup>D</sup> (Incuse)
Plain	<b>3c</b>	Aluminium	46.5 mm	Octagonal 1 <sup>D</sup>

Table 1. Descriptions of the un-recorded theatre tokens.

The token from the Wimbledon Theatre (Fig 3a) is dull grey in colour unusually has a triangular hole in the centre. The theatre opened on the 26 December 1910 and is still going strong.

The last two differ from all those previously recorded in as much as that they have stamped on them monetary values. The token with the initials A.P.P.H L<sup>D</sup> (Fig 3b) is as yet un- deciphered and any help would be appreciated.

The provenance of the penny token (Fig 3c) however is given in the catalogue in which it was offered for sale:

"From the cinema at Normacot, Longton, Staffs. I am informed that the cinema is still there and is called the Alhambra (coincidence). These tokens were shaped so that the usherette could identify the seat price in the dark"<sup>(3)</sup>.

## Summary

The addition of these theatre tokens to those already recorded help emphasise the wide distribution that this system had in England yet they rarely come on the market. Their simplistic style and lack of aesthetic appeal probably confined the vast majority to the waste bin but despite all this they still represent an interesting part of the token world.

The article that follows is from someone I met in Blackpool who worked as a youngster in some of the theatres that used these tokens and provides an interesting adjunct to the whole story. So now read on.....

## Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Terry Barrett for providing the information and drawing for the Longton 1d token and to the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, London, for allowing me to record the Alhambra tokens and their holder.

## References

- (1) Adams S.J.(1997) 20th Century Theatre tokens. TCSB V5, No. 12, p 460 – 465.
- (2) The Oxford Companion to the Theatre (1992). Eds. Phyllis Hartnell and Peter Found. Pub: OUP.
- (3) Performing Arts Catalogue (year unknown) Item 446.

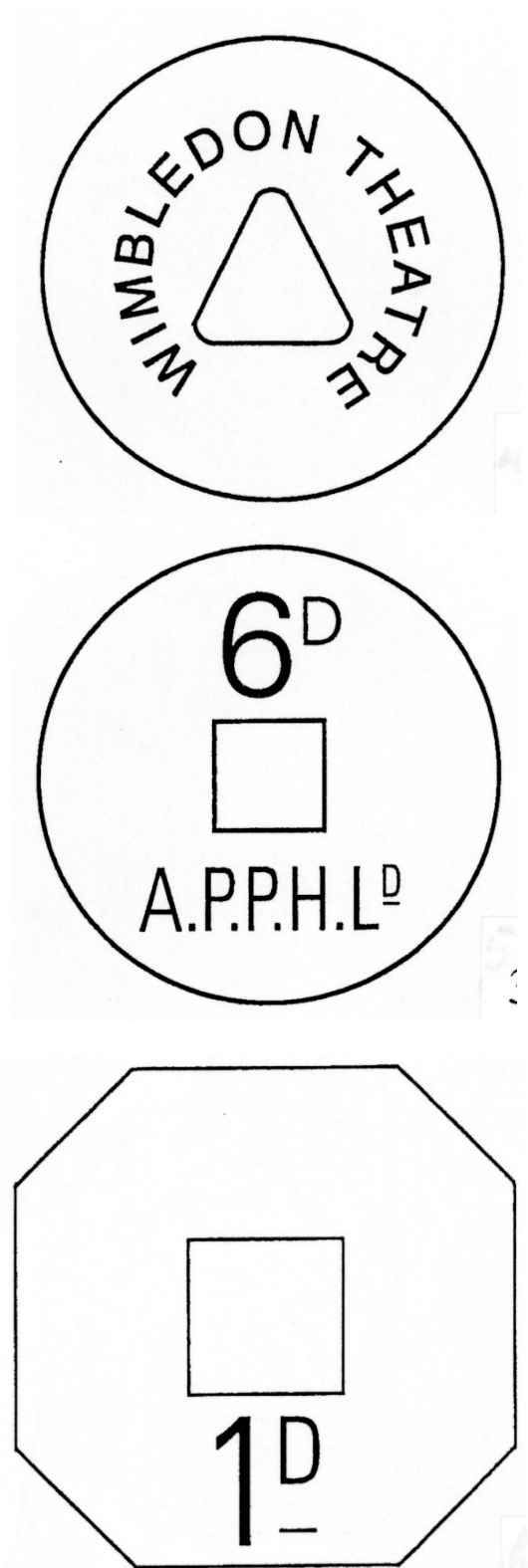


Figure 3. (a) Wimbledon, (b) APPHLD and (c) 1D theatre tokens

### **Grand Theatre Blackburn.**

This was a low music hall eventually pulled down and replaced by a telephone exchange. I worked as a stage boy in my spare time around 1948-49. The theatre was home to the touring variety shows. Tokens known locally as 'chits' were in use and were gathered at the entrance to the various parts of the theatre by the door attendants. They were threaded onto stout string. The string was about a yard in length and had one end hooked on the wall. When not in use, the other end was also placed over the hook. Since these strings could not have held a full house worth's of chits the management must have called at frequent intervals to remove the tokens back to the box office.

### **The Clifton Palace Cinema Blackpool.**

The liberal club in church street Blackpool was opened in 1879 with the Clifton livery stables to the rear. These premises were opened in 1st March 1911 as the Clifton Palace Cinema. The cinema was to the rear of the building and was approached from the street down a long covered passage the width of the shop. The box office stood across the end of this passage with the door to the cinema on the left hand side. Passing through this door one went up a slope to emerge into the front of the stalls. The cinema screen had its back to the box office. There was a gallery of slightly curved construction which was approached by an ornate staircase just inside the door. This ran up one side of the house. Thus a single attendant could collect the chits at door and direct patrons either into the gallery or stalls.

The box office had a small window with a narrow passage like opening about one foot wide and of a similar depth behind it. The chits were dispensed from a slot on the left hand side and dropped with a clatter onto the narrow counter between these openings. I suspect the machine was pedal operated because the assistant often had both hands visible when the chits fell. These were carried by the patrons to the attendant who was positioned at the head of the sloping passage and thus above and behind the cash box. He did not thread them on string but placed them in a slot which must have returned them to the cash box for reloading.

I suspect that they had very few tokens left. The whole place was poverty stricken, many of the seats had the springs through and they never put on the lights. In these post war conditions they could well have had to make do with an old machine and whatever chits were left from previous use.

The building was converted to a news cinema The Tatler in 1950 closing in 1954 to become a furniture shop which is still in place on the left hand side as you go up Church Street a short distance above where the Grand is on the opposite side.



Note. The land on the left of Church Street going up (away from the sea) is known as the Lytham Charities land. On 19th December 1719 the sea flooded large areas of Lytham destroying cattle and houses. A charity was set up but the money could not be distributed due to disagreements. It was put in a trust to educate poor children and invested in agricultural land at Layton. This land is now in the centre of Blackpool fetching in high rents. The income built the King Edward VII and Queen Mary Schools.

---

## **Fake Mining Checks**

**Mark Smith**

The following embossed miners' association pieces and pit check reproductions have been turning up recently in the markets at Barnsley, Dewsbury, Chesterfield, Doncaster and Tynemouth.

### **Miners' Association Pieces:**

- 1) YORKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION PARK HILLS LODGE (Brass, large rectangular)
- 2) YORKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION WARREN VALE COLLIERY (Bearing makers signature of LEONARD of B'HAM) (Copper, circular)
- 3) YORKSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION FRYBERG LODGE (Brass, multi petalled rosette type design)
- 4) DERBYSHIRE MINERS ASSOCIATION around clasped hands design (33mm brass, circular)
- 5) DURHAM MINERS ASSOCIATION MARSDEN LODGE (Brass or copper, triangular)
- 6) DURHAM MINERS ASSOCIATION WEARMOUTH BRANCH (Brass or copper, circular)

Items No.5 and No.6 first started to appear on the market (in some quantity) early in 1999 and have since found their way into many collections and dealers lists.

### **Pit/Lamp Checks:**

- 7) KILNHURST COLLIERIES (Brass, circular)
- 8) SEAHAM (Aluminium/zinc, circular)
- 9) SEAHAM COLLIERY (Brass, circular)
- 10) WHELDALE COAL COMPANY LIMITED CASTLEFORD / PAT TICKET (Brass, circular)

Investigations have indicated that all of the fake items can be traced back to a single market trader who frequently stands at militaria fairs and markets in the Leeds area. It is not known if he is responsible for their manufacture but he certainly appears to be for their distribution onto the market. After the recent forgeries were exposed many duped collectors have taken items back to this dealer who has protested his innocence in the whole matter but never the less has exchanged many of the reproductions for full cash refunds, often up to £50 on a single item. It has been reported that the returned items have then been replaced into the dealers stock and sold on to other collectors together with some very reputable dealers also.

These latest fakes are of variable quality depending on how well they have been cast. The better ones are extremely convincing and display wonderful chemically aged and toned surfaces. All of them have been cast from a white metal alloy and then electroplated using specialized solutions to give either a copper or brass metallic finish. The resulting items have then been chemically aged and patinated. I believe the method of reproduction is similar to that used by specialist companies who regularly advertise their services to the metal detecting community for making high quality but light weight reproductions of brass, copper, gold and silver coins and artefacts. The reproductions/fakes can be spotted through one or more of the following errors:

- Blotchy surface marks resulting from wear or pitting of the high temperature resin moulds from which they have been made.
- Partial obliteration of the check's design by smooth pit marks of variable size (very small to grotesquely large). Such marks are the results of air bubbles being trapped in the mould during the manufacturing process.
- Concoidal stress type fracture marks, often on the flat reverse sides of the checks.
- The presence of tiny edge rims etc. where the two halves of the mould have come together and metal has seeped around the join and out of the mould. In the case of the miners' association pieces such rims can often be seen in the usual two fastening holes also.
- The presence of smooth rims with areas of an "over flat" nature together with the partial enlargement of the fastening holes on the miners' association pieces. Presumably this has resulted from uneven filing/smoothing off of such edge rims as mentioned above.
- The fabric is usually light weight compared to real checks or association pieces. Similarly when knocked against a real brass check the fakes sound slightly tinny or higher pitched than would normally be expected.
- The fabric of the tokens can be none uniform resulting in an uneven thickness profile. This is never the case with tokens stamped from good quality sheet brass or copper.

- Where the tokens bear the normal hand stamped identification numbers these can often be of a “non-crisp” nature indicating that they have not been applied with any force, i.e. because they are the cast image of the numbers on the original token/check. Where such numbers appear very weak the fakers have tried to be clever. A resin or filler has been applied to the numbers on the original moulds and then fresh numbers stamped onto the surface of the finished check with number punches. Unfortunately for the faker, in carrying out this practice, he/she has failed to notice that in at least one mould (SEAHAM) an impression of their fingerprints has been left on the surface of the filler. The prints are subsequently very noticeable on the final reproduction checks. Where no such fingerprints remain the surface of the check below the freshly applied numbers often appears rough and mottled in appearance.

- Most damning of all, 90% of those fakes I have seen so far will start to bend (to varying degrees) when placed between the forefingers and thumb and after applying some little pressure. This is not possible with real checks, not even those made of aluminium.

---

## **Time, Pay and Tool Checks (Part 2)**

**Ralph Hayes**

Another selection of checks from all around the UK. Part 1 appeared in vol.6 no.4 pp.140-44. This listing is of checks that do not include the actual location of issue in the legend. The rules regarding the title of a Registered Limited Company do not apply to Work Checks so that many are found only having only abbreviations of the actual company name making them difficult to find.

The definite attribution is from source in some cases but in many others more than one Directory has been checked in an attempt to confirm that another title does not match the abbreviations used. An example of this is shown with No. 26 – BTL. The title shown is the only one found using these three letters in that order. This has to be open to question when the following examples are known: -

B.T. Ltd (British Tea Ltd, Preston, Lancs)

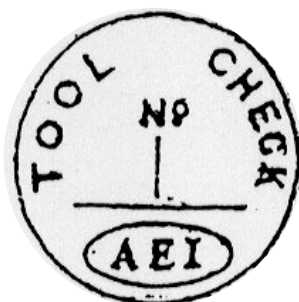
British Timber Ltd (Walton on Thames)

Any information regarding these or other checks showing initials only will be welcome and included in future lists.

Details of the issuers are taken from the Directories that I have from 1919 to 1980.

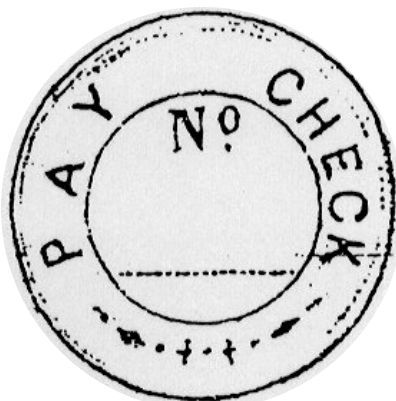
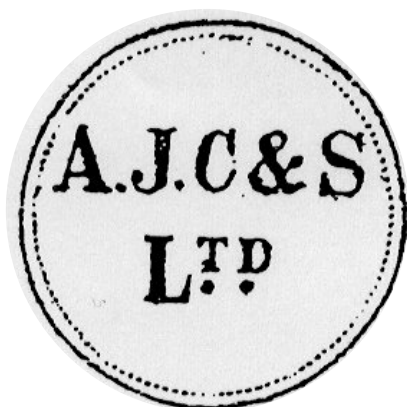
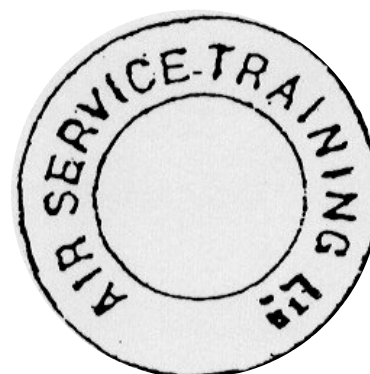
All of the Checks are of Brass.

28) Anderson, Boyes & Co. Ltd. Electrical Engs., Mining Mach'y. Craigneuk, Motherwell. (Check issued) 1943 includes addresses at Gateshead, Cardiff and Rotherham. 1959 includes Glenrothes. (1919-1970) Not in 1979. 31mm.



29) Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., Crown House, Aldwych, WC2. 1959 includes Research Laboratory, Aldermaston & Turbine Generator Divn., Belfast. (1941 to 1970) Not in 1979. 26mm.

30) Air Service Training Ltd. Aircraft Reprs. Hamble, Southampton & Anstey, Walgrave on Sowe, Coventry. 1948 to 1961 Hamble only. 1961 Aircraft Mfrs. (1943 to 1961) Not in 1968. 32mm.



31) A.J. Caley & Son Ltd. Chocolate and Cracker Mfrs. Fleur de Lys Works, Norwich & Mineral Water Mafrs., Chapel Field, Norwich. From 1943 onwards the 'son' is omitted from the title. The business continued until 1968 when it is listed as Caley Crackers Ltd (1919 to 1941) Not in 1943. 35mm.

32) Arthur Lee and Sons Ltd. Mfrs of Steel Wire, Strips and Bars, Crown Steel and Wire Mills, Bessemer Rd. Crown Rolling Mills, Faraday Road. Clarion Works, Love St. & Trubrite Works, Meadow Hall, Sheffield. (1919 to 1980). All incuse 31mm. Another check is recorded reading A.L.& S. Ecclesfield.

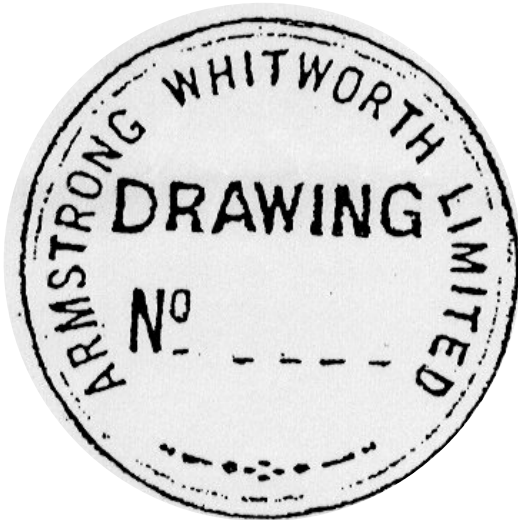




33) Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd. Motor Car Mfrs., Aircraft Engine Mfrs. Park Side, Coventry. 1961 Armstrong Siddeley (Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd.) until 1970 Not in 1979. (1928 to 1959) Not in 1961. 33mm.



34) Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co. Ltd. Aircraft Mfrs., Park Side, Coventry. 1943 lists Whitley, Coventry & 1961 Baginton & Bitteswell Aerodromes. (1928 to 1961) Not in 1968. 33mm.



35) Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Ltd. Engs. & Shipbuilders, Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Engs., Blackpool, Glasgow & Manchester. 1928 Armstrong Yard, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. & Openshaw Works, Manchester. (1919-1928) Not in 1941. 45mm.

36) Arrow Aircraft Ltd. The Aerodrome, Yeadon, Leeds. 1948 Mfrs of Aircraft components and compressors

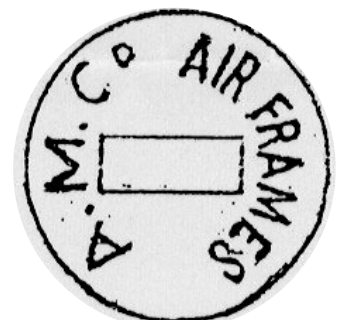


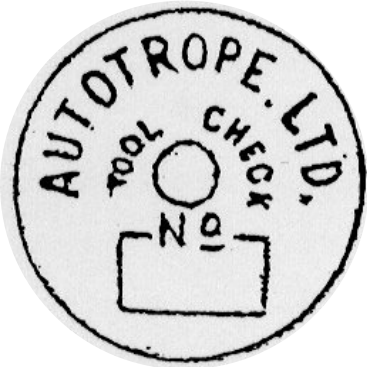
(Aircraft) and Precision Engrs. (1943 to 1948) Not in 1959. 26mm.



37) The Austin Motor Co. Ltd. Builders of Motor Vehicles, Electric lighting installationa, Aeroplanes &c. Longbridge Works, Northfield, Birmingham. 9143 Plus Treforest Estate, Pontyprydd. (1919 to 1969) Not in 1970. 1970 a Division of British Leyland Motor Corporation. 26mm.

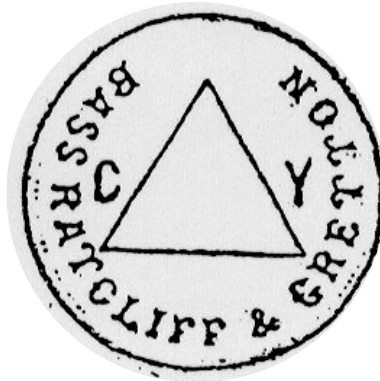
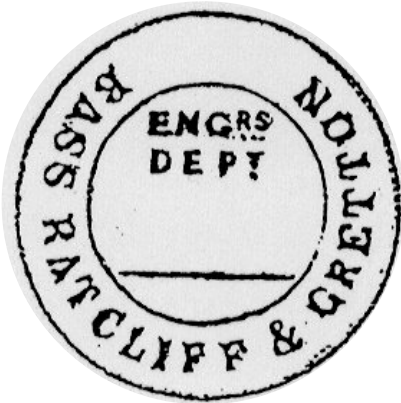
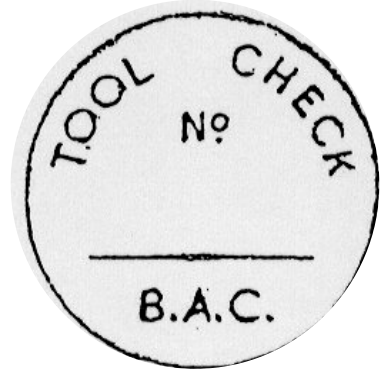
38) A.M. Co. Air Frames. Extract from a reply from the British Motor Industry Heritage Archive and Library. "We think that the Works Check stamped A.M. Co. Air Frames is more likely to come from the late 1930's or even the World War Two period when Austin operated a designated 'Air Frame' factory under the Shadow Factory Scheme. The Air Frame factory was at Cofton adjacent to the main Austin factory at Longbridge and the building still exists today as 'East Works' ".28mm.





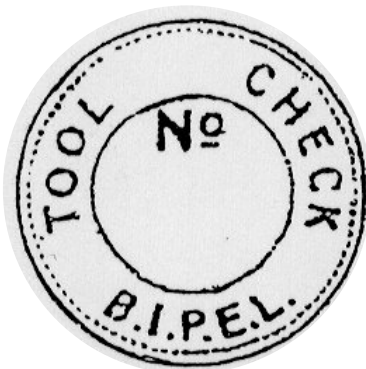
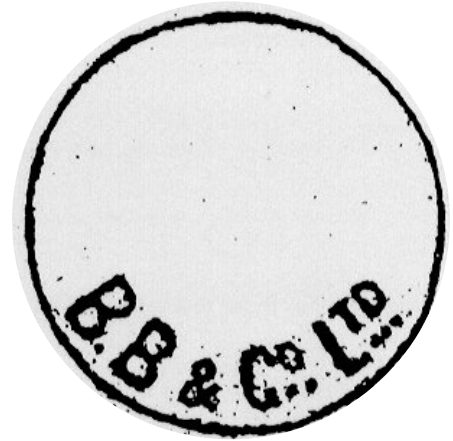
39) Autotrope Ltd Engrs. 178, Brent Crescent, Stonebridge Park, Willesden. 1948 General Engrs. Old Sarum Works, Castle Road, Salisbury. (1941 to 1948) Not in 1959. 32mm.

40) British Aircraft Corporation. Aircraft Mfrs. (Formed 1960) Various locations including Stevenage Works (Where the check is from) Six Hills Way, Stevenage, Herts. (1961 to 1970) Not in 1979. 32mm.



41, 42) Bass, Ratcliff & Grettton Ltd. Brewers, Burton-on-Trent. (Founded 1777) Various other addresses. (1919 to 1961) Not in 1968. Then Bass Charrington. 35mm, 33mm.

43) Balfour Beatty & Co. Ltd. War Department Agents, various camp addresses. 1943 Engrs. & Contractors. 1959 Various including Carmarthen Bay Power Station Site where the check was in use. 1961 Structural & Civil Engineering Concs. 1980 Randolph House, Wellesley Road, Croydon. (1919 to 1980). 38mm.



44) B.I.P. Engineering Ltd. Plastic Machinery and Plant Mfrs. Sreatly Works, Sutton Coldfield. (1961 to 1970) Not in 1980. 32mm.

(to be continued)

### Introduction.

Years ago, dealer's who had shops in the North West had junk-boxes with mysterious "tokens" with Victoria's head on one sided and strange countermarks on the other side. Other pieces, instead of Victoria, had the Austrian arms, a double headed full frontal eagle or, occasionally, the bust of Edward VII.



My interest started about 12 years ago, a bit late, but better late than never. They seem to be from Lancashire and North Cheshire, with a bit of Yorkshire but with an exception for one type described later as composite punches. This is an introduction to this massive subject and not the definitive answer to the topic. To give some measure of scope, I have some 300 of these pieces (and I parted with all those that had just 2 initials on them). When I had 200 I compared them all to the Dennis Vorley collection (of about 100) and there were no duplicates. The clear implication is that there were many 1,000's made.

The first one I bought was a Victoria YH flan with the countermark **G H / MOUNT ST** which I found in Bolton. There are only 2 Mount Streets in south Lancs (thanks to the A-Z's) and it was unlikely to be Manchester where a post office and a Friends Meeting House dominated the short street. But the Alexandra Hotel was listed for the Mount Street in Bolton with a licensee **George Hamilton** in the 1880's and later; the Alexandra Hotel was a beerhouse with its own brewery. This shows how tough it is to

attribute some tokens, especially as trade directory listings of beerhouses rarely include the pub's name! There is a strong attraction in attributing these enigmatic pieces and, to some extent this can be done.

Some important factors need to be taken into account to make attributions, the find-spot (which town they turned up in from the public) and dating the die struck side of them. Andrew Andison told me of the 1883 act to tighten up on the use of Victoria's bust on tokens. Batty, published in 1877, had no pieces with Austrian arms. This gives us a starter on dates, indicating the Victoria YH busts were largely replaced with the Austrian arms which seems to have continued in use up to World War I. By comparing Victoria busts to unofficial 1/4d's and by licensee names, some of these can be dated to a certain extent. Andrew Andison has made a major study of the large number of Victorian dies and I would make the plea "Get it published Andrew"!

### **Manufacturing methods.**

The countermark side shows there were two distinctly different types, a composite punch and individual punches. We shall look at these separately.

#### **Individual punches.**

I believe that there was the Victorian equivalent of today's phenomena of the van salesman, the "Horse and Cart salesman". I am fairly confident that a salesman plied his trade with a horse and cart to carry an anvil, a supply of Victoria YH (or



Austrian arms) flans, a hammer and a set of punches. The salesman would call on potential customers, presumably explain the great benefits of tokens and offer to either make simple ones there and then cheaply, or take an order for better, more complex (and dearer) ones to be made "back at the factory". The horse & cart salesman would have been able to take an order for a couple of hundred tokens, stamp them with, typically, the 2 initials of the licensee and 2 for the pub in quite a short time, giving the customer near instant service. In addition to having a set of punches of the alphabet, he also seems to have had a range of symbols, such as an anchor, a lion, an animal that looks like a rat but was probably a greyhound, crossed keys, crown, etc., thus giving a pictorial element to the Anchor Inn, the Red/White/Blue Lion, the



Greyhound or the Crossed Keys. Are these tokens peculiar to the area of North Cheshire and mid/south Lancashire or do readers remember them in junk boxes at the other end of the country? Write, phone or e-mail and let us learn more (see my advert for phone/email).

**Composite punches**, often with the full name of the pub and/or name of the issuer/location, used to be thought to be from Mid and South Lancashire, North Cheshire and Yorkshire but in recent years a very few have turned up from pubs in other areas of country, indicating that these tokens were made in a central factory. Examples of Lancashire ones are known from Ashton, Bolton, Burnley, Eccles, Manchester, Oldham, Radcliffe, Stalybridge and Wigan. Cheshire examples are known from Macclesfield,



Romiley and Stockport showing a wide coverage of the mid/south Lancashire and north Cheshire area. These composite punches are too complex to have been set up on a horse and cart sales method I believe, and in any case, as mentioned before, some are found out of the North West. They were hand struck, as is evidenced where two composite punches have been used and one is double struck, whereas the other is not. One example in the writer's collection has J.BRADLEY at the top and BEDFORD ARMS double struck at the bottom (a Hulme beerhouse of c1862). A smallish hoard of 3 different denominations (3D, 2D and 1½D) from ELI. V. DIXON THE DOLPHIN recently were offered by John Whitmore. It would seem these had a standard composite punch for all the details except for the value and that the value part could have been inset in the centre of the rest of the punch. Strangely, two Victoria flans were used, was it a 2nd issue of a newly needed value or was there some other reason? Eli V. Dixon had the Dolphin according to the 1881 census (thanks Mac) but not shown in that year's trade directory. That raises another well known subject but not for discussion here!

## Attribution.

Attributing these tokens with just 4 initials is tough but in some cases it can be done with a very high level of conviction. Some examples are

- (i) W O P / G found in Bolton with Austrian arms - in the 1887 directory of beerhouses is **William O. Patterson** who had the **Grapes**. Here we have a date range constraint of 1883-1914 plus three initials which are scarce or rare initials plus a 4th one that is clearly the pub or a district and the find spot of Bolton.
- (ii) Similarly, another Austrian arms piece with R I / C A that was found in Accrington can be attributed to **Richard Ingham** who had the **Cricketers Arms** from at least 1881-1891 in Accrington. Such 4 initials, grouped like this, are so unusual as to make this a virtually certain attribution.
- (iii) J H N and a jug & glass on another Austrian arms flan found in Bolton can be put to **John Hamer Norris**, licensee of the beerhouse **Egerton Arms** 1881-7 (90).
- (iv) One further example is a hoard of 6 pieces that turned up in Bolton with a proper die struck token from Egerton (a district of Bolton). This again an Austrian Arms piece, has Q 2 V over E and as there is a pub in **Egerton** (for the "E") called the **Queen Victoria**, it is another virtually secure attribution.

There are quite a few such examples that can be attributed with a high level of conviction although many are not so easy at all, partially made difficult by many of them being from beerhouses and the problem of finding beerhouse names in directories.

Many will never be attributed, as C&H is probably Coach & Horses but with no further data it is impossible to say which one. Where a find spot is known (very important) and the date can be guesstimated from the flan, and there are sufficient letters/symbols to determine a pub name and matching licensee, then these pieces can be attributed with a high level of conviction. But many do not have so many data elements, sadly. Some seem confusing with multiple initials such as U T C T S (probably **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, a Bolton beerhouse, with a licensee of T... S..., yet to be traced), and one found in Glossop with A B / J I / G, which probably translates to licensee A.. B.. of the **Junction Inn, Glossop**, but a gap in trade directories inhibits the solving of the A..B., sadly, despite a 60 mile round trip to try to crack this one. (Any Derbyshire collector able to help?)

Identification of the composite tokens is usually fairly easy, there is much more data, normally 2 of the following 3 data elements - pub name, location and licensee.

## Who issued them? And why?

So much for how they were made, but who were they made for? All the above has referred to pubs and, more often, beerhouses. It is clear that in many cases they are pub checks and the term "poor man's pub checks" is apt, as they must have cost less than proper die struck ones. But why were so many for beerhouses? Well, from two sources, one being word of mouth from the son of a man who recalled that beer was sold at 1/- for 5 pints (when it was 2½d a pint) North of Liverpool prior to 1914, and also from "**Industrial Town**" (p198) one of those "I remember when" books, on St Helens, recalling exactly the same. There must have been a method to record the payment of 1/- for 5 pints as the payer was not going to take all 5 pints at the same time unless, conveniently, he had 4 friends with him or he liked flat ale (and I write of Lancashire, not London!). It seems that this system must have used either a slate or a token system to record the 4 pints paid for, but not yet supped. I am fairly confident this must have been yet another use for pub checks in industrial areas where the cheapest quality of beer was sold for 2½d a pint. All the pub checks in the Lancashire area for 1½d and 2d must have been for half a pint, this is clear from the wholesale prices of ale.

Another pub use seems perhaps to have been to pay for a pipe full of tobacco as at least one, and maybe two such checks depict a pipe on them. Andrew Cunningham recalls seeing a rack of pipes in an old pub many years ago, thought to have been for purchase to smoke by customers. Interiors of pubs sometimes show customers smoking churchwarden pipes and I have a Halifax (admittedly, Yorkshire) pub check for the "smoke club".

But not all these checks are from pubs or beerhouses. Some actually say LIBERAL CLUB or CONSERVATIVE CLUB. One has R.PICKLES BURNLEY on an Austrian arms flan; Robert Pickles is the only such named person I can trace in Burnley in the 1883-1914 period and he was a confectioner (1891) and tea/grocer (1895-1901). So, we have a tea dealer's "unofficial farthing", presumably used as a discount for future purchases as many die struck pieces say "8 of these are good for one ounce of tea". (Competing with the co-op stores?). Another piece with the enigmatic legend just has C.B. over the symbol for one eighth, strongly indicating it was for an eighth of an ounce of tea at Mr. C.... B....'s grocery shop. Another one is inscribed DANIEL HANIS (sic) POTATOE (sic) DEALER BOLTON 1s thus indicating it was for a wholesale potato dealer's box as a market check. This also goes to show that the salesman was not a very clear writer, this particular customer's name was Daniel Harris (unless the trade directory is wrong)!! Other's with more enigmatic (cryptic?) legends have values of 1/- also, further indicating use as a market check perhaps. Some just show a name such as "J.BOWDEN 2" which is probably a beerhouse keeper with a 2d check, others just a name such as THOS MARTIN which of course could be a beerhouse keeper or a tea dealer or.....

## Summary.

This is a very large series of checks, never examined at any token congress for the first 19 years as far as the writer can recall. Their use was by and for the same usages as so many mid 19th century to early 20th century checks, so their collective noun should surely now be "**Poor Man's Checks**" to reflect their broader use than beerhouses/pubs.



Oh, and mother, sadly gone, you were normally right in life, but not in the case of horse shoes which you said had to be upright to hold one's luck; all the pub checks I've seen have them downwards!

## References & thanks.

I would like to thank (in no particular order):-

Andrew Andison for his help with the complex subject of the Victoria Y H dies and a pre-publication copy of his work. (Did I mention, "get it published", Andrew?)

Andrew Cunningham's comments on smoking in pubs has opened up another use for pub checks and perhaps especially this series.

Dick Heaton (a non numismatist Lancastrian), the son of the fellow who recalled buying ale in Lancashire for 1/- for 5 pints.

Cliff Stockton for sharing his Bolton checks with me and thus to extend the knowledge we have.

Mac MaCarthy for his help with the 1881 national census.

"INDUSTRIAL TOWN" by Charles Forman, 1978 ISBN 0 586 08318 9

## The Tokens Used In New Park, Richmond

David Young

The name Richmond was not known in Surrey until the time of Henry VII. Until then the Royal Palace that sat on the banks of the river Thames was known as Sheen.

Henry I started the royal association by building himself a manor house, subsequent monarchs built new palaces or improved old ones and enclosed parks for hunting; at one time there were four separate parks. Of these only Old Deer Park remains, the others either became part of Kew Gardens or were built over.

With the end of the wars of the roses Henry VII and Elizabeth of York established their court at Sheen, where fine new hangings and furnishings were added. Then one evening in 1497 disaster struck when fire destroyed most of the old wooden manor house. The Queen was so upset that Henry promised to rebuild the house. Despite his normal reluctance to spend money, Henry created a splendid new palace; this time in stone. When it was ready for occupation in 1501 Henry decreed that his new palace should be known as Richmond, after his Earldom in Yorkshire.

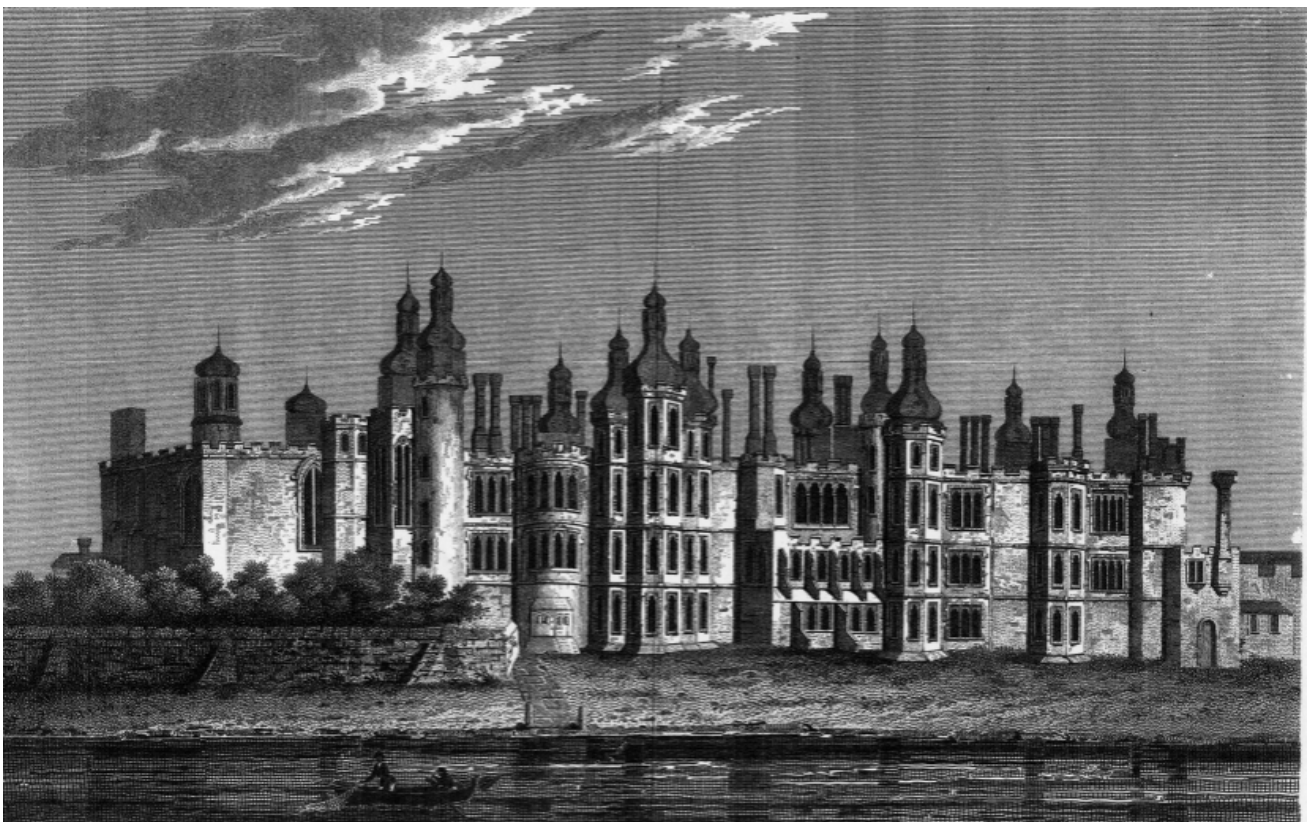


Figure 1. View of Richmond Palace.

Within a short time the village that had grown up around the palace became known as Richmond. The area further inland continued to be known as Sheen, as it is today. The

village prospered and grew in size as more nobles built their houses around the palace, and more people were required to serve the needs of these nobles and the Court at the palace.

Charles I had been a sickly child and was often taken to Richmond by his nurse for the sweet air there. This improved his health and gave him a liking for the area, particularly for the hunting.

In 1617 when Charles became heir to the throne, the manor of Richmond was formally made over to him, along with Ham House and the royal estates at Petersham.

Charles was very fond of hunting and after he became king he decided to create for himself a large park, to contain both Red and Fallow deer. As he liked the hunting at Richmond and already owned some land around the palace this seemed to be a good place for his new park. Much of the area was wasteland, some was common land and a large area was already used as a royal hunting ground known as Sheen Chase.

Not surprisingly the local landowners were not too pleased with Charles' plan and were reluctant to sell, as some of their estates were very profitable. However the king's surveyors managed to persuade some of the owners to sell.

Lord Cottington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others tried to dissuade the king from going further with his plan. This was not only on account of the complaints that he was receiving from those affected, but also because the cost of the brick wall with which Charles proposed to enclose the park, was going to be too great for the state funds. The wall would be over 11 miles long and enclose over 2500 acres. Despite the public outcry Cottington was unable to stop the king.

In the meantime Charles had started to build the wall on his own land, and obtained some common land from the parishes of Kingston, Richmond and Mortlake. Gradually the remaining landowners gave in and received a fair price for their estates.

The king, however, did have to agree to some compromises in order to placate the local people. The roads were to be left open for those on foot and step-ladders were placed against the wall. Also, the poor maintained their right to gather firewood.

The enclosure of the park was completed in 1637 with a gate placed in each of the parishes affected. Figure 2 shows a copy of the map drawn up at the time.

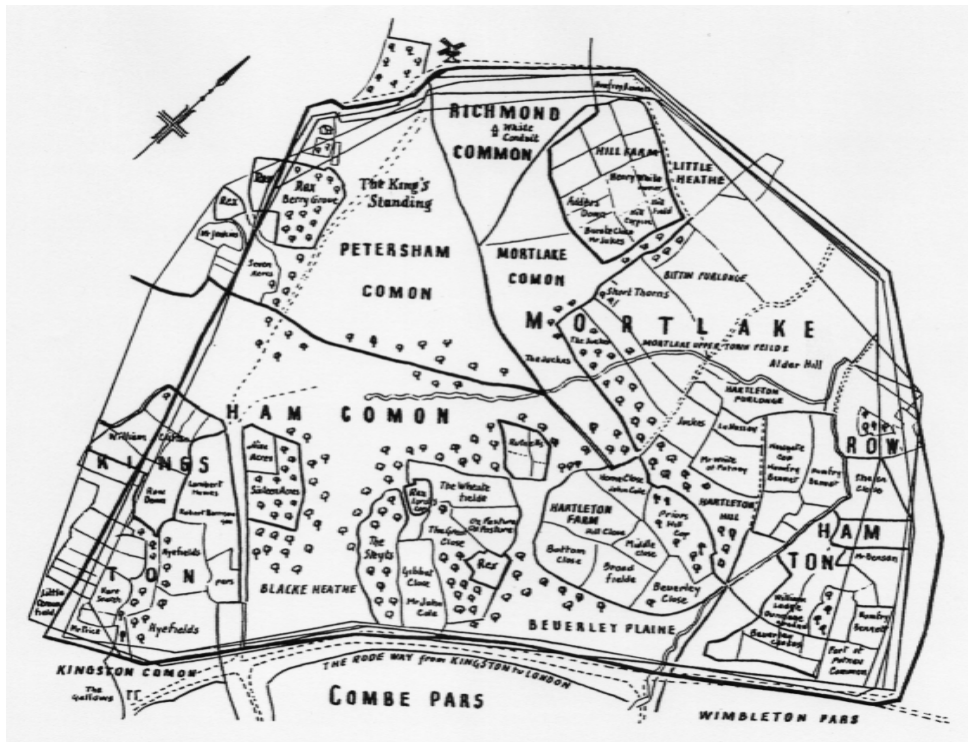


Figure 2. Map of the Park in 1637.

Charles made full use of his New Park, and until the Civil War regularly came to Richmond to hunt. Even after he was taken prisoner by Parliament he was allowed to continue his hunting.



Figure 3. Hunting during the Restoration.

After the king's execution in 1649 the park was given to the City of London as a reward for faithful services to Parliament and the Commonwealth.

However, on the restoration of Charles II the city wisely gave the park back to the king, with the declaration that "the city had only kept it as stewards for his majesty".

During the Commonwealth Richmond Palace had been emptied of its fine furnishings and the buildings were sold in a number of lots. Some of the new owners then dismantled their part of the building to sell the stone at a profit. Although what was left of the palace came back to the king after the restoration it was no longer suitable as a royal residence. So Charles preferred to live at Hampton Court, however he still used the park for hunting.

He also allowed the digging of gravel and several thousand loads were removed, these holes eventually became Pen Ponds that are still visible today.

The Earl of Portland had been appointed the first ranger. This was a coveted post and could be quite lucrative. The Ranger of the Park had to oversee and preserve the deer, always making sure that there were sufficient for the hunt. The post was usually given to a favourite of the reigning monarch. Queen Anne gave the rangership to the Hyde family.

In 1727 Sir Robert Walpole persuaded George I to purchase the rangership from the Hydes and give it to his eldest son, the future Lord Oreford. This cost the king £5000, and 6 shillings a day to the new ranger.

Although his son was officially the ranger it was Sir Robert who made most use of the privilege. He took over one of the keeper's lodges and enlarged it, and according to his other son Horace, the noted letter writer, spent most weekends at Old Lodge. Sir Robert claimed that he could do more business there than he could in town. The closing of the House of Commons on Saturdays appears to date from this time.

George II had often visited the park while he was Prince of Wales, and after he became king he built himself a house there for his hunting trips. The deer and cattle could graze right up to White Lodge and would startle visitors when they stared in at the windows, as can be seen in figure 4.



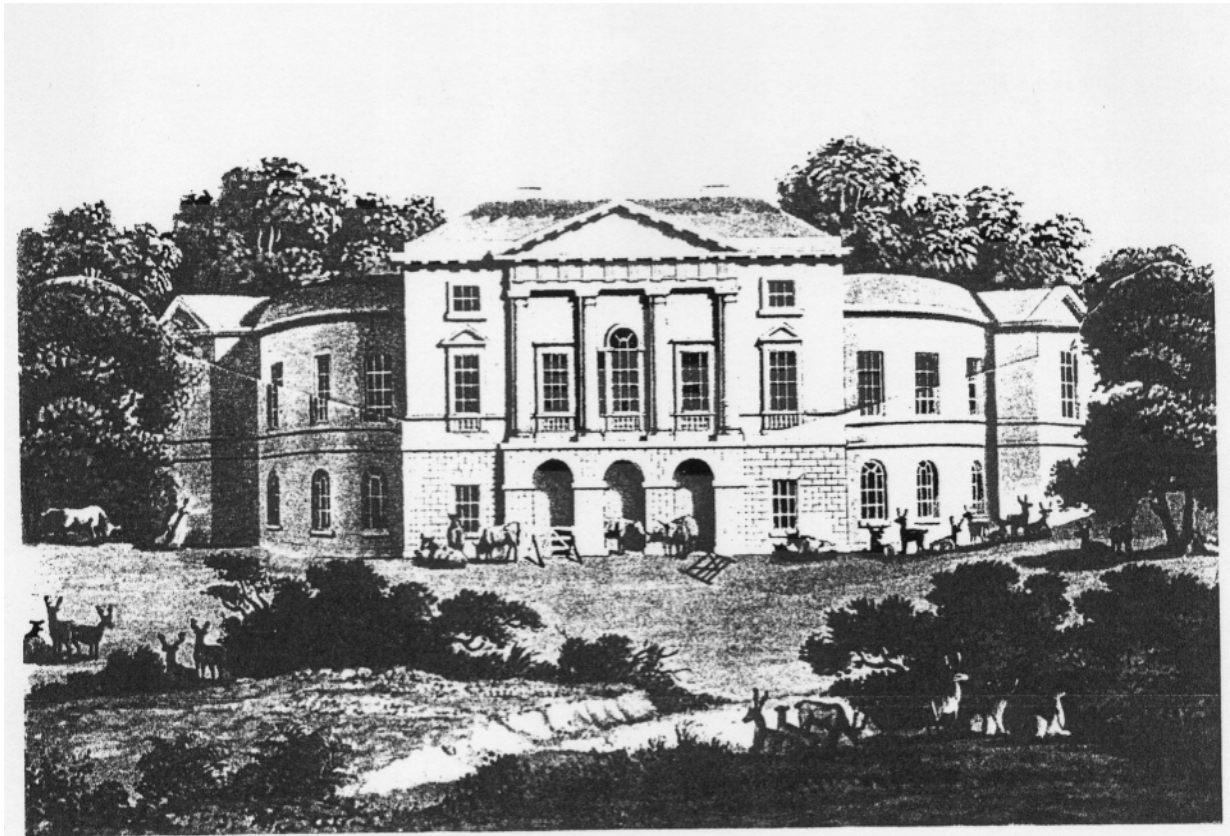


Figure 4. White Lodge.

Improvements were made in 1816 that kept the animals well away from the house. Over the succeeding years various members of the royal family lived there until 1955, when it became the home of the Royal Ballet's junior school.

At about this time there was a large flock of wild turkeys in the park. It seems that they were raised as game birds and at one point numbered 3000. The usual practice was to send dogs after them, which caused the birds to take refuge in the trees, which made it easier for the king to shoot them.

The king had always enjoyed hunting and found in Sir Robert a fellow huntsman. Walpole joined many of the king's hunting parties, which were often lively affairs. Some of the other guests were of a more nervous disposition. The Countess of Suffolk wrote "We hunt here with great noise and violence, and have every day a very tolerable chance to have a neck broke". The hunts must have been quite a spectacle with the king and his brothers on horseback, the queen and princess Amelia in a four-wheeled chaise, another princess in a two-wheeled chaise and yet two more in a coach.

The number of spectators that came to watch the king and his party hunt began to cause problems. So much so that in 1735 the king ordered that only those with a

Hunting Ticket would be admitted to the park on hunting days. These were probably of card and none have so far been found.

Most people accepted this restriction as being reasonable. However, Sir Robert soon restricted access even more. Having spent a great deal of his own money not only on the buildings but also in draining the bogs, he now felt that he was entitled to some privacy. So he removed the ladder-stiles from the walls, and built small lodges at the gates in which he installed keepers, and according to Horace they were instructed “to open to all foot passengers in the daytime and to such carriages as had tickets, which were easily obtained”. These measures not only upset the local people it also caused them some difficulties in moving from town to town.



Figure 5. New Park tickets c1740 (30mm).

These tickets are brass and have GR crowned with NEW PARK above on the obverse and a barons coronet over a W on the reverse. Which Walpole the W is for is unclear. All are numbered and at the time they were issued could be obtained without difficulty. The date of issue was probably around 1740. This was the same year in which the rangership was conferred on Lord Orford for his life. All four of the specimens that I have are different; I can only presume that a small number of tickets were produced at first and they kept underestimating the numbers required.

On the death of Lord Orford in 1751 the king appointed his youngest daughter Princess Amelia as ranger. She immediately closed the gates to all those on foot and restricted the issue of tickets to just a few close friends. She even refused a ticket to the Lord Chancellor. None of these tickets appear to have survived.

As one can imagine this was not very popular with the local people, petitions were sent to her and printed in the newspapers but to no avail. A case was brought against the Princess for not allowing coaches to use the road. Not too surprisingly she won.

Horace Walpole in one of his letters tells how a local man, Mr Bird, having been refused entry to the park locked the gates on his own land. When the Princes found the gates locked she sent her deputy to find Mr Bird. The reply that came back did not please her “nobody goes through my grounds, but those I chose should”.

The king when visiting Richmond one day found a group of people standing outside the locked gate hoping to gain admittance. He ordered the gate to be opened immediately saying “my subjects sir walk where they please” Another time a gardener complained that the people were picking all the flowers, so the king told him to plant more.

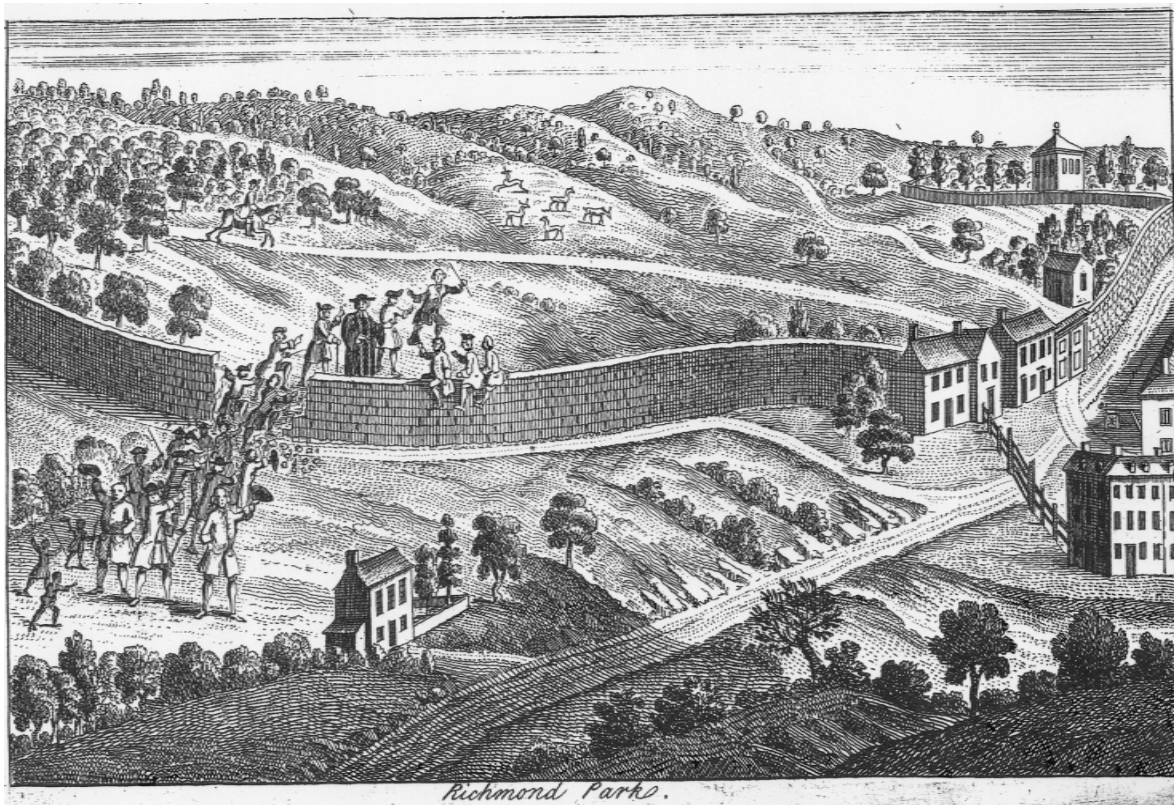


Figure 6. Breaching the wall.

The print shown in figure 6, is on the frontice piece of a local pamphlet which gives details of the difficulties that a local minister and churchwardens had in beating the bounds of the parish, some of which lay within the boundaries of the park. Some how the minister and his parish officers and some of the local inhabitants managed to climb over the wall to carry out their ceremony. It is not clear whether the wall was actually breached, but the pamphleteer, a local man, seems to have exaggerated what took place.

In 1758 John Lewis, a brewer from Richmond, waited at a gate and when a coach went through he tried to follow it on foot. The gatekeeper stopped him and shut the door on him. Lewis took the gatekeeper to court, although everybody knew that the case was really aimed at Princess Amelia. After many delays the case was eventually heard at Kingston assizes and Lewis won. The judge asked him whether he would like new gates or the ladder-stiles reinstated; Lewis opted for the ladder-stiles as the gates could be locked. The saga did not finish there as at the next circuit Lewis complained to the judge that the steps on the ladders were too far apart for children and elderly people to use. The judge told Lewis to design the ladders himself so that all could use them. When Lewis fell on hard times the local parson persuaded the residents of Richmond to give him a small annuity.

The Princess was not amused and left Richmond in a huff. George III was fond of the park and was relieved when his "beloved aunt" surrendered the rangership as she had caused a lot of ill feeling amongst the local people. The King appointed the Earl of Bute as the new ranger in 1761 and took a personal interest in the repairs and improvements that were going on in the park.

Bute relaxed the restrictions on entry to the park; carriages still had to have a ticket to gain admittance, but these were again readily available. These examples are card and are signed by Bute on the reverse.

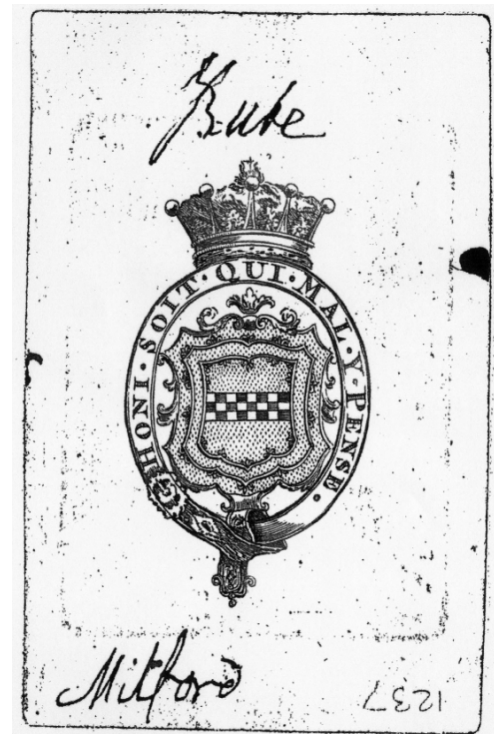


Figure 7. New Park carriage ticket signed by the Earl of Bute on the Reverse (88×135mm).

The card ticket shown in figure 8 was given to Lady Caroline Murray. The addition of the word fence indicates that it was issued in the close season for the deer, the summer months when the fawns are born.

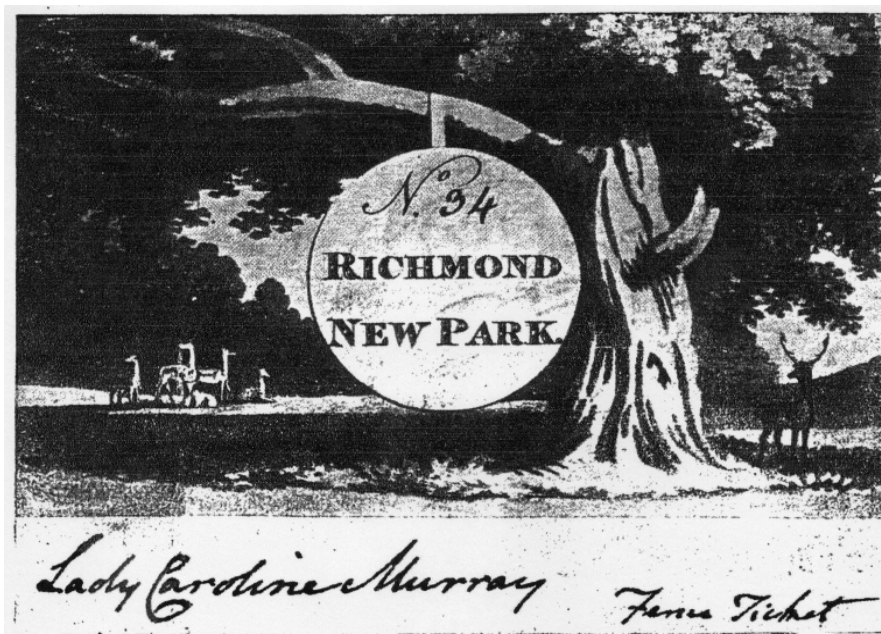


Figure 8. Carriage ticket for the close season (92×128mm).

The coach tickets shown in figure 9, are in copper and copper gilt, the obverse again has GR crowned with the words NEW PARK above, and the reverse has a monogram of EB with an earl's coronet above. All the tickets that I have seen are numbered.



Figure 9. Earl of Bute Coach tickets (Copper and copper gilt, 30mm).

After the Earl's death in 1792 the king took over the rangership himself, but gave up the post in 1814 when he became ill. From then on the post of Ranger became a grace and favour appointment and the deputy took over the management of the park, with actual work being undertaken by the Board of Works.

During his time as ranger George III issued tickets for the admittance of coaches. There are two varieties where the reverses are slightly different. The obverse on both has GR within a garter with a royal crown and the legend HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. On the reverse are the words NEW PARK, and those that have been issued have a name and number engraved on them. The first type is found in copper, silver-plated and gilt, whereas the second type I have only seen gilt. Again there no dates on the tickets but it seems most likely that they were issued early in the nineteenth century.



Figure 10. George III metal tickets. Common obverse, type I reverse and type II reverse (Copper, silver plated and gilt, 34mm).

A note in an old book on Richmond dated 1894 states that these metal tickets were worn by the coachmen attached to their buttonholes. So far I have been unable to find any earlier reference to this use of the tickets.

The pieces shown in figure 11 are very similar to the issues of George III; on the left is a silver ticket for the Pavilion Gardens and the other is a photocopy of a silver ticket for the Kings Road.



Figure 11. Named access tickets for the Royal Pavillion Gardens and the King's Private Roads (Silver 34mm).

In 1813 Viscount Sidmouth was appointed deputy ranger, although he had been living in White Lodge since 1801. During his time there he planted many trees and created the plantations in the park. These plantations were surrounded by fences to keep the deer out; the best known of them is probably the Isabella Plantation.

Victoria and Albert spent a short time at the White Lodge after the death of her mother, and Victoria visited again after the birth of her great grandson the future Duke of Windsor. Edward VII while Prince of Wales lived for a time with his tutors at the White Lodge.

In 1852 Petersham Park was purchased from the Dysant family and the 265 acres were added to the park. This meant that the high fence between the two parks could be pulled down. A gravel walk was laid from Richmond gate to Pembroke Lodge to take full advantage of the magnificent view. The view is now rather overgrown and full of tall buildings, but it is still far reaching. In 1872 an Act was passed to regulate the use of the Royal Parks. This was supposed to give the public better access to Richmond Park, but for some reason it was never enforced. During 1886 several hundred deer died and eventually the cause was found to be rabies.

It was not until 1904 that the park truly became a place for the public to use freely. This was when Edward VII took over the rangership himself and then cancelled the post, so that he was the last ranger of Richmond Park. The management was then taken over by the Commission of Works and Public Buildings.

So at last the public had free access to this Royal Park, instead of being admitted somewhat grudgingly into an exclusive hunting ground and game preserve.

Two further tickets are often described as being for Petersham Park (Figure 12). On the obverse they have the initials PP above a GR monogram and on the reverse a floral spray enclosing the date 1766 (circular) or 1775 (triangular). I have not yet found any evidence to either prove or disprove this, but I would be interested to hear if anyone has any information about them.



Figure 12. Petersham Park Tickets?

## *Quill Corner*

### **Malcolmson Brothers' cardboard tokens**

The 1854 signed 1/- and 2/6 cardboard tokens from the Malcolmson Brothers' Mayfield (cotton) Factory at Portlaw near Waterford in Ireland are well known. The following extract from a detailed discussion of their factory and model town was found on the www at: [http://homepage.tinet.ie/~portlawns/Pages/chapter\\_6-9.htm](http://homepage.tinet.ie/~portlawns/Pages/chapter_6-9.htm) and notes that halfpenny and penny cardboard tokens were in use by 1844. Does anyone know if any of these still exist?

In saying that the Malcolmsons supplied their workers with everything, one may say that this is a slight exaggeration. However, this is not so, Portlaw under the Malcolmsons became a self sufficient community, and no reference to Portlaw is complete without mentioning the infamous "Leather Money". This "leather money" as it came to be known was in fact only cardboard. These tokens were issued to the employees in pence and halfpence. Considering the amount of workers employed by the factory, this method of payment rendered it possible and safe to pay all workers. It was only by choice that the workers received these tokens, instead of cash. The tokens, however, were not limited to Portlaw; they had a tender of twenty miles and were freely accepted in all shops in the city of Waterford. The firm enjoyed a reputation for stability and solvency and their tokens were freely accepted as cash by the trades people in the district and for a radius of twenty miles around. Many criticisms were made concerning these tokens as Mayfield Stores, one of the main shops in the village accepted these tokens, and this shop was owned by the Malcolmsons. However, it must be acknowledged that this shop supplied groceries and drapery at a cheaper rate than the rest of the shops in Portlaw. In 1844, an action for libel was taken against the newspapers "Warden" and "Statesman" by the Malcolmson Brothers. They attacked the factory as follows "we are informed one factory in this country, of which the Quakers are proprietors, where no money at all passes from the tyrant to the slaves, but where small tokens of stamped leather procure goods at the shops of the tyrants, which on this trick system they impose at their own profit on their miserable slaves. This, we believe, to be entirely illegal and it certainly is wholly unconscientious." The Malcolmsons won the case.

*Barry Woodside*

[Note:- Sometimes the 1/- or 2/6 tokens described as "Seaby class 9/10". This refers to the number given in 'Seaby Coins and Tokens of Ireland, 1970'].



## **17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens for Butchers and Innholders     John Theobald**

### **A String Of Pearls**

To celebrate HM the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002, several historic buildings in London, which normally are not open to the public, are considering opening some of their doors for this special occasion. "A String of Pearls" is intended to be a themed route that will include many of these City of London properties. Members of the Token Corresponding Society have been invited to assist two of the famous Guilds, by providing examples of some of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens issued by freemen of those companies, for possible inclusion in an archive exhibition. This is an unusual opportunity for token collectors to assist in providing a higher profile for the subject that is close to many people's hearts.

### **The Worshipful Company of Butchers**

The Company's historic Hall was in Pudding Lane, London, so when the great fire started in 1666, all its records were irrevocably lost. The Butchers are considering mounting an exhibition of historical contemporary artefacts and want to include as much relevant information as possible. We believe that twenty-four 17<sup>th</sup> C. tokeners nationally issued tokens that bore the arms of the Worshipful Company. We are seeking any members of the TCS who have any such country-wide pieces for sale, or who have examples and would be willing to loan them for a while, with assurances of their security.

### **The Worshipful Company of Innholders**

The Innholders too are considering mounting such an archive exhibition to take part in the String Of Pearls celebrations. They are seeking specifically London Innkeeper tokens, only two of which bore the Arms of the Company, although several officers did issue tokens in London, but with the signs of their own inns. Again, if anybody has one or more of these tokens for sale or available to borrow, everything would be gratefully acknowledged and looked after with due care.

All of the information received will be collated and forwarded to the archivists in each Worshipful Company, who will then communicate with each member individually.

Offers of help (without the tokens of course) in the first instance please to:  
John Theobald

## *Notes and Queries*

### **427 Lead Token**

If the reverse design is a group of petals, then there may be a connection with *N&Q* 253 and a local coinage from Sunderland (Vol.5 No.3 p117 September 1994).

*Nick Cook*

### **428 Salt Horn W.M.C.**

Salt Horn is in the W.R.Yorks in Bradford so my copy of Bartholomew's Gazetteer (1943) informs me.

*John R.P. King*

The Club-time web site gives news from Social Clubs and full listings of Working Men's Clubs and shows that Salt Horn WMC is in Bradford.

<http://www.club-time.co.uk/Bradford%20Address%20Pages/bradford.htm>

*David Shaw*

I can Recommend the **List of Union Clubs**, published by The Working Men's Club and Institute Union Limited for solving the location of many club checks, but not all. The earlier the list the better.

Salt Horn WMC Armitage Road, Okenshaw, Bradford

*Jeff Gardiner*

### **432 Upper Heyford – N C O Club**

Information required on the date of issue and the use of this token. Upper Heyford was mainly a listening post for the US Air Force and later as part of the European Network.

Obv: UPPER HEYFORD - NCO CLUB

Rev: GOOD FOR 50c IN TRADE

Aluminium 26mm, plain edge.



An unlikely suggestion has been that they were introduced to limit service-mens' wives spending too much time on the games machines in the mess.

*Peter Waddell*

This may be part of a much larger series as I have the following pieces also:

Obv: N.C.O. CLUB – CHICKSANDS

Rev: 50c *IN TRADE*

Brass 32mm, plain edge.  
(Bedfordshire)



Obv: N.C.O. OPEN MESS – R.A.F. ALCONBURY

Rev: 25c *IN TRADE*

Brass 29mm, plain edge.  
(Huntingdonshire)

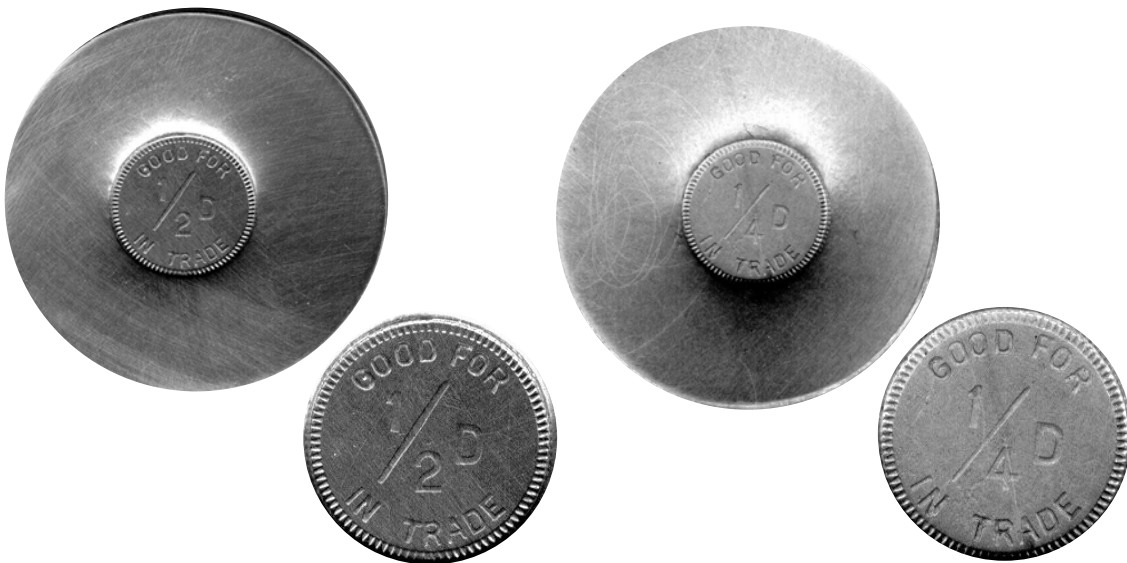


And Bryan Hennem has reported a similar 25c piece for the NCO OPEN MESS, HIGH WYCOMBE, ENGLAND.

*Gary Oddie*

### 433 *Good For 1/2<sup>D</sup>, 1/4<sup>D</sup> In Trade - Dies*

These are impressions from two token dies, one for 1/4<sup>D</sup> and one for 1/2<sup>D</sup>, and I am keen to know if any one has an actual token from either of these reverse dies. They would be around 22mm. If so, could I hear from you, please? We both might learn something to our advantages! (Images reversed and dies scaled 1:2)



*Bob Lyall*

**434 *A Hulk***

This token resides in Australia and its owner has no idea of provenance. I cannot find its likeness anywhere.



*John R.P. King*

**435 *Sala Grufva***

I recently acquired a uniface brass token of 28 mm diameter with indented edge. The inscription reads: SALA / GRUFVA / I / LASS WASK all surrounded by a circle of dots.

It is, I understand from the BM, a token of the 16th century silver mine at Sala, 100 km NW of Stockholm. The inscription does not seem to be in current Swedish, or any other Scandinavian language, although LASS means wagon load in modern Swedish. Presumably the token was given in exchange for a wagon load of ore. Can anyone confirm this and offer a translation of GRUFVA and WASK?

The guide books indicate that there is a mining museum at Sala, so the tokens may be on sale there, which raises the question of whether it is a copy. However, my example looks genuinely battered.

*P. R. Edwards*

**436 *Arms, FLVCTVAT NEC MERGITUR***

Obv: Royal Coat of Arms of George IV

Rev: Arms: Fleurs des Lys above three masted ship all capped by a four turreted castle. Motto beneath: FLVCTVAT NEC MERGITUR, all surrounded by a wreath.

Brass 22mm, grained edge.



The BM suggest that it is similar to a broker's pass for the London Stock Exchange c1800, but were not able to identify the coat of arms.

*P. R. Edwards*

---

*Adverts*

---

WANTED

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs – Whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

---

(7:4)

---

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

---

(7:4)

---

WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

---

(7:6)

WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to  
date

Gary Oddie

(7:4)

---

## *Adverts*

---

### **WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.  
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.  
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.  
Towcester 17<sup>th</sup> century token – HOWES, wells 169, Williamson  
166.

P. Waddell

(7:4)

---

### **TOKENS & CHECKS**

Burtonwood, Collins Green, Croft, Culcheth, Fearnhead, Great Sankey,  
Latchford, Lymm, Penketh, Stockton Heath, Winwick and Warrington  
Also  
Small colonial tokens from steamy Borneo to cool Falklands & all between  
Wanted, please. Please. Carrots dangled

Bob Lyall

(7:4)

---

I collect Portugal & colonial tokens;  
Telephone tokens and dog tags from the world

Jamie Salgado

(7:4)

---

### **IRISH TOKENS WANTED**

Especially Belfast and Ulster pieces 1820-2001  
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory etc. many  
swaps.

B. Woodside

(7:4)

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## *Adverts*

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:4)

---

### **COINS OF BEESTON**

Buying counterfeit ½d and ¼d Evasions – Paying £5+ in Fine. George II/III counterfeit ½d and ¼d – Paying (Clear dates only) from 75p for ¼d to £10 for VF ½d. For my collection I require dates that do not exist for regal issues, mules of George II with George III dates or vice versa (£8+ vg-F) minor spelling varieties such as BRITINNIN (£7+ vg-F). If all letters are clear I will pay these minimum prices for undamaged coins:- 1776,7 £7+; 1778,79,80 £25+; 1781 £12+; all later dates £25+ other than 1793,4 £8+.

TOKEN COLLECTIONS PURCHASED, Especially those valued at £5,000 to £50,000 – Immediate settlement!

(7:4)

---

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

Francis Heaney

(7:4)

---

**WANTED NORFOLK**  
**SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, ALSO**  
**TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING,**  
**TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.**  
High Price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

**Ian Smith**

(7:4)

---

*Adverts*

---

**WELSH TOKENS PLEASE**

Pub Checks, Club Checks, Colliery Lamp Checks, Market Checks, Advertising Tickets. In fact any Welsh material with the exception of Co-op Checks.

Some swaps available or will pay cash

Alun Jones

---

(7:4)

**BARRY GREENAWAY**

Irregular lists of Tokens, Checks and Medallions.  
Occasional offerings of Foreign and British Colonial Material

Wanted: Public House Checks of Gloucester (City and County) and Wiltshire

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(7:4)



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol.7 No. 3**

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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## ***Editorial***

Following the low quality of some of the illustrations of the last issue, a new method of processing the illustrations is being tried in this issue. Hopefully even this quality will be improved upon in the future.

Short notes and articles have been arriving for the December issue (Volume 7 number 5), which will be dedicated to Seventeenth Century topics. The deadline for inclusion will be 15<sup>th</sup> November. As always more material is needed to complete the issue.

I have been looking at the costs of publishing the Bulletin, and even at three issues per year, the subscriptions do not cover the costs. Thus after sixteen years without a change, and the increased publication frequency to four per year, means that the subscriptions for the next charging period will have to be increased if the Bulletin is to survive. The new subscription will be devised to break even and announced in the next issue along with the renewal slips.

Please note my new e-mail address: [xxxxx@xxxxxx.xx.com](mailto:xxxxx@xxxxxx.xx.com) . Though the old address will work for a while, it will be turned off sometime this year.

## ***Binders and Back Issues***

A supply of binders for the Bulletin is now available. These are identical to the binders last issued in 1998 and the cost is £4.50 including p+p (UK, rest of the world at cost). If there are any spare binders, I will take them to the Token Congress in Cheltenham. Please find enclosed an order form for you to use.

Spare copies of most issues from Volume 4(12) to the present are now available at £2.50 each including p+p.

## ***Token Congress 2001***

Thanks to the excellent organization of the Great Yarmouth Token Congress, by Bill Kennett and his assistants, a profit of £192.88 has been added to the Congress reserve funds and will be passed on to the Cheltenham Congress.

## ***Token Congress 2002***

The Token Congress 2002 will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham, from Friday 18<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> October. The cost will be around £115 per person and includes accommodation on Friday and Saturday nights in en-suite rooms and all meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch. The organizer, Barry Greenaway

## **Baron Spolasco M.D.A.B. M.R.C.S. K.O.M.T. C.L. D.H. &c &c**

**Scribe - poet - charlatan - quack - enigma.**

**W.J.D. Mira**

Had you been on the streets of Swansea, Wales, in early October 1838 you might have been able to confirm an eyewitness account of a singularly impressive event - the arrival of Baron Spolasco.

“His advent was well advertised by the dissemination of small hand bills and leaflets for weeks, nay months, and when he arrived the whole district was in commotion. Thousands of people lined the streets, but after all, the grandeur was not so extensive and, savoured of the ridiculous; it was in the nature of a Royal progress.

A large, elegant yellow carriage with certainly four, if not six horses, in splendid trappings, with postillions in brilliant colours and cockades, a black manservant in gorgeous livery and shoulder knot, yellow silk breeches and white stockings; sitting alone in solemn dignity, immovable on the centre of the box seat.

Inside, the Baron, bowing left and right, midst the roaring swell of cheering that beset him on all hands.”

Who was this ‘Baron’ - surely such a pageant must be for the victor in some tournament or battle; perhaps he was the head of one of the great monarchies of Europe; was he a Middle Eastern potentate loaded with Petro-dollars?

In reality he was none of these.

The Baron Spolasco was, in fact, one John Smith, an Englishman born in or near Manchester, on an uncertain date in the 1790s. His ‘profession’ - charlatan and quack.

The Baron’s numismatic legacy is a brass advertising check having on the obverse his bust and the legend THE BARON SPOLASCO M.D. &c above and THE REAL FRIEND / OF THE AFFLICTED below. The legend on the reverse reads JANU 22D 1838 / THIS / EMINENT / PHYSICIAN’S / 5,000. RECENT / ASTOUNDING CURES / AND HIS NARRATIVE / OF THE KILLARNEY / IMMORTALISE / HIS NAME / SWANSEA STH WALES with the first and last lines curved to the rim (Figure 1).

The check was first listed by D.T. Batty in A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies, Local and Private Tokens, Jetons &c in a series of articles published 1868 - 1884 and later as a four volume work. The check is No 1073 and is recorded as brass with a plain edge.

R. C. Bell in his treatise Unofficial Farthings 1820 - 1870 (1975) updated Batty’s listing, notes that he had not seen a specimen, and simply repeats the data given by his predecessor with the note that the check is rare. His reference is Glamorgan no. 4.



Figure 1. Baron Spolasco advertising check (2:1)

The specimen in the writer's collection has a milled edge and appears to have a very high copper content and looks more coppery than brassy. Two pieces held by R. Porch also have milled edges. Their high state of preservation makes me wonder just how many were actually distributed at the time. A portrait of Spolasco illustrated in a publication by R. Porch is said to have been done in 1841 (Figure 2); the Baron looks much younger in this than he does in that on the check. These are small points but worthy of note.



Figure 2. Portrait of Spolasco, 1841.

Richard Porch, a designer of Cardiff, Wales, has spent several years piecing together the story of the 'Baron'.

As a youth Spolasco was an apprentice druggist who for some unknown reason failed to qualify. He first appears in 1836 in the south of Ireland with a well rehearsed patter and spurious certificates espousing his ability to cure the 'afflicted'.

By 1838, after several thrashings from irate customers, he departed the Emerald Isle aboard the Killarney. His entourage included his 'son', a maid, a coach and six, along with two pet dogs. During the night of 19 January 1838 the steamer ran into a violent storm, the boilers were flooded and the ship foundered. Washed onto rocks she broke

up with only thirteen of the forty six passengers and crew being rescued after three days spent clinging to the reef. Not one to miss an opportunity for self aggrandisement, Spolasco spent his recuperative period in Cork writing a very self adulatory account of the incident - *The Narrative of the Wreck of the Killarney Steamer*.

The mention of the narrative on the check could suggest it was issued as part of the pre-publicity prior to his well orchestrated arrival in Swansea, October 1838; again it could have been struck for a public commemoration of the Baron's rescue from the reef which he held in January 1839. An ox was roasted and the meat distributed to the poor of Swansea. The date recorded on the check - Jany 22D 1838 - is that on which Spolasco was picked off the rocks. Porch gives the year 1841 as that in which it was struck. It is unfortunate that it does not carry a maker's signature.

Spolasco soon set himself up in business; a smart Georgian terrace house in trendy Adelaide Place contained his consulting rooms and regular advertisements in the local press, *The Cambrian*, proclaimed to all and that 'the most successful Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery in the World' may be consulted relative to every Disease to which the human frame is liable' (Figure 3).

It was not long before he was in trouble. He treated a terminally ill young woman who died; Spolasco was arrested and charged with manslaughter. He was acquitted on the 'reasonable doubt' premise that his medicines had hastened her death.

The next year, 1840, he was in court again. This time charged with counterfeiting; not coins or notes, but of "falsely putting his own stamp on his patent medicine instead of the Queen's, and pocketing the revenue due to the crown". The verdict once again went in the Baron's favour and he was discharged on all of the twenty five counts laid.

Over the subsequent four years he became less and less conspicuous and his last advertisement appeared in the local paper in March 1845. He is thought to have spent the next few years in London 'in most reduced circumstances' but little is known of this period of his life.

In 1851 he appeared again, in New York. His occupation remained unchanged as did his flair for the theatrical. One witness to his promenade on the streets of the Big Apple describe him in 'a hat with curled up rim...eyebrows of a prenatal black...the face painted with Otard's best red ... like one of those ferocious individuals that pop out of little boxes, imperious with carmine and horsehair'.

In mid 1858 the final curtain came down for Baron Doctor Spolasco. He died from carcinoma of the stomach. Flamboyant in life - flamboyant in death; the Baron was buried in block IV of the Ferrara Quay Cemetery, New York. The walkway to his grave is flanked with twenty six stones; on the two largest are portraits of Spolasco and the Killarney shipwreck. The others bear extracts from his poems, a Masonic symbol and maps of the various countries and cities in which had practiced.

*"Qui N' A. Sante N' A. Rien."*

**MOST IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED!!!**

**T**HE Celebrated **BARON SPOLASCO**—the most successful Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery in the World!!!—having been called professionally to Wales, may be consulted at his residence,

**2, ADELAIDE-PLACE, SWANSEA.**

relative to every Disease to which the human frame is liable.

In consequence of the numerous Patients that daily crowd round Baron Spolasco's Consulting Rooms, he has been induced to prolong his stay in Swansea beyond the period which he originally designed. Those who require his advice would do well, therefore, to make immediate application, as they may not again have an opportunity afforded them of consulting so successful a Practitioner. It may be well to observe, that the Baron's stay in Swansea cannot be very protracted, seeing that he must return to his residence at Bristol, between which city and Bath, he purposes to spend the winter.—The *distitute* poor will receive advice *gratuitously*.

**2, Adelaide Place, Oct. 19, 1838.**

Several very bad cases are under treatment; and one is subject which has been successfully treated by the Baron within the last week, and reference to his Pamphlets is respectfully requested for further proofs of his successful practice.

"I, **CATHERINE SMITH**, of the Rutland Arms, Swansea, do certify, that I have suffered for a long period from a violently ulcerated leg, which considerably impaired my health, and that I consulted several Medical and Surgical Gentlemen in this town, but could get no relief, until I placed myself under the care of Baron Spolasco, who not only cured my leg in two dressings, but perfectly restored my health. I have not cause, indeed, to return God thanks for having sent this gentleman to Swansea, and I sincerely hope that other sufferers, such as I was, will apply to him, that they may derive similar benefit. My cure is indeed truly miraculous.

"**CATHERINE SMITH**"

**"Rutland Arms, Swansea, Oct. 19, 1838."**

Figure 3. Baron Spolasco advertisement from *The Cambrian*, 1838.

Porch's summary perhaps says all there in to say about Baron Spolasco:

"The man behind the coin was a fascinating character who led an event filled life and, about whom the more I find out ... the less I know. He was an intelligent, educated & resourceful individual; why he chose to waste his talents as a quack is perhaps, the central mystery of his life."

The preparation of this of article would have been impossible without the assistance of R. Porch and J.R.P. King. Their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

## How Were Unofficial Farthings Used?

Andrew Wager

Graham Dyer's excellent paper on unofficial farthings read to the 2000 Token Congress in Cardiff reminded me that I had never published my own paper on this topic read to the 1986 Token congress in Birmingham. Looking at it again, I see that it contains some useful material not covered in Mr Dyer's talk and I therefore present below a version of the paper updated and revised in the light of what has been published on the subject since.

One of the longstanding questions regarding Unofficial Farthings is whether they actually circulated as currency or whether their function was essentially one of advertisement. The series was virtually ignored by numismatists until the publication in 1975 of R.C Bell's catalogue. In his introduction, Bell argued that after tradesmen's tokens had been declared illegal in 1818:

“recurring shortages of regal coins, especially farthings, caused their re-appearance under the thinly veiled cover of advertisement tickets....a study of the mintage figures of regal farthings suggests that these shortages would have occurred around 1825, 1835, 1845-46 and 1851-52. It is at those times that... ‘advertisement tickets’ made their appearance; a better name for these pieces is unofficial farthings, since their issuers were prepared to receive them in change as farthings and often accepted similar pieces of other tradesmen in the town, thus according to them the status of local currency..”<sup>(1)</sup>

The problem was that Mr Bell did not include any contemporary evidence to support this assertion. Much of the evidence that was easily accessible seemed to contradict it. W.J Davis wrote in 1895 that “in the reign of William IV there was no scarcity of small change”<sup>(2)</sup> Thomas Sharp writing in 1834<sup>(3)</sup> thought that the Act banning tokens after 1818 was effective in removing such tokens from circulation.

One interesting source is the evidence taken by the Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the idea of introducing Decimal Coinage. In June 1853 a grocer and tea dealer from Lambeth, Mr S. Lindsey was interviewed. The commission was interested in the effects a new currency would have “upon the lower classes of the community, with whom it is understood you are extensively engaged, receiving as many as a thousand farthings in the week”<sup>(4)</sup> In his evidence there is no hint of any farthing shortages. Although he dealt with many customers who purchased very small quantities of goods such as quarter ounces of tea, he had never made use of half farthings:

“...they were introduced into our neighbourhood, but the public would not have them..”



This was of particular interest to the commission because they were considering a new coinage in which there would be smaller denominations. Mention is made of the practice which the commissioners found “objectionable” of “where the working classes have small fractions to receive, they are given pipes of tobacco” instead of change. Had there been a shortage of farthings one might have expected a mention of this.

The master of the Mint, Thomas Graham presented evidence to the Commission in 1857<sup>(5)</sup> that included a survey of the current state of the copper coinage. Graham included tables of the make-up of £60 of copper coin collected in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Although this quantity might seem small, it produced, as Graham Dyer has pointed out, a sample of 80,000 coins, the largest and most systematic sampling that the Mint had ever carried out and one “which may be claimed to have set the pattern for the future since such surveys have become a regular feature of the planned development of the coinage”.<sup>(6)</sup> Overall, the proportion of counterfeits, tokens and foreign coins was just 1.4% of the total, the greatest number being from Birmingham from where there was 3.55 including £1 17s 6 ¾d in “tokens and foreign coin”. The inclusion of three farthings is significant. Unless the foreign coin was referring to something like Irish farthings it seems probable that this included farthing tokens. Tantalisingly there is no development of this in the text. Graham does discuss, however, the nature of farthing circulation that he finds “perplexing”. Whereas 10.75% of the copper coinage issued by the Mint was farthings, only 0.61% was found in the sample. This suggests that many farthings seemed to vanish from circulation. He explains this partly by the fact that many went to the colonies and partly because

“I have reason to believe that the farthing circulates more freely in a lower class of shops than were visited by my collectors...The circulation of the farthing is further locally restricted by custom, the coin not generally being current in Ireland, for instance except in the two or three principal cities. The coin appears to hold its place with difficulty in the ordinary circulation, and to be swept into out of the way places, and also, it is possible, is more quickly lost than other coins.”

In answer to a further question, Graham indicated that there had been only one application to the Mint in the previous two years for half farthings. Graham learnt that the individual involved “was opening a public house; he had come to the Mint for the purpose of purchasing £5 of farthings, but finding in the list half farthings mentioned, he took those in preference; they would answer he said, his purpose still better than farthings which was to give away a new coin with each glass of beer sold, as an advertisement of his house.” This suggests that advertisement as a function of the current as well as token coinage was never far from the minds of small traders. This is worth remembering when we are considering the function and purpose of unofficial farthings.

There is also the evidence of the tokens themselves. Whilst several of the Irish and Scottish pieces contain the denomination “farthing” in the legend, hardly any of the English ones do. The exceptions are an 1827 farthing of John Thurbon of March, Cambridgeshire, an 1830 farthing of John Harrop of Gateshead and the “Worcester Co-operators farthing” which is undated and may be out of the main period of manufacture (defined by Bell as being between 1820 and 1870). This may be explained by fear of the law of 1817 that made tradesmen’s tokens illegal. A variety of James Scott’s Birmingham token that is still only known by the single extant specimen, possibly a pattern, in the author’s collection, contains the denomination above the tea chest on the obverse. An examination of the laurel wreath that replaces it on the “normal” specimens shows the remains of the previous legend. This may have been removed to avoid the risk of prosecution and therefore the absence of the denomination from most of the English pieces is not evidence that they did not circulate as farthings. It does however make it more difficult to distinguish genuine “tokens” from “advertising tickets”. Whitmore attempts to do this in his edition of Bell’s catalogue by introducing a “farthing factor” a number that he associates with each variety to identify the likelihood of its having circulated as a farthing. There is however much work still to do on this. Although some tokens are dated many are not and neither edition of Bell’s catalogue attempted to clarify this by using directories or census returns to date the pieces precisely as say Hawkins did for public house checks. James Scott, for example appears in trade directories as early as 1826 but still appears in census return for 1851 aged 57 as a grocer employing six men. He lived in Steelhouse Lane with his son, John aged 18, also a grocer, a sixteen-year-old apprentice, and a servant woman aged 26. Much more detailed research is needed on who issued the tokens and when. Whilst the dates on most specimens may give an accurate date of issue, some may refer to the date a business was founded.

Such research may also help to clarify both the purposes of issue and the way in which they were marketed by manufacturers to potential issuers. One very large issue of tokens seems to have coincided with the Great Exhibition of 1851. The recent catalogue of Crystal palace medals and tokens by Leslie Allen <sup>(7)</sup> lists 38 farthing size tokens depicting the exhibition Palace in 1851 including two for American firms. Allen comments that “as very few of the advertisers actually displayed their merchandise at the great exhibition, it is surprising to find that so many used the Crystal palace as a way of attracting custom”. One possible explanation of this is that the exhibition was used as a marketing opportunity by Heaton’s (who according to James Sweeney’s study of die links produced most of the tokens depicting the exhibition) and other token manufacturers. The tokens, if not actually struck at the exhibition, would have been ordered there. The exhibition palace obverse would have been suggested partly by way of a souvenir and partly because it would have made the order less expensive to produce because a ready made obverse die could be used. The problem with this theory is that there is no evidence that Heaton’s had a stand at the exhibition. Thomas Pope of Birmingham, on the other hand, did exhibit their coining

presses. Surprisingly, the Pope advertisement farthing with a Crystal palace reverse has been ascribed to Heatons. Sweeney's explanation of this is that Pope's presses were not ready to produce and therefore he used Heatons to produce their token. If so it may be that Pope took orders at the exhibition for tokens and subcontracted the work to Heatons. This explains why H.B or "Heatons Birm" appears on all the stock obverse dies. At the time of the 1851 census, Pope is not to be found at either of the business addresses listed in Hawkins (52 or 56 St Paul's Square, the former occupied by a "ware clerk" and his wife and the latter by Edwin Cottrell, "machtenist and medalist".)

The work of Yolanda Stanton has established how important marketing was as a force in determining the distribution of public house checks across the country. Similar research for unofficial farthings might go some way to establishing the extent to which they owed their existence to marketing or to genuine need because of shortages (why, or example, are there very few pub checks for the county of Norfolk and yet plenty of unofficial farthings?) The truth is probably a combination of both; a case of the diesinkers and their agents exploiting a need for small change especially among tea dealers and grocers who made use of such small denominations. Graham Dyer has shown that there was a genuine need for small change created not by a failure to mint sufficient but by a distribution system which required those who needed copper coin to collect it from the Mint office. This was economically unviable for those who did not travel regularly to London. In this respect the problem mirrors that of the late eighteenth century when there were ample supplies of copper coin in London (the London brewers complained of gluts), but shortages elsewhere until Matthew Boulton included the costs of distribution in his production of the 1797 coppers. In his paper to the token Congress, Dyer showed through a study of Mint records that the problem was especially acute in the early 1850's and there were complaints about tokens. In February 1851 the Mint received an anonymous letter concerning the circulation of tokens in Manchester. Dyer discovered that in May 1851 the Treasury solicitor gave the opinion that "certain copper tokens having no denomination or value did not come within operation of the law". In 1853 a Clerk of the Peace in Northampton sent the mint a specimen that had been given him as a farthing, clear evidence that these pieces were circulating as currency. <sup>(8)</sup>

When I first researched this topic back in 1986, I found similar references in the Mint files for a later period; the 1880's, including a reference to one piece which Bell listed as an Unofficial farthing but was actually issued in this later period and, as both the legend and the documentation shows, was clearly an advertisement ticket rather than a currency token. The piece concerned is the Liverpool token advertising "Hellewell's New Cortex Waterproof"(Whitmore 2160). On 31 December 1880 a Mr Pobjoy of Liverpool wrote to the deputy Master of the Mint enclosing what appears to be an uncirculated example of this token:

“Sir, Having had the enclosed token passed onto me for a sovereign I would ask you if it is legal for these people to issue a thing of this description.”<sup>(9)</sup>

The following day the Mint received another letter from a Mr Talbot of Cliffe and Talbot wholesale and retail drapers of Great Homer St Liverpool enclosing what was presumably the same or similar piece:

“I beg to call your attention to the enclosed and to ask you if you do not think it a dangerous practice (the circulation of such tokens) to a certain extent as bad as base coins. A careless, drunken or illiterate person might easily be deceived.”<sup>(10)</sup>

Later in the year, in April a letter came from Thomas Golding a Corn Merchant of Victoria St Liverpool:

“Sir I beg to bring under your notice the enclosed token issued by a tradesman in this town and to ask you whether the issuing of it is preventible (sic) owing to the similarity to the sovereign (more especially the Australian ones). The danger of them being given away has been brought under my notice recently in my own business. In the first instance a client paid an amount and recd in change some £30 in gold. The payment was made after hours and the light was consequently poor. Shortly afterwards a clerk came back to say that he had discovered a token (same as enclosed) among his change. When I heard of this of course I could not doubt the man’s word but had to offer to refund it with a sovereign. In the other case a lad was paying money, and among the sovereigns was one of the same tokens. When the cashier is busy and taking large sums in gold, especially by gas light, it is not very easy to detect these....”<sup>(11)</sup>

The phrase “being given away” seems to imply awareness of the tokens being used as gifts to promote the commodity advertised on the tokens. If so it would be more appropriate to place this particular token in the category of “advertisement ticket” rather than “unofficial farthing”.

## **Conclusion**

There is now compelling documentary evidence to suggest that there were regional shortages of farthings brought about by the inadequacy of the Royal Mint’s distribution system in the mid nineteenth century. It is likely that many of the pieces listed in Bell as unofficial farthings circulated locally. There are, however, still many unanswered questions. How extensive was the circulation of these pieces? To what extent were they accepted locally in shops other than their place of issue? Why did some grocers in a town issue them and not others? How closely connected was their issue with the sale of one specific item: tea? What percentage of the tokens listed in

Bell ever circulated as tokens and which were purely advertisement tickets? How important was advertisement as a function of even those tokens that circulated?

Only detailed research, often from local records, can begin to answer these questions. It may be, for example, that some of the tokens were “one offs” issued with a specific short-lived function. One example of this might be the piece issued for “Joseph Gillot’s Annual pleasure Excursion” (Whitmore 7720). This token is unidentified in Whitmore but probably relates to a specific event for the workforce of Gillot’s Birmingham pen manufactory. Another is the token issued by Baron Spolasco in Swansea and dated January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1838. This appears to have been issued by a quack medic as a publicity stunt to celebrate the anniversary of his being saved from a shipwreck. A local newspaper advertised a pig roast to which Spolasco invited the local poor “by ticket”, a possible reference to the token.

Perhaps local numismatists may discover other purposes for which these tokens were issued; such as the token issued by Edwin Brewster who according to the 1851 census was a 28 year-old tea and coffee dealer living in the market place at East Dereham, Norfolk. What did his Crystal Palace exhibition token with the unique legend May 1<sup>st</sup> 1851 commemorate? Surely local newspapers can come up with the answer.

So whilst we are beginning to understand “unofficial farthings” better, there is still much to do in terms of researching individual issues as well as putting them into the context of a series that clearly had much more national significance than was once thought to be the case.

## References

- (1) R. C. Bell, *Unofficial Farthings 1820-1870* (1975), p. ix
- (2) W.J Davis, *The Token Coinage of Warwickshire* (1895)
- (3) T.Sharp, *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins...*(1834)
- (4) Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage 1857 Minutes of evidence taken June 7th
- (5) Royal Commission op cit., Minutes of evidence taken 30<sup>th</sup> July
- (6) G.P. Dyer, *Thomas Graham’s Copper Survey of 1857* (British Numismatic Society Presidential Address 1996) in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 66, 1996, p.66
- (7) L.Allen, *Crystal Palace Medals and Tokens* (2000)
- (8) G.P. Dyer, *Unofficial Farthings*, (Unpublished paper read to Token Congress 2000 at Cardiff)
- (9) P.R.O MINT 16/64 7336. The token remains with the letter in the Mint records and was photocopied by the PRO alongside the letter for the author.
- (10) Ibid.
- (11) Ibid.

I am most grateful for the assistance given by Graham Dyer in the preparation of this article. He was good enough to read and comment on it and allow me access to the written copy of his paper as well as drawing my attention to his Presidential address to the BNS which contains much useful material.

## Checks For An Eighth Of An Ounce Of Tea      Andrew T Macmillan

Bob Lyall refers to a series of checks issued by grocers and tea dealers for an eighth of an ounce of tea, including possibly a 'poor man's check' stamped C.B. and the symbol for one eighth <sup>(1)</sup>. But how were they redeemed? One check would provide just a single cup or a small pot of tea.

In the mid nineteenth century grocers still weighed out tea from a chest behind the counter, and packed it in a hand-made paper bag or poke for the customer. Blending and pre-packing by wholesale tea merchants began in the 1870s, and bags gave way to machine-filled packets. There were 1lb, 8oz and 4oz retail packs, but the 1lb size gradually disappeared as housewives shopped frequently and bought in small quantities. In some areas of poverty there was need for a 2oz pack. Checks issued by the London and Newcastle Tea Company from the mid 1870s with their packs of tea, redeemable for a range of gifts, confirm this pattern. The common ones are 4oz and 8oz, and while most branches had a 1lb check these are much scarcer. Only a few, including 2 High Street, Paisley, and 182 Paisley Road, Glasgow, had their own 2oz checks.

Although tea was sometimes sold in very small quantities, it is unlikely a shopkeeper would supply an eighth of an ounce in exchange for one token. He might be willing to weigh out one ounce for eight of them; but 4oz for 32 would be a lot of bother for both parties. Could these checks have actually been used as farthings or halfpennies and honoured as such by the shop that issued them? Having a face value of one eighth of an ounce of tea, instead of a monetary value, might have been no more than a device to avoid the charge of issuing illegal coinage.

Bill Kennett and Bob Lyall tell me some issuers of checks for an eighth of an ounce of tea may be dated to the early 1850s and into the 1860s, from details in local directories, but others are later, and they come from various parts of the country. There was evidently a shortage of farthings from the Mint in the early 1850s and thus a need for farthing tokens <sup>(2)</sup>. Therefore the price of tea at that date is relevant.

Readers will see that exchanging eight farthing checks for an ounce of tea implies a price of 2d per oz, or 2s 8d per lb. So what was the price of tea at the time? I have not found a neat list of retail prices, year by year, but details of merchants' costs in the early 1850s may give us a clue to retail prices.

Earlier, in 1833, Andrew Melrose & Co advertised good ordinary Congou at 4s per lb (with speciality teas at up to 12s). As a promotion, "Sugars are made a halfpenny per lb cheaper when Tea is taken at the same time, in the proportion of six pounds of Sugar to one pound of Tea".

Dr Hoh-cheung and Lorna M Mui (1973) in *William Melrose in China 1845-1855: The Letters of a Scottish Tea Merchant* detail a cargo of 501,549 lb of tea on the Naomi, which sailed from Whampoa in China on 9 September 1850 to reach the Clyde on 23 January 1851. The 14 different lots cost from 10d to 1s 3¾d per lb, including freight, and realised 1s 3½d to 1s 8d in Glasgow 15 days later. Poor quality tea could be found at lower prices. The success of this joint venture between Andrew Melrose & Co of Edinburgh and James Richardson & Co of Glasgow was based on buying at the right time and price, and a favourable market when the tea arrived in Scotland.

These figures seem to support a retail price of 2s 8d per lb for everyday tea. But in addition at that time there was duty of 2s 2¼d per lb to pay (reduced to 1s 10d in 1853, and in stages to 6d in 1865). This seems to rule out a price of 2s 8d per lb in the early 1850s, and point to something nearer the 5s 4d per lb needed if the checks were used then as halfpennies. At a later date 2s 8d tea would certainly be available. It appears however that the checks are generally die-struck and halfpenny size (26mm-27mm), with only the one possible 22mm counterstamped farthing-sized poor man's check that Bob Lyall described.

Tea prices fell sharply in the 1880s after the introduction of tea from Ceylon. In 1890 Thomas Lipton sold tea in his shops at 1s 7d, claiming that the going price elsewhere was roughly a shilling more, say 2s 7d per lb. Sainsbury introduced Red Label Tea in 1903 and a year later offered a range at 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d and 1s 8d per lb, in colour-coded packs of 2oz, 4oz and 8oz, pre-packed in brown greaseproof paper with a foil lining by George Payne of London.

It was all too simple! I started this note with the idea that "8 of these will buy an oz. of tea" meant the check was worth a farthing, and more likely to have been used as one than exchanged for tea. Having learned about the size of the checks, the costs of the product and the duty payable at the dates when the checks were said to have been used, I have ended up doubting my original theory.

But I have another idea. Maybe these pieces were a response to traders such as the London & Newcastle Tea Company giving checks with their tea. If customers could save these, and exchange them for a teapot or a grand piano, then other traders would have to do something to compete. Maybe you did exchange them for tea after all. And not in the 1850s. I leave it to others to knock down my second proposition.

## References and Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Bob Lyall for pressurising me into expanding an originally short and simple note; and to him, Andrew Andison, Bill Kennett and Andrew Wager for helpful information, scans and the loan of tokens. Miscellaneous snippets have been culled from the internet and elsewhere.

- (1) Bob Lyall. *Poor Man's Pub Checks, Or Are They?* TCSB Vol. 7(2) pp55-60. p59
- (2) Andrew Wager. *How Were Unofficial Farthings Used?* TCSB Vol. 7(3) pp88-93.

## Illustrations

Examples of 26-27mm die-struck checks advertising "eight of these will buy an oz. of tea" (or "the best teas") from:

- (1) Carruthers, 1 Market Street, Bury.



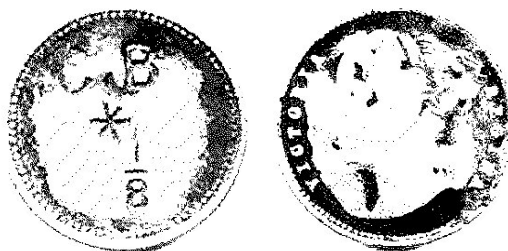
- (2) The New T Establishment, Bridge Street, corner of Grosvenor Street, Chester.



- (3) Chalton, Tea Dealer, opposite the Potatoe (*sic*) Market, Chester.



Lastly a 22mm farthing-sized piece, stamped C.B \* 1/8 is a 'poor man's check' which might convey the same message.





## Postscript

Bob Lyall tells me the New T Establishment was at Bridge Street, Chester, from 1857 to the 1920s, giving a spread of dates when the check could have been issued. He cites another, reading EIGHT OF THESE WILL BUY AN OZ OF TEA AT C.G. BOWER'S, 29 MILL ST, MACCLESFIELD with reverse reading THE CHRISTAL (*sic*) PALACE above the building and FOR THE WORLD'S SHOW IN LONDON 1851 below. William Bower was a grocer in Mill Street in 1855 (not 1850 or 1892); C.G. Bower has not been found and may fall in the gap. Is it possible the misspelled die was kept and used years later as just a pleasing reverse for the check?

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## The Squails Procese

W. Bryce Neilson

The curious lead object illustrated below could easily be mistaken for a weight or seal were it not for the obverse inscription which indicates its origin. The Austrian arms are depicted on the obverse of the disc which is 14.5mm in diameter and 6.5mm thick. The reverse is stamped with the number "009" above the letter "A".

It is in fact an integral component of a game known as Squails, popular in the 1860's and not only played in the home, but also on board ship and quite probably in pubs. The game is perhaps best described as a tabletop version of bowls using flat discs propelled in the manner of shove ha'penny.

There are 16 turned wooden discs (diameter c50mm), sometimes painted, but more usually with 8 made from ebony and 8 from boxwood, further sub-divided by coloured pieces of leather inset into the slightly convex tops. The lead disc illustrated represents the "jack" or target. The final piece of equipment is a *swoggle* – a small "T" shaped 3-inch ruler for measuring distances in the event of a dispute. The game is played by two teams with a maximum of four players on each side.



The set examined, which includes the above disc, identifies the maker as John Jaques & Son, a well known manufacturer of indoor games based in London until 1941 then, following the destruction of their factory during the Blitz, in Thornton Heath, Surrey.

The following extracts from the rules give some insight into both the game and the quaint phraseology of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century:

- The lead being determined, the commencing player places one of his squails at the edge of the table (about a quarter off) and strikes it with the palm of his hand, aiming at the Procese, or medal, which is placed on the middle of the table. The next player then follows with his squail.
- The players must play their squails in rotation with the course of the sun. When all have played . . . the nearest squail to the procese counts if within the distance of the swoggle. If more than one of the same side are nearer than any other colour, they all count provided they are within the distance of the swoggle. . . .
- If a squail passes the line of demarcation *twice* i.e. goes right across the table, one of the opposing party must cry "that squail is fluted" . . . . otherwise the owner may claim it again and play it at the conclusion of the round. . . .
- At the end of a round, the captain of one side makes his claim for so many in, and if the claim is disputed, the swoggle is used by the disputing captain. . . .
- If the Procese is fluted, i.e. struck across the line of demarcation, the flutter of it commences the next round, and one is added to the score of the adversary.
- Five is a short game, Eleven a long one.

Other technical terms used in the game include *Excrunch* (to strike an enemy squail hard), *Exsqueezele* (to strike an enemy squail gently) and *Gonflation* ( a collection of squails of the same colour). The *line of demarcation* is an imaginary line one swoggle-width from the edge of the table.

## Additional Refreshment [Pub] Checks From Northamptonshire

Peter Waddell

Since I published a listing of Northamptonshire Refreshment [pub] checks in Northamptonshire History News <sup>(1,2)</sup>, and in the Bulletin of The Pub Check Study Group <sup>(3,4)</sup>, very few new pieces have come to my attention.

Three new pieces from Northampton have been noted W STONE of the NORTH WESTERN HOTEL and E HARRIS of the BURLEIGH ARMS, and THO. CHAPMAN of the FLYING HORSE. A variation of H PORTWOOD at the VOLUNTEER has also been reported.

Daventry can now be added as a town that issued pub checks within the county. The Daventry pieces are the ALBION INN DAVENTRY and a check of THOMAS JOHNSON at the SWAN INN DAVENTRY.

A variant of the Peterborough check to J JAKES has also been reported to me.

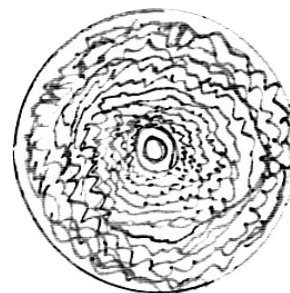
Apart from these and a 1d Check from St James WORKING MENS CLUB {Northampton}, which could be a discount beer check for members, nothing new has appeared. Details are listed below.

### Daventry Refreshment Checks

(By title of issuing establishment, or if no title, by name of issuer)

ALBION INN DAVENTRY around 3<sup>d</sup>  
Copper 25mm diameter machine scroll design covering all of reverse

The author has only seen one badly corroded piece from this establishment. The name Albion Inn appears in the trade directories in 1861 in Sheaf Street Daventry. The proprietor was Thomas Pratt and the Pratt family name appears in Daventry records as wine and spirit merchants until a 1876 listing. The later traded in the High street. The last Pratt in Sheaf Street was J Pratt 1866, a tea dealer and tobacconist. The name Albion Inn disappears from the directories about then.



1861–1866?

[Postscript: An example of this check has been found in Daventry Museum – accession number 1994.92 – and is exactly as described above.]

THOMAS JOHNSON, SWAN INN,  
DAVENTRY

Brass 26mm, plain or milled edge  
MADE BY T POPE BIRMINGHAM  
around 3<sup>D</sup>



This establishment at, 8 The Market Place, is listed variously as the White Swan, Swan, Swan Inn or Swan Hotel. The T Johnson name first appears in a Melvilles' 1861 directory at the above establishment and his last entry is in a Whellan's 1874 directory.

(1854) 1861-1862-1866-1870- 1871- 1874 (1876)

## Northampton Refreshment Checks

E. HARRIS BURGHLEY ARMS

Brass 35mm, uniface, plain edge.

The Burghley Arms was at 33 Bearward Street in Northampton. It became the Bearward Arms around the 1900's and seem to have continued under the same proprietors – GWILLEM until the 1970s. The name Edward Harris only appears once at this address in the town directories i.e 1864. It is noted that in Taylor & Son's 1858 directory Thomas Plumb was at the Dun Cow at 33 Bearward Street and he was still at the same establishment in 1862. Maybe the check was issued at the name change?



(1862) 1864 ( 1869 , 1870 .)

THO: CHAPMAN FLYING HORSE  
MARKET SQUARE NORTHAMPTON

Brass 23.5 mm, plain edge, 3 in double circle  
surrounded by

W Smith. maker New Meeting St . Dale End.  
Birmingham.



The Flying Horse was at 25 The Market Square in Northampton.

Around 1869 The Flying Horse disappears from the directories and The Lord Palmerston is listed at number 25.

Thomas Chapman is listed in trade directories of 1861 and 1866 at The Flying Horse. Oddly in the 1862 and 1864 directories, Thos. Cope is listed at the establishment, so it is suggested that the 1861 could be the issue date.

(1847 , 1858 ) 1861 ( 1862 , 1866 ) 1866 ( 1869 , 1870 )

FLYING HORSE MARKET SQUARE NORTHAMPTON

Directory	Date	Entry
J T Burgess	1845	No listing as beerseller or Inn name
Kellys	1847	Flying Horse Mrs E White Market Square
J Taylor	1858	Flying Horse A & R white 25 Market Square n.b. George Chapman [Oak] Sawpit lane
Melville	1861	Thomas Chapman – Flying Horse Market Square
Slaters	1862	Flying Horse Thos Cope Market Square
J Taylors & Sons	1864	Flying Horse Thos Cope Market Square
Kellys	1864	Flying Horse Thos Cope Market Square
Royal	1866	Thomas Chapman Flying Horse Inn Market Square
Kellys	1869	No Flying Horse No 25 Market Square now called Lord Palmerston prop G Hayes. n.b. T Chapman prop Coach & Horses, Holywell , Northants
Mercer & Crocker	1870	Lord Palmerston – G Hayes Market Square no FlyingHorse .n.b. Two Brewers Abington Street prop F C Chapman
Whelan	1874	Josaih Racheb Tansley prop Lord Palmerston
Kellys	1877	Lord Palmerston 25 Market Square Josiah Rechab Tansley
Kellys	1884	J R Tansley at L P
Wright	1884	J R Tansley at LP but George Chapman at Bakers Arms 31 Horsemarket

The Lord Palmerston still in Market Square in 1970s.

The entries suggest a short tenancy by Thomas Chapman 1860 –1862?, if one ignores 1866 entry .

## W STONE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL NORTHAMPTON

Brass 27 mm, milled edge, 3<sup>D</sup> inside scalloped circle

This was a large commercial hotel at 6 – 14, Marefair, Northampton, [but the numbering seems to be erratic certainly 10,12 and 14 are accredited to the site].

The clue to the individual named on the check [William Stone] came from his obituary in the local paper [Northampton Independent, page 10, 20<sup>th</sup> May 1911.]

This describes him as “ the first proprietor of the North – Western hotel “ who died at the age of 66. It then says that he had left Northampton some time before to take over a hotel in Walworth.



Unfortunately the directories consulted do not help. Three directories in 1893 1894 and 1896 show no hotel only a fancy drapers at that address. In 1900-1 there is a North –Western hotel proprietor William Warren, and again in 1906, but in 1907, 1910 and 1912 the proprietor is Fredrick Warren. It has to be assumed that W Stone was the proprietor around the turn of the century.

1900?

## H. PORTWOOD THE VOLUNTEER WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD

Brass 24 mm, milled edge, 1½<sup>D</sup>, T. Pope & Co Makers New Hall St. Birm.

The original reported piece had a value of 1¼<sup>D</sup> with no inscription, so this is a variant value with a manufacturer's name. The obverses seem to be from identical dies.

( 1890 )1893 – 1902 – 1905 (1907)



## NORTHAMPTON W.M.C. St JAMES'

Copper 25mm, 1<sup>D</sup> inside laurel circle and ring [ Vaughton Birmingham below the 1.]

The reverse design is said to be used by Vaughton at the turn of the century.

The establishment at 1 Abbey Road, St James, Duston, is shown on the 1902 town maps. This area was outside the town according to some trade directories prior to the 1900s, and so the establishment is not listed in all of them .



A letter to the present establishment in St James did not throw any light on the date of issue. The club was founded in 1901. A suggested use was put forward by a club member. Namely that they were the metal equivalent to the paper tickets issued to members for prompt payment of their subscription which allowed them to buy alcohol at a discount at the bar .

The author has a later style check from Newport Pagnell WMC, which states on the reverse, "1 D on bottle". Maybe the use of the pieces depended on the individual club?

## Peterborough Refreshment Checks

[Peterborough is included in Northamptonshire during this period]

PETERBOROUGH. J. JAKES around a bird  
Brass 23mm, 1½<sup>D</sup> in centre circle surrounded  
by manufacturer's legend e.g. - E COTTERILL  
St Pauls etc.

This is a different die from the 3<sup>D</sup> piece  
described in the original article.



No other items have been brought to my  
attention but if any members know differently  
please contact me (see advert for contact  
details).



## References

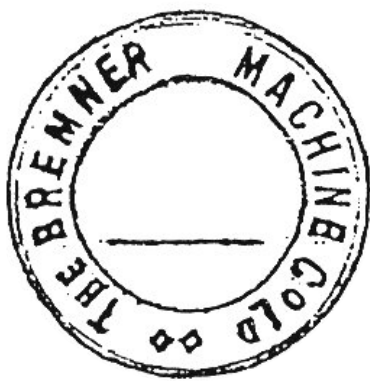
- (1) Northamptonshire History News, Volumes 67, April 1986
- (2) Northamptonshire History News, Volumes 68, August 1986
- (3) Bulletin of The Pub Check Study Group, Volume 6, September 1985
- (4) Bulletin of The Pub Check Study Group, Volumes 7, June 1986

### Time, Pay and Tool Checks (Part 3)

Ralph Hayes

This listing is in the same manner as Part 2 with two exceptions which also show locations (Preston and Ward End Nos 13 and 16b respectively). Details of the issues are taken from the Directories I have for 1863, 1874 and 1918-80. All of the Checks are of Brass unless stated otherwise.

45. Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd. Middlemore Road, Smethwick, Birmingham. Carriage & Wagon Builders, Railway Wheel & Axle Mfrs. 1961 Plus Diesel Locomotives, (1919 to 1961) Not in 1968. 32mm.



46. The Bremner Machine Co. Ltd. Wharfedale Iron Works, Otley. Printing & Machinery Engs. & Mfrs. (1919 to 1948) Not in 1959. 33mm.

47. C. Brandauer & Co. Ltd. Pen & Pen Holder Mfrs. 401-404, New John St W. Birmingham. 1968 Presswork Mfrs. (1919 to 1980). 37mm.



48. British Airways Ltd. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1 (Established in 1935 then into BOAC in 1940) The present British Airways was formed in September 1972. 1980 Speedbird House, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middx. 32mm.

49. British Northrop Loom Co. Ltd. Loom Makers, Daisyfield, Blackburn, Lancs. 1959 British Northrop Ltd. Automatic Loom Mfrs. (1919 to 1980). 30mm.

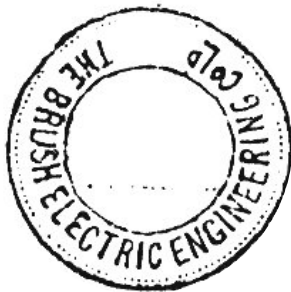
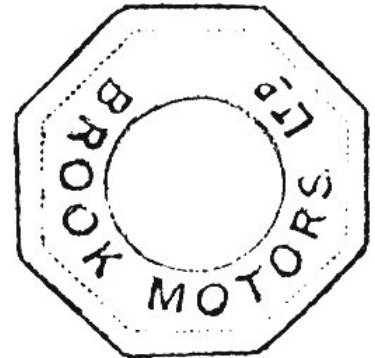






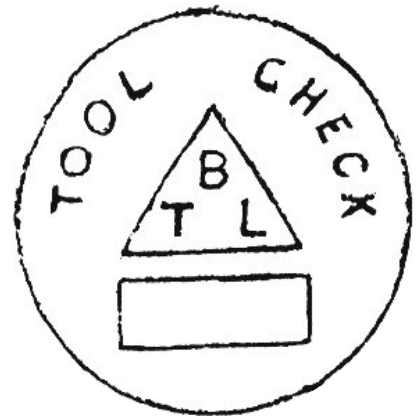
50. British Overseas Airways Corporation. London, Bristol, Foyes & Poole. 1948 ditto with Air Transport, Hythe, Southampton. 1961 ditto with Repair Factories, Treforest Estate, Glamorgan. 1970 BOAC Engine Overhaul Ltd. Treforest Estate. BOAC was formed 1<sup>st</sup> April 1940 and amalgamated into British Airways in September 1972. Cox 378. 32mm.

51. Brook Motors Ltd. Electric Motor Mfrs. Empress Works, St. Thomas Road, Huddersfield. 1943 ditto with various locations. (1928 to 1970) Not in 1979. 32mm



52. Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd. Mfrs. & Contractors. Falcon Works, Loughborough. 1928 Electric Motor Mfrs. 1961 ditto (Hawker Siddeley Brush International Ltd. 1968 ditto. 1969 ditto without (Hawker Siddeley etc.). 1979 New Brush Electrical Machines Ltd. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1979. 26mm.

53. B.T.L. Mould & Die Co. Ltd. Plastic Machy. & Plant Mfrs. Craddock Road, Skimpot Industrial Estate, Luton, Beds. (1968 to 1970) Not in 1979. Bracteate Copper 36mm.



54. Capon, Heaton & Co Ltd. India Rubber Goods, Hazelwell Mills, Hazelwell Road, Stirchley, Birmingham. Ltd after 1968-70. Avon-Capon Heaton (1919-70) Not in 1980. 36mm.

55. C.E.W. This piece is recorded in Cox (Ref. 399) as the Central Engineering Workshop being part of the Llanwern steelworks. The check that I have has a note with it reading "Spencer Iron and Steel Works, Newport, came from employee". Square 32mm.

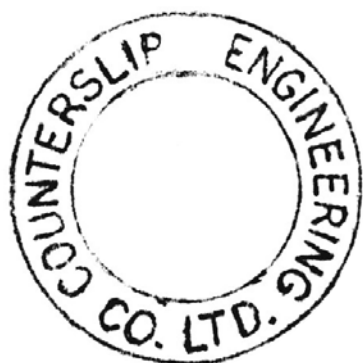
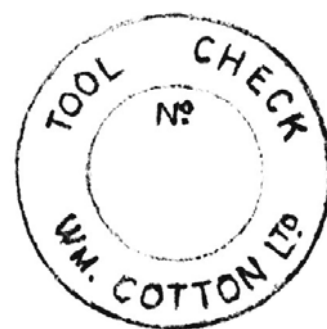


This appears to be part of the steel works concerned but there is still the alternative of a sub-contractor. Looking through the directories there are several firms with these initials, the most suitable being Central Engineering Works (Hastings) Ltd. In 1961 and Central Engineering Works (Wakefield) Ltd. 1961-70.



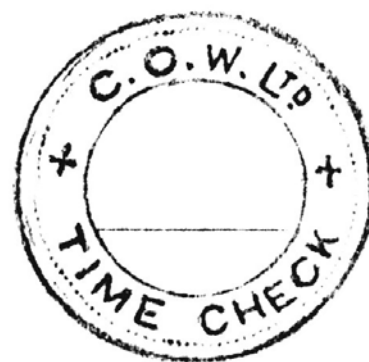
56. Richard Clay Sons & Taylor, Printers 6-8 Bread St., E.C. (1863-74). Not in 1919. Incuse 30mm.

57. Wm. Cotton Ltd. Hosiery Machinists, 59 Pinfold Gate, Loughborough 1919. Hosiery Machinery Mfrs. 1928. Address change to Baxter Gate 1948-61. Knitwear Machinery Mfrs. Belton Rd., Loughborough (1919-80), but not recorded in 1943. 29mm.



58. Counterslip Engineering Co Ltd. Printers Engs. Jacob St., Bristol 1959. General Engs. 1961 (1959-70). Not in 1980. 32mm.

59. Coventry Ordnance Works Ltd. Ordnance & Small Tool Mfrs. At South St. Scotstown, Glasgow and High Church St. New Basford, Nottingham. The Coventry address is not given but is possibly the Ordnance Works, Stoney Stanton Rd., Coventry which in 1928 was occupied by English Electric Co. Ltd. (1919). Not in 1928. 33mm.



60. Crocker Sons & CO. Ltd. Exporters & Warehousemen, Friday St., E.C.4 (1919). Not in 1928. 33mm.

61. J. Crowley & Co. Ltd. Iron Founders, Meadow Hall Iron Works, Sheffield (1919). Not in 1928 (The reverse reads Meadow Hall Iron Works) 31mm.



62. William Cubit & Co. Builders, 258 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1 (1919). Not in 1937. Incuse Zinc 40mm.

63. Cunliffe-Owen Aircraft Ltd. Aircraft Mfrs. Southampton Airport 1943. Pressed Steel Domestic Products Mfrs., 34 South Molton St., W.1 1948. (1943-8) Not in 1959. 25mm.



64. Sydney S. Bird & Sons Ltd. Cyldon Radio, Cambridge Road, Enfield 1943. Mfrg. Electrical Engs. Cyldon Works, 660 Great Cambridge Rd. Enfield 1948 plus Cyldon Works, Fleet Lane, Poole, Dorset 1959. Poole only in 1961, Television, Radio Tuning Components, Radar Equipment Mfrs. (1943-80) Incuse Aluminium 25mm.

65. W.H. Dean & Son Ltd. Sheet Metal Workers, Victoria Road, Accrington Rd., Burnley 1941. Domestic Boiler Makers 1948. Name changed to Dean Sales Promotions Ltd. 1959. Name reverts to W.H. Dean & Son Ltd 1968. Domestic Gas Appliance Mfrs. 1980. (1941-8) (1968-80). 32mm.



66. Dick, Kerr & Co Ltd. Electrical Engs. Strand Rd., Preston, Cardiff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, National Aircraft Factory Richmond and Sheffield Aerodrome Works (1919). Probably became part of English Electric Co. Ltd. by 1928. 38mm.

This check brings to light a legend in the field of football. Dick Kerr Ladies team formed c1917 soon became famous and by December 26<sup>th</sup> 1920 were watched by 53,000 spectators when they beat St. Helens Ladies 4-0 at Everton's Goodison Park. After Dick, Kerr

& Co Ltd. ceased to exist the team was renamed Preston Ladies. Finally worn down by the F.A.'s intransigence they played their final match in 1965. In 48 years they had raised £175,000 for charity. A book "In a League of Their Own" by Gail J. Newsham has been published in paperback by Scarlett Press and a film is being produced called "Victory Girls".

67. Dewhurst & Partner Ltd. Engineers (Mechanical) Inverness Rd., Hounslow, Middx. 1937-41. Mfrg Elect Engineers, Inverness Works 1948-61. Control Gear Mfrs., Melbourne Works, Inverness Rd., 1968-80, DUPAR being a trade or brand name (1937-80). 26mm.



68. English Clays Lovering Pochin & Co. Ltd. Producers of China Clay (Gothers Mine), 14 High Cross St., St Austell, Cornwall. H.D. Pochin & Co. Ltd. and J. Lovering are recorded as separate businesses in 1919. (1943-61) Not in 1968. 35mm.

69. Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co. Ltd. (Proprietors, Vickers Ltd.) Ward End Works, Birmingham & Shelton Potteries, Slippery Lane, Hanley, Staffs. 1919. Hanley Works, Havelock & Shelton Potteries, Broad St., Hanley 1943-68. Albion Works, Longston, Stoke-on-Trent 1970. (1919-1970) Not in 1980. 27mm



70. Etna Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Iron & Steel Mfrs, Etna Works, Motherwell (1919-61) Not in 1968. 26mm.

71. Fanfare Productions (M.V. Burgess) Carnival & Dance Novelties, 135, Canterbury Rd., NW.6 1961. Fanfare Productions ((M.V. Burgess Ltd.) Fancy Goods Mfrs. 2 Wrentham Ave., N.W.10 1968-80. (1961-80). 26mm.



72. Fischer & Porter Ltd. Industrial Instrument Mfrs. Salterbeck Trading Estate, Workington, Cumberland. (1959-80). Incuse Aluminium. 29mm.



73. John Foxon & Hy. Robinson Ltd. Coopers, Charles St. Sheffield 1919-1943. Packing Case Mfrs & Joinery Mfrs. Charles St Sheffield & 109, Randall St., Sheffield 1948-61. Packing Case Mfrs. & Joinery Mfrs. 106, John

Dt. Only 1968-70. 1980 records Foxon & Robinson Packaging Ltd. (A. Giltspur Packaging Co.) 106, John St. (1919-1970). 35mm.

74. Galloways Limited Branch Works. Engineers, Knott Mill Iron Works, Manchester and 128, Hope St., Glasgow 1919. The Directory for 1928 shows only the Manchester location. The Glasgow location is not listed in the Classified Trades Section. The 1919 Directory includes an advertisement showing the telegraphic address "Galloway, Manchester" Lancashire & Galloway Boilers etc. This seems to imply that the branch works was at Glasgow (1919-28). Not in 1874 or 1941. Octagonal 35mm.



75. Gillett Stephen & Co. Ltd. Motor Engs., Atlas Works, Gt. Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey 1928. Engs 1943 (1928-43). Not in 1948. Gillett Flower Pistons Ltd. Incuse 31mm.

76. The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd. Anti-Friction Metal Mks, 368, Ealing Rd., Alperton, Wembley, Middx. 1928-43. Plus No. 2 Factory, Ilminster, No. 3 Factory, Kirkstyle, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Jarrow, Tyne & Wear and Manchester 1948-80. Recorded as Plain Bearing Mfrs. From 1961. A member of A.E.G. in 1968. Originally The Glacier Anti Friction Co. Ltd. in 1919. (1928-80). 34mm.



77. Guy Motors Ltd. Commercial Vehicle Mfrs. Park Lane, Fallings Park, Wolverhampton. The reverse reads "Makers J. Nicklin & Co. Birmingham. (1919-70). Not in 1980. 32mm.



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### *Quill Corner*

Spotted. . . . In a book called "**The shocking History of Advertising**" by E.S. Turner (Penguin, 1965 reprint of the 1952 edition).

Page 76, covering the period 1800-1850:

"Any award for audacity must go to Edward Lloyd. He began to stamp the copper coins of the realm with the words 'Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper', paying half the wages of his men with this money in order that it should be well distributed. Belatedly the Government took action and frustrated this enterprise; quite a sizeable sum had to be voted to replace the mutilated coinage."

And on p115, (1850-1890):

"Thomas J. Barratt badgered the Government to allow him to advertise on postage stamps and succeeded in getting tributes to Pears' Soap on the back of the penny lilac of 1881 and the halfpenny vermilion of 1887. The Government rejected his offer to print all the census forms of 1891 for nothing, provided that the back of the form bore an incitement to use Pears' Soap. Barratt also clashed with the Government over a publicity scheme which involved importing a quarter of a million bronze ten centime coins from France and stamping 'Pears' on them. At this period French 'pennies' were accepted as tender in England. Barratt issued the stamped coins at fourteen to the shilling for distribution all over the country. However, the Government failed to appreciate the beauty of the scheme. It bought up the coins and melted them down, and after that no more foreign money was suffered to circulate in Britain.

**Robert T. Taylor**

## An ancient wash tally, and the way it was used

E.D. Chambers

What is a Wash Tally?

It is a device that was in use in Stuart times by which the careful housewife kept a check upon the household linen to avoid loss or theft. The tally was about six inches long and five inches deep, and had on its face a number of disks. Each had a circular opening, and the disk could be turned round, showing through the circular opening figures written on the board beneath. Each disk represented some article of wear, and there were labels such as “ruffs,” “cuffs,” “sockes,” “napkins,” “towells,” “capps,” and so on.



The housewife sorting up her laundry for the maids put these various classes of articles in piles, and then turned the disk round so as to mark the number sent to the wash. One of these wash tallies is still to be seen preserved in Haddon Hall.

[This article originally appeared in Everybody's Enquire Within Part 48, p.1342. (Amalgamated Press, 1938)]

## **Literal Waste Of Money.**

—Our House of Commons votes the sum of £10,000 annually for the purchase and re-coinage of worn silver coin, and there is always a considerable loss to the nation by the transaction. Of course, we all assist in the operation of deteriorating the coinage, and it is but fair that we should share the expense of renewing it. Those who carry loosely in their pockets inflict the heaviest amount of punishment upon them, whilst the users of portemonnaies add to the longevity of the currency. Whether Mr. Gladstone, by an ingenious arrangement of taxation, can so “adjust the burden” as to make it rest fairly upon the shoulders of careless and careful money-carriers, it is a question we leave to the consideration of that able financier. It has been discovered by the Mint authorities that the intelligent or intelligible life of coins is much shorter than it was prior to the introduction of the railway system and cheap travelling. People move about now more frequently than they used, and so does money. Whether the former wear out sooner from their great activity is a problem for social economists, but that the latter does is certain. Towards the close of the last century careful experiments deduced the fact that deterioration among ten-year-old coins of the various denominations were as follows:— Crowns, 3½ per cent; half-crowns, 10 per cent; shillings 24 per cent; and sixpences 32 2-10ths per cent. Now the loss is nearly as follows on coins of the same age:— Crowns 5 per cent; half-crowns, 12 per cent; shillings, 30 per cent; sixpences, 45 per cent; and threepences over 50 per cent! This increase is evidently due to “fast living,” so to speak, and the weakest individuals, or at any rate the smallest, suffer most from its consequences. The gold coinage does not deteriorate in the same ratio, and this from obvious causes. It is not subject to anything like the same course of treatment. It moves in higher and more circumscribed circles, is only a legal tender when of legal weight, and is, therefore, nursed with more care under the porte monnaie system. Of copper and bronze moneys pence and halfpence suffer the most rapid deterioration, farthings being the longest lived of the three denominations. They are all tokens of value merely, and their shortcomings are less noticed, and, indeed, of far less consequence to the public. A sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to judge of the durability of the bronze coinage, but from the hardness of the metal of which it is composed, comparatively with that of copper, we prognosticate for it greater longevity. Once oxydation has done its work of deepening the colour and hardening the surfaces of the bronze, it will undoubtedly become more slightly and less subject to loss or abrasion or “waste” than it is in its present transition state.—Mechanic’s Magazine

From the Illustrated London News 7 September 1861.

**E.D. Chambers**



## ***The Bookshelf***

***Nottingham Market Tallies.*** By Grenville Chamberlain. Published by the author 2002. 60 pages A4, card covers and plastic front sheet. It is available directly from the author: Grenville Chamberlain, 43 Park Street, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 1DF for £10 including p&p.

Outside the London and Birmingham markets, there are several other smaller markets where the tradesmen issued tallies. Nottingham market has now been studied in detail. Beginning with a thorough history of the market and its various locations, including many contemporary and modern illustrations in colour, the use of the tokens is described, along with brief details of the manufacturers. This is followed by descriptions and illustrations of the 62 known tokens, mostly from original specimens and a few from rubbings. Where possible, background information is provided, with several photographs of the issuers themselves, their stalls and surviving houses.

The illustrations of the tokens are of a consistently high standard, with just one illustration of an advertisement suffering from coarse digitisation. The tallies are presented in alphabetical order, and apart from a few common issues, the majority are only known from singular or just a few surviving specimens.

Several of the tokens have the initials RM either from the die or countermarked after striking. This may mean Retail Market, however, the dates attributed to a few of the pieces are not consistent with the dates of the Retail Market and this enigma remains to be solved.

All in all, well presented, well researched and a welcome addition to our bookshelves.

Gary Oddie

***Staffordshire Tavern Checks.*** A Catalogue for Bilston, Willenhall, Walsall and Vicinity. By Neil B. Todd, Andrew Cunningham and Malcolm C. Eden. Published Privately, 2002. viii + 68 pages, 7" x 8½", card covers. £8 including p+p. Available from: Andrew Cunningham, "Moorleigh", Clifton Lane, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 6AA

For almost twenty years Neil Todd and various co-authors have been producing catalogues of pub checks from various parts of Britain. This is the seventh (and penultimate) catalogue covering Staffordshire. A map is presented usefully showing how the various catalogue boundaries have been devised.

Though a necessity for the collector of pub checks and Staffordshire in particular, this booklet is of interest more generally as sufficient material is now being brought together for analyses of date and geographic distributions to be made. The identification of the makers, issuers and dates of issue allows 'hot-spots' of token issuing and passing trends in style and manufacturer to be identified.

As always, the acknowledgements and bibliography are extensive and the background research on the issuers is thorough. Though the previous listings have been good for research purposes, this is a much more comprehensive catalogue, with almost all of the tokens illustrated by good quality scans of rubbings and photographs. Combined with the descriptions, these are more than adequate to identify individual dies.

Another useful addition to the literature on a vast series of tokens, that could not be tackled as a single volume.

Gary Oddie

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### ***Work in Progress***

A revised listing of co-op checks to appear as a new book. Already many hundreds of new pieces have been found since the last publication in 1997. Details required of unrecorded tokens or background information on specific co-ops and their checks.

Roy Rains

West Riding Tavern Checks – An Appeal. We would like to appeal to all to report any West Riding tavern checks that are held by or known to collectors. Rubbings or scanned images would be appreciated. This assistance will facilitate completion of a series of catalogues on the Yorkshire series. We shall be happy to provide a copy of the current listing to anyone wishing a copy. Communications may be sent to Neil B. Todd or Andrew Cunningham

Has anyone made a study of coffee house tokens (19th-20th century) or is planning to publish such?

Lamar Bland

I would like to hear from anyone who has:

- (1) Any pre-spade type imitation guineas and halves.
- (2) A collection of Prince of Wales Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns.
- (3) A collection of Keep your temper or other whist marker counters.
- (4) Any unrecorded To Hanover Counters.

With a view to publishing checklists of all of these series within the next year or two.

Bryce Nielson

## Notes and Queries

### 432 Upper Heyford – N C O Club

I also have a 5c (Bronze), 25c (Brass), 25c (Aluminium) and \$1 (Aluminium) all for the Daws Hill Camp in High Wycombe and I know that there is also a 50c piece. I suspect they were issued during the war and I'm rather hoping someone will know why they were issued and how they were used. I went up to the base before the Americans left there (1985) to see if anyone could tell me – but of course they were all too young, and had not seen them before. The Open Messes were used by both the Americans and the R.A.F.

Robert T. Taylor

### 436 Arms, *FLVCTVAT NEC MERGITUR*

My reference on European Civic Coats of Arms tells me that the Reverse of the piece bears the Arms of Paris. I am unable to offer a suggestion as to its purpose.

Mike Ewing

### 437 N.P.W.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. NPW with AUTOMATIC above and TICKET below. P and W are tiny and within the upper and lower angles of the N.

Rev. Plain.

Edge Plain, 0°, brass, round, 23.2mm, 5g



Andrew D.N. Andison

### 438 B. C. & Co.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. B. C & CO with <\*> above and <\*> below.

Rev. Plain.

Edge Plain, 0°, brass, oval, 29.6 x 23.4mm, 6½g



Andrew D.N. Andison

### 439 Shore Lyceum Club

Information requested on this token.

Obv. SHORE LYCEUM CLUB above and • LEONARD BHAM • below.

Rev. ONE / PENNY within an open wreath.

Edge Grained, 0°, brass, round, 24.9mm, 6g



Andrew D.N. Andison

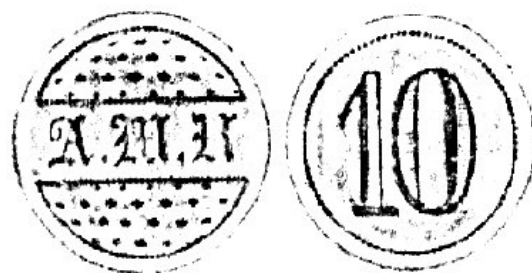
**440** A.M.R.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. A.M.R in gothic script with beaded semi-circles above and below. The insides of the semi-circles are textured.

Rev. 10 within a beaded circle.

Edge Plain, 0°, bronze, round, 24.2mm., 4½g



Andrew D.N. Andison

**441** EXETER GAS COMPANY – FERRY, 30mm.



Emyr George

**442** S. SHIPPEY - NEWTON.

Brass, 25mm. Stock Ardill Leeds 1/- reverse.

Bought as a Lincolnshire farm check. But which “Newton” is this?



Roy Wells

**443** VR. Crowned

Pewter, 27mm, plain edge, stamped 62

The reverse is blank with a beaded border.



Roy Rains

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*Adverts*

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WANTED

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs – Whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

(7:4)

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DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:4)

---

WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

(7:6)

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WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to  
date

Gary Oddie

(7:4)

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## *Adverts*

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### **WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.  
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.  
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.  
Towcester 17<sup>th</sup> century token – HOWES, wells 169, Williamson  
166.

P. Waddell

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(7:4)

### **TOKENS & CHECKS**

Burtonwood, Collins Green, Croft, Culcheth, Fearnhead, Great Sankey,  
Latchford, Lymm, Penketh, Stockton Heath, Winwick and Warrington  
Also  
Small colonial tokens from steamy Borneo to cool Falklands & all between  
Wanted, please. Please. Carrots dangled

Bob Lyall

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(7:4)

I collect Portugal & colonial tokens;  
Telephone tokens and dog tags from the world

Jamie Salgado, Box 564, PT 2686-601 Portela LRS, Portugal

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(7:4)

### **IRISH TOKENS WANTED**

Especially Belfast and Ulster pieces 1820-2001  
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory etc. many  
swaps.

B. Woodside

(7:4)

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## *Adverts*

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:4)

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### **COINS OF BEESTON**

Buying counterfeit ½d and ¼d Evasions – Paying £5+ in Fine. George II/III counterfeit ½d and ¼d – Paying (Clear dates only) from 75p for ¼d to £10 for VF ½d. For my collection I require dates that do not exist for regal issues, mules of George II with George III dates or vice versa (£8+ vg-F) minor spelling varieties such as BRITINNIN (£7+ vg-F). If all letters are clear I will pay these minimum prices for undamaged coins:- 1776,7 £7+; 1778,79,80 £25+; 1781 £12+; all later dates £25+ other than 1793,4 £8+.

TOKEN COLLECTIONS PURCHASED, Especially those valued at £5,000 to £50,000 – Immediate settlement!

(7:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(7:4)

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**WANTED NORFOLK**  
**SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, ALSO**  
**TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING,**  
**TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.**  
High Price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

**Ian Smith**

(7:4)

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*Adverts*

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**WELSH TOKENS PLEASE**

Pub Checks, Club Checks, Colliery Lamp Checks, Market Checks, Advertising Tickets. In fact any Welsh material with the exception of Co-op Checks.

Some swaps available or will pay cash

Alun Jones

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(7:4)

**BARRY GREENAWAY**

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(7:3)



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## *Editorial*

Three months have passed very quickly since number three was published, and a whole year since I rashly volunteered to take over responsibility for the Bulletin. This is the end of the first charging period under my Editorship and I hope I have looked after the Bulletin to most readers' satisfaction. As was mentioned in the last issue, the increased frequency and change of printing method has resulted in increased production costs. Thus, after sixteen years without a change, the subscription for the next group of four issues has been increased to £10 (£15 Europe and £18 for the rest of the world). I hope this is acceptable, and still good value for money. A renewal slip is included with this issue.

Short notes and articles have been arriving for the next issue, which will be dedicated to Seventeenth Century topics. The deadline for inclusion is the beginning of November. There is still some space left for new material to complete the issue and I am already taking articles on other token subjects for numbers 6, 7 and 8.

An important piece of Errata, from the last issue – on page 40, the advert for Denzil Webb should give his address as 27 Beech Grove. My apologies also go to Richard Hardy for attaching his telephone number to Denzil's advert.

## *Binders and Back Issues*

I still have some binders available at £4.50 and will take any remaining to the Token Congress in Cheltenham in October. I will also take spare copies of most issues of the bulletin from Volume 4(12) to the present (£2.50 each) as well as a selection of earlier issues, for attendees to complete their sets should they wish.

## *Token Congress 2002*

The Token Congress 2002 will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham, from Friday 18<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> October. The cost will be around £115 per person for the full weekend. **The Congress is likely to be fully subscribed, the hotel being three quarters full already, so if you wish to attend it is necessary to confirm in writing. No assumptions will be made.** The organizer, Barry Greenaway

## *Token Congress 2003*

The Token Congress in 2003 will be held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The anticipated cost will be just over £100 per person for the whole weekend; from the Friday evening meal to the Sunday lunchtime buffet. The Langham is a 2 star hotel overlooking the sea. The organisers will be Duncan Pennock (bookings) and Alan Henderson (programme).

## What is a Rod Ticket?

Andrew Wager



RICHARD FARBY SUTTON GAULT ROD TICKET / R.F. Brass 24mm

When I first acquired the ticket or pass illustrated above, my first instinct and that of those to whom I showed it was that it might be some sort of fishing token. Sutton Gault is a hamlet in Cambridgeshire, a few miles north east of Chatteris in the Fenlands between Huntingdon and March. Its situation in low-lying marshlands suggested a different solution for the purpose of the token.

In the nineteenth century the willow industry was at its height. Willow has been used for centuries not just for the construction of baskets but also in earlier days for the construction of buildings. Willow was cultivated in plantations in marshy land and, when cut, the willow branches are known as “rods”.

I know of only one piece of published work on the tokens of this industry. In 1973 P.A. Langridge published an article in three parts in *Coin Monthly* in which she described the background to the issue of several tokens which she had researched in detail from interviews with people who had worked in the industry and descendants of some of the issuers.<sup>(1)</sup> In her discussion of the industry Langridge describes how willows “were and still are grown for their rods in the land stretching along the River Humber in North Lincolnshire, and were also grown in many parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Berkshire where the marshy nature of the land was ideal.”

Langridge traced and interviewed a Mr Sid Anglis who at the time was in his seventies and whose family could “boast some 250 years employment in the willow beds owned by the Brown family” in Hampshire and Berkshire. Two types of tokens were issued to pay the women workers who stripped the willow rods. The first were simple uniface tokens 26mm in diameter stamped with the initials of the issuers. The women workers who received a token for each bundle of rods stripped knew these as “tins” at the time. Sometimes paper tickets similar in appearance to raffle tickets were used instead. According to Langridge, the tokens or tickets were handed in on Saturday and exchanged for cash. Some workers, however, “preferred to keep their tins or tickets for as long as six or seven weeks or even until the end of the stripping season, and then

when they handed them in for their cash value they would receive a nice sum of money to spend”.

Among the known tin tokens are those with the initials WAB for William Albert Brown who had a farm at Hurst in Hampshire at the end of the nineteenth century, and those of his sons and their uncle, George Brown who had willow beds at Woolhampton in Berkshire in the early twentieth century. Most of the rod stripping was apparently done in the nearby village of Tadley on the road to Basingstoke and over the border in Hampshire, so the tokens could be attributed to either county.

Langridge describes tins made, it is said, by the Reading firm of sheet metal manufacturers Huntley, Bourne and Stevens. They have the initials of George Brown’s son Frank (“F.B”) stamped on one side and were apparently redeemable for twopence in wages at the time they were used by Frank and fourpence when reissued by Frank’s brother Victor who took over the willow beds in 1915. I have two of the blue “raffle-ticket” style card tickets that have the value 6D and a serial number. The second of these is “counter-marked” 1/3 in red ink suggesting a later use perhaps in the 1930’s when wages were higher.

The most elaborate willow token described by Langridge was issued in Lincolnshire by William Beeton, a Hull businessman who owned over 45 acres of willow fields in the parish of Barrow on Humber. Beeton’s token is far removed from the simple stamped tins of the Brown family. It is a well produced octagonal brass token having on the obverse a splendid portrait of the issuer and the legend BORN HULL NOV 25 1829 and the reverse J.W BEETON HULL & BARROW 6D. Langridge interviewed Beeton’s great - great grandson and assuming we can rely on his memories of what he was told as a child, these tokens we used to pay the eighty women who worked stripping the bark at 6d a bundle. The tokens were then redeemable in local shops: “it is said that Mr Beeton obtained his groceries and the like free of charge, due to the special arrangement he had with the shops’ owners, whose trade benefited since William Beeton’s employees were obliged to spend their token wages locally.” So these willow tokens, unlike the tallies of the Brown family may have been used as a form of truck money. A further brass token issued by Beeton is oval shaped and has the legend J.W.BEETON PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURER HULL. According to Langridge, these were not strictly tokens at all but were name or trade plates fixed to the side of prams that were made at his works using the willow produced on the farm.

Langridge does not list the rod ticket, nor does she mention Cambridgeshire among the counties known by her to be centres of the willow industry. Its purpose, however, is confirmed by the 1881 census return for Sutton Gault. In this, Richard Farby the issuer of the ticket describes himself as a farmer<sup>(2)</sup> but there is little doubt that he had willow beds. His neighbour, Mary Burrows is listed as an Osier grower<sup>(3)</sup> and a near

neighbour, Andrew Patterson, of the Anchor Public house is a “publican and osier grower”. Perhaps it is too much to speculate that Patterson might have accepted Farby’s tokens at his inn, but this rod ticket can certainly be added to the list of known willow tokens. I would be interested to hear from readers who can add any others.

## Notes and References

- (1) P.A.Langridge, *The Willow Industry And Willow Tokens* in Coin Monthly, May - August 1973.
  - (2) The census records Farby and his wife, Ann as both being 36 years of age. They had 5 children aged between 1 and 14.
  - (3) An osier was “a species of willow much used in basket making” (O.E.D).
- 

## Manx Internment Camp Tokens

Alan Cope

In both World Wars fenced off camps in the Isle of Man served as internment camps for resident foreigners of enemy Nationalities. During the period 1914-1919, 29,000 German, Austrian and Turkish men were held in two camps, one at Douglas and the other at Knockaloe near Peel. During World War II, the Government took over a large number of hotels especially along the whole of Douglas seafront (a length of two miles), Onchan, Ramsey and Peel. Port Erin and Port St. Mary in the south of the Island were used to house women and children internees.

Only one token (unique) is known from the First World War and this is a paper token for two shillings and sixpence, issued at Douglas. A brass sixpence is often attributed to Knockaloe, but I don’t believe it has anything to do with the Isle of Man (TCSB vol 6 No 8 Notes and Queries No??).

Several camps issued their own tokens during World War Two, before being replaced by a general Home Office Issue in 1941. Most of these were paper or card and anyone wishing to know about these is advised to consult “Banknotes and Banking in the Isle of Man” by Ernest Quarmby (Spink, 1994). Only one camp, Onchan, issued metal tokens and plastic tokens were issued by the Home Office for general use.

Onchan consisted of 60 premises which were requisitioned in may 1940 and the whole area fenced off. It was expected that 2,000 aliens would be accommodated there. The first 1,000 internees arrived on June 11<sup>th</sup> followed by another 500 in two batches over the next few days.

The camp initially held German and Austrian internees until July 1941 when it was closed. It reopened in September 1941 with Italian internees who were held there until November 1944. Onchan issued notes for 10 shillings, 5 shillings, and 2 shillings and sixpence and these were designed by a man called Markus, the banker for the camp, who was released in 1941. Three brass tokens were issued, a sixpence, penny and halfpenny. The strange thing about these tokens is that the penny is smaller than the halfpenny. The sixpence is 26.5mm in diameter, the halfpenny 21mm and yet the penny is only 18mm. Why this is so is not known. It may be that the sixpence and halfpenny were struck first. These both have a similar ornamentation below the value, which is different to the penny. The pennies may have been struck at a later date when brass was in short supply. Anyone any ideas? They were struck by J.R. Gaunt of Birmingham and were first issued on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1940. The mintages were as follows:- 6d 2,500, 1d 20,000, ½d 2,000.

This explains why the penny turns up most frequently. They are of a very simple design with ONCHAN INTERNMENT CAMP around the value and the Triskeles on the reverse.

The Onchan camp had its own newspaper “The Onchan Pioneer”, and someone in the camp must have been a numismatist because he had noted that on a sales list from B.A. Seaby Ltd – “No. 73804. Isle of Man, war money. Brass 6d, 1d and ½d ONCHAN INTERNMENT CAMP and value, rev. triquetra ((sic) legs of Man). Very interesting, the first war money we have seen. Extremely Fine set 3/6”. A similar set would now set you back a lot more!

Another interesting thing about these tokens came to light when I gave a talk on internment camps to the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire. It turned out that one of our members had been stationed at R.A.F. Jurby in the north of the island during the war. He can remember these tokens being used in the shops in that area. A local coin dealer said that when people did house clearances in this area Onchan tokens turned up on a regular basis.

By mid 1941 the Home Office decided to replace all the unofficial camp currencies with one design. These comprised of notes from 5/- down to threepence and plastic penny and halfpenny tokens. These penny and halfpenny tokens were simple white celluloid discs with the value in black on one side. They were a general issue for use in all of the camps. Both the penny and halfpenny are in two different sizes: penny 30.3 and 24mm and halfpenny 26 and 21mm. Why this is so is not known.

I have in my collection a King Williams College sixpence which has been engraved O ☩ L above and G ☩ A below the KWC on the obverse and another swastika on the reverse. King Williams College was (and still is) a boarding school at Castletown and it was here that the children of the women interned at Port St. Mary and Port Erin were educated and it would seem that Olga got hold of one of the tokens and defaced it.

Spurious countermarked British coins also exist and I know of the following:

DOUGLAS CAMP on a 1901 penny.

CAMP GRANVILLE on a 1925 halfpenny.

CAMP METROPOLE on a 1929 penny.

ONCHAN CAMP on a 1919 silver threepence.

These were all produced for a man called Schofield and were made by Myers Adams in Leeds during the 1960's and 70's. Does anyone know of any others?



Figure 1. Onchan Internment Camp tokens for 1/2d, 1d and 6d.

Figure 2. Home Office camp currency for 1/2d and 1d

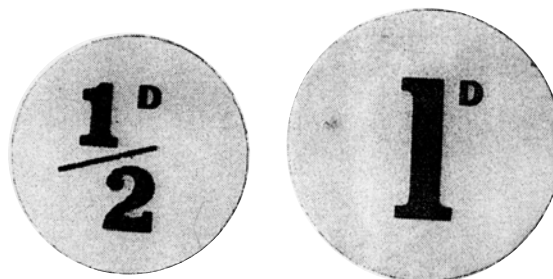


Figure 3. King Willams College 6d, defaced by OLGA (Highlighted to bring out the detail)



Figure 4. Modern spurious pieces.  
DOUGLAS CAMP on a 1901 1d and  
CAMP GRANVILLE on a 1925 1/2d.





## **Introduction**

Alongside the well-known checks of the London & Newcastle Tea Company (King 1986; Andison 1991) is a series of checks from a business called the London & Carlisle Tea Company which is so similar as to leave no doubt that they were copied from the London & Newcastle checks. They are so nearly identical that at one time I wondered whether the Carlisle company might not be a subsidiary of the Newcastle company, perhaps operating semi-independently. Research in Cumbrian local records has shown this not to be the case.

A typical example of a check reads:

Obv. : THE LONDON & CARLISLE TEA COMPANY six-pointed star, surrounding 1lb CHECK / NOT / TRANSFERABLE / signature of J.F. Denniston

Rev. : star MARYPORT star BRANCH (star has five points), surrounding 44 / SENHOUSE / STREET

Brass. Dia. 28mm. Milled edge.

By ARDILL LEEDS whose name appears below the signature on the obverse



Figure 1. A typical example of a London & Carlisle check

Like the London & Newcastle checks the ¼lb (dia. 21mm) and 1lb checks are in brass and the ½lb (dia. 25mm) ones are copper. Figure 1 shows an example of the 1lb check from the Maryport branch.

## **Location of Branches**

Checks are known for three addresses:

78 English Street, Carlisle (April 1877 - 31 August 1877)

44 Senhouse Street, Maryport (1877- 5 December 1879)

47 King Street, Penrith (1877- 5 December 1879)

Examples of the three values have so far been recorded for each branch except for the 11b value for the Carlisle branch (information C. Farthing).

The company is also known to have operated several other branches, but no checks have yet been recorded for any of these. They include:

7 English Street, Carlisle (25 August 1877 - 5 December 1879)  
100 Botchergate, Carlisle (18 August 1877 - ?)  
High Street, Wigton  
Market Place, Brampton

## **The Company**

The only directory references to the LONDON & CARLISLE TEA CO. occur in 1879 when the company was at 7 English Street, Carlisle (not 78 English Street, as on the checks) with John DENNISTON as manager (Slater 1879, 46 and 66). It was also listed for Maryport (Slater 1879, 126) but not in Penrith. Slater's Directory of 1876 has no reference to the company.

In 1880 an advertisement by James Game (of the London & Newcastle Tea Co.) appears on the front cover of Jackson's Directory and the London & Newcastle is listed for Penrith without an address. Neither the Carlisle or Maryport branches are listed in Jackson.

Fortunately, however, the company was a prolific advertiser, at least in its early days. From the apparent chronological limits given by the Directories it was not difficult to identify the company, to resolve the apparent anomaly of the two Carlisle addresses and to reconstruct some of its history.

The London & Carlisle Tea Company was founded early in 1877, or just before, clearly on the model of the London & Newcastle, with three branches at Carlisle, Maryport and Penrith. John Frederick Denniston was the man behind the company. His family name is only rarely found in the Carlisle area and research has not revealed any family connections or long term residency. First mention of Denniston is in the 1878 Burgess Roll for a shop in English Street (CRO(C) CaC15/2/44 St Cuthbert's Ward No.122). He also appears on the parliamentary electoral roll for 1880, compiled in late 1879, at a shop and abode in English Street (CRO(C) CaC15/1/26, St Cuthbert's No. 91), but not for three previous years. If he was a Scot, as the name might suggest, it is interesting to speculate whether Denniston had worked for the London & Newcastle in Scotland.

The first advertisement for the company appears in the newspaper of 20 April 1877 when it gives addresses of premises at 78 English Street, Carlisle, 47 King Street,

Penrith and 44 Senhouse Street, Maryport. The Carlisle shop had belonged to Joseph Sowerby, a chemist, resident in Chiswick Street, who died 15 November 1874, leaving everything to his wife Jane Lydia (CRO(C) Will p.140, proved 4/3/1875). A close check of Slater's 1876 Directory and of the contemporary Burgess Roll, which does not, however, normally give street numbers, gave no clue as to the use of the premise after Sowerby's death except that Jane Sowerby had apparently ceased to be connected with it. The advertisement makes no reference to an opening or special offers to launch the business (Carlisle Journal 20/4/1877 p.4 col.4). The same advertisement appears regularly in the Friday edition of the Journal until 17/8/1877 (p.1 col.1).

## **Carlisle**

The Carlisle shop moved in August 1877 when the new Victoria Viaduct was constructed. On 24 August 1877 the London & Carlisle Tea Co. announced that as consequence of street improvements the company had to leave 78 English Street but that they had succeeded in securing Mrs Hetherington's shop at 7 English Street, which will open August 25. They have also taken 100 Botchergate which "will be opened Saturday August 18" (sic!). The advertisement is signed by J.F. Denniston. It asserts that there is no connection with any other company and mentions that presents are given with all their teas (Carlisle Journal 24/8/1877 p.4 col.6).

Other announcements around the same time explain the grand shuffle of retail premises that was taking place. On 3 August 1877, Joseph Jackson, tobacconist, announces that he is about to move into the late Mr J. Sowerby's shop at 78 English Street. He is holding a clearance sale during August at 92 English Street to facilitate the move (Carlisle Journal 3/8/1877 p.8 col.5, 10/8/1877 p.4 col.3). His advertisement, like Denniston's of 24 August, is headed "THE NEW VIADUCT". On 23 August 1877, Mrs M. Hetherington announces that she is moving her tailoring and drapery business from 7 English Street ("now occupied by the London and Carlisle Tea Company") to No.3 Peascod's Lane (Carlisle Journal 24/8/1877 p.4 col.5). The Burgess Roll for 1877/78 already has Margaret Hetherington at Peascod's Lane (CRO(C) CaC15/2/43 St Cuthbert's Ward No.205) implying that it was compiled within the period August-October. Denniston is not to be found anywhere in this list.

The last advertisement in which both English Street addresses are given, appears on 21 September (Carlisle Journal 21/9/1877 p.7 col.6). On 28 September the company has a new advertisement, giving the five addresses, under the heading TEA TEA TEA. It promises presents worth 6d-8d with each 1lb of tea (Carlisle Journal 28/9/1877 p.4 col.4).

## Penrith

The history of the premises in Penrith can be reconstructed in some detail. In 1869, 47 King Street was occupied by John L. Metcalfe, a bookseller and stationer (Slater 1869, 82). The 1871 Census says the shop at No.47 was occupied but the house was not. By 1873 Hugh George Pattinson, a grocer, was at the address (Kelly 1873, 871). On the evidence of the advertisements already cited, the London & Carlisle was running the shop in April 1877. It is not clear, however, whether there was a local manager in post or even if Pattinson continued to operate as a franchisee. It has not been possible to discover who lived at 47 King Street at this period, since no electoral registers or rate books survive for Penrith for this date. Hugh Pattinson lived at 57 Arthur Street in 1880 but is not listed under GROCERS & TEA DEALERS in the directory (Jackson 1880). This directory carries Games' advertisement on its front cover.

The 1881 census shows 47 King Street occupied by Henry Bruce Thomson, who is described as shopman/tea dealer, aged 30, born in South Shields. His two children aged 5 and 2 were both born in Consett. It must be a reasonable guess that Thomson was a London & Newcastle employee from the Consett branch, brought across to manage the newly acquired Penrith shop (Andison 1991, 27). No members of this Thom(p)son family appear in the indices to Penrith parish registers, perhaps indicating that the family moved on very quickly.

The London & Newcastle company was still active in Penrith in 1884. Slater's Directory adds an element of confusion by continuing to list the London & Carlisle Tea Co. at 47 King St. (Slater 1884, 149). However, another directory of the same date lists it correctly as the London & Newcastle Tea Co. under the name of James Game (Bulmer 1884, 684). By 1897 HERD BROS. nurserymen and florists were at 47 King Street (Kelly 1897, 227).

## Maryport

The situation in Maryport is less straightforward. The branch at 44 Senhouse Street was one of the original shops in April 1877 (Carlisle Journal 20/4/1877 p.4 col.4). In 1876 it was occupied by G. Charles, a milliner and general draper (Slater 1876, 123). The London & Carlisle Tea Co. was listed there in the 1879 directory (Slater 1879, 126) but not in 1880 (Jackson 1880). In the 1881 census 44 Senhouse Street was uninhabited while 42 Senhouse Street was occupied by John Bell, a hairdresser, born in Whitehaven. The London & Newcastle Tea Co. is first listed, without an address, in 1882 (Porter 1882, 339). Full details appear in directories for the next two years, when the manager is named as Robert Bell (Bulmer 1883, 559 & 572, Slater 1884, 131). Robert Bell was not listed in Jackson's Directory but this directory is less complete than many.

By the time of the 1891 census 44 Senhouse Street was occupied by John Bell, aged 53, a hairdresser and general dealer, born in Whitehaven, together with his wife Fanny, aged only 34, born in Petersfield and Eliza Bell, a daughter-in-law, aged 24, born in Whitehaven. Given the ages, Fanny must have been a second wife. This must be the same John who has already figured as the occupant of 42 Senhouse Street in 1881. He continued to run businesses at 44 Senhouse Street until after 1894, when he was described as a hairdresser and toy dealer (Kelly 1894, 198). In the same year there was also a grocers called Bell & Co. at 127 Crosby Street (ibid. 198), but it is not known if there was a connection. By 1898, No.44 was occupied by a confectioner, S. Little and later by fishmongers.

The evidence seems to indicate a hiatus during 1880-81 between the demise of the London & Carlisle and the take over of the London & Newcastle. The testimony of Jackson's directory would not, of itself, be conclusive but it seems to be born out by the census return. The continuity of occupation by John Bell seems to indicate that he was, at very least, a secure tenant supported by a successful business. Equally he may have been the owner of one or both shops. Several possibilities would be worth considering. The name Bell, unfortunately, is common in the north-east and in Cumbria. Tempting, therefore, as it is to regard Robert Bell as a relative of John's, this is a rash assumption. Robert Bell could just as easily be a manager imported by the London & Newcastle and unrelated to John.

On the other hand if the two were related, could this imply that both tea businesses were run as franchises let to John Bell? Another possibility is that number 44 was acquired by John Bell only after the London & Newcastle ceased to operate in Maryport, between 1884 and 1891. It is unlikely that there has been any renumbering of the shops in Senhouse Street.

John Bell, son of John and Jane, has been identified in the parish registers of Whitehaven where he was baptised at Holy Trinity church on 12 February 1837.

### **Brampton & Wigton**

The existence of these two branches is confirmed by the sole directory that covers the period (Slater 1879, 23 & 184). The Wigton address is given as Market Place rather than High Street. No further information, such as managers' names, is forthcoming from the directory. After the demise of the company a London & Edinburgh Tea Co. makes its appearance in Market Place, Wigton (Bulmer 1883, 363).

## **The End of the Company**

The company and John Denniston disappeared around 1880. The directory evidence from all three towns points to a similar date. Denniston was no longer on the Carlisle electoral roll compiled at the end of 1880 and the shop was in other hands. The London & Newcastle was already signifying a presence in Penrith by 1880. Although the introduction of the new company to Maryport may have been delayed beyond 1881, the London & Carlisle had vanished by 1880.

The company, which had advertised heavily in 1877, and had a new advertisement for 1878, put no advertisements in the newspapers in late 1879. By then the company was probably already failing. About 5 December 1879 there was an application to Cumberland County Court for liquidation by arrangement (CRO(C) T/CC9 no.348) and a notice to this effect appeared in the Carlisle papers on 9 December (Carlisle Journal 9/12/1879 p.4 col.6, London Gazette 5/12/1879). The Public Accountant in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was appointed Trustee for the debtor and the matter was transferred to the Newcastle County Court.

At this point the affair leaves the purview of Cumbrian records, but one further report points to the future. On 26 December 1879, notice was given that a general meeting was to be held on 2 January 1880 at the Trustee's premises to consider an offer from James A. Game that he would pay the creditors a dividend of 3/- in the pound (Carlisle Journal 26/12/1879 p.8 col.3). Given the evidence of the take-over at Penrith and Maryport this must have been accepted.

The liquidation notices give the extent of the company at the end of 1879. There was then only one shop in Carlisle (7 English Street), the original shops in Maryport and Penrith but also branches at High Street, Wigton and Market Place, Brampton. Another shop in Southport traded under the style of Denniston & Co., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

The shop at 7 English Street, Carlisle was not continued by the London & Newcastle. In 1880 it was occupied by R.J. Pattinson, chemist (Jackson 1880, 11) then by M. Hetherington, tobacconist (Arthur 1880, 45). John Denniston does not appear in the alphabetic list of residents in Carlisle. 78 English Street continued to be occupied by Joseph Jackson, tobacconist (Slater 1879, 66) until at least 1884 (Jackson 1880, 11, Arthur 1880, 47, Moss 1884, 76, Slater 1884, 74).

## **Conclusion**

The bankruptcy notices confirm that the London & Newcastle and London & Carlisle were distinct companies. They show that London & Carlisle went into voluntary liquidation at the end of 1879 and was taken over by the London & Newcastle in 1880.

Given the address on them, the Carlisle checks must have been struck by about April 1877, ready for the opening, and certainly before 31 August 1877 when the company changed its premises. Presumably all the branches had checks made at the same time. It is noteworthy that the only branches that certainly had checks were those operating before August 1877.

Although the checks of both companies are so similar that it might appear that the companies were linked, this similarity must be because the Carlisle company was emulating a successful formula, and using the same check manufacturer. The use of Denniston's signature distinguishes the two companies. Nothing indicates that the Company was anything beyond Denniston himself. The existence also in Carlisle, of the London & Counties Tea Co. points to another company copying the style of name.

## **Abbreviations and Bibliography**

Andison, Andrew D.N. 1991, London & Newcastle Tea Checks, (Nottingham, Coins of Beeston).

CRO(C) : Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle

King, J.R.P. 1986, "Notes on the London & Newcastle Tea Company", TCSB 4/5, 16-33

## **Directories**

Slater 1869 : Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland

Kelly 1873 : Post Office Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland

Slater 1876 : Royal National Commercial Directory of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland and the Cleveland District

Slater 1879 : Cumberland Directory

Jackson 1881 : P.J. Jackson & Co.'s Postal Address Directory of the City of Carlisle including the Principal Towns and Adjacent Villages of Cumberland and Westmorland to 1880 (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Porter 1882 : Directory of Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport & Neighbourhood

Bulmer 1883 : History, Topography and Directory of West Cumberland

Bulmer 1884 : History, Topography and Directory of East Cumberland

Slater 1884 : Directory of Cumberland

Kelly 1894 : Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland

Kelly 1897 : Kelly's Directory of Cumberland

## Appendix

### Countermarks on London & Newcastle Tea Company checks: a suggestion

Two London & Newcastle Tea Company tokens have been loaned to the author for the purpose of recording a countermark not listed by Andison (1991) or King (1986). In both cases the letter is an upper case P, cancelling the address on tokens with shop addresses from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The tokens are as follows:

1. 1lb check, brass, 17 West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1876 (Andison Type 8361).



2. ½lb check, copper, 29 Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1876 (Andison Type 4363)



A third piece bearing a P countermark has been reported by John Scaife, this being on a ½lb Grainger Street check.

In the light of the evidence presented above it is suggested that P stands for Penrith, which the London & Newcastle continued to operate from the end of 1879 onwards. Given that the London & Carlisle checks were probably struck early in 1877, it may be that they were in short supply by early 1880. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, the London & Newcastle may not have wished to honour liabilities on checks from the old company. It is noticeable that the countermark is struck across the addresses of the Newcastle branches, as though to indicate a change of location. If this theory is correct, we might also expect to find M countermarks (for Maryport, which continued), but not C, since the Carlisle branch was abandoned.

### Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Charles Farthing for the photographs used in Figure 1 and the information about which values have so far been recorded. Ashley Kendal loaned the countermarked checks for recording.



## **Pieces of Plastic:- Some Manufacturers and Materials for Transport Tokens in the British Isles.**

**John Tolson**

The impetus for this paper, which was given at the Token Congress in Great Yarmouth in November 2001, came from Bob Lyall. The credit for most of the research belongs to the late Don Capper, a leading British transport token collector, who carried out much of this work during the 1960s.

Metal transport tokens were the norm throughout almost the whole of the nineteenth century, and even today our largest token issuer - National Transport Tokens - has selected aluminium for its ever-growing range. The earliest British plastic<sup>(1)</sup> transport tokens were probably those issued by the Glasgow Tramway & Omnibus Company Limited some time before 1894, when Glasgow Corporation took over the operation. Several municipal operators issued plastic tokens during the first decade of the twentieth century. Manchester introduced ½d. blue and 1d. red tokens in September 1904<sup>(2)</sup>, while Walthamstow issued three tokens two years later and the remaining four in 1907<sup>(3)</sup>. This was also the year in which the Montague Guest Collection was presented to the British Museum. Although basically a collection of metal badges, passes and tokens of all types, it contained some plastic transport tokens from Newcastle on Tyne (½d. white and 1d. orange) and Tynemouth (1d. white, 2d. blue and 3d. red)<sup>(4)</sup>.

In the early days the municipal undertakings normally produced or purchased their own token dies and subcontracted the manufacture of the tokens on a batch basis. Some tokens were produced 'in house', as at Kilmarnock, although the Corporation also used two outside suppliers for what are today very rare tokens. Others were manufactured locally, but many were purchased some distance from their point of use - the Walthamstow tokens were made by the Scottish Vulcanite Company. Few records survive for plastic token orders or manufacture before the First World War, so the identification of the maker can often be more difficult than the dating of these tokens.

Before considering some of the major token suppliers and their products, a brief description of the basic manufacturing processes and materials is appropriate. Until the 1950s and 1960s the majority of plastic tokens, irrespective of the material used, were produced using broadly the same methods as those for metal tokens or coins. Blanks in the required size and shape - generally round - but sometimes oval, hexagonal or square, were punched out from strips or sheets of cellulose acetate or, in later years, cellulose nitrate. The blanks were then preheated to plasticise them before the forming operation in a press. The blanks for thin celluloid tokens were merely printed or hot foil stamped using pigment on metallic foil. This last process, which was more durable in prolonged use than surface printing, was carried out using a

press, as the blank was slightly indented when the print or foil was applied. The most common thin celluloid tokens are those issued by Booth & Fisher for use on their miners' services in the Sheffield area, but examples from Bury, Hull, Rawtenstall, and latterly from Baker's Coaches of Biddulph in Staffordshire, can also be found. The material of some printed or hot foil stamped tokens looks almost like 'simulated' ivory or bone. Examples of these are the 1d. token issued by Metropolitan Electric Tramways in conjunction with Edmonds Brothers department store in Wood Green, and the oval workman's passes from Maidstone Corporation Tramways.

Although cellulose acetate came to be the main material for 'minted' tokens, some early examples were made from the very dense and often quite brittle vulcanite. Smith's 1990 Catalogue lists only one UK token - 1d. brown of Bath Electric Tramways - as being made of vulcanite<sup>(5)</sup>, but from their appearance and the name of their supplier - the Scottish Vulcanite Company - it seems likely that the Walthamstow tokens were made of this material.

Much more important was the use of vulcanised fibre when normal materials were in short supply, particularly in wartime, as this could be stamped out in the same way as cellulose acetate. Although there was a relatively restricted colour range - white, grey, red brown, olive green, dark blue and black - vulcanised fibre was used by some 20 undertakings over the years.

Some tokens involved the use of composite materials or more complex manufacturing processes. The first of these used a 'sandwich' of cellulose acetate between two sheets of celluloid, which was then formed like solid celluloid acetate. The most common of these, although difficult to distinguish from similar solid tokens, was a variant of the Manchester Corporation Transport ½d. dark blue. A similar problem exists with the ½d. dark blue Aberdeen Corporation Tramways token, but while the construction is easy to see on examples from Ayr, Chatham, Hastings and Motherwell, these are all very rare. There were also 'celluloid sandwiches' with a coloured sheet between two white sheets and the legend hot foil printed to correspond with the inner colour, as on the Booth & Fisher N.C.B. tokens for Pilsley Colliery.

Sometimes, contrast (at least after a certain amount of wear) would be provided by coating ordinary cellulose acetate tokens with a complementary or contrasting colour. Examples of these were found at Aberdeen, Dundee, Halifax, Hastings, Hull, Sheffield, Sunderland, Wigan and Wolverhampton. Tokens, using dies with interchangeable value inserts, were provided for Barnsley (Yorkshire Traction Company) and Swansea, while the most esoteric tokens of all were perhaps the 'hollow' varieties produced for Hastings, Lytham and Southend. These will be discussed in more detail in conjunction with their manufacturer - Reliance Nameplates.

As far as transport tokens are concerned, injection moulding became the preferred process in the 1960s, but one important manufacturer started using this as early as 1938, producing tokens for a number of municipal authorities. The material used in those days was powdered cellulose acetate, whereas the favoured material for current production is high impact polystyrene.

Modern injection moulding equipment has a high capital cost, and is therefore only really suitable for volume production, particularly as multi-cavity dies can produce as many as 32 tokens at a time. In simple terms, the cold material, generally in granular or powder form, is fed from a hopper along a heated screw. When sufficient molten material is available, this is forced by hydraulic pressure through a nozzle into the die cavity or cavities. The material is then held for a predetermined time in the die cavity before being ejected. Injection moulded tokens can invariably be identified by the 'pip' on the edge, where they have been detached from the runner or sprue, i.e. the waste, but reusable material in the channels to the die cavities.

Three major manufacturers of plastic transport tokens dominated the interwar years—Woollen & Company of Sheffield, Crystalate Mouldings of Tonbridge and Reliance Nameplates of Twickenham. All had been involved in manufacturing tokens in the early years of the last century, but because of the destruction of both records and dies during the Second World War and at other times, it is difficult to identify their early customers. Stuart Adams has, however, established that Crystalate delivered tokens to the Borough of East Ham Tramways in 1914<sup>(6)</sup>.

The most prolific, but perhaps the least interesting of plastic token manufacturers between the wars was Woollen & Company. Unfortunately, the loss of their records during an air raid on Sheffield, coupled with the fact that the firm moved premises four times between 1920 and 1970, has rendered difficult the tracing of their early activities and customers. Worthy of note among their 'minted' output are the only oval and twelve-sided plastic tokens supplied to Nottingham, Gateshead and Sheffield, and the major restrike operation involving several thousand surplus Sheffield ½d. white tokens for conversion to Leeds 1d. tokens.

By 1961, the increased requirement for tokens (and other small plastic items) led the company to invest in automatic injection moulding machines, for which new dies were required to deal with molten instead of solid material. Even for these, the title on Aberdare, Newcastle and Sunderland tokens did not change from 'Tramways' to 'Transport' despite the demise of trams in 1935, 1950 and 1954 respectively. When decimalisation came to the U.K. in 1971, Woollen & Company were still producing tokens, but manufacturing was gradually handed over to C.A. Grant, even when the orders were taken by Woollen and their dies were used.

As mentioned earlier, Crystalate Mouldings of Tonbridge are known to have produced plastic transport tokens before the First World War, as well as the full set for the

various pre-payment and 'one man' operation schemes in Lancaster during the 1920s and early 1930s. But the most interesting aspect of their operations was the introduction of injection moulding as early as 1938 using powdered cellulose acetate. Early production problems caused uneven surfaces and various shape distortions, before the hand-operated process was brought under control and improved. The results can be seen in tokens for Birmingham and a number of municipal undertakings in Lancashire and Yorkshire (see Appendix 1), but Crystalate ceased manufacture of transport tokens in the 1960s.

Reliance Nameplates of Twickenham were the third largest producer of plastic transport tokens during the interwar years, generally using the standard method of manufacture from cellulose acetate or nitrate until 1963. There were three items of note in the company history, covered in ascending order of interest, rather than chronological order. In 1932, the company received an order to restrike all Stockport Corporation Tramways ½d. red and 1d. blue tokens into ½d. blue and 1d. red to conform with those of Manchester Corporation Tramways, which was the major partner in the Manchester Area Token Pool. Three years later, the company introduced punch and die sets with interchangeable value inserts to increase flexibility and reduce costs and downtime, when producing the large range of values for Barnsley and Swansea. Most interesting of all, however, was the earlier introduction of 'hollow' plastic tokens for Hastings, Lytham and Southend. These were produced using a cardboard, celluloid or metal disc to form a base, around which an extremely thin plastic sheet was stretched and formed to provide a two piece outer casing. A disastrous fire in 1948 (which the company happily survived) unfortunately destroyed the equipment and details of this unique process. In 1963, the company ceased production of transport tokens, without having involved itself with injection moulding and leaving its last two customers, Southport and Belfast, to find a new supplier for any future requirements. Both went to Woollen & Co. (as Barnsley had done somewhat earlier), but Belfast also patronised a local supplier, Ulster Plastics.

Three smaller, yet significant, plastic token manufacturers entered the field in 1940s and 1950s. The first recorded order for transport tokens given to F.E. Wilson of Sutton Coldfield was appropriately enough for the nearby Birmingham Corporation Tramways in 1942. The tokens produced on their semi-automatic press were of a consistently high standard, breeding considerable customer loyalty. The company ended some thirty years of transport token production with the only known 'minted' decimal currency tokens - the 1p. red and 2p. blue of Ipswich Corporation Transport.

Next on the scene was a company well known to token collectors of all persuasions (and visited in conjunction with a Token Congress some years ago) - H.B. Sale of Birmingham. Certainly the company had made metal transport tokens in earlier years, notably the brass workman's check for Bolton Corporation Tramways, and both brass and copper GPO passes for Barrow in Furness Tramways. In the 1950s, Barrow Corporation Transport, until then exclusively a customer of Woollen & Co. for plastic

tokens, asked Sale to supply a set for the Education Committee. These tokens, injection moulded from a quite limited colour range and thin in profile, were followed some years later by a set for general use. These appear to have been the only plastic transport tokens made by Sale, but one batch of Belfast 4d. green and 5d. blue tokens, ostensibly made by Woollen or Ulster Plastics, has all the characteristics of the Barrow tokens manufactured around the same time.

A. Wheatley Limited of Stockport possessed a high speed injection moulding machine for small plastic components, but as far as is known, this had not been used to produce transport tokens until Manchester Corporation Transport put out a tender in 1956. As a result, Wheatley produced some 1d. red tokens and all the 1½d. black, 2d. green and 3d. orange requirements. These tokens can be distinguished by an ejector pin mark on the reverse, as they were pushed out while still hot. A similar mark can be found on the set of four values produced for Leigh Corporation Transport some years later.

No such marks are found on the concessionary fare tokens produced from 1970 onwards, as the company had purchased new equipment. In addition to the yellow SELNEC token and several 'valueless' tokens<sup>(7)</sup>, Wheatley had the distinction of producing the first decimal currency token - a 2½p. blue for Buxton Corporation in April 1970, when it had an equivalent value of 6d.

Two events then radically altered the transport token manufacturing scene. The first was the change to decimal currency in February 1971 and the almost contemporary emergency of concessionary fare schemes funded by local councils, and then further refined by the local government reorganisation of 1974. The Sheffield firm of C.A. Grant also took advantage of this watershed and sent out a publicity mail-shot to all local authorities, offering to supply concessionary fare tokens for any relevant scheme. As these councils had had no previous requirement for such tokens, and generally had no knowledge or experience of other manufacturers, Grant made a 'killing' in this area, before moving on to woo those municipal transport departments which were still using tokens, mainly for council officials, public service employees and schoolchildren. Here again, they were successful, particularly as Woollen & Co. were gradually withdrawing from token manufacture, even if for a time the company retained the sales and marketing function.

From about 1975 onwards it is true to say that, with one or two exceptions, all UK plastic transport tokens were made by Grant (or Grant & Marples, as the company was known for a time). The only widely-used plastic tokens not produced by Grant - for Leicestershire County Council (or Leicestershire Councils Partnership, as the latest 50p. orange tokens are titled) came first from Invicta Plastics and then Ledward Plastics, both local companies. Even their days may be numbered, because of a recently reported 'scam' operated between pensioners and taxi drivers.

Two oddities should perhaps be mentioned. Firstly, the green tokens still used by the lorries operated by the haulage firm, Smith of Bletchington, to cross the Swinford toll bridge on the Eynsham to Oxford road - other vehicles pay cash. Then there was what can only be described as a 'thick red rubbery thing' by an unknown manufacturer which, despite its inscription - 'Taxi - Return' - was used by Link Bus Services of Grampound Road, near St. Austell, in the 1980s on their minibus services in the Mevagissey area.

The demand for plastic tokens continues despite the requirements of the Transport 2000 Act, and the widespread token schemes facilitated by the metal National Transport Tokens. Within the last year two new councils, Eastleigh and Basingstoke & Deane, have introduced plastic tokens, so that there are currently about 40 different in use. Of these, all but two are ostensibly made by Grant, although some early examples may survive from the transitional Woollen/Grant era.

## Notes and References

- (1) I have used the more common term 'plastic' rather than 'plastics' which, at least according to Bateson, J.D. & Rainey, J.F. *Plastics Tokens in Ulster*, in Numismatic Society of Ireland Occasional Papers (1988), p.334, is the more correct usage.
- (2) London Evening Post, September 1904. 'Payment of tramway fares by means of celluloid discs about the size of a shilling has been introduced as an experiment in Manchester. A red disc, says the Manchester Guardian, represents a penny, and a blue one a halfpenny, and they are sold in packs of 60 for 5/- and 2/6d.
- (3) Adams, S.J. *The Essex Collection, Vol. I.* (Author, Buckhurst Hill, 1993) pp. 267-268.
- (4) Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes (British Museum, London, 1930), pp. 178-179.
- (5) Smith, K.E. & Smith, K.S. *Catalogue of World Horsecar, Horse Omnibus, Streetcar and Bus Transportation Tokens* (American Vecturist Association, California, 1990), p. 126. Numerous South African tokens are shown as being made from vulcanite.
- (6) Adams, *The Essex Collection*, p.108.
- (7) SELNEC stands for South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire Passenger Transport Executive, which in April 1974 was absorbed by Greater Manchester PTE. The 'valueless' tokens were produced for Chapel-en-le-Frith RDC, Colne Valley UDC and Meltham UDC.

## Appendix 1.

### Plastic Transport Token Issuers and Their Suppliers in the British Isles

#### ENGLAND

Issuing Locality	Minted	Injection Moulded
Abingdon	--	G
Accrington	WI	--
Barnsley	R	WO
Barrow in Furness	WO	S/WO/G
Basingstoke	--	G
Bath	?	--
Bicester	--	G
Biddulph	D	--
Birmingham	C/WI	C
Blackburn	WI	WO/G
Blandford Forum	--	G
Bournemouth	?	--
Bradford	WO/C	WO/C
Bristol	?	?
Burton upon Trent	WO	WO/G
Bury	C	C
Buxton	--	WH
Cannock Chase	--	G
Chapel-en-le-Frith	--	WH
Chatham	?	--
Chester	?	--
Chesterfield	C/WO	WO
Chipping Norton	--	G
Cirencester	--	G
Colchester	WI	--
Colne	?	--
Cookham	--	G
Cosham	?	--
Darlington	R/WO	WO
Darwen	WI	?
Derby	?	G
Dewsbury	WO	WO
Doncaster	?	--
East Ham	C	--
Eastleigh	--	G
Gateshead	WO	WO
Gloucester	?	--
Grimsby	WO	WO
Halifax	?	--
Hastings	R	--
High Wycombe	--	?
Hornsea	--	G

Issuing Locality	Minted	Injection Moulded
Huddersfield	WO	WO/C/WH
Hull	WO/R	WO/G
Hungerford	--	G
Ilford	?	--
Ilkeston	?	--
Ipswich	WI	--
Lancaster	C	--
Leeds	WO	WO
Leicester	--	I/L
Leigh	?	WH
Leyton	?	--
London	C	--
Louth	--	G
Luton	WO	--
Lytham St Annes	R	--
Maidenhead	--	G
Maidstone	?	--
Malton	--	G
Manchester	NO/WO	C/WH
Matlock	--	G
Meltham	--	WH
Middlesborough	WO	WO
Midsomer Norton	--	G
Morecambe	WO	--
Newbury	--	G
Newcastle	WO	WO
Newport	?	--
Nottingham	WO	WO
Oldham	C/WO	C/WO
Plymouth	WO	WO/G
Portsmouth	--	G
Preston	WI	--
Ramsbottom	?	--
Rawtenstall	?	--
Rochdale	?	C
Rotherham	WO	WO/G
Rugeley	--	G
St Austell	?	--
St Helens	WO	WO
Salford	?	C
Sheffield	WO	WO/G
South Shields	WO	WO

Issuing Locality	Minted	Injection Moulded
Southampton	WI	G
Southend on Sea	R	--
Southport	R	WO
Stafford	--	G
Stockport	R	C
Stockton	WO	WO
Stroud	--	G
Sunderland	WO	WO
Swindon	?	G
Tewkesbury	--	G
Thornbury	--	G
Tynemouth	?	--
Wakefield	WO/C	C/G
Wallasey	WO	WO
Wallsend	?	--
Walsall	WI	--
Walthamstow	SC	--
Warrington	WO	WO/G
Wednesbury	?	--
West Bromwich	WI	--
Wigan	?	WO
Wimborne	--	G
Wirksworth	--	G
Witney	--	G
Wolverhampton	WI	--
Worksop	--	G

#### IRELAND

Cork	?	--
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#### NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast	R	U/WO
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#### SCOTLAND

Aberdeen	WO	WO/G
Ayr	?	--
Dundee	WO	WO
Dunfermline	?	--
Edinburgh	WO	WO/G
Glasgow	WO	WO
Greenock	?	--
Kilmarnock	N/H/O/WO	--
Motherwell	?	--
Perth	?	--
Rothesay	?	--
Wemyss	?	--

#### WALES

Aberdare	C/WO	WO
Swansea	R	--

## Key

MANUFACTURERS & SUPPLIERS	
C	Crystalate Mouldings
D	Dart Advertising
G	Grant
H	Hughes Label
I	Invicta Plastics
L	Ledward Plastics
N	National Railway and Tramway Appliance
NO	Northern Rubber
O	Own Manufacture
R	Reliance Nameplates
S	Sale
SC	Scottish Vulcanite
U	Ulster Plastics
WH	Wheatley
WI	Wilson
WO	Woollen
?	Maker not yet known
--	Type not issued

## Notes

The issuing locality is generally shown as in Smith's 1990 catalogue.

The compiler of this table would appreciate additions and corrections to the information presented.



That is the question. Perhaps not as difficult as the one on which Hamlet soliloquised, but the token enthusiast may find it intriguing.

It has been raised through the admirable study of Nottingham market tallies recently published by Grenville Chamberlain<sup>(1)</sup>. Of the 62 varieties listed, only six include a reference to the maker of the piece. Three of them have the lettering SMITH B. clearly inscribed under the value. An examination of the book's excellent illustrations indicate that the same die was used for the reverse in all three cases. It is a well made die, and is remarkable in several respects. The value, one shilling, is in words rather than the 1/- usually employed on tokens, giving it some resemblance to a contemporary regal shilling, but without copying it so closely as to risk a charge of counterfeiting. The value is surrounded by an open wreath formed from a spray of hops on the left, and one of barley on the right, tied with a bow. This is a usual device on tokens in the middle of the nineteenth century, although less common than an olive wreath, but the significance of the design is to display the essential ingredients of beer. The occupations of the three Nottingham issuers were fruit and potato merchants, with all of them appearing to specialise in the potato trade. In such a context the design seems to be singularly inappropriate, scurrilous rivals might say that a favourite leisure activity was being hinted at rather than anything of a business nature.

Grenville Chamberlain has found evidence pointing to issue dates in all three cases between 1861 and 1871, making them perhaps the earliest in the Nottingham market series. The three obverse dies show similarities that can hardly be coincidental, with "Nottingham" at the foot and the street address in the centre in plain lettering without serifs. In contrast, the issuer's name at the top is in an ornate, almost gothic, style.

I would conjecture that these three issuers evolved a plan for a system of tokens or tallies in Nottingham similar to those in use in the London and Birmingham markets. It would be easier to educate customers in the use of such newfangled devices if several merchants adopted them simultaneously. Probably all three had their tokens made at the same time by the same maker.

Where did these enterprising potato merchants obtain their tokens? The maker credited in the new book is Henry Smith of Birmingham. This follows R.N.P. Hawkins<sup>(2)</sup> who, at the foot of page 454 of his massive work, includes Smith B. as an abbreviation for "Smith Birmingham", one of ten signature variants attributed to Henry Smith.

Hawkins identifies four principal token manufacturers with the surname Smith, three in Birmingham and one in Leamington. On a geographical basis any of them might be employed by Nottingham merchants, but W.H. Smith of Leamington can be

eliminated as the B. on the tokens must either stand for a first name or for Birmingham. Charles Smith of Birmingham can also be discarded. He is a relatively rare maker who did not commence as a sole trader until 1883, much later than the date attributed to the Nottingham market pieces.

This leaves three possibilities; Henry Smith, William Smith and a B. Smith unknown to Hawkins.

Henry Smith is given seven pages of examples and text by Hawkins, but remains a somewhat elusive character. It does seem certain that he was the maker of the tokens signed Smith Birm, despite a seemingly wilful ambiguity when both he and William Smith were operating simultaneously as token makers. Henry was the first to be established and was based in the traditional area for the trade near St Paul's church, while William started later in a different part of the town, nearer its own markets. Perhaps he felt that being the original Smith he should not have to distinguish himself with an initial. It is this peculiarity that may have lead Hawkins to the conclusion that Smith B was an even more abbreviated form of the Smith Birm. style. His article gives no actual example of a token using this form, nor of any Nottingham issue, although the town is mentioned on page 455.

Records of seven Nottingham inn tokens made by Henry Smith are included in the die survey in Yolanda Courtney's thesis<sup>(3)</sup>. All of them are 3d values, one is signed simply H. Smith, and the other six are from a die with a statement of the maker in the form "H. Smith Manufacturer 17 Hampton St. Birmingham" which could hardly be more informative. This die includes a hop and barley wreath but in contrast to the market pieces it has the barley on the left instead of the right side. Six out of the seven issuers have been dated from Directory records, and they all could have been contemporary with the three market issues. It would have been difficult to adapt this die to show a value in the form "one shilling", but 1/- would have been feasible. It should perhaps be mentioned that inn and market tokens rarely share dies because the upper value for the former is usually 3d, while the minimum for the latter is 6d.

There are other dies recorded using the form "H. Smith F. Birm.", the F in that case certainly standing for the Latin "Fecit" meaning made. The initials H.S.B. occur on an unofficial farthing for Wright of Netherton which has been attributed to Henry Smith, but is unlike any of the pieces under consideration in fabric or style.

The only example in Courtney with the signature "H. Smith B." is from Wales and depicts a man bowling. Curiously there is another Welsh issue with an apparently identical reverse except for the signature which is recorded as "H. Smith F.". The signature lettering is very small, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that they are from the same die, the B having filled during usage so as to look like an F.

It may or may not be relevant that the signature on certain of Henry Smith's products is weakly struck, and occasionally appears to have been deliberately weakened or erased on the die. This suggests the usage of his old dies by a successor maker.

All this leads me to the view that the attribution of the Nottingham market tokens to Henry Smith is suspect at the least. Their style is not similar to any others that are known with certainty to be his, and it would be strange for him to use such an ambiguous signature in opening a new line of business in the market, when he was so explicit in his designs for inn tokens in the same town at the same period.

This is not to suggest that William Smith is a better candidate. His signed tokens almost always include a full name and address. The only factor in his favour is that he operated near to the Birmingham token issuing markets, and is responsible for nine signed Birmingham market tokens<sup>(4)</sup>, but there seems to have been little similarity between the issues of the Birmingham and Nottingham markets and no reason to assume that a maker employed in one would have been used by the other.

This leaves the possibility that Smith B. means exactly what it says. Made by a Mr Smith whose first name began with a B. The trouble is that the lengthy and meticulous researches of the late Roy Hawkins failed to find any maker of that name throughout the country. New makers have been discovered since his work was sadly ended in 1987, but they are few. A large number of token makers are known from only one or two examples, suggesting that many dabbled in the trade only to rapidly give up altogether or move on to other lines of work. The intention of the putative B. Smith may have been to supply the inn token trade, but perhaps the only customers actually landed were the Nottingham potato men.

Since a very high proportion of the token output in this size and style originated in Birmingham, it may be reasonable to infer that a B. Smith may yet be found to have been in brief occupation of an obscure corner of the jewellery quarter. The other possibility is that the Nottingham market tokens were a local product with B. Smith originating from either Nottingham itself or another East Midlands town.

Well, Hamlet never found an answer either.

### **Notes and References**

- (1) Grenville Chamberlain. *Nottingham Market Tallies*. 2002.
- (2) R.N.P. Hawkins. *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies and counters 1788-1910*. A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1989.
- (3) Y.C. Courtney. *British Public House Tokens c.1820-c.1920: Material culture in the industrial age*. University of Wales PhD. Thesis 3 vols., 1996; unpublished. The die survey is volume 2 and the pages for H. Smith are 188-206.
- (4) John Whitmore. *Birmingham Market Tokens*. 1995.

## Time, Pay and Tool Checks (Part 4)

Ralph Hayes

This list includes firms that include Branch, Depot, Office addresses etc. under their names in the Directories. These are not generally recorded here but are noted by the word 'VARIOUS' and will be supplied on request.

78. H.J. Heinz Co. Ltd. Pure Food Products, 40 Soutwark St. S.E. (1919), Waxlow Rd. Willesden, N.W. 10 (1943 Food Mfrs, Waxlow Rd. Harlesden N.W.10 (1948 to 1970), Hayes Park, Hayes, Middx. (1980). VARIOUS. (1919-1980). Trefoil shaped 33x31mm.



79. Hopkinsons Ltd. Valve Mfrs. Britannia Works, Birkby, Huddersfield. Listed as Makers of Boiler Mountings in 1943 and 1959 (1928-1980) Hexagonal 31mm.

80. Howell & Co. Ltd. Tube, Steel and File Mfrs. Sheffield Tube Works, Wincobank, Sheffield. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1980. 32mm.

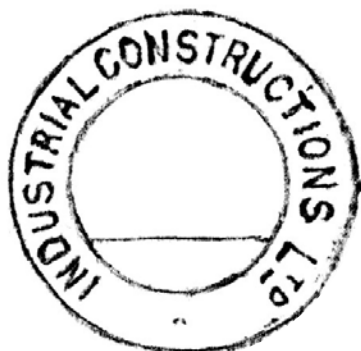


82. Edward Hughes & Sons – Edward Hughes, Town Carpet Mills, Kidderminster. (1874). Edward Hughes & Sons, Carpet & Rug Mfrs. Mill St. Kidderminster (1919). Presumably the date 1877 on the check being when the sons were included in the business (1877-1919) Not in 1943. 39mm.

83. Hulse & Co. Ltd. Tool Makers, Ordsal Works, Salford, Manchester. (1919-1928) Not in 1941. Octagonal 32mm.

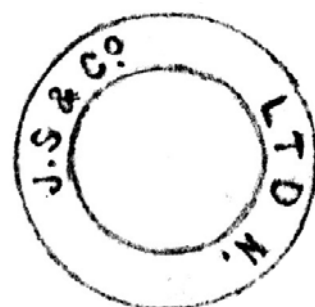


84. Hyland Ltd. Motor car Agents & Dealers, Car Body Builders & Engrs. Wood St., & York St., Wakefield (1928). Marine Engrs. Doncaster Rd, (1943 to 1948) (1928 to 1948) Not in 1959. 32.5mm.



85. Industrial Constructions Ltd. Engrs. & Constructors, 137 Victoria St. S.W. 1 (1941 to 1943) Not in 1948. 32mm.

86. James Simpson, Civil Engineer, Grosvenor Rd., Pimlico, S.W. (1874). James Simpson & Co. Ltd. Engrs. & Iron Founders, Newark-on-Trent & 101 Grosvenor Rd. S.W. (1919). (1874 to 1919) Not in 1928. 27.5mm.



87. John I(saac) Thorneycroft & Co. Ltd. Engineers & Shipbuilders, Woolston Works, Southampton. Motor Engrs. 35 Kirkstall St. Leeds. Trafford St. Works, Knott Mill, Manchester. Scottish Motor Vehicle Dept. 61 Bishop St. Glasgow. Automobile Mfrs. Basingstoke. London Repair Depot, Pulford St., Grosvenor Rd. S.W. 1 (1919).

Similar plus Motor Marine Works, Wolsey Rd., Caversham, Reading (1943). Not Basingstoke 1961, Southampton &

Reading only (1961). Not Reading 1968 (1919 to 1970) Not in 1979. Circle on Reverse 29mm.

Vosper Thorneycroft (U.K.) Ltd. are listed in 1979. Three varieties of check are known to have been used at Basingstoke. VARIOUS.

88. Kendall & Gent Ltd. Machine Tool Makers, Chatsworth Rd., Bellevue, Manchester (1919).

Kendall & Gent (1920) Ltd. Machine Tool Makers, Victoria Works, William Rd., Gorton, Manchester (1928 to 1943).

Kendall & Gent Ltd., as above (1948 to 1961). Shown as associated Co. of W.E. Sykes Ltd. in 1961. (1919 to 1961) Not in 1968. Wreath Reverse 33mm.



89. Kingwood Firelighter Co. Ltd. Canal St., Miles Platting, Manchester (1922). Not in 1919 or 1941. 32mm.



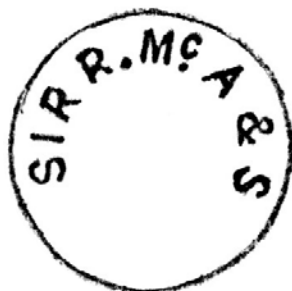
90. Kodak Ltd. Photographic Dealers, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (1919). Apparatus & Material Mfrs Works, Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, Harrow, Middx. (1943). P.O. Box 66, Kodak House, Station Rd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. (1980). VARIOUS (1919 to 1980) 25mm.

91. Lanarkshire Steel Co. Ltd. Steel Mfrs., Flemington, Motherwell and King St., Manchester. Further addresses at Belfast, Glasgow, London and Newcastle (1919 to 1968). Not in 1970. There is also a red fibre piece showing the location Motherwell. 41x21mm.



92. London General Omnibus Co. Ltd. 31, Moorgate, E.C. (1863). 6, Finsbury Sq., E.C. (1874). 9, Grosvenor Rd., Westminster, S.W. 1 (1919). VARIOUS (1863 to 1928). Not in 1846 or 1941. Other similar checks exist. 39mm.

93. Lotus Ltd. Boot & Shoe Mfrs., Sandon Rd., Stafford & 15 Victoria St., Northampton (1919). Ditto but Freeman St., Stafford & 15, Victoria St., Northampton (1959). (1919 to 1980). Reads Check on Reverse. 25mm.



94. Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons, Railway Contractors, Boquhanran Rd., Clydebank, Glasgow. Concrete Slab Factory, Yate, Bristol. (1919). 18, Osborne St., Clydebank, Glasgow. (1943).  
 Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons (Scotland) Ltd. Reinforced Concrete Engrs., 18, Osborne St., Clydebank, Glasgow. (1948).  
 Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons Ltd. and Associated Companies,

Building & Civil Engineering Contractors. (1959).

Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons (North Eastern) Ltd. (1961). (1919 to 1959). VARIOUS 26mm.

95. James Mackie & Sons Ltd. Albert Foundry, Springfield Rd., Belfast. Textile Machinists. (1919 to 1980). Not listed in the Directories of 1948, 61, 68 & 69/70. 30mm.



96. Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd. General Engrs., Britannia Works, Gainsborough, Lincs. Aircraft Dept., Carr House Works, Gainsborough (1919).

Marshall, Sons & Co. (Successors) Ltd., Engrs. & Boiler Mfrs., Britannia Works, Gainsborough (1943).

Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd., Mfrs of Steam Engines, Britannia Works, Gainsborough (1948). Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd.

Diesel Tractors, Road Roller & Boiler Mfrs. Britannia Works, Gainsborough (1959). Agricultural Tractor Mfrs. (1961 to 1970). (1919 to 1970) Not in 1980. Wreath Reverse. 30mm. There is also a Stores Check. 24mm.

97. Ralph Martindale & Co. Ltd. Edge Tool Makers, Crocodile Works, Alma St., Aston, Birmingham. The trade description varies as Matchet Manufacturers or Edge Tool Makers. (1919 to 1980). 35mm.



98. Mechanizations & Aero Ltd. Common Lane, Washwood Heath, Birmingham (1943) Not in 1948. 28mm

99. Nuffield Mechanizations & Aero Ltd. has not been traced. The previous piece (item 98) has the telegraphic address of NUFMECLIM, Birmingham 8, and shows the possibility of them both being from the same business. At the same address (1948 to 1968) is recorded Nuffield Metal Products Ltd, Pressings in Sheet Metal, Common Lane, Washwood Heath, Birmingham. 28mm.



100. Midland Iron Co. Ltd. Iron Mfrs, Midland Iron Works, Union St., Rotherham, Yorks. (1919 to 1959) Not in 1961. 34mm

There are also varieties (incuse) of a Workmans' Time Ticket in Brass & Copper



101. Minton's China Works, Stoke-on-Trent & 28, Walbrook, City, E.C. (Warehouse) (1874). Minton's Ltd., Mfrs of China, 25 Farringdon Avenue, E.C. 4. (1919). Minton's China Works, London Rd., Stoke-on-Trent (1948). Part of Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd. in 1980. (1874 to 1970). 32.5mm.

102. Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day Ltd., Mechanical Engrs., Bramhall Moor Lane, Hazel Grove nr Stockport. (1919).

Diesel, Land & Marine Engines, Mirrlees Works (1948). (1919 to 1961). 26mm.

Changed to Mirrless National Ltd. (1968) and Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd. (1980).

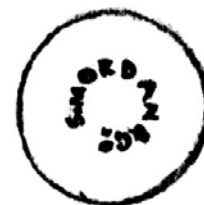


103. Mitchell Brothers, Albert Carpet Works, Waterfoot nr Manchester (1874). Mitchell Brothers, Felt Mfrs, Albert Works, Waterfoot. A branch of Mitchells, Ashworth Stansfield & Co. Ltd. (1919). (1874 to 1948) Not listed separately in 1959. 34mm.

104. Sampson, Mordan & Co. Pencil Case, Steel Pens & Lock Makers, 72, Cheapside E.C. & 41, City Rd., Finsbury Sq. (1863).

Sampson, Mordan & Co., Pencil Case Makers, 41, City Rd., Finsbury Sq. and Lock makers at 72, Cheapside, E.C. (1874).

Sampson, Mordan & Co. Ltd. Patentees & Mfrs. 41, City Rd., Finsbury Sq., E.C. 1 (1919). (1863 to 1943) Not in 1948. Incuse 18mm.





## A Hoard Of English Communion Tokens

Jeff Gardiner

Sometime around 1900, the United Reformed Church History Society (previously the Presbyterian Society) asked all of the English Presbyterian churches to send all of their old tokens along with any old documents to the Society. Below is an abbreviated listing of the holdings.

Alnwick	U. Associate Secession	1831	Liverpool	Mt Pleasant	
Alnwick		1846	Liverpool	Princes Road	
Beaumont		1852	Liverpool	United Secession	June 1827
Belford	United Secession	Aug 17 1831	London	Carlton Hill/St John's Wood	
Bellingham			London	Belgrave Chelsea	1846
Bellingham	United Presbyterian	1851	London	Belgrave Chelsea	1874
Berwick	High Mtg	1755	London	Islington	
Berwick	Low Mtg		London	National Scotch Church	May 11 1827
Birmingham	Broad Street		London	River Terrace	1835
Blyth	Secession	1829	London	Southwark St George's	
Blyth	English Presbyterian	1865	London	Stepney John Knox	
Bedlington	UP		London	Westbourne Grove	
Branton		1845	Lowick		1854
Chester	Newgate Street		Manchester	Stamped 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Crewe		1862	Manchester	St Andrew's Free	1846
Crookham		1783	Newcastle	Clavering Place	1850
Crookham		1795	Newcastle	John Knox	1854
Crookham		1811	Newcastle	Trinity	
Embleton	UP	1850	Newcastle	Utd Assoc	1828
Etal		1724	Norham	EP	
Etal		1743	North Middleton		1818
Darlington	St Georges		Seaton Delaval		1846
Falstone		1721	Southampton	St Andrew's	1852
Felton			Spittal		16 April 1861
Gateshead	Durham Road		Sunderland	Bethany UP	
Glanton		1824	Wooler		1785
Horncliffe		1854	Whitby	Cliff Lane	
Horncliffe		1858	Windsor	2 different tokens	
Liverpool	Canning Street	1846			

A large selection of these tokens will be on sale at the Token Congress in Cheltenham, with all proceeds going to the above Societies who are building a new library.

### *Work in Progress*

Cheshire Tokens. A supplement to Ken Banham's books is in preparation. Please send details of unlisted pieces to Brian Edge

## *Notes and Queries*

**339** It is a pay check from the **Manchester Ship Canal, Bridgewater Division**. I have shown it to a number of MSC employees who all recalled these tallies, one telling me how he collected his father in law's wages when he was ill. There are other Manchester Ship Canal pay checks - does anyone out there have any, I'd love to hear if you do, please.

Bob Lyall

**419** This is a Communion Token of Roslin, Midlothian. References are: Kerr & Lockie 1949, No 148; Cresswell 6506 (verse is no. 20 out of 91 used on CTs.)

Alan Henderson

**423** This is a hop token (Henderson ref 366) issued by Charles Neame, Harefield Court, Selling, near Faversham, Kent. His tokens were in use from 1850-1860 approx. Charles Neame retired in 1859 and was a member of the Shepherd, Neame brewing families of Faversham.

Alan Henderson

**442** S. SHIPPEY - NEWTON.

From the 1881 British Census: Samuel Shippey, Fitton End, Newton, Cambridge, England. Head, farmer of 60 acres. Wife, Catherine (age 25) of Wisbech St Mary, Cambs. A daughter Catherine (age 4) and two sons, Samuel (age 2) and John H. (age 1). Tokens are also known of S. Shippey Junr, Newton.

Roy Wells

**443** *VR*. Crowned, 27mm, Pewter

The earliest reference known to me is K.E. Smith, *Catalogue of World Transportation Tokens and Passes except North America*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed, 1967, in which the piece is listed as Derby 240A, for the use of postmen. Derby 240B is similar but with a diameter of 26mm. In gathering material for his Catalogue, there is evidence that Smith visited the Derby Corporation Omnibus Department where he found a considerable stock of obsolete transport tokens, including those of various Derby Corporation departments, e.g. Gas, Electricity, Health, Finance, together with, I suspect, one or two examples of Derby 240A and B. None of the latter were present when I inspected the "hoard" in 1973.

Nothing on the tokens themselves suggests any specific link with Derby so they may have been in use elsewhere also.

In what was virtually a second edition of Smith's Catalogue in 1990, with a modified title and coverage, the rarity of both Derby 240A and Derby 240B was given as R9, i.e. 2-4 specimens known.

Derby Corporation bought up the privately owned horse-tramway system in 1899 and electrified it in 1904, a sequence which does not preclude the use of these Victorian checks.

Ernest Danson

This piece could be a luggage tag from the Victorian Railways, Victoria, Australia. The tags or checks come in pairs bearing the same number – one to be attached to the bag or parcel and the other to be handed to the owner. On the luggage being claimed the passenger must produce the check which he received at the starting station and which must correspond in number with the check before it can be delivered to him. A similar item appeared in Noble Sale 68 lot 843 described as “Victorian Railways, luggage tag, c.1880s, in bronze (42mm), Melbourne to Sydney, stamped 755. Pieces are also known for Western Australian Railways, Perth to Albany, c.1915, in brass (35mm) and pieces from Queensland Railways bearing QR and QR with a crown.



M.C. Johnson

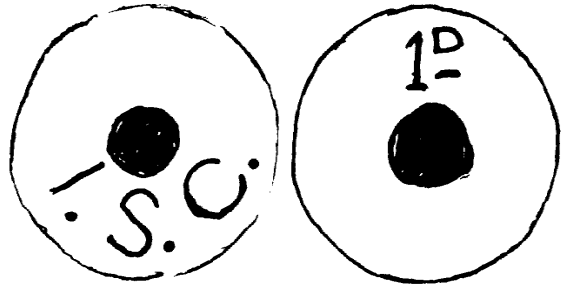
**444** Good for free play on Machine  
Any information about the issuer of this machine token?  
The piece is uniface and brass. Approx. 30mm.



Brian Edge

**445** I.S.C., 1d

Any information about the issuer of this token?  
The piece is made of copper with a central hole. Approx 24mm.



Brian Edge

**446** Dusty Miller, Caledonian St.,  
Manchester Road  
Attribution required for this brass pub check.  
Approx 24mm.



Brian Edge

**447** Coulthart  
Information requested about this  
item. It is well struck, has a  
plain edge, and is made of  
copper. Approx 33mm.



Brian Edge

**448** Stars and Stripes Hotel 6<sup>D</sup>.  
Brass, uniface, 26mm



Allyn Jacobs

*Adverts*

---

WANTED

Specimens or further information relating to Tokens,  
Medallions, Advertising Pieces, Pub Checks, Etc. of Stockport  
in Cheshire or immediate environs – Whatever period.

Will buy or exchange:  
R. Keith Harrison

(7:4)

---

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:4)

---

WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

(7:6)

---

WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 17<sup>th</sup> Century to date

Gary Oddie

(7:4)

---

## *Adverts*

---

### **WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.  
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.  
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.  
Towcester 17<sup>th</sup> century token – HOWES, wells 169, Williamson  
166.

P. Waddell

---

(7:4)

### **TOKENS & CHECKS**

Burtonwood, Collins Green, Croft, Culcheth, Fearnhead, Great Sankey,  
Latchford, Lymm, Penketh, Stockton Heath, Winwick and Warrington  
Also  
Small colonial tokens from steamy Borneo to cool Falklands & all between  
Wanted, please. Please. Carrots dangled

Bob Lyall

---

(7:4)

I collect Portugal & colonial tokens;  
Telephone tokens and dog tags from the world

Jamie Salgado

---

(7:4)

### **IRISH TOKENS WANTED**

Especially Belfast and Ulster pieces 1820-2001  
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory etc. many  
swaps.

B. Woodside

---

(7:4)

*Adverts*

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

---

(7:4)

See my web site by typing **COBWRIGHTS PARANUMISMATICS** into the search engine or e-mail me for address! Cobwright – the man with 65,000 tokens in stock

**COINS OF BEESTON**

---

(7:4)

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

Francis Heaney

---

(7:4)

**WANTED NORFOLK**  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, ALSO  
TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING,  
TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.  
High Price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

**Ian Smith**

(7:4)

---

*Adverts*

---

**WELSH TOKENS PLEASE**

Pub Checks, Club Checks, Colliery Lamp Checks, Market Checks, Advertising Tickets. In fact any Welsh material with the exception of Co-op Checks.

Some swaps available or will pay cash

Alun Jones

---

(7:4)

**BARRY GREENAWAY**

Irregular lists of Tokens, Checks and Medallions.  
Occasional offerings of Foreign and British Colonial Material

Wanted: Public House Checks of Gloucester (City and County) and Wiltshire

---

(7:4)

**WANTED**

TAUNTON 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens issued by "THE CONSTABLES".  
Richard H. Hardy

---

(7:4)

**MEDALS, MEDALLIONS, AND MEDALETS OF COUNTY DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND – A PRELIMINARY LISTING.**

A5 – card covers – £2 inclusive.

D. Webb

(7:4)



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol.7 No. 5**

**BULLETIN**  
ISSN 0269 – 0187

**December 2002**

*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to the second group of issues under my Editorship. As promised, this issue is dedicated to the seventeenth century. I would like to thank all of the contributors, who have made this a bumper issue, and hopefully a useful addition to the literature of that series. I have included a couple of articles that are “off the beaten track” and hope they are as interesting to the reader as they have been to research.

Any future articles on the seventeenth century will appear in normal issues of the *Bulletin*. As always articles are required on all topics for future issues.

I have been thinking about a topic for the next special issue and one area that springs to mind is “counterfeits and counterfeiters”. Though not strictly tokens, there is much common ground, especially if replicas and fantasy pieces are included. If readers are happy with this, number 9 of this volume will be dedicated to anything from these shady areas.

The increase in subscription will put the *Bulletin* on a sound footing for the next year or so, but changes in postal and printing costs may mean further increases at some stage in the future.

## ***Binders and Back Issues***

Following the Token Congress, there are now just a few binders left, at £4.50 each. As well as most of Volumes 5 and 6 (£2.50 each), we now have (thanks to Harry Manville and Michael Dickinson) a small but incomplete stock of Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4, (various prices) all of which are now very rare. If any members want to fill in gaps, please drop a note to the editor.

## ***Token Congress 2003***

The Token Congress in 2003 will be held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The Langham is a 2 star hotel overlooking the sea, nearby is one of the three south coast Redoubts, built to control the Martello Towers and at present housing South East England’s largest military museum, the Sussex Combined Services Museum.

The organisers are Duncan Pennock (bookings) and Alan Henderson (programme).

## ***Token Congress 2002***

The twenty first Token Congress was held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham, over the weekend 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> October 2002 with the organisers, Barry and Diane Greenaway, in the chair. The Friday started with a coach trip to Gloucester Museum, to view a specially prepared display of numismatic material. The usual broad range of talks began on the Saturday morning and listed below are the speakers and their topics. It is hoped that many of these will appear as articles in forthcoming issues of the *Bulletin*.

Barry Greenaway	Numismatic Gloucester.
Gavin Scott	Gloucestershire Countermarks.
Noel Cox	The Old Passage Ferry.
John Tolson	Bristol and Gloucestershire Transport Tokens.
Tim Sellers	Clifton and The Hotwells – a Tale of Suburban Snobbery.
David Young	The Bath Theatre.
Bob Lyall	West African Merchant Adventurers & Their Tokens.
George Martin	Clasped Hands.
Phil Mernick	Billies and Charlies.
David Magnay	“Well, it’s Edward !” [Varieties of imitation Edward VII sovereigns].
John Whitmore	The Gasman’s Daughter. [An “it’s a small world” token connection].
Stuart Adams	Hot Stuff! [Tokens made from metal salvaged from fires]

To celebrate the 21<sup>st</sup> Congress, a birthday cake had been prepared and was formally eaten! Following the Congress dinner, the Saturday evening bourse was busy as usual, with the last transaction at 1:57 the next morning! The Sunday began at 9:30 to yet more talks and lively audience participation, as follows.

Gary Oddie	Merchants’ Marks. [Reprinted here]
Andrew Andison	Calendar Medals.
Chris Granger	The men and women behind some Mansfield and Southwell tokens. [Introduced here]
David Griffiths	New Hertfordshire tokens from East and West. [17 <sup>th</sup> C lead]
Paul Withers	Imitation Sovereigns of Paul Kruger. [Book now available]
Stuart Adams	Re-united. [Three engraved Edward VII bronze coins from the same hand, but found separately]
Michael Dickinson	Token coinage of the British Isles – an update. [Forthcoming book]
Pam Williams	The lengths some people will go. [A very recent mug token]
Robert Thompson	Gloucester 17 <sup>th</sup> Century tokens: The forthcoming catalogue.
Gary Oddie	TCSB report.
Mike Roberts	Token Congress 2004 [to be held in the Huddersfield area].
Duncan Pennock	Token Congress 2003 [details on p163].

Bob Lyall offered the vote of thanks to the organisers and venue, and a buffet lunch finished the proceedings.

## The Case of Knives: an unrecognised sign on seventeenth-century tokens

Robert Thompson

The following London token brings to light not only an unpublished type but also a trade sign hitherto unrecognised on seventeenth-century tokens. It may be described thus: (Figure. 1)



Obv. ·HEN:COOKE·CVTLER[&?]PATTEN around a container convergent to a foot in base, from its chief issuant seven longitudinal charges, and on either side a patten  
Rev. ·MAKER·NEAR·CRIPLEGATE around HIS|HALF|PENY|1669.

BW—, but it may be intercalated as London 789B, a token of Samuel Benton being registered as 789A.<sup>(1)</sup>

Brass (probably). Die axis: 0°. Diameter: 19mm.

The ampersand in the obverse legend is not certain but likely, for what is visible suggests it, and the space it occupies is much wider than that required for the simple pellet preceding CVTLER. The two pattens, though small, have their distinctive angular shape, a patten being a wooden clog raised upon an iron ring and secured to the foot by wide leather straps tied across the instep. They occur in the arms of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers, and will be best illustrated from the Norweb Collection by Lawrence Gifford near Strand Bridge (BW London 3022<sup>†</sup>).

Henry Cooke's combination of trades is surprising, in that the patten-maker might be placed with the workers in leather.<sup>(2)</sup> Campbell does, however, include in the same chapter the patten ring maker, 'a Class of Smiths who work only for this Branch, which is but poor Bread'. It seems possible that for Cooke, as a worker in metal, the iron rings were his principal contribution to the making of the pattens. The trade which he names first permits the principal charge on the obverse to be identified as a sign of the general cutlers, the Case of Knives.<sup>(3)</sup>

This sign is rare, being often combined with other devices. Sir Ambrose Heal has listed the following, here rearranged chronologically; all were cutlers (or razor makers), unless otherwise noted:<sup>(4)</sup>

c.1720 Alexander Burges at the Red Bull & Case of Knives, the corner of Leadenhall Street, next to Cornhill. (Fig. 2).

1744 M. Burchell at the Anodyne Necklace & Case of Knives in Long Acre, next Drury Lane.

1750 John Hyde at the Anchor & Case of Knives, ye corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.

c.1750 Joseph Gillett at the Case of Knives in St James's Market.

c.1755 Nathaniel Bentley & John Fisher at the Golden Lyon & Case of Knives near the Royal African House in Leadenhall Street.<sup>(5)</sup>

1759 Robert Sparling at the Case of Knives in St James's Haymarket, corner of Norris Street.

c.1760 Charles Carleton & Son at the Case of Knives in New Street, Covent Garden.

c.1760 Alexander Jolly at the sign of the Unicorn & Case of Knives in Compton Street, Soho, within 3 doors of the Church passage.

c.1760 Benjamin Nicklin at the Fleece & Case of Knives in the Long Walk between Christ's and St Bartholomew's Hospitals. (Fig. 3)

c.1760 Josiah Rogerson at the Case of Knives in the Hay-market, near Pickadilly.

c.1760 Jonathan Trenholme at the Case of Knives & Forks & Goldsmiths' Arms in Wood Street, haft-maker & silver small-worker.

1770-84 George Antt, Case of Knives, No. 158 Strand, six doors from Somerset House and the New Church, goldsmith & jeweller.

1787 Thomas Squire at the Case of Knives opposite Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside.

[n.d.] Thomas Woodward, at the Case of Knives & Crown opposite Surrey Street in the Strand.

Thus Henry Cooke's token provides an earlier example of the sign than any found by Heal, but this may simply result from the chronology of trade-cards and bill-heads.



Figure 2. Red Bull & Case of Knives

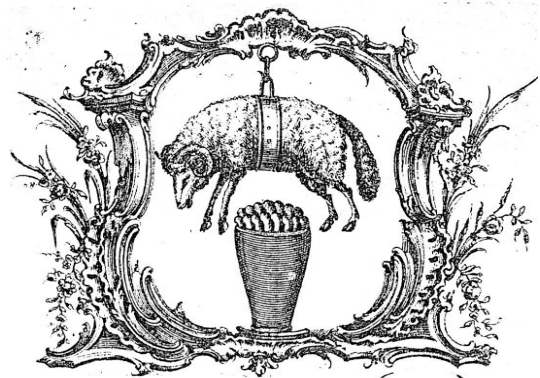


Figure 3. Fleece & Case of Knives

Though unnamed, Cooke's device takes the same form as two of the shop signs illustrated by Heal, Alexander Burges of c.1720 and Benjamin Nicklin of c.1760. A similar device was earlier drawn by Randle Holme (1627-1700) for his Academy of Armory, though it was not published until 1905. (Fig. 4) His printed text reads: 'He beareth Argent, a case of Knives sable, the Haftes, Or [Argent in MS.]. This is the badge of the company of Sharpware men, such as make all sorts of edge tooles, some terme them toole makers, or Edge toole men.'<sup>(6)</sup>

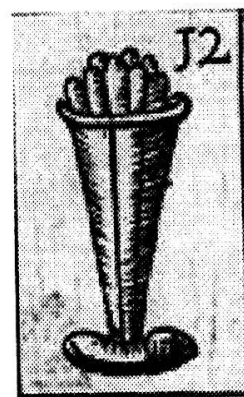


Figure 4. Case of Knives

No company so named is to be found in London, Bristol, Exeter, Chester or Edinburgh, but Randle Holme was prepared to make up names to suit his subject. The Incorporated Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire (Sheffield) has no such charge in its arms.

Henry Cooke's token also helpfully provides the identification of the previously mysterious device on the reverse of a token in the Norweb Collection:

Obv. ·ELIZABETH·ROSE·IN·WHIT around a rose

Rev. ·CHAPPELL·HER·HALF·PENNY, around a container convergent to a foot in base, from its chief issuant three longitudinal charges, between the letters E – R. (Fig. 5)



Figure 5. Elizabeth Rose Halfpenny token.

Burn at no. 1278 described the device as 'A basket' without identifying the three charges, but with the supererogatory note 'Mrs Rose appears to have been a basket-maker'. Boyne at London 2723 also called it 'A basket'; and Williamson at London 3422 did likewise, but omitted the initials.<sup>(7)</sup> Ralph Nott in his copy of Williamson added 'with 3 pestles', which recognises the longitudinal charges as man-made objects. Normally, however, pestles accompany a mortar and not a basket. Once the roughly conical form has been recognised, Elizabeth Rose's reverse device can be seen to be a Case of Knives. Indeed, the knife-handles and the beginning of the blades are obvious – when one knows! Elizabeth Rose may have been the widow of a cutler, but whether he was Henry Rose, apprenticed cutler to John Morgan in 1634, requires further information.<sup>(8)</sup>

There may be other occurrences of the Case of Knives to be recognised, but the only candidate in the Norweb Collection seems to be the token which probably reads:

Obv. ·IOHN·GRIFFITH: around a curved convex container with foot, from its chief issuant six or seven longitudinal charges  
Rev. ·IN·Y<sup>E</sup>·OLD·CHANGE around ·G·|I·M|·

The surname is printed GRIFEITH by Boyne at London 1709 and by Williamson at London 2132. They both describe the container as an oil-jar, but overlook the issuant charges. The Norweb specimen is double-struck and damaged, so that it is difficult to be sure of the container, the form of which is more like a flower-pot.

Neither he nor Cooke nor Elizabeth Rose is to be found among Percival Boyd's Citizens of London (MS, Society of Genealogists).

In figure 4, the case has a vertical join and some resemblance to a riding-boot, so I wonder whether it was made of leather; but I should like to find out more.

### Notes and References

- (1) Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values* (London, 1986), p. 112.
- (2) R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman* (London, 1747), pp. 220-1.
- (3) Cecil A. Meadows, *Trade Signs and their origin* (London, 1957), p. 85.
- (4) Sir Ambrose Heal, *London Shop-signs* (Beaconsfield, 1939), p. 16, *The Signboards of old London Shops* (London, 1947), pp. 59-61, 80, and *The London Goldsmiths 1200-1800*, 1st edn. reprinted (Newton Abbot, 1972), p. 57.
- (5) The Leadenhall Street warehouse of Nathaniel Bentley (?1735-1809), otherwise 'Dirty Dick', was the first glazed hardware shop in London; see *DNB*.
- (6) Randle Holme, *The Academy of Armory...*, Second volume, ed. I. H. Jeayes (London, 1905), p. 3, Book III, chapter XIV, no. 12. In the caption to the original drawing, Harleian MS 2027 f.319, the hafts are blazoned Argent, as visible on the British Library CD-ROM *Living and Working in Seventeenth Century England*, [edited] by N. W. Alcock and Nancy Cox (London, 2000).
- (7) Jacob Henry Burn, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, Tavern and Coffee-house Tokens current in the seventeenth century*, 2nd edn. (London, 1855); William Boyne, *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1858); G. C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889-91).
- (8) Cliff Webb, *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers*, Vol. 35: Cutlers' Company 1442-1498, 1565-1800 (London, 2001), p. 96. This volume has no record relevant to the Henry Cooke or the John Griffith mentioned here; neither is there a Henry Cooke in Vol. 13: *Pattenmakers' Company 1673-1805* (London, 1998).

† The Greenall specimen of BW London 3022 is illustrated in the *British Numismatic Journal* 61 (1991), plate 12, fig. 21, also in Baldwin's Auctions no. 16, 30 Oct. 1997, plate 6, lot 180.



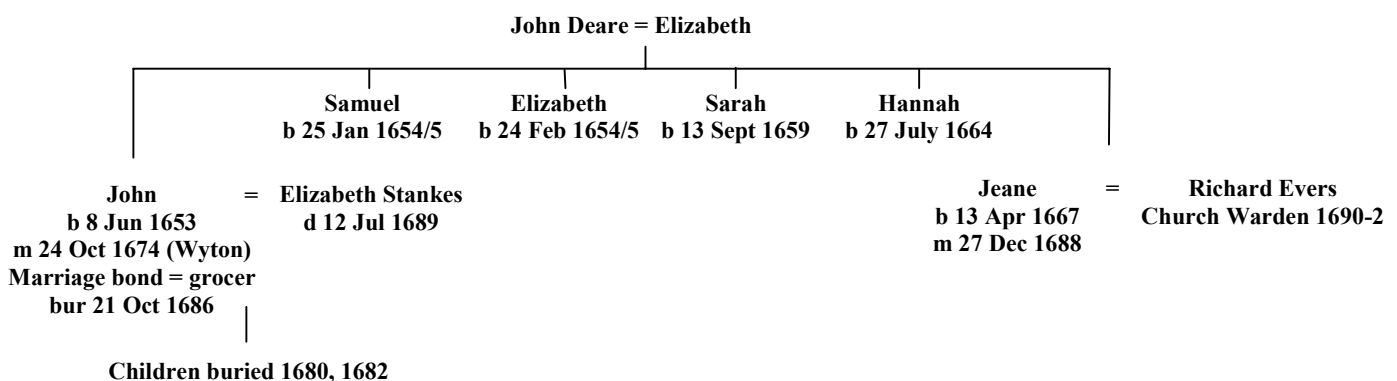
## Reclaiming Some Huntingdonshire Tokens

Gary Oddie

For many years there have been rival claims for the attribution of many seventeenth century tokens to counties with places possessing similar names. One of the longest standing has been the tokens of St Ives claimed by Cornwall and Huntingdonshire. The following notes contain preliminary findings for this and other towns where tokens might be reattributed to Huntingdonshire. Where possible, records have been checked for each side of the claim and the absence of evidence has been noted.

### Brampton

JOHN DEARE (E). Listed as Suffolk 27<sup>(1, 2)</sup> and Derbyshire 33<sup>(3)</sup>. Six children were baptised in Brampton (Hunts) to John and Elizabeth Deare<sup>(4)</sup>.



### Erith

FRANCIS TAYLOR (A), ERITH. There are several records of Francis Taylor in Hunts and there are records of toll roads and turnstiles leading along Earith causeway of this period and later. Thus far, no records of any turnstiles at the Kent Erith have been found, and this being a small port with no major 'through' road it is expected to be unlikely. Thus the attribution of Kent 256 must be considered tentative.

ROB TOY (S), EARRIFE. This piece is presently listed as Kent 258. However four separate factors may reattribute this piece to Huntingdonshire as follows

- (i) Robt Toy was assessed for 1 hearth in 1666, in the Hunts. Earith. This record has been subsequently mistranscribed as Robert Joy<sup>(5)</sup>.
- (ii) One of these tokens is known overstruck with the dies of John Nickles of the 'Blue Anchor', Market Hill, Cambridge<sup>(2)</sup>. Though the generally accepted theory of centralised manufacture makes this a weak point.
- (iii) A Robert Toye was buried at Chatteris (Cambs.) in 1674, eight miles from the Hunts Earith. There is no will but an inventory of his domestic goods exists.
- (iv) A Sarah Toy was married in Chatteris in 1681 and 1692.

### St Ives<sup>(6)</sup>

HENRY CORDALL. (presently Cornwall 82) A significant landowner called Henry Cordell appears several times in the manorial court records of the Hunts. St Ives in 1660/1. There are several baptisms for Cordell in St Ives between 1569-1652, but no

Henry. In his will of 1673 his land went to Seakin Boyden, with a yearly rental valued at £46 10s. Not found in Stoate<sup>(7)</sup>.

WILLIAM HARRISON (presently Cornwall 83). Many references have been found with this name in Huntingdonshire and more recently five metal detector finds from the Cambridgeshire area have appeared. Children were born to William and Ann Harrison in 1671 and William and Elizabeth from 1673. Not found in Stoate<sup>(7)</sup>.

IAMES HEATON (presently Cornwall 84) had a messuage in Church Street St Ives 28.3.1651. Pound Close was transferred to Thomasine Crosby, his intended wife in 1653. A major landowner in 1673, he owned a close of 4 acres valued at £18 and more. He was married to Thomasine Crosby, dying in or before 1687. They had a son Thomas and granddaughter Amy who became wine sellers in London. There are other connections between the Heatons and Cordells in the Manorial Court Records. Not found in Stoate<sup>(7)</sup>.

JOHN HICKMAN (E) (presently Cornwall 85). John Hickman Sen. was assessed for 4 hearths 1674. His tenement in Bridge Street was given to his wife Elizabeth in 1661. His Will was read 1686/7. Not found in Stoate<sup>(7)</sup>.

JOHN HICKMAN IVNIOR (presently Cornwall 86). That John Hickman is referred to as 'sen' in the Huntingdonshire hearth tax suggests that a 'junior' existed in 1674.

JOHN KING. (presently listed as Cornwall 89). A yeoman in Huntingdonshire, he married Elizabeth Halsey in 1667. She was the daughter of William Halsey and brother of Edward Hallsey (another St Ives, Hunts issuer). Elizabeth and John had children baptised in St Ives between 1669-1677, including a son Josiah in 1673 and another son Edward. In 1672 he can be found in the Quaker return of the St Ives assizes and a recusant in the assizes of 1682. John King a Quaker, and Ironmonger had goods seized for non-payment of tithes in 1683. He was assessed for 3 Hearths in 1674. Though the crossed swords are part of the Cutlers' Arms they might be appropriate for the trade of ironmonger. Not found in Stoate<sup>(7)</sup>.

### **Discussion**

Proof of location can never be without doubt, and the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. It is hoped that the weight of the results presented here is considered sufficient to reattribute some of the tokens or at least to prompt further research at each end of the claim.

### **References and Acknowledgements**

- (1) W. Boyne, *Tokens issued in the seventeenth century*. (London 1858).
- (2) G.C. Williamson, *Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century*. London 1889-91, Reprinted Seaby, 1967.
- (3) M.J. Dickinson, *Seventeenth century tokens of the British Isles*. 1986.

- (4) M. Stephenson, *Huntingdonshire trade tokens, the genealogical background*. The Huntsman, the journal of the Huntingdonshire family history society. No 33, July 1999, pp14-18.
- (5) C.F. Tebbutt, *History of Bluntisham cum Erith*. St Neots, 1941, xlix, lviii.
- (6) M. Carter, Private communication, January 2001. Without whose generosity and meticulous work in indexing seventeenth century St Ives, this work would have not progressed so quickly.
- (7) T.L. Stoate (ed.), *Cornwall Hearth and Poll Taxes, 1660-1664*, Bristol, 1981.  
 T.L. Stoate (ed.), *Cornwall Manorial rentals and surveys*, Almondsbury. 1988.  
 T.L. Stoate (ed.), *The Cornwall Protestation Returns*, 1974.
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## An Unpublished 17<sup>th</sup> Century Farthing of Bedford

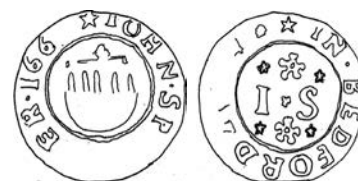
John Gaunt

Found in the vicinity of Banbury by a metal detectorist. Parts of the legend are very worn, but both centre fields give clues as to the identification of the issuer's occupation and the date of issue can be found in written local records.

Obv. IOHN . SP(ENC)ER around a man dipping candles.

Rev. IN . BEDFORD around the initials IS.

Brass, 15mm, 90°.



There is little doubt that this is our issuer and that he is the John Spencer apprentice who was to leave the trade of Tallow Chandler and to be made a Freeman of Bedford.

John and his wife Sarah belonged to the Bunyan Church (1669) and were arrested for attending a conventicle in 1670, his occupation is given as Chandler.

Our issuer paid tax on three hearths in 1671 in St. Mary's Parish Bedford.

### Acknowledgements

Many thanks for the kind generosity of Allen Hawkins (Banbury N.S.) who drew my attention to the above token and consequently to its publication.

This is the first addition to the list of Bedford Borough Tokens since 1853 (Phillip Nicholles).

## The 17th Century Token of John Badcock of Fordham

Rev. Ronald J. Dyer

Obv. IOHN . BADCOCK = The Grocers' Arms  
Rev. IN . FORDHAM . 1667 = I.B.

Williamson gives this piece to Fordham, Norfolk (W. 45) and gives a footnote, "This token could belong to Cambridgeshire". Michael Dickinson, in his, 1986 relisting of the 17th Century token series shows it under Cambridgeshire (W. 126 Cambs.) but states, "Probably Norfolk 45." An Appendix note in Robert Thompson's, *Sylloge*, Part II, of the *Norweb Collection*, carries a brief note concerning the Badcock token, based on information supplied by me in 1987, suggesting the reattribution of the token to Fordham in Cambridgeshire, and here I offer a fuller account of my reasons for a Cambridgeshire attribution.

In 1986, the Revd. T.H.W. Swan, then Rector of Hilay in Norfolk undertook a search of the Parish Registers of Fordham in the County and could trace no reference to the surname Badcock, either within the Fordham Parish or its vicinity.

On a more positive note, and again in 1986, the Revd. James Rone, kindly undertook a search of the registers of the Cambridgeshire Parish of Fordham, and supplied me the following details:

"On December 3rd 1637, the Baptism of John Badcocke, son of Thomas and Ann Badcocke."

In an entry of the summary or Burials appears: "John Badcock, Grocer, buried on the 4th May 1678." We note that the spelling of Badcock in the second case, has no concluding letter 'E'.

If these entries refer to the token issuer, and as there was found no reference to a marriage of a John Badcock which would match the interim period of these dates, it would suggest that John was in fact a bachelor, and this would be supported by the absence of a third (wife's) initial on his token. John would have been aged 41 at the time of his death.

The Revd. Rone also states: "There are numerous references in the Registers of the Parish to the name Badcock(e)."

In addition to the references from the Registers, further support for the Cambridgeshire attribution comes from seven specimens of the Badcock token, which I have acquired, all reputed to have been found in or near the Cambridgeshire Parish of Fordham.

Four specimens of the Badcock token came into my possession in 1987, 87, 90, and 91. all found by metal detectorists and said to have been found "in the vicinity of Mildenhall" – the Suffolk town located some ten miles South-West of Fordham, Cambridgeshire.

A further specimen of Badcocks' token was found, in 1977, by Mrs Marion Count, within the Fordham Parish, and subsequently in 1987 and 1991, I personally found two further pieces of the border of the Fordam and Isleham parishes in Cambridgeshire. Given this evidence, I believe the John Badcock, Grocer of Fordham, was a resident of the Cambridgeshire parish and his token should be conclusively attributed to that county and not to Norfolk. Thus Cambridgeshire W.126 is an accurate attribution.

All seven of the Badcock specimens I have seen appear to have been struck from identical dies for both Obverse and Reverse.

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## 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens

**Paul Thackray**

Here are some 17th century tokens not listed in Williamson (and notes on a few others).

London, East Smithfield, ½d, brass W957 but sold to me as W2885.

Notes The latter is probably a misreading of the former.

London, Wapping, ¼d size, brass.

Obv. Swan attacking(?) l. 'THOMAS BATTLE AT (YE)

Rev. TBE 'WHITE (SWAN (?)) WAPPING

Notes Possibly same issuer as W.1184

Southwark William Richardson ¼d.

Notes Described in W. (165) as 'wheatsheaf' but in fact a royal oak with small figure of King in branches + three crowns.

Southwark (?), ½d.

Obv. Furnace, still & jug 'ELBAZAR HVGMAN AT THE'

Rev. 'BRIDG HOVSE CORNER . 1666' HIS / HALFE / PENY

Staffs., Lichfield, ½d (?), small.

Obv. IG 'G.....TRICE'

Rev. Hand holding shears ?½ D 'IN LICHFIELD'

## The Radulphus Olliffus Tokens

Robert Thompson

(drawing by David Sealy)

In the Norweb Collection there is a specimen of a token (or counter or medallet) which may be described as follows:



Obv. A pikeman: a man in armour standing facing, his left arm akimbo, his right arm supporting a staff or pike, and around +IN•HORAS•AD•ARMA•SVM•PARATVS, which may be translated as ‘At every hour I am ready for arms’.

Rev. Within a lozenge fleurdelisée a cross, in the exterior angles the figures (reading clockwise) I - 6 - 2 - 9, and around RADVLPVVS•OLLIFFVS•FECIT•LON, i.e. Ralph (or Randulf or Rawlyn) Olliffus made it, or rather, had it made in London. The surname will have been a latinisation of Oliffe or similar.

Die axis: 0°. Weight: 1.49g = 23 grains. Diameter: 18mm.

Because the Norweb piece is rather dark for photography David Sealy has kindly made the accompanying drawing from my rough sketch and photocopied photographs.



It corresponds to Williamson Uncertain 115, except that most Vs are there rendered as U, RADVLPVVS is printed as RANVLPVVS, and OLLIFFVS is given only one F. The obverse legend looks like a motto suitable for a militia, but no motto has been found closer than Ad arma paratus and Ad arma parati.<sup>(1)</sup> The date is somewhat ambiguous, and could be read as 1662 or even 1679; but the most natural reading is 1629 clockwise around the cross, as on seventeenth-century coins of Malta. It is not in Boyne, and does not appear to have been recorded in works on jettons or medals, though it has no denomination, and its date puts it well outside the normal token period.

The only other recording known to this writer is Marion Archibald’s publication of a similar piece found in 1987 in Essex in soil dumped from Billingsgate, London.<sup>(2)</sup> This permits one to assume that a certain Ralph Oliffe not only had the piece made in

London, but also issued it somewhere in town. The Billingsgate piece was a duplicate of a specimen in the British Museum ex Parkes Weber, on which the last word on the obverse is truncated to PARAT; and both dies, likewise struck en médaille (0°), are different from those on the Norweb specimen. Despite 'extensive enquiries' Miss Archibald was able to discover nothing about the token's issuer or about the context of its issue: neither Ralph Oliffe nor a militia force with which he might have been associated could be traced in 1629 (or in 1662).

There was, however, a London citizen in 1629 with such a name. Ralf Olliff of St Thomas Apostle in the City of London married Elizabeth Winston at St Mary le Strand on 22 August 1619.<sup>(3)</sup> Their first-born son Ralph must have been baptised elsewhere. Their son John was baptised at St Thomas Apostle in 1621/2, and William in 1623/4. In July 1625 occurred the burials first of Samuel Vinston [?Venson], servant to Raphe Oliffe, next of another servant John Gee, then of their son John, and finally of Elizabeth Oliffe herself. Another servant, William Davis, was buried in August 1625; one wonders whether the plague was in the house.

On 10 November 1625, after only three months as a widower, Ralph Oliffe married Joan Harmond [?Hammond] at St Nicholas Cole Abbey, London.<sup>(4)</sup> Between 1626 and 1632 they had three children baptised at St Thomas Apostle (Gabriel on 2 March 1629/30), of whom Mary and John did not reach their second birthday. Joan Oliffe was still in St Thomas Apostle in 1638, paying rent of £16.<sup>(5)</sup>

Ralph Oliffe, citizen and cooper of London, made his will on 15 July 1636, adding a codicil on 28 July; he was buried at St Thomas Apostle on 3 August 1636. In his will, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of London on 12 August, he made small bequests to his wife Joan, his sons Ralph, William and Gabriel, and to his sister Joyce, wife of Francis Burton. A musket was his only weapon, which he left with all the furniture belonging thereunto, and his buff coat, to his son Ralph.<sup>(6)</sup> He may be the 'Mr Olive' to whom William Chisworth, wine-cooper and common councilman, had been apprenticed, though the latter's freedom is dated 1637.<sup>(7)</sup>

Thus far there is little to connect a London cooper with a latinate pikeman. However, in his 1672 Visitation of Somerset and Bristol Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms, entered the family of Ralph Oliffe of the City of Bristol, gent., aged 52. He would have been born, therefore, about 1620. His brother William 'Olive' was also in Bristol, having married the widow of an alderman, and they were sons of Ralph Oliffe of London, gent., who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Winston of the town of Derby.<sup>(8)</sup> This is clearly the cooper of St Thomas Apostle; perhaps poverty prevented him from styling himself 'gent.' in London. He appears to have been remembered with sufficient respect for two of his grandsons to have been named Ralph by 1672.

The Visitation also records that the father of Ralph Oliffe of London was John Oliffe, gent., of Shipton Oliffe in the county of Gloucester. Lying between Northleach and

Cheltenham and now consolidated in the parish of Shipton, Shipton Oliffe took its second name from the Oliffe family, who held the manor from at least 1347 until 1700. Various members of the family were recorded on monumental inscriptions in the church, including several at a later date called Ralph;<sup>(9)</sup> but a reconstruction of the family needs to be sought in Gloucestershire.

It is nevertheless possible that the token-issuer may be a Ralph Oliffe who was in Gloucestershire in 1608. In that year the Lords Lieutenant were required to view the county militia, and thanks to Lord Berkeley's steward John Smith the muster roll for Gloucestershire has survived, being one of the few from the seventeenth century to have been published. Under Shipton Oliffe and Solers occurs Ralph Olliffe, gent., in addition to two of his servants. His name is annotated with the symbols '2. p. tr.': the figure (2.) 'sheweth the age of that man to bee about Forty' (which may mean nothing more precise than above twenty and below fifty); the letters (tr.) 'sheweth that at the takinge of this viewe, hee was then a trayned soldyer'; and the letter (p.) 'sheweth the man to bee of the tallest stature fitt to make a pykeman'.<sup>(10)</sup>

So the pikeman on his 1629 token may represent himself, or refer to his experience or his capabilities. Whether the piece had any connection with the Gloucestershire militia, or with an event such as the birth of his son Gabriel, can only be speculated upon. London is mentioned in the reverse legend presumably because the issuer came from elsewhere, and had it made when he was in London. At the least, when catalogued as a token it can be placed in London under St Thomas Apostle, since that was the name both of a parish and of a street (now Great St Thomas Apostle).

Ralph Oliffe's outlook may be indicated by his son's career in Bristol, where he was landlord of the Three Tuns tavern, named perhaps for his father's trade of cooper. He evinced an uncompromising hatred of Dissenters, and was brought onto the Common Council in 1661, when the mayor Nathaniel Cale was purging the council of any connection with 'the late disturbances'. He became a sheriff in 1664-5, and mayor in 1674-5, when he co-operated with Bishop Carleton to persecute the nonconformist bodies. At the King's command he was again elected mayor on 29 September 1683, but already ill, he died a few hours later.<sup>(11)</sup>

## Notes and References

(1) C. N. Elvin, *Elvin's Handbook of Mottoes*, [2nd edn.], revised with supplement and index by R. Pinches (London, 1971); L. G. Pine, *A Dictionary of Mottoes* (London etc., 1983); and indexes of mottoes in such works as J. Fairbairn, *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*, 4<sup>th</sup> edn. (London, 1905).

No motto seems to be on record for the Olif(f)e family, who bore the arms *Azure a wolf salient Argent*, see *Dictionary of British Arms: Medieval Ordinary*, Vol. 1, ed. D. H. B. Chesshyre [and] T. Woodcock (London, 1992), p. 207.

(2) M.M. A[rchibald], 'English brass farthing token...', *British Numismatic Journal* 58 (1988), p. 164 (Coin register, [1988], 254).



- (3) Biographical details except where otherwise noted are from Boyd's Citizens of London (MS, Society of Genealogists), no. 44580; and *The Parish Registers of St Thomas the Apostle, London ... 1558 to 1754*, ed. J. L. Chester (London, 1881).
- (4) International Genealogical Index, v4.02 (1999-2001).
- (5) *The Inhabitants of London in 1638*, ed. from MS 272 in Lambeth Palace Library by T. C. Dale (London, 1931), i. 182.
- (6) Archdeaconry Court of London, 1636, Register 8, Folios 134v-135v, available on microfilm at the Guildhall Library.
- (7) J. R. Woodhead, *The Rulers of London 1660-1689* (London, 1965), p. 46.
- (8) Sir Edward Bysshe, *The Visitation of Somerset and the City of Bristol 1672*; ed. G. D. Squibb (London, 1992), p. 39.
- (9) Ralph Bigland, *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester*, [new edn.] ed. B. Frith (Gloucester, 1989-95), iii. 1075-78.
- (10) John Smith, *Men & Armour for Gloucestershire in 1608* (Gloucester, 1980; first published 1902), pp. 1, 274.
- (11) John Latimer, *The Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century* (Bristol, 1900), pp. 310, 369-72, 419-20.

**Postscript.** There was a Robert Oliffe of Shipton Oliffe who died on 7 August 1596, the day after making his last will and testament (Gloucestershire Record Office, GDR Wills 1597/182, a reference I owe to Mr John Rhodes). In it he left half of his real estate to his wife Joan, and half to his son Ralph. There were also bequests to his sons John and Robert and to six daughters, but his executors were to be his wife and Ralph, his son and heir, who also put his signature to the agreement and undertaking to carry out the provisions of the will. He, if alive twelve years later, is likely to have been the Ralph of the 1608 muster roll. Ralph Oliffe of London (d.1636) was perhaps his nephew, since the token-issuer's father could have been John, the younger son of Robert Oliffe (d.1596).

## Nearly A New London Locality

Gary Oddie

The following piece turned up amongst a group of metal detector finds from Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire and London. This is the first token recorded from Without Moorgate.

Obv. THOMAS . MILES . AT . THE  
 around a castle with three towers.  
 Rev. WITHOUT . MOORE . GATE . 68  
 around HIS HALF PENNY above T<sup>M</sup>E  
 18mm, Brass, 0°.



The wife's initial is not very clear, but is probably an E.

## Notes on Leicester 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens

Roy Rains

W31 NATHANIEL BAKER = An Angel  
IN . LESTER . 1667 = NB conjoined

No details have been unearthed about Nathaniel Baker in local parish records but the Register of Freeman<sup>(2 p.152)</sup> quote that he was elected a freeman of the borough on August 13<sup>th</sup> 1668 and that he was the son of a Knighton gentleman and had served an apprenticeship with Alex Baker, a mercer of Leicester.



The Angel was one of Leicester's principal hostelries. It stood in Cheapside near to the East Gate and was demolished some time in the eighteenth century. Another building was erected on the site bearing the same name and this also was demolished in 1854. The location of the original Angel is marked by a partly covered passage between Cheapside and Gallowtree Gate called Angel Gateway.

Civic feasts were held at the Angel to celebrate important events and among the notabilities who stayed there were Charles I, Elizabeth the elder daughter of James I (1606), John Frederick Prince of Wurtemberg (1608), Oliver Cromwell (1613), and Prince Charles Louis, nephew of Charles I (1632). The Inn was used by the Leicester Recorder up to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and was used by Prince Rupert as his headquarters in 1642.

Thompson's History of Leicester quotes that Charles I stayed the night at the Angel on 13 February 1647<sup>(5)</sup>. Charles was being taken under guard to Hallenby House (Northants.) and broke his journey in Leicester. Another victim of destiny more innocent than Charles was Mary Queen of Scots who stayed at the hostelry for two nights before continuing to Fotheringay castle (Northants.) where her trial was to be held. In 1648 General Cromwell was entertained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough and although history does not relate where he lodged it was probably at the Angel.

W32 JOHN . BROWNE = A man making candles  
OF . LEICESTER . 1669 = HIS HALF PENNY

Baptized at St. Martin 10th Sept 1626 the eldest son of Samuel Browne (weaver), John served his apprenticeship with Richard Wells a tallowchandler of Leicester and was elected a freeman on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1656<sup>(2 p.140)</sup>. It is impossible to find out if he married or when he died owing to the large number of Brownes in Leicester at this period.



W33 JOHN . COLSON . OF . LEICESTER = A hound carrying off a hare  
BAKER . HIS . HALF . PENY = I.C

The second son of Henry Coulson, maltster and his wife Ann, he was baptized May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1647 at All Saints church and was an apprentice of William Alsop, a baker. He was elected a freeman on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1668<sup>(2 p.152)</sup>.

W34/5 DAVID . DEAKINS . 1657 = The Bakers' Arms  
BAKER . IN . LESTER = D.D

David Deakins eldest son of tanner Richard Deken, deceased and his wife Joane, apprentice of baker Richard Bruce elected a freeman on 4th June 1656<sup>(2 p139)</sup>.

He was baptized at All Saints church 11<sup>th</sup> August 1633 and married Ellen Woodland at the same church on 30 January 1657 with whom he had 7 children. David died in February 1696 and is buried in All Saints churchyard with his wife who died in 1686. The Deakins lived in a close near St. Margarets churchyard called St. Margarets bed for which he paid the Corporation a rent of 6/- per annum, purchased during the sale of town land in 1670/71 for £10-2-8.



W36 FRANCIS . ELLIOT = F.W.E  
IN . LEICESTER . 1655 = F.W.E

Francis Elliot apprentice of mercer Thomas Gilbert was elected a freeman of the borough 1626<sup>(2 p116)</sup>. On 26<sup>th</sup> November 1625 he married Elizabeth Brookes at St.

Martins, Leicester. It is believed the W on the token refers to William his son.

Francis was elected to the Common Hall in 1660 but banned from holding further office after the restoration.

His son William was very active in local politics and in 1662 he was elected to the Common Hall. Subsequently he was Chamberlain 1666-1667, Steward of the fair 1671-1672, Coroner 1678-1679 and Bailiff 1682-1683.

In 1640-1641 Francis Elliot paid to the Corporation of Leicester "for a ffyne upon a lease of a chamber over the Eastgate for 21 years £3-6-8" and in 1660 upon termination of the lease a similar fine was again paid<sup>(7)</sup>.

In 1637 Francis paid a subscription of 5 shillings towards the preacher's salary at St. Martins and agreed to pay the same sum annually.

W37 JOHN GOODALL in = A hand holding a glove  
LEICESTER. 1666 = I.S.G.

He was the second son of Sampson Goodall, of Earl Shilton, Leicestershire where he was baptised on December 29<sup>th</sup> 1637<sup>(1)</sup>.

He served his apprenticeship with Thomas Overing a Leicester ironmonger and was enrolled a freeman of the borough of Leicester on December 1<sup>st</sup> 1659<sup>(2 p143)</sup>. He was elected Chamberlain in 1665 and Alderman in 1671<sup>(3)</sup>.

By Sarah his first wife daughter of Abraham Rowe of London (died 1689) he had 11 children, 7 sons and 4 daughters. There was no issue by his second wife Appolina who survived him.

He was taxed for three hearths in his house.

He became Churchwarden of St. Martins in 1670 and his name appears in the list of Aldermen dismissed from the body corporate by order of James II in February 1688.



In December of that year he with many others signed a pledge of his adhesion to the cause of the Prince of Orange.

In the Chamberlains account for 1678-79 John Goodall is mentioned as the occupier of a messuage or tenement near the Eastgates.

He was however elected Mayor of the borough in 1690 but was dismissed from the Corporation by order of the Common Hall on July 11<sup>th</sup> 1699.

John died on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1720 at the age of 84 and was buried at St. Martins on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1720. A mural tablet in St. Martins church records this event and reads thus:- Near this place lyeth the body of John Goodall late of ye Borough and twice Mayor of the same. Died 8<sup>th</sup> August 1720 age 84 and of Sarah his wife daughter if Abraham Rowe citizen of London by whom he had 7 sons and 4 daughters<sup>(1,4)</sup>.

W38 DANIEL . HEGGS . IN . 1667 = A Unicorn  
LEICESTER . HIS . HALF . PENY = D.S.H

Second son of butcher Edward Heggs and his wife Mary he was baptized at St. Mary de Castro on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1638. He was an apprentice of mercer Francis Elliot and was elected a freeman on 2nd April 1661<sup>(2 p145)</sup>.



W39 JANE . LASH . IN . LEICESTER  
= The King's Arms  
HER . HALFE . PENY . 1669 = I.L

Jane was the widow of William Lash (innholder) who was elected a freeman of the borough in 1658<sup>(2 p141)</sup> and died 27<sup>th</sup> Sept 1667. Prior to 1670 the Kings Arms was called The Lion.



The Kings Arms was situated in the Swine market now the High Street and was demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At that time a firm called Watts & son, wine and porter merchants, occupied the site and also issued their own tokens.

W40 JAMES . LEE . IN = The Mercers' Arms  
LEICESTER . 1656 = I.A.L

James Lee, carrier and stranger was elected a Freemen on payment of £5 on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1653<sup>(2 p137)</sup>. He married Anna Cave at St. Margarets church on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1655.

James Lee paid a fee farm rent of 17 shillings 2 pence per annum and purchased it outright for £13 -14-8 in 1670/71 during the sale of town land<sup>(4 p527)</sup>.



W41 JOHN . MASON . IN . [16]62 = A Crown  
LECSTER . BAKER = I.E.M

John Mason apprentice of baker William Holmes was elected a freeman in 1650<sup>(2 p135)</sup>. John Mason, Baker, paid 21/- in 1677-1678 to the corporation, an annual payment for the Colledge house and garden called St. Maries Close<sup>(7)</sup>.



Probably a son of John Mason was baptized at St. Nicholas church 9<sup>th</sup> February 1672, though no marriage has been found. A John Mason living in St. Marys parish had 3 children baptized there between 1655 and 1664. There is also a burial noted for a John Mason on 31<sup>st</sup> August 1690 at St. Marys.

W42 MARY . MOUNTNEY = A Crown  
OF . LECESITER = M.M

Mary was probably the widow of George Mountney who was made a freeman of the borough in 1662 <sup>(2 p147)</sup>. A marriage is also noted at St. Marys on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1656 between a George Mountney and Mary Palmer, widow.



The Crown would be a popular Inn sign at the beginning of the reign of Charles II and this Inn stood in the Swine Market (now the High Street)<sup>(7)</sup>.

In the Chamberlains accounts for 1669-1670 “paid to George Mountney for ale 1/-”.

W43 RICHARD . NOONE = The Grocers’ Arms  
OF . LEICESTER = R.A.N

Richard Noone elected as a freeman in 1650 <sup>(2 p135)</sup> and had served his apprenticeship with Edward Noone mercer. He was married to Ann Pecke at St. Marys church on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1617.



Some of his goods were stolen and we find; “In prison Richard Hales for stealing a peece of searge stuff out of ye shopp of one Richard Noone of the Burrough aforesaid Mercer. Burnt in ye hand and ordered to be sent home with a passe” <sup>(6 p462)</sup>.

W44 AT . THE . RED . LYON = A lion rampant  
IN . LESTER . TOWNE = W.I.N

William Newton vintner, apprentice of Richard Barnes vintner, elected a freeman on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1648 <sup>(2 p134)</sup>.



The Red Lion was situated in Southgate Street quite close to the Guildhall.

In the Chamberlains Accounts of 1651-52; “Paid to Wm. Newton for 14 gentlemens dinners and for the wyne, beare and tobacco there upon the day of thanksgiving for the great victory at Worcester, as appears by the bill £4-14-4” another item for “14 gentlemens dinners and fower others and for wyne, strong beare and tobacco upon the of thanksgiving for ye regaininge of Leicester, as appears by the bill £3-12-10” and “1659-60 Paid to William Newton for ministers dinner and for wine this year £5-8-8”.

That the Red Lion was amongst the principal Inns of Leicester is evident from the personages who stayed there. In 1655-1656 the Mayor and Aldermen visited the Major General at the Red Lion and upon the coronation day of Charles II the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen together with seven guest ministers and others plus 5 servants dined there, the Chamberlains account paying £5-12-8 for their dinners, beere and tobacco. There are several other references in the accounts for paying for wine,

ale, bisketts, sugar etc to William Newton including the 1665 entry for 2 gallons of sacke and 5 of claret to be presented to the Duke of York.

No marriage has been found but a Joane Newton, wife of William, was buried at St. Martins in August 1658 and a William Newton was also buried there on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1673.

W45 THO. OVERINGE . LEICESTR = T.A.O.

VIVE . LA . ROY = A Crown

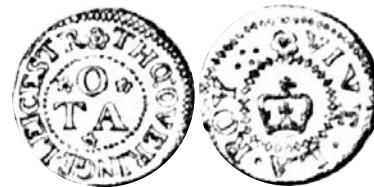
The second son of brewer Thomas Overing of Leicester, he was baptized at St Martins church on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1630<sup>(1)</sup>.

He was admitted a freeman of the Borough in 1652 <sup>(2 p136)</sup>

and appointed a member of the company of 24 (Aldermen) in 1664<sup>(2,4)</sup>.

Alderman Overing died in 1678 and was buried in St Martins church on August 11<sup>th</sup>.

An affidavit was given by his son, John (one of the Aldermen of the borough) that he was buried in wool. His will was proved in Leicester shortly after his death.



W46 ROBERT . PAGE . IN . LEICSTER

= St George and the dragon

HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 = R.E.P

Robert Page was the second son of Robert Page and was elected a freeman on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1640 <sup>(2 p126)</sup>.

He was baptized at St. Marys church on 10<sup>th</sup> April

1614. He was innkeeper of the George & Dragon, which stood at the corner of Friar Lane and Hotel Street <sup>(7)</sup>.



W47 JANE . PALLMER = A half-length figure

IN . LECESITER = I.P

The half length figure was thought to have represented a maiden but later theories believe it actually represents a Puritan soldier or Roundhead of the Commonwealth.

From the Chamberlains accounts for 1665; “Mr. Richard Palmer 3 gallons of sacke and 5 of white wine to be presented to the Duke of York” (it seems Richard was probably the husband of Jane as his name does not appear again post 1665).

1666-1667; “paid to Mrs. Jane Palmer widow for beere and ale to the Town Hall and Gainsborough this year as appears by the bill 19/6” also “item paid for beere to Mrs. Jane Palmer fetcht at several tymes to the hall 1/6”.

Mrs. Jane Palmer was buried at St. Martins on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1670. No details of her marriage or her husband’s burial are available.



W48 JOHN . PARES . IN . LEICESTER = Lodged Hart

HIS . HALF . PENY . 1666 = I.M.P.

John Pares innholder and vintner is believed to have been descended from the Pares of Saxilby near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire<sup>(3)</sup>.



He was born in 1635 and enrolled as a free Burgess of the Borough as a stranger on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1664 on payment of £15<sup>(2 p148)</sup>.

On September 1<sup>st</sup> 1664 he married Mary Orton at St Margarets church with whom he had 5 children, a son born in 1665 named after his father and 4 daughters<sup>(1)</sup>.

John paid a fee farm rent of 8/- per annum and purchased it outright during the sale of town land in 1670/71 for the sum of £6-8-0.

Active in local politics he was elected Chamberlain in 1679, Alderman in 1685 and mayor of the Borough in 1695<sup>(3,4)</sup>.

John died in 1712 and was buried in St Margarets church where a plaque is dedicated to his memory and reads; "Here lieth interred the body of Mr John Pares one of the Aldermen and once Mayor of the Boro. who departed this life September 6<sup>th</sup> 1712 age 77 years. Here also lieth interred the body of Mary the wife of John Pares who died February 1<sup>st</sup> 1728 age 92 years".

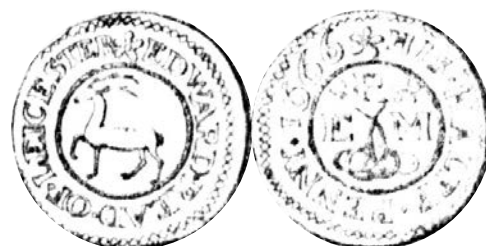
John's son was also Mayor of Leicester in 1714 and one of his sons was the founder of the Leicester Pares Bank in 1763<sup>(3)</sup>.

W49 EDWARD . READ . OF . LEICESTER

= A hart standing

HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 = E.M.R

William Reade, stranger, by consent was elected a freeman on 16<sup>th</sup> September 1650 on payment of £10<sup>(2 p135)</sup>



Edward Read a stranger was admitted to the Chapmans Guild in 1649-50, it is fair to presume that Mr. Read brewed good ale, for he supplied the Hall occasionally. 1663-1664 item paid to Edward Reade for beere to the Town Hall at several times 3 shillings 2 pence. 1665-1666 item paid to Edward Reade for beere at twice to the hall and parlour 1/-.

He appears to have died prior to 1669 as for that year there is an item paid to widow Reade for ale this year 4 shillings 6 pence. Edwards widow, Elizabeth, was buried at St. Margarets on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1686.

W50 WILLIAM . SAVIDGE = A wheatsheaf

IN . LEICESTER . 1670

= HIS . HALFE . PENNY

Not a freeman of Leicester although his son William became one in 1689, described as "William eldest son of Wm. Savage innholder".

A William Savage purchased a messuage cottage or tenement in Belgrave gate for £21 during the sale of town lands 1670/71<sup>(2 p526)</sup>.

William, son of William Savage, was baptized 17<sup>th</sup> January 1629 at St. Margarets. No marriage has been found. William's son, another William was baptized in 1655.



W51 NICHOLAS . SMITH . BREWER = A barrel  
IN . LICESTER . 1672 = N....S (detrited)

Nicholas Smith a stranger was elected as a freeman in 1652 on payment of £10 <sup>(2 p136)</sup>. Nicholas Smith married Dorothy Hall both of Thornton Leics. at St. Martins on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1657. He had a shop near to the Southgate for which he paid the corporation 1/6 per annum rent. In 1664-65 the town clerk died and at his funeral the corporation expended in addition to 30/- for cakes, “8/- for beere which was purchased of Mr. Smith Brewer”<sup>(7)</sup>.

W52 WILLIAM . SPENCER . IN = HIS HALF PENY  
LEICESTER . BVTCHER = The Butchers’ Arms  
William Spencer butcher, son of William Spencer  
butcher deceased, was elected a freeman in 1646<sup>(2 p130)</sup>.



W53 THOMAS . STURGES = The Mercers’ Arms  
MERCER . IN . LEICESTER = T.M.S

Thomas Sturgis, apprentice of Samuel Wanley a Leicester mercer, was elected a freeman on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1649 <sup>(2 p134)</sup>. He was married at St. Martins on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1649 to Mary Launder. He died prior to 1675 as his wife Mrs. Mary Sturges widow was buried on 10<sup>th</sup> September that year at St. Martins



According to North he rented a messuage in the Saturday market (market place) in 1656<sup>(7)</sup>.

W54 SAMUELL . WILLSON = The bakers’ Arms  
IN . LESTER . BAKER = S.R.W

Samuel Wilson (baker) eldest son of John Wilson (tailor) and apprentice of William Allsop (baker) was elected a freeman on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1657 <sup>(2 p140)</sup>.



He was baptized at St. Margarets on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1635. No marriage or death has been found.

W55 WILL . WOOD . IN . LEICESTER = The Cordwainers’ Arms  
HIS . HALF . PENY . 1667 = W.A.W

Will Wood apprentice of Henry Watts (cordwainer) was elected a freeman on 28<sup>th</sup> August 1647 <sup>(2 p132)</sup>. Will’s wife Ann was buried at St. Margarets on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1676.

W56 RICHARD . WOODROFFE = The Mercers’ Arms  
IN . LESTER . MERCER = R.M.W

He can be found in the Register of the freemen of Leicester <sup>(2 p138)</sup>. Richard Wodroffe was an apprentice of William Slater (dry chandler). He married Margaret Slater at All Saints on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1651. His declaration of a Freeman is as follows<sup>(4 p422)</sup>.



“I Richard Woodrafe in consideracion of my freedom doe hereby in the presence of Mr. Maior undertake and promise to him that I will from time to time and at all times



hereafter during the natural life of William Slater my father in law, att my own cost and charges maintain or cause to be maintained him the said William Slater, to the uttermost of my power without being chargeable to the Burrough of Leicester or to any parish thereof, given under my hand the 4th and 20th day of February 1654.”

### **Merchant Guilds**

Existing since Norman times, the Guild was an industrial and commercial brotherhood, designed for the regulation of trade and the protection of local monopoly against outsiders. Merchant craftsmen and tradesmen were enrolled, to become freemen, and persons who did not belong to the guild were only allowed to transact business in the borough by paying a prohibitive toll.

Fines were levied for trespass or against defaulting members and were often taken in the form of ale, which was later drunk by the brethren at their convivial meetings held at the Guildhall. The guild was responsible for the upkeep of bridges, streets, walls etc.

### **Rules for admission to Freemen of Leicester**

1. By birth: the father must be a freeman before birth of claimant. A son born before his father was admitted to freemen would not be eligible.

It was necessary for a claimant by birth to have served as an apprentice

2. Service with a master: Males having completed 7 years term of bona fide apprenticeship to an accredited Leicester freeman whose name appeared on the roll prior to the date of indentures were and still are entitled to admission (this method has long since died out). For apprentices sworn before the Mayor, a 7 years term was the ruling for craft guilds.

3. Purchase: Foreigners ie persons born outside the town (strangers in the records) could purchase admission (not after 1835)

4. By order of the assembly or common hall

There was also honorary membership for representatives to parliament and important officials.

### **Fees**

No fees were required from sons who succeeded to their father's membership.

Up to 1660 the membership fee was 10/- after 1660 eldest sons of freeman, a pottle of wine (½ Gallon), second sons and younger sons who had been apprenticed, 5/-. For 20/- Butchers were allowed to trade freely in the Saturday market.

The heaviest fines were levied on brewers, vintners and innholders (£2 in the 16th century). Strangers were fined a minimum of £5.

### **Freemen's rights and privileges**

Commercial privilege was the right to trade both wholesale and retail within the borough and to be free of toll in other protected towns, privileged to send their sons to the free grammar school without payment.

They had of course to conform to the rules and conditions of working and trading laid down by the Mayor and 24 who superintend the guild of merchants<sup>(4, 2 pp942-54)</sup>.

## Contemporary Notices of Leicester Tokens<sup>(6 p468, 509)</sup>

*Wm. Newton doth hereby promise and undertake to give such security by his owne bond as councell shall advise for the receavinge back of all such farthings he hath sett and are stamped with his marke as shall be brought unto him by any person or persons whatsoever and shall give them silver for the same, and this security he promised to seale when he shall be called thereto by the maior and justices.*

*Wm. Newton*

*Wee whose names are underwritten doe hereby promise and undertake to give such security repectively as the said Wm. Newton hath above undertaken to give.*

*Tho. Sturges*

*Francis Elliot*

*William Elliot*

*James Lee*

*Richard Noon*

*Samuell Wilson*

*David Deakin*

*16 November 1666. According to an order of the Common Hall held this 16th day of November Mr. Maior doth straightley require all manner of persons within this Burrough that they doe not at any time after this notice, sett forth or stamp, or cause or procure to be stamped any more halfpennies or farthings.*

*But that all and every person or persons within this Burrough who have already sett forth farthings doe forthwith repaire to Mr. Maior to give in bond for the exchanging of all such farthings and halfpennies for silver according to the quantity offered by any person, as every one will answeare the contrary at their peril.*

### References

- (1) Parish records held at the Leicestershire Record Office.
- (2) Henry Hartopp. *Register of the Freemen of Leicester 1196-1770* (1927).
- (3) Henry Hartopp. *Roll of the Mayors and Lord Mayors of Leicester 1209-1935*.
- (4) Helen Stock. *Records of the Borough of Leicester, Volume 4 1603-1688*.
- (5) J. Thompson. *The History of Leicester*. 1849.
- (6) Hall papers XIV No.788 July 8th 1659.
- (7) Thos. North. *Tradesmen's Tokens issued in Leicestershire in the Seventeenth Century*. Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society Pamphlet, 1857. The Illustrations are taken from this publication.

## A missing link and another initial problem?

Gary Oddie

The existence of classic reference works of a seemingly well defined series often stifles work in other series that are closely related. Since the pioneering work Boyne, the study of seventeenth century tokens has largely focussed on the period from 1648 to 1672 and pieces made of brass or copper. However, there is a parallel series of lead tokens that started much earlier and from dated specimens also finished in the 1670s with the introduction of regal copper coins.

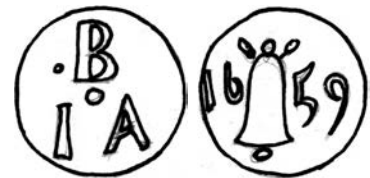
Short lists of these lead tokens have been published<sup>(1 and 2)</sup> and the author is aware of a few local finds of lead tokens that have been linked with issuers of the more familiar brass and copper pieces.

The following piece was acquired with a claimed Thames foreshore provenance.

Obv.  $\begin{matrix} B \\ I \\ A \end{matrix}$  initials

Rev. A bell dividing 16 59

Lead, 15mm, 0°, traces of beaded outer border.



Working through the Williamson indexes, for the whole country, starting with the Bell device and then looking for the correct initials by surname, then Christian name and then wife's initial took a few hours. However only one candidate was found where all four details matched, and that was London 3506.

Obv. IOHN . BELL . 1663 = A bell

Rev. IN . GREAT . WOODSTREET =  $\begin{matrix} B \\ I \\ A \end{matrix}$   
(British Museum)



I would thus suggest that these two pieces are from the same issuer. The proximity of date, location, and the exact match of device and three initials make it statistically very unlikely to be from another issuer. As such, this is one of very few positively identified lead tokens from this period and links the brass and lead series.

Statistical approaches have already been undertaken regarding identifying seventeenth century London publicans' tokens from their initials<sup>(3)</sup>. There may be some merit in connecting the brass and lead token series using similar methods, especially if the lead pieces are dated to the same period as the brass tokens. When combined with contemporary records, this may provide a method of identifying some of these enigmatic pieces.

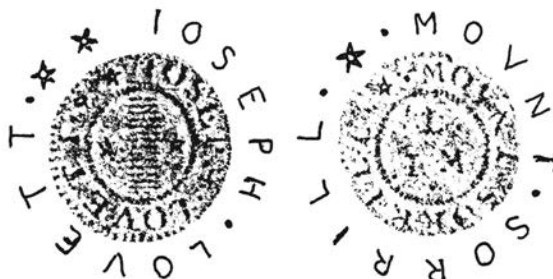
### References

- (1) J.B. Caldecote and G.C.Yates. *Leaden Tokens*. BNJ Vol. 4, 1909 pp317-326.
- (2) M. Mitchener and A. Skinner. *English Tokens, c. 1425 to 1672*. BNJ Vol. 54, pp86-163.
- (3) R.J. Fleet. *Statistical methods for identifying possible issuers' names for London tokens displaying only initials*. BNJ Vol. 70, 2000 pp150-152.

## An Unpublished Farthing of Joseph Lovett of Mountsorrel, Leicestershire

Ernest Danson

Obv. IOSEPH LOVETT around a vertical column of 15 horizontal lines (roll of tobacco?)  
A pierced mullet on either side.



Rev. MOVNT SORRILL around  $I_M^L$

Both sides: outer border – oblong labels, inner border – round dots.  
Copper, 16mm, 0° with reference to central features.

The corresponding halfpenny, W.101, dated 1667, of which there are specimens in the British Museum and the Leicester Newarke Houses Museum, also shows a roll, but in a horizontal position. This farthing, in the writer's possession, adds the information that the forename of the issuer's wife began with the letter M.

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## Samuel Baines, Hedon Town Clerk

Geoff Percival

Obv. SAMVELL.BAINES.OF = The sun in rays  
Rev. HEADON.NEER.HVLL.1667  
= HIS HALF PENY  
(Yorkshire W.120)



“A common quarreller and common drunkard. A keeper of an unlawful tippling-house unlicensed and irregular and therein many quarrels, bloodshed and suits are raised by him to the great disturbance of Town and Country, for he holds there the meetings of Cavaliers and Papists to hatch their continual plots against the Commonwealth and the good people thereof.”

The Old Sun Inn was in St. Augustine's Gate on the site of Hull Savings Bank. It was demolished in 1960 when it had stabling for 20 horses. It was double fronted with a large arch for coaches in the centre to the yard.

## Reference

M.T. Craven. *A new and complete history of the Borough of Hedon*. 1972, p81.

## Some 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens

Nigel A. Clark

The following pieces not listed in “Dickinson” have been through, or are currently in my hands:

### Bedfordshire

Leighton Buzzard

Obv. *Isaac | Hannell | his halfe | penny*

Rev. As W63 but from a different die to Blundell’s illustration of Bl. 87. [½d].

### Berkshire

Newbury

Obv. MARGERY GERDE (?) = MG

Rev. IN NEWBERY 16.6(?) = Grocers’ Arms. [¼d size in lead].

### Buckinghamshire

Buckingham

Obv. JOHN . HARTLEY . 1650 = A Heart

Rev. IN . BVCKINGGAME = I.H [¼d]

Wendover

As W140 but dated 1660

### Cornwall

Penzance

Obv. RALPH . BEARD = Mercers’ Arms

Rev. OF . PENZANCE . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY [½d].

Truro

Obv. THOMAS . TREWILLOW = A rose crowned

Rev. IN . TREWROW . 1657 = Three owls. [¼d].

Truro

Obv. THOMAS . TREWOOLLA = Three owls

Rev. IN . TRVRO . 1669 = A rose crowned. [¼d].

### Devon

Barnstaple

Obv. MARY . LANNCEY . HIGH . STRET =  
A harp

Rev. IN . BARNSTABLE . DEVONSHE(?) = M.L. [¼d].

Exeter

Obv. Horse(?) Star(?) (?)

Rev. EXON (round the inside of a beaded border) + a cinquefoil and pierced sexfoil(?). [¼d in lead].

### Hampshire

Bentley

Obv. BENTLEY = I.F. / T.P.

Rev. HAMPSHEIRE . 1670 = H.H. [¼d].

### Huntingdonshire

St Ives

As W33 but POOR WOMEN omitted. [½d].

### Kent

Brenchley

Obv. WILLIAM . WOODGATE . 1666  
(In three lines across field)

Rev. IN . BRENCHLEY = W.M.W. [½d].

Leicestershire		
	Loughborough	Obv. THOMAS . PEPPER . IN = Ram's head Rev. LOVGHBORROVGH = T.D.P. [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
Norfolk		
	Burnham Market	Obv. IOHN . TVCKE . 1666 = Sugarloaf Rev. IN . BVRNHAM . MARKET = I.M.T. [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
Oxfordshire		
	Henley-on-Thames	Obv. IAMES . THACKHAM = I.T. Rev. IN . HENLY . ON . THAME <sup>S</sup> = P.T. [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
Suffolk		
	Long Melford	Obv. ANDREW . BYATE = A.B. (Different die to W233) Rev. LONG . MELFORD . 1652 = A.B. (Rev. as W232). [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
Warwickshire		
	Coleshill	Obv. THOMAS . CROOKE . IN . COLSHILL = HIS. HALF . PENY Rev. TALLOW . CHANDLER . 1666 = T.M.C. [ $\frac{1}{2}$ d].
Worcestershire		
	Bewdley	Obv. As W11 Rev. BEWDLEY . CAPPER . 1664 = W.A.P. [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
	Worcester	Obv. RICHARD . NICHOLLS . OF = The arms of Worcester Rev. WORCESTER . BRASIER = HIS . HALF . PENY [ $\frac{1}{2}$ d].
Yorkshire		
	Attercliffe	Obv. STEPHEN . CARRE = The Cutlers' Arms (Retrograde N) Rev. . . . .ARCLI. . . . = $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ M \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$ (unusual arrangement) [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d]. Of crude style similar to N5786, [ $\frac{1}{2}$ d].
	Bradford	Obv. THOMAS . WALKER = T.W. Rev. IN . BRADFORD . 1655 (3?) = A Lion (?) [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d].
	Snaithe	Obv. IOHN . HORNBY = Grocers' Arms Rev. IN . SNATH . 1659 = I.H. [ $\frac{1}{4}$ d]. Originally given to Snape, Yorks, from a piece with an incomplete reading.

## Cartouche Countermarks on Hammered Silver Coins

Gary Oddie

The trials and tribulations of the reign of Charles I and the Civil War lead to many interesting byways in the official coinage and several groups of countermarks. Hammered silver coins of Charles I and James I have been found countermarked with a cartouche containing various numerals <sup>(1,2)</sup> (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Cartouche countermark containing VII, on Charles I shilling (im tun) <sup>(2)</sup>.

The known pieces are summarised in Table 1. The countermarks are almost certainly contemporary with the circulation of the hammered silver coins, as one of the pieces came from the Bridgewater House collection <sup>(3)</sup>.

Host Coin	Weight (grains)	Numerals and comments
James I, 1/- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Bust mm Rose <sup>(4)</sup>	70.5	VI
Charles I, 1/- Type 4 <sup>4</sup> , mm Triangle in Circle <sup>(14,16)</sup>	85.6	VII
Charles I, 1/- Type 4 <sup>4</sup> , mm Sun <sup>(1,3)</sup>	89.2	VII above I, possibly for VIII
Charles I, 1/- Type 4 <sup>2</sup> , mm Tun <sup>(2,5)</sup>		VII
Charles I, 6d Type 3a, mm Crown <sup>(1)</sup>	44.3	III

Table 1. Known 'cartouche' countermarked coins

Though these have been described as concoctions <sup>(5)</sup>, and this may be correct, figure 2 shows a plot of the countermark (taken literally) against the weight of the surviving pieces. That a straight line fits the data points reasonably well suggests that the countermarks might refer to the weight and hence bullion value of the coin. Thus the countermarks may be a revaluation. The author would be most pleased to hear of any other pieces or possible locations where an English shilling was worth approximately 6 to 8 currency units sometime in the period 1640-1730.

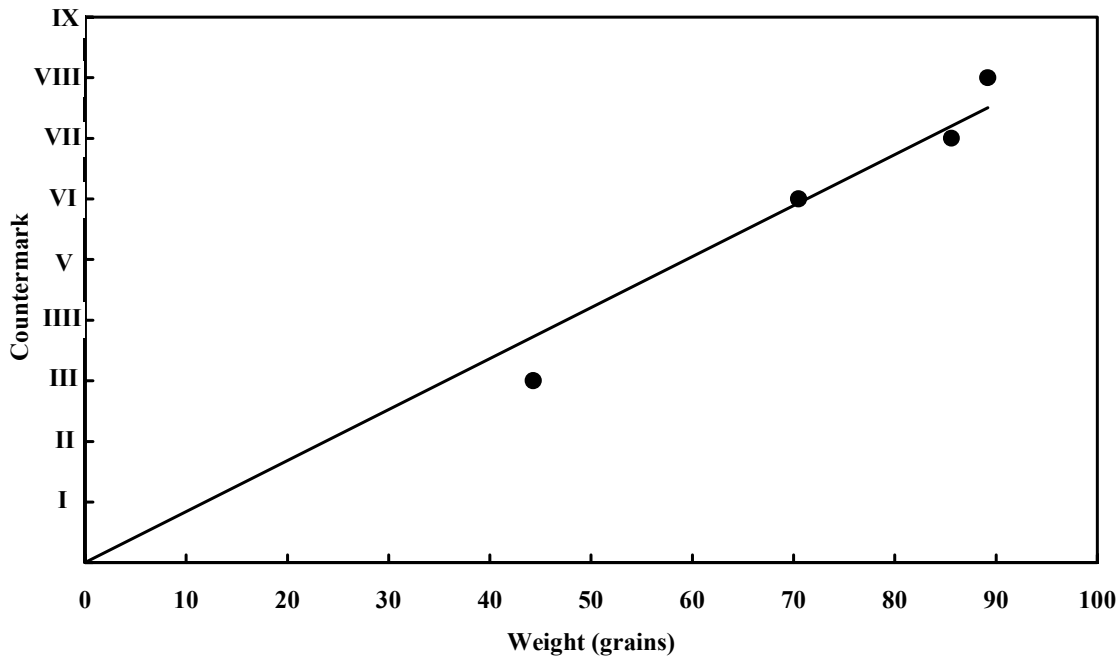


Figure 2. Weight of 'cartouche' countermarked coins

### References

- (1) M.B. Sharp. *Some Interesting Countermarks*. SNC 1973 p374.
- (2) M.B. Sharp. *Another Cartouche Countermark*. SNC 1976 p184.
- (3) Bridgewater House Collection. Sotheby & Co. 15-16 June 1972. Lot 316.
- (4) C.H.V. Sutherland. NC 1947 pp86-87.
- (5) H.D. Gibbs Collection. New York, 1960. Lot 2.
- (6) H.E. Manville. *Numismatic guide to British and Irish Periodicals 1836-1995. Part 2 Numismatics*. 1997 p975.

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### An Unrecorded Huntingdon Token

Rev. Ronald J. Dyer

The token below was found by D. Goodman in Godmanchester in 1993.



Obv: five pointed star IER : MANNING around a cock or partridge

Rev: IN : HVNTINGTON 1657 around I.M with a lozenge above and below

[The issuer has not yet been traced, though a Falcon Inn, of some antiquity still exists in the town. – Ed.]



## Seventeenth Century Tokens Not In Dickinson

H. E. Manville and Michael Dickinson

The discovery of previously unrecorded seventeenth-century tokens is never-ending, thanks in great part to metal detector finds and Thames mudlarks. A large number have appeared in print in obscure (sometimes not-so-obscure) books or periodicals, or in sale catalogues and dealer lists.

This is an attempt to list those noted in archaeological periodicals through 1991 and numismatic periodicals through 1995 that are not, or apparently not, in MD's *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values*. The entries below are as, or closely based on, the reports of these pieces as they appear in HEM's *Encyclopaedia of British Numismatics*, vol. 2, parts 1-2: they provide the main details about the tokens published at each source. Fuller information will usually be found at the sources cited. A few tokens that *are* recorded in *Dickinson* are included here that, we feel, benefit from further comment, including four reallocations by Peter Preston-Morley. Some of the tokens listed hereunder were not itemised in the *Encyclopaedia*, but are recorded in the style of that work. Comments by MD on many of the entries follow immediately thereafter, indented and preceded by '<>'.

Undoubtedly there are many more tokens impatiently awaiting listings and readers are urged to submit additional entries to the editor to be included in future issues of *TCSB*.

### Numismatic Chronicle

#### N.S. Vol. 16 (1876), Part 63

H.S. Gill, p. 254 (courtesy P.J. Preston-Morley):

WILL. POPESTON (Grocers' arms) / IN EXON 1663 WP [*Dickinson* Devon ---].

<> This is a misreading of *Dickinson* 100A (*Norweb* 667).

#### 4 S. Vol. 15 (1915) - Proceedings (1914/5)

Meeting 17 December - Percy H. Webb. Exhibited an unpublished [17c] halfpenny token:

Tho. Hunter at ye Rose Tavern / in Lime Street; P6 [*Dickinson* London ---].

<> Probably an interpretation of the token now in the *Norweb* collection. Robert Thompson and I think the surname reads FVTTER, though the F, first T and R are uncertain.

#### 5 S. Vol. 3 (1923) - Proceedings (1922/3)

Meeting 17 May - William Gilbert. Exhibited an unpublished 17c token:

Will Clarke in Orsett [not Ozed?] 1659; P18 [*Dickinson* Essex ---?, but see 284].

<> Silently included with my listing of *BW* Essex 284. It was illustrated by William Gilbert in *NC* 5 S. Vol. 7 (1927), pl. vi.14.

#### 5 S. Vol. 5 (1925) - Proceedings (1924/5)

Meeting 16 October - William Gilbert. Exhibited an unpublished 17c token:

Alice Onleey at the Bvlls Head in Leadenhall Street 1668; P4 [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ See my corrected listing of *BW* 1656.

### 6 S. Vol. 7 (1947) - Proceedings (1946/7)

Meeting 19 December - L.P.G. Messenger. Exhibited an unpublished 17c token: Newington Butts [Surrey] [*BW* 193 variety, but undescribed]; P2 [*Dickinson* ---].

◇ The 'variety' is almost certainly simply a correction to the *BW* reading which should be . . . PARTERIDG AT ST (the T superscript) / MARY NEWINGTON . . . An example was illustrated in *Spink's Numismatic Circular* of July 1995 (4593). AT YE should be omitted from the *Dickinson* description.

### Vol. 148 (1988)

P.J. Preston-Morley. Review: *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values*. By Michael Dickinson (Seaby, London, 1986); pp. 282-83, notes previously published tokens:

Cornwall 32A - *Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society*, [Vol. 2, part 1], 1916, [p. 35]

Derbyshire 58A - Carthew collection, 1946 [*Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin* no. 340, March]

Devon 353A - *Transactions of the Devon Association*, 1932

Hampshire 126A - King sale, 1973 [14 Feb., Glendining, in lot 214. Not individually described]

Hertfordshire 225A - dealer's printed list, 1976 [Nigel Clark: inf. P. J. P-M.]

Kent 285A - Sotheby's auction, 1980 [16 April, in lot 458]

and tokens omitted:

Osgood of Penryn

◇ This is probably *BW* Cornwall 53 (PENAYR, attributed to Penare), either misread or correctly relocated in the Lowsley sale catalogue (Sotheby, 3-4 May, 1899, in lot 10).

Lancey of Barnstaple

◇ Advertised for sale on a token list of Patrick Deane, 1975 or later (inf. P. J. P-M.).

West of Crediton

◇ This first appeared in print in a sales list of Richard Gladdle (Spring 1988), too late for inclusion in *Dickinson*. Brief description: TREFANA WEST TW / IN CREDITON TW.

Everit of Walthamstow

◇ A 1669 halfpenny of IEFFERY EVERIT. Published by W. G. Gilbert in 'The Token Coinage of Essex in the Seventeenth Century', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, new series XIV (1915), p. 153, no. 391, and John Coxall, *The Walthamstow Tokens* (1927), p. 6 and pl. 1.

Berow of Leominster

◇ In *Notes & Queries*, 1 December 1928 (inf. P. J. P-M.).

and reattributions:

Bedfordshire 77A belongs to Chulmleigh, Devon

Bedfordshire 107A belongs to Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire 81A is Williamson's Uncertain 78

Cheshire 46A belongs to Egremont, Cumberland

## British Numismatic Journal

### Vol. 15 (2 S. Vol. 5) 1919/20 [1921], including Proceedings for 1918/20

Meeting AGM 30 November 1918 - Lionel L. Fletcher. 12 Irish tokens; p. 257 - including:

Patrick Lynch, Shrute (only Co. Mayo token) [*Dickinson Ireland* ---].

◇ A specimen is illustrated in Peter Seaby's *Coins and Tokens of Ireland* (1970) on p. 130. On the advice of Colm Gallagher I reattributed it to Abbeyshrute, Co. Longford, as Ireland 1A. County Mayo is thus bereft of token coinage.

### Vol. 22 (3 S. Vol. 2) 1934/7 [1938] - Proceedings 1936/7

Meeting 27 January 1937 - Leopold A. Vidler:

THOMAS TUTTY 1688, RY for RYE / PENY for PENEY; p. 332 [*Dickinson Sussex* ---].

◇ In the same *BNJ* volume, on pp. 252-3, Vidler describes the Tutty token with the spelling corrections as noted on p. 332, though erroneously substituting a U for the V in the surname, but giving the date as 1668. 1688 must be a misprint.

### Vol. 25 (3 S. Vol. 5) 1945/8 [1949] - Proceedings 1946/7

Meeting 26 February - Howard Linecar. Unpublished 17c token in silver:

wreath / *Flecti non est frangi* (to be bent is not to be broken); p. 238 [*Dickinson Uncertain* ---, but suggesting that similar pieces are school reward tokens].

◇ This type was first published by F. Parkes Weber in *NC* 3 S. vol. 16 (1896), p. 262. The FLECTI side - there given as the obverse - was illustrated. I ignored it as it was not considered to be a token coin.

### Vol. 26 (3 S. Vol. 6) 1949/51 [1952]

Part 3 (1951):

J. Grafton Milne. Seventeenth-Century Tokens: The Browne Willis Cabinet; pp. 334-38, 25 unpublished token drawings:

James Hughes in Cardiff 1668 - I.I.H.; p. 334 [*Dickinson Wales* ---].

◇ This is an imaginary reading of *BW* Wales 13. See D. W. Dykes, 'A Mythical Seventeenth-century Token of Cardiff' in vol. 32 (1963), pp. 165-7.

"Stathorne [Stathern, near Melton Mowbray?] co. Leicester in Stathorne sadler"; p. 334 [*Dickinson Leics.* ---].

◇ I thought this was probably a misreading of *BW* London 2591 (S KATHERNS SALTER).

"John Gidley of London Chirurgeon born May 21 1632"; p. 334 [*Dickinson London* ---].

◇ I omitted this as being an unlikely token. Robert Thompson points out that this piece can be found in *Medallic Illustrations*, vol. I, p. 590, Charles II no. 269. (The item following this in the Browne Willis list, 'S L Surye R 1656', not noticed by Harry Manville, is surely *BW* London 2149).

"William Hadden at the Adam & Eve St James's Market Pewter"; p. 334 [*Dickinson London* ---].

◇ I assumed that this was of the same type as no. 13 on p. 336 (illus. p. 338) = *Dickinson* London 3098A. Conceivably, however, in view of its fabric and large diameter, it is a late 17c or early 18c piece.

"Only I K on it John Kyler of Walton in Surey"; p. 335 [*Dickinson* Surrey/Uncertain ---].

◇ Probably Davis and Waters, *Tickets and Passes* (1922), p. 296, no. 146. Identified as a twopenny token issued by the Walton on the Naze Copperas Company, Essex, proprietor John Kirby, in 1736 by Barnard (*NC 5 S.* vol. 1 (1921), pp. 154-5) and George (*TCSB* vol. 2, nos. 10-11, pp. 211-15).

"Hugh Howell (*sic*) mercer in Presteign Radnorshire his halfpenny 1668"; p. 335 [*Dickinson* Wales 64A, without date].

◇ I assumed the date to be an imaginary reading of the initials below the denomination, as George Boon (*Welsh Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (1973), no. 94 n.) had not seen one.

BROOKE ELIZ. SPARK IN NEWGATE MARKET / (floral device); p. 335, illus. [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ I considered it to be more likely a late 17c or early 18c piece in view of its fabric ('lead') and reverse device.

### **Vol. 48, 1978 [1980] - Proceedings 1978**

Meeting 30 March - G. Berry. Exhibited a 17c token of Watford struck in leather [*Dickinson* Herts. ---]; p. 142.

### **Vol. 54, 1984 [1985]**

Michael Mitchiner and Anne Skinner. *English Tokens, c. 1425 to 1672*, pp. 86-163, includes (p. 133):

YE SPVRY COKE [i.e. gamecock] (cock) / EAS [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

THE STEPPES (three steps) / IMW [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

ENRICO SVM[ ] (bearded bust wearing hat) / [ ]DIT E (tree) S [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

◇ Not clearly a token coin.

RICHD(?)ALLON - 2 lines / [ ]|[ ]|LANE [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

### **Vol. 61, 1991 [1992]**

Philip D. Greenall. *Dividing Seventeenth-Century Tokens between London and Middlesex*, pp. 90-123, pl.:

ADAM KERBY BAKER AT YE (Bakers' arms) / PVMPE IN CRVTCHET FRYERS HIS HALFE PENY 1668 [*Dickinson* London ---].

ROBERT SEALE AT THE (three doves) / AT FLEETE DITCH (RAS) [*Dickinson* London ---].

IAMES [W]ATERS AT (friar) / WH[ ]TE FRIERS GATE (IAW) [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ Recorded from a specimen in the Norweb collection which I have since found to be from the same dies as an example of *BW* London 1232 (Grey Friars).

GEORGE LVBBIKE 1664 (crown over two crosses) / LONG AKER IN around DIRTIE LANE [*Dickinson* London ---].

GEORGE [G]ADSBIE AT PLEMER (fox) / GREENE NEARE EDM[NTO]N HIS HALF PENNY (GAG) [*Dickinson* Middx ---].

◇ Had previously been described, though not illustrated, in *TCSB* vol. 1, no. 6 (q.v. below).

Melinda R. Mays; pp. 132-33, part-pl.:

JOHN BAYOCE AT YE BLACK[e?] (dog) / IN PETERGATE IN YORKE 1667  
HIS | HALFE | PENY [*Dickinson* Yorks. ---].

## The Token Corresponding Society Bulletin

### Vol. 1, No. 6 (August 1972)

J.L. Short. Unpublished 17c token; pp. 135-36:

GEORGE GADSBE AT PLEMER [= Palmers] (fox passant) / GREENE NEARE  
EDMINTON [*Dickinson* Middx ---].

◇ This specimen was illustrated in *BNJ* vol. 61 (1991), pl. xii.22.

### Vol. 1, No. 9 (March 1973)

David Foulger. Note from Australia [17c tokens unpublished in *BW*]; p. 209:

Suffolk 7 var. BECCLES [for BECKLES] [*Dickinson* Suffolk ---].

Suffolk 228 var. LAISTOFL for LAISTOFT (Lowestoft) [*Dickinson* Suffolk ---].

◇ All of *BW* Suffolk 7 and 228 are believed to read as amended above (see *Norweb* 4241 and 4405); but in any case varieties of legend such as these were not noted separately in *Dickinson*.

### Vol. 2, No. 1 (November 1973)

Brian Edge. Variety of *BW* London 1233, pp. 14-15:

GEORGE YARD IN HOBORN C (king's bust crowned) T / (six-pointed star) BY  
GRAYES [*Dickinson* London ---].

### Vol. 4, No. 5 ([June(?) 1986])

Robert Sharman. Unpublished Lead Tokens of the Mid-Seventeenth Century; pp. 6-7, 1 drawing pair. Including:

IN COLE ARB[ ] (bear walking) / IS [*Dickinson* London ---].

IN [Knight?] RIDER STREET (bird) / TML [*Dickinson* London ---].

GROSER IN PAVLS ID / CHVRCH YARD (sugar-loaf) [*Dickinson* London ---].

AT THE | CO[?]K AND | HOOPE - 3 lines / CAP [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

BLA | NCK - 2 lines / RAB [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---].

THE | HAND | IN | HAND - 4 lines / RAP (clasped hands) [*Dickinson* Uncertain 89H].

◇ *Dickinson* was already in the press at this time so advantage could not be taken of Robert Sharman's added identification of the device.

(I)AMES PAYN(E) around I.P / OF WITTHAM (woolsack) [*Dickinson* Essex ---].

◇ I think I would have resisted including this as its size suggests to me that it may have been a seal rather than a farthing token: it is apparently only approx. 8 mm. in diameter.

### Vol. 4, No. 9 (Winter 1989)

T. Winsborough. Apparently unlisted 17c farthing token (in poor condition); pp. 34-35.

AT THE OLD MAN IN / W[E]STMIN[STER] MARKET [P]LA[CE] (WSH)  
[*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ I have not seen this but believe it to be *BW* London 2532, of which there are several examples in the *Norweb* collection.

### Vol. 4, No. 10 (November 1989)

Timothy Millett. 17c tokens not in *Dickinson*; p. 36:

BELL WHARF-STRAND, ROB CARE WOODMONGER [London].

◇ Perhaps this belongs to Bell Wharf, Shadwell, if the reading STRAND is suspect.

ST. KATHERINES - THE BRVERS ARMS (IR 59) [London].

TURNMILL ST. ALEXANDER PIND. (AEP/bird in cage) [London].

◇ Tim Millett showed me this piece in June 1988. I noted it then as ALLEXANDER PEND (the D superscript) = Bird in cage / TVRN MIL STREET = P|EA.

HACKFORD - WILL BREES AT THE (king's head) 1667 [Norfolk].

◇ A specimen was sold as lot 458 in Spink Auction 67, 16 Nov. 1988. I noted it as WILL BREES (but the two Es uncertain) AT = ?device, perhaps bust of Virgin or man making candles / IN HACKFORD 1667 = B|WR.

### Vol. 5, No. 2 (June 1994)

G. Percival. 17c token ("would be W.204a"); p. 71:

WILL RICHARD IN 1666 (sun face) / LEEDES HIS HALF PENNY (Drapers' arms) [*Dickinson* Yorks. ---].

◇ In issue no. 6 (Sept. 1995), p. 204 (illus.), Richard Fynes suggested the issuer to be William Richardson, important locally.

## Spink's Numismatic Circular

### February 1893, No. 3

F.M. Willis, Trowbridge [Wilts.]. On [4 17c Wiltshire] unpublished Tokens (from *The Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine*, Vol. 26, p. 391 [q.v. below]); col. 84:

CHARLES WILLOCKS / IN KEEVEL MERCER [*Dickinson* Wilts. 97C? = WILLCOKS].

◇ The spelling WILLOCKS is surely a transcription error. For notes on the next three see under the heading 'The Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine' below.

WALTER WOODMAN / CARIER MALMESBVRY [*BW* Wilts. 122 var?].

Thomas Keene, Marlborough [*BW* Wilts. 136 var?].

Robert Darcke, two spellings: TVRBRIDGE / TRVBRIDGE [*BW* Wilts. 250 var.].

### May 1894, No. 18

English Tradesmen's Tokens: Table of Comparisons (lists 66 [*recte* 65] tokens not in *Williamson*, including 4 of Wilts.; see 1892/3, 84); col. 697-700.

Devon, Plymouth ¼d. - 277 var. PLYMOTH [*instead of* PLYMOVTH; *Dickinson* Devon ?].

Totnes ¼d. - 355 var. TOTNES [*instead of* TOTNESS; *Dickinson* Devon ?].

◇ Both the above are almost certainly corrections to *BW*, whose readings are not known to exist.

Essex, Epping ¼d. - EBENEZER GOLLLDGE (*sic*) / IN EPPING ESSEX 1665

[*Dickinson* Essex 169A: GO(D or L)LEDGE].

◇ The *Norweb* specimen (1263) reads GOLLEDGE and is dated 1666; details of other recorded readings are noted with that entry.

Hedingham ¼d. - 205 var. smaller castle [*Dickinson* Essex ?].

◇ See *Norweb* 1293-5.

Thaxted ¼d. - 319 var. in brass, 16/66 [*instead of* lead, 16/56; *Dickinson* Essex 320, but *BW* is dated 1669].

◇ A variety dated 1669 is not known.

Glos., Cirencester ¼d. - 65 var. CIRENCESTER [*instead of* CYRENCSTER; *Dickinson* Glos. ?].

◇ All known are believed to read as the 'variety'.

Cirencester ¼d. - 66 var. SMAW [*instead of* SMALL; *Dickinson* Glos. ---].

◇ Yet to be confirmed.

Lancs., Milnrow ½d. - 85 var. MIDLEROW [*instead of* MILNEROW; *Dickinson* Lancs. ?].

◇ This is *Dickinson* London 1466A (Holborn, Middle Row). There is an example in the *Norweb* collection.

Lincs., Grantham ½d. - 92 var. checky of seven rows of 3 [*Dickinson* Lincs. ?].

◇ A variety of *BW* 97, silently included in my listing. It is probably as *Norweb* 2938.

Wainfleet ¼d. - 268 var. WAINEFLETT [*instead of* WAINEFLEET; *Dickinson* Lincs. ?].

◇ All known are believed to read as the 'variety'.

London, New Crane, Wapping ½d. - 1988 var. CREANE [*instead of* CRANE; *Dickinson* London ?].

◇ Same note as previous. Illustrated in Peter Seaby and Monica Bussell's *British Tokens and their Values* (1970 and 1984), p. 39.

Wapping ¼d. - IOHN CARPENTR IN / WAPING MELL MAN [*Dickinson* London 3285A?: GORG CARPENTR].

◇ This is probably as John R. Gilbert no. 17 (see no. 822 under the heading 'Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin' below), the forename on which reads IORG. *Dickinson* 3285A was taken from William Gilbert's listing of unpublished 17c tokens in *NC* 5 S. vol. 7 (1927), no. 274, said to read GORG but almost certainly a misreading, and should be changed to IORG.

Oxon., Barford ½d. - 33 var. BVRFORD [*instead of* BARFORD; *Dickinson* Oxon. ?].

Deddington ¼d. - 80 var. DADINGTON [*instead of* DEDINGTON; *Dickinson* Oxon. ?].

◇ J. G. Milne, *Catalogue of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens* (1935), nos. 44 and 82, correcting *BW* 33 and 80 respectively.

Oxford ¼d. - AT THE MIREMAID / OXON 1666 [*Dickinson* Oxon. ---, but see 137].

◇ Almost certainly a misreading of *BW* Devon 165.

Wardington ½d. - 209 var. WARDENTO [*instead of* WARDENTON; *Dickinson* Oxon. ?].

◇ Probably an unclear example of Milne 144 (with the last letter of the place-name a superscript N), which corrects *BW* 209.

Ireland, Waterford [1d.] - 726 var. arms a castle in a shield [*Dickinson* Ireland ?].

◇ This description applies to the obverse, although 'tower' would be more accurate than

'castle'. The obverse description of 726 in *BW* and *Dickinson* should be corrected (cf. *Norweb* 6351).

*NB*: Many other tokens were noted in this summary. Those recorded in *Dickinson* are omitted.

### **December 1902, No. 121**

Inedited Coins 50: John E. Pritchard, Bristol. Unpublished Private [17c] Token of Bristol; col. 5695-96, illus.:

AT THE BOARS HEAD IN / WINE STREET BRISTOL - MBW [*Dickinson* Glos. 23A: BORES].

◇ I believe that the drawing is partly from imagination. L. A. Grinsell gives the correct readings of BORES and BRISTOLL in *A Brief Numismatic History of Bristol* (1962), p. 21, confirmed by a rubbing in my possession of an example that passed through B. A. Seaby Ltd's hands in 1961.

### **June 1907, No. 175**

Inedited Coins '74': H. F[entiman]. Unpublished 17th century tokens; col. 9889:

JOHN BALL AT THE BOARDED / HOVSE NEERE NEWINGTON GREEN [*Dickinson* Middx ---].

◇ This is *BW* Middx 212.

### **April-May 1932, Parts 4-5**

A.D. Passmore. An Unpublished 17th Century Token; col. 126:

IEFREY WOOLMAN (A.S.M.) / SWINERTON ANTIPAS (woolsack) [*Dickinson* ---].

◇ This is a misreading of *BW* Glos. 169 (*Norweb* 1729-30).

### **September 1955, No. 9**

R. N[ott]. A Rymouth Token:

Thomas Leigh 1670 (TML) / 3 woolpacks; col. 382 [*Dickinson* ---?].

◇ Still a mystery location at the time of writing. Cf. *BW* Devon 171 (Thomas Laigh of Exmouth), an unconfirmed piece.

### **July/August 1989, No. 6**

'M.S.' An Unrecorded 17th Century London Token; p. 188, enlarged illus.:

JOHN WILDMAN AT YE BLACK (figure) / BOY IN CHICK LANE 1668 (IAW) [*Dickinson* London ---].

### **June 1990, No. 5**

R.H. Thompson. A Bird in the Hand or Hancock's Half-Halfpenny? a "new" Shadwell Token; p. 158, 3 enlarged illus.:

(cock on hand) / AT SHADWELL DOCK [*Dickinson* Middx ---].

### **November 1991, No. 9**

K. Sugden. An Unrecorded 17th Century Lancashire Token; p. 292, drawing illus.:

[IOH]N BRABIM OF CHIP[PING?] (windmill) / IN LANCA[SHIR]E 1668 [*Dickinson* Lanes. ---].



### September 1992, No. 7

R.H. Thompson. An addition to the Derbyshire Series of Seventeenth-Century Tokens; p. 228, enlarged illus.:  
(design) / FRANCIS BENNETT IN GRINLO [*Dickinson* Derbys. ---].

### May 1993, No. 4

Two Unrecorded 17th Century Tokens of Islington; p. 113, illus.:  
IOHN PR[E]ST 1653 (or 7 or 1?) (IP) / OF ISLINGTON (device) [*Dickinson* London ---].  
C[H]ARLS LVSTED AT YE WHITE (horse) / HORS INN IN ISLINGTON (L|CE) [*Dickinson* London ---].

### June 1993, No. 5

M.J. Dickinson. Two Apparently Unrecorded 17th Century Tokens; pp. 157-58:  
ROBERT CROXSON IN (sun) / KENT STRET SOVTHWARK (C|RM) [*Dickinson* Southwark ---].  
RALPH SAXON (Mercers' Arms) / IN BETTLEY 1665 (or 3?) [*Dickinson* Staffs. --].

### April 1994, No. 3

Robert Thompson. A Much-Travelled Stepney Baker's Token; p. 105, illus.:  
NICHOLAS DERRENT BAKER (stag) / IN NEW GRAVILL LANE (D|NI) [*Dickinson* London ---].

### December 1994, No. 10

J.G. Rose. An unrecorded halfpenny-size 17c token; p. 445:  
THOMAS BAMFORD (arms) / IN STOCKPORT 1667 (name in cypher) [*Dickinson* Ches. ---].

## Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin

### No. 822, July/August 1987

John R. Gilbert. Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens from the Thames; pp. 191-99, 5 pl.:

THE HOLLAND CHEESE (cheese) / CHRIST CHVRCH GATE (NB 1658) [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ Attributed to Christ Church neighbourhood, Newgate Street by Greenall (*BNJ* vol. 61 (1991), p. 97, q.v. above).

IOHN REDDING IN HARTY CHOAKE LANE / NEERE THE ARMITAGE 1667 IPR [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ This is *Dickinson* 102A.

AT THE TAVERNE (swan) / AT NEW CRANE (I or F K) [*Dickinson* London ---].

GEORGE SYMONDS IN (3 tobacco pipes) / NEWGATE MARKET 64 (GS) [*Dickinson* London ---].

RICHARD WHITHAM [*recte* WHITPAINE (bust of Henry VIII)] / BV[TCH]ER IN RATCLIFFE (HIS HALFE PENNY 166[8]) [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ Description completed by P.J. Preston-Morley in issue no. 825, Nov. 1987,

p. 311.

THO BATTLE AT Y (swan) / SWAN IN WAPING (TEB) [*Dickinson* London ---].  
IORG CARPENTR IN (wheatsheaf) / WAPING MELL MAN (GSC) [*Dickinson*  
London 3285A = GORG].

ABRAHAM OGDEN (horse's head) / ON WAPPING WALLE (AEO) [*Dickinson*  
London ---].

EDWARD HADDON (EEH) / AT NEW STAIRES (dividers?) [*Dickinson* Southwark  
---, pewter].

RICHARD SMITH AT (RIS) / HORSLEY DOWN NEW (STA RES) [*Dickinson*  
Southwark ---, lead].

AT THE WHIT HART (NMH) / IN IAC(OB) STREET (hart) [*Dickinson* Southwark  
---, lead].

JOHN SHOWELL (Prince of Wales' feathers) / IN REDERIF (IMS) [*Dickinson*  
Surrey ---].

◇ *Dickinson* Surrey 278B should be altered to take account of this correct  
description.

WILLIAM TEDDEMAN (anchor) / ON REDDERIFE WALL (WT) [*Dickinson*  
Surrey ---].

WILL BA(LL?) (1662) / WMB [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---, crude lead].

RICHARD COALE (RC) / blazing star [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---, crude lead].

Castle inside a beaded circle? (or crowned arms?) / CS(?)R [*Dickinson* Uncertain ---,  
square copper].

◇ In *SCMB* no. 824, Oct. 1987, Robert Lyall suggested that this might be a  
Cork farthing of the 1640s. He is right: cf. Seaby and Purvey, *Coins of Scotland,  
Ireland & the Islands* (London, 1984), 6562A (illus.).

EDWARD BYRCHATT [*recte* BYRCHETT] (drum) / IN WHIT CHAPELL (EIB)  
[*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ This is a new type. *BW* London 3392 is in the Norweb collection but with  
Carpenters' arms and place-name WHITECHAPELL.

### **No. 846, December 1989**

Edward Besly. Welsh 17th Century Tokens; Some Tenby Notes; pp. 295-97, enlarged  
photo pair:

DEVER[ILL] HAMMOND 1668 / IN TINBY DHB [*Dickinson* Wales ---; see No.  
848 below].

### **No. 848, March 1990**

P.J. Preston-Morley. [Welsh] Tenby Tokens; p. 47, enlarged photo pair:

DEVERVX HAMMOND 1668 / IN TINBY DHB [*Dickinson* Wales ---; see No. 846  
above].

## S&B's Coin & Medal Bulletin

### No. 2, September 1991

Simon Monks. An Unrecorded Tottenham Token; p. 11, illus.:

Frances Kipping in Tattenham High Cross his ½ / att ye (stag/huntsman) [*Dickinson Middx ---*].

### No. 19, July/August 1994

Robert Sharman. An Unpublished 17th Century Token of St. Paul's Churchyard; pp. 6-7.

THE LAMB & INK BOTTLE AT YE EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S / THER Id BOOKSMAD YE BEST INK FOR RECORDS [*Dickinson London ---*].

### No. 26, September/November 1995

Simon Monks, pp. 6-7:

IOHN NORRIS AT THE (portrait of Charles II) / [indeterminate script lettering] (IKN) [*Dickinson Uncertain ---*].

◇ This description has been taken from further information about the token provided by R. J. Fleet in a letter to the Editor published in no. 37, July/Aug. 1997, p. 6, where a possible attribution to Shepshed, Leicestershire, is suggested.

## Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society

### Vol. 2, Part 1 (1876)

Henry Ecroyd Smith. Unpublished British Tokens of the 17th Century; pp. 32-40; NICH WATTS AGAINST YE / SCOOLE HOVSE IN RATCLIFE HIS HALF PENY [*BW London 2754 has RATCLIF; Dickinson 2754: Schoolhouse Lane (Ratcliff) and 2372A: Ratcliff (Highway)*] (p. 34).

◇ *Dickinson 2372A* should be omitted.

I FARTHING OF LYME RES L R 1669 / THE ARMES OF LIME R<sup>s</sup> [*BW Dorset 91, following Boyne, has LYME on both sides*] (p. 35).

◇ Otherwise unknown; doubtful.

NICHOLAS SHEPHERD / IN SAXMVNDHAM (only, *i.e.* without DRAPER or DRAPR) N&MS [*Dickinson Suffolk ---*] (p. 35).

◇ Probably a worn or defective specimen.

GILBERT TAGGERD / IN HAVERHILL G T [*BW Suffolk 151 has IAGGERD, i.e. Jaggerd, and G I*] (p. 37).

◇ Probably a misreading.

## Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society

### Vol. 27 (1904)

John E. Pritchard. Bristol Archæological Notes for 1903; pp. 327-39, pls., text figs. (no coins or tokens).

- includes an unpublished 17c token variety:

AT THE RAMES HEAD around a ram's head / TAVERN IN SOVTHWARK around I&SR, without final E's to Tavern and Southwark [*BW* Glos. 463 var.; *Dickinson* ---; donated to British Museum] (p. 334).

◇ The *BW* reference here should be to Southwark, not Glos. Both *Norweb* specimens (4871) read as above amended.

## Oxoniensia

### Vol. 10 (1945)

J.G. Milne. Oxfordshire Traders' Tokens; pp. 104-05.

- adds 3 new types to his 1935 list (*Catalogue of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens*. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum, 1935), including:

EDWARD SAVNDERS around Grocers' arms / IN BVRFORD 1669 around ES [*Dickinson* Oxon. ---];

SAMVELL TRVBSHAW around unicorn / OF BANBARY 1664 around HIS HALF PENY [*Dickinson* Oxon. ---];

- and corrects another:

No. 143, changing punctuation and deleting S before IN.

◇ Milne 143 is *BW* Oxon. 210, *Norweb* 3813.

### Vol. 17/18 (1952/3 [1954])

J[ames] D[avid] A[nthony] Thompson. The Merton College Coin Collection; pp. 188-92, pl. 14 (7 coins).

- in 1951, 676 coins, tokens, and medals were deposited on permanent loan in the Heberden Coin Room, the bulk "originally belonged to the Rev. Joseph Kilner [d. 1793] ... (many purchased from) London coin-dealer and numismatist, Thomas Snelling (1712-73)" (p. 188); one 17c token not in *Williamson*:

John Marten, Queen Lane in Thames Street [*Dickinson* London ---].

◇ Probably a misreading of *BW* London 734.

## Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological & Natural History Society

### Vol. 64, 4 S. 4 (1918 [1919])

- Presented to Museum by Charles Tite, including:

IOSEPH TANTEN around IT / IN MORTEN 1659 around IT [*Dickinson* Somerset ---].

◇ This is *Dickinson* Devon 211A. I gave it to Devon after a report that in Taunton museum it had been 'allocated to Moreton Hampstead', but local evidence is clearly needed to confirm this.

## The Wiltshire Archæological & Natural History Magazine

### Vol. 26 (1892)

F.M. Willis. Wiltshire Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century; pp. 391-404.

- "The following tokens have not been noticed in any list hitherto published:"  
CHARLES WILLCOCKS around fleur-de-lis / IN KEEVEL MERCER around Grocers' arms [*Dickinson* Wilts. 97C].

WALTER WOODMAN around W&MW / CARIER MALMESBVRY around Grocers' arms (transposes centre types from *Boyne* Wilts. 90) [*BW* Wilts. 122].

◇ E. G. H. Kempson, in *Wiltshire XVII Century Tokens*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn (1978), does not note this variety, but one with the rev. legend MALMESBVREY.CARI (no. 122B).

Farthing of Thomas Keene, Marlborough (*Boyne*, *Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century* (1858), Wilts. 97), from a different die [*BW* Wilts. 136 only].

◇ The variation is probably as either Norweb 5515 or 5516, but it could refer to the spelling of the town name. This was correctly given as MARLEBROVGH in *Boyne*, but *BW* has MARLBOROVGH, taken from the drawing on p. 1241 of an imaginary specimen.

Robert Darcke, Trowbridge, spelled TVRBRIDGE in *Boyne* and TRVBRIDGE in *Williamson*: "Both varieties are to be met with" (p. 404) [*Dickinson* Wilts. 250 - no variety].

◇ Included silently with my listing of *BW* 250.

## **Collections Historical & Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire (Or The Montgomeryshire Collections (Journal of the Powysland Club)**

### **Vol. 73 (1985)**

Janet Ann Arnold. A Halfpenny Token from Montgomery; pp. 120-21, text fig.

- a 17c heart-shaped token "appears to be the only extant example":

CHARLES LLOYD OF NEW TOWN HIS HALF PENNY 1669 / Grocers' arms C:LL [*Dickinson* Wales ---].

◇ The obverse inscription is in script, in six lines: see George Boon's review of *Dickinson* in *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin* no. 820, May 1987, p. 128.

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We have also noticed some tokens not recorded in *Dickinson* that have appeared in the 'for sale' sections of numismatic periodicals covered by the *Encyclopaedia*. Those we are aware of up to the end of 1995 are as follows:

## **Spink's Numismatic Circular**

### **February 1987, No. 1**

ROBERT HATON IN ([queen's] bust) / THE MINORYES 1666 (RAH) [*Dickinson* London ---]; item 640, illus. [x 2], p. 18.

### **September 1988, No. 7**

MATH WILKINSON AT THE ([Prince of Wales's feathers]) / WITHIN BISHOPSGATE (MMW) [*Dickinson* London ---]; item 5797, illus., p. 222.

◇ Description based on a sighting I had had previously.

**June 1990, No. 5**

WALTER PALMER, Bewdley. A variety dated 1664 [*Dickinson Worcs. ---*]; item 3662, p. 170.

**March 1991, No. 2**

ELIAS GOLDBEE END (EEG) / OF S NICHOL SHAMB (lion rampant) [*Dickinson London ---*]; item 1312, p. 53.

◇ Description based on a sighting of the Wetton specimen (Spink Coin Auction no. 74, 29 Nov. 1989, in lot 238, illus.).

**Format (Birmingham)**

**No. 26, February 1984**

JOHN SHORTER OF (1667) / REYGATE IN SVRRY (IS) [*Dickinson Surrey ---*]; item 368, p. 9.

◇ Description based on a sighting of the Wetton specimen, on the market in 1994.

**References used throughout**

*BW* or *Williamson*. George C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century; a new and revised edition of William Boyne's work* (London, 1889-91), 2 vols. Reprinted 1967 in 3 vols.

*Dickinson*. Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values* (London, 1986).

*Encyclopaedia*. Harrington E. Manville, *Encyclopaedia of British Numismatics, Vol. II: Numismatic Guide to British & Irish Periodicals. Part I: Archaeological (1731-1991)* (London, 1993); *Part II: Numismatic (1836-1995)* (London, 1997).

*Norweb*. R. H. Thompson and [from Part III] M. J. Dickinson, *The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, USA: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750* (London, from 1984). Published as part of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* series. Parts I to VI cover everywhere except the City of London and the county of Middlesex; these areas, together with uncertain tokens and forgeries, will comprise Parts VII and VIII.

We are indebted to Robert Thompson for making some additions to MD's comments above.

The use of personal marks to identify ownership or manufacture goes back to at least the Roman Empire. When trading became more than just barter between neighbours it was often useful to be able to trace where the goods had originated. Though various personal marks are known from the Roman Empire, there is little or no surviving documentation on how marks were used, for the next thousand years. There are many uses of marks from the identification of the person, the protection of the consumer, to link a person with a guild, or to protect the monopoly of the guilds. The marks can be advertisements or guarantees of material or manufacture or that certain standards have been met. Thus marks can have a value, either in concept or real money, and tend to be guarded by the user.

The following list is a potted history related to personal and trade marks:

12<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Guilds begin using marks

13<sup>th</sup> Century Bell makers begin using marks

Watermarks, also known as papermarks, first appeared in Italy

1266 Earliest English law on trademarks. Bakers Marking Law. Some bakers stamped a mark on their bread, others pricked the bread.

1353 Statute passed whereby merchants, whose goods had been pirated, could provide evidence of ownership using marks appearing on the goods.

1365 Cutlers obtain protection for their monopoly and their marks in London, requiring registration with city officials.

1373 Ordnance requiring bottle-makers to place a mark on bottles and other vessels made of leather so their work could be identified.

1420 Every cooper in London obliged to place a mark on every barrel made.

1452 Earliest litigation over a mark. A widow was granted the use of her husband's mark.

1459 Woollen weavers in Norwich were obliged to supply a roll of the names of the men of their craft, with the token of each man.

15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Century. Marks proliferated and laws became strict.

1618 *Southern v. How*. The first reference to infringement. A clothier making inferior cloth used the mark of a superior clothier. This case is considered the link between the merchants' marks of the middle ages and modern commercial trademarks.

1653 *De Porceleyne Fles* established in Delft, Holland. Porcelain makers in Europe used marks similar to those on the Chinese ceramics by which they were inspired.

Many personal marks have been placed on ephemeral goods such as those of the bakers, clothiers, coopers, bottle makers and herdsmen (brands and swan marks), have rarely survived in original form or in records.

To be of use, a mark must be simple, yet identifiably different to all of the marks used in the neighbourhood or in the same trade. It is suspected that local administrators kept books and records of marks. Though no such records survive from Britain, a listing of wool merchants marks exists for Aix La Chapelle from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries <sup>(1)</sup>.

Figure 1 shows a woodcut of Nuremberg market c1585, drawn by the famous Swiss artist Jost Amman (1539-1591). One box and two of the barrels carry merchant's marks.

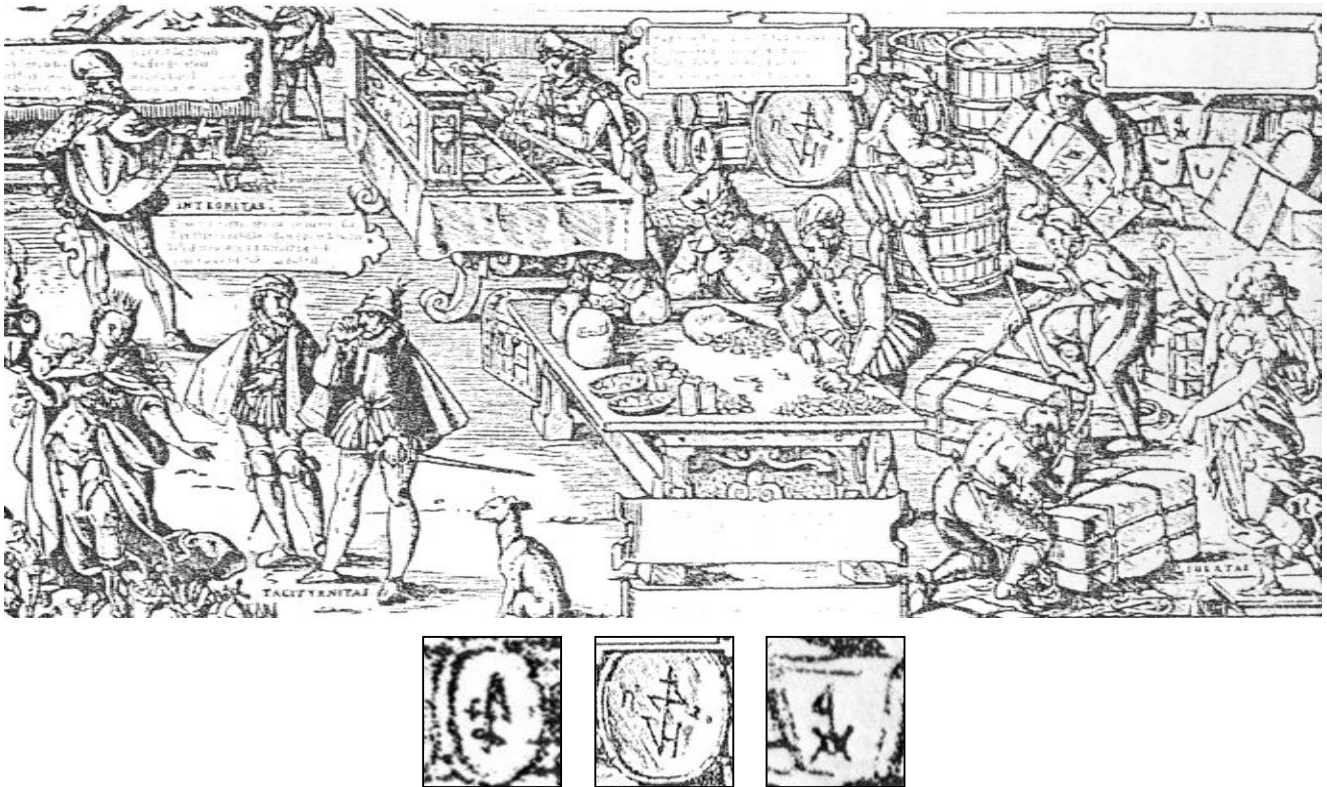


Figure 1. Nuremberg market c1581 and details showing merchant's marks.

From the earliest times, paper makers and printers have used similar marks to identify their work. When bound into books, these ephemeral marks have survived and some 16,000 have been catalogued<sup>(2)</sup>.

On the other hand, the marks of metal workers such as gold and silver smiths and pewterers have survived on their wares and in the records<sup>(3,4)</sup>. Another class of marks is the commoners mark a method of identification analogous to the heraldic coats of arms, but without the official inspection or protection. The commoner's mark could also act as a signature and identification for the illiterate.

Many merchant's marks are distinctive in that they appear to have a four symbol incorporated in the design, pointing to the left or right, and a few such marks have become incorporated in modern trademarks. Figure 2 shows three such marks, the first from Phillimore and Co (founded in 1897, a publisher that should be familiar to everyone with a few books on local or family history. The second and third (found



whilst carrying out research in a local off licence!) Taylors Port (founded in 1692) and the mark from a bottle Becherovka – a Czech spirit (first manufactured in 1807 by Jan Becher, and still available today).

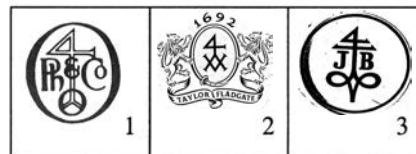


Figure 2. Merchant's marks surviving into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

1. Phillimore & Co Ltd, 1897-
2. Taylor's (Portugal), 1692-
3. Jan Becher (Czechoslovakia), 1807-

The origin of this type of mark is not understood. Some of the early marks have similarities with runes, a vertical stroke with various lines attached, sometimes standing in an inverted V a double X or a W. The “four” symbol or streamers in varying numbers can be attached at the top and a heart or orb at the bottom. The origin of the “four” symbol remains a mystery, a very stylised Agnus Dei, a banner or a cross, have all been proposed. A further theory is that the four symbol is deliberately esoteric, having links with masons' marks<sup>(5)</sup>.

The marks that have survived in Britain are essentially the tip of the iceberg for marks, personal marks, writing, and symbolism that have probably spread westwards from the Arabic and Eastern Empires. The classical merchant's marks probably originating in Northern Europe and then spread through normal trade, the Hanseatic League having no small part in their dissemination.

One attempt has been made to note all surviving merchant's marks found in printed books and manuscripts<sup>(6)</sup>. Published in 1959, this listing of over one thousand marks, from many sources datable to between 650 and 1849, is an astonishing register and is unlikely to be superseded. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the dates of these marks and clearly shows a rise in their use through the middle ages and the subsequent decline after 1600.

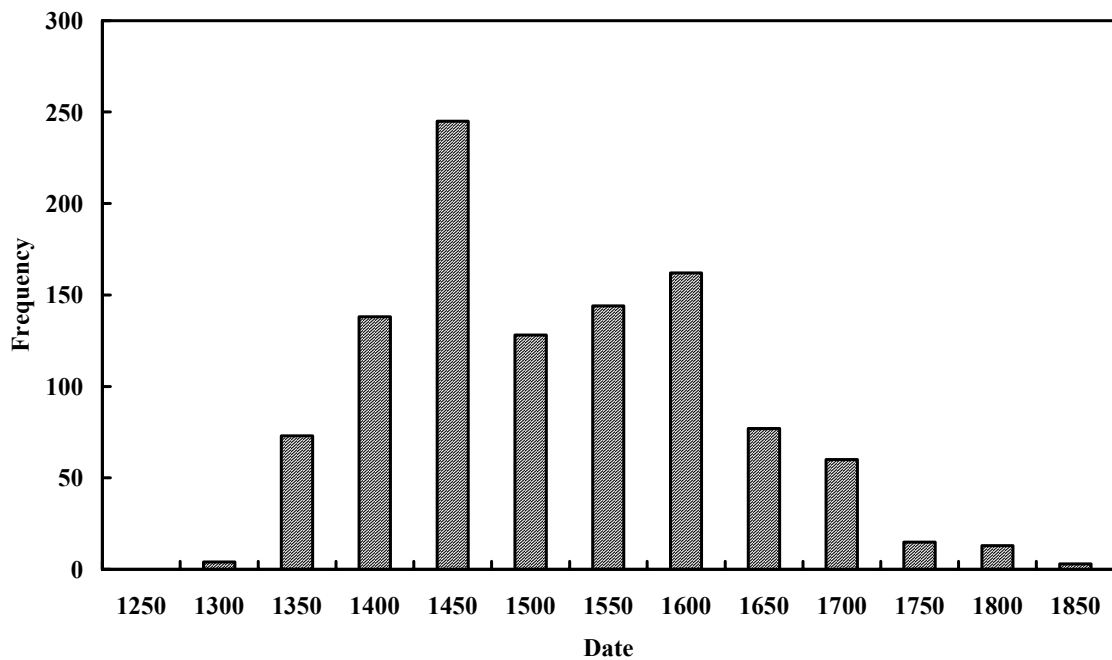


Figure 3. Date distribution of recorded merchants marks (data from Elmhirst<sup>(6)</sup>).

A field survey of English marks has also been carried out, covering other sources such as carved wood panels, church brasses, stone bosses and stained glass windows<sup>(7)</sup>.

In contrast, of the many thousands of metal workers marks that are known, only four have been found that have the appearance of merchants marks. These are shown in figure 4.

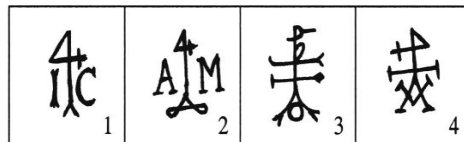


Figure 4. Merchants marks on gold and silver<sup>(3)</sup>, and pewter<sup>(4)</sup>.

1. John Cuthbert – Dublin silversmith, 1685-7
2. Alexr. Mackay- Dublin silversmith, 1700-1
3. Unknown pewterer, 16<sup>th</sup> Century
4. Unknown pewterer, 16<sup>th</sup> Century

That so few metal workers marks have the appearance of merchant's marks may be due to the early appearance of the metal workers guilds and a possible need to have different marks than other trades. However, it is suspected that a very large number of early silver marks have been completely lost due to the wholesale melting of silver over the centuries and especially during the Civil War, when Charles I called in many thousands of pounds of Plate to finance the Royalist cause.

On a larger scale a merchants mark has also been incorporated into coins and tokens issued by the East India Company and later the United East India Company. Two examples from this company are shown in figure 5.



Figure 5. United East India Company token (Eighteenth Century Lancashire<sup>(8)</sup>) and a coin (Sumatra 2 Kepings, 1787<sup>(9)</sup>).

Moving back in time, amongst the many lead tokens that have survived from the mediaeval period, several have these merchant's marks and some of those found on the Thames foreshore are illustrated in figure 6.

69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98

Figure 6. Merchant's marks on mediaeval lead tokens<sup>(10)</sup>.

- 69, 76, 78, 81, 83, 84, 88, 92, 95 and 97, City Bank  
 71, 75, 77, 79, 82, 85, 86, 89 and 96, Billingsgate  
 74, Southwark Bridge  
 91, Queenhithe  
 81, Swan Pier  
 73 and 94, SE

From a similar but less well defined period and series, several weights used by merchants also carry these marks, as shown in figure 7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15					

Figure 7. Merchants' marks on lead weights<sup>(11,12)</sup>

- 1 - 4. Lead 'apothecaries weights'<sup>(11)</sup> 175, 177, 178 and 204.  
 5 and 6. Lead weights<sup>(11)</sup> 287 and 222.  
 7 - 11. Lead 'apothecaries weights'<sup>(12)</sup>.  
 12. Lead weights<sup>(12)</sup>.  
 13,15. Lead weight<sup>(13)</sup>.  
 14. Lead weight, possibly of John Hall a notable Salisbury merchant, and Mayor three times between 1450 and 1465<sup>(13)</sup>.

A little later and a large number of continental jettons show devices similar to merchants marks and one manufacturer includes a classic numeral four mark to identify his work (figure 8, <sup>(14,15)</sup>).

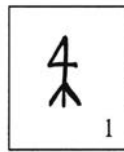


Figure 8. Killian Koch mark on jetton c1583<sup>(14)</sup>.

The seventeenth century tokens issued in the British Isles form a major source of surviving merchants' marks. Interesting enough for Boyne to dedicate a whole plate to thirty-five of these curious devices<sup>(16)</sup>. Note that in the Elmhirst index<sup>(6)</sup> and histogram shown in figure 3 above, almost half of the data in the 1650 column comes from the Boyne plate.

For example, figure 9 shows the token issued by Joshua Scotte, of Kingston Upon Hull. The obverse device has been described as a rod<sup>(16)</sup>, but more recently a distaff, a device used in holding bundles of thread to be hand spun or woven<sup>(17)</sup> or a carding comb<sup>(18)</sup>, this is in line with the finding that the issuer was to employ upto 200 in the spinning of hemp, tow, flax and candlewick in 1667<sup>(18)</sup>. The reverse design is his merchant's mark.



Figure 9. Joshua Scotte token from Kingston upon Hull<sup>(12)</sup>.

Since the Boyne plate, many more merchants' marks have been identified on Seventeenth Century tokens and figure 10 shows an increase to 125 marks<sup>(20,21)</sup>.

The marks have been copied, where possible, from actual coins (BM, especially the Fletcher collection of Irish tokens) or published illustrations (Norweb and Boyne plates). The gaps are known to be merchant's marks as described in the text of Williamson or Dickinson, but the device has not been seen by the author.



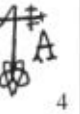
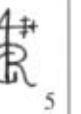
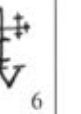

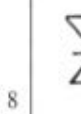
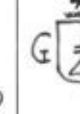






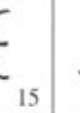
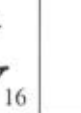
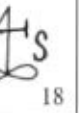
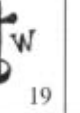
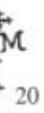


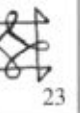


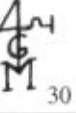

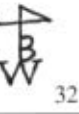
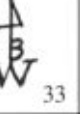
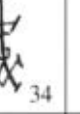
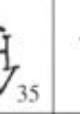
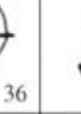
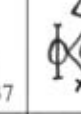
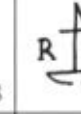
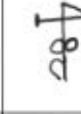


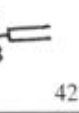

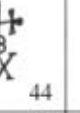
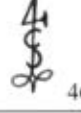

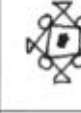



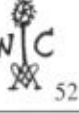
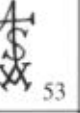
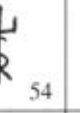
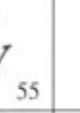

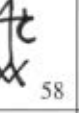
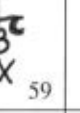






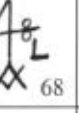
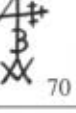



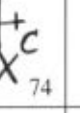


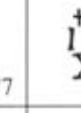
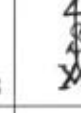



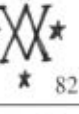
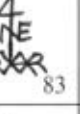



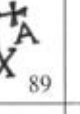

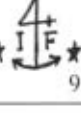
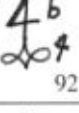
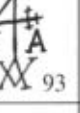
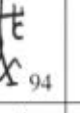

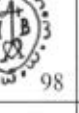
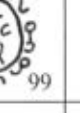
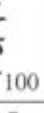
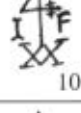
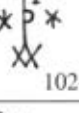
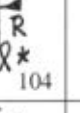


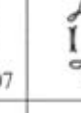
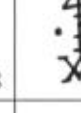




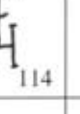
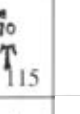
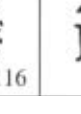
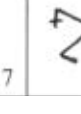








										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										
										

Figure 10. Merchant's marks on Seventeenth Century Tokens.

1. Cheshire (11)	Chester, Anne Earle	
2. Cornwall (76)	Scilly, Thomas Ekines	Men, Globe
3. Devon (68)	Culmstock, John Davy	
4. Devon (292)	South Molton, John Anthony	
5. Dorset (69)	Dorchester, Tho Gould	Maypole Ornament?
6. Dorset (153)	Shaston, Christofer Ware	Arms
7. Dorset (206)	Weymouth, James Studley	Wheatsheaf
8. Essex (86)	Coggeshall, Edmond Spicer	Sugar Loaf
9. Essex (145)	Colchester, Jacob Ringer	Baymakr
10. Essex (153)	Colchester, Giles Toyspell	
11. Essex (154)	Colchester, James Tayspell	
12. Essex (155)	Colchester, IT	
13. Essex (158)	Colchester, Abraham Voll	
14. Essex (160)	Colchester, Jacob Vol	Bay Maker
15. Essex (341)	Westham, Edward Edwards	Chandler
16. Essex (346)	Witham, Rob Barwell	Clothyer
17. Gloucester (23)	Bristol, Thomas Ricraft	Sheaf of Arrows
18. Gloucester (66)	Cirencester, Isaac Small	
19. Gloucester (68)	Cirencester, Ralph Willett	
20. Gloucester (126)	Mitchell Dean, Edward Morse	Clothier
21. Kent (208)	Dover, Richard Cullen	Grocer, Grocers' Arms
22. Kent (406)	Margate, Chreston Houdgben	
23. Kent (508)	Sandwich, John Vandebrouck	Lacy's Knott = Mark?
24. Kent (593)	Sandwich, in lead W	Pelican feeding young
25. Lancs (31)	Colne, John Blackey	Bowen's Knot = Mark?
26. London (595)	Cheapside, WR Mermaid	Haberdasher, small wares
27. London (1401)	Holborne, ME Kings Head	Bust if King, crown, sceptre
28. London (1703)	Leadenhall, Black Horse	Black Horse, A Horse
29. London (3385)	Whitechapel, Thomas Baker	Cheesmonger
30. Norfolk (175)	Norwich, George Munford	Grocers' Arms
31. Norfolk (203)	Norwich, Spendlove	Grocer, Grocers' Arms
32. Norfolk (297,8)	Yarmouth, William Bateman	Bugle horn
33. Norfolk (299)	Yarmouth, William Bateman	Bugle horn
34. Norfolk (305)	Yarmouth, John Condley	Marchant
35. Northumberland (5)	Newcastle, William Hutchinson	Castle
36. Notts (111)	Retford, Peter Booth	Falcon
37. Oxford (229)	Witney, Thomas Dutton	Woolpack
38. Oxford (238)	Witney, Jo Jordan	
39. Somerset (40,1)	Beckington, Rich Giles	
40. Somerset (59)	Bridgewater, Robert Haviland	
41. Somerset (134)	Froome, Thomas Turner	
42. Somerset (178)	Lullington, James Bradford	
43. Somerset (208)	Shepton Mallett, Will Brown	Hosier
44. Somerset (209)	Shepton Mallett, John Byrtt	
45. Southwark (47)	Southwark, Hugh Handy	Chessmonger
46. Suffolk (179)	Ipswich, Stephen Greene	Greyhound
47. Suffolk (281)	Rickingham, Samuel Fitch	
48. Surrey (243)	Rotherhithe, Mary Arnot	
49. Warks (58)	Coventry, Nathaniell Alsop	Not same dies B/N
50. Wiltshire (250)	Trowbridge, Robert Darcke	
51. Worcester (133,4)	Worcester, Will Chetle	Clothier
52. Worcester (135)	Worcester, Will Chetle	Clothier
53. Yorshire (155)	Hull, Joshua Scotte	A Rod
54. Yorkshire (158)	Hull, Richard Sugden	Mercers' Arms
55. Yorkshire (212)	Leeds, Henry Wilkinson	
56. Yorkshire (337)	Sheffield, Abiell Yeats	
57. Yorkshire (353)	Threshfield, John Hewitt	Merchant Adventurers' Arms
58. Ireland (3)	Antrim, Bryce Craford	
59. ditto		
60. Ireland (4,5)	Antrim, William Craford	1656,7

61. Ireland (9)	Antrim, John Steward	
62. Ireland (17)	Ardee, Tho Roberey	
63. Ireland (22)	Armagh, John Holmes	
64. Ireland (23)	Armagh, Robert McConchy	Heart/Arrow
65. ditto		
66. Ireland (27)	Artikely, John Hillhouse	Heart/Two Arrows
67. Ireland (61a)	Ballymoney, John Hamill	
68. Ireland (63)	Ballymoney, Duncan Linne	Crane w Fish
69. Ireland (64c)	Ballymoney, Alexander Wylly	
70. Ireland (78)	Belfast, James Bigger	Marchant
71. Ireland (93)	Belfast, George Martin	1666 Marchan RM
72. Ireland (94)	Belfast, George Martin	1637 GM
73. Ireland (103)	Belfast, Hugh Speire	Marchnt
74. Ireland (108a)	Bellinmenoch, George Cudbert	
75. Ireland (126)	Broughshane, Samuel Andrew	Mrt
76. Ireland (158)	Castlefeine, John Calhoun	A Cask
77. Ireland (195)	Coleraine, Gilbert Willson	Arms
78. Ireland (223)	Downpatrick, John Lawe	Three Crescents
79. Ireland (225)	Downpatrick James Stewart	Merchant
80. Ireland (260)	Dromore, William Meatland	
81. Ireland (338)	Dublin, Walter Harris	Marchant, hen chicks
82. Ireland (405,6)	Dublin, Arlenter Usher	
83. Ireland (409)	Dublin, John Warren	Tallow Chandler
84. Ireland (412a)	Dublin, Warner Westenra	
85. Ireland (425)	Dundrum, William Meatland	Scales
86. Ireland (429)	Dungarvan, Daniell Daynes	Inn Keeper, Lion Rampant
87. Ireland (434)	Dungarvan and Youghall, Robart Robens	
88. Ireland (457)	Galway, Patrick Browne	
89. Ireland (490)	Glenarm, Arcibald Addaire	Two Gloves Crossed
90. Ireland (501)	Kells, Edward Dyes	Marchant
91. Ireland (534)	Killishandri, James Forrest	March
92. Ireland (535)	Killyleigh, David Pollok	A Castle
93. Ireland (557)	Letterkenny, William Anderson	A Harp
94. Ireland (558)	Letterkenny, James Coningham	A Harp
95. Ireland (573)	Limerick, BG	
96. Ireland (582)	Lisburn, William Andrews	1671 A Tree
97. Ireland (583)	Lisburn, William Andrews	ND A Tree
98. Ireland (599)	Londonderry, John Buchanan	Dove/Olive Branch
99. Ireland (600)	Londonderry, John Campsie	
100. Ireland (602)	Londonderry, James Coningham	A Harp
101. Ireland (604a,b)	Londonderry, James Fisher	Harp
102. Ireland (607)	Londonderry, Peeter Lawson	Arms
103. Ireland (610)	Londonderry, Samuel Ratcliffe	Heart
104. Ireland (611)	Londonderry, William Rodger	A Ship B
105. Ireland (630)	Manorhamilton, George Robb	Merchant, Heart/Two Arrows
106. Ireland (652)	Moyne, Thomas Mure	Arms
107. Ireland (679)	Newtown Limavady, John Hillhouse	A Building
108. Ireland (680)	Newtown Limavady, John Olliver	A Building
109. Ireland (682)	Portaferry, Rob Bell	A Bell
110. Ireland (698)	Sligo, Archibald Cuningham	
111. Ireland (702)	Strabane, James Coningham	
112. Uncertain (84)	FB (Probably Ulster – 779b)	Overstruck on another token
113. Uncertain (85)	PB (Probably Ulster – 779c)	
114. Uncertain (-)HC	(Probably Ulster – 779d)	
115. Ireland (226)	Downpatrick, James Thomson	
116. Ireland (540)	Kilrea, Nicholas Edwards	
117. Norfolk (154)	Norwich, Nathanaell Howlett	Wosd Weaver
118. Norfolk (322,3)	Yarmouth, Thoumas Herring	
119. Somerset (138)	Froome, William Whitchurch	
120. Suffolk (292a)	Southtown, William Harvey	

121. Sark	HC, Arms (Uncertain 89d)	Possibly now London
122. Uncertain (82)	IM (probably Ulster – 779f)	See also 124 – different dies
123. Yorkshire (154)	Hull, Goulden Lion	A Lion
124. Uncertain (82)	IM (probably Ulster – 779f)	See also 122 – different dies
125. Ireland (701a)	Strabane, John Brown	March.

The first striking feature from figure 10 is the diversity of such simple designs, and when incorporating two or three letters it is very trivial to devise a distinctive mark. Some of the devices may not be merchant's marks, for example 10.48, might the device be a rebus of the name Arnott – A Knot? Similarly, 10.86 might be a lion with a badly drawn tail – the device on the BM specimen being somewhat worn, or there may be another token form the same issuer, but from different dies.

One possible connection might be the token issuer George Cudbert of Bellinmenoch, Ireland, whose mark on his token (10.74) is very similar to that on a lead weight (6.2). However caution must be taken as the lead weights cannot be dated accurately, and could be from a couple of centuries earlier, and from a completely different country.

Though the differences are many, patterns do appear, and the Essex pieces, mainly produced by people working in the cloth trade (10.8-10.16), all have geometric marks very similar to those of their European counterparts<sup>(1)</sup>.

It is also interesting to note the large number of Irish tokens displaying the classic merchant's mark. Sixty-five out of maybe 850 tokens bear such marks whereas on the mainland only 57 out of maybe 16,000 tokens bear the mark, 7.5% vs. 0.4%. This distribution must point to the relative decline of the use of marks on the mainland, and its persistence in a more remote country.

Looking at the geographical distribution in more detail leads to figure 11. The single dots give the approximate location of a single issuer that used a merchant's mark and the larger lozenge is a town where three or more issuers used merchant's marks.

Though there are several outliers, there are three obvious groups of merchant's marks:

- (i) London, the East Anglian hinterland and the South East.
- (ii) The M5 corridor (to use modern terminology)
- (iii) Northern Ireland.

It is also remarkable how many of these are within easy reach of the sea. These may be coincidences, but may also point to the types of trades and tradesmen that were still using merchant's marks during this period. Also the absence of any merchant's marks in the Welsh series is intriguing.



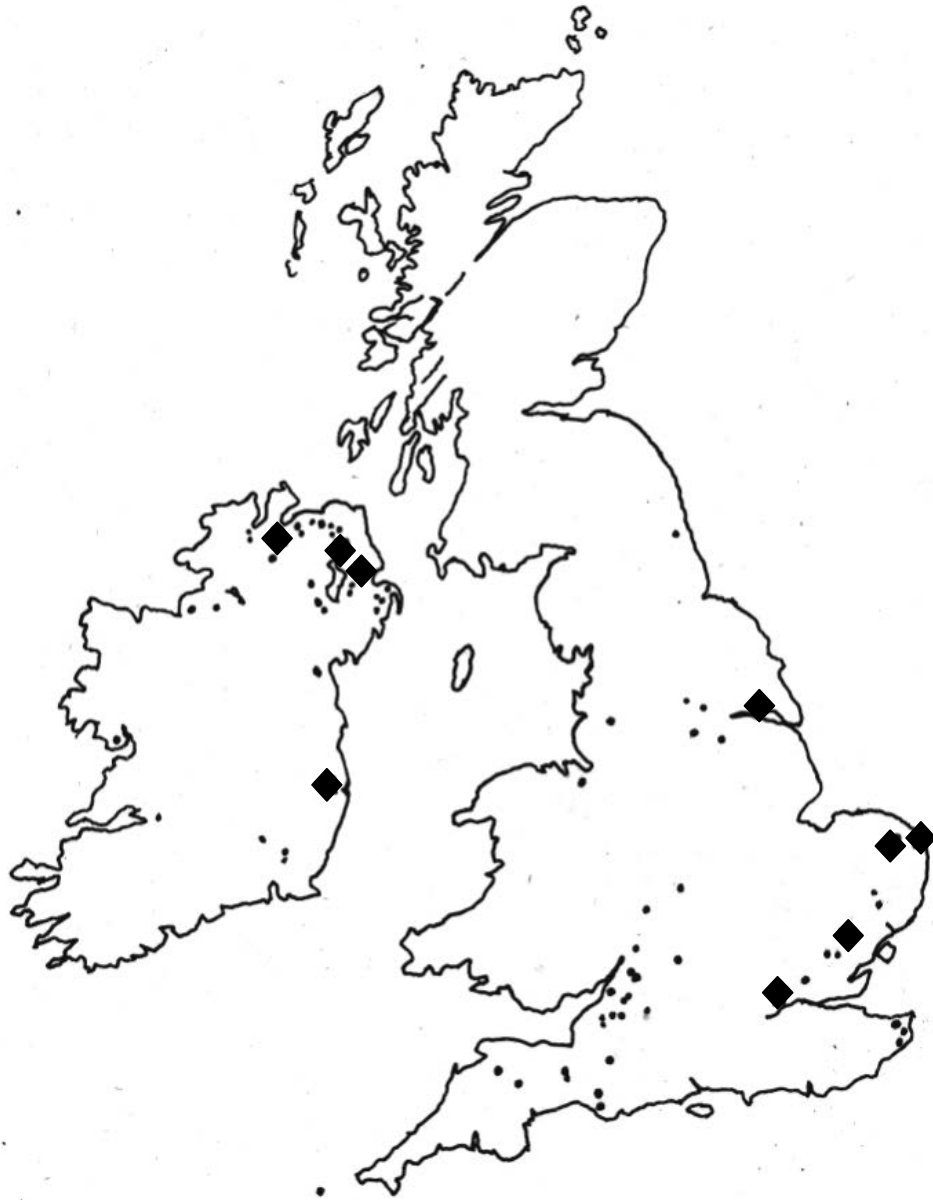


Figure 11. Geographical distribution of merchant's marks on Seventeenth Century tokens.

Readers are probably by now wondering why all of this information has been gathered together, so far removed from the author's usual interests.

Several years ago a countermarked shilling was found amongst a group of countermarked copper halfpence (George II and III, all possibly ex D.G. Vorley). The coppers had countermarks similar to Pewterer's marks. The shilling, illustrated in figure 12, is of William III and has a very large (20mm) countermark, obliterating the obverse.



Figure 12. “William III” shilling with a merchant’s countermark.

Thus far all attempts to identify the mark have failed. Based on the information presented above, this mark was made after merchants marks had started to go out of common use, and though it contains the same initials as figures 4.1 and 10.94, 10.100 and 10.112 is different enough to be confident that it is not the Dublin silversmith John Cuthbert and the timing almost certainly eliminates the Irish token issuers. The device is also unlike anything illustrated in Elmhirst<sup>(6)</sup> or any of the other lists inspected.

Even if a very similar mark were to be found elsewhere, if it was not from exactly the same punch, the lack of a find context for the piece in Figure 12, would mean that there would always be doubt about the attribution.

If any readers can help with this mark or any of the gaps in figure 10 or indeed any other sources of merchants’ marks, the author would be most happy to hear.

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Many thanks to Robert Thompson for bringing the most interesting and useful references 1, 2, 5, 6 and 15 to my attention and for discussions and comments on the early drafts of the article.

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## **Men and Women Behind Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire**

**Chris Granger**

I talked at the Token Congress about certain token issuers from Mansfield and Southwell and circulated to those present brief details of them. If anyone who was not present would like a copy, I will be happy to supply one.

I hope to publish through the bulletin in future issues more detailed information about some of them and issuers from other locations in Nottinghamshire

I have been collecting information on token issuers over the last ten years but I was stimulated into further research by Gary Oddie's article in the bulletin on seventeenth century tokens issued by the same trader in more than one town<sup>(1)</sup>. There is a token issued by Gregory Sylvester, a mercer, in Mansfield in 1667 and one issued by Gregory Sylvester and William Leaver in 1664 with no indications of their trade in Southwell. Were both tokens issued by the same man? Preston Morley and Pegg tells us that Gregory Sylvester had purchased Mansfield Manor which had been sequestrated from the Duke of Newcastle in 1652 and had held a number of public offices under the Commonwealth<sup>(2)</sup>. Hardly a poor man. So why should he need to issue a token jointly?

This led me into some research among my own books and at the Nottinghamshire Archive Office. My summary partially answers this question. A degree of success led me to enquire into some of the other Mansfield issuers. Mansfield had eleven business issuing tokens and unusually they spanned ten trades and even the two innkeepers kept inns of very different sizes. Mansfield also has the advantage that it is relatively easy to research. Being lazy, I have only used easily accessible records, wills and inventories, parish registers, not always in good condition or easy to read, transcriptions of Protestation returns, marriage licences and hearth tax records and various other printed extracts.

I have been trying to form some ideas as to the relative wealths and longevities of the businesses, the social statuses of the issuers, the position and treatment of the traders' wives in their wills and their literacy. Political affiliations of many Royalist token issuers are made very clear from the devices on their tokens, but this is little, if at all, in evidence for Nottinghamshire. Gregory Sylvester and his brother Robert in Southwell both held office under the Commonwealth and were presumably Parliamentary sympathisers as was Matthew Newham, Mercer of Newark, who was ejected from the Town Council for refusing to take the oath of loyalty in 1662. I imagine that Gregory may have been forced to return Mansfield Manor to the Duke of Newcastle. Inventories can give an idea as to what items were traded in. Marriage licences show that the Ellisons were butchers in Nottingham for much of the seventeenth century as similarly the Goddards, blacksmiths in Newark. The Lamb shoemakers were present in Newark from 1625 and they and the Newham mercers in Newark carried on into the eighteenth century. The Sylvesters in Mansfield and Southwell continued for well over 100 years. But none that I can ascertain lasted into the nineteenth century.

## References

- (1) G.M. Oddie. *Seventeenth century token issuers with more than one locality*. TCSB Vol. 6 no. 6 pp205-208, 1999.
- (2) P. Preston-Morley and H. Pegg. *A revised survey of the seventeenth century tokens of Nottinghamshire*. BNJ Vol. 51 pp134-196, 1981, reprinted 1983.

## And So To Beds. . . .

Michael Dickinson

Three tokens are discussed here. The first is a new type for a known Bedfordshire issuer; the second, a previously doubtful Bedfordshire piece; and the third, though never before suggested as belonging to it, can now be safely claimed for the county.

From the Bonhams/Glendinging auction of 17 December 2001 I purchased lot 924, a copy of J. H. Blundell's *Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens* (Ventnor, I.o.W., 1928) bearing the bookplate of Thomas Wyatt Bagshawe. Bagshawe, or Bagshaw as Blundell incorrectly spelt the name, was one of the subscribers to that work, and the copy I have is annotated throughout with useful notes. Number 1 below is referred to as a 'variety in NTB Colln'. NTB is Nicholas T. Bagshawe, whose collection of coins of the Bedford Mint was offered for sale in Spink's Numismatic Circular of December 1971. Thomas Wyatt Bagshawe's posthumously published *Basket Weaving in Bedfordshire* (Luton, 1981) confirms that Nicholas was Thomas's son. A grandson of Thomas offered the family collection of 17th and 18th century tokens to Glendinging's where it was sold as lots 758 to 867 in their sale of 3 November 2000. I am indebted to Gary Oddie, Peter Preston-Morley and Robert Thompson for information about the Bagshawes *post* Thomas.

### 1. Isaac Hannell of Leighton Buzzard

In my ex-Bagshawe copy of Blundell opposite number 87 (= Williamson 63, which gives the surname as DANNELL in error) is a note as follows:

'Obv. *Isaac|Hannell|his.halfe|penny* (in 4 lines in italics)

Rev. as [Blundell] 87'

Checking back to the Glendinging catalogue for the Bagshawe Collection, I found this piece illustrated as part of lot 789. I had not recognized it as a new variety before the sale, but neither, apparently, had the cataloguer who had referenced it simply as '[Williamson]63/B87'! Comparing the illustrations of Blundell 87 (on his plate ii) with those in the Glendinging catalogue, it can be seen that the Bagshawe annotated description of the new type is correct, though the reverse dies differ slightly. If the size of the illustrations is accurate, the new type is at least 2 mm. larger in diameter - 20-21 mm. compared with approx. 18 mm. for Blundell 87 - and, presumably, the earlier of the two.

### 2. John Pearce of Lidlington

This 1668 halfpenny token has been claimed not only for Bedfordshire (Williamson 69) but for Litlington, Cambridgeshire (W. 147) and Sussex (W. 121). The obverse device was identified as a bust of Henry VIII by J. B. Caldecott ('Sussex Seventeenth-century Tokens', in *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. XXIII (1938-41), p. 314), and confirmed by the illustration of lot 20 in Spink Auction 19, 3 March 1982 (pl. 5). In my 1986 work *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values* I favoured Sussex as being probably the correct county for the token as, despite Blundell's note about the name John Pearce appearing in the parish register of

Lidlington, Beds., Boyne in 1858 had also plumped for Sussex (though without any evidence) and Caldecott had not expressed doubt about that attribution.

A reference to 'Hearth Tax' regarding this token added in my ex-Bagshawe copy of Blundell reminded me that I had heard some months previously from Roger Paul of Bushey Heath, Herts., who wrote to me as follows: '. . . I recently travelled to a meeting of the Bedfordshire metal detecting society. While I was there I was shown 5 examples of Bedfordshire token 67 (John Dawborne halfpenny) and 2 examples of the Sussex token 121/Bedfordshire token 69 (John Pearce halfpenny). The finders of both these Sussex tokens assured me that their examples were found in fields around the village of Lidlington (Beds.) and although they were both in poor condition enough of the legend was readable to confirm the identification.'

Robert Thompson mentioned to me that he had *The Bedfordshire Hearth Tax Return for 1671*, edited by Lydia M. Marshall (Bedford, 1990; originally published 1934), a publication of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. The spelling of the village there is given as Litlington, as on the Pearce token, and one John Peirce is noted with two hearths (p. 56). John Gaunt of Bedford has recently told me that his own researches, as yet unpublished, have revealed that Pearce was an innkeeper. This information, together with two local finds, is compelling evidence that the token belongs to Bedfordshire.

### **3. Ann Parkeson of Marston Moretaine**

This halfpenny token of 1669 has long been known. It has always been recorded under Lincolnshire (Boyne 141; Williamson 205), but doubts have been expressed about this attribution. T. W. Townsend, in *Seventeenth Century Tradesmen's Tokens of Lincolnshire: the Issuers* (1983), a publication of Lincolnshire Museums, ruled out three Marstons in the county of Wiltshire (p. 46). An illustration of the token (2976) can be found on plate 50 of *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 43: The Norweb Collection: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part III: Hampshire to Lincolnshire*, by R. H. Thompson and myself (London, 1992).

The description of this token had been added to my ex-Bagshawe copy of Blundell from Williamson (Lincolnshire 205), repeating the latter's error HIS instead of HER|HALF|PENY. The attribution is to Marston Mor[e]taine, referring to the Hearth Tax return, whence we learn that 'Widow Parkeson' was taxed on one hearth (p. 62 of the 1990 publication, detailed above). Female token issuers were nearly always widows, continuing their husbands' businesses. Blundell remarks (p. vii) that 'it is, perhaps, somewhat remarkable that such old market towns as Arlesey, Aspley Guise, Marston Mor[e]taine, Blunham, and Toddington, places of some size, are not known to have ever issued any token'. Blundell himself records the previously known Blunham issuer [!] and there must now be strong support for the attribution to Marston Moretaine of the Ann Parkeson piece.

[An Ann Parkeson piece has been found locally with a metal detector and also a further specimen in Bedford Museum suggests a Bedfordshire find. Ed.]

## ***Work in Progress***

Now I have "retired" I am taking up some of the projects I wanted to work on when I had more time. One of these is the series of early 18th century tokens apparently associated with London fruiterers. I did a Token Congress researchers spot about them a few years ago. I have recorded more than a dozen different issuers from published sources but there are likely to be more "out there".

The tokens I am researching are pewter/lead 25-27mm in diameter and about 2 mm thick. They have shield or a hand holding an object on one side and usually a legend with the name of a person "AT or IN 3 CRANES". About half are dated with recorded dates between 1715 and 1739. If any *Bulletin* subscribers have or know the whereabouts of any others I would very much like to hear.

Phil Mernick

Auctioneers tokens – If anyone has any specimens of tokens or background information relating to specific issuers and their use of tokens, I would be most interested to hear.

Roy Wells

For the past few years I have been accumulating counterfeit shillings of George III, with a view to a detailed study of their manufacturers and methods. Shortly, I hope to have enough specimens for a proper die/mould and metallurgical study and I am now looking for contemporary information regarding these counterfeits. If anyone has any information regarding counterfeiters, techniques, convictions, etc, especially from local newspapers etc, or indeed if anyone has knowledge of any prior studies, I would be most happy to hear.

Gary Oddie

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## ***Notes and Queries***

**431 and 443.** The correct solution to the VR luggage tag (N&Q 431) was inadvertently placed under the VR transport token (N&Q 443) in the last issue of the *Bulletin*.

Malcolm Johnson

**446** Dusty Miller, Caledonian St.

The dusty Miller was a beerhouse until 1879, thereafter fully licensed in 4 Caledonian Street, Bradford, Yorks.

Neil B. Todd

**449 V - A**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. V - A

Rev. As obverse.

Edge Plain, 180°, brass, 24mm



Ralph Hayes

**450 & 451 Counterstamped items**

Information requested on these “tokens”.

Obv. A circular depression with eight raised spokes.

Rev. Uniface.

Edge Plain, brass, round, 23mm



Ralph Hayes

Obv. A rectangular depression with XX raised in it.

Rev. Plain.

Edge Plain, lead, round, 17mm

**452 3D**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. 3 / D incuse in the centre within two concentric depressed circles containing greek keyed patterns.

Rev. Uniface.

Edge Plain, copper, 27mm.



Ralph Hayes

**453 EBBR**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. •EBBR• with RLW above and RVA below.

Rev. As obverse.

Edge Brass, round, round, 23mm



Ralph Hayes

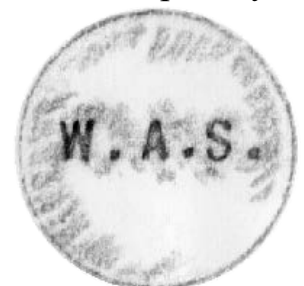
**454 W.A.S.**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. W.A.S.

Rev. Uniface.

Edge Plain, brass, round, 25mm



Ralph Hayes



*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:8)

---

DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:8)

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:8)

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WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Including shilling bank notes, promissory notes, tickets, ephemera etc etc

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 16<sup>th</sup> Century to  
date

Gary Oddie

(7:8)

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*Adverts*

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**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL**

Medallions and pay checks

**TOKENS & TALLIES from British Colonies**

In Africa, Malaya, Pacific, Mauritius, Ceylon, Caribbean, etc wanted please –  
some swaps available

**WARRINGTON & DISTRICT**

Tokens, tallies, checks, medallions wanted please – some swaps available

Bob Lyall

(7:8)

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

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

(7:8)

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**WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)**  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

(7:6)

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**WANTED**

Thomas Spence political tokens, particularly farthings;  
tokens featuring Thomas Paine and those associated with the London Corresponding  
Society and other reform movements. Also medallions referring to nineteenth century  
political events and movements.

**CALL**

Peter Jackson

(7:6)

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## *Adverts*

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

**Belfast 1/2Lb; Carlow 2oz, 1/4 & 1Lb; Clonmel 1/4Lb; Cork Main St 1Lb  
Drogheda 1/4 & 1Lb; Dublin Castle St 1/2 & 1Lb; Thomas St 1Lb  
Galway 1/4 & 1/2Lb; Kilkenny 2oz, 1893 1/4Lb; Kingstown 1Lb  
Limerick 1Lb; L'derry any; Sligo 1/2 & 1Lb; Waterford 1879 1Lb  
£15 min paid or swap similar  
Barry Woodside**

(7:7)

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

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

R. Keith Harrison

(7:8)

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**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Towcester 17<sup>th</sup> century token – HOWES, wells 169, Williamson 166.

P. Waddell

(7:5)

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### **17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens**

Lists, by county, available. Some counties (and much new stock) not yet committed to computer, so 'wants lists' will produce a better result

**I need to buy too . . . . !**

Send SAE stating your collecting interests to:

Nigel A. Clark

(7:5)

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*Adverts*

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See my web site by typing **COBWRIGHTS PARANUMISMATICS** into the search engine or e-mail me for address! Cobwright – the man with 65,000 tokens in stock

COINS OF BEESTON

(7:4)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## ***Editorial***

The last issue was received well and brought in several new members. There were serious delays with the post, and though posted first class on 13<sup>th</sup> December, many copies had not been received a week later. The latest so far noted was on the 24<sup>th</sup> December. I will try to avoid the seasonal rush for next December's issue.

The normal style will be resumed for the next few issues, including a mix of articles from all series. As always more articles are needed and I am working on numbers 7 and 8 already. For the next special issue, number 9, though the theme of "counterfeits and counterfeiters, including replicas and fantasies" may seem too close to mainstream numismatics, I would also like to include any other par anumismatic items that have used official coin designs as a prototype, no matter how remote! Thus imitations (guineas, toys etc), evasions, advertising pieces are all welcome! I look forward to receiving articles and notes of any length for inclusion.

## ***Administration***

Just in case readers are wondering, I use a simple method to keep track of subscriptions. The numbers in parentheses on your address label are the issue that you have subscribed up to and any extra digits refer to credit, for those that have overpaid. Similarly for the adverts, the number refers to the last issue for inclusion. Adverts can be changed for any issue and run for any number of issues. Would advertisers please check that they are "paid up" if they require an advert to be continued, as renewal reminders will not be sent.

## ***Token Congress 2002***

It was with great sadness that we heard of the death of Barry Greenaway, as the last issue went to post, just a few weeks after organising the Congress in Cheltenham. Both he and his enthusiasm will be greatly missed.

## ***Token Congress 2003***

The Token Congress in 2003 will be held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The Langham is expecting numbers to be finalised by 3<sup>rd</sup> September, and as these are limited, early booking is advisable. The hotel has very competitive rates for extended stays and following a representation from one of the organisers, has laid on a couple of barrels of Harveys Real Ale to help the numismatics go down. Several speaker slots are still available, so any offers will be gratefully accepted.

The organisers are Duncan Pennock (bookings) and Alan Henderson (programme).

## *Barry Greenaway*

I am not quite sure when I first came to know Barry, though it must have been some while ago. We shared many things, from having been teachers, to an interest in politics, a love of puns and word play in general, a hatred of drugs, a dislike of criminals and scroungers and those in modern politics who encourage the latter. He was passionate about 'fair play', which did not always making him the most popular committee member, Parish Councillor or school governor. He was not afraid to speak out and often did. To some, he was old fashioned, but to others merely traditional, demanding a high standard of morality.

He was born in 1941 to a military family in Gloucester, his father and both of his brothers were in the Royal Artillery. Because he was so bright he skipped a year at secondary school, and went on to become head boy. He often read the lesson at Gloucester cathedral. From school he went to Bristol University where he graduated with an honours degree in Economics and accounting. Had his family financial circumstances been different, he would probably have chosen to study history or archaeology.

He began collecting very young and obtained his first collection of coins by a primary school playground swap for marbles! He retained this child-like enthusiasm for coins throughout his life. When he went to Bristol he rediscovered coins and became a junior member of The Bristol Numismatic Society. As he moved around the country to different posts, he joined other societies; including, Cheltenham, Southampton, Waterlooville, Romsey, Reading, Wiltshire and at the time of his death he was president of the Swindon group. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1975 and became a member of the British Numismatic Society in 1995. He was a keen collector and researcher of all manner of local tokens, from pub checks to tickets, so was also a member of the Token Corresponding Society.

On leaving university he returned home where he became an articled clerk for three years, and met Di, who had just moved to Gloucester to train as a teacher. After three years he qualified as an accountant and began to try his hand in the world of commerce; becoming an accounts clerk for a company in Portsmouth, progressing to financial director. However, this was not to last, as two companies merged and he was made redundant. He was not unemployed for long and took temporary work as an Alfred Marks Swinging Temp; this, after all, was the 60s! On the day that England won the World Cup in 1966, Barry and Di married, with just £30 to their names. He had 15 premium bonds and Di had £15 worth of National Savings Certificates.

Teaching attracted him and he became a lecturer in Economics at Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth, later moving to Swindon College as Head of Business Studies.



After a full career, in 1993 he took early retirement and became a full time dealer in coins, tokens and medals, and worked freelance for the Institute Of Credit Management. Di retired a year later and working together from home, combining their skills of subject matter and teaching they were commissioned to write a text book, a complete course for The Preliminary Certificate in Credit Management.

It was at this time that Di started her travel business, with which Barry helped, and it was for Barry's 60th birthday that this came in very handy. Barry was astonished, on the morning of his birthday, to find dozens people from all over the country arriving at his house in preparation for a trip to the D-Day landing beaches of northern France - there was a goodly contingent of numismatists, as well as friends from other walks of life. Although it was his birthday, Barry, who knew nothing of the organisation that had gone on, was pressed to be the tour guide and his ready wit and humour made it an event to be remembered. The coach was being held up for the umpteenth time that day by a tractor and double trailer combination. "Barry 'why do the French farmers have double trailers?'" asked someone.

"That' answered Barry, who did not even pause, 'is because the first one is for the load, and the second is to carry the subsidy.'"

Barry was a committed Christian, and those numismatists who attended the funeral service in his local church were astounded to find that there was standing room only. Many were astonished to learn of his work, quite without reward, for several charities, and the fact that he carried an organ donor card, and through this typical selfless action forty people, or more, may benefit from his tendons, skin, corneas, heart valves and the like.

Paul Withers

## The Flaming Cart-Nave of Thornbury

Robert Thompson

*Barry Greenaway asked for something like this. I dedicate it to his memory.*

As the most interesting of the Gloucestershire seventeenth-century tokens I nominate the one and only issue from Thornbury. It is illustrated from engravings in Boyne, (Figure 1) and from photographs in Norweb.<sup>(1)</sup> The reverse, to reverse the order in Williamson's catalogue, reads A THORNBURY FARTHING around the letters B T and the date 1670.<sup>(2)</sup> B T must stand for Borough of Thornbury, a status it had held from 1243/62, with a mayor and twelve aldermen, but this was not sustained beyond the nineteenth century.<sup>(3)</sup>



Figure 1. A Thornbury Farthing.

The obverse reads IN GLOVCESTER SHEIRE around a strange device. In base there is recognisably a Stafford knot, and indeed the manor of Thornbury was held by the Stafford family from the reign of Edward III.<sup>(4)</sup> In chief there is what? Richard Ellis in 1839 described it as a thunderbolt;<sup>(5)</sup> but it is not a thunderbolt. Neumann in 1858 identified it as *ein Kissen mit vier Quasten*, a cushion with four tassels;<sup>(6)</sup> but it is not a cushion. Also in 1858 Boyne, to be followed by Williamson and others, described it as “A barrel, with flames proceeding from it”;<sup>(7)</sup> but neither is it a barrel. For the true explanation we need to go back to the lords Stafford.

Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford (d. 1403), married Anne, daughter and ultimately sole heir of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III, and known from his birthplace as Thomas of Woodstock. Their son Humphrey was created Duke of Buckingham in 1444.<sup>(8)</sup> Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, was licensed in 1510 to castellate his manor of Thornbury.<sup>(9)</sup> Thornbury Castle survives in private ownership, and if you visit it for a meal, as I have done, or to stay the night at great expense, which I have not, you will observe that around the entrance and elsewhere are carved the badges of the Stafford family.<sup>(10)</sup> They represent the families from whom the Staffords descended, and were exemplified in the Stafford peerage case of 1720.<sup>(11)</sup> The two of these (Figure 2) used by the 1st Duke of Buckingham, and on the token, were no. iv, the Stafford knot, and no. vi, which can now be named as the nave or hub of a cart-wheel, otherwise called the stock, and shown by the flames to be of wood: hence Woodstock!



Figure 2. The Stafford Badges <sup>(11)</sup>.

This was not a laughing matter. In such ways the 3rd Duke boasted of his descent from Thomas of Woodstock, and through that descent he quartered the arms of England and France with his own (Figure 3). His motto *Doresenavant*, 'Henceforward', was interpreted to mean that the Duke looked forward to the Crown. This was not well-advised under Henry VIII, especially when the Duke had made an enemy of Cardinal Wolsey. The King had him tried by his fellow-peers, and beheaded for high treason on 17 May 1521. The following month at St George's Chapel, Windsor, the officers of arms threw down his crest, banner and sword, and spurned them with their feet into a ditch. Thornbury Castle was left incomplete.

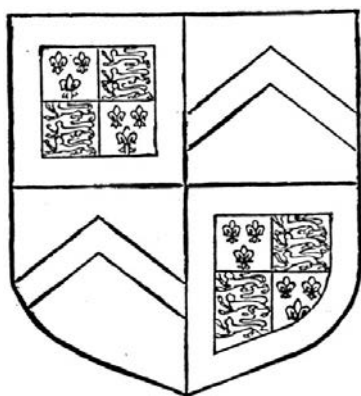


Figure 3. Arms of Edward Stafford, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Buckingham.

In the astonishing vicissitudes of this family William, Viscount Stafford at the time the token was issued, and a Roman Catholic, fell foul of the accusations of Titus Oates, and he was beheaded for high treason in 1680.<sup>(12)</sup> It seems possible that he would have been asked to permit the Borough the use of two of his family badges, since badges appear to have been the property of the head of the family. However, no documentation of this issue has been found. The importance of those two badges was shown in 1720, when William, 2nd Earl of Stafford, petitioned that the arms of Woodstock and Stafford might be quartered with his paternal arms.

There is a final point of interest about the Stafford knot and in chief a cart-nave in flames. Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham, evidently made so few contributions at meetings of the King's Council that in 1449 the following squib was circulated about him, with the badge standing for the person:<sup>(13)</sup>

*The Carte nathe is spokeles  
For the counseille that he gaffe.*

I hope you agree, therefore, that the Thornbury Farthing is the most interesting of all the Gloucestershire tokens, with its emblematic assertion that the Staffords descend from Woodstock, and had a more ancient claim to the throne than Tudors, than Stuarts.

## References

- (1) William Boyne, *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1858), pl. 12, fig. 13; British Academy, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 38: The Norweb... Tokens..., Part II...*, by R. H. Thompson (London, 1988), no. 1760.
- (2) George C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889-91), p. 253, Gloucestershire 206.
- (3) M. W. Beresford and H. P. R. Finberg, *English Medieval Boroughs* (Newton Abbot, 1973), p. 116; Frederic A. Youngs, *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England* (London, 1979-91), i. 607-8.

- (4) [Samuel Rudder], *A New History of Gloucestershire* (Cirencester, 1779), pp. 753-4.
- (5) Richard Ellis, *History of Thornbury Castle* (London; Thornbury, 1839), p. 42, 7th badge.
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- (7) Boyne (n. 1), p. 96, Gloucestershire 150; Williamson (n. 2); cf. Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles* (London, 1986), p. 65.
- (8) *Dictionary of National Biography* s.v. Stafford, Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham 1402-1460; G. E. C[okayne], *The Complete Peerage*, new edn. (London; Stroud, 1910-98), xii(i). 180-1, ii. 388-9.
- (9) *DNB* s.v. Stafford, Edward, third Duke of Buckingham 1478-1521; G. E. C., ii. 390-1.
- (10) e.g. H. Avray Tipping, *English Homes*, Period II, Vol. I (London, 1924), p. 91.
- (11) Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *Heraldic Badges* (London; New York, 1907), pp. 31-41, fig. 11. The tricking shows that both badges iv and vi were on a background *Per pale Sable and Gules*, the 1st Duke's livery colours.
- (12) *DNB* s.v. Howard, William, Viscount Stafford 1614-1680; G. E. C., xii(i). 188-91.
- (13) *Political Poems and Songs relating to English History*, ed. Thomas Wright (London, 1861), ii. 222.

## An Unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup> Century Cornish Token

Robert Sharman

Obv. MATILDA . CAME around Mercers' Arms

Rev. OF . SAINT . AVSTLE around M.C

Brass, 16mm, 0°



A previously unknown farthing token from St. Austell in Cornwall has been discovered in a mixed lot of 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens. The new token is of exceptional interest because it is the first recorded instance of a woman issuer with the christian name Matilda. During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries, the name Matilda was very rarely used and did not become fashionable until the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century. Further, there are only four other tokens issued by women in the county of Cornwall, viz, Elizabeth Cole of Liskeard (Dickinson 31a), Joane Chubb of Looe (Dickinson 35a), Elizabeth Hendra of Looe (BW37) and Ursula Spurr of Penryn (BW60).

The obverse of the new token bears the arms of the Mercers' company (on a shield a crowned demi-figure of the Virgin Mary, couped below the shoulders, the neck encircled by a jewelled necklace).

Mercers were dealers in a wide range of textile fabrics, especially silks, laces and ribbons. It is therefore very surprising to find that almost two-thirds of Cornish tokens bearing company arms were issued by mercers, indicating that Cornwall was perhaps an important textile centre in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> Century.

Michael Trenerry of Truro has kindly informed me that there are at least three 17<sup>th</sup> Century wills in the Cornwall Public Record Office naming the Came family of St. Austell, but none to Matilda.

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## John Yates of Albrough

Geoff Percival

In the Yorkshire section of the sylloge of seventeenth century tokens in the Norweb Collection the token of John Yates of Albrough is listed under Aldbrough in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Obv. JOHN.YATES.OF.ALBROVGH  
= a chevron between 3 gates  
Rev. HIS.HALFE.PENNY.1669  
= a globe  
(Yorkshire W2, Norweb 5782)



There has been doubt over this attribution. Perhaps the following entries taken from the parish registers of Aldbrough in the East Riding held in the Archives Service of the East Riding of Yorkshire in Beverley (PE 76 1) may remove this doubt.

William	son of Wm. Yates	baptised 22.5.1639
Thomas	son	baptised 27.12.1640
Mary	daughter	buried 1.3.1643/4
Peter	son	baptised 5.11.1644
John	son	baptised 11.12.1645

From these entries, the Yates family is established in Aldbrough in the relevant period and John, although only 24 when the token was issued in 1669 may be the issuer. A further reference to William Yeates (sic) is in 1672 when he is listed as having 4 hearths in the Hearth Tax records.

Not much seems to be known about this series of medalets other than what can be deduced from the actual pieces. The absence of baseball and American football suggests that they are not American and, although not exactly common, the frequency with which they turn up here suggests that they were issued in Britain.

They appear to have been enclosed in packets of bubble gum or possibly given in exchange for a number of bubble gum wrappers. Since bubble gum was apparently first marketed in the 1930's, this gives us a starting date. Subject matter, style and fabric suggest a latest date in the 1960's.

It would appear likely that only one obverse die was in use for the first thirteen subjects listed, a die crack appearing on the obverse of 14a (Figures 1 and 2) and presumably replaced by a second obverse die for 14b and the remaining seven subjects (Figure 3). All pieces are 25mm diameter and bronze.



Figure 1. Obverse, small bubble type, showing die crack (14a).



Figure 2. Reverse, water polo (14a).



Figure 3. Obverse, large bubble type (14b – 21).

### **Type 1. Small bubble**

Obv. GOLDEN MEDAL GUM above and below “Andy Cap” style character blowing a bubble. Small bubble extends from E to L of MEDAL.

Rev. GOLDEN MEDAL GUM above and below a sports scene.

1. Basketball (net on left)
2. Cycling
3. Discus Throwing
4. Diving
5. Football (one player, net in distance)
6. Gymnastics – horse
7. Gymnastics – Parallel bars
8. High Jump
9. Motorcycling – with sidecar
10. Pole vault
11. Running – during race
12. Sailing
13. Volleyball, or football – two players (net on right)
- 14a. Water polo

### **Type 2. Large bubble**

Obv. GOLDEN MEDAL GUM above and below “Andy Cap” style character blowing a bubble. Large bubble extends from N of GOLDEN to G of GUM.

Rev. GOLDEN MEDAL GUM above and below a sports scene.

- 14b. Water polo
15. Boxing
16. Hurdling
17. Motorcycling (no sidecar)
18. Netball (no net shown)
19. Running (at finishing tape)
20. Tennis
21. Wrestling

N.B. The obverse of 14a has a die crack from the border along the front edge of the letter D and through the bubble.

All of which leaves the following questions:

- (i) Is the list complete or are there further subjects?
- (ii) Do any other subjects (apart from item 14) exist with both obverses?
- (iii) When was the series issued?
- (iv) Which company issued the series and where were they located?

Can anyone provide any additional information?



## John William Beeton

## Geoff Percival

John William Beeton was born, according to his brass check, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1829 (Figures 1a and b).



Figure 1a. Obv. BORN HULL NOV. 23 1829 around a bust of Beeton to left.  
Rev. J\*W\*BEETON | 6<sup>DR</sup> | HULL & BARROW  
Octagonal, Brass, 29mm (Type A)



Figure 1b. Obv. Bust of Beeton to left.  
Rev. J\*W\*BEETON | 6<sup>D</sup> | HULL & BARROW  
Octagonal, Brass, 29mm (Type B).

He was the son of James Beeton, basketmaker, of 129, High Street, Hull and Overseer of Highways and Collector of the Highways Rate at 49, Porter Street. By 1851, John William was a basketmaker in Blanket Row and by 1869 he had added other premises at 43, Market Place which he called “The Greatest and Cheapest Wholesale Brush and Basket Warehouse in Hull” (Figure 2). His adverts in the Hull Times took the form of “verse” up to 20 lines long, a method which was popular with tradesmen in Hull at this time (Figure 3).

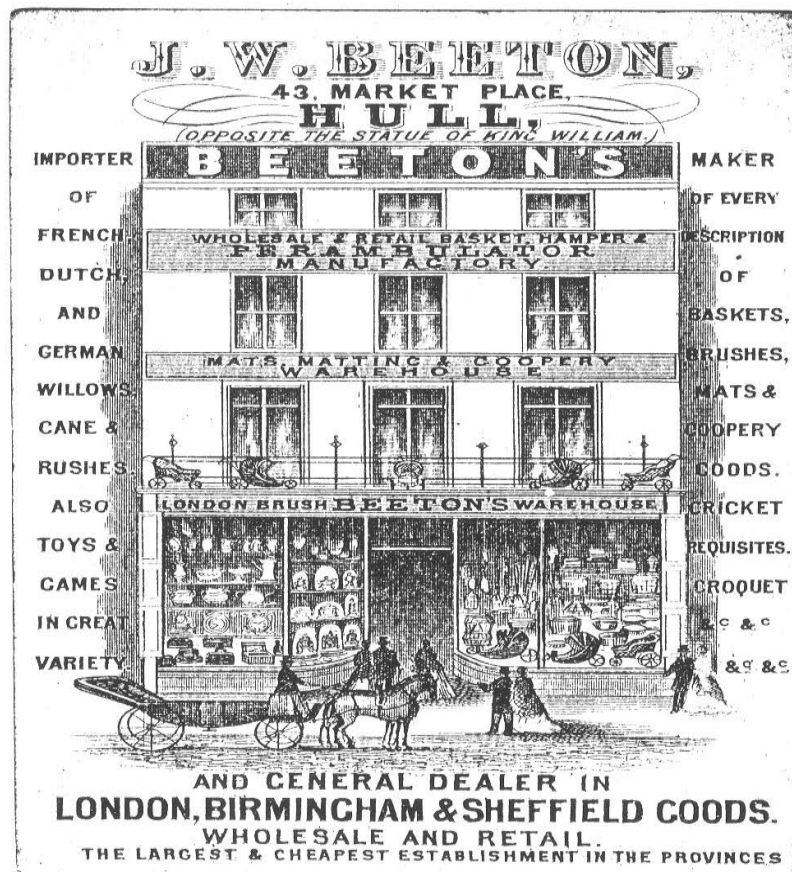


Figure 2. J.W. Beeton advert for his premises at 43, Market Place, Hull.

J. W. B E E T O N,  
 43, MARKET-PLACE, HULL,  
 Respectfully solicits your favours and recom-  
 mendations.

He's got Willows white and Willows brown,  
 Both best and cheapest in the town ;  
 He's got Willows, English and Foreign too,  
 To suit all, and every one of you.  
 He's got Willow Baskets for the ladies,  
 And Willow Cradles for their babies.  
 His Cricket Bats are made of willow,  
 Which is very fine and very mellow,  
 With cane-spring handles good and strong,  
 With the makers' name stamped thereon ;  
 And these are Pages, that noted man,  
 Who has always done the best he can  
 To promote this most noble game,  
 For which England now possesses fame.  
 He has also got Cricket Balls,  
 With Leg-guards, Stumps, and Gloves,  
 From Clapshaw's, Page's, Dark's, and Duke's,  
 Each containing their maker's marks.

43, MARKET-PLACE, HULL. 73

Figure 3. J.W. Beeton advert from the Hull Times, 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1869.

His wares were many and various: cricket bats, balls, pads, gloves, wickets, croquet mallets and balls, baskets for shipping, deck-scrubs, stack and load covers for farmers, blacking for harnesses and polish for brasses, stable pails, combs for horses, perambulators (Figure 4), babies' chairs and camp stools, mats, carpets and brushes.

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ADVERTISEMENT. 233

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**J. W. BEETON & Co.,**  
 LONDON BRUSH WAREHOUSE,  
IMPORTERS OF  
 FRENCH, DUTCH & GERMAN WILLOWS,  
 BASKETS, CHAIR & COOPERS' RUSHES, &c.,  
**Basket & Brush Manufacturers,**  
**46, BLANKET ROW, HULL;**  
 11, ANGEL ROW, NOTTINGHAM;  
 And VICTORIA STREET, GRIMSBY.

Brushes, Hops, Mats, Mattings, Baskets, Sponge, Leather, &c.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN HULL FOR  
**PERAMBULATORS is at J. W. BEETON'S**  
**46, Blanket Row, Hull.**

Single Perambulators	...	...	...	...	7s.
Double do.	...	...	...	...	10s.

Figure 4. Advertisement for just a few of Beeton's wares.

Beeton owned 45 acres of willow fields in Barrow-on-Humber where he employed men, women and children to plant, cut, strip and sort the osiers to be used in making his wares. The workers were paid 6d for every bundle stripped but Beeton gave them one of his checks which could be redeemed at a village shop.

About 1877, Beeton had Down Hall built in Barrow, "Beeton's Folly", a five-storey house with 40 rooms and an observatory at the top from where he could watch his workers in the fields (Figure 5). Down Hall was also a factory as the osiers were soaked and stripped in huge stone sinks in the basement and baskets etc. were made in the attic.



Figure 5. Down Hall, Barrow-on-Humber.

His prams bore an oval brass label saying J.W. BEETON | PERAMBULATOR | MANUFACTURER | HULL. (figure 6).



Figure 6. Beeton's perambulator label. Brass bracteate 40×28mm, counterstamped 73.

Beeton and his wife had a shop in Nottingham similar to the one in Hull. He died in 1906 and is buried in Barrow New Cemetery with his wife. In Barrow church, there is a stained glass window in his memory. The firm continued, run by his son-in-law E.H. Potts and during the First World War they used osiers to make shell carriers.

## **The Dunstable and Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company Ltd. 1883-1884**

**Trevor Owens and Gary Oddie**

Dunstable in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century was a previously prosperous town in decline. The railway built to the west of the town in 1839 had within a few months left the lucrative coaching trade in ruins. The other main occupation in the town was straw plaiting which with the related hat industry provided employment for most women and girls. This industry also was badly affected when the railway line built through Luton to London opened in 1867. Although there was by this time a branch line into Dunstable from Leighton Buzzard and Welwyn, the straw plait and hat trade moved into Luton so that by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century there were only four hat factories surviving in the town<sup>(1)</sup>.

It must have been greeted with some hopes for a reversal of this ill fortune when a letter appeared in the Dunstable Borough Gazette of January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1882<sup>(2)</sup>.

SIR, - Having seen a notice in this day's CHRONICLE, of a Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, at Dunstable, and being well acquainted with Dunstable and Houghton Regis, I hardly know how to express the pleasure I feel at thus seeing at last a step in the right direction. I think that such a Shoe Factory would be a great boon directly and, indirectly to the tradesmen of Dunstable, in the shape of an increase of business. I should be glad to see two or three hands employed in such a factory. The staple industry is unfortunately limited to only a few months during the year, whereas the Boot and Shoe trade is good generally all the year. I myself intend taking up shares in this company, and shall certainly do my best to induce my friends to follow my example.

I am, yours obediently,

An Old Inhabitant

It is not though until January 1883 that we hear any more of this venture. On the 12<sup>th</sup> January, The Dunstable and Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company Ltd. was registered with a share capital of £10,000 divided into 1000 shares of £10 each.

The Dunstable Borough Gazette of 31<sup>st</sup> January carried the following notice under the heading of the Company.

This company proposes to acquire a piece of land situate in Chiltern Road, . . . and to erect works and machinery for carrying on the business of boot and shoe manufacturers.

It then followed with a list of the first seven shareholders, none of whom declared any knowledge of the industry, being respectively; an auctioneer, a decorator, a surgical appliance maker, an outfitter, a solicitor, a regalia manufacturer and an innkeeper. The managing director was named as Mr. J. Scotting of Dunstable, Auctioneer<sup>(3)</sup>.

The Dunstable Borough Gazette of 28<sup>th</sup> February carried the following information<sup>(4)</sup>;

A general meeting of the shareholders was called for the 12<sup>th</sup> March at the Town Hall at which the proposed plans of the factory would be submitted and the objects and policies of the company discussed.

For some undisclosed reason this meeting was cancelled and recalled for the 7<sup>th</sup> March<sup>(5)</sup>. The Dunstable Borough Gazette of 21<sup>st</sup> March contained an extensive article on this meeting. With Mr. C. Lewis, one of the directors in the chair the managing director Mr. J. Scotting, a local councillor and auctioneer extolled the virtues of the venture, its directors and the benefits which would accrue to the town and its inhabitants.

The site chosen was in Chiltern Road and had been purchased some two or three years previously by some of his business colleagues. It is interesting to note that there is no further mention of this site past the report of this meeting, the factory being built eventually in Winfield Street. Mr. Scotting told the meeting of his longfelt desire to do something “to improve the trade of Dunstable by the introduction of a fresh industry affording employment all the year round” and “that he was confident from his knowledge of the trade that boots and shoes could be manufactured at Dunstable as well and as cheaply as they could be produced in the county of Northampton . . . he could see no reason why this undertaking should not be a grand success . . . a profit of 10 percent could be made easily . . . he had such full confidence in the success of the company that he had accepted the office which he occupied upon the condition that he should receive nothing for his services until after the shareholders had received 10 percent on their paid up capital.

. . . the buildings and the requisite plant would cost something like £2,000 . . . which would leave £8,000 trading capital . . . The directors had not the slightest doubt as to finding a ready market for the sale of their manufactures . . . Her believed that this factory would be a grand thing for the town generally. The skilled workmen employed therein would receive so much weekly as wages and from what he knew of them as a class he was certain that they would spend the money amongst the tradesmen of the town, and supposing £200 a week was paid in wages, that money would get into circulation, and could not fail indirectly to benefit the other traders . . . He had not done this to serve any personal interest . . . what they were doing would be a good thing for the people of this town, as it was a very remunerative trade . . . they had shares . . . of £970 subscribed for, more were expected . . . and in two months he expected they would commence building.”<sup>(6)</sup>

Although the original plans of the company were to build in Chiltern Road the plans submitted on 18<sup>th</sup> May were for a site in Winfield Street, Dunstable (Figure 1).

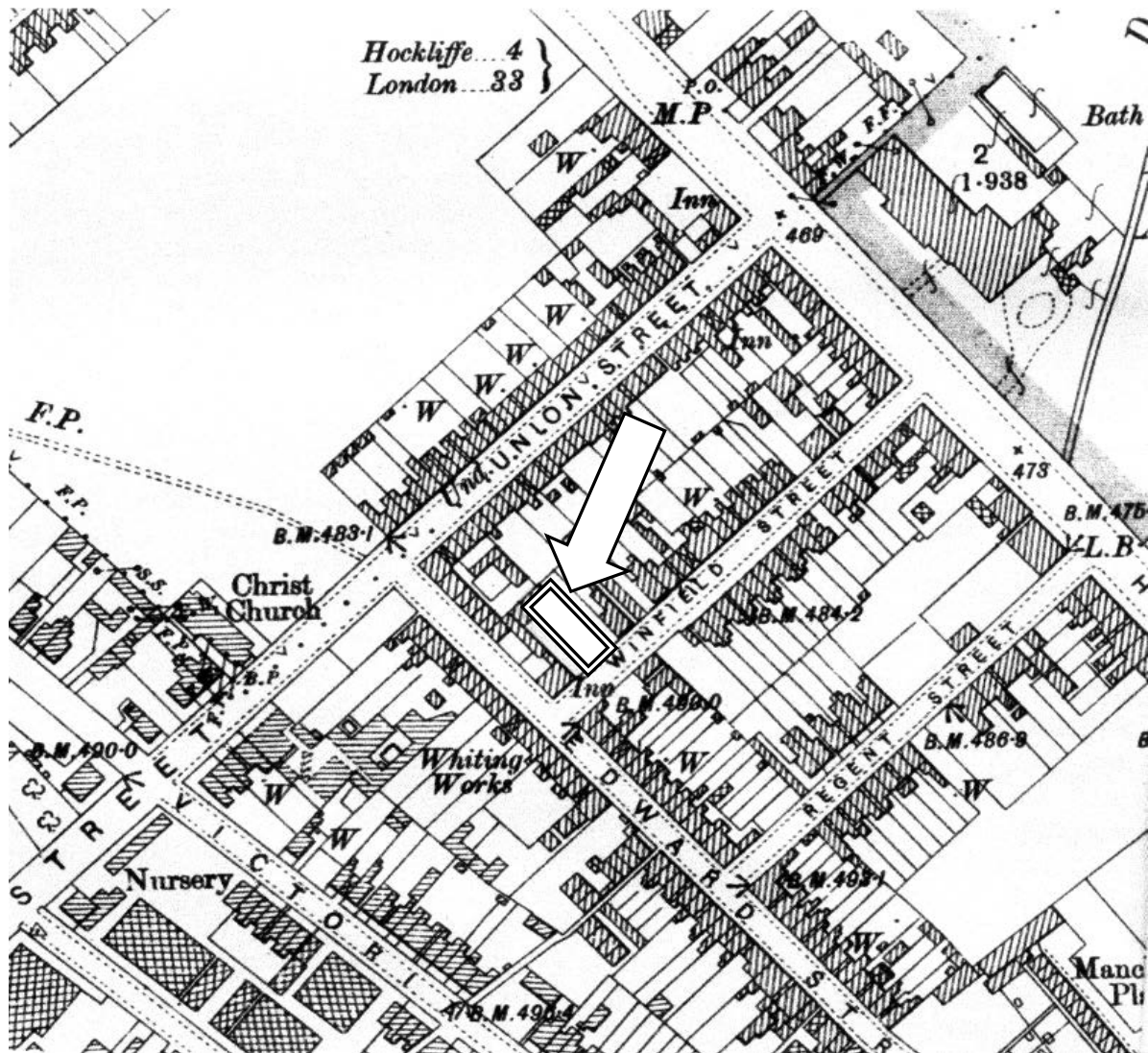


Figure 1. Map of Dunstable<sup>(7)</sup> c.1900.

A notice in the Gazette on October 10<sup>th</sup> announced that production would commence on the following Monday the 15<sup>th</sup>, and that a celebratory dinner would be held at the Red Lion Hotel on October 23<sup>rd</sup> for directors, shareholders and friends<sup>(8)</sup>.

The dinner itself was a self congratulatory affair but did give the information that only £1,500 had so far been subscribed, falling far short of the £2,000 previously stated as being needed to build and equip the factory<sup>(9)</sup>. Little more is heard of the company in 1883 except for a notice in the Gazette on November 7<sup>th</sup> informing the public that articles could only be purchased from Mr. Scotting's shop in the High Street and not from the factory<sup>(10)</sup>.

On 31<sup>st</sup> January 1884 an advertisement appeared in the Gazette giving information of a Boot and Shoe Club<sup>(11)</sup>.

NOTICE TO WORKING MEN.

**A BOOT AND SHOE CLUB**  
 Will be commenced at the "WHITE HART"  
 Inn, Dunstable, on SATURDAY, February 2nd, 1884,  
 at half-past Seven o'clock.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS, ONE SHILLING.

**W**ORKING MEN will find an advantage in joining this Club, as the goods will be supplied direct by the Dunstable and Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company (limited), so saving second profits. In addition, the Company will give a BONUS OF ONE PENNY IN THE SHILLING on all monies paid by Members, and all goods will be supplied at the very low rates published in the Company's Price Lists.

Members will be at liberty to select any class of Boot or Shoe to suit either themselves or their families.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED MADE OF THE VERY  
**BEST MATERIALS.**

N.B.—The Manager of the Company will be in attendance on the above date.

Figure 2. Advert from the Dunstable Borough Gazette, 31<sup>st</sup> January 1884.

No information has surfaced regarding the success of this venture, but the notice of November 7<sup>th</sup> reappeared in the Gazette on February 20<sup>th</sup>(12).

From this date, nothing further is heard of the company, until the following appeared in the Gazette on the 15<sup>th</sup> October<sup>(13)</sup>.

THE DUNSTABLE AND HOUGHTON REGIS BOOT  
 AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY —On Wed-  
 nesday in the High Court of Justice, Chancery  
 Division, before Mr. Justice Chitty, sitting as  
 Vacation Judge, the case of the Dunstable and  
 Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Manufacturing  
 Company, limited, was heard. This was the  
 petition of Mr. J. H. Walpole, a creditor of the  
 company for the amount of £66 5s. 3d., asking  
 that the company be wound up, as it was not in  
 a position to pay its debts. The company was  
 formed in January, 1883, for the purpose of  
 manufacturing boots and shoes, but it had proved  
 a failure. The company's offices were in Gray's-  
 inn-road. The company did not appear, and it was  
 understood did not oppose. Mr. Hurrell appeared  
 in support of the application. His Lordship said  
 he would make the order as the company did not  
 appear to oppose.

Figure 3. Notice from the Dunstable Borough Gazette, 15<sup>th</sup> October 1884.



Although no date is given as to when production ceased, the company only appears to have been operational for, at most, a twelvemonth. Yet within this short time it issued a 4d token, and it was the discovery of this token by one of the authors which prompted this research. The existence of a token was first noticed in a visit to Luton Museum, where a reference was seen referring to a 4d token of the “Dunstable and Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Company Ltd.” A Search in ALL of the Bedfordshire trade directories between 1832 and 1950 failed to produce any information on the company. In November 2000, the token collection of T.W. Bagshaw, a noted collector of Bedfordiana, came on the market and in one lot was a 4d advertising check, late 19<sup>th</sup> Century of Dunstable. This was eventually obtained by one of the authors and it proved to be the one referred to in Luton Museum<sup>(14)</sup>.



Figure 4. Dunstable and Houghton Regis Boot and Shoe Company Limited 4d.  
 Brass or Copper, 31.4mm, milled edge.  
 Note the inked Bagshaw and Luton Museum accession numbers.

For what purpose was the token used?

In the notice about the Boot and Shoe Club, there is mention made of the company giving a bonus of one penny in the shilling on all monies paid by the club members. So, is this a bonus check? If so, why 4d? Were there other denominations? A letter in the Dunstable Gazette of May 30<sup>th</sup> 2001 asking for information about the company and the token, failed to bring any response<sup>(15)</sup>. This mystery is therefore an ongoing one.

Why did the company fail and what happened to the factory building?

Alan Fox in his history of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives 1874-1957, reporting on problems in the industry during the 1880's says, “Most of these new problems were being created by employers responding to strong market pressures. Not only were there the usual seasonal fluctuations and the vagaries of the trade cycle to cope with, but also a long-term and world-wide trend of falling prices and narrowing profit margins which was to last from the middle seventies to the middle nineties, and which intensified the search for cost reductions.”<sup>(16)</sup>

Further evidence of this downturn in the industry during 1883-1884 is contained in the monthly reports of the trade union itself. In its report of December 20<sup>th</sup> 1883 it says<sup>(17)</sup>.

Fellow workmen,

We regret our inability to report any apparent improvement in the state of our trade during the past month. The present year, which is now so near its close, has been far from a satisfactory one for us; ushered in during a slack period, it would appear as though it never recovered from the depressing conditions which marked its advent. The year 1883 will pass away without any of those regrets which usually mark the departure of an old friend, and the New Year will be welcomed by many as the beacon of hope of a better future.

And again in 1884 in the report of December 17<sup>th</sup>(18).

Fellow workmen,

We regret to state that but little - if any - change for the better has taken place since our last issue (November); a seasonable change in the weather for a short time gave some hopes that the year, (in all probability), would finish fairly well for our members. We regret to find those hopes were not realised, as although, for a short period, there were signs of a healthy re-action, trade soon resumed its former lassitude, and this, we much fear, will be its characteristic until the close of the year.

The information in the above reports combined with information gleaned from the local press and company records suggests that the venture was ill-founded from its inception. A question mark hangs over the change of site for the factory; the company had three different registered offices within its first few months. The proposed capital needed to effect a start up of business does not appear to have been obtained. Of the original shareholders and directors, none seem to have had any knowledge of the industry. This would seem to be the recipe for the eventual demise of the company.

What though of the building itself?

Figure 5 shows a plan of the factory, which we must assume was built to this design. We know from County Records that the plans were submitted on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1883.

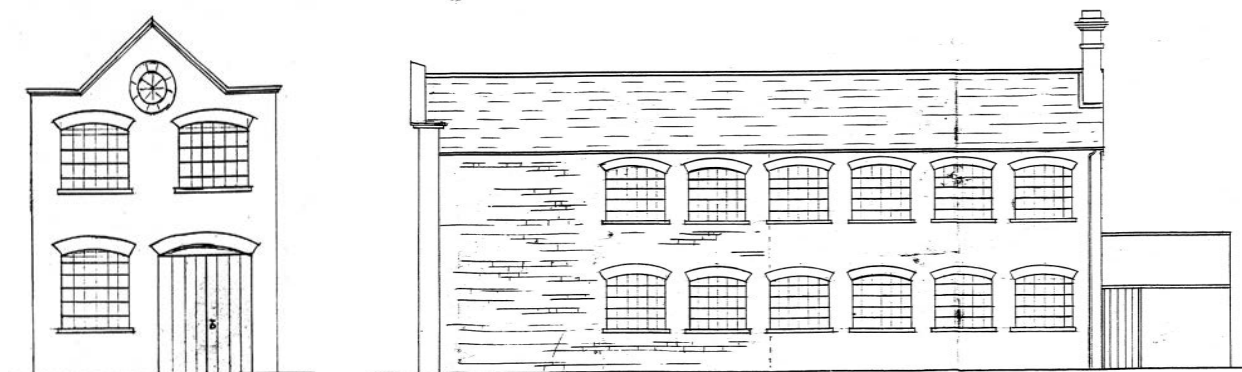


Figure 5. Part of building plan submitted to Bedford County Council<sup>(19)</sup>.

In the 1891 census it is listed as a boot factory<sup>(20)</sup>, yet there are five inhabitants listed which suggests that part of the original building has already been converted to a dwelling. This is further confirmed by a planning application of 1<sup>st</sup> May 1961 proposing change of use from house and commercial garage to house and store for vehicles, materials and ancillary offices<sup>(21)</sup>. Searches in both the County Records at Bedford and South Bedfordshire District Planning Department failed to produce any evidence that the original factory was ever demolished. It is clear though from the evidence of the 1891 census and several applications for alterations submitted over the years that the building on the site which is now a builders is what was originally the boot and shoe factory<sup>(22)</sup>.



Figure 6. Location of the factory site.

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Nigel C. Benson. Dunstable in detail. 1986.
- (2) Dunstable Borough Gazette (hereinafter DBG): January 24<sup>th</sup> 1882
- (3) DBG, January 31<sup>st</sup> 1883. (4) DBG, February 28<sup>th</sup> 1883.
- (5) DBG, March 7<sup>th</sup> 1883. (6) DBG, March 21<sup>st</sup> 1883.
- (7) Map of Dunstable 1900.
- (8) DBG, October 10<sup>th</sup> 1883. (9) DBG, October 24<sup>th</sup> 1883.
- (10) DBG, November 7<sup>th</sup> 1883. (11) DBG, January 31<sup>st</sup> 1883.
- (12) DBG, February 20<sup>th</sup> 1883. (13) DBG, October 15<sup>th</sup> 1883.
- (14) Glendinings Auction, November 3<sup>rd</sup> 2000, Lot 776 (part).
- (15) Dunstable Gazette, May 30<sup>th</sup> 2001.
- (16) Alan Fox. A history of the National Union of boot and shoe operatives 1874-1957. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1958.
- (17) National union of operative boot and shoe riveters and finishers monthly report. December 20<sup>th</sup> 1883.
- (18) National union of operative boot and shoe riveters and finishers monthly report. December 17<sup>th</sup> 1884.
- (19) Bedfordshire and Luton archives and records service, accession number BORDP43. Thanks to Nigel Lutt for finding this.
- (20) Census 1891.
- (21) South Bedfordshire District Council Planning Department. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1961.
- (22) Photograph of the present building, 2002.

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## William Milner, Dalton-in-Furness

## Charles Farthing

The following 17<sup>th</sup> Century token came to light some years ago during my scouring museum collections in the north in pursuit of data for my catalogue. It is described below and will be of interest to students of the subject in advance of my catalogue appearing.

Obv. WILLIAM . MILNER . OF (dotted ornaments)  
= Crossed Keys

Rev. DALTON . IN. LANKSHER  
(dotted ornaments)  
= HIS HALFE PENY <sub>W</sub><sup>M</sup><sub>E</sub>

Brass, 21mm.



## Walter Wilson's Colosseum Warehouse

Andrew Andison

In the Bulletin (vol.6 no.2 p.64) Norman Brodie quoted an extract from the book "*Walter Wilson Merchant, Justice of the Peace and Magistrate of the City of Glasgow. 1849-1917*" by Arthur Wilson, his son, and published by Walter Wilson & Co (Glasgow), Ltd, 60-70 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, 1920.

Mr. Wilson had 'imitation half-sovereigns' made which advertised his Colosseum retail emporium on one side. He deliberately dropped them on his way to the station, for the curious to find, except he was accidentally dropping real half sovereigns instead!

Norman asked whether anyone had seen any of these 'imitation half-sovereigns'. I think I may have one of the pieces in question although it does not mention the Colosseum shop in Jamaica Street. Instead the obverse reads WILSON'S / SCOTTISH / WHOLESALE / STORES all within a wreath and the reverse has -THE- / POPULAR / DRAPERY HOUSE / (line) / 4 TO 16 / BROOMIELAW / GLASGOW. Other details are plain edge, die axis 150, brass, round, 21.0mm, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>g.



The Broomielaw is just round the corner from Jamaica Street and the Scottish Wholesale Stores would appear to be a precursor of the Colosseum; perhaps someone with access to Glasgow trade directories could confirm this.

Given that the book of Walter Wilson's life was written by his son I would suppose that the story of him dropping real half-sovereigns (albeit based on fact) would have become a familiar family anecdote and the actual details of what was on the tokens would be presumed. Certainly the Colosseum was his most important retail venture.

## Northamptonshire Unofficial Farthings and Advertisement Pieces

Peter Waddell

During the Victorian and Edwardian period a number of copper and brass pieces were struck as advertisement pieces for various firms within the county. These mainly come from the two major towns of the county at that time Northampton and Peterborough. One particular type had the same diameter [22mm] as a regal farthing and in some cases even had the bust of Queen Victoria on one side mimicking the regal coinage. These items are known as unofficial farthings and certainly were used as such by local traders.

Tradesmen's tokens had been declared illegal in 1818 but a shortage of regal small change had occurred because the royal mint had not struck enough coins. Possibly the royal mint did not consider it economic to strike these small base metal coinage and thus did not strike an adequate quantity of coin. Certainly by 1877 a current catalogue tokens<sup>(1)</sup> records thousands of pieces in copper, brass and white metal from Great Britain, which includes a mixture of items that can be described as, unofficial farthings [because of their size], and also advertisement pieces, medalets, checks and tokens.

Most of the known unofficial farthings, covering the period from 1820 to 1870, have been listed by R C Bell<sup>(2 and 3)</sup>. Nearly 700 items are described in his book and over 20 per cent of the pieces have a reference in the legend on the item to TEA, which has given them the name - tea-checks. The next most common issue are those items with DRAPER in the legend.

Some of the earlier pieces mainly from Ireland and Scotland have the word FARTHING on them leaving no doubt as to their use. Some do carry Victoria's bust on them and are of a similar size to a farthing coin but they have no value. Others are just similar in size and it is difficult to decide if one should describe them either as unofficial farthings or advertisement pieces or a mixture of both. Three pieces are known from Northampton tea dealers that fit the description of unofficial farthings / tea -checks. A fourth item supposedly issued by T Harrison and described by Batty as a tea-dealer in the Mairfair [or Marefair], is still in doubt. None of the local museums or national collections has a specimen and the name of T Harrison does not appear in the local trade directories of the period. All the above have a bust of Victoria on the obverse. It is not unreasonable to assume that these were used locally as currency when regal coin was scarce.

This has some parallel with the situation in Italy in the 1970's when there was a shortage of small coin and bank-notes. To overcome this problem traders offered sweets, tram tickets etc. to cover the cost of change, but some relief was also provided by the provincial banks issuing cheques for 50, 100 and 150 lira [150 lira equals about

10 new pence in 1976]. These cheques, which looked like bank notes, circulated widely within the country.

Three Northampton traders have also issued pieces that are roughly farthing size, but in reality are more likely to be advertisement discs because of their light weight. A very similar piece is known from Peterborough, and other larger advertisement discs are known from businesses from within the towns.

There is a specific series of advertisement discs that mimic a gold regal coin, namely the spade guinea<sup>(4)</sup>. Only one piece from Blunt's in Northampton is known from the county.

All other known pieces have no known coinage parallel.

### FARTHING TYPE ITEMS

[Items starred {\*} are in Northampton museum]

Northampton – Gent & Co [22mm copper]\*

Obv. Head of Victoria surrounded by legend  
GENT & Co. TEA DEALERS.  
NORTHAMPTON.

Rev. Grocers Arms surrounded by legend THE  
BEST TEA & COFFEE SUGAR &, in  
exergue GENT & Co NORTHAMPTON  
1850



George and Thomas Gent were grocers at 5 George Row and 14 The Drapery in Northampton. Directory entries list the firm there from 1845 to 1890; no entries are shown for 1840 and in the 1894, 1898 directories consulted.

W C Wells states that the business ran from 1841 to 1890 and that in 1887 Mr Gent had been withdrawing the pieces from circulation and had a box of about 2000 pieces to be melted down<sup>(5)</sup>.

This is a fairly common item and can be found in major dealers trays.

Northampton – T Hamson [22mm copper] \*

Obv. Head of Victoria surrounded by legend: -  
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT  
BRITAIN with P & Co below in truncation  
[Pope & Co were manufacture's in  
Birmingham]

Rev. T .HAMSON GROCER & TEA DEALER  
MARE FAIR NORTHAMPTON

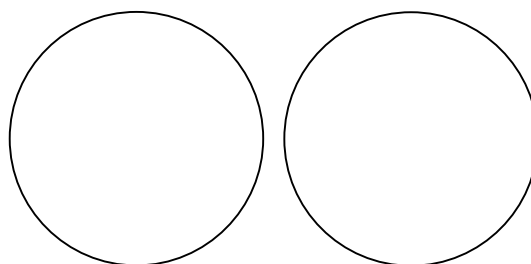


T Hamson has only been noted in 1852 and 1854 town directories. According to W C Wells this was the business of Thomas Hamson at the Golden Tea Pot in Mare Fair<sup>(6)</sup>.

Northampton – T Harrison

Obv. Head of Victoria surrounded by legend: -  
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT  
BRITAIN with P & Co below in truncation  
[Pope & Co were manufacture's in  
Birmingham]

Rev. T. HARRISON GROCER & TEA  
DEALER MARE FAIR  
NORTHAMPTON



Batty<sup>(7)</sup> recorded this item but no specimen is known in any major collections. A search of trade directories of the town from 1845 to 1887 shows no T Harrison tea dealer in Mare Fair. It could be very rare piece or just an error in either reading or die sinking.

Northampton - Perkins [22mm copper]\*

Obv. Head of Victoria surrounded by legend: -  
VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT  
BRITAIN with P & Co below in truncation  
[Pope & Co were manufacture's in  
Birmingham. This is the same obverse die  
as the T Hamson's piece]

Rev. PERKINS NORTHAMPTON  
around TEA DEALER TOP OF DRAPERY



John Perkins tea dealer and grocer has been noted in town directories at 47 The Drapery from 1852 to 1871. This business may have been part of an earlier firm of J & T Perkins of Mercers Row and also Gold Street.

Northampton – Shemeld Bros [bookbinder - 23mm brass with milled edge]

Obv. VICTORIA REGINA  
around head of Victoria.  
Rev. · SHEMELD BROTHERS ·  
NORTHAMPTON  
around - - - BOOK BINDERS - - -



This piece was reported to the author by a private collector. As yet no other item is known. In an 1894 directory they are shown to be at 8 Sheep Street.



## FARTHING SIZED PIECES

[19 to 23mm]

Northampton – W Eldridge [Haberdasher -20mm copper]\*

Obv. W.ELDRIDGE IN 16 GOLD STREET  
NORTHAMPTON inside a crude laurel  
wreath.

Rev. BUY YOUR HATS CAPS AND CLOTHING  
AT ELDRIDGES



William Eldridge, hatter and outfitter was found to be listed at 16 Gold Street in directories of 1884, 1885, 1894, and 1898.

Northampton – G. S .Storton [ 20 mm brass -chemists] \*

Obv. G.S.STORTON 106 WELLINGBORO'  
ROAD

Rev. STORTON'S BALSAM OF LIDWORT  
CURES COUGHS COLDS & C



George S Storton appears in the local directories in 1890 as a medical botanist at 106 Wellingborough Road. The name also appears under drug stores and as a chemist in various directories up to 1903, when G Storton manufacturer's of perfume appears at 14 Abington Square.

This brass piece is often found gilded which would make it look like a half guinea coin.

Peterborough - Herbert [21mm copper – tailor]

Obv. HERBERT TAILOR & HATTER  
PETERBORO ' inside a corded circle.

Rev. CLOTHE YOUR BOYS AT HERBERT'S  
inside dotted circle



John Arthur Herbert is listed in 1890 directory as a stay manufacture at Bridge house, Broad Bridge Street and also as having a branch in Nottingham. It is noted that in a 1869 directory the business was at Yaxley, a village outside Peterborough. The Bridge Street tailor business then continues into the 1910's and a directory entry 1911 lists it as J A HERBERT & SON.

## NON FARTHING SIZE ITEMS

Northampton – Blunts [ 25 mm brass – chemists ] \*

This item belongs to a national series of items known as mock spade guineas as they tend to imitate a gold regal coin issued 1787 to 1799.

Many of these items were used as card counters and closely follow the coin design but have blundered legends on the item. Others were used as advertisement pieces by firms such as Blunts<sup>(8)</sup> above. Many pieces have a gilt finish and often were passed off as the real thing at, racecourses, fairs and pubs. Many are found pierced to hang on watch fob chains, possibly again to fool the uninitiated at a distance.

Obv. SAVE MONEY BY DEALING AT  
BLUNTS DRUG STORES – around  
shield and crown.

Rev. GEORGIUS III. DEI . GRATIA .  
around bust of George III



Directory information is rather complicated by the fact there was a number of Blunts Chemists or Herbalists in Northampton in the period surveyed 1864 to 1914. It could be that they were all interrelated as John Henry Blunt Chemist and druggist of 28 and also 46 The Drapery Northampton becomes Blunt & Sons in 1884. It is thought that it is this establishment that may have issued the piece when it started to advertise themselves as Cash Chemists with agents in Coventry and Birmingham. Their next address was then 2 The Parade. Later Blunt chemists, from 1903 onwards, are found in Abington Street and Abington Square as the Parade address disappears.

Northampton – Hallam, Edens & Clark<sup>(9)</sup> [brass 30mm – boot & shoe mfrs] \*

Obv. \* WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
ESTABLISHMENTS AS ON  
OTHER SIDE around  
HALLAM, EDENS AND  
CLARK CURRIERS &  
LADIES & GENTLEMEN  
BOOT AND SHOE  
MANUFACTURERS.  
NORTHAMPTON AND  
STAFFORD.



Rev. No8 BRIGGATE LEEDS, 23 SWAN ST. MANCHESTER, 5 HAYMARKET SHEFFIELD around the following 126 DALE St, LIVERPOOL / 22 LITTLE UNDERBANK STOCKPORT / ANGEL ROW NOTTINGHAM / & SHUDEHILL MANCHESTER.

The following information was provided by Northampton Museum<sup>(10)</sup> following an enquiry by the author. In 1830 Hallam & Edens wholesale boot and shoemakers were

in St Mary's Street Northampton. By 1840 they were wholesalers and retailers of boots and shoes and had branches in Manchester, Liverpool, Stockport, Sheffield, Leeds and Nottingham.

The business traded as Hallam, Edens & Clark circa 1850. This business continued trading into the later part of the 19th century but is not found in the 20th century in town directories.

Northampton – T Pressland [27mm brass – draper]\*

Obv. T. PRESSLAND  
NORTHAMPTON around LINEN  
& WOOLLEN DRAPER  
DRAPERY  
Rev. BROAD CLOTHS GENERAL  
DRAPERY around WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL



This business seems to have its origins in Pressland & Lantsbery drapers of Gold Street in 1830, which then moved to the Drapery according to 1841 to 1847 records. It seems to have moved to the Market Square [1854 to 62] then back to the Drapery [c1864]. From 1869 to 1874 it is listed as Pressland drapers at 37/39 The Drapery. Later entries [c1884] show Swan Yard, Drapery as the address, then 1 Market Square [c1890], then 9 George Row [1894 and last entry]. The business in the later part of its life was called Pressland & Son. It is suggested the item was made in the 1870's for the above firm.

## References

- (1) D.T. Batty. *Catalogue of the copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies*. 3 volumes. 1868-1884. Volume 2.
- (2) R.C. Bell. *Unofficial Farthings 1820-1870*. Seaby, 1975.
- (3) Schwer Price Guide to Unofficial Farthings pub. Schwer Coins, 1986. [includes a reprint of above].
- (4) R N P Hawkins. *Catalogue of the Advertisement Imitations of "Spade" Guineas and Their Halves*. British Numismatic Journal 1963/64/68/83 .
- (5) W.C. Wells. *Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century tokens of Northamptonshire*. British Numismatic Journal 1927/8 volume 19 p210.
- (6) W.C. Wells. Op. cit. p211.
- (7) D.T. Batty. Op. cit. Volume 2, p572 – Northamptonshire.
- (8) R.N.P. Hawkins. *Catalogue of The Advertisement Pieces - Supplement I*. British Numismatic Journal volume xxxii (1964) - pp150, 157 and 158.
- (9) D.T. Batty. Op. cit. Volume I, p205 – Northamptonshire.
- (10) Private communication from Helen Fedchak of Northampton Central Museum & Art Gallery regarding enquiry on Hallam, Edens & Clark. 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 2001[hf/b&s/jr].

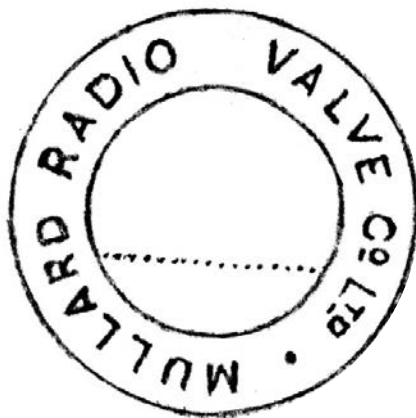
## Time, Pay and Tool Checks (Part 5)

Ralph Hayes

Included in this list is another piece that it is felt can only be attributed by one's personal knowledge. No 125, R.F. & Co. Ltd. has not been traced with these initials only, so search has continued with the surname starting with the letter F and a Christian name with the initial R. This of course means ignoring for now firms such as Radiant Firelighter Co. Ltd., Robert Farrow & Co. Ltd. etc. Any information regarding the attribution of this check would be appreciated.

105. Morland & Impey Ltd., Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Books, Kalamazoo Works, Northfield, Birmingham. (1919 to 1943) Not in 1948.

The word 'Components' is engraved. 31mm.



106. Mullard Radio Valve Co. Ltd. Mfrs., New Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (1943 to 1959). 36.5mm.

Mullard Ltd., Mullard House, Torrington Place, W.C. 1 (1961).

107. National Arms & Ammunition Co. Ltd. (The) Belmont Row, Birmingham & 12, Fenchurch St. E.C. Manufacturers of sporting and military arms and ammunition, army contractors, proprietors and manufacturers of the Martini, westley Richards and Peabody rifles and Jones's Patent metallic cartridges. (1874) Not in 1919. 32mm.

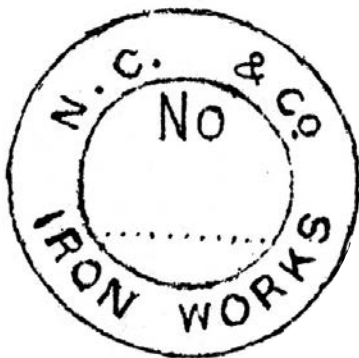


108. The National Explosives Co. Ltd. Gwithian Hayle, Cornwall & 36, Queen St. London, E.C. Cordite, Gelatine Dynamite, Gelignite, Nationalite, Cornish Powder & Guncotton manufacturers. (1919) Not in 1928. Copper. 30mm.

109. New Era Tool Developments Ltd. Lancaster Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. Established in 1953 and is recorded as Aircraft Jig & Fixture Makers. (1961-1980). Incuse. 32mm.



110. Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd. Thorncliffe & Chapeltown Iron Works with collieries near Sheffield in 1874. In 1943 includes N.C.H. Excavators and Moorhead, Sheffield. 1948 records Thorncliffe Iron Works (Not Collieries), Structural Engrs, Iron Founders, Excavator & Dumper Makers, Casting Mfrs. Disinfectant & Chemical Mfrs., 1961 includes Moorhead, Sheffield. 1970 records Thorncliffe, Chapeltown, Sheffield. General Engineers & Ironfounders etc. 1979 recorded as Newton, Chambers Engineering Ltd. (1874-1970). Not 1979. 32mm.



111. Benjamin Nicholson, Shoreham Steel Works, Bramall Lane, Sheffield. Manufacturers of Patent Gannister for lining Bessemer steel furnaces and other furnaces. (1874). Not in 1919. 32mm

From 1919 to 1948 a Benjamin Nicholson & Sons recorded as Mfrs. of steel files, hammers & tools at Attercliffe, Sheffield.



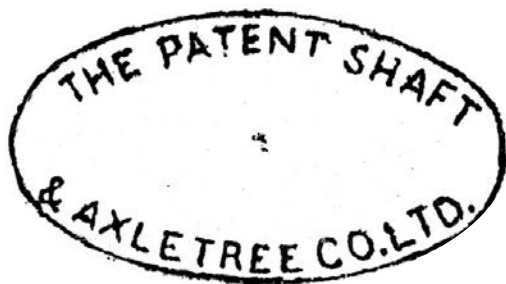
112. Ogden Bros. Builders, 849, Middleton Rd., Chadderton, Lancs. (1 mile west of Oldham). (1941). 32mm.



113. Opperman Gears Ltd. Hambridge Works, Newbury, Berks. Reduction gears, geared motors, gear wheels and transmission equipment. (1943-1980). 32mm.



114. J. Parkinson & Sons Ltd. Joinery Mfrs., Parliament St., Lancaster. Joinery contractors in 1980. Not in 1959. (1961 to 1980). 29.5mm



115. The Patent Shaft & Axletree Co. Ltd. Brunswick, Old Park & Monway Works, Dudley St., Wednesbury, Staffs. Mfrs. of bridges, girders, roofing, railway wheels, axles & tyres, rolled disc wheels, turn-tables, tanks, switches and crossings, pressed steel underframes, bogies, bars, plates, rivets etc., railway wagon builders. In 1961

changed to Patent Shaft Steel Works Ltd., Leabrook Rd., Wednesbury. (1874 to 1959). Not 1961. Oval 45x25mm.

116. Henry Pease & Co. Ltd. Priestgate Mills, Darlington. The records vary at times as Worsted Spinners or Yarn Spinners. Recorded by Jeffrey Gardiner in Checks etc of County Durham and Northumberland, several varieties of the check are known. (1919 to 1980) 32mm.



117. Phelon and Moore Ltd. Commercial Mills, Horncastle St., Checkheaton, Yorkshire. Motor Cycle Mfrs. (1919 to 1970). Recorded in 1979 as Phelon & Moore (Engineers) Ltd. 32mm.

118. Phoenix Combing Co. Ltd. (Branch of Woolcombers Ltd.) Phoenix Works, Smith St., & Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford. (1922 to 1948). Not in 1955. Wreath Reverse. 33mm.



119. Pochins & Gent Ltd. 72, Market St., Northampton.  
 Boot & Shoe Machinery Mfrs. (1948 to 1970) Not in 1979.  
 30mm.



120. Port of London Authority. Trinity Sq., E.C. This piece is stamped SDC for Surrey Commercial Dock, Lower Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

There may be other pieces stamped with the initials of other Docks under the P.L.A. – by

1973 the address for the Port of London Authority is given as World Trade Centre, East Smithfield, London, E.1. The listing of the Docks is not always included in the Directory and they are not listed in 1980.

(1919 to 1980). Arms on Reverse, Neal Maker. 38mm.

1863 records Port of London Mooring Wharf, Millwall, Poplar, E.

1874 records Port of London whf Millwall, E. Office 41, Trinity Sq., Tower Hill, E.C.



121. Port Talbot Steel Co. Ltd. Port Talbot, Steel Mfrs. (1919 to 1928) Not in 1943. Incuse 36mm.

The reverse is in relief and reads Time Check No.

122. Ransomes & Rapier Ltd. Waterside Iron Works, New Cut West, Ipswich, Suffolk. Engineers, makers of Rapier Engineering products, Excavators, Mobile Cranes, Concrete Mixers etc. Contractors and Plant Mfrs. (1919 to 1980). Oblong 30x25mm.

1874 records Ransomes & Rapier, 5 Westminster Chambers, Victoria St. S.W. Railway Crossing Mfrs.





123. Reeves & Sons Ltd. 178, Kensington High St., W. \*. Brush Makers and Colourmen. (1941). Artists Colourmen, Ashwin St., Dolston, E.8. (1943). Makers of Artists Brushes, Colours and Materials, Greyhound Works, Lincoln Rd., Enfield, Middx. & 13, Charing Cross Rd., W.C. 2 and the above addresses. (1948). Enfield address only in 1970. (1941 to 1973) Not in 1979. 31.5mm.

124. Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers. 32 Base Workshop, Bicester, Oxfordshire. R.E. & M.E. was formed in 1942 and embodied the RAOC & RASC vehicle workshops removing all responsibility for major vehicle maintenance from these Corps. It provided a new technical service which was responsible for the maintenance and repairs of all of the Army's increasing array of technical equipment, both mechanical and electrical from small arms to radio equipment.



The workshop at Bicester started c.1941 as E. Company RAOC, became 32 Central Workshop in 1948 and became a detachment of 43 District Workshop, Aldershot in 1978. On the closure of the Chilwell & Newark workshops in 1985 the workload was re-distributed and the Bicester workshop was expanded and re-titled 32 Base Workshop. It was closed c.1990. (1985 to 1990. Zinc. 32mm.



125. R.F & Co. Ltd.

(a) R. Fenwick & Co. Ltd. 176, High St. W. Sunderland. Brewers. (1919 to 1943). Plus Mineral Water Mfrs. North Durham St., Sunderland. (1948). (1919 to 1955) Not in 1959. 31mm. The business was founded in 1770 and registered in 1896 with 63 Public Houses. Taken over by George Younger & Sons Ltd. in 1898, the brewery was sold to Flowers Breweries Ltd. in 1952 and closed in 1964.

Or (b) R. Fry & Co. Ltd. 22, Middle St., Brighton, Sussex. (1919 to 1941). Fryco Works, Victoria Rd., Portslade, Sussex. (1943 to 1961). (1919 to 1961). Not in 1968. 31mm.

126. Robey & Co. Ltd. 98, Cannon St., E.C. (London address only). Mechanical Engineers (1874). 1919 shows Globe Works, Canwick Rd., Lincoln. Mining and General Engineers, makers of steam engines of every description, gas and oil engines, builders and contractors plant. 1948 also includes engineers at 44, Brazenose St., Manchester 2. 1969 reads Robey of Lincoln Ltd. (1874 to 1968). Not in 1969. 25mm.







127. A.V. Roe & Co. Ltd. Parks Works, Newton Heath, Manchester. Aeroplane builders (1919). (1928) Avro Works, Briscoe Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester & at Hamble, Southampton. Ten Acres Lane, Newton Heath (1943). 1948 records Aircraft Mfrs., Greengate, Middleton, Manchester; Oldham Rd., Failsworth; Aerodrome, Woodford, Cheshire; Bracebridge Heath, Lincs., & Langar, Notts. (1919 to 1968). Not in 1969. There is also a check of zinc from the same die. 32mm.

128. Rootes Securities Ltd. Offices at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W. 1., London; Coventry; Ryton-on-Dunmore, Coventry; & Garston nr. Liverpool. There is also a check showing the location Coventry. (1943). Not in 1948. 32.5mm.



129. Rotol Airscrews Ltd. Cheltenham Rd., Gloucester; Glensenda, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham & St. Martin's Gate, Worcester. Aircraft Propeller Mfrs. (1943 to 1948). Not in 1955 when there was a Rotol Ltd. recorded. There is also a check reading Rotol Worcester. 26.5mm.

130. Rudge-Whitworth Ltd. Crow Lane, Coventry & Rea St. South, Birmingham. Cycles, Motor Cycles and Car Wheels. There is also a second entry – Alliance Works, Formans Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham. Small Arms Ammunition Mfrs. and Bearing Works, Reddings Lane, Sparkhill. (1919 only). Coventry only in 1928. Cycle Mfrs., Hayes, Middx. (1943) Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham (1948). (1919 to 1961). Not in 1968. 32mm.



131. Ruston & Hornsby Ltd. Sheaf Ironworks, Lincoln. Engineers. Several addresses are given over the years including Gas & Oil Engine Mfrs., Grentham & Boiler Works, New Boultham, Lincoln. In 1990 recorded at Sheaf Ironworks, Waterside South and Sheaf Wood Works, Anchor St., Lincoln. In 1874 Ruston, Proctor & Co. are recorded at the Sheaf Iron Works. (1900 to 1970). Not in 1979. Checks are known in Aluminium and Brass. 36mm.

## *Auction Report*

### **17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens at Dix Noonan Webb – 11<sup>th</sup> December 2002**

Eileen Judson's legendary collection of Essex and Mrs Dora Harris's London collection were offered to enthusiastic buyers at a well attended sale.

Peter Preston-Morley's near-perfect cataloguing of the sometimes complicated Essex series was less well supported by the illustrations. The collection itself (excluding duplicates) ran to 310 pieces out of a possible total of over 500. There were some mouth watering rarities, often in pleasing grades, although the group overall was a disappointment in some regards. Condition was very mixed, with several relatively common pieces in damaged and/or less than Fine grade, the lady seeming to have acted on the "tick it off and forget it" school of collecting. There were far fewer die varieties present than the Judsons' "Re-listing" of the county had given cause to hope for, and that work's almost complete lack of sources for the varieties it enumerated was exemplified by the sad lack of pedigree and provenance noted throughout the collection itself. Even where pieces had been sourced from collections as notable as W.J. Faulkner, the Norwebs and (probably) William Gilbert, most of the neatly written or typed envelopes, tickets and details of these and earlier provenances were "missing". Less important, but sadly, nonetheless, Mrs Judson did not write her own tickets or envelopes, so subsequent owners will need to make their own records clear to avoid this still most noteworthy pedigree being lost.

Essex has always been one of the best supported 17th century counties and its proximity to the capital helped many of the current collectors attend the sale. No single buyer dominated, and although several collectors secured upwards of 10% of the 94 lots, there were many others who were content to secure the pieces of their locality only. Very few of the rarer individual pieces from this collection will be found subsequently in the Trade as usually happens, and despite some very optimistic valuations egging on the bidders, many estimates were handsomely exceeded in the event. Reportedly, even the 4 or more museums with bidding power were outgunned on the day.

A variety of George Silke of Romford lead the way with a new record price for the county of £620 (to which must be added 17.625% buyers' premium and VAT as with all prices quoted here). Francis Dilke's square token of Romford went to the same buyer at £520. That price was also achieved by Robert Shepherd of Brook Street and by John Nevill of Ridgewell, whilst other noteworthy prices were £420 for the only known token of Samuell Fitch of Wethersfield (whilst his neighbour Thomas Livermer's much less rare piece made £330), Thomas Taverner of Terling at £410, and Abell Bono of Stratford and Robert Clarke of Witham both realised £400. These nine pieces fell to five different buyers. Pieces unrecorded by "Williamson" from

Barking and Toppesfield falling at £200 each seemed bargains in the circumstances! The 310 pieces made a hammer price of £21,710. Once buyers' premium and VAT have been added, the average cost per piece was over £82.

The interesting London collection formed by the wife of the noted numismatist, Eric Harris, was of similar size to the foregoing group, but of course provided but a glimpse of the range of the 4,000+ tokens of the capital. Many were from auction offerings of the last 25 years including Faulkner, Sedgwick and Wetton. Preston-Morley's cataloguing again added value to the collection but given that very few collectors have attempted to collect the whole London series, demand was always a bit difficult to predict. In the event, a private collector sheltering behind the anonymity of the auctioneer, blew almost everyone away with some huge bids. What his ambitions are generally in the series will be interesting to see – if "he" is as determined a buyer as his bids here imply, he will need to employ the help of one or two specialist dealers; there simply isn't enough flow of material through the auction houses.

Notable prices for single pieces (often to maiden bids!) include £310 for John New of Charthouse Lane, £270 for Mary Hanson of Trinity Lane, £260 (this to a bidder in the room) for Richard Butler of Bridewell, £230 for Joh. Sandivear of Love Lane, £220 for Edward Lloyd of St James's, and £210 each for John Fishwick of Chick Lane and Will Needes of New King Street. The 329 pieces made a hammer total of £13,640 for a premium etc inclusive average price of £48.

DNW's Spring sale will include Eileen Judson's Suffolk and east Hertfordshire 17th century tokens when a largely different array of potential buyers may be expected in the New Connaught Rooms.

**Nigel A. Clark**

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## *Quill Corner*

**A.E. Harris & Co**

**E.D. Chambers**

This advert is taken from *The Ironmonger*, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1937, p24. Do any checks exist, manufactured by this company?



## Notes and Queries

### 455 TAVERNERS 2<sup>D</sup>.

Obv. TAVERNERS MUG DEPARTMENT around 2<sup>D</sup>

Rev. Blank apart from beaded border

Edge Milled, brass, 32.5mm

Unusual legend, but where? Taverners has not been linked with Lord's Taverners.



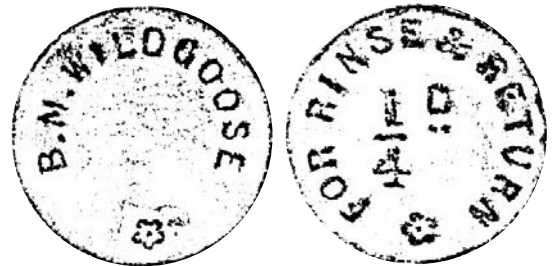
Ernest Danson

### 456 WILDGOOSE ¼<sup>D</sup>.

Obv. B.M. WILDGOOSE, five petalled flower.

Rev. FOR RINSE & RETURN  
around ¼<sup>D</sup>, five petalled flower

Edge plain, aluminium, 22.5mm



Ernest Danson

### 457 BAILEY 1/- .

Obv. A M BAILEY,  
STRATFORD-ON-AVON

Rev. 1<sup>S</sup>/-

Edge plain, Bronze, 28mm

Information sought on the issuer, of this (possible market traders?) token.



Geoff Sutcliffe

### 458 LS & T L<sup>d</sup>

and

### 459 ARMANDON PERE & FILS around A.R.M

If anyone has examples of either of these two tokens, then if you contact me I can tell you where they are from.



Bob Lyall

*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:8)

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DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given

(7:8)

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:8)

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WANTED: SHILLINGS – anything and everything

Including shilling bank notes, promissory notes, tickets, ephemera etc etc

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 16<sup>th</sup> Century to

date

Gary Oddie

(7:8)

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*Adverts*

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**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL**

Medallions and pay checks

**TOKENS & TALLIES from British Colonies**

In Africa, Malaya, Pacific, Mauritius, Ceylon, Caribbean, etc wanted please –  
some swaps available

**WARRINGTON & DISTRICT**

Tokens, tallies, checks, medallions wanted please – some swaps available

Bob Lyall

(7:8)

---

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

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

(7:8)

---

**WANTED – HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNMOUTH + I.O.W.)**  
17<sup>TH</sup> Century Tokens: Tokens, Check, Passes, Ads., Fobs, medallions and anything  
else numismatic from 1820 to date.  
Also Military tokens from Britain and Ireland.

Michael Knight

(7:6)

---

**WANTED**

Thomas Spence political tokens, particularly farthings;  
tokens featuring Thomas Paine and those associated with the London Corresponding  
Society and other reform movements. Also medallions referring to nineteenth century  
political events and movements.

**CALL**

Peter Jackson

(7:6)

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*Adverts*

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

**Belfast 1/2Lb; Carlow 2oz, 1/4 & 1Lb; Clonmel 1/4Lb; Cork Main St 1Lb  
Drogheda 1/4 & 1Lb; Dublin Castle St 1/2 & 1Lb; Thomas St 1Lb  
Galway 1/4 & 1/2Lb; Kilkenny 2oz, 1893 1/4Lb; Kingstown 1Lb  
Limerick 1Lb; L'derry any; Sligo 1/2 & 1Lb; Waterford 1879 1Lb  
£15 min paid or swap similar  
Barry Woodside**

(7:7)

---

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

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

R. Keith Harrison

(7:8)

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**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.  
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.  
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.  
Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:5)

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**17<sup>th</sup> Century Token Lists By County Available**

(also one on Crystal Palace Tokens/Medals)

Recent or forthcoming lists include:  
**Essex, Herts, London, Staffs and Suffolk**  
Send interests with SAE to:

Nigel A. Clark

(7:5)

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*Adverts*

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See my web site by typing **COBWRIGHTS PARANUMISMATICS** into the search engine or e-mail me for address! Cobwright – the man with 65,000 tokens in stock

**COINS OF BEESTON**

(7:4)

---

**NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted  
**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)  
also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:9)

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**WANTED**

**AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE**

Also **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS**

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

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**WANTED**

To Purchase, or information for records:-

Works Checks, Canteen Tokens, Badges (of the lapel type or pin-backs) having the legend **ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORY** or **R.O.F.** and showing the **LOCATION** and/or a **NUMBER (1-66)**

Ralph Hayes

(7:6)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**June 2003**

*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## Editorial

Another three months have passed and with this the halfway point of my term as Editor. The societies funds and membership are stable and essentially just covering production costs. The steady sale of back issues to new members is maintaining the reserves for the next incumbent.

As always, the *Bulletin* is the product of its members' submissions, and I would like to encourage readers who have not put pen to paper before, to send in material. One area that sprang to mind recently was the sort of tokens that can only be identified by specific local knowledge. For example Hop Tokens often just have a few initials and if they were found out of context, then without Alan Henderson's book, they would remain unsolved. In a similar way, most collectors will have pieces, maybe with just a name or initials, to which they know the correct attribution. Thus the *Notes and Queries* section might be used to publish solutions before the question has been set.

For the next special issue, number 9, though the theme of "counterfeits and counterfeiters, including replicas and fantasies" may seem too close to mainstream numismatics, I would also like to include material from the following areas; imitations (guineas, toys etc), evasions, fantasies, advertising pieces and any other paranumismatic items that have used official coin designs as a prototype, no matter how remote! I look forward to receiving articles and notes of any length that can be included.

### ***Token Congress 2003***

The Token Congress in 2003 will be held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The Langham is a 2 star hotel overlooking the sea, nearby is one of the three south coast Redoubts, built to control the Martello Towers and at present housing South East England's largest military museum, the Sussex Combined Services Museum.

The organisers are Duncan Pennock (bookings) and Alan Henderson (programme).

There are still a few sessions available for talks, so if you have something ready to share, then please get in touch with either Alan or Duncan.

The Old Passage Ferry ran across the Severn River from Aust to Beachley roughly where the first Severn Bridge now stands. Both locations are in the county of Gloucestershire and using the ferry (one mile across) meant a saving of some fifty miles as the nearest bridge across the river was at Gloucester, twenty-five miles up river. There was also a New Passage Ferry (three miles across) some three miles down river which crossed from Redwick, Gloucestershire to Black Rock, Monmouthshire. The rights to the Old Passage Ferry were held by the Duke of Beaufort who owned much of Gloucestershire.

There is evidence that there was a ferry at this point in the year 900 and Aust is understood to have derived its name from either St Augustine, the seventh century Archbishop of Canterbury who is known to have visited the area or possibly after Ostorius Scapala who is said to have established the route across the Severn for Roman Legions to transverse between Silchester and Caerleon (AD 90).

Up until the middle of the nineteenth century the dominant city in this area was Bristol and the dominant player the Royal Mail. The mail for South Wales and Southern Ireland via Milford Haven came from London through Bristol and as time was vital the quickest route was over the Severn rather than through Gloucester. Sometimes the Royal Mail favoured the Old Passage and sometimes the New Passage. The dominant market town was Chepstow. Both ferries were well used although with a fast flowing tidal river accidents were frequent and adverse weather conditions caused many disruptions.

Whilst there are no known tokens for the New Passage Ferry there are three known for the Old Passage Ferry all of which are extremely rare so that few people know of their existence. These are as follows:-



Figure 1. Steam Paddle Ship depicted, 12 (OPF1) and 9 (OPF2),  
Tinned Iron, Bracteate, 41mm Round



Figure 2. Aust 9 (OPF3) Tinned Iron, Bracteate, 48x25mm Oval

These are not listed in Batty 1868/84, Montague Guest 1907 or Davis and Waters 1922. Edward Herdman in his listing of British Transport Tokens 1932 lists OPF1 under 'Tickets of unknown attribution' and there are similar entries in Smith Transportation Tokens 1967 and World Ferry Tokens 1981.

These three tokens are in Newport Museum with an accession date of 1918. There is one OPF1 on display in Chepstow Museum but there are none in Bristol or Gloucester museums, the National Museum of Wales or the British Museum.

The improvements in roads at the start of the nineteenth century saw both ferries at the height of their activity with the coming of the stage coach and they too wished to use the shortest route although much rivalry occurred with some claiming that it was quicker and safer to travel by road through Gloucester.

With increasing demand on the ferries it was necessary to regularise the position and in 1825 two new associations were formed 'The New Passage Ferry Association' and 'The Old Passage Ferry Association'. Steam ships first made their appearance on the Bristol Channel in the early 1820s and the OPFA purchased its first paddle steamer in 1827. Figure 3 shows a print of one of the steam ships on the river Avon at Bristol.

By 1836 with the coming of the railways the stage coach had reached its zenith. The railway from Bristol to Gloucester was opened on 8.7.1844 and the South Wales Railway from Gloucester to Swansea was opened in 1850. It was now safer and more reliable to travel between Bristol and South Wales by train through Gloucester. The Royal Mail switched to the railways and the last mail coach left Cardiff on 2.8.1850. Bristol lost its importance as a mail town as the mail for south Wales now came via Swindon and Chepstow lost its importance as the area's main market town.

In 1845 the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway acquired the rights to both the New Passage and the Old Passage with the intention of establishing a rail link across the Severn and promptly closed both ferries down. In 1863 a rail/ferry link was established across the New Passage but the anticipated crossing over the Old Passage never materialised. In 1886 the Severn railway tunnel opened so that the need for any kind of ferry was no longer necessary.

This, therefore, gives us firm dates for use of the tokens between the years 1827 and 1845 when the Old Passage Ferry Association was in existence although what the tokens were used for, and the significance of the values 12 and 9 has not yet been determined.

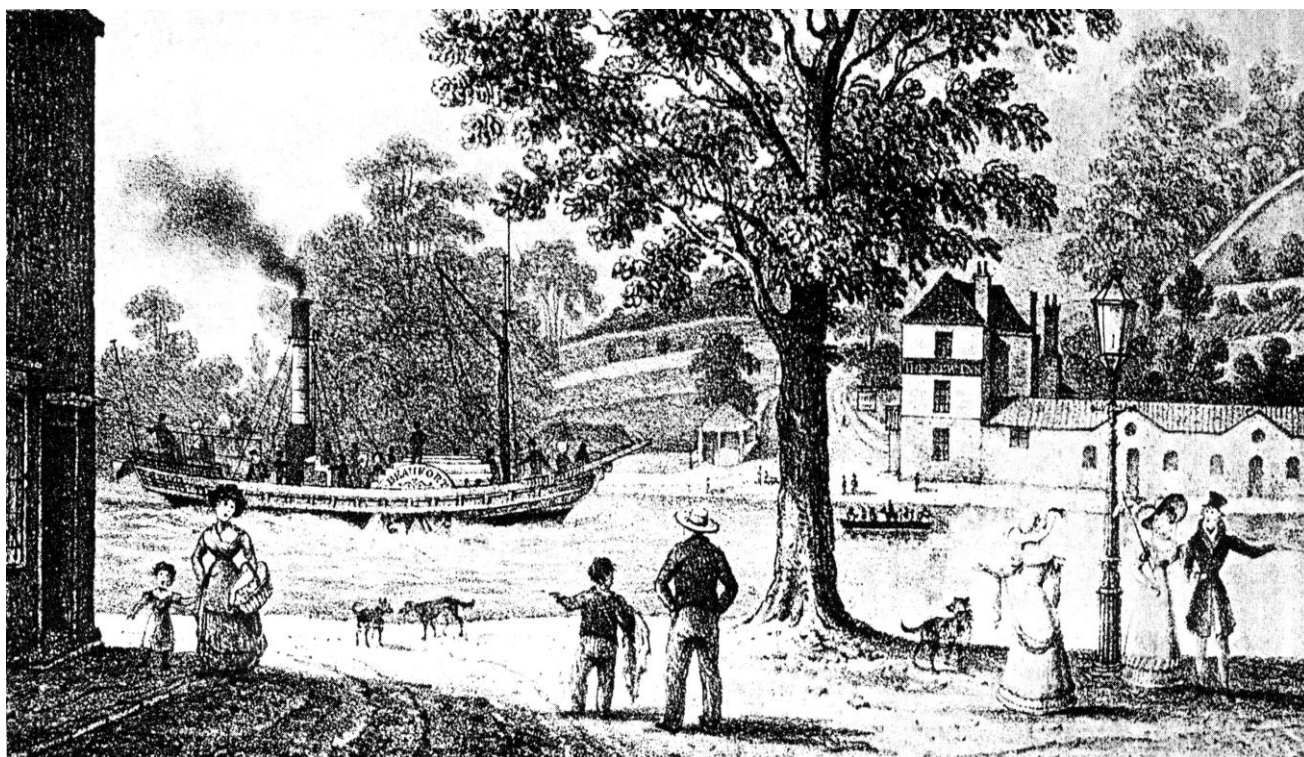


Figure 3. The Beaufort, one of three paddle steamers used by the OPFA.  
Built in Chepstow in 1832.

Much of my background information has been taken from the excellent book 'Severn Enterprise' by Christopher Jordan<sup>(1)</sup>. Since presenting this work at the Cheltenham Token Congress I have been in correspondence with the author who has told me that whilst he was aware of the tokens having seen them in Newport Museum when carrying out the necessary research he had found nothing either there or elsewhere to indicate how they were used. Naturally as a non 'token man' he omitted to include any reference to them.

In 1931 thanks to a far sighted Welshman the Old Passage Ferry was back in business when a car ferry was established crossing once again from Aust to Beachley and this continued most successfully until 1966 when the first Severn Bridge came into being.

Apart from the four specimens in museum collections there are two (OPF1 and OPF2) known to be in private collections and an OPF1 was noted in a dealer's list in 1988 so there is the possibility of further tokens being held by other collectors. If anyone has any I would be pleased to hear from them.

## References

- (1) Christopher Jordan. *Severn Enterprise*. 1977.
- (2) Herbert Williams. *Stage Coaches in Wales*. 1977.

In 1663 the Bishop of Sodor and Mann Isaac Barrow took possession of two farms at Hango Hill and Balligilley, in order to form a basis of a fund to help candidates to Dublin University. The fund stood at over £5,000. Bishop William Ward [1827-38] called for further monies to build a new college on the site of the farms. Governor Cornelius Smelt laid the foundation stone of the college in 1830 and it was opened in 1833 at a cost of £6,573. King William IV allowed the use of his name, but contributed nothing towards the cost of the building.

The college was organised on the lines of the English Public Schools and both Manx and English boys were admitted, the former being allowed preference in both entrance and fees. In 1844 almost the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire, including the loss of irreplaceable books and manuscripts in the library. It was rebuilt in the same year and was extended in 1863 by a new dining hall. In 1879 a chapel was consecrated and in 1902 the science laboratories were built (Figure 1.). Between 1932 and 1940 extensive enlargement and completion of the King's Court took place, Named at the request of George VI, who with Queen Elizabeth, visited the College in 1945. The College had accommodation for about 360 boys but in 1991 amalgamated with the Buchan School to take mixed classes.



Figure 1. Postcard of King William's College.



Tokens were issued at the college between 1937 and 1952 (Figure 2.). They were issued weekly by the housemasters as part of the pocket money which could be spent in the school tuck shop. Their official name was “tuck shop money”, their unofficial name by the boys was “phoney dough”! The main reason for their introduction was to prevent the boys spending their money at places other than the school tuck shop. Also, the idea was that profits accrued should be routed back for the boys’ benefit. The money was used to buy things such as radios, projectors etc.

It is not known who struck the tokens or how many were minted; it must have been a large number to serve some 200 borders at that time. There are three tokens, all of the same basic design, with KWC on the obverse and the value  $\frac{1}{2}^D$ ,  $1^D$ , or  $6^D$  within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns on the reverse. All are 26mm in diameter, the  $\frac{1}{2}^D$  in copper, the  $1^D$  in brass and the  $6^D$  in aluminium. The  $1^D$  and  $6^D$  are fairly plentiful but the  $\frac{1}{2}^D$  is very rare.



Figure 2. King William's College tokens. 1937-1952.

Machine tokens are metal discs which can be bought for insertion in machines, mechanical or electronic or a mixture of the two, which cause the machine to operate. In some cases they are an alternative to using money. The machines can either dispense a product e.g. a quantity of paraffin, or start a game e.g. in a one armed bandit. The author only knows one company that had such items in Northamptonshire, namely Monarch Automatic Co. of Northampton. This company was concerned with placing games machines mainly in pubs before the 1940's and later on, more often on sites in private clubs, amusement parks and arcades as gaming laws were tightened.

The machines operators had to be careful they did not break the gambling laws so various methods were used because of this, so instead of coins games dispensed tokens that could be exchanged for goods e.g. A cigar or prize.

The firm's foundation, in the 1900's, seems to have been part of various businesses of the Catt family. An obituary<sup>(1)</sup> of Albert Edward Catt describes him as the inventor of the penny-in-the-slot machines, former Northampton town councillor and business man. He died leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters. Certainly the sons Ted and Reg Catt were involved with the firm in the 1930's. Later on a local man Arthur Kinch took over the running of part of the firm. He died in the 1950's and then Arthur Rickard ran the business with a Mr Loasby<sup>(2)</sup> until around 1975 when the business was taken over by Bell Amusements. The firm possibly had no more than four employees at one time so often shared premises with other businesses often run by the Catt family or relatives. Maybe for this reason it has been difficult to find a business address in trade directories. A Kelly's trade directory for 1914 lists the firm at 1 Colwyn Road Northampton, but the firm must have occupied these premises for a short while as they were at Inkerman Terrace [1924], the junction of Burleigh Road and Currie Road [1929/30]. Afterwards in various premises in the town, Lawrence Road and at times in Ivy and Barrack Roads. Bell Amusements Machines was in Barrack Road in 1956.

The business did not make machines but placed them, ran them and repaired and modified them. Some of the types of machines used were English clowns and Allwins [pin ball uprights], American and Bell [fruit machines] and shocking coil machines. Tokens for the machines were often bought from Birmingham manufacturers. An abstract<sup>(3)</sup> of orders for amusement machine tokens from the Mint Birmingham placed between 1925–28 showed that 9 orders for a total of 170,000 tokens and 3 orders for a total of 60,000 were placed by Monarch Automatic Co. [It was assumed that this was for different types of tokens.]

Unfortunately we do not know the designs of the tokens ordered as a number of items occur with Monarch Auto Co. on them without the reference to Northampton. All of these pieces could have been made for an alternative company either in Great Britain or even another country. A number of examples are illustrated as well the Northampton items.

**Northampton – Monarch Automatic Co [copper or brass 21/22mm - amusement machines ] \***



- [a] Obv. MONARCH . AUTOMATIC C<sup>o</sup> . NORTHAMPTON.  
Rev. GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADE.

Versions have also be seen counter- stamped with numbers, for example 477.

The other following items, all brass and **17/18mm diameter**, with Monarch Auto Co have been noted by the author. Some examples are described below. The description of these and other items can be found in Ralph Hayes books<sup>(4, 5 and 6)</sup>.



- [b] Obv. MONARCH AUTO CO \* around a shaded in circle  
Rev. VALUE 2<sup>D</sup>.

This items also is found with counter stamped letters on it. The author has an example with U on the obverse and P on the reverse.

- [c] Obv. MONARCH AUTO Co inside circle on plain background.  
Rev. Circle with large 1D inscribed

[Reported by RNP Hawkins<sup>[8]</sup>]

- [d] Obv. MONARCH AUTO CO inside circle, also with small triangle with FC inside [ said to be French manufacturer's mark <sup>[8]</sup> ]  
Rev. Circle, no legend or value.



- [e] Obv. MONARCH AUTO C<sup>o</sup> . inside scroll  
Rev. Completely blank .



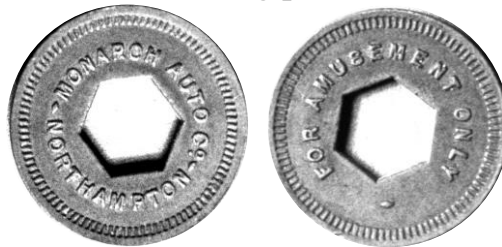
- [f] Obv. MONARCH AUTO C<sup>o</sup>. inside beaded circle and around a large 2 .  
Rev. As obverse

There is also a number of items with Monarch Automatic Co. on them, a description on one is given below.

- [g] Obv. MONARCH AUTOMATIC C<sup>o</sup> around VALUE 6D  
Rev. Triangular pattern,  
1D and 2D values are also said to exist.



- [h] Obv. MONARCH AUTOMATIC C<sup>o</sup>\* inside beaded circle  
Rev. Large 2 inside beaded circle.  
The version shown has the number 641 stamped on the obverse.  
To even cause more confusion the following piece has been reported.



- [i] Obv. MONARCH AUTO C<sup>o</sup> NORTHAMPTON, with hexagon hole.  
Rev. FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY.  
This piece is the same metal and size as the first item described i.e. **21/22mm**

## References

- (1) Obituary of Albert Edward Catt – Northampton Independent, July 1962, p19.
- (2) Letter from Mrs W.M. Loasby following an appeal by the author for information on the firm in a local newspaper - Chronicle And Echo Wednesday, March 2, 1988. An anonymous telephone caller a few days later supplied more information on the business as well as the following – Mr Roddy, Mr Swannell and Mr Reg Gateton.

- (3) British Machine Tokens – Ralph Hayes Supplement No2 [March 1987]– Abstract of Orders for Amusement Machine Tokens From the Order books of The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. for 1925-28.
- (4) British Machine Tokens – Ralph Hayes 1986, published by author pp95-98.
- (5) Supplement No3, to above book issued June 1987 p8.
- (6) Supplement No4, to reference 4, issued September 1987 p10.
- (7) Supplement No5, to reference 4, issued April 1988 p30.
- (8) Rubbing of item and comment in letter sent to the author by the late RNP Hawkins – March 1983

\* These pieces are in Northampton Guildhall Museum.

## The Tithe – One tenth is the Lord's

Ralph Hayes

The word “tithe” means a tenth part and in general is explained as a form of taxation of income from the annual produce of agriculture and stock. It was paid to support the Church and the Priesthood.

The piece illustrated has a gilded finish and is probably brass, it is 31.5mm in diameter (Figure 1).

Its attribution or usage is not known by myself.



Figure 1. “Tithe Token”. 31.5mm gilded brass.

A visit to Bradford-on-Avon acted as a reminder of the tithe. There are several places of interest there, among them being a tithe barn. Built in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century it measures approximately 168'×40' and housed the annual tenth or tithe due to the Abbess of Shaftsbury. Most of the tithe was in fleeces from the sheep that grazed upon the surrounding grasslands.

Apparently dating back to Old Testament times the system was adopted by the Christian church whereby lay people contributed a tenth of their income for religious purposes. Tithing was also a prime source of subsidy for the construction of many magnificent cathedrals in Europe.

In England, during the 10<sup>th</sup> Century, payment of the tithe was made obligatory under ecclesiastical penalties by Edmund I and temporal penalties by Edgar.

Gradually opposition grew to the tithe system, repealed in France c.1789, abolished in Ireland 1871, and Italy by 1887, gradually dying out in the Church of Scotland. In

England, the tithe was commuted for a rent charge in 1836 and finally abolished in 1936.

An interesting question in the weekly magazine “The Peoples’ Friend” –

Why is one called a Vicar and one a Rector?

In earlier days the incumbent of a church was paid by the tithes and rents from local lands. If the incumbent himself received the rents he was known as the Rector. If a squire or landowner collected the rents and then paid the incumbent he was known as the vicar.

The following is a selection from various books I have and shows how the tithe system has left its name as a part of our history and heritage.

Locations.

Tithebarn, a locality in Cheadle rural District, Staffordshire.

Tithehill, a hamlet NNW of Mindrum, Northumberland.

Tithewar, a seat, NE. Co. Wicklow, W. of Newton Mount Kennedy.

Miscellaneous.

Great Wishford, Wilts. – Midsummer Tithes Auction, April or May (Rogation week).

West Taphouse, Cornwall. – Tithe Hall Farm.

Wascham, Norfolk. – Tithe House Farm.

Crowle, Lincs. – Tithe House, Church Street. (Farmer)

Streets etc.

The following places all have roads or byways which include the word tithe or tithe barn.

Bury, Lancs. Donmead, Hants. Hendon, NW7. Keswick, Cumbria. Liverpool, Lymington, Hants. Manchester. Preston, Lancs. Stafford, Staffs. Swindon, Wilts. Wellingborough, Northants.

Tithe Barns.

Abbotsbury, Dorset. Ashleworth, Glouc’s. Bradford-on- Avon, W. Wilts.

Bredon, Worcs. Buckland Abbey, Devon. Great Coxwell, Berks (then Oxon).

Hebden Bridge, W. Yorks. Old Basing, Hants. Powerstock (ruins), Dorset.

Selworthy, Somerset. Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset. Wascham, Norfolk.

Public Houses.

Cockermouth, Cumbria. Tithe Barn.

Preston, Lancs. Tithebarn.

## Reference

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 11, and the Micropaedia Ready Reference from which more information can be found.

## **Tokens**

By the word Token is to be understood a stamped piece of lead or some other metal (or card or paper used as a substitute) given

1. As a voucher to indicate Membership in a Society.  
Communion Tokens.
2. As a medium of exchange between Trader and Customer.  
Money-tokens.
3. As a method of computing labour and liability.  
Hop Tokens,  
Fruit pickers' tokens,  
Tea and Coffee Estates.
4. For the purpose of assessing bonuses, and for facilitating the delivery of milk and bread.  
Co-operative Societies.
5. For advertising purposes.  
Grocery other produce Merchants.
6. For gifts to be exchanged for certain commodities at specified places.  
Hotel and charitable and friendly Societies.
7. As expressions of affection.  
Love Tokens, and private commemorative pieces.
8. Miscellaneous.  
Medals; jetons; Royal commemorations; Market checks, &c. &c.

## **Love Tokens**

Almost any article can be made to serve as a token of love, especially anything made by a lover for a loved one, and the longer the time spent upon the making, by so much more, it was hoped, would the value of the gift be enhanced. Amongst such offerings, coins, altered in shape or re-engraved, form an interesting branch, if not strictly speaking, of numismatics, yet certainly of English folk-lore, and they conjure up pictures of simple, domestic life, chiefly, though by no means wholly, of days one hundred or two hundred years ago.

Coins, bent or broken, have a much earlier history. In the thirteenth Century it was the custom to bend a silver piece at the Shrine of some Saint when invocation was made for some special purpose.

In the account of a miracle wrought at the tomb of St. Richard de Wyche, Bishop of Chichester from 1244 to 1253 (recorded in the Sussex Archæological Collections,

LXVI, p.73), a certain Simon de Cruce of Robertsbridge, after his wife been delivered of a still-born child, vowed:-

*O Blessed Richard, if by thy merit thou wilt pour into this child the spirit of life, that he may receive baptism and be reborn into Christ, I will carry to thy tomb, with the boy himself, a waxen image of a boy, to the honour of God and in memory of thee.*

He also bent a penny in token of the vow and signed the child's forehead with the cross. Whereupon the boy opened his eyes, and came to life.

And in an extract made from a journal by one of the suite of Thomas Beckington, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, during an embassy to negotiate a marriage between Henry VI and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac."

*To obtain a wind, my Lord Secretary with a devout and humble heart, pledged and bent silver to the most blessed and glorious Virgin Mary of Eton; the rest of the ship, at his bidding did the same, and they then chaunted the antiphonale "Sancta Maria" When it was ended, the wind veered to the North, and blew steadily from that point until they entered the Garonne.*

In this case, as doubtless in many others, the bending of the coins, beside being regarded as a religious act, served also to distinguish them from other ordinary coins, and marked them as votive offerings.

It was the custom, in the reign of King Edward I, at the end of the hawking season, to bend a coin over the bird; and on S. Hippolytus's day to do the same over the heads of the royal horses - this was done in the hope of securing the protection of the Saint, and also to avert evil and mishap - the single bend of the coin may have been suggested by the shape of the horseshoe, for horseshoes have been regarded as symbols of luck and good fortune through many ages.

Superstition no doubt entered largely into such practices; and the making and blessing of charms constituted profitable business to those who dealt in them.

With lovers, a bent coin was commonly given by the one to the other. Sixpences, because they were frequently used, came to be called "Benders" and coins with or without any heed being paid to the date, were "bent" or bowed" in such a way as to convey, maintain and stimulate love, and yet could be carried safely in the purse or pocket's without fear of being spent.

Such a coin would become a token to bring to the imagination of the owner just what was desired, and at the same time to give the idea and the hope of belonging to another.

Shakespeare, in his Henry VIII (Act II scene III) refers to this custom:

*An old lady, says to Ann Boleyn,  
. . . . . You would not be a queen?*



*to which Ann makes reply  
No, not for all the riches under Heaven.  
Oldlady -  
'Tis strange; a threepence bow'd would hire me  
Old as I am to queen it.*

This reference is also interesting, as threepenny pieces were not coined before the reign of King Edward VI.

Besides coins bent or bowed, others had their rims hammered, ring-like with or without any inscriptions, while in others the edges were chipped or nicked so that they could not be used as ordinary money.

Broken coins were treasured by lovers, in the hope that when the two parts could be brought together, the owners might be joined in wedlock.

The Poet Gay satirizes this in a farce, entitled "What d'ye call it" played at Drury Lane in 1715. In the scene in which Kitty and Filbert figure, the latter says:

*Yet, justice, permit us ere we part  
To break this ninepence as you've broke our heart.*

Then breaking the coin he exclaimed

*As this divides, thus are we torn in twain.*

But Kitty, taking the pieces and joining them together adds

*And as this meets; thus may we meet again.*

The breaking of coins upon betrothal is mentioned, in "The Origins of popular superstitions" by T. Sharper Knowlson:

*Prior to the custom of the Exchange of rings between betrothed persons,  
it was accounted sufficient if the contracting parties broke a piece of gold  
or silver (each keeping a half) and drank a glass of wine.*

And in an old Play entitled "The Vow Breaker" - 1636 - Young Bateman says to Anne

*Here is a piece of gold, 'tis but a little one. Yet big enough to try and  
seale a knot, a jugall knot on earth, to which high heaven, now cries  
Amen ...*

After his return from the Wars Bateman finds that Anne's father has induced her to marry another, he kills himself, and later Anne, upon seeing his ghost, exclaims

*It stares, beckons, points to the piece of gold we brake between us, looke,  
looke there, looke there.*

Half a gold piece was given to King Charles I by Queen Henrietta when they parted.

A coin given upon betrothal is a very ancient and, with variations, almost a universal custom.

The gift was regarded as a symbol signifying an agreement, just as money paid in advance - "the earnest penny" - and secures to the giver the right of purchase in business.

In one part of Africa a man who seeks to make a woman his wife will offer her some small gift, usually a penny. If the offer is rejected then he knows that his suit is unacceptable.

In another part, a small coin, worth about sixpence, or some equivalent, will be given by the bridegroom to his bride in addition to the ordinary marriage barter by lobola. This coin is regarded as a token.

In the Holy Bible, we read of a girl who, for a time, lost one of ten coins which formed a chaplet worn on the forehead, signifying that she was betrothed. Great as her grief was at the loss, her joy was greater when she found the missing piece and recovered her happiness, and regained the prospect of her marriage.

Coins with holes pierced in them are regarded as lucky gifts - these could be worn with a ribband round the neck of the recipient just as coins that were blessed by the Sovereign, as a cure for the King's evil, were worn - and coins, generally those of the size of a silver threepence, are collected by some, from their men friends and attached to a bangle worn on the wrist.

In addition to coins, bent, bowed, rimmed and holed, mention must be made of coins, altered and shaped, and made up into small objects suggestive of the love of the makers and of the home to come.

Heart-shaped pieces, made out of the old copper twopenny and penny pieces, a silver Spanish dollar shaped as a drinking cup, a penny made into a kettle, and quite a number of hats - three cornered or shaped like a coolie's hat or skull cap - evidently intended and given as tokens of respect and courtesy, while into some coins a piece of coloured glass was inserted, a symbol of a rarer gift that the donor would fain make to the lady of his love.

Coins with inscriptions upon them and designs, most diverse as might be expected, are very common and yet each one interesting. Any coin could be used for such a purpose - gold, silver, copper, but the greater number that have survived are copper pennies and halfpennies. In many only one side of the coin has been erased, and in as many again, both sides are covered with designs or inscriptions.

Some of these tokens are the workmanship of practised artists, many are very crudely made but in a way are more valuable - often the inscription is executed in a most elaborate and tedious way known as 'pin-hole work'. This is done by innumerable small holes punched by a sharp instrument, in some cases twenty to thirty pin-pricks are required to imprint a single letter of the alphabet. Such care was taken to create a favourable impression.

Sailors, soldiers and travellers appear to have made many tokens, as duty would take them away from their loved ones - and in many cases for long periods of time.

Designs of ships are common, also inscriptions asking for remembrance.

On a halfpenny is engraved a vessel of the Nelson period with a plant in a pot on the reverse side - probably rosemary for remembrance.

Another is inscribed

*Our ship she sales with wind and tyde  
but now at anchor safe does ride.*

On the reverse the ship and two hearts transfixed with Cupid's arrows - a dove above.

A Spanish dollar of Charles III, 1787, shows a two-masted brig, with the monogram MS below.

Another dollar piece 1784 adds to the picture of the ship the words *Success to the Halsenelle*.

One very finely executed piece, the size of a florin, shows on one side a single masted boat with the name of the Master, and on the reverse the ship in distressed condition.

*Montague sloop in distress Decr the 12 1772.*

A much later token is that of a battleship tempus - the period of the Great War. - "Maurice to Alice" on the reverse.

Some of the inscriptions are quite long and touching:-

*Dear Jane when this you see remember  
me when I am far away from thee Feb 10 JC*

The donor adds on the other side of the copper twopenny piece

*1840 Dear Jane when this I wrote my heart  
did ache so keep this token for my sake.  
W. Edwards Age 21.*

It would seem that Jane and William had for some reason been parted from each other - for an indefinite time.

Another lover, under a cloud, engraved with pin-pricks –

*When this you see remember me let all the  
world say what they will speak of me  
as you find GG.*

On another token a boy of 21 sends to his Martha aged 18 "a token of love", with a heart transfixed by two arrows and this sentiment:

*The gloomy month December shall belight the  
flowers of May. E're I cease to remember my  
Love when far away. April 1829*

Similar messages were inscribed by men imprisoned for debt - these perhaps should more properly be classed as gaol tokens - and by men transported to the dominions overseas.

The token of G. Abbott to S. Smith bears this inscription on the obverse side of the coin - *Geo. Abbott respited the 14th of March 1827* and on the reverse:

*When this you see think of me when I am far away  
The gift is small but love is all G. Abbott to S. Smith.*

Soldier tokens appear to be fewer in number, but are quite as interesting. A Queen Anne Halfcrown (1707) has three initials engraven upon it. *MHG* and a sword. Maybe the donor was going on active service. Such a gift recalls the words of Lovelace the Cavalier to Lucasta:

*I could not love thee dear so much  
Loved I not honour more.*

Also, a sword and the initial *I* appears on a Queen Anne Shilling of 1711. A George III Penny of 1797 has on the reverse the rather stiff figure of an officer and the date *1798 Joseph C (?) and Sarah Russell.*

A still more pleasing specimen is that which shows a soldier of the time of the Peninsular War standing with his musket, erect by a tree - *J C* and on the reverse *Sophia Jinks aged 18 1831* - as she is walking from the paddock towards her cottage home feeding chicken as she goes.

Trades are also represented:-

A very finely executed horseshoe not only carried with it the hope of good fortune, but stated the employment of the donor. A Farmer is depicted upon another, wearing a cocked hat and carrying a scythe over his shoulder. "Thomas Greatman 1726" appears as a Jockey urging his steed on. A Peruke maker and Hair cutter of Preston has his token with scissors, and comb. This may be an advertisement token, and so also may be that of a Cork cutter dated 1739. A Bricklayer who styled himself Esquire offers his lady love a most flattering inscription:

*Thou the beauty of thy Native land accept this present from thy lover's  
hand.*

A Shoemaker of Edinburgh (1780) declared

*My heart is true to none but you" - and "May we have in our arms whom  
we love in our hearts.*

Mottoes were frequently made use of:-

*Virtue is the greatest beauty.*

*Love me as true as I love you.*

Two curious inscriptions occur on copper halfpennies.

1. *Sweet Innocence I pray thee take this trifling  
peice and keep it for my sake Robt Nunn to Nancy  
Baynes, and on the reverse - I hope the hart that  
now is free will think of that witch pants for liberty.*  
Below are two hearts, one stricken through by an arrow.
2. A monogram *O B* has on the reverse side:-  
*I swear by chaste Diana I will be in sacred  
wedlock ever join'd to thee.*

A strange mixture of ideas.

More common than all else are designs of hearts - single or two side by side - sometimes with lover's knots.

One token has a heart surrounded by nine arrows, only one of which pierces it, and beneath are the words *Wounded but by one!*

Houses, flowers, birds, animals, appear on some of the tokens - portraits of the lover or loved one - men and women dressed in the costume of the period.

Others have just the name surrounded by ivy - many more only initials - yet sufficient for their purpose, while others show their feelings.

*My heart is fix'd it cannot range,  
I love my choice too well to change.*

Very simple and direct was the happiness of one *R.Y* in 1734.

*Dear Molly Stone is all my own  
Thou art mine and I am thine*

while yet more direct

*R K in 1785 within two wreaths  
I love you.*

There are not many collections of these interesting pieces. Some two to three hundred are in the Hull Museum which contains two gold pieces and a silver bracelet with eight silver coins amongst the number, also a Wedding token<sup>(2)</sup>.

The Curator of the Museum at Hastings also formed a Collection, which has received several additional pieces<sup>(3)</sup>. One Marriage piece has engraved on one side:

*Love is power that rules with sovereign  
sway - And forces all mankind His laws  
to obey.*

and on the other side:

*Now in the bonds of wedlock we are tied  
May passion ne'r persuade but reason guide.*

• • • • •

## Notes, References and Acknowledgements

Gary Oddie

(1) This note was originally given to the late Dennis Vorley and thence to Andrew Andison and the present Editor. Other copies are known, all derived from this. If any reader has any of the missing pages, or suggestions where the love tokens described might be found, the Editor would be most pleased to hear.

(2) The Hull museum collection was catalogued by T. Sheppard and published in the *Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society*, Vol. II, Part IV. It was reprinted in *Hull Museum Publications*, No. 126, 1922. The museum was bombed in 1942 and much of the collection was lost. Some of the love tokens survived and can be found in the Hull and East Riding Museum. Thanks are due to Geoff Percival for providing a listing of the surviving pieces. Another small collection has been started and is housed in the Wilberforce House Museum, Hull. Thanks to Michael Terwey for allowing access to these pieces. None of the pieces in the Hull collections match the descriptions given in the article above.

(3) The Hastings Museum collection of Love Tokens mentioned in the article was the private collection of the then curator, John Manwaring Baines. The tokens were apparently sold many years ago. Sadly Mr Baines passed away in 2002 aged 91. Thanks to Cathy Walling, Assistant Curator, at Hastings Museum and Art Gallery, for helping with this line of enquiry.

## A Few More Love Tokens?

Gary Oddie

Though many hand engraved coins are known and each is usually unique, only one major series has been studied in depth and published; the tokens engraved by convicts whilst awaiting transportation to Australia<sup>(1,2)</sup>. These pieces are typically pricked out or engraved on smoothed cartwheel pennies, Figure 1, shows such a token given by William Maddox to his sister Elizabeth on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1834.

In the Northampton Mercury of Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> March 1834<sup>(3)</sup>, reporting the proceedings of the previous day at Shire Hall in Bedford;

“Joseph Maddocks and William Maddocks (sic) were convicted as principal and receiver on an indictment charging them with stealing a quantity of pickled pork from the

workhouse at Houghton Regis. The thief was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment and the receiver to seven years’ transportation.”

William left on the Henry Tanner on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1834. He was given a ticket of leave in 1840 and was allowed to stay in the district of Bathhurst

Most engraved tokens are, however, less easily researched and in most cases will never be solved. Figure 2 shows an Anne Shilling engraved “James Wild, Manchester”.

Looking at the wear of the original coin suggests 1780-1820 as a possible start for the investigation. Inspection of various Manchester directories finds three candidates<sup>(4)</sup>, however looking for James Wild in the Mormon International Genealogical Index, reveals several more candidates in the Manchester area during this period.

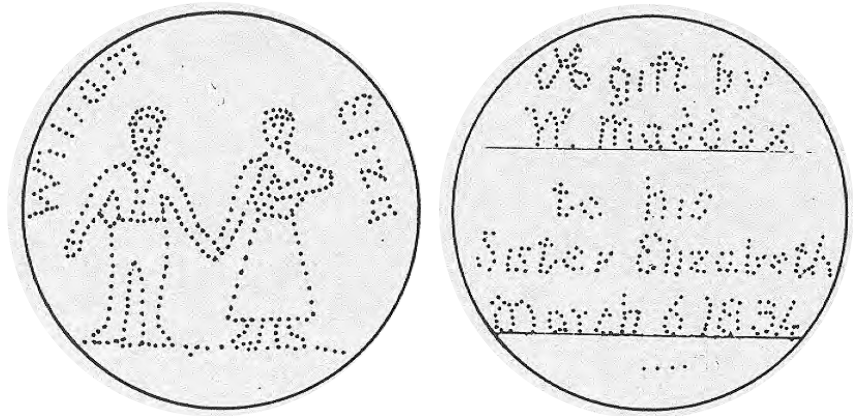


Figure 1. Transportation Token: William Maddox



Figure 2. Love Token: James Wild, Manchester (on Anne shilling)

A similarly enigmatic piece is shown in Figure 3, a 1758 shilling with the obverse smoothed away and engraved “M<sup>R</sup>, W<sup>m</sup> Staples, died the 25<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1776, Aged 73, his gift to Tho<sup>s</sup>. Bridges”.

A transcription of the last will and testament of a William Staples, dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 1775, that was read on the 7<sup>th</sup> February 1776, can be found in the Public Record Office<sup>(5)</sup>. He lived in the parish of St Ann Aldergate, London and his wife Ann and children (Mary, William and Martha) received all of his goods, including £300 of South Sea Annuities that had been bequeathed to the deceased in 1740. No other candidates have been traced, but who is Thomas Bridges, unless he has been “cut off with a shilling”?



Figure 3. Love Token?  
William Staples  
(on 1758 shilling)

Figure 4 shows a few more love tokens, which have so far proved unsolvable. The first; J&M Grier, D Grier 1790 on the obverse of a 1745 shilling, may have an Irish origin, and the name is relatively common there, but no possible candidates have been found yet. The second, SR 1789 and birds in foliage, on an Anne shilling, will probably never be attributed. The third, a thistle and sword on a reverse of a very worn Charles II shilling, may be heraldic or just artistic. The final piece, AK 1661 on the obverse of a doubly creased Charles II hammered shilling (1<sup>st</sup> Issue), is even less likely to be found, but is interesting in that this very early engraving is contemporary with the original issue of the coin.

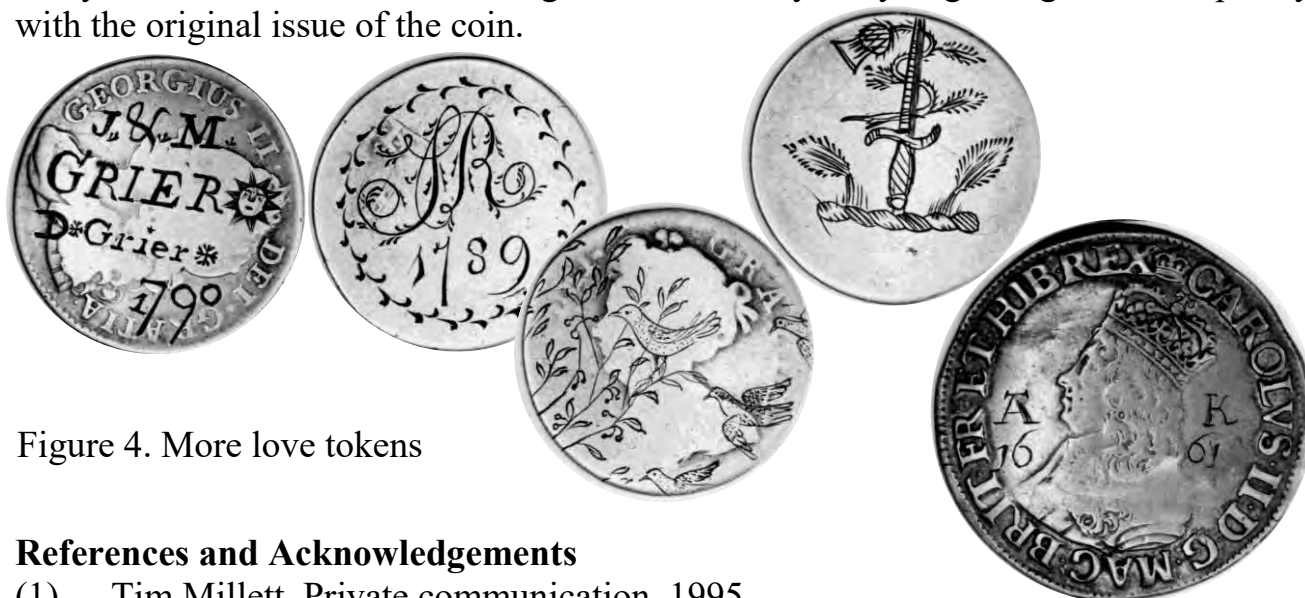


Figure 4. More love tokens

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Tim Millett. Private communication, 1995.
- (2) M. Field and T. Millett. *Convict Love Tokens*. Wakefield Press, 1998.
- (3) Thanks to Nigel Lutt at the Bedford Record Office for finding this reference. Private communications 1995.
- (4) Thanks to Bill Kennett.
- (5) PROB 11/1016, thanks to David Lloyd and Nigel Lutt for finding this in 1999.



Emsley & Collins were Fruit Growers and farmed at Park Coates Farm, Whaplode, Lincolnshire<sup>(1)</sup> and their penny and one and a half pence, brass, 26mm fruit pickers tokens illustrated below are interesting for many reasons.

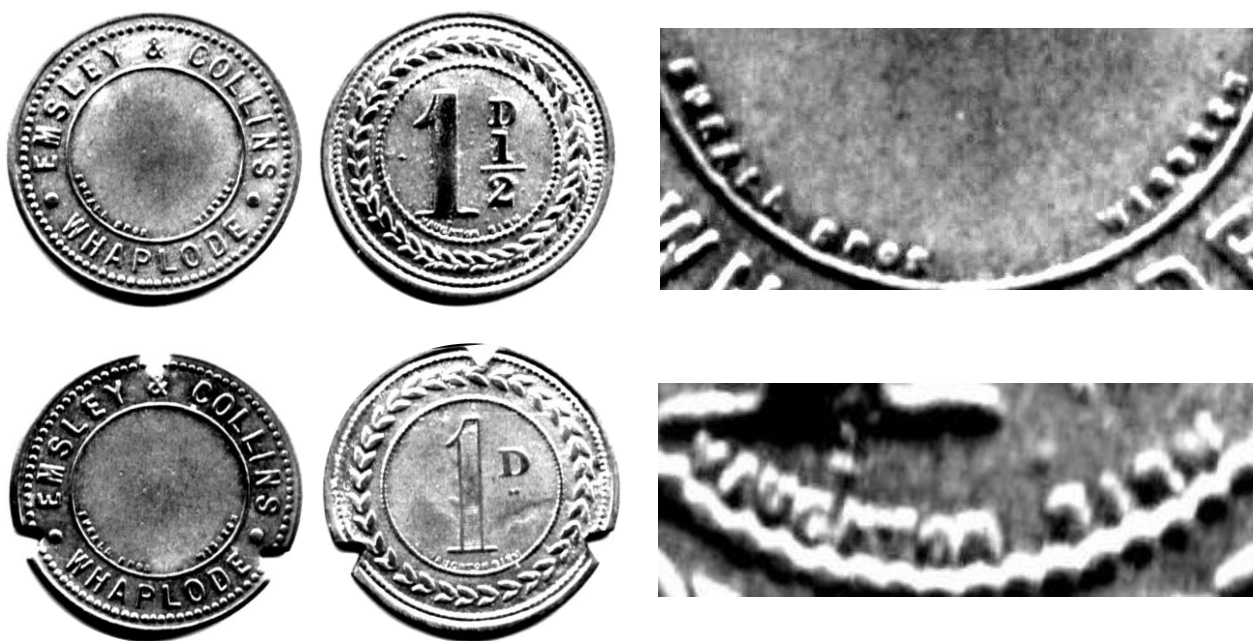


Figure 1. Emsley and Collins dies by Burall Bros and Vaughton

Firstly the two denominations bearing a reverse side makers signature of the well known die sinking company of Vaughton, Birmingham also bear an obverse makers signature 'Burall Bros Wisbech'. This firm is unlisted by R. N. P. Hawkins in his tome 'Medalet and Check Makers 1788-1910', but the production of these tokens could fall outside of the date parameters<sup>(2)</sup>.

Burell Brothers are listed as Patent Fastener Label Manufacturers at Nene Parade, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire<sup>(3)</sup> and by 1933 their listing has changed to Self-Fastening Label Manufacturers with all other details remaining the same<sup>(4)</sup>. Whilst supposition on my part, it would have been quite possible for the Burell Bros to have purchased checks with blank obverses and undertaken the stamping of the issuing tradesman themselves.

The other two tokens illustrated, were produced by the familiar die sinking firm Ardill of Leeds and bear their makers signature, but as to who stamped the obverse of these pieces I would not like to say, as although similar to the Burell Bros issues they are from different dies.



Figure 2. Emsley and Collins reverse dies by Ardill

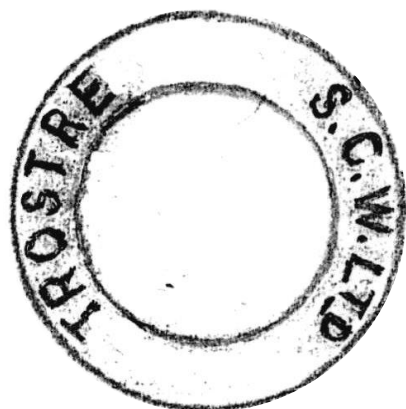
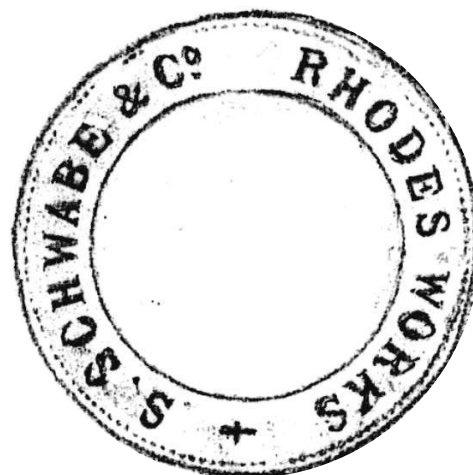
It will have been noted that both of the one pence denomination checks have three 'V' shaped side cut-outs and this was I am sure to aid detection of the correct value piece when issuing at or after dusk.

### References

- (1) Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire, 1913.
- (2) R.N.P. Hawkins,
- (3) Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire. 1904
- (4) Kelly' Directory of Cambridgeshire. 1933

As in previous listings another piece (no. 143) is included that hopefully someone has personal knowledge of and any information will be appreciated and acknowledged.

132. S. SCHWABE & CO. LTD. Rhodes Print Works, Rhodes, Middleton, Lancs. Calico printers. Registered in 1894. The undertaking was sold to the Calico Printers Association Ltd and removed from the register in 1903. Still recorded as a branch of the Association in 1919. Interesting to note; Schwabe, Salis & Co (Calico Printers), 3 Chapel Place, Poultry, E.C. (1874) and Walter Goerge Salis Schwabe, Kings Council, 7 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. (1919). (1894 to 1919) Not in 1943. 41.5mm.



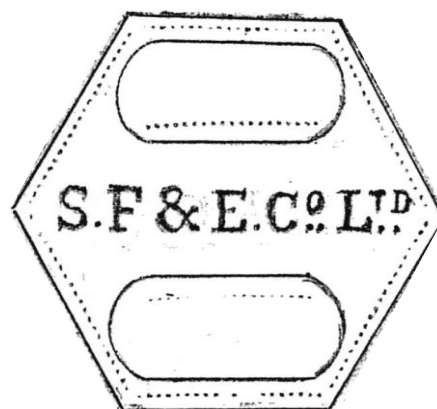
133. STEELE COMPANY OF WALES (THE). Trostre Works, Llanelly. (Tinplate Division) 1955-1959. 1968 part of British Steel Corporation? (1955-1959) Not in 1961. Incuse Aluminium. 35mm.

134. SOUTHERN ELECTRICITY BOARD, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Sub-areas; Southall, Middx; Newbury, Berks; Cosham, Hants; Bournemouth, Hants (1955-59). 1961 Now part of the Central Electricity Generating Board. (1955-1959) Not in 1961. Incuse. 28.5mm.



135. SEEDLEY PRINTING CO. (THE). Calico printers, 37 George Street, Manchester Works, Seedley, nr. Manchester. (1874) Not in 1919. Wreath reverse, 35mm.

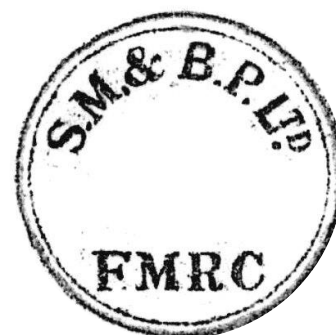
136. SUNDERLAND FORGE AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD. Electrical Engineers & Forgemasters, St Luke Rd., Pallion, Sunderland. Electric Motor, Wireless Generating Sets & Installations (Marine) Mfrs. 1919-1961 Not in 1968-70 but in 1980 as Switchgear Mfrs. PO Box 41, Pallion, Sunderland. Various (1919 to 1961 and 1980). Hexagonal. 39mm.



137. SHEEPBRIDGE COAL & IRON CO. LTD. Sheepbridge Ironworks, Chesterfield. Iron Masters (1874) 1919 Pig and Bar Iron, Pipes & Castings. In 1928 includes Iron Ore Mine owners, Desborough, Kettering, Northants. 1948 Also includes Mfrs. of crushing, screening & pulverised plats, rails, mining machinery etc. (1874 to 1948) Not in 1955. 31.5mm.

138. SHELL-MEX & B.P. LTD. Petroleum Products. Bristol, Oxford & Plymouth. Head Office, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Various (1937 to 1973) Not in 1980. 29mm.

A further piece is all incuse, the obverse, being the same. Ther reverse reads SHELL-MEX above a shell motif that includes "& BP" with LTD below. 31mm.



139. SIDDELEY-DEASEY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD. Motor Makers, Park Side, Coventry and Motor Car Builders, Great Northern Garage, Watson St., Manchester. 1919. Probably Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd - 1928. (1919) Not in 1928. 32mm.

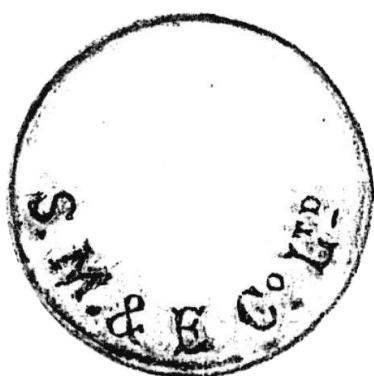
140. SILLEY, COX & COMPANY LTD. The Docks, Falmouth. Dry Dock Proprietors, Ship and Engine Repairers. Cox & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., The Dock, Falmouth are recorded in 1928. (1943-1970) Not in 1980. Octagonal, Zinc. 39mm.





141. SIMON-CARVES LTD. 20, Mount St. Manchester – 1919. Bird Hall Lane, Cheadle Heath, Stockport 1943 to 70. Engineers, Constructional. Coke oven, coal washers, Boilers and Chemical Plant etc. Mfrs. 1980 Industrial Plant Contractors, Regal House, Duke St. Stockport, Cheshire. (1919 to 1980) Wreath reverse. 26mm.

142. SIMPSON, FAWCETT & CO LTD. Black Bull St Leeds. Toy Mfrs. –1919. Mabgate, Leeds and 21-7 Lambs Conduit St. W.C.1 – 1943. Perambulators & Toy Mfrs. 281 Regent St. London W.1 – 1948. (1919-1948) Not in 1955. 23.5mm.



143. S.M. & E. CO. Ltd.

(a) SANDON MOTOR & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. 1-3 Grundy St. & 45 Old Hall St. Liverpool. Mechanical Eng. (1928 to 1968) Not in 1970. Or

(b) SHEPPEE MOTOR & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. (THE). Thomas St. York. Mechanical Engineers. 1941. 1943 records Nonskid Chains. 1955 records Glass Bottle Making Machinery Mfrs. 1980 Sheppee Engineering Ltd. Glass Making Machinery Mfrs. 1919 & 1928 record Sheppee Motor Co. Steam Commercial Vehicles. (1941 to

1970) Not in 1980. 32mm.

144. JOHN SMEDLEY LTD. Hosiery Mfrs. Lea Mills, Lea Bridge, nr Matlock, Derbyshire. H. PASLEY SHEF'D. (1948 to 1980) Wreath reverse. 33mm.



145. SMITHS MOTOR ACCESSORIES LTD. Cricklewood Works, Edgeware Rd. N.W.2 and 17-185, Great Portland St. W.1. Mfrs. of Motor car, motor cycle, & commercial vehicle speedometers, instruments and accessories. They are listed as under the control of Smith S & Sons (England) Ltd. in 1948. Additional addresses are given for Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester in 1943. Also recorded as Smiths Motor Accessory Division in 1959. By 1958 becomes Smiths Industries Ltd with various divisions. (1919-1980) Reverse engraved MR. R. SHAW. 32mm.

146. SPARTAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS LTD. Cowes, Isle of Wight. (1943 & 1955) Not in 1948 or 1959. Zinc. 31.5mm.



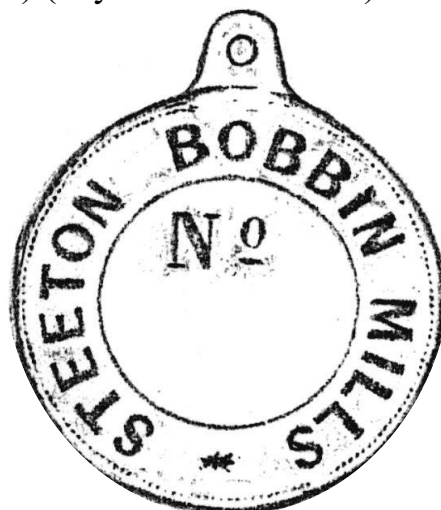
147. MATTHIAS SPENCER & SONS LTD. Albion Steel Works, Arley St. Sheffield. Mfrs. of Steel, Files, Rasps, Mechanical Handling Equipment, Mining Tools and Coal Cutting Equipment. 1811 records Matthias Spencer & Son, File Mfr. 49, Peacroft, Sheffield. 1874 records J.R. Spencer & Son, Albion Steel Works, Sheffield. This shows the same Corporate Mark as that of Matthias Spencer & Sons Ltd. which is a quarter moon with facial profile to the left and the letter N with SPENCER SHEFFIELD to the right, this was granted in 1749. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1980. 26mm.

148. STANHILL RING SPINNING CO. (1920) LTD. Cotton Spinners, Blackburn Rd. Oswaldtwistle, Accrington. (1948 and 1961 to 1980) Not in 1955 or 1959. 35mm.



149. STEEL PARTS LTD. Spartan Works, Brickhouse Lane, West Bromwich. Bright Steel Mfrs. Bolts & Nuts etc. 1970 records Steel Parts (Steel Division) (Glynwed Steels Ltd.) Same Address. (1943 to 1968) Not in 1969. Hexagonal. 29mm.

150. STEETON BOBBIN MILLS. John Dixon & Sons Ltd. Steeton, Keighley, Bobbin Mfrs. (& Tubes). (1919 to 1970) Not in 1979. Loop. 39mm.



## Corrections and Additions

### The tokens used in New Park, Richmond

David Young

There have been several requests for a list of the sources used for this article (TCSB v7n2 pp61-71) and the original talk given at the Token Congress in Great Yarmouth in 2001.

- Jacob Larwood. *The story of London Parks*. 1881.  
Mrs E. Cecil. *London Parks and Gardens*. 1907.  
C.L. Collenette. *A History of Richmond Park*. 1937.  
Sir T.J. Nelson. *Richmond Park*. 1883.  
Richard Church. *The Royal Parks of London*. 1956.  
Guy Williams. *The Royal Parks of London*. 1978.  
E. Beresford Chancellor. *Historical Richmond*. 1885.  
Benton Fletcher. *Royal Homes Near London*. 1930.  
K. Courlander. *Richmond*. 1953.  
H.M. Cundall. *Byegone Richmond*. 1925.  
E. Beresford Chancellor. *History and Antiquities of Richmond, Kew, Petersham etc.* 1894  
John Cloake. *Richmond Past*. 1991.  
Janet Dunbar. *A prospect of Richmond*. 1966 and 1979.  
John Cloake. *Palaces and Parks of Richmond and Kew* – 2 volumes. 1966.  
W. Thornbury and E. Walford. *London Old and New* – 4 volumes. 1893.  
Edward Walford. *Village London – The Story of Greater London* – 4 volumes. 1885.  
Mrs Alex Tweedle. *Hyde Park*. 1930.  
A.D. Webster. *Greenwich Park*. 1902.

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### The Balloon Society of Great Britain – address

Stuart Adams

As a result of supplying a copy of the article to an interested party it was brought to my attention that the address quoted of 26, Bridge St. Canon St. E.C. should read - 26, BUDGE St. Canon Street, E.C.

I checked this out in the 1894 P.O. Directory and found that at No.26 Budge St. is St. Antholin's Mansions and on the 3rd floor is:

Le Fevre & Co, Civil Engineers and below this in italics is Balloon Society of Great Britain, W.H. Le Fevre, President.

This appears to be a postal address. It was used for committee meetings (Times 1883) and regular meeting were held at the Royal Aquarium (1883) and the Westminster Aquarium (1894). I do not know if these are the same.

## How Were Unofficial Farthings Used?

John Whitmore

In the article on unofficial farthings by Andrew Wager (TCSB v7n3 pp88-93) there were a number of references to “Whitmore” followed by a number. There is no book on unofficial farthings written solely by myself.

The book referred to, which is still in print, but was omitted from the list of references, is “*Bell’s Unofficial Farthings – a Supplement*” by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeny published in 1994. Although these were the named authors, most of the new information and illustrations were supplied by numerous collectors and researchers whose input is acknowledged at every point.

The *Supplement* in no way purports to be the last word on the subject. It incorporated research on issuers in certain localities, notably London by the late Roy Hawkins, Scotland by Andrew Andison, and Nottingham by Grenville Chamberlain, but there remains scope for investigation of the dates of many other issuers, and the new information on the dating of Hellewell’s piece is just the sort of thing that is needed.

Readers interested in the more general questions raised may find it illuminating to read the Introduction and Appendices 4 and 5 of the *Supplement*.

## A Reply

Andrew Wager

Apologies to John and his co authors for omitting their excellent standard catalogue from the references (which was not incidentally meant to be a comprehensive bibliography). I am afraid I fell into the trap which I have seen in other catalogues of referring to the catalogue number by his name alone as an abbreviation for all the authors; I should have used the abbreviation BWS, I think, with an appropriate footnote.

---

## Bridge House Corner

John Greaves

In response to Paul Thackray’s article regarding the 17<sup>th</sup> century token issued at Bridge House Corner<sup>(1)</sup>, I can add the following.

I have a specimen of this token in VF condition, and there is another specimen in the Leeds University Collection<sup>(2)</sup>. The reading of the name is ELEAZAR HVGMAN, which apparently is an old Hebrew name, not uncommon in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Quite a lot of detail of Bridge House Corner, which is indeed in Southwark, is available in print<sup>(3)</sup>.

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Paul Thackray. *17th Century Tokens*. TCSB v7n5 p173.
- (2) Thanks to Michael Dickinson.
- (3) Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford. *Old and New London. A Narrative of its History, its People and its Places*. 6 volumes. 1897.



Since the appearance of the article in last December's issue three more marks have been seen on 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens<sup>(1)</sup>.



Figure 1. More Merchants marks on 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens.

28.	London (1703)	Leadenhall, Black Horse	Black Horse, A Horse <sup>(2)</sup>
29.	London (3385)	Whitechapel, Thomas Baker	Cheesmonger <sup>(2)</sup>
126.	Oxfordshire (50)	Burford, John Payton <sup>(3)</sup>	Clothyer on W51.

Also it would appear that merchant marks could be inherited and also divided between children, with extra strokes or symbols appearing on the marks of second and third born children. Figure 2 shows one such scheme<sup>(4)</sup>.

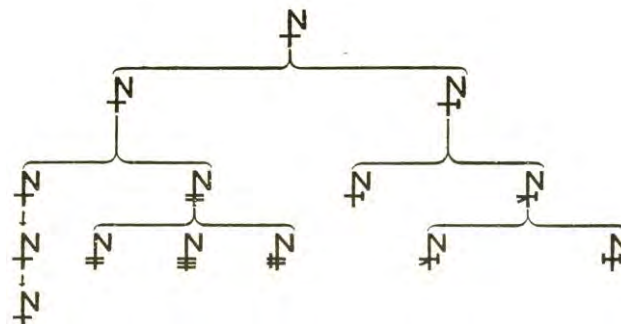


Figure 2. A suggested “genealogy” of inherited Merchants marks<sup>(4)</sup>.

Thus in figure 1.29 above, we would expect Thomas Baker to be either the first or second born son. If he was the first born, his father would have the same mark, and if second born, his father would be expected to have a similar mark, but possibly without the cross-bar under the 4. Similarly the relationships between the Tayspells (Essex 153-155) might be deduced and many of the other marks in Figure 10 of the original article can be seen to have extra details possibly suggesting an inherited mark.

**References**

- (1) G.M. Oddie, *Merchants Marks*. TCSB. v7n5 pp207-218.
- (2) Unpublished Norweb pieces. Thanks to Michael Dickinson for finding these.
- (3) J.G. Milne, *Catalogue of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens*. 1935.
- (4) E. Verstraete, *Huismerken en Sibbeteekens in Vlaanderen*. Brussels, 1979 p15. Thanks to Robert Thompson for finding this reference.

## Quill Corner

### Machine Counts Audience in Ticketless Theater

“Tokens have replaced tickets in a theatre in Cambridge, Mass. The theatre-goer receives a metal disc at the box office instead of a pasteboard ticket in return for his money. At the entrance, he slips his token in the slot of a machine, resembling a pay-as-you-enter street car coin collector. This mechanism keeps a record of the people entering the theatre so that the number of vacant seats in the house can be accurately determined at any time, and the total attendance tallied at the end of the show.

If the machines prove to be a success, they may be installed in large moving picture theatres throughout the country.”

From: Popular Science Monthly. June 1929 p68.



Noted by E.D. Chambers.

### National Tea Company

The advert is taken from Porter’s Directory of Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport and neighbourhood (1882). Does anyone know of checks that relate to this company?

384

MARYPORT DIRECTORY.

#### THE NATIONAL TEA COMPANY.

109, SENHOUSE STREET (Station end) MARYPORT.  
 14, KING STREET.....WHITEHAVEN.  
 31, POW STREET .....WORKINGTON.  
 7, MAIN STREET .....COCKERMOUTH.

NOTED FOR GOOD TEA AND SPLENDID PRESENTS.

Prices of TEA, 2s., 2s. 8d., and 3s. per lb.; also Superb Quality at 3s. and 3s. 4d. per lb.

ONE CHEQUE given with each ½lb. of Tea.

Examples of what may be had for a few Cheques:—

For Four	{ Market Bag Sugar Basin and Cream Jug Scrubbing or Blacking Brush Butter Cooler Water Bottle and Glass Waiter Tray	For Eight	{ Pair of Vases ½ doz. Nickel-silver Teaspoons Blacklead Brush Hand Brush Set of Jugs Teapot, with Metal Lid
Cheques.		Cheques.	

Immense Stock of Glass, China, Earthenware, and other Articles, useful and ornamental.

THE NATIONAL TEA COMPANY,

109, SENHOUSE STREET, MARYPORT.

Head Establishment: 151, FRIARGATE, PRESTON.  
 JAMES HARRISON, Manager.

Noted by Ian Caruana.

## Norwich Theatre Passes

According to Mr. T.G. Burleigh, the silver tickets first appear in the records of the first Theatre in 1776, when each of the thirty proprietors had one “annexed to his share of the house. “Before the old theatre was built in 1826 a special committee reported that the original holders would have no rights beyond the three per cent. interest per annum – twelve shillings for each ticket, valued at £20 – the New Theatre of 1826 being erected on another site. The silver tickets were surrendered and new ones issued to the holders at £3 each. The tickets gave the owners an uninterrupted right of free admission “ not only for themselves but for any other person being a bearer of and producing the said tickets of any of them.”

Among the famous names attached to this document are those of William Unthank, John Harvey, John Staniforth Patteson, Elisha de Hague (whose ticket is illustrated here), Jeremiah Ives and Joseph Chamberlain.

When the property was in the market in 1902, these thirty tickets were still available for the term of 390 years from 1776.

With the destruction of the Old Theatre in 1934, all the rights in these tickets were extinguished.



Norwich Theatre silver ticket number 12 issued to Elisha de Hague, 1778

From: *New Theatre Royal, Norwich. Its past history and present story*, by E.C. LeGrice, Norwich. Soman-Wherry Press, c.1945.

Noted by E.D. Chambers.

## Notes and Queries

**455.** This TAVERNERS MUG DEPARTMENT token is probably from J. TAVERNER & SONS LTD who were smallwear manufacturers in Burton on Trent. (Maybe still are?)  
Bob Lyall

**460** PALMERS 6<sup>D</sup>

Obv. PALMERS DINING ROOMS around 6<sup>D</sup>.  
Octagonal, 30mm

Does anyone know where this is?



Roy Wells

**461** PICKERING 3<sup>D</sup>

Obv. W<sup>M</sup>. PICKERING . AUCTIONEER around 3<sup>D</sup>.  
Brass, 26mm

Does anyone know where this is from?



Roy Wells

**462** H.F.L.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. H. F L

Rev. 4D..

Brass, 27mm



Ralph Hayes

**463** T U

Information requested on this token.

Obv. T U

Rev. As obverse.

Brass, 27mm



Ralph Hayes

**464 SAN PEDRO MEDIORL**  
 Information requested on this token.  
 Obv. SAN PEDRO • around the rim.  
 Rev. MEDIORL around the rim.  
 Lead, 18mm



Ralph Hayes

**465 Ringed farthing with Registered Design**

The piece illustrated seems to be a very early example of a framed farthing, being from 1902 rather than the more usual 1930s. It is a commemorative piece for the coronation of Edward VII and appropriately the coin used is a 1902 farthing.

Somewhat oddly the die axis is not 0° to match the coin in the centre but is inverted. Is this of US origin rather than made in the UK? Also on the piece there is a registration number (348917) and I would like to know how you set about finding whose registration number it is and what exactly was registered. Can anyone help point me in the correct direction.

Obv. [coin] over a large four-leaved clover with a rose, two thistles and a shamrock between the leaves; all with IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CORONATION OF H. M. KING EDWARD VII above and + below.



Rev. [coin] with legend (starting at 9 o'clock) THE GUIDING (star) AND (key) TO PROSPERITY around; all with CORONATION LUCKY TOKEN above and KEEP ME AND YOU WILL ALWAYS HAVE MONEY below. With RD 384917 just to the right of the coin.

Plain edge, 180, aluminium, round, 39.0mm, 8g

Andrew Andison

**466 John O'Gaunt Inn Loyalty Token, Hungerford**

While on a canal boat holiday, in Hungerford (Berks), my brother found this in his change when he went back to the bar after earlier having paid for two meals and drinks. It was explained that it could be used to get a 20p discount on a drink after 7pm. The locals in the pub ridiculed them, saying that they were a waste of time, being of such little value. My brother assumes they were given for the meals as he didn't receive any others. Brass, 25mm, all incuse plain edge, uniface.



Barry Woodside

**467 Irish Workman's Tally by Pasley, Sheffield**

Issued by WALPOLE, WEBB & BEWLEY DUBLIN operating c.1865-1870, under that name, as shipbuilders and boiler makers at ort of Dublin Shipyard, North Wall.

Tally signed by H PASLEY SHEFFIELD on Obverse as illustrated, (note, no stop after H).

See R.N.P. Hawkins "A Dictionary of Makers. . . ." pp591-593.

Brass, 32mm.



Note, a Pasley & Co, trading as "Brass plate engravers, stencil cutters and rubber stamp makers", but also listed under "Die & Stamp cutters" (1928) appeared in Dublin c.1917, at 21 East Essex Street. The name is still listed to c.1985, at 11 Crown Street, Dublin, where they were from c.1970.

Francis Heaney

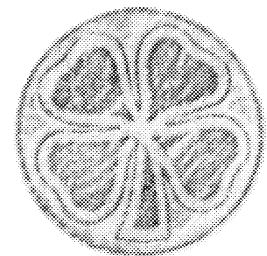
**468 Clover**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. A four leafed clover.

Rev. As obverse

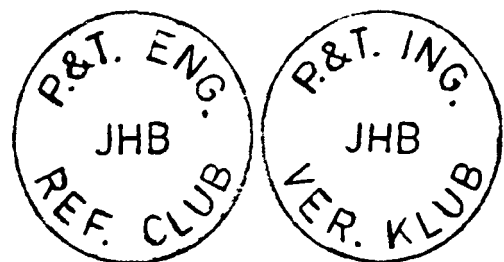
Edge Plain edge, brass, round, 23mm



Ralph Hayes

**469 P. & T. Eng. Ref. Club.**

Identification required; the piece is light brown plastic material.



Ralph Hayes

**470 Atlas Copco**

Information requested on this token.

Obv. Atlas Copco between two horizontal lines with ...Anything Else / is a Gamble below in script.

Rev. A tiger's head with MASTERS OF THE CONCRETE JUNGLE above.

Brass, round, 24mm

Ralph Hayes

#### 471 The Pobjoy Mint

Information requested on this token. Where and when was the exhibition?

Obv. HOT / LINE with SPECIAL ORDERS above and 01-664 6635 / (Pobjoy mintmark) below.

Rev. A vertically pointing arrow with HALL / 4 to the left, STAND / A12 to the right, INTERNATIONAL above, and SPRING FAIR below.

Brass, round, 28mm

Ralph Hayes

#### 472 Church / Snake

Information requested about this 34mm brass token. It has the feeling of the 17th century or thereabouts, particularly in view of the archaic spelling "bretheren".

Obv. Church with steeple. Surrounding inscription: STET PROTECTORE \*\* EHOVA (where \*\* indicates piercing, so full inscription is not clear).

Rev. Snake in circle eating its own tail. Surrounding inscription seems to be: Love as bretheren. Mint-mark: sea shell.

A. J. Webber

#### 473 Bank of England dollars.

Does anyone have an example of any of the following varieties: ESC 147, 153, 157, 159, 160A, 161 (is this of type D/2 or D/2a?), 162, 163, 181, 183, 188, 190, 191, 192, 196, 197, 210. In theory, each of these is known from at least five specimens, but I have traced none with certainty, despite extensive searches through sale catalogues of all the major British coin auction houses and fixed price lists of major dealers since 1968, and an examination of the British Museum, Bank of England and Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery collections. (See my articles in Spink's Numismatic Circular for Oct. to Dec. 1999).

Michael Dickinson

#### 474 Counterfeits of Bank of England and Bank of Ireland issues.

In my forthcoming catalogue Token Coinage of the British Isles I plan to list these as well as genuine examples, providing they are contemporary die-struck, not cast, forgeries. I would prefer to include only types that have appeared in print in good sources. Davis' Nineteenth Century Token Coinage . . ., the Cokayne sale (1946), various Coins of Beeston lists and Dr Went's article 'Irish Bank Token Forgeries' in Irish Numismatics No. 13, Jan.-Feb. 1970 have, between them, identified counterfeits of all except four major types and dates. These exceptions are:

Bank of England	1s.6d.	1812	Bust in armour
		1812	Head
		1815	
Bank of Ireland	5d.	1806	

CoB lists have included Bank of England 1s.6d. tokens of 1812, though without identifying the obverse type. Can anyone confirm the existence of any of these four counterfeits, and/or cite a source where they have been listed and, better still, illustrated?

Michael Dickinson

#### **475 Pewter token of J. Blair of Dundee.**

In Spink's Numismatic Circular of April 1933 is published a letter to the Editor from G. G. R— describing this token, apparently obv. J BLAIR/GROCER/DUNDEE, rev. TEAS ETC, PROVISION STORES around (the Num. Circ. description of the inscriptions includes lower case letters as well as capitals). The correspondent boldly states 'J. Blair was in business in Dundee from about 1830 to 1847', but no other lead or pewter tokens are known for Scotland dated after 1817. In directories I have consulted I found no J. Blair at all (1809, 1811); James Blair, shipmaster, Fish Street and James Blair, land surveyor, South Seagate (1818, 1822); a Thomas Blair, grocer, 35 West-port and another at Hilltown (1834); no grocer or tea dealer J. Blair in Pigot's 1837 directory; Henry Blair, grocer and spirit-dealer, 115 Overgate (1840, 1845); James H. S. Blain [sic], grocer and spirit-dealer, Dock Street (1845). Does anyone have this piece or further information on it? Could it have been misread?

Michael Dickinson

#### **476 Dundee tokens, c. 1860.**

G. G. R—, after describing the Blair token in the letter mentioned above, says:

'I have also a bodle of Charles II countermarked in a circle A. Butchart. This, I expect, is almost unique, but the countermark also occurs on a very thin disc of rolled copper. There are similar discs marked J. Keiller, D. Rodger, W. Campbell, Scrymgeour. All these, like Blair . . . were grocers and spirit merchants in the Overgate of Dundee, about 1860. John Scrymgeour succeeded W. Campbell in 1860-61, and the five, though issuing these discs of practically identical form were not long in business as a group. I infer that these discs were issued as vouchers for small change in a period of scarcity which naturally came to an end when the new bronze coinage began to circulate freely.'

Gavin Scott included the Butchart piece in his 1975 book (his no. 55.1). This and the others are not in Batty under pennies, halfpennies or farthings, nor are they in Neumann, Davis & Waters, Guest, Todd (1979), Gunstone (Birmingham Museum, 1982; Leicester Museum, 1984), or Mitchiner. All the issuers (the last as Scrimgeour) are in directories of 1858-61, though James Keiller & Son and J. Scrimgeour not in the Overgate itself. Can anyone describe any of these tokens more fully, especially regarding diameter, weight and thickness of flan?

Michael Dickinson



**477 T. Dickie & Co., drapers, 51 High Street, Dumfries (unofficial farthing BWS 7030).**

I have been able to consult directories including Dumfries for 1837, 1852, 1860, 1867 and 1878. Thomas Dickie, linen and woollen draper, was at 2 Queensbury Square at least between 1852 and 1867 (not there or anywhere else in Dumfries in 1837 and 1878). Linen and woollen drapers are listed at 51 High Street in all but the last of these directories. They were William Roan (1837), Samuel Boyd (1852, 1860), James Aitken (1867). Aitken was at 117 High Street in 1878. Is T. Dickie & Co. listed at 51 High Street in Slater's directory for 1873 (which is supposed to be at the British Library and the Guildhall Library but appears to be missing from both), or elsewhere?

Michael Dickinson

**478 Lead alloy token of I N.**

This is recorded by Dalton & Hamer as a Scottish 'Not Local' farthing (p. 454, no. 10). The obv. has a cypher I N, the rev. a crown above a hammer. The device is part of the Blacksmiths' arms and, in England at least, the 'Hammer and Crown' was a fairly common sign. With its borders of large pellets, italic initials and device in considerable relief, it is unlike contemporary Scottish pieces but similar to four of the tokens of Cork, Ireland, issued early in the 19th century or late in the 18th, illustrated by D&H on p. 513. I think it was Lindsay who first recorded it, in his 1859 Supplement to his *A View of the Coinage of Scotland* (p. 46, no. 3). Having studied Irish coins (*A View of the Coinage of Ireland*, 1839), it is possible that Lindsay could have noted or acquired an example in Ireland but inadvertently 'transferred' it to Scotland. Can anyone identify a credible Cork issuer?

Michael Dickinson

**479 A.E. Harris & Co. (TCSB v7n6 p267 *Quill Corner*)**

Visitors to the last Token Congress in Cheltenham may recall a short talk I gave about the Harris firm and the medals they produced, particularly the innovation of a photographic insert for the 1887 Jubilee. Their products were not normally signed and no concrete evidence of token as distinct from medal production has come to light, nor for that matter are any medals known after 1902. The firm is still active at the Camden St. address, and when I next see the present managing director, grandson of the innovator of 1887, I will show him the 1937 advertisement and see if it triggers any further numismatic revelation.

John Whitmore

---

Adverts

---

**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:8)

---

DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:8)

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:8)

---

WANTED: **SHILLINGS** – anything and everything

Including shilling Internment camp notes (Peveril, Hay etc), promisory notes  
(Hudson's Bay Co, Barrowman and Hodsley etc), truck tickets (Worcester Porcelain  
Company, Nantyglo, Pen-y-darran etc).

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 16<sup>th</sup> Century to date

Gary Oddie

(7:8)

---

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*Adverts*

---

**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL**

Medallions and pay checks

**TOKENS & TALLIES from British Colonies**

In Africa, Malaya, Pacific, Mauritius, Ceylon, Caribbean, etc wanted please –  
some swaps available

**WARRINGTON & DISTRICT**

Tokens, tallies, checks, medallions wanted please – some swaps available

Bob Lyall

(7:8)

---

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

Francis Heaney

(7:8)

---

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

c17<sup>th</sup>, c18<sup>th</sup> and c19<sup>th</sup> tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and  
anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent  
and Conder on c18<sup>th</sup> tokens.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

---

**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:10)

---

---

*Adverts*

---

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

**Belfast 1/2Lb; Carlow 2oz, 1/4 & 1Lb; Clonmel 1/4Lb; Cork Main St 1Lb  
Drogheda 1/4 & 1Lb; Dublin Castle St 1/2 & 1Lb; Thomas St 1Lb  
Galway 1/4 & 1/2Lb; Kilkenny 2oz, 1893 1/4Lb; Kingstown 1Lb  
Limerick 1Lb; L'derry any; Sligo 1/2 & 1Lb; Waterford 1879 1Lb  
£15 min paid or swap similar  
Barry Woodside**

(7:7)

---

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

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

R. Keith Harrison

(7:8)

---

**WANTED**

**AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE**

**Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS**

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

---

**NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted

**COLMAN (BWS 3960), COMAN (BWS 3970), JEARY (BWS 4010)  
also ALDEN ½<sup>D</sup> 1849**

Chris Parish

(7:9)

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*Adverts*

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**Imitation Kruger Ponds**

Twenty years to collect, ten days to research, five hours to write, three quid to buy.

Buy one and we'll send you free, a copy of SACRA MONETA 2003, which features thousands of new and secondhand numismatic books, a goodly proportion of them on tokens and paranimiswhatsica, that we are offering for sale.

Come to think of it, we'll send you a copy anyway, even if you don't want to buy the Imitation Kruger Ponds book.

GALATA PRINT LTD

**BUYING**

Those card-filled brass objects, mostly by Cartaux freres, that advertise brothels, whatever, or are card counters. We have over a hundred such pieces and are considering publishing an outline catalogue. Maybe you have a collection of such things too? We don't just want to buy these things, we want to get details of any that we do not have.

[7:7]

---

**WANTED**

Access Permission. To complete research.

**Re: Hancock engraved Anglesey tokens**

I need to view, measure and weigh quantities of good quality tokens to compete my, so far theoretical, research, as my own collection is not yet large enough.

Can you help?

K.R. Young

(7:7)

---

**17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens**

Lists, by county, available. Some counties (and much new stock) not yet committed to computer, so 'wants lists' will produce a better result

**I need to buy too . . . . .!**

Send SAE stating your collecting interests to:

Nigel A. Clark

(7:5)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol.7 No. 8**

**BULLETIN**  
ISSN 0269 – 0187

**September 2003**

*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## Editorial

Well here is number 8, the last of the current charging period. Thus enclosed with this issue is a subscription renewal slip. The subscription remains as before, and I hope our 150 UK and 20 overseas members consider this good value.

Though some material has arrived for the next issue, which will have a theme of forgeries, fakes and fantasies, or indeed anything coin-like, a definite shortage has appeared in my in-tray. Whereas I have usually managed to have about one issue in hand, I am low on material for numbers 9 and 10. Though the Token Congress usually furnishes a few articles, it would be useful to have a small stock of articles, no matter how short or long, so that the usual diverse selection can be maintained in each issue.

Also enclosed with this issue is a checklist of “Prince of Wales Model Sovereign and Half Sovereign Counters” by Bryce Neilson. This might have been included in the normal pages of the Bulletin, but I have decided to issue it as a stand-alone supplement so it can be made available separately from the Bulletin.

### *Token Congress 2003*

As I write this, there are just a few weeks to the 2003 Token Congress. The Congress will be held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003.

The organisers are Duncan Pennock (bookings) and Alan Henderson (programme).

Bookings are already comparable with last year’s record breaking event. The cost is £115 per person or £110 sharing. If you have already paid a deposit, then the remainder is due. If you have not paid a deposit and wish to attend, please contact Duncan. There is also some time available in the programme if you have anything you would like to present.



*Alun Jones, Treorchy.*

Sadly, Alun died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of April aged 68 after suffering a long illness. He was well known to a number of TCS subscribers and regularly advertised in the bulletin for Welsh tokens. He readily made his collection available to my brother and I when we compiled our book on Welsh Paranimismatica published in 1994 and also contributed to Pub Checks of Wales published by Yolanda Stanton in 1988. In 1983 he assisted Neil Todd in the publication of a small booklet entitled the 'Taverns and Checks in the Rhondda Fawr'. We often chatted on the telephone, met at coin fairs in Cardiff, and he kept us up to date with details and rubbings of new pieces that he had acquired. Despite his illness he remained cheerful and still collecting to the end.

Alan Cox

The following item was found at Beverley, East Yorkshire by Jack Cooper in July 2000.



Obv. BEVERLEY . IRON WORKS above PAY TICKET

Uniface, copper alloy, 36×28mm, 1mm thick, poor, creased and corroded<sup>(1)</sup>

Beverley Iron Works was founded in 1825 by William Crosskill<sup>(2)</sup>. Though in 1846, William Crosskill can be described as an Iron and Brass Founder, Engine and Boiler Maker with at Wilbert Lane and home on Butcher Row, the Iron Works is not mentioned<sup>(3)</sup>. This company manufactured agricultural machinery largely of William Crosskill's own invention. In 1848 these works occupied 6 acres. On 15 June 1860 a destructive fire broke out at the Old Foundry occasioning damage to the extent of £20,000. In November 1875 Alderman Crosskill was unanimously elected mayor, the first Liberal who had occupied the civic chair for 19 years. In October 1879 the Beverley Iron and Wagon Company was wound up. The sale of plant etc took 15 days and realised an average of about £1,000 per day. On 9 July 1888 William Crosskill died.

In the listed traders section of the same Directory we also find; Wm Crosskill & Sons , implement manufacturers, Eastgate, Beverley, William Crosskill home address at Lairgate, Beverley and Alfred Crosskill at 9 Railway Street, Beverley.

### References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Thanks to Anne Hodgson for the illustration.
- (2) Bulmer's Directory, 1892. Thanks to Sheila Cadman.
- (3) Directory of Beverley, 1846.

## Sunderland Corporation Transport's Flat-Fare System     Denzil Webb

Despite an intense publicity campaign surrounding the introduction of a 'flat-fare' system on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1966, the Sunderland Echo reported that many early morning passengers had been caught unaware. One of the principal aims of the new system was to speed up passenger flow but this suffered a first day defeat by the failure of many passengers to have purchased tokens from the various selling points in the town centre, in readiness for the introduction of 'Pay-as-you-enter' on selected routes. On these routes, the problems were compounded by passengers ignoring the entry directions on the buses and by cash paying passengers attempting to board the bus via the right hand door which was reserved for token paying passengers.

COUNTY BOROUGH of SUNDERLAND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT introduce the first in Great Britain

# NEW FLAT FARE SYSTEM

STARTS MONDAY 5th SEPTEMBER 1966  
Any journey in Sunderland for less than 3½d  
When you buy 10 Journey Tokens for **2/9**

ON DOUBLE DECK BUSES PAY THE CONDUCTOR OR USE A TOKEN FOR THE JOURNEY

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS PURCHASE YOUR TOKENS FROM THE DRIVER

THE FLAT FARE SYSTEM IS 4d OR A TOKEN FOR ANY JOURNEY ANY DAY ON ALL SINGLE OR DOUBLE DECK BUSES

CHILDREN TRAVEL HALF FARE

SEE HANDBILLS FOR FULL DETAILS

Board the bus on this side of the entrance for a ticket for single journey 4d or to buy 10 tokens for 2/9.

Passengers with tokens board the bus on this side, place the coin in the machine and receive a ticket.

**SPEEDIER SERVICE**  
All new buses are being brought into service with separate exit doors in the centre—so there is no waiting.

Figure 1. Sunderland Corporation Transport advertisement announcing the introduction of the flat fare system in September 1966.

The transport department hailed the new system as the first in Great Britain. This was not strictly speaking correct. The first public transport system in Sunderland which commenced on April 28<sup>th</sup> 1879, operated by the Sunderland Tramway Company, instituted a flat fare of 2d throughout the system, which, by 1881, covered 4½ miles.

Early public opinion regarding the value for money aspect of the Flat Fare system was encouraging. The Sunderland Echo reported that whilst those passengers travelling short distances felt that they were being overcharged, most people appreciated the fact that this was more than compensated for when making longer, cross town journeys.

To mark the inauguration of the Flat Fare system, the SCT issued a pair of tokens mounted on folded card. These tokens were identical to those issued for general use, except that the brass was nickel-plated. Opened flat the card is 114×114mm.

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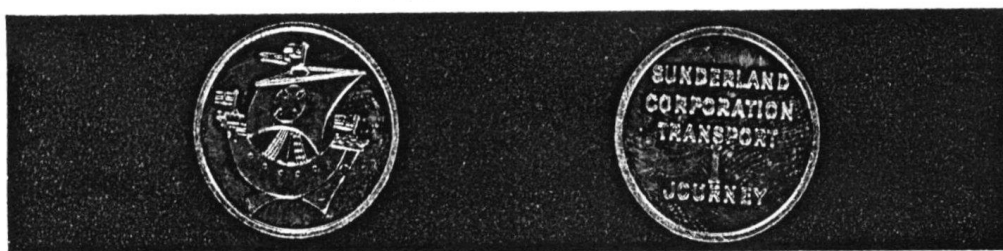
## County Borough of **Sunderland**

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Transport Department

Inauguration of token-operated system  
5 September 1966

Commemorative tokens



Tokens supplied by  
Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Limited  
Witton, Birmingham 6

Figure 2. The souvenir folder issued by SCT contained two specimen tokens mounted on a dark blue strip. These differed from the regular issue in that the brass was nickel plated.

After two and a half years or so of the Flat Fare system, a revision to the system was introduced on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1969. This was the Zonal Fare System which was effectively a compromise between the Flat Fare System and the Fare Stage System. The entire network was divided into so-called 'zones' with the town centre taken as the central point. Cash payment of 4d or one token now covered travel within zone, the total fare being calculated in multiples of 4d or tokens, depending on the number of zones covered within a journey. Children's' fares and concessionary pass holder's fares increased from 2d to 3d for journeys of any distance.

New bus tokens were issued on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1971, which were slightly larger than their predecessors. The wording on the new tokens was changed from '1 JOURNEY' to '1 TOKEN'. On 15<sup>th</sup> February 1971, decimal fares were introduced and charged at 2p or one token per zone, children 2p or one token flat fare, and concessionary pass holders 1p flat fare.

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## Brass Band Tea Checks?

Peter Waddell

Six years ago I bought two identical brass uniface stamped discs at an antique fair. They came with a label saying that were used in a Northamptonshire shoe factory.



Figure 1. M&F CANTEEN TOKEN 1¼<sup>D</sup>, Brass uniface 32mm.

It was not until some time later that I saw another item but labelled "tea token from Munn & Felton." The firm in question was famous for making boots and shoes and for its brass band.

The firm was based in Kettering in Northamptonshire. Fredrick Felton one of the partners of the firm came to Kettering in 1920<sup>(1)</sup>. The Munn family seem to have

already been in the shoe trade in the 1920's<sup>(2)</sup>. A businessman, Albert Munn, who was later to help in the formation of the shoe firms' famous band, was bandmaster to the Kettering Salvation Army band in 1917<sup>(3)</sup>.

The birth of the shoe firm Munn & Felton seems to follow that of the band, Albert Munn bringing with him qualified shoe workers and musicians to the new firm. The first entry found in Kelly's Leather Trades Directory for the firm was in the 1933 edition under boot and shoe fillers. The 1937 edition of the Leather Trade Directory lists them as boot and shoe manufacturers at Wood Street, Meeting Lane, Clarence Road and Lawson Road, Kettering.

[n.b. Beware anybody using these books, as the firm was not listed in the general index, but was there in the county town lists.]

Kelly's Northamptonshire County directory for 1936 only gives the Meeting Lane address. The 1940 County edition gives all four addresses but, the 1954 Kelly's only lists Wood Street.

The Munn & Felton brass band was non-existent in 1932, and was actually formed on New Year's Day 1933<sup>(3)</sup>. It won the Crystal Palace grand shield in 1934 brass band competition and then in 1935 it won the Crystal Palace Championship – effectively the national championships.

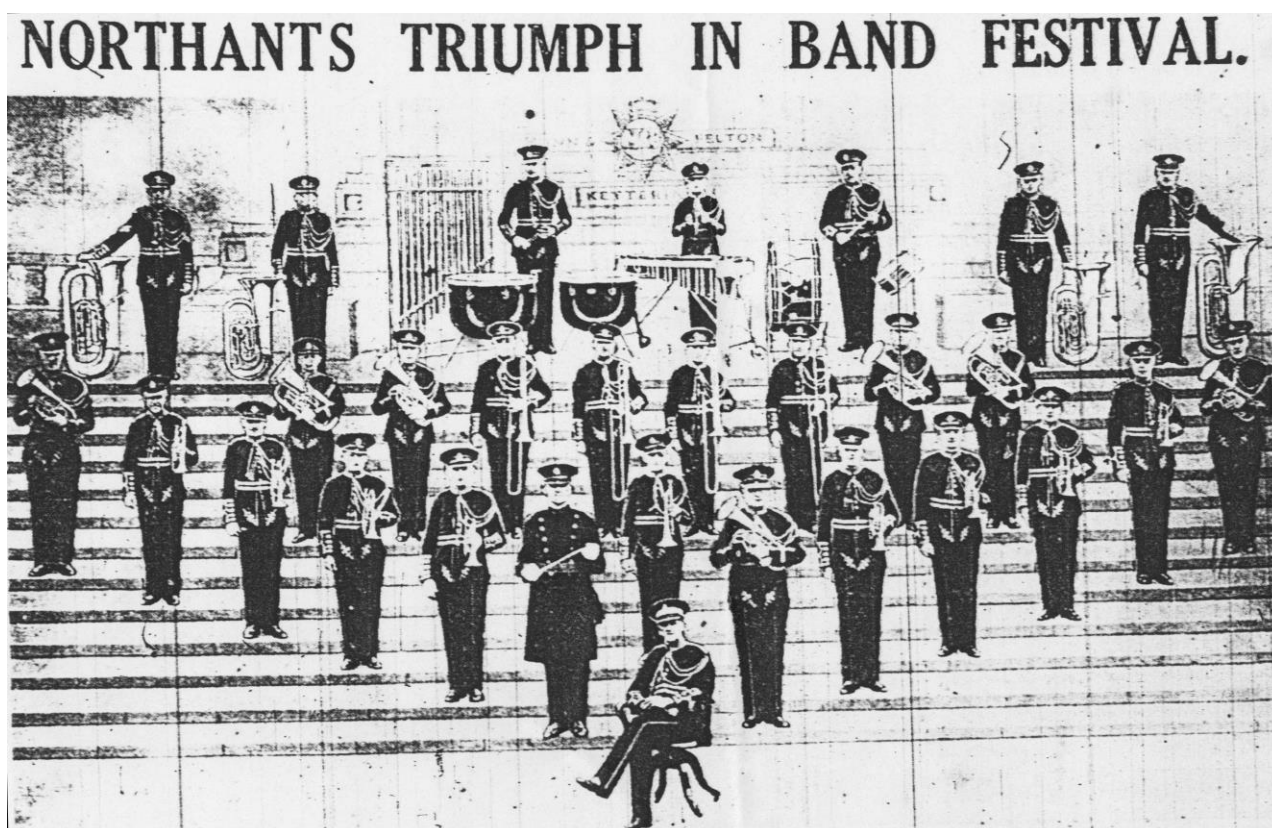


Figure 2. Victorious Munn and Felton Brass Band<sup>(4)</sup>.

The band information with the directory entries suggests the firm was formed 1932/33.

The tea check has a value of 1¼<sup>D</sup> so was probably issued and used prior to 1961 as the farthing was demonetised that year. It maybe no coincidence that the Kelly's County Directory for 1956 no longer lists Munn & Felton, the firm, factory and band having been acquired by Great Universal Stores [G.U.S. Footwear Ltd.]. So the last chance for brass band members to use their brass tea checks must have been around 1955.

The band then became The Rigid Containers Ltd Band and today it is called The Travel Sphere Band after their latest sponsors<sup>(4)</sup>. The band was brass band world champions in 1971. The last time this title was competed for. The factory has been demolished<sup>(5)</sup> and is now a block of flats, and all we have left is a brass check at an antique fair to remind us of the past.

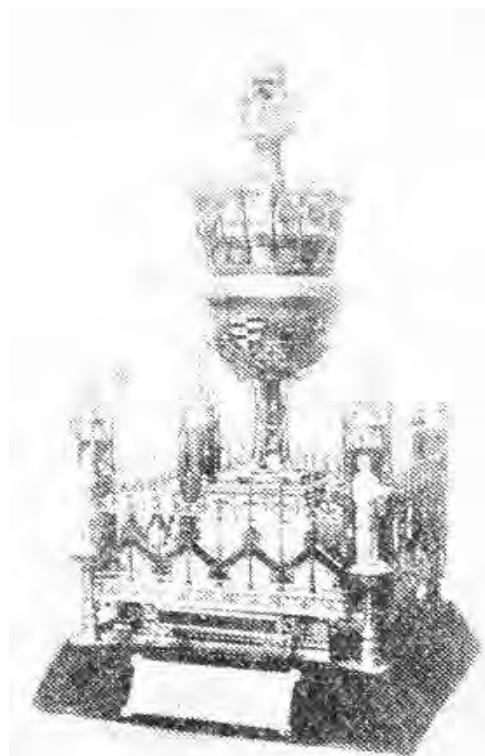


Figure 3. The 1935 prize trophy won at Crystal Palace championships<sup>(5)</sup>.

## References

- (1) Old Kettering a View from 1930 – Book 1 by Tony Ireson , page 47, published by the author 1988 . ISBN –0-9509800-1-3 .
- (2) Kelly's County Directories 1920 and 1924 lists the boot manufactures of Munn & Carter in Kettering . Albert Munn's father was head of this firm.
- (3) Old Kettering a View from 1930 – Book 4 by Tony Ireson , pages 49-52 , published by the author 1994 . ISBN –0-9509800-4-8 .
- (4) Photograph from Kettering Leader and Guardian, 12 October 1935.
- (5) Photograph from Kettering Evening Telegraph October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1935 .
- (6) Information supplied to author by John Coleman of Towcester Silver Band .
- (7) Information supplied to author by Paul Jordan of Kettering.

## Glasgow Deutscher-Verein tokens

Andrew T Macmillan

The rare tokens illustrated below have an alien appearance that has led people to question whether they come from Scotland. The style of lettering suggests they may have been made abroad, perhaps in Germany. But they do belong in Scotland.



*Obv.* DEUTSCHER- / VEREIN / \* ..... \* / GLASGOW stamped 395

*Rev.* 4 / PENCE with ornament below

*Edge* Plain round brass 20.6mm 2.5g

From Neil B Todd collection

*Obv.* DEUTSCHER- / VEREIN / \* ..... \* / GLASGOW stamped 181

*Rev.* 1 / SHILLING with ornament below

*Edge* Plain round brass 25.2mm 4.1g

From Norman G Brodie collection (ex Lickey May 1974)

Alan Judd had another, stamped 202

The name might be translated as German Society or Association or Club, but the Glasgow Post Office Directories (published each spring) confirm it as 'German Club'. It is first listed in 1887 and 1888 (not 1885 or 1886) as "Deutscher, Verein von, 1886, secy. R. Huth, 21 St Vincent Place". In 1889 it is "Deutscher, Verein von, 1886, Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath Street", and in 1890 the address is "102 Bath Street". The name changed, and from 1895 to 1904 it is "Deutscher Verein (German Club), 102 Bath Street". By 1905 it has moved to 228 Renfrew Street, when the street listing section has it as "German Club", suggesting that was the colloquial name. The entries are the same from 1910 to 1914, but gone by 1915, although Renfrew Street still lists it at 228 (but not in 1916). Such free entries in the directories sometimes linger by mistake, but presumably the Great War was the end of the club. Ironically the premises were later used by the Glasgow Highlanders Regimental Club (noted 1920).

Other German organisations and churches appeared in the directories from the late nineteenth century, including Deutcher Club / Deutscher Klub "1898" in Sauchiehall Street, the German Seamen's Mission Reading Room at Deutscher Vereinshaus, the German Protestant Church, the German Evangelistic Congregation (Deutsche ev. Kirche) and the Lutheran Church.



The purpose of the tokens is not known, but we may suppose the idea was to avoid club staff, other than the cashier, having to handle cash. As they would be of no value outside the club, those receiving them would have no incentive to spirit them away, and anyone entitled to the face value would have to cash them in. The stamped numbers imply internal use within the club and a system of control on their issue and redemption. Only 4d and 1s values are known but there may have been others. These values do not suggest that they were gambling chips. Possibly members purchased them for specific payments they had to make, and even saved them over a period. Alternatively they might have been for general expenditure within the club, in the dining room or bar, or as tips to staff. To judge from the lowish numbers stamped on the tokens, the issue was not a large one, and they circulated within a closed system.

The club seems to have run from 1886 (the date included in its first name) until the outbreak of war in 1914. It may not have had its own premises until about 1890 at 102 Bath Street, and so the tokens may date from the 1890s. As an aside, 102 Bath Street, a multi-occupation building, was the address of Argyll Coins & Antiques (M. Green), one of the last numismatic dealers in Glasgow.

Any information on other overseas German clubs using tokens, and how they were used, would be most welcome.

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## **An Interesting Coincidence?**

**Roger Paul**

I was delighted recently to purchase from a dealer friend, an example of the heart shaped halfpenny of Mathew Glover of Croydon, 1668.

The token had been found by a metal detectorist in farmland close to Cambridge and was in better than fair condition. The findspot is a long way from Croydon (Surrey) and although I accept tokens can turn up almost anywhere, in my experience, the vast majority are found close to their place of issue. Some weeks later I noticed in my copy of "Dickinson" that Croydon tokens 40, 41, 42, and 45 (but not Mathew Glover) had originally been credited to Croydon in Cambridgeshire (presumably by Boyne or Williamson). This of course may be nothing other than an interesting coincidence, but I for one would be very interested to know of any other find-spots or provenances for the Mathew Glover token that would either confirm or dispute the currently accepted Surrey location.

## An Unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup> Century London Token

Roger Paul

From time to time I acquire from a dealer friend job lots of 17<sup>th</sup> century Traders Tokens mostly found by metal detectorists. These by their very nature are often in less than collectable condition but now and again a decent specimen will turn up.

Included in a recent purchase was a halfpenny token of which I can find no record. Unfortunately as well as having been pierced it has also been unsympathetically cleaned, probably with a wire brush or some other similar abrading tool. After much study, I am now reasonably confident that I have now arrived at a full reading:

Obv. IOHN BRANSON FLAXMAN  
around HIS | \_ALF | PENY  
Rev. IN COW LANE 166\_ around initials I<sup>B</sup>E  
Brass, 16mm.



The obverse is clear and indisputable the reverse less so. The place name consists of seven letters of which the first is definitely C and the last three ANE and vague outlines appear to confirm the remaining letters and the date could be 1663, 1665 or 1668. The wife's initial is probably an E.

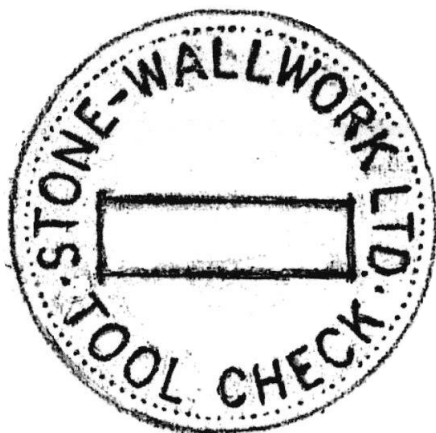
I contacted Michael Dickinson, who confirmed that there was no recorded token of John Branson but added that there were many as yet unlisted London Tokens. He also said that Flaxman was a very unusual trade. I wrote to the Museum of London who were also unable to trace the existence of such a Token but could offer no help in trying to establish whether a John Branson had traded in Cow Lane in the 1660's. Sometime in the near future, when time permits, I shall undertake to examine such records as may prove the locality of this token.

It should be noted that many of the firms that are listed with their work checks also have addresses in principal cities such as London etc. In general these are not shown as they are headquarters or sales offices and the object is to show the workplace where the check was in use.



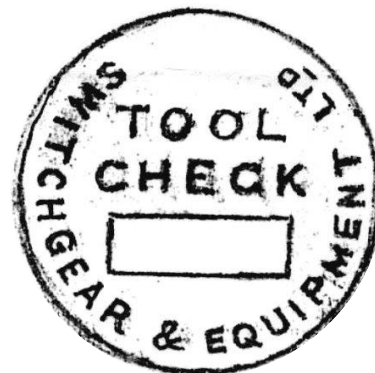
151. STEPHENSON, BLAKE & CO. LTD. The Calson Letter Foundry, 199-221 Upper Allen St., Sheffield. Type Founders. Sheaf Works, Maltravers St., Sheffield in 1979. (1919 to 1980). 32mm.

152. STEVENS & WILLIAMS. Brierly Hill Glass Works, Brierly Hill. Mfrs. of flint glass and of cut, engraved, etched & fancy glass of every description; also cut chandeliers, candelabra etc. (1974). 1919 LTD. Also in 1959 Stevens & Williams Ltd. (S. & W. Lighting Works) Lighting Glassware, Dixon House, Dudley Port, Tipton. -1980. (1874 to 1980). Copper. 43mm.



153. STONE-WALLWORK LTD. General Engineers, Bleasby Street, Oldham, Lancs. (1955). 1968 records Stone-Wallwork (Charlton) Ltd. Engs. & Founders, Woolwich Rd., Charlton, London E.7. 1980 records Stone-Wallwork International Ltd. (1955-1961). 38mm.

154. SWITCHGEAR & EQUIPMENT LTD. Electrical Engineers, Devalox Works, Southam Rd., Banbury, Oxon. (1943) Switchgear Makers - 1948. Also addresses at Brackley, Northants and Blantyre, Lanarkshire in 1961 to 1970. (1943 to 1970) Not in 1980. 32.5mm.



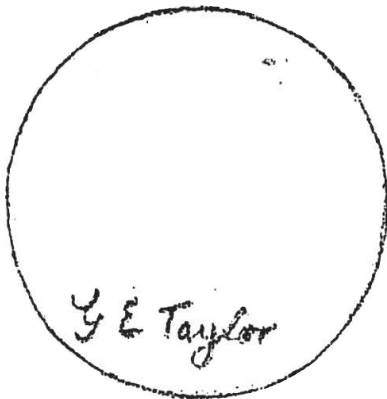


155. A.C. SPHINX SPARKING PLUG CO LTD. 240-243 Bradford St., Birmingham. 1928.

Address recorded as Highgate Square Birmingham in 1941. 1943 records Watling St., Dunstable, Bedfordshire with an additional address at 45 The Butts, Coventry in 1948. 1955 records AC-DELCO, Division of General Motors Ltd. Dunstable, Beds. The Telegraphic address being "Sphinx Dunstable". 1919 records Sphinx Manufacturing Co. (Motor Car Accessories). (1928 to 1948) Not in 1955. 38.5mm

156. TARDREW, THOMAS & CO. Importers, 24 Aldermanbury, E.C. 2, 1919.

(T.J. Tardrew & J.H. Thomas) Costume and Fancy Jewellery, Haberdashery etc. 30 The Wool Exchange, Coleman St., E.C. 2, 1943-48. Address changed to 123-125 Oxford St. W1 in 1955. Tardrew, Thomas & Co. Ltd in 1959, Costume Jewellery Merchants 1961. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1973. 31mm.



157. G.E. TAYLOR & CO. (GEORGE EDWARD) Electrical Engineers, 7 Suffolk Lane, Cannon St., E.C. 4. 1919-1945.

G.E. TAYLOR & CO (LONDON) LTD. 34, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1. 1946-1949. Industrial Electrical Engs. Turriff Buildings, Great West Rd., Brentford, Middx., 1961. By 1968 (LONDON) is not included in the business name and are now Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Heating and Ventilation Engineers. (1919 to 1980). Hand inscribed red fibre. 34.5mm.

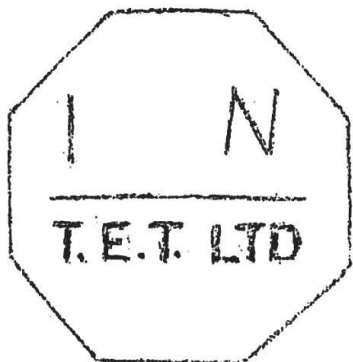
158. TAYLOR & LODGE LTD. Rashcliffe Mills, Lockwood Rd., Huddersfield. Fancy Worsted Coating Mfrs. (1922 to 1980) Wreath reverse. 30.5mm.



159. TAYLOR, TUNNICLIFF & CO. LTD. Eastwood, Hanley, Staffordshire. Mfrs. of porcelain fittings, insulators etc.

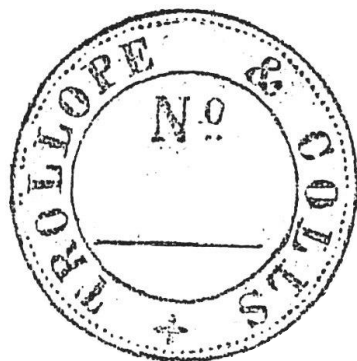
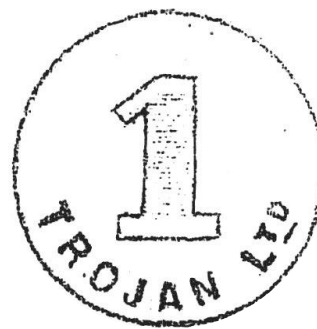
From 1948 includes Newcastle Rd., Stone, Staffordshire. In 1874 Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co. are recorded at Havelock Works, Broad St, Hanley as Mfrs. of China Mortice Lock Furniture etc. (1874 to 1928) Not in 1980. 36.5mm.

160. TOTTENHAM DISTRICT LIGHT, HEAT, POWER & CO. 639 High Rd., Tottenham, N17. Gas Works, Willoughby Lane, Tottenham, N17. (1919 to 1928) Not in 1941. 32mm.



161. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT (THONYCROFT) LTD. Motor Vehicle Works, Worting Rd., Basingstoke, Hants. and Marine and Industrial Eng. Mfrs., Wolsey Rd., Caversham, Reading, Berkshire. The Wolsey Rd. depot is not listed in 1968-1971. (1955 to 1971) Not in 1972. Stamped I N Oct Steel. 32mm.

162. TROJAN LTD. Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey. Motor Eng. 1928. Salmon Lane, Bridgewater, 1943. Mfrs. & Engrs. Trojan Way, Purley Way, Croydon, 1948. Motor Vehicle & Agricultural Machinery Mfrs. Trojan Works, Purley Way, Croydon, 1961. A further piece exists which is square and has the figure 3 central. (1928 to 1961) Not in 1955, 59 or 68. 28.5mm.



163. TROLLOPE & COLLS LTD., Contractors, Marine Acceptance Depot, Hamble, nr Southampton.

TROLLOPE & COLLS LTD. Decorators, 202, 3, 5 and 7, Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool, 1919.

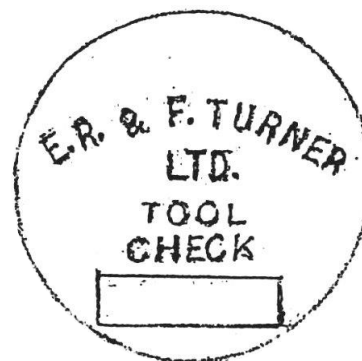
Building Contractors, 57 South St., Dorking. 1943. Concrete Sewer Tube Mfrs., Worton Rd., Isleworth, Middx. 1948. Building Contractors & Engrs., Trocoll House, 41-44 Great Queen St., W.C. 2. and at 30 Jamaica St., Glasgow. 1955.

London address changed to 1 Noble St., Gresham St., E.C. 2 1959 also (Industrialised Building Division) Stanhope Rd., Camberley, Surrey 1968 plus Public Works & Civil Engineering Contractors, Cleveland House, 19 St. James Square, S.W. 1. 1970. In 1980 the only address is Trocoll House, 25 Christopher St., London, EC2A 2BR. (1919 to 1980) 31.5mm.

164. E.R. & F. TURNER LTD. Milling Engs., St. Peters Iron Works., College St., Ipswich. 1919. Also Grey Friars Works, Ipswich. 1928.

Flour Milling Engs., Foxhall Works, Foxhall Rd., Ipswich. Only in 1943.

Flour Milling Machinery Mfrs., Foxhall Works & Grey Friars Works, Quadling St., Ipswich. 1948-61.



Flour Milling Machinery Mfrs., Foxhall Works, Ipswich. 1968-70.

Flour Milling Machinery Mfrs., Knightsdale Rd., Ipswich. 1980.

E.R. & F. TURNER, Millwrights, St. Peters Iron Works, Ipswich. 1874. (1919 to 1980) All incuse. 32mm.

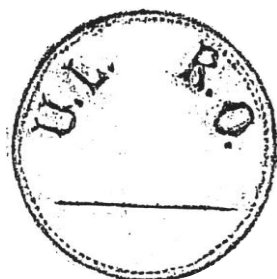


165. UNITED CO-OPERATIVE BAKING SOCIETY LTD. Belfast Bakery, Ravenhill Ave., Belfast. 1919, 1948, 1955.

Bakers and Purveyors, 12 McNeil St., Glasgow. 1919, 1948 to 1970.

Biscuit Mfrs. 1961 records "and factory", 56 John Knox St., Clydebank. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1980. 33mm.

166. UNIVERSAL AIRCRAFT LTD. Witney Aerodrome, Oxfordshire 1939. No other details are available at present. 24mm.



167. URQUHART LINDSAY & ROBERSTON ORCHAR LTD. Blackness Foundry, Dundee. Mfrs. of Wheels of all descriptions, machine moulded & machine cut etc. Flax, Hemp & Jute Machinery Mfrs. (1928 to 1959) Not in 1961. 27mm.

1919 records Urquhart Lindsay & Co. Ltd. at the same address.

168. VACTRIC LTD. Waterloo Rd., Cricklewood, N.W. 2. Suction, Vacuum Cleaner and Floor Polisher Mfrs. 1943.

1 & 2 Langham Place, W. 1. & Waterloo Rd., N.W. 2. & Newhouse, Motherwell, Scotland. 1948.

Mfrs. of Electrical Appliances & Precision Tools, 196-198 Sloane St., S.W. 1.

Precision Tool Division, Waterloo Rd., Cricklewood, N.W. 2.

Electrical Appliance Mfrs. Newhouse, Motherwell, Lanarkshire 1955.

Mfrs. of vacuum Cleaners, Floor Polishers, Washing Machines etc., Vactric House, Sloane St., S.W. 1. 1959-1961.

By 1959 two further firms are shown at the same London address. Vactric Control Equipment Ltd and Vactric Precision Tools Ltd. The firm appears to have started c.1932 as Vac-tric Ltd., Waterloo Rd., Cricklewood, N.W. 2. (1943 to 1961) Not in 1968. 25.5mm.

There is another check reading PRINT CHECK.



## Book Reviews

**A Thousand Guineas** – A checklist of imitation guineas and their fractions, by W. Bryce Neilson with assistance from David Magnay, David Young and J. Gavin Scott. Published and available from Galata Print\*, 2003. 68pp + 2 page index, A4, card covers. £15 including p+p (\$35 including airmail to the USA).

After a brief historical introduction and a page containing illustrations as examples of the main types, the checklist then follows. With 14 main sections, starting with seventeen Queen Anne Half Guineas, passing 130 different “IN MEMORY” spade Guineas and halves the main list finishes with 300 different advertising spade Guineas. Two further sections covering other related tokens and miscellaneous pieces bringing the total to 1000. The final pages give brief notes on some of the issuers, some still tentative at present and a necessary index.

This is a significant extension of the work of RNP Hawkins in the BNJ between 1963 and 1983 and as a checklist will be invaluable not just for collectors but anyone interested in the diverse subjects of this series, be it advertising, local issues, commemorative issues and gambling tokens.

The descriptions are sufficient to identify die varieties, and no doubt this listing will bring new pieces to light and spur on research into the issuers and uses of the tokens, the exact requirement of a checklist.

(\*Paul Withers, Galata, The Old White Lion, Market Street, Llanfyllin, Powys, SY22 5BX. [Paul@galata.co.uk](mailto:Paul@galata.co.uk))

**Gary Oddie**

**Journal of The Numismatic Association of Australia.** Volume 12, 2001. Available from PO Box 1920, GPO Melbourne, 3001, Australia. Price not known.

Of particular interest to us in this volume are two articles on tokens. The first is entitled “London Private Museums and their tokens, 1784-1802,” written by Peter Lane and Peter Fleig. It mentions the tokens of the Holophusicon (Sir Ashton Lever’s Museum), later renamed the Leverian Museum by its then new owner, James Parkinson, and the museum’s Australian connections by way of the artefacts obtained from the Pacific region. The well known Lutwyche tokens for Thomas Hall’s exhibition in City Road, near Finsbury Square, London are also mentioned with some illustrations and three charts recording the mules for Hall’s penny and halfpenny tokens. Pidcock’s menagerie exhibition tokens are listed and illustrated.

“The Wonthaggi Bread Tokens” by Tilo Junge is the second article of token interest. The township of Wonthaggi is situated about 80 miles southeast of Melbourne, Victoria. There are five known tokens issued by the Wonthaggi Co-operative Bakery – small and large loaf, and 1lb., 2lb., and 4lb. Loaf. All of the tokens were struck in aluminium by Stokes (medal and token manufacturers) of Melbourne. None are dated,

but the author dates the small and large loaf to c.1922 and the lb. Issues to c.1928. The Co-operative Society was taken over in 1972/3.

Finally, "A Religious Medallion from the Gild Dragon", by Walter R. Bloom, recounts the recovery of a brass devotional medallion from the wreck of the Gild Dragon, which sank in 1656 on a reef 3½ miles of the coast of Western Australia.

The Association's web site includes an order form for back issues of NAA publications, an index of NAA journal articles and a list of Special NAA publications. The website address is: <http://NAA-online.com>

**Anthony Gilbert**

***Staffordshire Tavern Checks.*** Burton-on-Trent, Lichfield, Stafford, Uttoxeter and other smaller localities. By Neil B. Todd and Andrew Cunningham. Published Privately, 2003. iv + 61 pages, 7" x 8½", card covers. £6.50 including p+p. Available from: Andrew Cunningham, "Moorleigh", Clifton Lane, Ruddington, Nottingham, NG11 6AA

For almost twenty years Neil Todd and various co-authors have been producing catalogues of pub checks from various parts of Britain. This is the eighth (and final) catalogue covering Staffordshire. A map is presented showing the places covered by this catalogue. The map is reproduced to show the extent of the area covered by this catalogue.

Geographically, this volume covers a comparable area to the previous catalogues combined, showing the sparsity of material in the non-industrial areas of Staffordshire.

As always, the acknowledgements and

bibliography are extensive and the background research on the issuers is thorough. On the whole the illustrations are adequate to identify individual dies, and where the illustration has not reproduced well, the text more than compensates.

Another useful addition to the literature on a vast series of tokens, that could not be tackled as a single volume.

**Gary Oddie**





## *Auction Report*

### **Judson, Rains & Andrews Collections**

The final part of the Eileen Judson Collection of Tokens, together with the Roy Rains Collection of Leicestershire & Rutland 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens were offered by Dix Noonan Webb in March at the New Connaught Rooms in Covent Garden. The Judson group began with (mostly East) Hertfordshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century issues. DNW token offerings are usually excellently catalogued, although they still have problems transferring excellent photographs to the printed catalogue. The sale conformed to those standards. Herts pieces were often fairly routine as to rarity & grade, but an unrecorded Bishops Stortford octagonal ½d in unappetising grade made £230 (all prices quoted are “hammer” prices excluding premium and VAT), this to a collector, whilst the Wormley piece in pleasing condition was re-purchased by Clark for £520, the piece having been supplied by him in circa 1977 at about £30. No other specimen of this has been noted in commerce within the last 25 years.

The more substantial and important Suffolk 17<sup>th</sup> Century issues followed. The 292 different tokens came in a mixture of grades but were bristling with well provenanced pieces. All the major Suffolk dispersals of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century were represented although Levine’s purchase of MacFadyen’s 97 Suffolk’s in 1907 are unrecognised as such. Gilbert, Carthew, Levine, Jarmin, John Harris & Norweb pieces were all there, so those (including the writer) who had hoped for better quality items had best remember these fine collectors had owned these pieces without managing to upgrade them. In the event the Sale was much less frenetic than the similar Essex event of a few months earlier. £7765 was realised which with Premium etc averages at a little under £32 a piece – remarkably cheap, and barely over a third of the Essex realisation. The main difference was attitude! Some collectors had turned out at the Essex event determined to buy at almost any price, without consulting fellow collectors, and some huge prices had resulted. The more “laid-back” Suffolk fraternity were prepared to negotiate amongst each other for a share of the spoils and from what the writer could see, no-one was disappointed and certainly not with their cost. Almost no-one wanted complete lots and preferred to obtain most of the individual pieces required and leave someone else to disperse the duplicates.

The highest individual price was £200 for the Landguard Point ½d to Schwer against provincial trade opposition and a top estimate of £30, although less surprisingly the Ipswich square token of William Doggett and John Abbott’s Mildenhall ¼d fetched £160 and £130 respectively, both to Clark, and the Bures (Suffolk/Essex border) token of Thomas Daniell £120 to a collector present. [Research is ongoing to find a connection between the Bures piece and the Standon, Herts issue of Thomas Daniell.]

Despite some reservations, this was a very good collection from which every current collector needed several pieces.

Amongst pieces previously given to Suffolk, John Deare of Brampton, Hunts made £260 – what a difference a change of county (& consequently collector attitude) makes to a price!

Judson's Eighteenth Century issues were notable for a Hornchurch ½d in silver (£780), Woodford ½d with unrecorded edge (£600) and W.J. Davis' Sawbridgeworth 1d in much defaced condition (£2900), all to the "book".

Roy Rains little group of Leics and Rutland 17<sup>th</sup> Century issues were, like the Judson pieces, fresh to the market and much the better for that. Gladdle took much of this although against outer London trade opposition he had to part with £410 for George Allmond of Medbourne, £340 for Robert Bass' heart-shaped ½d of Market Harborough and £320 for Henry Croddyn of Melton Mowbray (with 2 other lesser pieces). £3120 was realised for the 52 pieces, which with the 17.625% added leaves an average price of over £70.

Morton & Eden offered the Stan Andrews' Collection of Hertfordshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens as one lot at Sotheby's Rooms during May. The 68 issues included a few rarities including a piece of Richard Barnes of Markyate Street in silver (some believe this and similar pieces were struck much later – your reviewer is more inclined to believe they are contemporary). Andrews basically tried to obtain a piece of each locality but had many "duplicated" places too. His 68 pieces went to Gladdle underbid by a London dealer at £3600, an average "all-in" of over £62.

DNW included some interesting and rare 17<sup>th</sup> Century issues in their June issue too. An unrecorded square token of Wapping fetched £330 to an absentee bidder. 3 Herts pieces including Martha Gibbs of Hoddesdon realised £290 to the "book", and Clark gave £320 for Andrew Poole's ¼d of Grantham and £360 for another Lincs – Roger Hales of Horbling.

Overall it showed that there were still bargains to be had in the Auction Rooms, but that vendors are still content to pay over 30% of the proceeds to gamble on some over-enthusiastic prices being realised. At the time of writing the reviewer knows of no major token disposals planned for the Autumn although there are quite a number of collections in heirs' or erstwhile collectors' hands awaiting a trigger to unleash them on the market again.

**Nigel A. Clark**

## Quill Corner

### Cobbler's Fortune From Books

A.G.K. Leonard

The Mecca of discriminating book-lovers in the days of George III was an imposing building on the corner of Finsbury Square, known as 'The Temple of the Muses' and claimed by its proprietor to be the "largest and the cheapest bookshop in the world."

There James Lackington, the Somerset cobbler who sought his fortune in London with the proverbial half-crown in his pocket and eventually established himself as the prince of English booksellers, kept "half a million volumes constantly on sale."

He had converted a block of six large houses into an enormous shop and warehouse, surmounted by an impressive dome where hung a chandelier illuminating numerous tiers of circular galleries. Prices diminished as customers climbed upwards from the 'lounging rooms' and spacious reception hall, where it was said a coach and six could be driven around the immense circular counter (Figure 1.).



Figure 1. The main counter. c.1800.

While other booksellers clung to high prices, Lackington was revolutionising the trade. He had been "very much surprised to learn that it was common for such as purchased 'remainders' to destroy half or three fourths of such books and to charge the full publication price, or nearly that, for such books as they kept on hand."

Lackington thought nothing of buying a single title in thousands of copies, and in his heyday once spent £12,000 at an afternoon's sale. In his 'Memoirs' the 'cheapest bookseller in the world' stated: "I believe it is universally allowed that no man ever promoted the sale of books in an equal degree," adding, "I could almost be vain enough to assert that I have thereby been highly instrumental in diffusing that general desire for reading now so prevalent among the inferior orders of society."

The sale of books in England during the last quarter of the eighteenth century is estimated to have increased fourfold. Lackington both fostered and supplied this growing demand: he was undoubtedly an influential agent of popular enlightenment and self-education.

He himself had trod the hard path to knowledge and success, for the road leading to the Temple of the Muses had its beginning in 1746 at Wellington, when the long-suffering wife of a drunkard shoemaker gave birth to the first of her 11 children.

The mother pinched and scraped to send the young James to a dame school for two years until she could no longer afford even twopence a week for this rudimentary schooling. He spent the next few years at home, nursing his younger brothers and sisters, then ran the streets as "captain of all the mischievous boys in the place."

He showed an early gleam of commercial talent selling apple-pies and hawking almanacks, but at 14 was bound apprentice to a Taunton shoemaker. His master's sons fired him with their Methodist zeal. Their arguments, he later recalled, "made me think they new many matters of which I was totally ignorant. This created in me a desire for knowledge that I might know who was right and who was wrong. But, to my great mortification, I could not read."

Young Lackington therefore "set about learning with all his might," painfully mastering the words of the Bible and Wesley's hymns and often studying by moonlight, since his boorish master denied him a candle in his room.

As a journeyman cobbler he found work in Bristol, where he made something of a name for himself as a composer of ballads. Still thirsting after knowledge, he allowed himself only three hours' sleep a night in order to pore over the books he managed to purchase by living on bread and tea.

He worked his way around several West Country towns, and on his return to Bristol in 1770 married his dairymaid sweetheart from Taunton. They had just enough money to pay the wedding expenses, "for on searching our pockets that night we found that we had but one halfpenny to begin the world with." For three years they were happy on a weekly budget of 4s. 6d.: then his wife fell sick and Lackington set out for London to better his lot.

He found employment at a higher wage and shortly afterwards inherited £10 from his grandfather. "So totally unacquainted was I with the modes of transacting business," he related, "that I could not point out any method of having my ten pounds sent up to

London, it being such a prodigious sum that the greatest caution was used so that it cost me about half the money in going down for it and in returning to town again.” With the balance he furnished a room where his wife could join him.

Often the Lackingtons had to dine off potatoes and water – for the husband had an increasingly avid appetite for books. Once he set out with 2s. 6d. to buy the Christmas dinner, but could not resist spending it all on a book of poems, returning “to persuade his wife of the superiority of intellectual pleasures over sensual gratifications, for had I bought a dinner we should have eaten it tomorrow and the pleasure would have been soon over, but should we live 50 years longer we shall always have these poems to feast upon.” He neglected to record his wife’s reply.

Books were Lackingtons real interest, and when the good offices of Wesleyan friends enabled him to open a tiny shop of his own in Finsbury in 1775, he promptly invested a guinea in a sack of old divinity books as a sideline to his cobbling. His stock soon grew and after six months he moved to larger premises nearby and concentrated on bookselling to the exclusion of the ‘gentle craft.’

Fever carried off his ailing wife and laid him low for a while, but he recovered and shortly took a second wife, one Dorcas Turton, herself a book lover and a great help in the fast-developing business.



Figure 2. Temple of the Muses. c.1828 when owned by Jones and C<sup>o</sup>.

By now, Lackington had declared himself a sceptic and broken his earlier Wesleyan connection, to which, however, he was to return in later life, freely acknowledging that

the generous aid of his Methodist friends laid the foundation of his subsequent remarkable career in the book trade.

In 1778 he entered into partnership with John Denis, a merchant book collector, who brought in much-needed capital. Lackington issued his first catalogue and rejoiced to make £20 a week, but his desire to run the business on unorthodox lines led to the agreement being dissolved after two years.

From 1780 he went his own adventurous way. Although he later took his chief assistant, Allen, into partnership, he wrote all his catalogues – teaching himself enough French and Latin for the purpose – and kept a careful note of every book bought and sold, alike for 6d. and £60.

The astonishing response to his cheap ready-money policy enabled him to move his ever-expanding business to its imposing Finsbury Square premises in 1792 (Figure 2). By this time the cobbler turned bookseller was disposing of some 100,000 volumes a year at an annual profit of about £5,000.

In his ‘Memoirs,’ first issued in 1791 and ten times reprinted in the ensuing three years, Lackington unaffectedly described the changes in his style of living. “I discovered that lodgings in the country were very healthy. The year after, my country lodging was transformed into a country house, and in another year the inconveniences attending a stage coach were remedied by a chariot. . . on the doors of which I have put a motto constantly to remind me to what I am indebted for my prosperity, viz. Small Profits do Great Things.”

Caricatures showed the ‘Hero of Finsbury Square’ mounting to the door of his elaborate carriage over piles of shabby books, but Lackington was not offended or ashamed of his lowly origin, at which jealous rivals poked malicious fun.

In his ‘chariot’ he made several tours of the British Isles – to be surprised and disappointed at the low standard of provincial bookselling – and indulged his whimsical humour in the West Country towns where 20 years previously he had cobbled for a living, by calling – with his liveried servants – on his former masters and



Figure 3. James Lackington, 1746-1815

blandly enquiring: “Pray, sir, have you got any occasion?” – the phrase used by journeymen seeking work.

Lackington might have retired earlier than 1798 had he not been so anxious to provide generously for some 50 poor relatives, including those of the third wife he had taken in 1795 following the death of his faithful helpmate Dorcas.

In retirement, the cobbler-bookseller turned country squire, purchasing estates first in Gloucester, then Somerset and finally Devonshire. His ‘Confessions’ issued in 1804, tell the story of his return to the Wesleyan persuasion, for which he built and endowed several chapels and became an active preacher until his health declined. He died at Budleigh Salterton in the year of Waterloo.



Figure 4. Lackington’s Halfpenny. D&H Middlesex 357

The shop continued to flourish under his cousin George and his successors. Finally, the imposing building was destroyed by fire in 1841.

First published in *Everyman's*, May 31, 1952. Thanks to E.D Chambers.

[Note, Figure 2 has been replaced with a better engraving than the original article. Figure 3 was damaged in the original and Figures 1 and 4 added subsequently. Ed.]

## Allwin

A small advert on an A5 flyer from "The National Museum of Penny Slot Machines" on the Palace Pier Brighton. No date available.

Allwin may be the same company as number 17 in *British Machine Tokens*, by Ralph Hayes, 1986.

Our most modern exhibits, built in **the 1940's**

Swing to your favourite Glen Miller record. The original 78 r.p.m. record? - Of course! on our 1946 vintage "mother of plastic" juke box.

• Did you know that some penny slot machines were designed for propoganda during the war? - our 'Victory Allwin sounds the All Clear siren when you win.



Thanks to E.D Chambers

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## Ongoing Research

Paper Mill Tokens – Do such things exist? If any members know of any specimens from mills of any period or location, or catalogue listings or articles regarding the same, please could they make contact.

John Theobald

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## Notes and Queries

### 460 PALMERS 6<sup>D</sup>

This piece is from Tyneside. Charles Mark Palmer and his brother George took over the shipyard of Charles Mitchell & Co at Jarrow in 1852, and due to a rapid expansion of business, commenced shipbuilding at Willington late in 1859. The firm became a limited company in 1865 with a capital of £2M. No mention of Palmers is made by William Richardson in his *History of the Parish of Wallsend* published in 1923.

The 6<sup>D</sup> is 27mm, octagonal, brass and uniface, and there is also a circular ½<sup>D</sup> being 21mm, brass and also uniface.

Denzil Webb

This token is from a ship builders on the river Tyne and is listed on p25 of my book *Checks, Tokens and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland*.

J. Gardiner

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#### 464 SAN PEDRO MEDIORL

The closest reference is to a Venezuelan token from the Hacienda San Pedro from 1833. The MEDIORL is just a contraction for : MEDIO REAL or half a real. Rulau lists two values for this token, 1 Real and 2 Reals, but does not show a picture. Possibly the token in question might be a medio real denomination of the same tokens. Rulau does not give the size of these tokens.

Luis Flores via Chris Mearns

#### 465 Ringed farthing with Registered Design

A list of date ranges for registered designs can be found in *The Handbook of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*, by G.A. Godden, various editions from 1968, p111.

348917 was thus registered in late 1899.

Stuart Adams

. . . numbering slowed down and Rd. No. 1000000 was reached in 1981. Records before 1909 (RD 548920) are kept at the PRO at Kew and only available to personal callers. For higher numbers, write to "Design Registry, Patent Office, State House, 66-71 High Holborn, London, WC1 4CP". The search fee is £2 for each item.

Malcolm C. Johnson

Rd. No.	1	registered in January 1884
Rd. No.	19754	registered in January 1885
Rd. No.	40480	registered in January 1886
Rd. No.	64520	registered in January 1887
Rd. No.	90483	registered in January 1888
Rd. No.	116648	registered in January 1889
Rd. No.	141273	registered in January 1890
Rd. No.	163767	registered in January 1891
Rd. No.	185713	registered in January 1892
Rd. No.	205240	registered in January 1893
Rd. No.	224720	registered in January 1894
Rd. No.	246975	registered in January 1895
Rd. No.	268392	registered in January 1896
Rd. No.	291241	registered in January 1897
Rd. No.	311658	registered in January 1898
Rd. No.	331707	registered in January 1899
Rd. No.	351202	registered in January 1900
Rd. No.	368154	registered in January 1901
Rd. No.	385500*	registered in January 1902
Rd. No.	402500*	registered in January 1903
Rd. No.	420000*	registered in January 1904
Rd. No.	447000*	registered in January 1905
Rd. No.	471000*	registered in January 1906
Rd. No.	494000*	registered in January 1907
Rd. No.	519500*	registered in January 1908
Rd. No.	550000*	registered in January 1909

\* Approximate numbers only.

#### 468 Clover

A Reader's Digest "card scratcher" first sent out in the early 1980s. I carry one with wavy edges, 28mm, identical apart from being slightly larger; it does not appear to have brought me much luck!

Jim Woolley and several others

**469 P. & T. Eng. Ref. Club.**

This token is South African. Post & Telegraph Engineering, Johannesburg, Refreshment Club. The reverse is the corresponding abbreviation for the Afrikaans.

These tokens were issued in 1965 for a cup of tea or coffee in the self service canteen, given to a waiter who brought the tea after the meal so it was hot. There were white and brownish ones.

Bob Lyall, Allyn Jacobs and several others

**472 Church / Snake**

Davis and Waters claim this a s school reward ticket (D&W 582) describing the reverse as a serpent.

Malcolm C. Johnson

**479 E.B. COTTON, HAGLEY, SMITHFIELD**

Further information required.

Obv. E.B. COTTON | HAGLEY | SMITHFIELD

Rev. REFRESHMENT CHECK around 3<sup>D</sup>

Edge milled, Brass, 21.5mm

I suspect that this is Hagley, Worcestershire



Mac Eden

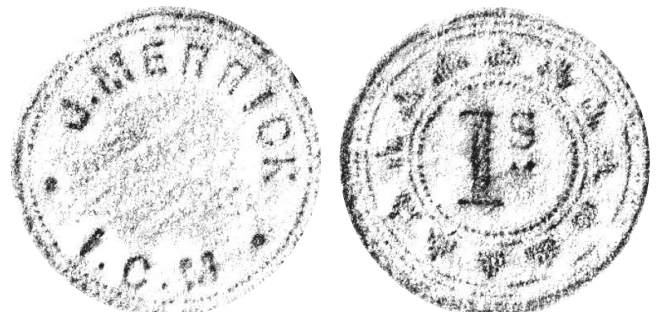
**480 and 481 G.I.C. and I.C.M.**

Does anyone know what the initials on the following pieces mean?

Obv. J. MERRICK I.C.M.

Rev. 1<sup>S</sup> inside circles and star design

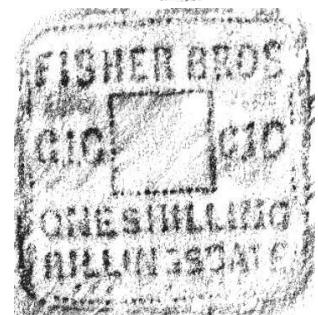
Brass, plain edge, 27mm



Obv. FISHER BROS | G.I.C hole G.I.C. | ONE SHILLING | BILLINGSGATE

Uniface, copper, rounded square, with square hole.

The only token I know with a similar set of initials is H.S.F.&I C° for the Hull Steam Fishing and Ice Company, operating in Hull and Billingsgate. The I.C. initials seem a common factor, though C as an abbreviation for Company is unusual.



Gary Oddie

**482 LABOR CLUB**

Obv. LABOR / CLUB LTD / (8-rayed flower in centre) FLEUR DE LIS

Rev. 6 D

Brass, 24mm

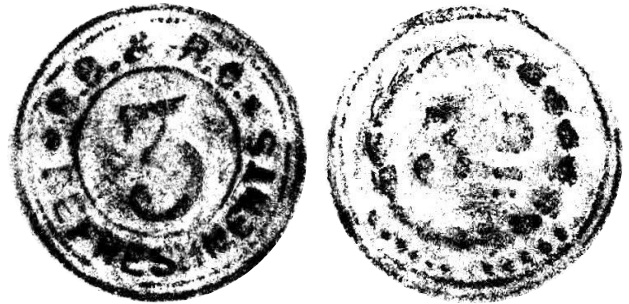
Ronald A. Ward

**483 B.B. & R.C. REFRESHMENTS**

Obv. B.B. & R.C. REFRESHMENTS  
around 3.

Rev. 3<sup>D</sup> in wreath, ARDILL LEEDS  
below.

Brass, 26mm



Does anyone know where this is from?

Roy Wells

**484 L. E. O CLUB DRUIDS**

Obv. L. E. O / CLUB / DRUIDS

Rev. 3 D OSBORNS (signature) (inside border of plumes)  
brass, 26mm

(Listed by Hawkins as possibly by H. Osborn & Sons, Leeds)

Ronald A. Ward

**485 ELECTRIC ROLL DOWN**

Obv. ELECTRIC / ROLL / DOWN

Rev. PHONE / PARK 6900 / LONDON  
brass, 30mm

Ronald A. Ward

**486 1ST BATTN CANTEEN 1D**

Obv. 1ST BATTN KINGS OWN : CANTEEN : / 1D (inside circle, 2mm. punched  
hole inside smaller circle)

Edge Milled Brass 24mm

Ronald A. Ward

**487 ELJAY LTD**

Obv. ELJAY LTD / VICTORY / HOUSE / LEICESTER SQUARE / LONDON  
uniface, brass, 21mm

Ronald A. Ward

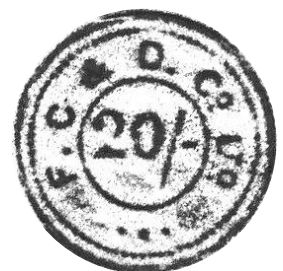
**488 F.C. & D. C<sup>o</sup> L<sup>TD</sup>**

20/-, 23mm,

10/-, 20mm,

1/-, 20mm,

All Aluminium, uniface, plain edge.



Stuart Adams

**489 Engraved Tokens for “Damages”!**

Obv. *Damages for Assault*

Rev. *by Pat<sup>ck</sup>O’Callaghan 1866*

Engraved on a very worn George IV shilling, possibly 1826.



Rev. DRURY v MORTIMER

ACTION FOR £50.

SUBSCRIBED TO

PAY DAMAGES 1/-

Engraved on the smoothed out reverse of a Victoria young head shilling (bust type 1867-79).



Hardly “love” tokens, there must be records somewhere! Does anyone know how these might be researched?

Gary Oddie

**490 J ROBINSON. . HOSPITALITY**

J ROBINSON ESQ AND ENGLISH

around HOSPITALITY AUGT 13 1833

Neatly engraved on the obverse of a very worn cartwheel penny (1797).

Can any members help?

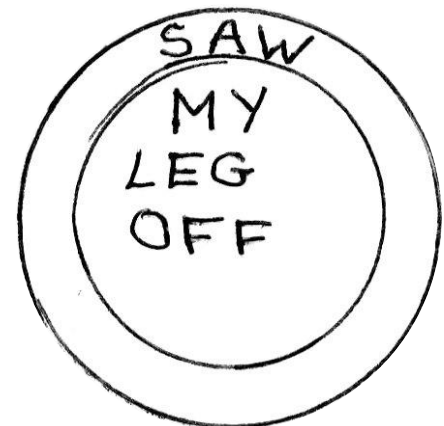


Henry Stern

**491 SAW MY LEG OFF**

Stamped with individual letters on a very worn cartwheel penny (1797).

Can any members help?

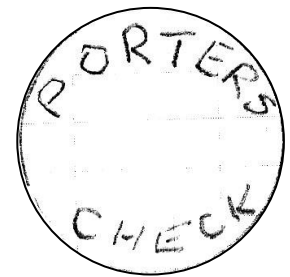


Henry Stern

**492 PORTERS CHECK**

Plain edge, uniface.

Does anyone know where this is from?



Roy Wells

**493 LIFELYS STAR 'T' MART**

Obv. LIFELYS STAR MART around a star with a letter T.

Rev. HMGM VICTORIA QUEEN 1867 around Victoria Young head.

Brass, milled edge, 24mm



Roy Wells

**494 MALTERN**

I have a commemorative medal that I have been unable to find the place of issue. Much to my great frustration I do not have a clue where this place is, despite having a comprehensive range of British Gazetteers and doing on-line searches for this place name for anywhere in the world.



J.R.P. King

**495 GODIVA LODGE 1<sup>D</sup>**

Obv. GODIVA LODGE 445 around 1<sup>D</sup>

Rev. Beaded rim, otherwise blank

24mm copper

Might be a Masonic Lodge in the Coventry area?

A.J. Webber

**496 WORMANS COAL TICKET**

Obv. WORMANS COAL TICKET around bearded male bust in Victorian attire

Rev. Wreath of heads of corn? around number 194 stamped incuse in middle.

Brass, 33mm.

A.J. Webber

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Adverts

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**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:8)

---

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given

(7:8)

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:8)

---

WANTED: **SHILLINGS** – anything and everything

Including shilling Internment camp notes (Peveril, Hay etc), promisory notes  
(Barrowman and Hodsley etc), truck tickets (Worcester Porcelain Company,  
Nantyglo, Pen-y-Darran etc).

Also: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire tokens 16<sup>th</sup> Century to date

Gary Oddie

(7:8)

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*Adverts*

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**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL**

Medallions and pay checks

**TOKENS & TALLIES from British Colonies**

In Africa, Malaya, Pacific, Mauritius, Ceylon, Caribbean, etc wanted please –  
some swaps available

**WARRINGTON & DISTRICT**

Tokens, tallies, checks, medallions wanted please – some swaps available

Bob Lyall

(7:8)

---

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

Francis Heaney

(7:8)

---

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

c17<sup>th</sup>, c18<sup>th</sup> and c19<sup>th</sup> tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and  
anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent  
and Conder on c18<sup>th</sup> tokens.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

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**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:10)

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*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

To Purchase, or information for records:  
Work Checks, Canteen Tokens, Badges (of the lapel type or pin-backs) having the  
legend; **ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORY** or **R.O.F.** and showing the location  
and/or a number (1 to 66).

Ralph Hayes

(7:8)

---

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

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

R. Keith Harrison

(7:8)

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**WANTED**

**AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE**

Also **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS**

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

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**NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted  
**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)  
also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:9)

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*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

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

Staffordshire C17<sup>th</sup> Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

Edward Watkin

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(7:9)

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**WANTED**

Tokens with the name Bland written on them

Current sales lists sought for: coffee tokens; 17th century tokens, particularly London

**Lamar Bland**

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(7:8)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## Editorial

Welcome to Volume 7 Number 9, and thanks to everyone who subscribed to this next set of four issues – I received over a hundred replies in the first fortnight after the last issue!

This is a special issue dedicated to forgeries, fakes, fantasies and coin-like tokens which I hope do not extend the already grey boundaries of our subject too far! As always, material is being sought from members to provide a balance of topics in the normal issues.

When I took over the Editorship, Andrew Andison provided all of his spare copies of Volumes 5 and 6. Thanks to Nick Wetton, I now have the last remaining stock of the *Bulletin* from Volumes 1, 2 and 3. Similarly, Tony Gilbert has provided his remaining copies of the Volume 4 issues. These are some of the rarest TCSB issues to obtain and will be a last opportunity to fill in gaps in collections. Similarly, just a few binders remain from the original stock. As there are only have a few copies of some issues, they will be sold on a first come first served basis, so if you need to fill any gaps, drop me a note with your requirements.

As mentioned when I took over this position, and announced at the Token Congress in Eastbourne, I will be stepping down as Editor at the end of this charging period (September 2004 issue), and thus a volunteer is required to take over the position. On departing, I hope to leave the *Bulletin* in a stable state and with enough material prepared for at least two subsequent issues, to make the transfer to the next editor is as smooth and simple as possible.

### ***Token Congress 2003***

The twenty second Token Congress was held at the Langham Hotel, Eastbourne, between Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> October and Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The usual diverse selection of talks was supplemented with an auction on the Friday evening of tokens from the late Barry Greenaway, raising over £500. The following list gives the programme, along with some explanatory notes.

After the introductions from Duncan Pennock and Alan Henderson, the Saturday programme began;

Alan Henderson	Tokens of Eastbourne
Stuart Adams	Three Sussex towns and their claim to fame
Duncan Pennock	Digging up the Kenwards (Hop picking genealogy)
Phil Mernick	A hoard of Agricultural Tokens from Kent
Alan Cope	Canaries and the Big Bang (Nottinghamshire WW1 munitions factory and its checks)

Ken Peters	Birmingham counterfeits
Yolanda Courtney	The Lion's Den (S.A. Daniells, manufacturer)
David Young	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens
Gary Oddie	Cool Tokens (Ice wells, Brighton/Billingsgate links)
Chris Granger	A follow-up to the Mansfield and Southwell Tokens
Pam Williams	The numismatic aspect of leprosy, or, careful how you handle the samples
Robert Thompson	At the sign of the Plat (17 <sup>th</sup> C Map makers' token)
Fred Hams	A late use of Hop Tokens in two fruit growing districts of Kent

This was followed by the Congress dinner and the Bourse, finishing early on Sunday morning. A few hours later, the Sunday programme began. . .

Alan Henderson	A Riddle of Rye (17 <sup>th</sup> C token at the Ship)
John Whitmore	Robbie Bell – an appreciation
Gavin Scott	Sussex countermarks
David Powell	Lead Tokens, Urban and Rural
Bob Lyall	How Warrington Co-op paid for it's dividend

The researcher spots included notes from David Sealy on the forthcoming £1 coin designs and Paul Withers requesting brothel tokens. The 2004 Congress will be organised by Mike Roberts in the Huddersfield or Scarborough area. The cost and availability of suitable venues for future events was discussed.

Bob Lyall offered the vote of thanks to the organisers and venue, and a buffet lunch finished the proceedings.

### **Statement of Accounts for Token Congress 2003**

Receipts		Payments	
Surplus from 2002	£1,042.17	Hotel	£9,651.80
Delegate payments (net of refunds and overpayments)	10,390.00	Gratuities to staff	300.00
Interest (net)	11.37	Expenses	206.33
		Surplus to 2004	£1,285.41
	<b>£11,443.54</b>		<b>£11,443.54</b>

### ***Token Congress 2004***

The 2004 Token Congress will be held in Huddersfield and will be organised by Mike Roberts. The cost will be £137. A flyer with more details and reply slip is enclosed.

These notes begin on the Greek Island of Aegina. This small island blocks direct passage into the great port of Piraeus and is little over half an hours sail from the Athenian port. Whilst the island has a population of some ten thousand, these mainly live in the main port of Aegina Town. When one gets outside of the main town the island is green, unspoilt and peaceful.

Readers may well be wondering what this has to do with the subject matter but the answer is quite simple for it was on this island that European coinage originated, way back in the late seventh century B.C. These small lumps of silver featured the likeness of a turtle and later that of a tortoise.

One may still be wondering what we are doing on a Greek island when we are concerned with coin forgeries. Well it seems that from archaeological finds of Aeginetan staters made of silver washed copper, instead of silver, proved that the act of counterfeiting coins is as old as the European coinage itself. Many examples of base forgeries were produced throughout the Greek, Roman and Medieval periods and coiner's moulds and dies have been recovered from excavations proving that coin forgery is nothing new. It has been often said that virtually every denomination coined has been counterfeited. Indeed it is commonplace to find forgeries of coins of minor values which makes one wonder why anyone bothered, particularly in view of the severe punishment served out to those caught counterfeiting throughout the past 2600 years or so.

It is often difficult to tell whether a forgery is contemporary or whether it was made at a later period. It is often apparent that coin forgeries occur soon after a new type of coin has been introduced as it is easier to utter the counterfeits when people are unfamiliar with the new coins and the chance of detection is considerably less.

It is often argued that it was easier to pass false money at times when people were less educated or perhaps completely illiterate, but this is not necessarily the case. Those people were, more often than not, very poor and they could not afford to lose even the value of the smallest coin, so they would be extremely careful in what they accepted. They were aware that if they accepted a bad coin that they would, through necessity, have to pass it on. There was no alternative, and they were well aware of the penalties of getting caught in the act of uttering a false coin.

Today with all our education it would be surprising if more than say 20% of the population could fully describe the coins in their pockets or purses. The old adage "to see in not to observe" applies very well here and doubtless to say many of us will have received forgeries in our change and passed them on without realising that we have ever had them.

Shop assistants who give paper money more than a cursory glance when accepting cash from a customer are particularly annoying. It is bad manners to hold up a banknote to the light and scrutinise it in front of a customer when there are more discreet ways of identifying a fake. This writer usually deals with such a situation by examining the pound coins received in his change and refusing one of them demanding another in its place! It certainly starts an investigation. From shop assistant to General Manager they all want to examine the “dud” coin!

In 1996 a young man from Barrow in Furness was banned for life from a Superstore following a dispute over a £1 coin. The man argued with a checkout assistant after his girlfriend had a coin rejected that she had used to pay for some goods. The man said, “At first the assistant turned around and said he wouldn’t take it because it wasn’t heavy enough. So I showed it to some other people in the queue and they said there was nothing wrong with it. Then the shop assistant said he wouldn’t take it because it had a small defect.” This led to an argument and the man was told that his custom was no longer welcome at the Superstore. After leaving the store the man said he had never had any previous problems at the store but he decided that he would see if the coin would provoke the same reaction with other businesses. He said, “I have been into various shops since and they’ve all said they’ll accept it. It does have a tiny little defect but coins get bumped about don’t they?” To add weight to his claim he took his 1985 coin to the Royal Bank of Scotland who confirmed it was acceptable. The Superstore eventually agreed to investigate what they considered to be a very serious customer complaint. So from this you can see that there can even be trouble when passing what appears to be a genuine coin. It is well recorded that forgeries were passed in dark places like inns, or busy places like markets and racecourses.

At this stage will be helpful to discuss methods of making false coins.

A forgery can be either a cast of an existing coin or it is a piece struck from a newly made set of dies. In the case of a cast forgery when the metal has set and the mould is broken open a fair copy of the original remains. The main drawback of this method is that as a result of small air bubbles being trapped in the mould these show up as tiny lumps and these are particularly noticeable in the “field” of the coin (the part which is not taken up with the design). According to Forrer, a dental mechanic in Egypt introduced the two poles of an electro-magnet to each side of a mould thereby pressing the metal more firmly into it. These are known as pressure casts and are more difficult to detect. However, a lack of sharpness of the piece is usually the give-away. The more dangerous method of producing forgeries is by striking from newly cut dies which are faithful copies of the originals. Making faithful copies of dies is a very skilled and specialist job and few would be capable or indeed willing to do it.

The procedure for striking a coin is as follows: One needs an upper die and lower die. In the case of hammered coins the lower die is called the pile on which was engraved the royal portrait or the more elaborate design. This die was driven into a heavy block of wood. A piece of silver was then placed on the engraved area of the lower die on to

which the trussel, the upper die, would be placed. A mighty man with a sledge hammer would then strike the upper die and the coin would be produced. The same procedure applies today but the whole process has been mechanised.

FORGERIES can be classified into two main types:

- a) Those intended to fool the general public (usually contemporary)
- b) Those intended to fool collectors or tourists.

There are also fantasy pieces that are the subject of the imagination of their maker and which are also intended to fool collectors or tourists. These are often artificially aged.

Additionally there are re-strikes that are struck from copies of the original dies often many years after their first issue. These are not necessarily fakes. e.g. the Marie Theresa Thaler.

Freak coins are not necessarily forgeries but are often collected as companion items. These include brockages and mis-strikes (pieces that are struck off centre.) Double headed and double tailed coins are not errors in minting but carefully constructed pieces, usually made by dividing two coins lengthwise and carefully sweating together the two similar obverses or reverses. The join around the edge is then hidden to best advantage.

Mention must also be made of electrotypes. These are reproductions of genuine coins by the electrolytic process. An impression of each side of the coin is taken, filled with lead and the two halves soldered together. These can easily be detected by examining the edge which is usually smooth and shows a line all the way around where the two halves meet. These were not intended to deceive but were issued for educational purposes, and on many of the electrotypes produced formerly at the British Museum, as an additional safeguard, the letters MB (for British Museum) or RR (for Robert Ready who made them) appear. They are of course exact replicas, often of extremely rare coins and were supplied to museums, universities, schools and collectors so they do come onto the market occasionally. The British Museum has not supplied these replicas for many years. When examples come on the market they often command very high prices. This is particularly so if the electrotype represents a very rare coin which by virtue of its availability, or for financial reasons the buyer finds it impossible to acquire the original.

One of the most famous counterfeiters was a German Carl Wilhelm Becker born in 1772. He cut dies from 1805 to his death in 1830. His output was stunning and dies for about 360 coins are preserved in the Berlin Museum. He forged Greek; Roman; French; German and Transylvanian coins, siege pieces and medals.

In very modern times a chap in Crewe, Cheshire set up his own counterfeiting factory and when the police raided the place on the morning of the 9th June 1995 they discovered a hoard of 6,000 counterfeit one pound coins and enough material to make



another £35,000 worth. He was discovered as a result of the fact that the previous tenant's occupation at this unit was the boxing up of potato crisps. When the counterfeiter had been working at the premises for some time his electricity usage reached such monumental proportions that the electricity supplier informed the police. This counterfeiter received two years imprisonment but he may not have been so lucky had he lived in a different place and in a different period of history. The punishment for counterfeiters varied considerably over the years from country to country. In medieval Europe counterfeiting was a capital offence, which on conviction, rendered the culprit to death by hanging in England; boiling in oil in Germany; breaking on the wheel in France and beheading elsewhere. In Russia molten lead was poured down offender's throats. For minor offences the loss of an eye or a hand was common punishment.

During the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) forgery of the coinage was a constant problem. At that time the King had about one hundred moneyers working at a number of mints throughout the country. History records that the King commanded the Bishop of Salisbury to summon all his moneyers to Winchester at Christmas 1125. When they came at the King's command they were taken one by one and "deprived each of the right hand et testiculis infra" (they were also castrated). A fine Christmas present, proving that it is not a very good idea to muck about with the coinage and also that it has not always been a pleasant experience to have an audience with the reigning monarch. In China they looked upon it differently and when they rounded up the skilful coin forgers in that country they gave them all a highly paid jobs in the Mint.

By the Coinage Act of 1861 it was made a felony to counterfeit gold or silver coins. Lesser offences included the gilding of farthings and sixpences to pass them off as half sovereigns, the possession of moulds, machines or tools that had been unlawfully removed from the Royal Mint, the filing or clipping of gold or silver coins or even the possession of such clippings.

The Coinage Act of 1870 covers the counterfeiting of base metal coins, and the countermarking of coins with letters and words also the forgery of Colonial Coins.

During the last decade of the 19th century it was the vogue for ladies to wear silver bracelets on which they collected coins which bore the name of the friend who had donated it to their bracelet. These coins were principally threepences but to a lesser extent sixpences were employed. They were either holed or had small rings soldered to them for suspension. The engravings were of boys or girls names, Mother, Father, Sister, Nurse etc. or just initials in the form of a monogram: every piece unique. These were produced on a large scale presumably by jewellers. The reverses of the coins are usually filed blank and engraved thereon. It is unusual to find a coin with the Queen's head defaced. Presumably no action was taken on defacing the reverses of coins even though the coins themselves had been removed from circulation and used for a secondary purpose. Perhaps the law which specified "counter-marking" looked upon "engraving" in a different light?

One of the most famous prosecutions in the last century concerned Martin Coles Harman in 1930 for issuing bronze coins resembling current coins for his island of Lundy. Harman was fined £5. The Birmingham Mint that struck the coins was not prosecuted. They wisely did not insert their usual "H" mint mark into the design of the two coins.

The making of medals and coins resembling current coins became an offence under the Counterfeit Medal Act of 1883. Manufacturers and distributors of medallic pieces of coin jewellery occasionally fall foul of this act, especially when producing imitation sovereigns and halves. It seems that anything resembling George and the Dragon or the Royal effigy is regarded as an offence the same being punishable by an unlimited fine along with confiscation of the dies and tools used in their manufacture.

The mere act of possessing any forged coin renders the holder, on conviction, liable to two years imprisonment or an unlimited fine, or both, which makes me wonder why anyone in their right mind collects these items!

Only experience will help one to decide which is the real thing and which is a fake. One must have a real good knowledge of what is real by handling many genuine pieces or have an authenticated example to compare a suspected piece with. Weight comparison often detects a fake. However, have heart, even the experts cannot agree. Some time ago I obtained a collection of coins amongst which were about thirty ancient coins. The coins were part of a large collection that had been sold to a well known coin company and these were the residue that had been rejected. About half of the pieces were obviously fakes but I tried an experiment with the other fifteen or sixteen pieces. I asked three well-known dealers all experts on ancient coins to give me their opinion on which were real and which were false. When I analysed their results I was surprised to find that they agreed only on three of the coins but were in some way at difference with each other on the remainder. From this I drew my own conclusions.

Finally, some years ago a dealer friend of the writer sold to a customer for eight pounds an ancient coin. The buyer, himself an expert in ancients, was highly delighted with his purchase, but three years later he returned the coin claiming it was a forgery. He got his money back as the dealer could not be absolutely certain whether the piece was genuine or not!

## A Coin of Lady Jane Grey

Gary Oddie

The troubled period following the death of Edward VI has been well covered in the history books<sup>(1)</sup>, and though there have been a few spurious coins noted that have been attributed to his immediate successor, Lady Jane Grey, the “uncrowned queen of nine days”, no contemporary records or issues are yet known<sup>(2, 3 and 4)</sup>. The poor state of the coinage was definitely on the minds of the leaders of that time, but the uncertain political situation, the brevity of the reign and the size of the undertaking of the recent fine coinage of Edward VI, would make official issues almost impossible.

Lady Jane Grey was born in 1537, the daughter of Henry Grey, the Marquis of Dorset and Frances Brandon, niece of Henry VIII. She was very intellectual and at the age of nine was sent to live with Katherine Parr (widow of Henry VIII) and Katherine’s new husband, Thomas Seymour. At 15 Jane believed herself to be betrothed to the Duke of Somerset’s son, Lord Hertford. Her parents had other ideas and married her to Guilford Dudley, the youngest son of the Duke of Northumberland, in May 1553. A few days later Edward died and though his Catholic half-sister Mary was the heir apparent, manoeuvrings at Edward’s death bed brought the Protestant Jane to the throne. With Northumberland in charge, the plan was to pronounce a joint monarchy with Jane and Guilford. However, with Mary Marching on London accompanied by an army, and Northumberland heading out to arrest Mary, on July 19 the Royal Council proclaimed Mary queen. Events moved quickly, with Northumberland, Jane and Guilford being arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Jane refused to convert to Catholicism and was beheaded on 11 February 1554.



Fig. 1. Lady Jane Grey, by an unknown artist c1590

In 1986 the film *Lady Jane* was released by Paramount Studios<sup>(5)</sup>. Directed by Trevor Nunn, with Patrick Stewart as Henry Grey and the feature film debut of Helena Bonham-Carter as Lady Jane, two historical inaccuracies are to be seen. The first is the affectionate relationship between Jane and Guilford Dudley, when in reality they lived apart and had to be ordered to consummate their marriage! The second and more relevant is a scene where Jane and Guilford argue at a table. . . .

Jane: You gave them all that money and they just threw it back at you?

Guilford: Money?! Do you know what's happened to the value of money?

Jane: No.

[Guilford slides Jane a coin.]

Guilford: What's that?  
 Jane: A penny.  
 Guilford: No, it isn't. It's a shilling.  
 Jane: It can't be, shillings are made of silver.  
 Guilford: Should be, used to be. But not now.

The “coin” used in this scene was made especially for the film (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Lady Jane Grey shilling – film prop, 1986.

Obv. IANEI : D : G : AN : FRA : Z : HIB : REGINA around a crowned bust facing left, rose in front, XII behind.

Rev. POSVI | DEVM : A | DIVTOR | E : MEV around shield over cross fourchee.  
 34mm, struck in a dull pewter. In the style of Edward VI fine issue shillings.

This piece was made by Westair Reproductions Ltd<sup>(6)</sup>, but does not carry any of the usual identifying marks, such as a small incuse WRL, COPY or R. It is not known how many were struck, or how many have escaped captivity in the film studio, but at present, just two specimens are known in private hands<sup>(7)</sup> and a single piece remains in the Westair collection.

### Notes, References and Acknowledgements

- (1) A. Plowden. *Lady Jane Grey and the House of Suffolk*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
- (2) J. Evans. *On an English Jeton or Pattern Piece*. [Attributed to Jane Grey]. NC 1861 pp109-111.
- (3) Mr Webster exhibited a Lady Jane Grey testoon at the RNS. Noted in NC January 1864.
- (4) *The Tragic Queen*. Short note describing an “Emery” groat dated 1553. *Coins and Medals*, August 1975 p30.
- (5) Paramount, February 1986 released on DVD 18 February 2003, UPC 097360170542.
- (6) Private communications with Nick Read of WRL in June 1999.
- (7) Thanks to Richard Colliass, 1999.

Perhaps one reason why David Rogers titled his book “Toy Coins” <sup>(1)</sup> was that if he had used a title which covered all of the contents it may well have been the World’s longest title. Our Editor in his Editorial Vol.7 No.7 July 2003 asks for articles on “Imitations..... that have used official coin designs”. In this article I will therefore just concentrate on the toy coins which were miniature copies of the current issues in circulation. This article does not include “Imitation Spade Guineas” as this work covering 1000 different types is now in print<sup>(2)</sup>. Nor does it cover Edward VII (or Victoria or George V for that matter) copy sovereigns, as I am still working on this topic.

“Miniature Imitation Coins”, as the well known advert says, are exactly what it says. They were issued from about 1880 to 1940 in that format after which they tended to deviate from the heading and became “Play Money” as they started to differ in many respects from the earlier issues, primarily because they no longer followed the coinage designs, nor were the correct colour. The “Miniature Imitation Coins” are generally referred to as “Toy Coins” because that is what they were. They were not used for counting and are thus not “Counters”. The diameters range from 11mm to 14mm, with a few exceptions of course, with the majority being 13mm. They were struck almost exclusively in Germany, largely in Nuremberg, by firms such as Lauer, BalMBERger, Mayer, Arld, D & Co (believed to be Drentwett, unless anyone can show otherwise), Zeiser and Arld. No doubt the engravers were showing their skills for marketing purposes but the basic idea was to produce toys for children.

The coins were found in Christmas Crackers, in the pockets of dolls in the shops, for dolls houses, toy cash registers and as advertising gimmicks where the retailers name appeared on the coin but it was still produced by one of the above-mentioned firms. One quite common example was for John Cooke & Sons who were London Stationers. Another, much rarer, is a sovereign quoting “Bramigk & Co”. The Managing Director of that firm (London based confectionery machinery manufacturers) wrote to me in 1981 stating that he had no records or knowledge of any advertising miniature sovereigns issues around 1880.) All the coins were also issued in a variety of boxes, usually iron but there are “pasteboard” varieties. It was easy to fall foul of the strict counterfeit laws especially as some regal coins were also about 13mm diameter so most of the legends usually include the word “imitation”. This was especially relevant as the coins were issued in the correct colours – brass or gilt brass for “gold”, iron, sometimes plated, or a white metal such as nickel, steel, zinc or aluminium for “silver” with a variety of finishes such as tin or mercury and copper for “copper” although this can be untreated, or “bright” – usually by acid treatment – and even a wax coating is not uncommon. Many countries were chosen, probably anywhere that a marketing opportunity was evidenced. I am still finding “new” Countries let alone new denominations but here are most of the Countries:- Austria / Hungary / Austro-

Hungarian, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and USA. This is probably not the full list and if you know of more I would be pleased to hear from you.

There are thousands of coins and varieties to collect. The spelling mistakes are interesting as one can envisage a German engraver having instructions given concerning a foreign language and the proof reader, or equivalent, would be “in the same boat”. From the bottom up – and this is just a few from Great Britain – we have FARHTING and PARTHING, PENNI, SCHILLG, ROWN and GROWN as well as the expected die blocks and flaws. If you want to get into “non standards” there are half crowns in brass, edges plain and milled, mules – yes, quite a few of those and why has the young (bun) head series of Victoria got a George IV portrait on the 5/-? There were young head regal crowns. The answer is that the George IV crowns were still in general circulation in 1880 as the young head crowns of Victoria of the 1840’s were not popular and most were withdrawn from circulation. A German toy manufacturer will have acquired a set of coinage in 1880 on which to base the miniatures and this would have included the George IV crown.

After metal, sometimes with it, came cardboard. That is another “can of worms” but this tended to be the correct size for the actual coin and not a standard 13mm. Probably this was because cardboard could not possibly be real coins and therefore there was no fear of prosecution and also at this time the British makers became involved, usually as Educational Supplies for teaching purposes and these can either be classed as “Toy Coins or “Educational or Teaching Coins” or “Play Money” as it is generally known in USA. In Germany the latter title is “Spielgeld” and is a vast collecting field.

The book on “cardboard” is due out now by David Evans<sup>(3)</sup>. His book on “plastic” is already in print<sup>(4)</sup>. The update on “metal” – if I do it – is some years away yet! Some 13 years on from David Rogers’ splendid effort<sup>(1)</sup> - there are almost as many “not in Rogers” now as there are in the book - one can say at least he got very many years of research into print and made a fantastic start. There is now an increasing number of new collectors with an interesting choice of where to start. Prices range from 25p for a poor coin, usually the iron ones, up to “whatever” but the real gems might cost £35. Boxes go for up to £100 and some boxed sets up to £500. And when you have done that you can start on the rest of the book!!

## References.

- (1) David J de Sola Rogers. *Toy Coins*. Galata Print, 1990. ISBN 0951667106.
- (2) W. Bryce Neilson. *One Thousand Guineas*. Galata Print, 2003.
- (3) Forthcoming from Galata Print.
- (4) Available from Coins of Beeston.

Robert H. Thompson

*Nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri*: 'I am obliged to revere the words of no master'. This ringing declaration plucked from Horace's *Epistles*<sup>(1)</sup> so much represented the seventeenth-century scepticism of authority, and the authority in particular of Aristotle, that it was adapted for the motto accompanying the arms assigned to the Royal Society of London in its Second Charter of 1663: *Nullius in verba*. (Fig. 1) Those words of Horace were quoted by Gabriel Naudé, *libertin* and librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, in the first manual of librarianship, an English translation of which John Evelyn, the future author of *Numismata*, had published in 1661.<sup>(2)</sup> Evelyn was a Royal Society Councillor from 1662, and evidently it was he that proposed the motto adopted in 1663, for a facsimile has been published of a sheet of sketches for the arms in Evelyn's hand, with suggested mottoes.<sup>(3)</sup> Horace's words may be allowed to characterise our attitude to Dr Williamson. (Fig. 2)

For amongst the great and the good, who a century ago formed the founding membership of the British Numismatic Society, is the name of George Charles Williamson, Esq., LittD, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature,



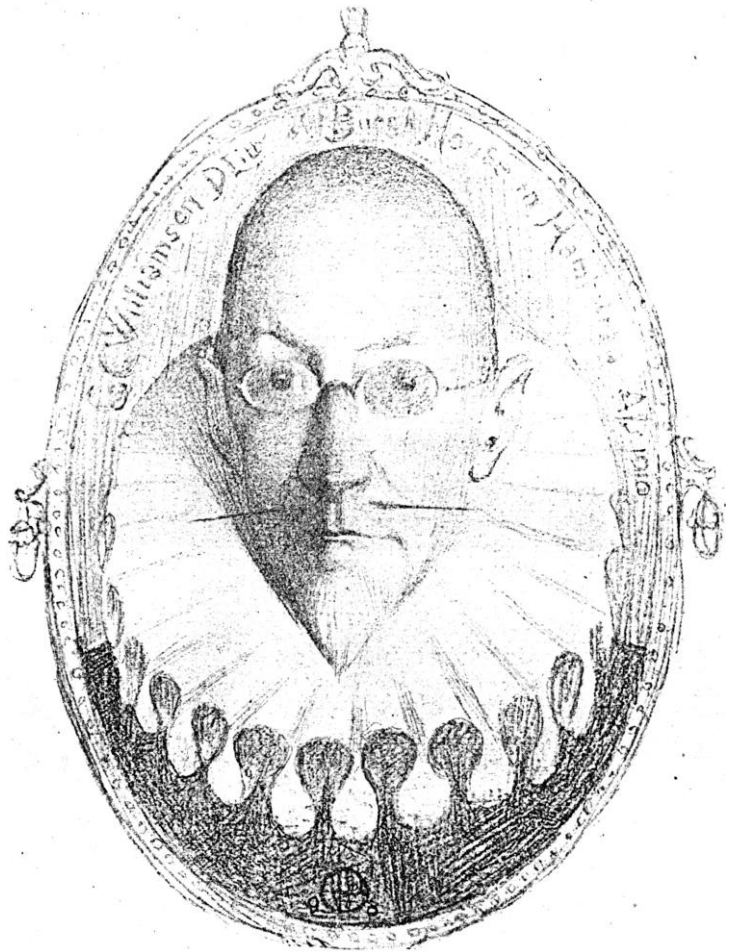
THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Royal-Society  
OF  
LONDON,  
For the Improving of  
NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.

BY  
T H O. S P R A T.

L O N D O N,  
Printed by T. R. for J. Martyn at the Bell without  
Temple-bar, and J. Allestry at the Rose and Crown in  
Duck-lane, Printers to the Royal Society.  
MDCLXVII.

Fig. 1. Sprat, 1667, Frontispiece and title page<sup>(13)</sup>

of The Mount, Guildford, Surrey. He had published *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* in 1889-91, and much else. Yet what did he contribute to the *British Numismatic Journal*? Nothing, absolutely nothing, though he remained a BNS member until at least 1916, and died as recently as 1942. Why was this? One reason is that his interests had moved on, to Art (with a capital letter), to collecting, to porcelain, to portrait miniatures, to watches, to 'curious survivals'. He sold his coins in 1908. In the process he seems to have developed a certain contempt for his catalogue, assisted no doubt by bitter memories of the bill which the publisher Elliot Stock had left him. In *Who's Who* he did not even name it, but described it merely as 'a large book on Traders' Tokens'. There may also be a darker reason for his failure to engage further with tokens, which will emerge from my second theme, the extent to which much of the work of the last century has been written to correct, enlarge, or re-arrange Williamson's 'large book'.



*Portrait of the Author as he was "seen" by El Greco (Domenico Theotocopuli) in Toledo in 1578. Revisaged in London in 1910 by Vernon Hill "gazing into the past."*

Fig. 2. G. C. Williamson, *Behind my Library Door* (London, 1921), frontispiece.

Publication of such a catalogue stimulated further activity, to acquire specimens by Williamson number, to find out more about the individuals named on the tokens, to seek evidence to claim for one's own county tokens bearing place-names found in more than one. In the 1930 *BNJ*, however, Manton much upset W. C. Wells by insinuating that Wells's 'Northamptonshire' (*BNJ* 1909-13) had simply revised Williamson. Wells in 1935 vigorously rejected this denigration of his 'entirely new' list, 'the errors of description in Williamson being so numerous as to render a mere revision almost useless'. Caldecott, more quietly, published in *BNJ* 1940 a whole paper of corrections and additions to Williamson's chapter on Sussex, a county into which, for example, Williamson had inserted without comment a token of BRAMBARE which must be a misreading of ELSMEARE. In 1983 Preston-Morley



& Pegg had to devote four pages of *BNJ* to amending Williamson's Nottinghamshire chapter. There is more such work outside the Journal.

Attributions without supporting evidence have occasioned the publication of much research in *BNJ*. Manton & Hollis in 1932 moved all tokens reading COLEBROOKE from Devon to Colnbrook in Buckinghamshire, and to the same county George Goad of HORTON from Staffordshire and Yorkshire. MacDowall in 1957 moved John Newton in MORTON from Devon to Lincolnshire. In 1993 Thompson and Gaunt moved Gregory Dowling of MILLBROOK from Bedfordshire to Cornwall, Berry and Thompson moved Robert Bloomer in COMANHILL from an Uncertain category to Worcestershire.

What does one require of a catalogue? Amongst other things, accurate and intelligent description, identification of a record specimen to authorise the description, an appropriate arrangement, good indexes, and additional information appropriate to the circumstances. On all of these Williamson falls down.

No principles of description seem to have been laid down for his county editors, so that triangles of letters, for example, sometimes were described as one line, sometimes as two. Some descriptions were simply unintelligent:

Lo(ndon).1015, Obv. YARD HEEL MAKER, Rev. FETTER LANE MAGPY (though the bird on the obverse is a falcon) has resulted in the trade of 'Yardheel-maker' appearing in Williamson's Index VII. It is otherwise unknown. Rather, obverse and reverse should be transposed to give FETTER LANE MAGPY | YARD HEEL MAKER, Magpie Yard being a known place-name on or near the site of Norwich Street.

M(iddlese)x.179 IOHN FALEIN FOX | IN SHADWELL LANE was annotated by Williamson 'This is a most unusual instance of an issuer having two Christian names'. The reverse, however, should commence at LANE, and the obverse should be corrected to IOHN FALL IN FOXES, Fox Lane in Shadwell being afterwards Glamis Road. So there is no place-name 'Shadwell Lane', no surname 'Falein', and there are not two Christian names.

Mx.205 ANDREW WELCH AT Y<sup>E</sup> SIGNE | Y<sup>E</sup> PLAT... VPPER SHADWEL, with an obverse device which Williamson, or rather Boyne, described as a breast-plate, and this has been incorporated into Lillywhite's *London Signs*.<sup>(4)</sup> Rather, it is a 'Platt', a map or chart, with the outline perhaps of Britain, very appropriate for Shadwell beside the Thames.<sup>(5)</sup>

Only occasionally, as in Cambridgeshire thanks to W. G. Searle, were locations of record specimens given. This omission has involved a tremendous amount of work for students faced with unconfirmed readings in Williamson, seeking such pieces in museums, private collections, auctions, and dealers' records, and only when such a search proved fruitless concluding tentatively that Williamson had published a misreading. Even then there was always the fear that a token bearing the hypothetical misreading might be lurking somewhere like an American private collection.

Williamson's complete lack of alphabetical order within Bermondsey Street and Blackman Street, Southwark (pp.1015-16), looks as though it might be due to a printer dropping a forme full of made-up type. However, the inconsistent treatment of compound place-names must be put down to Williamson. The silly placing of parts of Tower Hamlets and Westminster in Middlesex, but other localities lying further out from the City in the London chapter, was well elaborated by Philip Greenall in 1992. There should have been principles for dealing with complex statements of locality such as Church Lane in Whitechapel (Lo.640 *and* 3427), Dowgate in Thames Street (Lo.848 *and* 3099), Helmet Court in St Katherine's (Lo.1339 *and* 2613), New Rents Martins Aldersgate (Lo.48 *and* 2652), and Windmill Court on Snow Hill (Lo.2904 *and* 3501).

The excessive amount of additional information on the Lincolnshire issuers was copied from Simpson's book, and should have been left there.

Another consequence of weak editing is the way that county Sub-Editors and 'Collaborateurs' were allowed to incorporate tokens lacking firm attribution, with never so much as a note that the same token was also published in another county. This was foolish. Attributing such a token to one place may or may not be right, attributing it to two places cannot help but in part be wrong. I exclude rare pieces such as the following, which actually name more than one place; but there should have been some principle to avoid duplication of entries.

Abingdon, Berks.(6) & Highworth, Wilts.(89)  
Clare Co. (Ir.166) & Limerick (Ir.559-62)  
Coventry etc. in Warwicks.(98) and Lutterworth in Leics.(74)  
Dorset(169) & Somerset(341)  
Lisburn (Ir.584) & Coleraine (Ir.595)  
March, Cambs.(149) & Doddington, Cambs.(97)  
Soham, Cambs.(174) & Herringswell, Suffolk(152).

Tokens published in two places are listed in the Appendix. There are even some tokens published in three places:

Aldeburgh, Suffolk(1, cf. Norweb 4236), also Aldborough, Norfolk(1) and Aldborough, Yorks.(1)  
Aylsham, Norfolk(7) and supposedly Marsham, Norfolk(104) and Masham, Yorks.(232)<sup>(6)</sup>  
Burford (Oxon.49) and supposedly Great Barford, Beds.(49) and Barford St John or Barford St Michael, Oxon.(36)  
Lidlington, Beds.(69), also Littlington, Cambs.(147), and Litlington, Sussex(121)<sup>(7)</sup>  
Poplar (Mx.166), also 'Popley', Yorks.(270) and Uncertain 11  
Stratton, Cornwall(94, cf. Williamson's note), also Long Stratton, Norfolk(243) and Stratton St Margaret, Wilts.(233)  
Plymouth previously Sutton Prior (Devon 278, cf. Williamson's note), also Sutton, Cambs.(178) and Sutton, Surrey(288).

There are error descriptions which have misled others:

Lo.2724 read without a caveat as GEORG GREEN AT THE Anchor | NEARE PAVLINS CVRCH, and placed in St Paul's Churchyard. It is one of the few tokens in Williamson with an illustration, from which one can see that the first letter of PAVLINS is off the flan. The Norweb specimens<sup>(8)</sup> show that above the middle of that name is a superscript letter which can be taken for a D, just as above CVRCH is a superscript H, and the name must be MAVDLINS CHVRCH, i.e. Near one of the churches dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. There is no reading PAVLINS Church for St Paul's Cathedral.

There is failure to distinguish facts from guesswork, especially over the identification of devices. Just occasionally there is an admission of doubt. Lo.3212 John Gosling in Tower Street, obv. device 'Three cauliflowers?' (with a question mark), which Lillywhite guessed to be Three artichokes; but it is possible to distinguish three compact bodies with short wings and long necks: not three cauliflowers but the canting device of three goslings.

However, I cannot end without mentioning two matters which I will introduce with the Muggletonians, whom I have mentioned before in something which, in Nick Mayhew's view, showed that Williamson even a hundred years on was not disparaged.<sup>(9)</sup> That was not the intention. In publishing in 1919 a book on Lodowick Muggleton (Fig. 3), Williamson claimed to have visited the Muggletonian meeting-room when he was aged twenty-seven, which is indeed possible, since the last of the Muggletonians was discovered in Kent with all the books of the sect as late as the nineteen-seventies. He could not have done this in 1870 as he claimed, since Williamson's age then was not twenty-seven but twelve.



Fig. 3. Lodowick Muggleton,  
*The Acts of the Witnesses*, ed. T. L. Underwood  
(New York; Oxford, 1999), frontispiece.

More seriously, Sydney Sydenham, a student of tokens in Bath, sought the advice of Dr Williamson, 'the highest authority on the 17th Century Tokens', and was assured, in writing, which he quotes, 'Garill was a die sinker in Birmingham, who, I believe, travelled about striking Tokens in many places'.<sup>(10)</sup> This was moonshine. Only the absence of Williamson's letter prevents our convicting him of lying.

There is more. For his chapter on Surrey Williamson had no Sub-editor, indeed it was his own county. In the village of Ripley (Fig. 4), he entered Thomas Eeles of RIPLEY IN SVRRY, no problem there. He also included Thomas Garforth of RIPLEY with the Merchant Venturers' arms, and an instruction to the reader to see 'Surrey' plate no.12. No, Dr Williamson, it is you that should see 'Surrey' plate no. 12, an accurate engraving which would have shown you RIPLY without an E and followed by the date 1669, around *TG* in monogram and accompanied by the fraction for a halfpenny. Boyne also had included that token in Surrey though he must have known Ripley and Garforth as Yorkshire names, and presumably he did so in line with his apparent principle of placing ambiguous place-names to the first county in the alphabet. Williamson mentioned this token of Garforth in an 1890 paper which may have raised questions of attribution.<sup>(11)</sup>

#### RIPLEY.

- |      |   |               |
|------|---|---------------|
| 235. | <i>O.</i> THOMAS . EELES . IN = The Haberdashers' Arms.                 |               |
|      | <i>R.</i> RIPLEY . IN . SVRRY . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY.                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 236. | <i>O.</i> THOMAS . GARFORTH = The Merchant-Adventurers' Arms.           |               |
|      | <i>R.</i> OF . RIPLEY = T . G.  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|      | <i>Vide</i> "Surrey" plate, No. 12.                                     |               |
| 237. | <i>O.</i> THOMAS . GARFORITH = The Turners' Arms.                       |               |
|      | <i>R.</i> RIPLEY . SVRRY = T . A . G.                                   | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 238. | <i>O.</i> THOMAS . GARFORTH = The Arms of Christ's Hospital,<br>London. |               |
|      | <i>R.</i> RIPLEY . SVRRY = T . E . G.                                   | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Fig. 4. G. C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889-91), p. 1147

Whatever the prelude, in 1891 Volume II of his catalogue also included a Thomas Garforth token with the Turners' arms, and a third Thomas Garforth with the arms of Christ's Hospital, both of them reading RIPLEY SVRRY. Neither had been recorded previously. Neither has been discovered since. The editor added a diverting (not to say diversionary) note:

'The three tokens of Garforth are very extraordinary. We cannot understand why a man in so small a village as Ripley should have issued three tokens, each bearing different coats of arms.'

Quite so, and I believe the issuer did not do so.<sup>(12)</sup> The presence of the word SVRRY, of course, would seem to make unassailable the inclusion in Surrey of the first Garforth token. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Williamson actually fabricated these latter two entries in order to retain the first. That may be why, subsequently, he wished to avoid being associated with tokens, and it is why I started with 'Of no master am I obliged to revere the words'. The work of checking and authenticating Williamson's catalogue must continue, for another century if necessary!

But of course Williamson created the 'large book' for others to list specimens by, in which to look up types and readings and further information. As Peter Preston-Morley has pointed out, the standard of reliability does vary from chapter to chapter according to the competence of the individual Sub-editors. Lest I seem merely to carp at the compiler of our standard catalogue, let me turn back to the Royal Society, and say with Bishop Sprat, 'We admire the men, but onely dislike the Method of their proceedings'.<sup>(13)</sup>

*Appendix: Tokens published by Williamson in two places*

(The descriptions of the tokens are not always exactly the same, but tokens on which the place-names have been misread are omitted. Where evidence of correct attributions has been recorded for the Norweb Collection,<sup>(14)</sup> reference is made to that for brevity.)

- Abingdon (Berks.2, 7-11, cf. Norweb 57...70), also Great Abington, Cambs.(1-6, cf. Norweb 364)
- Adderbury, Oxon.(1, cf. Norweb 3563), also Uncertain (14)
- Aldbourn, Wilts.(5-6, cf. Norweb 5407), also Aubourn, Lincs.(7-8)
- Aldbrough, Yorks.(2) and Aldeburgh, Suffolk(3)
- Ashby de la Zouch, Leics.(7-8, cf. Norweb 2806) also Ashby St Mary, Norfolk(3-4)
- Barford, Warks.(23, cf. Norweb 5281), also Barford St Martin, Wilts.(10)
- Bath (Som.13-14, cf. Norweb 3958-9), also, because unnamed, Uncertain (32-33)
- Blockley, Worcs.(14), subsequently Glos.(6)
- Bourne, Lincs.(40, 42) and Eastbourne, Sussex(82-83)
- Bowden (Great), Leics.(14, cf. Norweb 2814), also Bowden (Little), Northants.(5)
- Brampton, Suffolk (27, 28 cf. Norweb 5402), also Brampton, Derbyshire (33, 35)
- Burgh le Marsh, Lincs.(49, cf. Williamson's note), also Burgh, Suffolk(36)
- Caistor, Lincs.(51-52, cf. Norweb 2924-5), also Caister on Sea or Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk (16-17)
- 'Carey Land', Som.(79) and Uncertain (15)
- 'Carleton' (several), Norfolk (18) and 'Carleton' (several), Yorks.(59)
- Castle Street, Southwark (203, cf. Norweb 4895), also in Cambridge (53)
- Chard, Som.(87, cf. Norweb 4003), also because unnamed, Uncertain (61)
- Charing Heath, Kent (85, cf. Norweb 2436), also Uncertain (21)
- Cheshunt Street, Herts.(76), also Chiswell Street, London (624)
- Clifton, Beds.(28, cf. Williamson's note), also Clifton, Glos.(69)
- Coggeshall (Great), Essex (78, cf. Norweb 1145), also Cossall, Notts.(9)
- Corby Glen, Lincs.(54), and Corby, Northants.(16)

Cornwall the county (61, cf. Williamson's note), also Cornwell, Oxon.(74)  
 Cornwall the county (106) and Cornwell, Oxon.(73)  
 Crewkerne, Som.(104) and because unnamed, Uncertain (26); *recte* Chard<sup>(15)</sup>  
 Croydon, Surrey (40-42, 45, cf. Norweb 4546...4551), also Croydon, Cambs.(92-95)  
 Dorchester, Oxon.(83, cf. Norweb 3632), also Dorchester, Dorset (61)  
 Dorchester, Oxon.(84, cf. Norweb 3633-3634), also because unnamed, Uncertain (29)  
 Easton (Great), Essex (185) and Great Easton, Leics.(18)  
 Evesham, Worcs.(44-45, cf. Norweb 5668-70), also because unnamed, Uncertain (79, 87)  
 Fordham, Cambs.(126, cf. Norweb 1783), also Fordham, Norfolk (45)  
 Freeman's Lane, Southwark (230), also supposedly in London (1129)  
 Freshford, Som.(126, cf. Norweb 4034), also Freshford, Co. Kilkenny (Ir.451)  
 Haddenham, Cambs.(131, cf. Norweb 1784-1785), also Haddenham, Bucks.(67)  
 Halliwell, Lancs.(35), also Uncertain (23)  
 Hanche, Warwicks.(Staffs.19, cf. Norweb 5327), also Uncertain (16)  
 Hockley in the Hole, Finsbury (Lo.1352-1354) and Hockliffe, Beds.(53-55)  
 Horton, Staffs.(20) and 'Horton' (several), Yorks.(127), actually Bucks. as mentioned above  
 Kempston, Beds.(59) and Kemsing, Kent (365)  
 Langport, Som.(177), also Lamport, Northants.(58, a variety of 56)<sup>(16)</sup>  
 Langton by Spilsby, Lincs.(137), also Langton, Yorks.(174)<sup>(17)</sup>  
 Maldon, Essex (232) and Malden, Surrey (179), *recte* Maulden, Beds.<sup>(18)</sup>  
 Markyate, Herts.(140-1, cf. Norweb 2230/2-1), also Market Street, Westminster (London  
 1876-8)  
 Marshfield, Glos.(116) and supposedly Wilts.(147)  
 Millbrook, Beds.(74), also Millbrook, Cornwall (47)<sup>(19)</sup>  
 New Market *subsequently* Clare Market (London 645) and Newmarket, Cambs.(158)  
 New Market *subsequently* Clare Market (London 651) and Newmarket, Suffolk (273)  
 Newington Green, Middx.(156) and Newington, Surrey (195)  
 Newmarket, partly Cambs.(156-157, 159-165) and partly Suffolk(265-266, 270-272, 274-  
 275, 277, 279)  
 Newport, IoW (Hants.109, cf. Norweb 1909), also Newport, Shropshire (50)  
 Newport, IoW (Hants.117) and Newport, Shropshire (52), *recte* Newport Pagnell, Bucks. (cf.  
 Norweb 325)  
 Newport Pagnell, Bucks.(103, cf. Norweb 323), also Newport, Cornwall (50)  
 Newton, Cambs.(166) and Newton Heath, Lancs.(88), *recte* Newton Longville, Bucks. (cf.  
 Norweb 326)  
 Northaw, Herts.(145) and Northall, Middlesex (158-9), *recte* Northall, Bucks. (cf. Norweb  
 327)  
 Oakington, Cambs.(135) and Okehampton, Devon (226)  
 Pirton, Herts.(147, cf. Norweb 2233), also Purton, Wilts.(156)  
 Purton, Wilts.(Addenda and Dickinson 157A), also Pirton, Herts.(150)<sup>(20)</sup>  
 Risley, Derbyshire (108) and Risley, Lancs.(108), *recte* Riseley, Beds. (cf. Norweb 45)  
 Rode, Som.(204, 206) and supposedly in Wilts.(161-162)  
 St Ives, Hunts.(49 var., cf. Norweb 2347), also St Ives, Cornwall (90)  
 St Neots, Hunts.(57, cf. Norweb 2354), also St Neot, Cornwall (92)  
 Spilsby, Lincs.(233a) but because illegible, Cornwall (107) and Uncertain (52)  
 Stamford Baron St Martin, Northants.(149-150) also Stamford, Lincs.(245-246)  
 Stanton (Long) All Saints/ Long Stanton St Michael, Cambs.(175) and Stanton All Saints/  
 Stanton St John, Suffolk (304)  
 Staverton, Glos.(152) and Uncertain (6), *recte* Sturton le Steeple, Notts.<sup>(21)</sup>

Stratford, Essex (306, 308 cf. Norweb 1388), also Stratford St Andrew/ Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (316, 322)<sup>(22)</sup>  
 Stratford St Mary, Suffolk (318, cf. Norweb 4473), also Stratford, Essex (307)  
 Sutton (Long) and 'Sutton' (several), Lincs.(178, 257)  
 Sutton Valence, Kent (546 cf. Norweb 2757/2; 547) also Sutton, Cambs.(176-177)  
 Swaffham, Norfolk (247-250, cf. Norweb 3242-3244), also Swaffham Bulbeck/ Swaffham Prior, Cambs.(179-181)  
 Tenterden, Kent (553) and in Sussex (173, so reading)  
 Thorncombe, Devon (309-310), subsequently Dorset (189-190)  
 Upwell, partly Cambs.(185-189) and partly Norfolk (260-265)  
 Wales (92) and Uncertain (53)  
 Waltham, Essex (326) and Waltham Cross, Herts.(201), *recte* Waltham on the Wolds, Leics.<sup>(23)</sup>  
 Wellington, Shropshire (96, cf. Williamson's note), also Wellington, Som.(299)  
 Westminster: King Street in London (1605, 1615) and in Middlesex (246, 249)  
 Westminster: St James Street in London (2521) and in Middlesex (250)  
 Winchcome, Glos.(212, cf. Norweb 1764), also Winscombe, Som.(323)  
 Woodhurst, Hunts.(73), and supposedly Woodhouse, Yorks.(372)  
 York (Yorks.421), also, the reverse being blank, Uncertain (56)

## Notes

\* Contributed to the Centenary Meeting of the British Numismatic Society in the Stevenson Lecture Theatre of the British Museum, 5 July 2003.

- (1) Q. Horatius Flaccus, *Epistolarum Liber primus*, i.14.
- (2) Gabriel Naudé, *Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque* (Paris, 1627); trans. John Evelyn as *Instructions concerning erecting of a library* (London, 1661). In this context *libertin* means 'freethinker'.
- (3) *The Diary of John Evelyn*, ed. E. S. de Beer (Oxford, 1955), iii. 332 n.2 and 336.
- (4) Bryant Lillywhite, *London Signs* (London, 1972), no. 11468.
- (5) This deserves separate publication.
- (6) Simon Monks and Robert Thompson, 'Hawkins of Masham, Marsham, and Aylsham', *S&B's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, no. 15 (1993), 7-9, pl. 2.
- (7) Michael Dickinson, 'And so to Beds...', *TCSB* 7 (2001-2003), 221-22.
- (8) Philip D. Greenall, 'Dividing seventeenth-century tokens between London and Middlesex', *BNJ* 61 (1992), 90-123, pl. 12 (fig. 11).
- (9) R. H. Thompson, 'Williamson the man and his books', *SCMB*, no. 840 (1989), 99-102; N. J. Mayhew, 'England and Wales, 1485-c.1800', in *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1985-1990*, ed. Tony Hackens [et al.] (Brussels, 1991), pp. 581-85.
- (10) S. Sydenham, *Bath token issues of the 17th century* (Bath, 1905), p. 17, cf. R. H. Thompson, 'Central or local production of seventeenth-century tokens', *BNJ* 59 (1989), 198-211, pl. 16 (at 200).

- (11) George C. Williamson, 'The trade tokens of Surrey issued in the seventeenth century', *Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society* 10 (1890-1891), 79-95, 2 pls. (at 89 and 'Surrey' plate fig. 12).
- (12) Robert Thompson, 'Yorkshire re-attributions of seventeenth-century tokens', *Yorkshire Numismatist* 3 (1997), 105-11.
- (13) Tho. Sprat, *The History of the Royal-Society of London for the Improving of Natural Knowledge* (London, 1667), p. 30.
- (14) *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, 31[Norweb 1-840], 38 [Norweb 841-1789], 43 [Norweb 1790-3003], 44 [Norweb 3004-4191], 46 [Norweb 4192-5403], 49 [Norweb 5404-6424] (London: Spink, 1984-).
- (15) H. St George Gray and Henry Symonds, 'Somerset trade tokens, XVII century: new types and varieties, and corrections of former lists', *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Society* 61 (1915), 115-27: 'the name was common about 1660' (p. 123). A 'widdow Atkins' occurs in Chard in the 1670 Hearth Tax exemption certificates: *Dwelly's National Records*, Vol. 2, Part 2 (Fleet, 1929), p. 113.
- (16) Henry Symonds, "'Seventeenth-century tokens of Northamptonshire": a note on Lamport or Langport', *BNJ* 11 (1915), 215-18.
- (17) T. W. Townsend, '17th-century token of William Roweth', *SCMB*, no. 672 (1974), 254; id., *Seventeenth-century Tradesmen's Tokens of Lincolnshire: the issuers* (Lincoln, 1983), p. 38.
- (18) Joseph Hight Blundell, *Bedfordshire Seventeenth-century Tokens* (Ventnor, 1928), p. 47.
- (19) R. H. Thompson and D. J. Gaunt, 'Gregory Dowling of Millbrook...', *BNJ* 62 (1992), 154-58, pl. 23 (at p. 155 and n. 4).
- (20) No evidence could be cited for Purton in publishing Norweb 5531, but as negative evidence Longman might be quoted from *BNJ* 15 (1919-20), 256-57: 'No. 150 [appeared to belong] to Wiltshire'.
- (21) *S&B's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, no. 21 (1994), 16, T206 ('Found in Nottinghamshire'); Christopher Granger, *ibid.* no. 23 (1995), 7 (but misprinted); *Nottinghamshire Hearth Tax 1664:1674*, ed. W. F. Webster (Nottingham, 1988), pp. 30, 119.
- (22) For the first token see Eileen Judson, *The Lives and Wills of Essex Token Issuers* (Little Bardfield, 1987), pp. 176-77.
- (23) W. Longman, 'Seventeenth-century tokens of Hertfordshire', *BNJ* 15 (1919-20), 256-57.



## False Countermarks on Edward VI Shillings

Gary Oddie

During the early years of Edward VI, increasingly debased silver coins were issued. Even after reverting to fine silver in 1551, the base coins continued to circulate into the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, the base coins of Henry VIII were recalled and on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1560, base testoons of Edward VI started to be devalued by countermarking at designated centres across the country<sup>(1)</sup>. A surviving indenture calling for the recoinage in Bedford has been traced<sup>(2)</sup> and must be a very rare provincial survivor of this period. The wording of this indenture is similar, but not identical with that published by Pridmore<sup>(1)</sup>.

Coins of 8oz fineness weighing 60 grains and 6oz fineness weighing 80 grains were given a portcullis mark in front of the face and those of 3oz fineness were marked with a heraldic greyhound behind the head (Fig. 1) revaluing them to 4½d and 2¼d respectively.

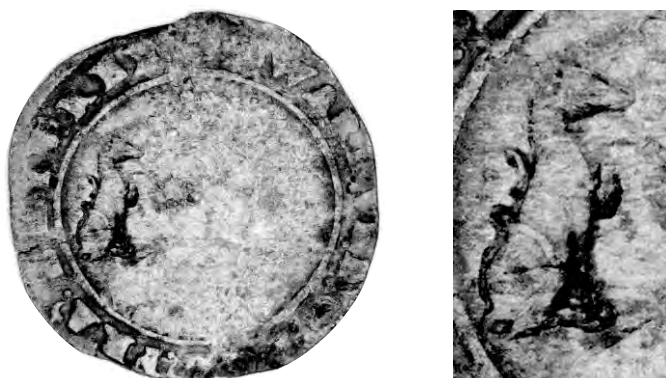


Fig. 1. Base Edward VI testoon (3<sup>rd</sup> issue im lion, 3oz fine) with genuine greyhound countermark and detail.

Shortly after countermarking the mint started to recall the base coins and the testoons continued to be collected until 20<sup>th</sup> May 1561<sup>(3)</sup>. Though for a short period, the countermarked pieces must have been commonplace, with 955 punches being made by the mint for 47 towns, the countermarked pieces are now of the highest rarity.

This has led to false countermarks being placed on genuine coins and completely spurious combinations of marks and coins. In the first class fall the pieces illustrated by Lockett<sup>(4)</sup> and Pridmore<sup>(1)</sup> and not recognised as false (Fig. 2). The main difference is the detail of the engraving of the countermark punch. The counterfeit punch is merely an outline even in well struck examples, whereas the genuine mark is much more finely engraved.



Fig. 2. False Greyhound countermarks from Lockett<sup>(4)</sup> and detail from Pridmore<sup>(1)</sup>.

False portcullis countermarks have long been known, as the malefactor chose both correct coins and several completely incorrect host coins to mark<sup>(5,6)</sup> (Fig. 3). This mark was first noted as false in the Parsons sale of 1954<sup>(7)</sup>, and if the suggestion, that Mr Emery was the counterfeiter, is true, then the mark had deceived many eminent collectors for a century or so!

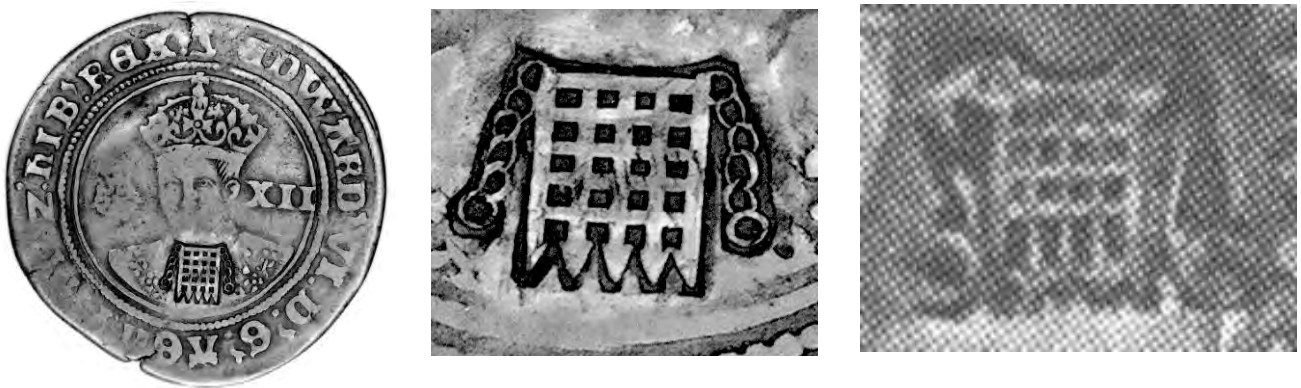


Fig. 3. Edward VI Shilling (Fine silver issue im y) countermarked with a false portcullis and detail (possibly Ex Parsons<sup>(7)</sup>). Also detail of genuine Portcullis<sup>(1)</sup>

## References

- (1) F. Pridmore. *Documentary evidence relating to countermarking*. SNC 1962 pp1-3, 30-32.
- (2) Bedford Record office. Accession number BA1/25. Thanks to Nigel Lutt for bringing this to my attention.
- (3) C.E. Challis. *The Tudor Coinage*. Manchester University Press, 1978, pp121-126.
- (4) R.C. Lockett. Part IV, English part II. Glendining's, October 1956 lot 1919.
- (5) J.J. North. *The countermarked shillings of Edward VI*. SNC 1959, p52
- (6) E.W. Danson. *A portcullis countermark on a Philip and Mary groat*. SNC 1961 p136.
- (7) H.A. Parsons. Glendining's, May 1954, lot 365.

Since its introduction in 1983, the £1 coin has been the target for counterfeiters. The first counterfeits were crude cast copies in lead-alloy painted gold. These are still being produced today – out of over 1000 counterfeits I have had the opportunity to examine, all the dates from 1983 to 2001 were present except for the years 1998 and 1999 when no £1 coins were issued for circulation. Remember that a counterfeit only has to pass once to do its job. When these lead-alloy counterfeits have entered circulation they quickly become recognised and are removed.

As well as lead-alloy, I have also seen a damaged coin with a core of lead and a brittle metal casing which was flaking off and was also magnetic. Coins of epoxy with a lead core have been seen and plaster coins with a lead core have been reported.

More recently however, better quality counterfeits have been appearing in circulation, some of which have been struck from dies and are of brass or a similar metal and are usually indistinguishable from the genuine article at first glance. All dates 1983-2001 have been seen except 1989, 1998 and 1999. All the 1988 coins have been mules.

How do you spot the fakes? They sometimes have a weaker design, looking a bit fuzzy and having a low relief. Many genuine 1985 coins look like this as well, the counterfeits being cleaner and with less scratching. The edge is also a give away being not as competent as the Royal Mint issues. The edge lettering can be very crude, and the milling not complete. Also they tend to be DECUS ET TUTAMEN regardless of the reverse designs! Only recently has the Welsh edge appeared, not always with Welsh reverses! The Scottish edge is rarely seen. A hybrid edge DECUS LACESSIT TUTAMEN is found on some counterfeits having the Scottish Thistle reverse, on coins dated 1991, 1993 and 1994. These all have concentric circles, a sign of having been machined, and the die axis is often way out.

Of the sample examined approximately 68% were lead-alloy and the others were brass or similar. Of these brass pieces approximately 50% were mules, having wrong reverse designs for the date and also wrong edges (see table 1).

Genuine £1 coins average 9.5g, lead-alloy specimens weighed between 7.7g and 12.5g and the brass specimens between 9.2g and 10.0g.

Of special interest was a coin of 1991 with the Irish Flax reverse and DECUS ET TUTAMEN edge (all correct), but overstruck on a Turkish 10 Bin Lira coin of 1997. The 997 of the date clearly visible to the right of the Queen on the obverse. This coin had been reduced in size, presumably to remove the original edge lettering and to match the £1 coin size. It weighed 8.9g compared to the 9.8g of the original host coin.

The quality of some of the counterfeits is excellent and I am sure that somewhere, someone has got the date, reverse types and edges correctly put together in a forgery that is very difficult to detect.

Some of the counterfeits have been struck from clashed dies, the most obvious being on coins dated 2000 with the queens portrait in feint mirror image on the reverse and dragons' claws on the obverse, these have the English edge instead of the Welsh. Others dated between 1987 and 1997 also show die clashing.

Is it legal to collect counterfeits? Graham Dyer, who is now retired from his position of curator of the Royal Mint Museum, told me that anyone who sent counterfeits in for identification had them returned. This was to encourage people to send such items in without having them confiscated if they were forgeries. The reasoning behind this was so that the Mint knew what was out there.

Under the provisions of the 1981 Forgery and Counterfeiting Act, "it is an offence for a person to have in his custody or under his control, without lawful authority or excuse, anything which is, and which he knows or believes to be, a counterfeit of a currency note or of a protected coin". Whether the words "lawful excuse" covers bone-fide collectors, and if not, what action the authorities would take against collectors is difficult to say, but the possibility of legal difficulties is probably enough to inhibit open trading of these counterfeits by coin dealers, at least while they are still legal tender. Should they be demonetised in the future however, perhaps by the UK's adoption of the Euro, then such legal restrictions would not apply and then these counterfeits may find their way onto the numismatic marketplace.

Just a final word on £2 counterfeits. I have seen 7 of these, all dated 1998. They are all cast in lead-alloy, 5 were one piece, with the outer painted gold, the other 2 being of a bi-metallic construction. Also seen was the centrepiece from one of these coins.

Thanks to everybody who has saved these coins to show me.

## Key

### Metal

LA Lead-Alloy  
BR Brass  
LC Lead Core

### Edge Legends

0 Edge removed  
1 DECUS ET TUTAMEN  
2 NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT  
3 PLEIDOL WYF I'M GWLAD  
4 DECUS LACESSIT TUTAMEN

### Reverse Designs

RA Royal Arms 1983, 1993, 1998, 2003  
ST Scottish Thistle 1984, 1989  
WL Welsh Leek 1985, 1990  
IF Irish Flax 1986, 1991  
OT Oak Tree 1987, 1992  
RS Royal Shield 1988  
LR Lion Rampant 1994, 1999  
WD Welsh Dragon 1995, 2000  
CC Celtic Cross 1996, 2001  
TL Three Lions 1997, 2002

Date	Metal	Total Correct	Wrong Edge	Total Mules	Mule Details × number seen
1983	LA	133	0×3	1	3WL×1
	BR	4			
	LC <sup>(1)</sup>			1	1OT×1
1984	LA	55			
	BR	3			
1985	LA	32	0×1	1	3RA×1
	BR	4			
1986	LA	16			
	BR	1		3	1RA×1, 1LR×2
1987	LA	24			
	BR	2		3	2RA×1, 1TL×1, 2LR×1
1988	LA	6		1	1TL×1
	BR			6	1ST×1, 3ST×1, 1IF×1, 1OT×3
1989	LA	48		1	1LF×1
	BR			20	1RA×10, 3WL×2, 1IF×5, 1OT×3
1990	LA	58		1	3OT×1
	BR	2		2	1ST×1, 1IF×1
1991	LA	47	0×1	1	0ST×1
	BR	1		7	1RA×2, 1ST×1, 4ST×2, 1OT×1, 1TL×1
	LC <sup>(2)</sup>	1			
1992	LA	47			
	BR	1		16	1RA×2, 1ST×5, 1IF×5, 1LR×2, 1WD×1, 1TL×1
1993	LA	106			
	BR	24		28	1ST×5, 4ST×4, 1IF×3, 1OT×3, 1LR×5, 1TL×8
1994	LA	31	0×1	1	2WL×1
	BR		1×8	11	1RA×3, 1ST×6, 4ST×1, 1TL×1
1995	LA	30			
	BR	3	1×7	8	1RA×1, 1IF×2, 1LR×2, 2LR×1, 1TL×2
1996	LA	99			
	BR	37	3×2	28	1RA×5, 1ST×1, 1IF×1, 1OT×5, 1LR×2, 3WD×4, 1WD×3, 1TL×6, 3TL×1
1997	LA	18	0×1		
	BR	37	3×3	53	1RA×6, 1IF×3, 1OT×1, 1LR×12, 3LR×2, 1WD×3, 3WD×2, 1CC×23, 3CC×1
1998	LA				
	BR				
1999	LA				
	BR				
2000	LA	10			
	BR	3	1×17		
2001	LA	3			
	BR	3			
2002	LA				
	BR				
2003	LA				
	BR				

(1) Gold coloured resin with lead core. Coin damaged, no date visible, Machin Portrait.

(2) Magnetic metal with lead core. Coin damaged, no date visible

Table 1. Summary of known counterfeit £1 coin varieties.



Obv. ☆ • VALENTINE • IN • DERBY around a hart lodged left, an arrow piercing the back of its neck. Inner and, probably, outer border of small pellets.

Rev. ☆ ••• HIS ••• HALF PENY 1669 around a device suggestive of a flower and its foliage, symmetrical about a vertical axis. Inner and outer border of small pellets.

Brass, 19mm, 0°

The initial marks on both sides are spur-rowels (six points) with very large piercings. The pierced hart is clearly a punning allusion to a heart transfixed by Cupid's arrow.

This specimen, the type of which has not been previously published, was observed about 1980 by Peter Preston-Morley in the Mansfield Museum and Art Gallery, where it had apparently reposed since just after World War I. The token was later acquired by the Derby Museum and Art Gallery where it now remains.

When Michael Dickinson wrote *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values*, 1986, he was aware of this piece but did not include it in his work because of serious doubts of a 17<sup>th</sup> century origin. These reservations have been shared by others who are prominent in this field of study, viz. Nigel Clark, Richard Gladdle, Peter Preston-Morley and Robert Thompson. A major objection to acceptance into the 17<sup>th</sup> century canon is that the letters of the legends have been engraved on the dies and not impressed by letter punches, as always seems to be the case with London-made dies. A locally produced token is most improbable but, if it were one, other types comparable with this relatively well-made piece might be expected.

If it is not a genuine 17<sup>th</sup> century issue, the alternative options include a forgery, either contemporary, intended to deceive in trade, or later, intended to deceive collectors, both of which imply the former existence of a circulating original. There appears to be no link with the rather crude forgeries of Derbyshire W10, 82, 92, 106, 112, 123 and 124, thought to have been produced in about the 1890s<sup>(1)</sup>.

Maxwell Craven, who was Keeper of Antiquities at the Derby Museum and Art Gallery at the time the piece was acquired, has suggested a possible issuer in equating Valentine with Henry Milnes (1639-1708)<sup>(2)</sup>, several of whose descendants are named as 'Valentine ãls (alias) Milnes' in the parish registers of All Saints Church, Derby.

There remains the possibility that the token is completely bogus, with the romantic appeal of Valentine and the pierced h(e)art as an attraction for the purchaser – but scarcely a money-spinner considering the apparent meagre output.

It is highly probable, of course, that the true status of this piece will never be resolved but there is a possibility that this present recording will bring to light another specimen.

The writer wishes to thank all the gentlemen mentioned above and also members of staff of the Derby Museum and Art Gallery and of the Mansfield Museum and Art Gallery for their valued opinions and assistance.

### References

- (1) Peter Preston-Morley & Harry Pegg, *A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire* (1983) p51, reprinted from *British Numismatic Journal* vol. 51 (1981) p184.
  - (2) Maxwell Craven, *Derby, An Illustrated History* (1988) p244.
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## An Unlisted Imitation Spade Guinea by Henry Laugher?

Andrew Wager

Some time ago whilst researching the history of the token issues of the Birmingham Workhouse, the author came across documentation which identified a previously unrecognised manufacturer of nineteenth century tokens<sup>(1)</sup>. The minute books of the Birmingham Overseers show that a Henry Laugher (probably pronounced “Law” or “Lorcher”) was contracted to manufacture the shilling and sixpenny tokens of the Birmingham Workhouse (Davis 718-726) and copper penny tokens of 1812. In 1813 the Overseers agreed to insert an advertisement in Swinney's Chronicle requesting "Proposals from different persons what they will contract to make £1000 worth of copper penny tokens the Overseers finding the copper and dies." It is not clear from the minute books who was awarded this further contract, and the evidence suggests that more than one manufacturer was used for subsequent issues of the penny. The Account books of the Guardians have several entries (£100, £120, £200 etc) during January and February 1815 in respect of "Copper penny tokens from Henry Laugher".

Henry Laugher was listed as a button maker/manufacturer as follows:

(1798-)1800-1801(-02)	Church St
1803~ 1817	44 Great Charles St.

He was appointed as a Poor Law Guardian in April 1810 along with Thomas Laugher vitriol maker who may have been related. Interestingly his name appears in the list next to that of Thomas Willets, diesinker, who is usually credited with the dies for the workhouse threepence.

So far no other numismatic items have been identified as coming from the Laugher manufactory but the size of the output he produced for the workhouse would suggest that this was not his only foray into this area of business.

I have now discovered that a previously unnoticed item in my collection may indeed be such an item from an earlier phase of Laugher's career (Fig. 1.). It is an imitation guinea issued for the King's visit to the Worcester Music festival in 1788<sup>(2)</sup>. This event inspired a number of diesinkers and buttonmakers to produce imitation guineas. Dalton and Hamer (34-46) list tokens with the following initials under the bust: W.A & Co (Wilmore Aston), I.B (probably John Bullock, Birmingham), I.H & Co (uncertain: Hawkins suggests John Hume button makers of London), C.I (Charles James), and I.D. (James Davies). The author's specimen reads very clearly "LA Fc" which I would tentatively propose stands for "Laugher fecit".

I have so far not found any further specimens of this guinea but it may be that they lie unrecognised in the trays of collectors who like me do not look closely at the initials and assume that they are the well known ones. I should be grateful to hear of any other specimens or any other medals or tokens that have this signature.



Fig. 1. Worcester music festival imitation guinea, and detail of maker's initials.

## Notes and References

- (1) Andrew Wager, 'Henry Laugher and the Birmingham Workhouse Tokens', unpublished paper read to the British Numismatic Society, 27th February 1990. I hope soon to produce a revised version of this paper for the TCS. See also Paul and Bente Withers, *British Copper Tokens, 1811-1820* p.76.
- (2) Lawrence Brown in his note on BHM 273 notes that the festival was the triennial meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford to which the King added his own band for the occasion. The event was reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1788 pp755ff.

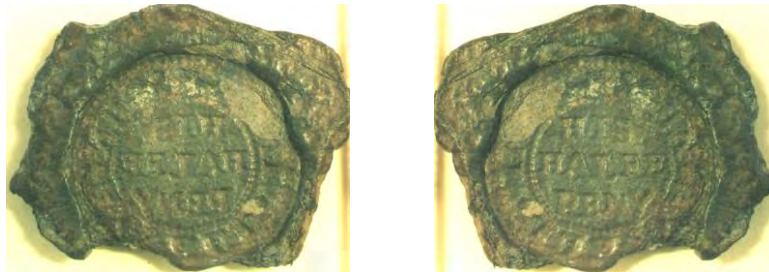


The recent appearance of the following item at auction<sup>(1)</sup> has raised several points which will be outlined below.

Lot 578 17<sup>th</sup> Century token forgers mould for a token 'very rare.'

This seems to contradict the usual opinion that 'contemporary counterfeiting of seventeenth-century tokens was non-existent in almost all of England and Wales, but some Irish pieces are considered to be copies because of their crude style'<sup>(2)</sup>. A few contemporary cast pieces are known<sup>(3)</sup> and though modern forgeries (19<sup>th</sup> Century) are known to exist, these are struck. This also brings to mind a lead impression of another Hertfordshire token; Jeremiah Dell (Bushey) muled with the reverse of Nathaniel Page (Harrow), which home-made piece has been suggested was the result of a shortage of brass tokens<sup>(4)</sup>.

The mould was originally considered to be made of very corroded iron, however it was found to be non-magnetic and the surface a very friable glaze over a clay substrate. As can be seen from Fig. 1 much of the design was missing. Fig. 2 shows a reversed image of the mould.



Figs. 1 and 2: Token mould and reversed image.

Sufficient detail remained for identification as follows<sup>(5)</sup>.

(IO)HN . AX(T)ELL . IN (\* \*) around HIS HALFE PENY in three lines

The mould is thus an impression of Hertfordshire 82A<sup>(2)</sup>, John Axtell of Elstree. The Norweb specimen 2175 is reproduced in Fig. 3 for comparison<sup>(6)</sup>. Unfortunately the pedigree or findspot of the piece cannot be traced<sup>(1)</sup>. The depth of the design in the mould suggests a better specimen than the Norweb piece was used to make the impression. This may be a forgers' mould, however, as the genuine token is not part of a very large series (in contrast to the City of Bristol pieces and their forgeries both cast and struck) other possibilities may explain its existence. A shortage of tokens may

have lead the original issuer to mould his own copies, or more simply, the mould may be just an impression and not intended for serious use.



Fig. 3. Token of John Axtell of Elstree<sup>(6)</sup>.

The author would be interested to hear of there are any other genuine tokens out there or even better, any that appear cast.

### References and Acknowledgements

\*First printed in S&B's Coin and medal Bulletin, No 56 (Sept/Oct) 2000, p6.

- (1) Croydon Coin Auctions, Sale No. 133. 9<sup>th</sup> January 1996, and subsequent correspondence.
- (2) M.J. Dickinson. *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their values*. Seaby 1986.
- (3) J.L. Wetton. *Seventeenth Century Tradesmens' Tokens*. Minerva 1969.
- (4) G. Berry and B. Wood. A Small Hoard of Seventeenth Century Tokens, Bushey, Herts., 1965. BNJ, 1975 pp94-96.
- (5) Thanks to R.H. Thompson. Private communication, January 1996.
- (6) Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Volume 43. *The Norweb Collection, Part III*. R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson, 1992.

Last year, while sorting through some coins left by a deceased relative I came across what at first seemed to be a spoof halfpenny or advertising piece. A closer look revealed it to have originally been a genuine George III halfpenny, with a still intact obverse in fine condition, including stops after GEORGIVS and REX.

The reverse had been skillfully reworked to show, in roughly the same position as the original figure, a nude Britannia still holding her spear and olive branch but leaning against an open barrel (Fig. 1.). There is a pronounced wavy line background which may have been intended to represent the sea, and the rim has been reworked to a different pattern.

The whole of the reverse flan is slightly dished where metal has been removed and so the coin is thinner than normal except at the exergue where the original date of 1773 is still showing.

The coin appears to have circulated after its rework as parts of the figure's head, spear and olive branch are worn.

It could have been an apprentice metal worker's or jeweller's trial piece, or perhaps a political piece with the barrel referring to a tax on alcohol or tobacco. But why a nude Britannia?

Has anyone seen a similar reworked coin and are there any other ideas as to its purpose?



Fig. 1. Reworked George III 1/2<sup>D</sup>

This is the last of the present alphabetic series. More pieces have been acquired since Part 1, but at present not enough to continue a second series with Part 9. Please remember rubbings and details of similar pieces without location and not recorded will be most welcome.



169. THOMAS VAIL Chimney Sweeper, 6 Bartholomew Place, E.C. 1. The first record is of Stocks and Vail although Vail is also recorded separately, continuing until 1945. Thomas Vail is recorded in 1960, but Stocks is not. They may each have had their own check. (1919 to 1960) Not in 1973. All incuse. 31mm.

170. VAUXHALL MOTORS LTD. Motor Car Mfrs., Kimpton Rd., Luton, 1919 plus Luton Rd., Dunstable and Edgeware Rd., The Hyde, Hendon, N.W. 9. 1943. The Hyde, Hendon, N.W. 9 is not included in 1955 onwards. Plus Ellesmere Port Plant, Cheshire. 1968. 1980 records Motor Car & Commercial Vehicle Mfrs., Kimpton Rd., Luton, Boscombe Rd., Dunstable, Beds, Ellesmere Port Plant, Cheshire. (1919 to 1980) 26mm.



171. V.G. MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. 3-11 Gorst Rd., Chase Estate, Park Royal, Acton, N.W. 10. Electrical Porcelain Mfrs. V.G. PORCELAIN CO. LTD. (Title chnaged by 1954) plus Harefield Works, Priory Avenue, Harefield, Middx. 1961. The chack may have been issued under either of the titles shown. (1943 to 1961) Not in 1968. 32mm.

172. VICKERS LTD. Ordnance Mfrs. & Ship Builders, Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1. Aviation Dept., Imperial Court, Basil St., Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge. S.W. 3. Detention Camp, gainsborough Rd., Hackney Wick, E. 9. Naval Construction Works, Barrow in Furness. Cartridge Case Mfrs., 59-66 Weaman St., Birmingham. Aircraft Mrfs., Weybridge Works, Byfleet Rd., Byfleet, Weybridge. 1919. Aircraft Mfrs., Weybridge. 1928. London Addresses only 1943, 1955, & 1959. Not in Provincial.



In 1968, 70 & 80 a full advert. is shown for Vickers Ltd. Group of Companies – Vickers Ltd. P.O. Box 177, Vickers House, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W. 1. Engineering Group, Medical Group, Printing Machinery Group, Roneo Vickers Office Equipment Group, Shipbuilding Group and Other U.K. Various. (1919 to 1980) Not in 1961. 32mm.



173. VICKERS (AVIATION) LTD. Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1. 1960 records Vickers-Armstrongs (Aircraft) Ltd. Works, Weybridge & South Marston. (1961) Not in 1968. PRYOR SHEFF. 33mm.

174. VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS LTD. Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1. Kingsbury Rd., Erdington, Birmingham.  
Ship Builders & Repairers, Naval Construction Works, Barrow-in-Furness.  
Mechanical & Hydraulic Engs., Whitworth St., Openshaw, Manchester.



Steel Mfrs., River Don Works, Sheffield.  
Boxmaking Machinery Mfrs., City Rde., E.C. 1. – 1943 plus Wire Stitching Machines etc. – 1948.  
Various including Naval Yard, High Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. – 1948 and Keenok Sales Dept., Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1. – 1955.  
Various listed as Vickers-Armstrongs (Engineers) Ltd. etc. – 1959.  
Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd., Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1. 1959.  
The first piece shown has an adhesive label attached to the Reverse that reads Workmans Check, V.A. Barrow. Building of new Sub. “Valiant” believed to be at the Naval Construction Works, Barrow-in-Furness. All incue, Aluminium. 27.5mm.

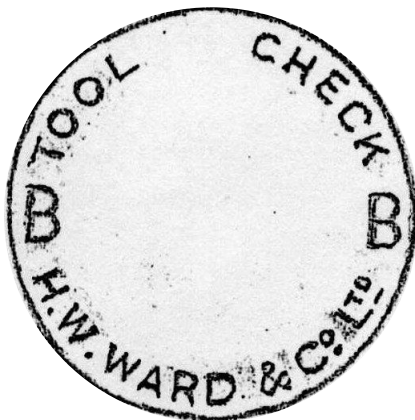
This second piece stamped PW (Pipe Works) is believed to be from the Naval Yard, High Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (1928 to 1959) Not in 1960. 26.5mm.





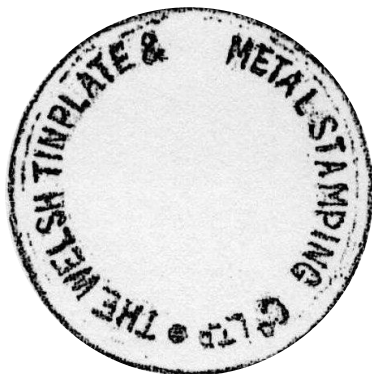
175. VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS LTD. SUPERMARINE. Supermarine Works, Hursley park, Winchester. 1948-1959. Plus Supermarine Works, Itchen, Southampton. 1955-1959. It is understood that the development of the Supermarine Spitfire was carried out at Hursley Park. (1948 to 1959). Not in 1960. 30mm.

176. VOKES LTD. henley Park, Normandy, Guildford, Surrey. Filter, Bellows & Silencing Engs. & Mfrs. (1943 to 1980). All incuse. 35mm.



177. H.W. WARD & CO. LTD. Machine Tool Makers, 85, Lionel Street Birmingham – 1919. Address changed to dale Rd. Selly Oak, -1928 with the addition of Bilford Rd. Blackpole, Worcester in 1979. (1919 to 1980). 36.5mm.

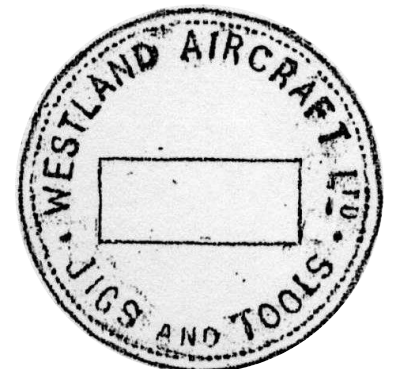
178. GORDON WATNEY & CO. LTD. Aeronautical & General Engs. Weybridge, Surrey. (1919). Not in 1928. Blank Reverse. 29mm

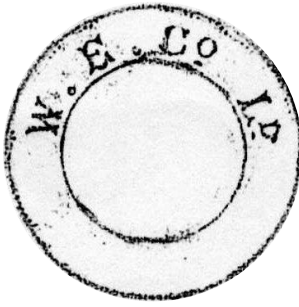


179. THE WELSH TINPLATE & METAL STAMPING CO. LTD. Hollow-ware & Enamelware Mfrs. Cambrian Works, Martin St., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. (1919 to 1970). Not in 1980. See Cox 328. 32mm.

180. WESTLAND AIRCRAFT LTD. Aircraft Mfrs. Yeovil, Somerset. Listed in 1919 as (Branch of Petters Ltd.) but not in further directories. (1919 to 1980). See Minnitt & Young 238. 32.5mm.

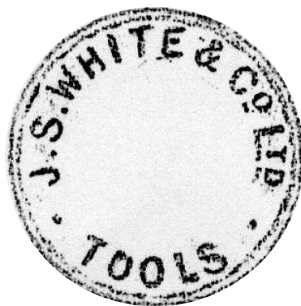
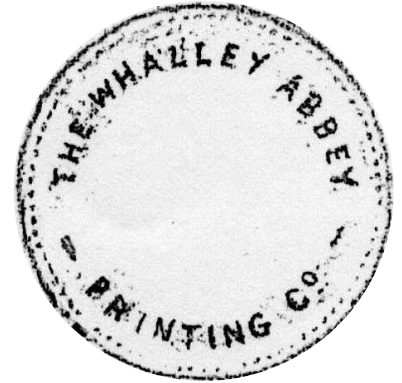
There is a further piece with the legend Westland Aircraft Works Yeovil with the Reverse reading No above TOOL.





181. WEYBURN ENGINEERING CO. LTD. Mechanical Eng. Elstead & Eashing, Nr. Godalming, Surrey. –1948. Precision Eng. in 1959. (1948 to 1970) Not in 1955 & 1980. 26mm.

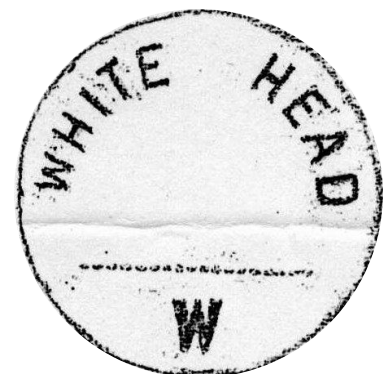
182. THE WHALLEY ABBEY PRINTING CO. Under the main heading of The Calico Printers Association Ltd. the sub-title Works includes Whalley Abbey Printing Co. Ltd. Branch, Whalley, Blackburn. There are remains of of a Cistercian Abbey at Whalley. (1919) Not in 1943. Blank Reverse. 32.5mm.



183. J.S. (SAMUEL) WHITE & Co. LTD. Ship Builders and Engrs. Medina Rd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight. 1943 records Builders of destroyers and other naval vessels, passenger and cargo vessels, steam, motor and auxiliary sailing yachts etc.

Mfrs. of water tube boilers etc. Diesel engines and the “J. Samuel White” low pressure oil fuel burning installations for marine and land purposes. 1970 records J. SAMUEL WHITE (SCOTLAND) & CO. LTD. Medina Rd., Cowes and West Harbour, Cockenzie, east Lothian. 1986 records J. Samuel White & Co. Ltd. Air Conditioning Equipment, Medina Rd., Cowes, I.O.W. There are four varieties of this check. (1919 to 1970). Not in 1980. 26mm.

184. WHITEHEAD IRON & STEEL CO. LTD. Mfrs. of Bar and Rod, Deighton, Iron & Steel Works, Tredegar, Mon. (1919) plus Steel Rollers at Courtybelle Works, cardiff Rd., Newport (1928). By 1968 had become part of the British Steel Corporation but the check was in use after this date. (1919 to 1967). Not in 1968. See Cox 404. 32mm.





185. A.C. WICKMAN LTD. Charterhouse Works, Northfield Rd., Coventry. Machine Tool Specialists & Dealers – 1928.

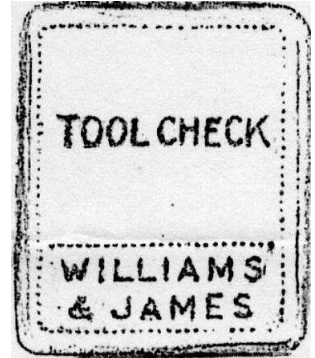
Wimet Tool Works, Torrington Avenue, Coventry. – 1943.

Wickman Ltd. – 1955.

Wickman Machine Tool Sales Ltd. & Wickman Wimet Ltd., both listed in 1968. (1928 to 1961). Not in 1968.

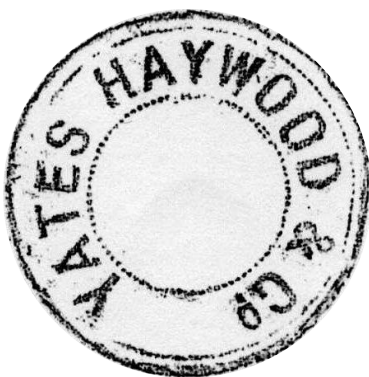
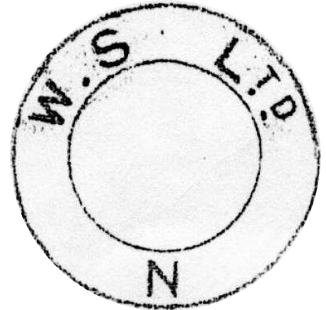
The reverse reads TOOLCHECK - No. 36mm.

186. WILLIAMS & JAMES, Lower Barton St., Gloucester. Air Compressors Mfrs – 1928. Eng. – 1943. (Engineers) Ltd. Air Compressors – 1948. Chequers Bridge, Gloucester – 1955. (1928 to 1980) See T.C.S.B. v3 p29. 31.5×26mm.



187. WILSON & MURPHY, Cotton Brokers, Empire Buildings, Fazakerley St., Liverpool. Probably a gauge for checking the thickness of the cotton. (1919). Not in 1941. Reverse same. 21mm.

188. WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON LTD. Eng. Pump & Pumping Machinery Mfrs. Engine Works, Newark-on-Trent – 1919. Lowfield Works, Newark-on-Trent – 1948. (1919 to 1980). (There is a further piece that is 28.5mm). 27.5mm.



189. YATES HAYWOOD & CO. General Iron Founders, Stove, Grate & Range Mfrs. Effingham Works, Thames St., Rotherham. & CO. LTD. – 1959. (1874 to 1970) Not in 1979. Reverse blank. 32mm.



## Book Review

Two articles of interest to token collectors have been published in Volume 13 of the Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia Inc., PO Box 1920, GPO Melbourne, 3001, Australia (no price stated).

The first is entitled “Aristocrats of Crime: the Hulk Tokens of Barrington and Dignam.” I quote: “ This article deals with a hulk token that is unique because it depicts two convicts . . . . George Barrington and David Brown Dignam.” These two aforementioned were “gentlemen” convicts. George Barrington had led a seedy life as a pickpocket operating the racecourses and theatres, and whose luck ran out eventually when he was sentenced to transportation in 1790. However, he later got lucky when he became Head Constable of New South Wales! David Brown Dignam was a notorious fraudster who carried out sophisticated crimes, quote: “where graft and interest were the normal aids to a successful career in the public service.” The article’s conclusion is “. . . the period of joint confinement of Barrington and Dignam (April – July 1777), . . . safely assume that our token, even though undated, is one of the earliest convict tokens so far discovered. Given that the London hulks had been operational for less than a year (since late 1776), this token also represents the earliest hulk token recorded to date? This piece is not deemed to be a love token, but possibly a piece expressing friendship.



Fig. 1. Barrington and Dignam Engraved Token, 28mm, copper

The second article of interest is entitled “ A Jetton Found Far From Home,” by Walker R. Bloom. This article records the find of a jetton (amongst other artefacts) on a cliff site above the wreck of the Dutch ship “Zuytdorp”, which sank in 1712. The jetton is by Hans Weidinger, and is described as Mitchiner No. 1845, but also see Feuardent No. 13020 and Barnard No. 324.

Anthony Gilbert

## Notes and Queries

### **482 Labor Club Ltd. 6d, Fleur De Lis**

This listed as Cox Club 112 in *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993*. Fleur De Lis is a former mining village close to Blackwood and north of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Noel Cox

### **485 ELECTRIC ROLL DOWN**

This is recorded as an amusement machine token (Hayes 133)

Bryan Hennem

### **486 1ST BATTN CANTEEN 1D**

Almost certainly a canteen token belonging to the King's Own Regiment, full title "The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)", the old 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. Most likely pre-1946, when for economy reasons the majority of regiments reduced from two Regular battalions (the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>) to a single battalion.

Jim Woolley

I have a 19mm uniface 1/2d, also holed, bought at the Norman Brodie sale with a ticket attributing it to Kings Own [Scottish Borderers].

Mike Knight

### **487 ELJAY LTD**

This too is an amusement machine token - one of several issued by Eljay (Hayes135.2)

Bryan Hennem

### **494 MALTERN**

As Mr King observes, Maltern doesn't seem to exist and the heraldry on the piece does not help. John Whitmore and others have long described it as a manufacturers sample.

This has been confirmed by an advertising leaflet for BECK and INCHBOLD of Leeds which illustrates this piece and offers this obverse die free with a charge of only £2-2-0 for a reverse die provided the basic layout is followed with the arms or emblem and motto of the 'public body' inserted. Anything more elaborate would be charged more. Subsequent products were charged at AR 7/6 each, AE 13/9 per dozen and WM 25/5 per gross. White suspension ribbons with pins cost 13/- per gross.

Andy Whittlestone and I have listed this piece as WE 4125M and have illustrated (rather poorly) the advert leaflet in our Volume 4. There are some 13 reverses, mostly in the standard format.

Mike Ewing

[Whittlestone and Ewing. *Royal Commemorative Medals Vol. 4. – King Edward VII 1901-1910*. Obtainable from Coins of Beeston.]

#### 497 Villa Garcia

Obv. NARCISO GONZALEZ VILLA GARCIA  
around Victoria old head.

Rev. George and dragon, 1901 in exergue.

It is a 21.5mm imitation of a sovereign, with milled edge stuck in silver coloured metal with traces of gilding.



Villa Garcia could be an establishment, but my Times Gazetteer of the World (1899) lists a place by this name in Mexico, in the S.E. of Zacatecas State, in the district of Pinos. In 1899 population was 10,000.

Does anyone know the origin of this piece?

Mike Knight

#### 498 Newbottle

Obv. NEWBOTTLE PARISH . CHURCH around 6<sup>D</sup>.  
Iron Bract. 25mm.

Bartholomew's Gazetteer lists a Newbottle in Northants and also in Tyne and Wear.

Further information requested.



Jeff Gardiner

#### 499 German Athenaeum

Obv. GERMAN ATHENAEUM

Rev. Wreath around 1/-  
Brass, 26mm, Milled edge

Further to Andrew Macmillan's article "Glasgow Deutscher-Verein tokens" on pp327-8 of the last issue of the Bulletin, here is another "Ex Pats" token. Thus far I have only been able to find the following at: <http://www.victorianlondon.org/entertainment/germanathenaeum.htm>

GERMAN ATHENAEUM IN LONDON, or "Deutscher Verein für kunst und Wissenschaft," 93, Mortimer St, W. A club founded by German artists and literary men in 1869, and numbering many distinguished names among its members. Concerts, conversazioni, exhibitions of pictures and other works of art, and "humoristical evenings" are given from time to time. For further particulars, application should be made to the secretary at the club-house." *Charles Dickens Jr. et al*, Dickens Dictionary of London, c.1908 edition.

Are there other societies of the same name elsewhere?

Gary Oddie



### 500 Swiss Society

Obv. SOCIETE MUTUELLE DES  
SUISSES A LONDRES around a  
cross

Rev. FONDEE LE 27 DECEMBRE  
1703 around SIX PENCE above  
large 6

Copper, 28mm plain edge.



Listed as D&W 721 (p192), this piece is connected to D&W 717-720 as products of a Swiss Society. However, 719 and 720 have denominations of IIII and VI SOVS making the connection tenuous. I would be interested to hear further details of the extent of this and other society issues.

Gary Oddie

### 501 Torbay on Mersey

Sometimes you come across tokens in use far from where they were first issued and an example of this are the tokens issued by the Torbay Leisure Centre. The lockers in the municipal swimming pool at Widnes, Lancashire, take a 50p coin to operate them. However a large number of lockers were getting a bit too clapped out so some newish - and presumably second hand - ones were installed. To operate these you need to use one of these tokens which the cash desk will give you for a one pound deposit.

The tokens themselves can be described as follows:

Obv. TORBAY LEISURE CENTRE  
incuse around the rim.

Rev. LOCKER TOKEN across the  
centre.

Edge Plain, brass, 29.2mm, 14g

So, do these tokens count as Lancashire  
tokens?



Andrew Andison

### 502 Sunderland Corporation Transport

Reading Denzil Webb's article in the last Bulletin (pp322-4), I can add a few bits of information that might be of interest.

When the tokens were introduced in 1966 there was an incentive to buy the tokens 10 @ 4d (3s4d) could be bought for 2s9d, a saving of 7d. Northern General was against the scheme, so issued a 16 journey ticket for 3s4d which was not accepted on Sunderland Corporation Transport services.

The reason for the change in size of the token was because the new 1p coin was the same size as the original token, so this gave ample opportunity for fraud. When the

larger tokens were introduced, some 3 million tokens and 100 fareboxes had to be scrapped/modified at an estimated cost of £15,000.

The token scheme was withdrawn in October 1974, six months after the inception of Tyne & Wear P.T.E.

John Tolson

**503 S. M. & S. / I. T. CO. LT.D**

Obv. S. M. & S. / I. T. CO. LT.D

Rev. ½D

Edge Grained, 0°, aluminium, 19.8mm, 1g



Obv. S. M. & S. / I. T. CO. LT.D

Rev. TEA

Edge Grained, 0°, brass, 29.2mm, 7g



Andrew Anderson

**504 E HILL, Contractor, Aberdeen St.**

Obv. E. HILL / CONTRACTOR / POPE  
BIRM / • ABERDEEN ST. •

Rev. TIP

Edge Plain, plain, 0°, brass, 25.0mm, 4½g



Andrew Anderson

**505 Glasgow Deutscher-Verein tokens**

Regarding Andrew Macmillan's article (TCSB v7n7 pp327-8) I would like to add that in my collection I have a similar brass 1 penny token, diameter 16.2 mm. In the book *Deutschsprachigen Notmünzen und Geldersatzmarken im Ausland 1840 - 1990* by Peter Menzel (Gütersloh 1997), the 1 penny token is listed. Also listed is the same token with a stamped numeral 40. (Catalogue numbers 18745.1 and .2).

Henk Groenendijk

I note that one "R. Huth" is named, as the secretary of the Deutscher Verein in 1886 at 21 Vincent Place, Glasgow. Numismatists will know of Reginald Huth, who produced various British unofficial pattern coins, Crown-sized and smaller, in 1911-14. See, for instance, H.W.A. Linecar & A.G. Stone 1968, *English Proof and Pattern Crown-Size pieces*, pp104-5. The same man? It is an unusual name, but perhaps not in Germany.

D.L.F. Sealey

Adverts

---

**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:12)

---

DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:12)

---

**WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire**

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

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

Gary Oddie,

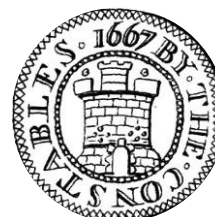
(7:12)

---



**WANTED**  
**Somerset 17<sup>th</sup> C Tokens**  
**227-230 "CONSTABLES"**

**Richard H. Hardy**



(7:10)

---

## *Adverts*

---

### **COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED**

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(7:12)

---

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

c17<sup>th</sup>, c18<sup>th</sup> and c19<sup>th</sup> tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18<sup>th</sup> tokens.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

---

### **WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:12)

---

### **NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted

**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)

also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:9)

---

## *Adverts*

---

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

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

**AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES**

R. Keith Harrison

(7:12)

---

### **Lists by county of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens For Sale Available**

Collections, groups or singles of same purchased.

Please state interests with SAE

Nigel A. Clark

(7:12)

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:12)

---

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

Francis Heaney

(7:12)

---



*Adverts*

---

**WANTED**

AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

---

**WANTED:For purchase or exchange**

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

Andrew Wager (7:9)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## *Editorial*

Welcome to Volume 7 Number 10, returning to the normal mix of paranumismatic articles. The last issue on forgeries, fakes, fantasies etc, appears to have been well received as was the availability of back issues. Several members completed their sets and some newer members have started working back through the material that has been published over the past three decades. Thanks again to Nick Wetton, Tony Gilbert and Andrew Andison for passing on their stocks, and also to those members who donated their duplicates to the TCS.

Looking at my in-tray, I am running low on short articles and notes and queries for the next few issues. If you have anything suitable for inclusion in the bulletin, I would be most happy to receive it. In anticipation of someone stepping forward to take up the editorial reins, I would also like to start building a stock of ready-made articles and notes ready for the next volume.

## *Token Congress 2004*

Token Congress 2004 will be held at the Cedar Court Hotel, Huddersfield, between Friday 1<sup>st</sup> October and Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2004. The total cost will be £137 to cover everything from the Friday evening meal to Breakfast on the Sunday. Lunch on the Sunday, if required, will be extra. A visit to the National Mining Museum has been arranged for the Friday afternoon at 1:30pm.

The Friday evening will feature an auction of delegates' material. Tokens for inclusion in the auction should be sent to Mike Roberts before the end of April. There are still some gaps in the programme, so if you have something you would like to present, please get in touch.

The organiser is Mike Roberts

## *Robert Hogarth*

Bob died suddenly of a heart attack on 4th November 2003 aged 65, and then insisted on being buried on Remembrance Day! I always knew he had a trace of the exhibitionist in his nature...

He became well known among the numismatic fraternity, partly because of his fairly catholic interests and tastes but mainly because he was genuinely charismatic. He lit up the numismatic world with his charming, cheerful and outgoing personality and was renowned (notorious) for his wheeling and dealing prowess but he has been known to make the odd mistake. He felt that a Men of Kent and Kentish Men badge might be rare but he was not familiar with that society... His collecting themes have included Irish, hop tokens, Korean, paranumismatica in general, seventeenth century tokens of Kent and latterly nearly everything African. He also built up a valuable numismatic library.

He was larger than life and full of life, and never did anything by halves. He had other interests outside numismatics such as photography and railways which he pursued with equal enthusiasm. Also you could be sure he held an opinion on everything. You could be even surer of his expressing it with a good deal of force and that he would argue it with considerable powers of persuasion.

His service to his fellow men was a long career in the HM Diplomatic Service which meant a good deal of world travel. He was a dedicated and loyal member of the Service, and was particularly known for looking after those in suffering. His compassionate dealings with the British hostages abroad and their families, and other similar services, earned him an MBE and an MVO from the Queen. His work also helped him to a great store of general knowledge and gave him numismatic opportunities others may not have had. He seized them all with both hands.

In 1965 in Seoul, he met his wife Hyun-key, an anthropologist/author, who was a daughter of a bank president and a distinguished novelist. Their love for each other transcended all boundaries, and their marriage lasted over 35 years, until death did them part. Bob was devoted to his wife Hyun-key, and to their two children, Edward and Clare. His mother also survives him.

Bob was a good friend of nearly 35 years. We have had so much fun together that I feel cheated of the many more years we might have had.

ABP, November 2003

## Scottish School Tokens, Second Supplement - Dinner Tickets

Andrew T Macmillan

Previous notes describe 19 tokens issued by 14 Scottish schools and school boards as small rewards, advertisements and passes (*TCSB* 5:93-107, 226-227; 6:378-380), distinct from the usual prize and attendance medals.

A new variety of one of these was offered for sale by Gavin Scott at the October 2002 Token Congress. It was a School Board of Glasgow ST II token (*TCSB* 5:100) with the edge grained instead of rounded.

Of greater interest are two dinner tickets illustrated and described below.



*Auchterless School Dinner Ticket*  
(NW Aberdeenshire, 5 miles S of Turriff)

*Obv.* AUCHTERLESS / + SCHOOL + [4-lobe stops] round DINNER / TICKET  
beaded inner border, ornaments above DINNER and below TICKET

*Rev.* Plain circle inside rim.

*Edge* Grained round brass 28.4mm 6.5g  
Coins of Beeston, December 2000

*Ardmiddle School Dinner Ticket*  
(NW Aberdeenshire, apparently 2½ miles W of Turriff)

*Obv.* ARDMIDDLE / \* SCHOOL \* [6-lobe stops] round DINNER / TICKET  
beaded inner border, ornaments above DINNER and below TICKET

*Rev.* Plain circle inside rim.

*Edge* Grained round brass 28.5mm 6.5g  
George Wilson, September 2001  
Metal detector find about 1999 from field near Auchterless

I have been unable to learn anything about when and how these tickets were used, beyond what may be inferred from the tokens themselves. They are both from near Turriff in Aberdeenshire. When I got the Auchterless one I contacted Auchterless Primary School, opened in 1873 and (unlike Ardmiddle) still going strong. A chance conversation led to the discovery that a similar token had been found locally with a metal detector by George Wilson. This was the Ardmiddle one, but actually found near Auchterless. The headmaster of Auchterless, Raymond Morton, about to retire after 25 years, had read through all the school's old log books in recent years, but recalled nothing in them about dinner tickets. The school also got in touch with the local archivist. Other local historians were contacted without success, and also Professor Sandy Fenton, who was born and went to school at Auchterless. Extensive enquiries locally, including an illustrated article on p.2 of the *Turriff Advertiser* of 23 November 2001, produced nothing. One trail through departments of the National Museums of Scotland led finally to the papers being marked 'try Andrew Macmillan'. Thanks are due to all those mentioned, and others, for their ready response to my enquiries. If any readers have similar tokens or can throw any light on mine I will be very glad to hear from them.

Presumably dinner tickets were used instead of cash to pay for a midday meal at school. They might have been bought in advance by the pupils, or by parents (so that dinner money was not spent on sweeties), or been given to anyone entitled to free meals. If all pupils paid with a dinner ticket there would be no embarrassment for those getting free meals. It seems unlikely that if a system using metal dinner tickets was introduced it would be confined to two small schools in rural Aberdeenshire, but no other examples are known locally or from anywhere in Scotland. Possibly other schools used paper tickets in a similar way, and metal tickets were a short-lived experiment.

Professor Fenton writes that hot dinners were mentioned at least four times in the School Log Book of the 1870s and 1880s, but not dinner tickets. In his own time at the school they had soup served in the winter days, carried in buckets from the kitchen at the end of the shelter shed into the classroom, and dished out in bowls; but no tickets.

They are difficult to date, but complete lack of any local memory of them suggests a date before the 1940s, probably decades earlier than that, and even possibly back to the 1870s. The token in the Scottish school series that they most resemble, and the only one of the same larger size, advertises Allans Hospital and Burgh School, Stirling, with headmaster John Graham, and is dated January 1860.

## Phoenix medals and medallions

Stuart Adams

The following paper was presented at the Annual Token Congress held in Cheltenham, 2002 and describes a proposed new sub-division of paranumismatica.

The legend of the Phoenix has been mentioned in Chinese literature and the myth has been perpetuated by the Greeks and particularly the Egyptians.

The phoenix legend relates to a supernatural bird-like creature living for between 500 and 1000 years depending on the version you read. Once that time is over it builds its own funeral pyre, and throws itself into the flames. As it dies, it is reborn anew and rises from the ashes to live another 500 or 1000 years. There is an alternative version where it lays an egg in the burning coals of the fire, hatches into a new phoenix and the life cycle repeats itself.

The legend may not be without total foundation for as recently described in a wild life programme birds flap their wings in front of a fire or in the smoke to drive out mites. Then if they flew away it would be possible to imagine that it would appear to be re-born from the fire.

There are many tokens featuring the Phoenix symbolising that the town or building or a business has been re-born after a fire. For example the Cirencester farthing of 1668 bears a fine image of the phoenix (W44, N1616/7). This was the unofficial arms of the town recalling the rebuilding of Cirencester after a disastrous fire and although not officially recorded this device is believed to have been granted by Elizabeth 1.



Fig. 1. Cirencester farthing and Dr. Eady's token

The association of long life with the phoenix is represented on the token issued by or for Dr. Eady. with the legend "Health restored" Dr. Eady has not been traced. (Bell 2490 or p5 No.4, 1st edn.)<sup>(1)</sup>.

If the Phoenix lives for up to 1000 years it is not surprising that it is associated with long life hence it would be wise to drink in a pub bearing the sign of the Phoenix such as the one in Chelsea. (Hayes 91)<sup>(2)</sup>.





Fig. 2. The Chelsea public house London and The Park Hotel, Alverstoke, Gosport

If you went to Alverstoke near Gosport and visited the Park Hotel in May of 1984 you were given one of these tokens for each pint purchased and after collecting 7, the eighth pint of the elixir of life was free (at the time a pint was 84p and therefore each token had a redeemable value of 12p). The tokens were valid for Yorkshire bitter only. Perhaps more pertinent to the phoenix legend is where iron or glass works have taken the name.



Fig. 3. Originally attributed by Davis to Ricketts, Evans & Co, Phoenix Glass Works, Temple Gate Without, Bristol.

As yet this attribution has not been proven (Withers 1610<sup>(3)</sup>) however it really demonstrates how ullage and raw material is reborn or fashioned into new items, hence the name and symbol.

These examples are all very interesting but they only represent an association with the phoenix legend. What if there were medals or medallions actually made from metals recovered from a fire. Do they exist? Yes they do and although these medals may not bear an image of the phoenix they are made from metals recovered from fires. Therefore I propose that a new collecting category be termed "Phoenix medals and medallions"

Below are examples of medallions and medals that I have found in dealers lists, through letters from fellow collectors in Germany, on the world wide web and those that I have purchased.

### **Selby Abbey, Yorkshire**

The fire occurred on the 20th October, 1906 and a commemorative medallion (38.2 mm) was struck from the lead recovered from the roof.

Obv. In the centre is a view of the Abbey around which is the legend: SOUVENIER OF THE RE-OPENING OF THE NAVE. OCT. 19TH 1907

Rev. The legend on the medallion reads : "This medal is cast from the lead melted off the roof of Selby Abbey by the great fire Oct. 20th 1906."

The box in which the medal is contained, has a label on the inside of the lid and reads "This box is made from the OAK saved from the fire of Selby Abbey 20th October 1906. Selby Abbey was built in the 12th C under the direction of Abbot Hugh and took 130 years to complete. Following the fire in 1906 the church was successfully restored (The Heritage Trail<sup>(4)</sup>).

### **Chelmsford, Essex**

Crompton & Co Arc Works, Chelmsford issued this medallion also struck in lead (68 mm) recovered from the roof, following a fire in 1895. The obverse shows a picture in high relief of the works and illustrations of various electrical components they made. The reverse shows another view of the works with more examples of their products. Also a series of prize medallions. The company started in 1875. (Adams No. 325, 1993<sup>(5)</sup>).

### **York Cathedral, York.**

The Minster has had two major fires (1829 and 1840) that have been commemorated by the issue of medallions .

#### **1829**

The first was in 1829. A medal designed by Hardy (BHM 1360) depicts a view of the Minster and the interior view of the choir. The legend reads YORK MINSTER ./ WAS SET ON FIRE / BY AN INCENDIARY FEB 2ND / 1829 WHEN THE CHOIR OF THAT MATCHLESS EDIFICE WAS DESTROYED. THIS ARTICLE IS MADE / FROM A FRAGMENT OF THE MAGNIFICENT TABERNA / CLE. WORK BY J. HARDY / CONEY ST. YORK. (see Baldwins catalogue 2000<sup>(6)</sup>) and is made of white metal , has a diameter of 45 mm with a plain edge. Another example also made of white metal is by Barber, Cattle and Nortie, and has a diameter of 45 mm is illustrated below.

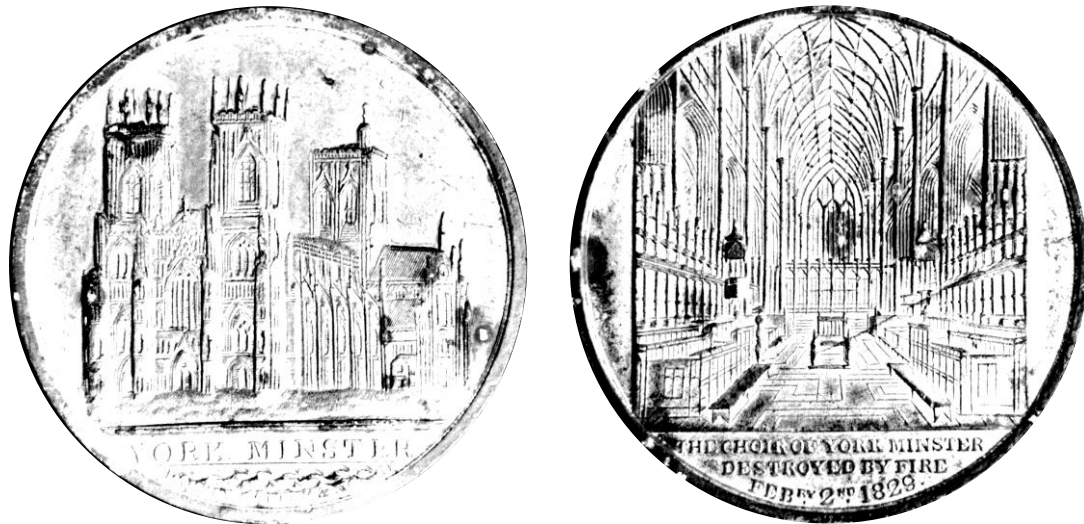


Fig. 4. View of York Cathedral      The choir that was destroyed by fire in 1829

A 20 mm medal was offered for sale (Betts catalogue 2000<sup>(4)</sup>) and reads: "YORK MINSTER BURNT FEB 2nd 1829", curved around "BY JONATHAN MARTIN (A FANATIC)" in four lines in the centre, in toothed circle and plain border / trace legend around. The metal is described as Gilt bronze but may have been misidentified, its true composition being bell metal. The German example from Frankfurt (Fig. 7) discussed later also has a bronzy appearance.

The great fire had been started late at night by Jonathan Martin who was insane. For many years there had been a Minster Constable but prior to the fire he had been dismissed. At a Chapter meeting on 6th March 1829 the Dean and Chapter decreed that henceforth a watchman constable shall be employed to keep watch every night in and about the cathedral. The man employed was probably Thomas Marshall, the records are not absolutely clear. He was employed until 1854 at an annual wage of forty one pounds and twelve shillings (Police Magazine 1999<sup>(8)</sup>). The cost of the damage was estimated at £60,000 (S & B, 2002<sup>(9)</sup>)

Many items were made from the recovered wood and this disc illustrated was probably mounted on a box. The silver disc is engraved as follows: "Made from the ruins of / YORK / MINSTER./ burnt / 2 Feb 1829."



Fig. 5. York Minster Medalet, 1829.

## The George IV medalet of 1821

The obverse of this medalet has been ground away and bears the following inscription: Made from the / RUINS / of / YORK MINSTER / Burnt Feby 2nd 1829.

The reverse shows the king seated on the throne facing right and around this is the legend: CROWNED JULY 19 1821.



Fig. 6. Comparison of the engraved medalet found in the ruins after the 1829 fire

This piece was possibly found in the ruins of the Cathedral and engraved as above. No others as yet have come to light and therefore were probably not mass produced.

## 1840

The second fire was in 1840. and the Curator of York Museum kindly provided the following information:

On the evening of 20th May 1840 a group of boys spotted a glow in the Minster and although three fire engines were rapidly on the scene and a special train dispatched to Leeds for reinforcements, within an hour the belfry was reduced to a shell, its bells having collapsed to the floor. By the next morning the nave also lay in ruins, its roof collapsed, but the fire fighters were able at least to prevent the spread of the fire to the lantern tower and to the new organ.

In this instance, the fire was purely accidental, having been started by a clock maker working by candlelight in a part of the belfry contaminated by straw and sticks dropped by nesting jackdaws. Church services were transferred to St Michael-le-Belfry, but the ruins proved an irresistible magnet to thousands of sightseers.

Illustrated below is an example of one of the many souvenirs made from bell metal and recovered wood. In the centre are crossed keys within a shield. Around this is the legend: "Bell Metal & Wood of York Minster Burnt May 1840." The reverse has a rough finish probably original from the casting of the bell.



Fig. 7. Bell metal, 29 mm, milled edge.

In the same letter from the curator of The Yorkshire Museum he notes that medals of this event are well known but he hasn't yet seen an identical piece which implies that each piece was individually engraved.

Other countries have also had disastrous fires, many associated with churches, from which medallions have been made from recovered metals.

## Germany

### Frankfurt 1867

(Stack catalogue, Lot 1237<sup>(12)</sup>)



Fig. 8. Bell metal medallion "From the burnt cathedral" of Frankfurt 1867.

Obv. AUS DEM / DOM BRAND / 15 AUGUST / 1867 ( From the burnt cathedral)

Rev. The German imperial eagle.

Bell metal, 38 mm, plain edge.

The church originated in the 9th C. Between the 13th and 15th centuries it was enlarged and in 1415 the great tower was begun.

The fire swept through the building on the 15th Aug 1867 whilst repairs were being undertaken. Coincidentally this occurred on the evening before King Wilhelm of Prussia was to visit Frankfurt. The city had been annexed to Prussia and the people of

Frankfurt were saddened. They felt that the fire was a sign from God. It destroyed most of the church including melting the historic bells.

In a letter from Reinhold Jordan he says that they are listed in Joseph / Fellner catalogue and there are 7 varieties (Nos. 1346 - 1352)<sup>(13)</sup>.

The authors of the catalogue express their doubts concerning the question that the metal used had anything to do with the cathedral.

The medal I own (J.u. F 1349) has now been qualitatively analysed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and its composition is comparable to that of the York Minster 1840 medal (Figure 7). This therefore suggests that the authors doubts for this German example are unfounded. A variety, of which there are seven, was offered for sale by Baldwin's Auctions Ltd (09.02.02) Lot No. 327, J.u.F 1348, bell metal, 38mm

### Other countries

Table 1 below gives a summary of other examples of Phoenix medals and medallions

<b>Germany</b>		
1842	Hamburg (St Peter's Church)	Cu
1842	Hamburg (St Nicholi's Church)	Cu
1858	Breslau	?
1867	Frankfurt, 7 varieties	Bell Metal
1870	Strasseburg	Cu
1897	Dresden	Cu (Fig. 9)
1904	Voigtland	Cu
1906	Hamburg	Cu
1908	Zeppelin (2 known)	Al
1909	Berlin	?
<b>Great Britain</b>		
1916	Zeppelin (shot down at Cuffley, Potters Bar*)	Al (Fig. 10)
<b>Norway</b>		
c 1910	Nes Church	Bell metal
<b>U.S.A.</b>		
1871	Chicago Court House bell	Copper
1871	Chicago N.W.Show Case Manufacturing Co	Nickel
1893	Bay City Masonic Temple medal	Copper

Table 1. "Phoenix medallions" from Germany and other countries



Fig. 9. Illustration of the Dresden 1897 "Phoenix" medallion

The last example is a cross fashioned from the wreckage of the Zeppelin L3 which was shot down by Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1916. This feat of bravery won him the Victoria Cross. The example below was made on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1916 from aluminium from the wreckage.



Fig. 10.

Obv. ZEPP / L31 / 01. Potters Bar / Inverted Triangle / 10.1916.

Rev. Horseshoe within other geometric designs

“Maltese style cross”, aluminium, 34x42mm, with broken loop at top.

Fig. 11 shows a postcard of the crash site.



3787 A

ZEPPELIN WRECK, CUFFLEY, 3RD SEPT, 1916.  
GENERAL VIEW OF WRECKAGE

ROTARY PHOTO, E.C.

Fig. 11. The Zeppelin L31 crash site and Lieutenant W.L. Robinson

Leut. Robinson was a man of great determination and courage and the following extract from the Sunday Express (12 January 1975) gives an account of this heroic man:

For all practical purposes this was the end of the Zeppelin menace. Other men were to shoot them down in the months that followed, but Robinson, first of the great night fighters, was the pioneer and for that he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Seven months later it was his own turn to be shot down - near Douai by the Richthofen circus in a combat in which von Richthofen himself played a leading part.

He got down safely and was taken prisoner, but a series of escape attempts brought solitary confinement and other debilitating punishments and he fell an easy victim to the influenza epidemic soon after repatriation and died on the last day of 1918.



## Summary

Presented above is the evidence for a new subdivision of paranumsmatica namely "Phoenix medallions" In America these items are not dealt with separately but included in the category "Relic medals" and include items made such as memorabilia from sunken ships.

## Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the Curator of York Museum, Craig Barclay, and Reinhold Jordan and Dr. Eberhard Auer for providing data and background information for this article. Also to Paul Withers for permission to publish an illustration from his book.

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## German prisoner of war beer token?

P.D.S. Waddell

The recent death of both my parents has meant that as eldest son I have had to clear out the family home prior to its sale and in doing so have discovered some items which relate to my father being a prisoner of war.

Although he refused to talk about his war time experiences he had kept a few items from then that relate to his time as a prisoner of war. A model yacht that he made in the prison camp, a photograph of myself he kept in his wallet stamped with the camp seal, a bible, and three porcelain tokens. As a child I played with these tokens, one got broken, one was swapped for some stamps with my best school friend and one survived to live on in the oddment box. My father said that the tokens were used as money in the camp. I was also under the impression that they were local “beer” tokens.



Fig. 1. Eichstatt PoW token

An example of one of the porcelain items is illustrated above. It is 5cm in diameter and 5mm thick. The legend on both sides is the same ERINNERUNG AN EICHSTÄTT (BAYERN), then crossed swords {Meissen manufacturing mark?}. To date it has not been possible to identify either the large building on the one side or the arms on the other side. Certainly my father was a prisoner of war at Oflag VIIB, Eichstatt, however the token gives no hint as to its use as the wording roughly translates as - In memory of Eichstatt (Bavaria)<sup>(1)</sup>.

A private publication<sup>(2)</sup> of 1949 listing the names and addresses all prisoners in the camp in the summer of 1944 has an interesting note as an introduction to the work referring to “Lagermarks” (Fig. 2).

## NOTE

THE A.B.C. was originally compiled at Eichstätt in the summer of 1944, so five years have passed since the subscribers handed over their Lagermarks, and many may well have written them off in their minds. Delays have been many and various : the War Office did not authorise the transfer of the money from Germany till later in 1946. After the type had been set up, all home subscribers were sent a proof of their entry, for correction, and as over sixty per cent. had changed their address, the book had almost to be reset in consequence. The compiler's business activities frequently took him abroad, whilst in 1948 there were further production difficulties. Finally, increased costs have necessitated modifications in the original design.

Now at last the book can be sent off, and we hope that the memories or contacts it evokes will be wholly pleasant. We hope, too, for the indulgence of our subscribers ; and that they will believe that, unlike a certain character whom some may remember, we really have been doing our best.

COLIN YARROW,  
RICHARD HUNT,  
ELLIOTT VINEY.

*January 1949*

Fig. 2. Note from the beginning of the ABC<sup>(2)</sup>.

This name “lagermark” could be why I thought them to be local beer tokens. It has been pointed out that lager can mean camp or store in German so they are camp tokens not for Lagerbier<sup>(3)</sup> i.e. beer for storing. The note also implies that the tokens had some monetary value in the camp and that this was realised at a later date. I have no clue to their use and when and why they were used.

Trying to determine when my father was at the camp has been difficult as he left no diary records, but some clues do exist. Firstly the bible he brought back contained this hand written inscription – 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. David W. Waddell. R.E. – Acquired at Corinth Prisoner of War camp on Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> May 1941. So it is presumed that he was on his way to Germany in 1941.

My father was captured in April 1941 whilst in action in the Middle East. This is confirmed on Certificate of Election as a Member of The Institute of Civil Engineers which refers to his work as a army civil engineer. This document also contains the fact that Part C1 of Civil Engineers Exam was passed<sup>(4)</sup> at Offlag VII B in October 1942. The earlier document – The ABC says it is a listing for Oflag VI B, but it is presumed that this is a printing error as the photograph referred to previously had a

stamp on it for Oflag VII B. Recently further photographs of my mother and myself have been found with different stamps on the back for Oflag VII B.

Some diary notes do exist written by my father but they start on the day the camp was evacuated i.e. the 14th of April 1945. The walking/marching column of prisoners did not get far as they came under American aircraft fire and a least 50 were wounded and 14 killed.

They returned to camp and then started out again on the 15th of April to go to Moosburg . Most of the walking now been done at night . They arrived at a camp near Moosburg on the 24th of April . They were liberated at noon on Sunday 29th April 1945 by the American 14th Division 3rd Army - late 7th Army ( Dalton ). The diary notes for the 29th record my father was in captivity for 4 years and 4 hours.

Thus the tokens could have been in use within the camp for over four years but if anybody can satisfy my curiosity about their use , their origin and why they were used please could they write to the me care of the bulletin .

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## Yew Tree Inn & Pedestrian Grounds, Wall Heath

Mac Eden



I recently had the good fortune to obtain the above check (thank you Emyr George) issued by H Aston, for the Yew Tree Inn & Pedestrian Grounds, Wall Heath, with a Harper '3' reverse. The piece is 26mm, in brass and has a reeded edge.

As my office is in Enville Road, Wall Heath, and until about 5 years ago, the “Yew Tree Inn” was still in being in Enville Road, I decided to make further enquiries about the piece.

Houses now stand where the Yew Tree once stood, but research indicates that the public house was probably built in the 1840’s, and was owned by a family named Taylor. The Inn and the adjoining pleasure grounds, measuring well over an acre, were sold to Ann Bradley, but by 1861, Henry Aston, the issuer of the piece, was the proprietor. John Cumbers and Neil Todd indicate that the Harper signature die on the piece suggests production of the check by 1865, although they point out that there is evidence to indicate that Harper’s successor, Hyatt, also used the Harper dies. In a local newspaper, circa 1867, the attractions at the premises were advertised as follows:- “Refreshments of the highest quality, bowling and dancing greens in good order. Horse and trap for hire at the shortest notice.” A part of the grounds was used as a 60 yard running track, and it is said that there was much side betting on the outcome of the races held.

The premises were sold to John Waterfield in 1875. The gardens were well tended for almost the complete first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, by Alec Mason, who took over ownership, and who was said to have been trained as a gardener at one of the Royal gardens – possibly Windsor. A local resident clearly recalls playing in the extensive grounds at the Yew Tree, and that there were, in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century, extensive greenhouses in the grounds. Like many other hostelrys, however, the Yew Tree and its gardens eventually gave way to ‘progress’, and another part of local history disappeared forever.

Henry Aston was at the Yew Tree for about 14 years, but when he commissioned the piece, as with other pub check issuers, it formed part of his hopes and ambitions for success in the future. The pub check therefore, forms part of the life of Henry Aston. I hope his ambitions came to fruition.

## **Sources**

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Personal interview with local historian (Raconteur & Musician) John Sparry, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2003.

## A Riddle of Rye

Alan Henderson

Not many seventeenth century were issued in this part of the country – three in Eastbourne, one each in Pevensey, Bexhill and Hastings, and six in Rye, and I thought we might take a look at one of the Rye issues which has intrigued me for a while.

The token concerned is W156 of William Keye, which is of a stereotype design: -

Obv. WILLIAM . KEYE AT THE around a ship

Rev. SHEEPE . IN . RYE . 1652, mm mullet, inner rope circle around  $w^k_1$

The family had left Rye some years earlier, but William and his wife Jane returned in 1645. She bore him six children but was buried in 1654. The following year he married a widow Ann Dallett and she bore him five children, but died in 1665. Historic references to William usually only mention Ann who was the sister of a Rye worthy, and the absence of reference to Jane could have made it difficult to ascribe this token to William who died in 1666.

For a couple of centuries it was assumed that the Sheepe referred to the Ship Inn, and that William Keye was its landlord. Historian Inderwick writing in 1894 compounded the point by amending the inscription in his paper to read “William Keye at the Sheepe Inn Rye 1652” not just once, but twice for good measure, which was a surprising action for one of Victoria’s Q.C.s to take upon himself<sup>(1)</sup>. This information was copied by others such as Deacon’s Guide to Rye in 1908. A later historian Leopold Vidler who was the first curator of Rye Museum in 1925 and also Mayor of Rye in 1927 and so had ready access to archive material, and was also a numismatist who, in his paper read to the British Numismatic Society in 1936<sup>(2)</sup> records that he was unable to confirm the existence of a Ship Inn in 1652 – later, yes; today, yes, but not then – and finds no confirmation that William was ever an innkeeper. He owned a house near the Quay in 1656. Would this be likely if he owned an inn? His will apparently makes no mention of a Ship Inn.

William Keye was in fact a Ship Owner (one of which was Providence of Rye – six men and a boy) with ongoing contracts with the government of the day – the Commonwealth – for the carriage of ordnance, corn etc. produced in Sussex, from Rye to London and Lynn (Kings Lynn) bringing back powder for the Rye garrison.

At this time the furnaces and forges of Sussex, together with the forests for the production of charcoal, were the largest producers of pig-iron and forged iron in the country. In the Weald it is impossible to travel more than two miles without coming across a Forge Lane, Furnace Mill or Furnace Pond sign. In Kent, Sussex and the eastern part of Surrey there were 178 water-powered furnaces and forges. During the Civil War the bulk of the output was armaments and ammunition etc. of which fig.1 is a good example – a 24 pounder made at the works of possibly the most famous of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Sussex Ironmasters, John Fuller who kindly included his initials on the

trunnion. This particular cannon is located on the Thames Embankment near the Tower of London.

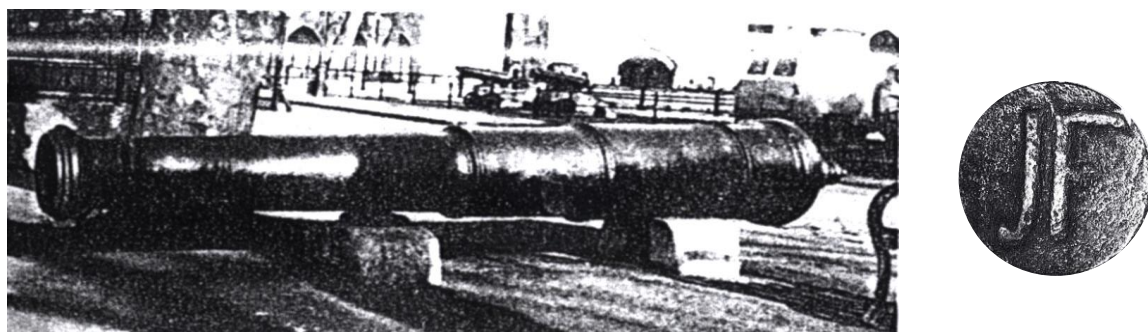


Fig. 1. John Fuller cannon and detail of trunnion initials.

On a personal note, my daughter lives in a Mill House – not the Mill, but the Mill Owner’s house, and the next Mill upstream is Tickeridge Mill which was bought and occupied by Vivien Leigh after her divorce from Lawrence Olivier. This has led to a number of articles being written about the Mill, and if I might quote just one paragraph from Rosemary Alexander’s article<sup>(3)</sup>:-

“Tickeridge Mill, its massive water-wheel churning the outflow from an adjacent hammerpond, was once the old-time version of an industrial estate. Farmers carted grain down the long, narrow track from Blackboys to be turned into flour. An iron foundry rent the peace of the surrounding woods. Gun Lane, a short walk across the field to the east, was the site of a miniature Salisbury plain, where cannons fashioned in Sussex foundries were tested”.

Returning to William Keye’s token, we come to the question of how it might have been used. If we go to Faversham – another port but on the north Kent coast on the Thames estuary – one of the 14 seventeenth century token issuers was John Ellis, a Backer. Jacobs in his *History of Faversham of 1774*, states that tokens were issued by the Common Porter’s Deputy, the Backer (or carrier) of corn from the quays to the vessels in the creek. Presumably then they were used as loading tokens, and so we might assume that this is the use to which William Keye’s token was put.

The purpose of this diatribe is to show that we must not always accept the so called evidence of first impressions as to the owner/occupation etc. of these tokens, and we must not just scratch the surface but dig deeper to reveal the truth. Nor should we trust so-called Historians (or Q.C.s) to provide facts.

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## Obstetric Calendars

Andrew Andison

Obstetric calendars are 38mm aluminium pieces that allow you to work out the 280 days between conception and birth. They originated in the United States and, not surprisingly, were issued by health companies. The Norwich Pharmacal Co of Norwich, New York was the maker of Unguentine and they issued several varieties advertising that product. The calendar on the back is noted as being Copyright 1900 by J. Fred Windolph. The actual pieces were made by Whitehead & Hoag, a large company of Newark, New Jersey who specialised in metal advertising material including medals, badges and tokens.



*Obv.* Unguentine as a script trademark with THE FIRST / —•— / THOUGHT / IN BURNS above and N. P. Co. in script below. All within an open wreath. [Unsigned, with rule below THE FIRST.] *Rev.* OBSTETRIC / —•— / CALENDAR / —•— / COPYRIGHT / 1900 / BY / J. FRED. WINDOLPH all within a circle with twelve lines to the rim dividing the remainder of the field into twelve sections. A further circle divided each section into an inner and outer part. The outer parts read JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JULY, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC and the inner ones read OCT / +7, NOV / +7, DEC / +5, JAN / +5, FEB / +4, MAR / +7, APR / +6, MAY / +7, JUN / +7, JULY / +7, AUG / +7, SEP / +6.

*Edge* Plain, 0°, aluminium, round, 38.1mm, 5g

A. S. Aloe Company, St. Louis, also issued a similar piece but the calendar on the back bears Whitehead & Hoag Co's name and US address and no mention is made of J. Fred. Windolph.





*Obv.* "CONFINE" / YOUR ORDERS TO / A. S. ALOE / COMPANY / FOR PROMPT / "DELIVERY" / (line), all within an open wreath.

*Rev.* OBSTETRIC / —•— / CALENDAR / —•— / THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. / NEWARK, N.J. all within a circle with twelve lines to the rim dividing the remainder of the field into twelve sections. A further circle divided each section into an inner and outer part. The outer parts read JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JULY, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC and the inner ones read OCT / +7, NOV / +7, DEC / +5, JAN / +5, FEB / +4, MAR / +7 , APR / +6, MAY / +7 , JUN / +7, JULY / +7, AUG / +7, SEP / + 6.

*Edge* aluminium, round, 38mm

Crossing the Atlantic to Britain the company that made Virol also issued them. The first pieces are signed by Whitehead & Hoag on the reverse in the same way as the ones issued by A. S. Aloe Co. with the Newark, N.J., address on them. Further issues were in which the reverses declares that the calendar was either "Copyright by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., 2 Norfolk Street, London, W. C." or "Copyright 1905 by the Whitehead & Hoag C<sup>o</sup>., 92 Fleet Street, London".



Obv. Virol as a script trademark with FOR / EXPECTANT AND / NURSING MOTHERS. above and FOR BABIES / OF ALL / AGES. below; all within an open wreath.

Rev. OBSTETRIC / —•— / CALENDAR / —•— / COPYRIGHT / BY / THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. / \* 2 NORFOLK STREET . LONDON . W. C. \* all within a circle with twelve lines to the rim dividing the remainder of the field into twelve sections. A further circle divided each section into an inner and outer part. The outer parts read JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JULY, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC and the inner ones read OCT / +7, NOV / +7, DEC / +5, JAN / +5, FEB / +4, MAR / +7 , APR / +6, MAY / +7 , JUN / +7, JULY / +7, AUG / +7, SEP / + 6.

Edge Grained, 0°, aluminium, round, 38.7mm, 5g



Obv. Virol as a script trademark with PREVENTS / RICKETS, ANÆMIA, / WASTING. above and BRING BABY / UP ON / VIROL. below; all within an open wreath.

Rev. OBSTETRIC / —•— / CALENDAR / —•— / COPYRIGHT / 1905 / BY / THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG C<sup>o</sup>. / \* 92 FLEET STREET. LONDON. \* all within a circle with twelve lines to the rim dividing the remainder of the field into twelve sections. A further circle divided each section into an inner and outer part. The outer parts read JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JULY, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC and the inner ones read OCT / +7, NOV / +7, DEC / +5, JAN / +5, FEB / +4, MAR / +7 , APR / +6, MAY / +7 , JUN / +7, JULY / +7, AUG / +7, SEP / + 6.

Edge Grained, 0°, aluminium, round, 38.7mm, 6½g

While 1905 is probably correct it would be helpful if the two London addresses could be more accurately dated. Does anyone have access to London Trade directories who could provide this information?

## Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-op Tokens: the final phases

Robert Thompson

Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-operative Society Ltd. was established in 1874, Register No. 1773. Quarterly reports from 1913 and 1916 state that the Sheffield Society was established in 1865, and the Ecclesall Society in 1874, but not how they came together. The Dairy Department opened in August 1925 with the slogan *Pasteurising Produces Perfect Purity*. Deliveries to members rose from 350 gallons a week to over 2,000 gallons on twelve rounds by 1926, after the end of the 'great industrial crisis' (General Strike). By July 1929 there were thirty-seven rounds delivering 7,406 gallons a week. By October 1929, when skirts in the picture on the Quarterly Report had risen from ankle to knee, weekly sales exceeded 8,500 gallons, and by May 1930, 9,500 gallons. The building of a model dairy at Millhouses later in 1930, with garage and stables, made possible the delivery of pasteurised milk in sealed bottles.

When my sister and brother-in-law set up house in 1979 in Sheffield 7 (Millhouses) their milk was supplied by the Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-op without their being members themselves. It worked through the use of One Pint plastic tokens, which they bought in advance, and left out for the roundsman according to the number of pints required each day. These were not, therefore, the classic 'divi' tokens, but Co-operative Pre-payment Tokens as described in Brian Edge's dictionary (pp. 40-41), which have the advantages of security and simplicity in paying for milk. The colour of the plastic was changed when the price of milk went up, any 'old price' tokens being still usable with the addition of 1p or 2p as appropriate. The tokens could be purchased from a number of co-operating local shops, by no means all co-ops themselves.

So it continued until soon after 1990, when the Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-op pulled out of delivering milk on certain rounds, which they franchised out (and by 2003 they no longer delivered milk at all). My sister's milkman, known only as John, took over his round, never missing a day, or taking a holiday, for over ten years. He retained the Co-op tokens for their convenience and familiarity, supplying them himself to a couple of local shops which sold them on to customers. The alteration of colours with a change in price continued, and the milk he supplied was from the Co-op.

Subsequently he obtained milk from another dairy, selling it more cheaply than the Co-op. The tokens went on as before.

The flaws in the lack of institutional backing emerged when milkman John retired early in 2003. He did secure a young successor, who continued to use the tokens, but the shop supplying them changed hands, and the new owners decided to stop selling tokens on the grounds that they made no profit for themselves. Thus they ignored the custom that the tokens brought in. The milkman then sold tokens directly to customers, delivering them with the milk after a note was left out with a cheque. By this time there was a mixture of colours and types.

So matters proceeded until the Friday before Late Summer Holiday, 22 August 2003, when he made what turned out to be his last delivery. It is rumoured that he fled to

Germany. Nobody else can be held responsible for the money he had taken in advance, which amounted to 42p per token from countless households. My sister had thirty-two tokens in hand, making a total of £13.44. Of those tokens 40% were intermingled strangers of a different size and colour from the Brightside & Carbrook (Sheffield) CSL, founded in 1868. The two types of tokens in her cache were as follows.



Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-operative Society Ltd. *Dairy Department*  
 ·SHEFFIELD & ECCLESALL· | CO·OP. SOC.L<sup>TD</sup> around DAIRY | DEP.<sup>T</sup>  
 Rev: 1.<sup>PT</sup>

Green plastic, 21mm, die axis 0°. 19 specimens.

Cribb 1986, –; Rains 1997, *s.v.* Sheffield & Eccleshall... [*sic*]. **Fig. 1.**

Brightside & Carbrook (Sheffield) Co-operative Society Ltd.

·CO·OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED around BRIGHTSIDE | & |  
 CARBROOK | (SHEFFIELD)

Rev: ONE curved upwards | PINT curved downwards

Yellow plastic, 22 mm, die axis 0°. 13 specimens.

Cf. Cribb 1986, a260 (24.5 mm); Rains 1997, *s.v.* Brightside & Carbrook (Sheffield) CSL.

Enquiry of neighbours then led to their milk being supplied by Associated Co-operative Creameries, with the inconvenience in the first week that they called for payment when only my sixteen-year-old nephew was in the house (but he found the money). Further enquiry led to the discovery that those dairies still accept tokens, which are obtainable at a cost of 45p from the few remaining Co-op shops, from GT News agents, and from the Co-op (B&C) department store in the centre of Sheffield. They are dark blue tokens from Brightside & Carbrook (Sheffield) CSL. One wonders whether these might be the last co-op tokens still in use, for Roy Rains in 1997 could report only 'a few societies' still using milk tokens.

## References

Cribb, Steve. *Co-op Tokens & so on*. Hanworth: the author, [pref. 1986]. (Local numismatics, 5)

Edge, Brian. *The first Dictionary of Paranumismatica*. Crewe: the author, 1991.

Rains, D. R. *Catalogue of Co-op Checks & Tokens*. Beeston: Coins of Beeston, 1997.

Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-operative Society Ltd. *Report for the Quarter ended 1 Nov. 1913--28 April 1934* [various issues], and, *Report & Balance Sheet for the half year ended 24 January 1935 and 29 July 1937*.

## Northamptonshire Traders Tokens<sup>(1)</sup>

P.D.S. Waddell

Northamptonshire stores that issued checks for either prepaid goods or for profit sharing/dividend purposes or credit purposes, listed by town.

### Bozeat - J.W. Davison General Stores

1/- round, 23mm brass, uniface.

Shown as farmer and storekeeper in Kelly's 1884 but not in 1894 edition.



### Broughton - S. Toseland

1D round, 22mm brass, bracteate

3D round, 22mm brass, bracteate

6D round, 22mm brass, bracteate

1/- round, 22mm brass, bracteate



Spencer Toseland [Tozeland] appears in local directories from 1877 to 1920's as a grocer then W C Toseland is listed as grocer.

### Finedon - J. Wright

HALF SOV – ARDILL LEEDS / GROCER & DRAPER round 19mm copper, milled edge.

James Wright is listed in directories of 1885 and 1898 as grocer and draper, by 1906 only Miss Ann Wright is listed as a draper.



### Irthlingborough - Palmers Stores [Irthlingborough]

3D oval 32 X 23mm tinned iron, bracteate

1/- oval 32 X 23mm tinned iron, bracteate

2/- oval 32 X 23 mm copper, bracteate

5/ oval 32 X 23mm base metal, bracteate



Kelly's directory for 1898 lists Charles Simpson Palmer as a grocer and tea dealer for the towns of Higham Ferrers, Irchester, Wellingborough, Raunds, Thrapston and Rushden. The later directory entries list him as grocer and draper in at least four of the above towns. By 1910/11 the title Palmers Stores appears after an earlier title Charles

Palmer & Co Ltd. These stores appear in Raunds and Wellingborough in 1914. Checks for this firm also appear with Raunds on them. Although the name was in existence in 1940, it was taken over in the 1900's in Irthlingborough and it suggested that these pieces are prior to the take-over. The author later met the daughter of Mr Palmer in the late 1980's, who confirmed these were indeed dividend pieces.

The Raunds pieces are listed below.

Palmers Stores - [Raunds and Irthlingborough]

1d oval 32 X 23 mm tinned iron, bracteate

2d oval 32 X 23 mm tinned iron, bracteate

3d oval 32 X 23 mm tinned iron, bracteate

6d oval 32 X 23 mm tinned iron, bracteate



Kettering - J Blunt & Co

1/1 [i.e.13d ] round 25mm brass, GOLD St, bracteate

John Blunt & Co is shown as coal and coke merchant at 21 Gold Street in Kelly's 1906 directory. He also had premises in Queensbury Road where he is listed from 1894 onwards. He is shown in the 1910 directory but not the 1914 one. It is presumed this is a pre-payment check, but it is listed in case other items are found to prove it is a dividend item.



Northampton - Lloyds Stores

3d round 24mm brass / 161 KETTERING Rd NORTHAMPTON

6d round 24mm brass / 161 KETTERING Rd NORTHAMPTON

2/6 [ incuse ] round 24mm brass / 161 KETTERING Rd NORTHAMPTON

John Henry Lloyd was a grocer and wine and spirit agent for W & A Gilbert Ltd. and is listed at 161 Kettering Road in the 1893 Stevens directory. Then there is some confusion as the 1894 and 1898 Kelly's directories list him at 167. Number 161 has a Adam James glass dealer at the this address.



### Peterborough - Spires Bros.

½ D round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS

1D round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS

2D round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS

4D round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS

6D round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS

1/- round 27mm iron bracteate / • SPIRES BROS • CASH BAKERS



Kelly's directory for 1903 records a John Spires, baker in Walpole Street, Peterborough, but no entries occur in the 1906 and 1908 editions. In the 1914 Kelly's we have Spires Bros. bakers at Bombay Terrace, Walpole Street. In the 1920 edition John Harvey Spires is recorded as a baker at 7a, Walpole Street. In 1924 the entry is just for J.H.Spires of Walpole Street.

The 1931, 1936 and 1940 Kelly's entries are for Spires Bros., bakers at 729 Walpole Street. The shop name is still there in 2003 above the old premises, but the new address is now 1237 Bourges Boulevard, Peterborough. The present owner John Spires<sup>[2]</sup> confirmed that the tokens were given out as a bonus on bought goods e.g. 6D token for future purchases on 2/6 worth of bought goods. As far as he is aware from what his father told him they were not used after 1940.

*[ The above items were all listed in A Gunstone's Catalogue of – Tickets Checks and Passes - in Peterborough Museum - as unidentified pieces. A number of identical items are known in a local collectors collections.]*

### Raunds - Hollis Bros.

2d round 25mm tinned iron, bracteate

3d round 25mm tinned iron, bracteate

6d round 25mm tinned iron, bracteate

2/- round 25mm tinned iron, bracteate

The directories of 1860 and 1894 show Hollis Bros. as a grocers, drapers and Gilbert wine agents in Raunds. In 1898 only Arthur William Hollis is listed, but as gentry and no Hollis is shown in the commercial section.



## Rushden - Supply Stores<sup>(3)</sup>

Rushden Supply Stores is possibly an early Co-operative venture, but proof has not been found. Listed in 1890 directory. The only item recorded from the stores is a commodity check, see details below, but store is listed in case bonus / dividend checks are known to readers.

BREAD oval 30 X 21mm tinned iron bracteate .

## Woodford - C Neale & Son

10/- round 24mm brass, bracteate .

The first directory entry found for C. Neale is in 1890. In 1898 there is a C. Neale & Son , grocers and bakers in Woodford. This title continues until 1910 when only J. Neale is listed as a baker .



## **Notes and References**

- (1) Most of the pieces listed by the author in the above article have appeared in the “Appendix to – Northampton Co-operative Tokens” Spinks Numismatic Circular – March 1985 page 3. None of the pieces were illustrated.
- (2) Telephone conversation with J. Spires in June 2003.
- (3) Information from D.R. Rains about items in private collections.

## Footnote

In reference (1) are listed items with the title Clarke’s Profit Sharing Co. on them. These pieces had been acquired together with a group of other Northamptonshire pieces and it was suggested that they might come from the area. As yet no local company has been found with this name so they have not been re-listed.

If anybody has any unlisted pieces could they please communicate with the author.



## *Corrections and Additions*

### **The “Henry Laugher Imitation Guinea”; A Cautionary Tale**

**Andrew Wager**

Oh well, I should have known it was too good to be true. In my article in the last bulletin I proposed tentatively that an apparent new variety of Imitation Guinea with the signature LA Fc under the bust could be by the Birmingham button maker Henry Laugher who we know some 20 odd years later was responsible for some of the Birmingham Workhouse tokens.

One weakness in the evidence was the lack of Directory evidence for Laugher being active at this earlier period. Robert Thompson was quickly in touch to suggest that the piece may be DH 39 signed Davies but with clogged dies. Comparing my piece with the illustration in Dalton and Hamer suggested this was a distinct possibility and this has now been confirmed by Bryce Nelson who has two specimens of D&H 39 in his collection, one with a clear signature and the other with a partially worn signature, a sort of “half way house” between my specimen and the clear one. We therefore still have no signed piece that can be attributed to Mr Laugher.

So did I publish in haste? Possibly, but at least now I have confirmation of what my mystery piece is and an explanation of why none had been noticed before. Readers of this journal have also a cautionary tale on the need to be aware of how deceptive clogged or broken dies can be to those anxious to spot a new variety of coin or token. That surely is what a token corresponding society is all about.

My thanks to Robert and Bryce for pointing out my mistake.

---

### **Forgeries of £1 and £2 Coins**

**Epoc Nala**

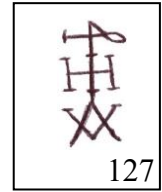
As a correction to the original article it should be noted that all dates 1983 to 2001 have been seen except 1998 and 1999. All the 1989 coins have been mules and a 1988 coin has been noted with all details correct. Also a 1999 dated coin has now been seen and this is also a mule with the Welsh Dragon reverse with a Welsh edge. Mention should also be made of a lead-alloy double obverse coin dated 2000 which has been found in change.

## Merchants Marks

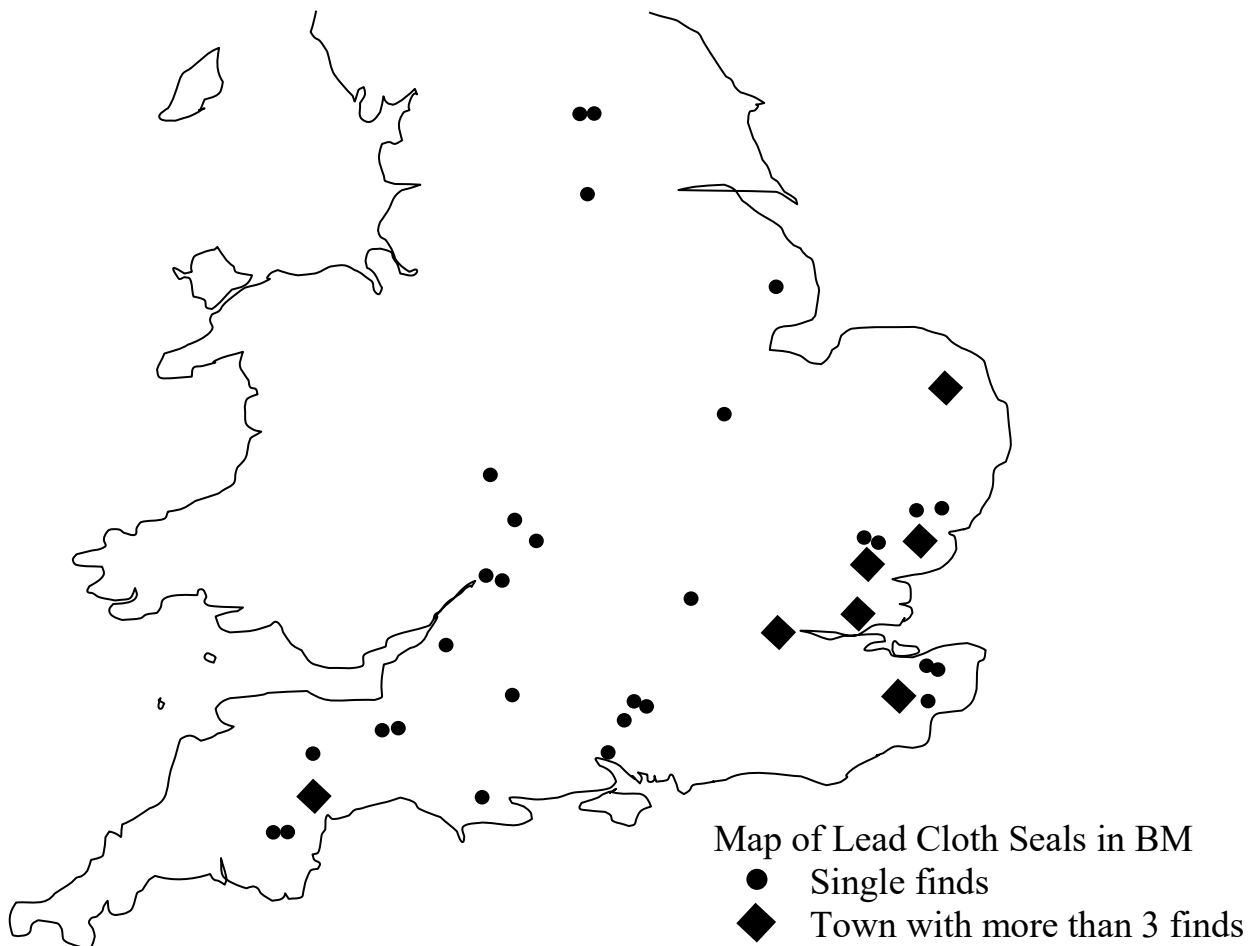
Gary Oddie

Since the original article and short supplement, a further London piece has appeared bearing a merchant's mark<sup>(1)</sup>.

Obv. NEARE . OVLD . SW(AN)  
around a Merchants Mark  
Rev. IN . THEMES . STREET<sup>E</sup>  
around a sled or plough.  
[Dickinson London ---]



Though it was originally noted that the Essex pieces bearing merchants marks seemed to coincide with the cloth trades<sup>(2)</sup>, and indeed these devices are often referred to as bale marks, a recent publication showing the geographical distribution of lead cloth seals in the British Museum collection<sup>(3)</sup>, shows a striking resemblance with the distribution of the tokens on the mainland that bear these marks.



(1) Thanks to Nigel Clark.

(2) TCSB v7n5 pp207-219, December 2002 and v7n7 p304, June 2003.

(3) G. Egan. *Lead Cloth Seals and Related Items in the British Museum*. BM Occasional Paper 93, 1995, pp16-17.

## *Notes and Queries*

### **503 S. M. & S. / I. T. CO. LT.D**

Fancy a fellow Scot not knowing that S M & S is the well-known and ancient firm of Stephen Mitchell & Son of Linlithgow, founded in 1723 as family grocers and branching out into snuff and tobacco in 1741. At some point the main operations were transferred to Glasgow – the tobacco capital of the North. S M & S was one of the 13 founder members of the Imperial Tobacco Co Ltd in 1901.

Other known canteen checks include ½d in nickel, 1d in aluminium and 3d in brass (the last featured in the N Brodie sale).

W Bryce Neilson

### **506-512 Crowned Countermarks on silver coins**

Crowned GP on the Obv. of a 1720 1/-

Crowned F on the Obv. of a 1743 Roses 1/-

Crowned I on a 26mm blank silver disk

Crowned MC on a 26mm blank silver disk

Crowned WP on a 26mm blank silver disc



Crowned J.E on the Obv. of an 1820 1/-

Crowned S.V on the Rev. of an 1816 1/-



Information on the possible origins of these marks would be gratefully received. The choice of obverse/reverse and also alignment relative to the original design may be significant, so details of other specimens are also sought.

Bob Lyall and Gary Oddie

### 513 M&S PRIZE GOODS C<sup>o</sup>

At the 2002 Token Congress in Great Yarmouth the late Barry Greenaway sold me the following item:

Obv. M&S PRIZE GOODS C<sup>o</sup> NORTHAMPTON  
around 48 COUPONS

Brass, 32mm, Uniface.



He stated at the time he did not know the issuer but thought he had seen another piece with another town named on it. Maybe he sold this as well, and the other buyer has had more success in locating the issuer. I firstly tried Marks and Spencers, but the Northampton branch said they did not recognise the item and the London headquarters said the same and that the letter font was one not used by the company. An appeal was made in the local daily paper [Chronicle and Echo, Monday 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003] regarding the issuer. Not a single answer was received. A search through the local trade directories [1930-1972] has not yielded a firm that might have issued the piece. Have any readers any clues to issuer or even the date of issue? All suggestions will be considered.

Peter Waddell

### 514 GENERAL HOSPITAL B'HAM

20mm diameter, of black washed brass? Plain edge, raised rim with on each face: GENERAL HOSPITAL B'HAM in three lines. Any information on its use would be appreciated.

P.R. Edwards

### 515 SCHEIDE MONA

Can anyone shed light on the following token?

Obv. SCHEIDE MONA around a scroll design above a curly 5.

Rev. FA BEN A TUTTI around another scroll design centre to top.

19mm diameter hard white metal.

The inscription seems to be related to German and Italian – Romanche? Could mean “Small change for the benefit of all”.

P.R. Edwards

### 516 BLACKBEARD

Obv. BLACKBEARD TERROR F THE SPANISH M. . . Below bearded head

Rev. MOST FEARED OF ALL PIRATES ON THE SPANISH MAIN, KILLED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT 1718

26mm, Al, milled edge



David Ashford

### 517-8 LOTUS FLOWER?

Obv. Lotus flower design?

Rev. 14 spoked wheel with pellets in angles.

Border of large beads  
38mm, light alloy, silver coloured, 12g.



Obv. Lotus flower design

Rev Bird with spread wings, beak to left

34mm, light alloy, silver coloured, 10g, also known at 8g.



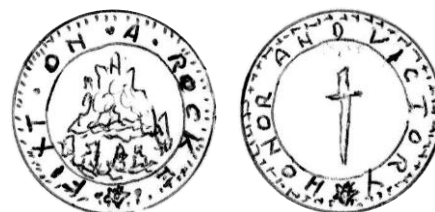
It has been suggested that these might be from the Nepal area.

David Ashford

### 519 FIXT ON A ROCKE

Obv. FIXT . ON . A . ROCKE around a rock with attacking/defending ships?

Rev. HONOR AND VICTORY around a cross or sword.



18mm brass, has the appearance of a 17<sup>th</sup> Century token.

Ron Dyer

*Adverts*

---

**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:12)

---

DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given

(7:12)

---

**WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire**

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

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

Gary Oddie

(7:12)

---



**WANTED**  
**Somerset 17<sup>th</sup> C Tokens**  
**227-230 "CONSTABLES"**

**Richard H. Hardy**



(7:12)

---

---

*Adverts*

---

**COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED**

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(7:12)

---

**Irish 19/20th C. Tokens Wanted**

**e.g. Irish Masonic pennies wanted.**

**Most pennies with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish.  
Ask for a list of Irish lodge names (in numerical order) by email.**

**Barry Woodside**

(7:12)

---

**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell,

(7:12)

---

**NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted

**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)  
also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:12)

---

*Adverts*

---

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

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

**AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES**

R. Keith Harrison

(7:12)

---

**Lists by county of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens For Sale Available**

Collections, groups or singles of same purchased.

Please state interests with SAE

Nigel A. Clark

(7:12)

---

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:12)

---

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

Francis Heaney

(7:12)

---



## *Adverts*

---

### **WANTED**

AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

---

### **WANTED: For purchase or exchange**

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

Andrew Wager

(7:9)

---

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

c17<sup>th</sup>, c18<sup>th</sup> and c19<sup>th</sup> tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18<sup>th</sup> tokens.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

---

### **Irish Tokens on CD-ROM**

500+ 19/20th Irish tokens illustrated, plus 350+ Irish-American pieces.  
Tavern, distillery, tea (L&N), coffee, transport, co-op, factory, masonic etc.

TCS members in the UK who have had their email address circulated by the TCS can get a FREE copy (until the end of next month) by sending a £1 coin to cover p&p. Barry Woodside

(7:10)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol.7 No. 11**

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**June 2004**

*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## *Editorial*

Another three months have passed, so here is the next issue of the Bulletin. Though I have a few large articles in my in-tray, some of which will be carried over to the next volume, I also need a few short articles and a selection of Notes and Queries for the next and final issue of Volume 7.

Any spares will be carried over to Volume 8 though a volunteer has yet to step forward to take over the reins. The quarterly editing process is actually not too onerous due to the high quality of supplied articles and generally easy transfer to the TCS template. At the end of the next volume, just three years in the hot seat for the new editor, I will be happy to return to the post, unless of course someone else steps forward.

As the end of the volume is near it is time to start thinking about an index, and I was wondering if it might be time for a cumulative index for the TCSB? Similarly I have noted that Harry Manville's invaluable index to Numismatic Periodicals, did not cover the old "Coin Monthly" magazine (1966-1992), later absorbed by Coin (and Medal) News. There are quite a few paranumismatic articles in there, so if any reader has an index of Coin Monthly and would like to have it published as a supplement to the Bulletin, please get in touch. . . . it will save quite a few hours work!

## *Token Congress 2004*

Token Congress 2004 will be held at the Cedar Court Hotel, Huddersfield, between Friday 1<sup>st</sup> October and Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2004. The total cost will be £137 to cover everything from the Friday evening meal to Breakfast on the Sunday. Lunch on the Sunday, if required, will be extra. A visit to the National Mining Museum has been arranged for the Friday afternoon at 1:30pm.

The organiser is Mike Roberts

During the reign of Elizabeth and the early Stuart kings, groups of travelling players toured the country and often visited Bath. There is speculation that Shakespeare came to Bath with a group of these players in 1597. Two of his later sonnets make reference to the medicinal qualities of the waters at Bath, but there is no documentary proof of this supposed visit.

There was no theatre in the city at this time so the plays took place in any convenient room or even an inn-yard. The completion of the Guildhall gave a more permanent venue for the performances. There was no scenery, a plain curtain provided the only backdrop, through which the actors made their entrances and exits and illumination was provided by tallow candles, which tended to smoke and smelled terrible.

The civil war saw a decline in these dramatic plays as during the commonwealth the puritans prohibited theatrical performances.

With the restoration came a revival of the theatre, the plays still took place in local inns such as the Globe and also at the Guildhall; but now women instead of young boys played the female parts. I have been unable to find any pictures of early plays in Bath.

George Trim built the first theatre in 1705 at a cost of £1300. The money was raised by subscription from those who watched the plays; mainly the nobility and gentry and their coats of arms were painted on the walls as a reward.

Admittance was half-a-crown to any seat in the house; the rows of seats were raked so steeply that they rose to within four feet of the ceiling, which must have made them very uncomfortable.

The theatre was not overly successful, the standard of acting was at times indifferent and attendances were not good either. Lord Chesterfield in a letter commented that “the audience consisted of seventeen souls, of which I was one”. Not surprisingly the theatre did not last long and in 1738 the building was demolished to make way for the General Hospital.

The plays then took place at Simpson’s Rooms or rather under them, as the room used was in the cellars. Although the facilities were not good the performers were ambitious with their choice of plays, often putting on works by Shakespeare. Again some plays took place in local inns or other rooms that could be found in the city.

A visitor from France described how he was surprised “to see your little theatre forty feet under the ground” and thought it “ a pretty little catacomb”.

Clearly something needed to be done to improve the situation. In 1747 John Hippisley, a successful actor from London, launched a scheme for a new theatre to be built by subscription, where there would be a resident company of better quality actors. There was enthusiastic support for the scheme and a site in Orchard Street was chosen, but unfortunately Hippisley died unexpectedly before the plans had got very far. Luckily a successful local brewer John Palmer took over and issued an advertisement for subscribers to the proposed new theatre. Each subscriber of £50 would receive a silver ticket, which gave admittance to every performance. I have not found any of these tickets.

The Orchard Street theatre, which opened in 1750 with a performance of Henry V, had expected to be the only theatre in the city. This turned out not to be the case as the room at Simpson’s was still open and had been improved

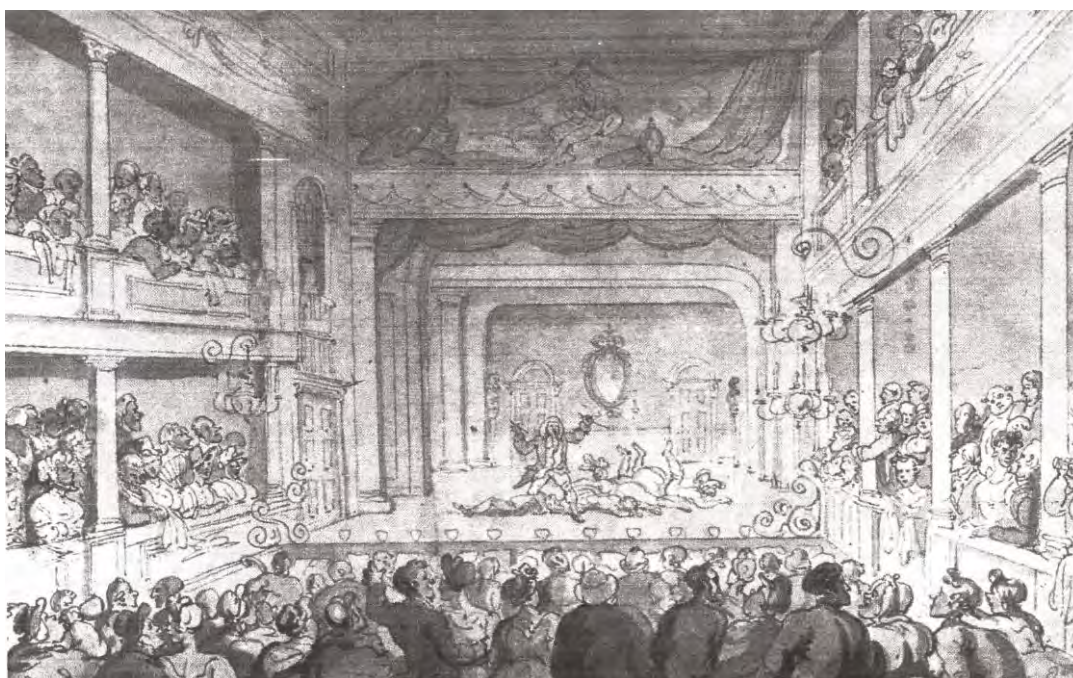


Fig. 1. Inside Orchard Street Theatre (Rowlandson).

The city could not really sustain two theatres and neither of them was prospering. This rivalry continued until the death of Mr Simpson in 1755, which finally enabled Palmer to secure the monopoly of dramatic performances in the city for the Orchard Street Theatre. In the meantime because of the declining value of their shares Palmer had been buying out the other shareholders. So by 1758 the Orchard Street Theatre was the only one in the city and John Palmer was its sole proprietor.

Palmer set about improving and enlarging the theatre and nearly completely rebuilt it in 1767. This also gave him the opportunity to remove the audience seats from the stage. There had been a tradition of allowing privileged members of the audience to have seats on the stage, but they often argued with the actors or embarrassed them, so their removal was generally approved of. At the same time the pit, which was the area usually reserved for those standing, was gradually being furnished with benches.

Performances were often given under the patronage of various members of the nobility, and those wishing to entertain their acquaintances could hire the theatre and order a performance.

During this time Palmer's son, also John Palmer, was endeavouring to get an Act of Parliament passed which would enable George III to grant letters patent to the Bath theatre. This he succeeded in doing and in 1768 the theatre obtained the title Theatre Royal, and so became the first theatre outside London to be honoured with such a title.

Gradually the younger Palmer took over the management of the theatre and travelled extensively visiting all the principal playhouses in the country to see how they were run and find new talent to bring back to Bath.

Despite Ralph Allen's improvements to the postal services they were still very inefficient. It was during these travels to the provincial theatres that Palmer conceived the idea of fast mail coaches with armed guards to carry the post between the major cities. James Fittler issued these tokens as a tribute to him; they were engraved by Wyon and manufactured by Mynd.



Fig. 2. Palmers Mailcoach token (D&H Middlesex 363).

Lady Luxborough among others had often complained about the lack of air in the theatre, this was solved when the building was remodelled in 1775. The Bath Journal noted that “the heat formerly so much complained of will be prevented by a new ventilator erected at the top of the building: this will supply a quantity of fresh air equally diffused over the whole house”.

In 1779 Palmer became the lessee of the Bristol theatre; this meant that the actors had to travel between Bath and Bristol for performances and rehearsals, which was very tiring for all concerned.

In 1775 John Henderson, an actor who had made his start at Bath, introduced a young actress to Palmer. Her name was Sarah Siddons and fig. 3 shows her rehearsing with Henderson and her father. Sarah's debut on the London stage had not been a success so she had been travelling and performing in the provinces, improving her technique all the time; so much so that after making her debut in Bath, she quickly became a very popular and accomplished actress. Sarah appeared in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" when it was first performed in Bath. A few years later when she asked Palmer for an increase in salary, he refused. This turned out not to have been a wise decision as she had been offered a contract at Drury Lane.



Fig. 3. Sarah Siddons rehearsing.

Sarah noted in her journals that she was sad to leave Bath and also apprehensive about going to London and that her main reason for leaving was to make better provisions for her children. She need not have worried as in 1782 she made a triumphal return to London and went on to become one of the most popular actresses of her time and was soon acclaimed as the greatest tragic actress on the English stage. She never forgot Bath and often returned to Orchard Street, sometimes with her brother John Philip Kemble. After her triumphal return visit in 1799; the Bath Herald noted "it was not till Saturday night last, that Mrs Siddons was announced to appear a few nights at our theatre – and at an early hour on Monday, there was not a seat unlet in the boxes for any of her performances". On her last performance as Lady Macbeth the audience refused to listen to anything after her final speech and insisted that the curtain be lowered.



Palmer managed the theatre successfully until 1785 when he felt obliged to give it up because of his duties with the Post Office. He passed the proprietorship to two long serving actors in the company, William Keasberry and William Dimond. When he fell out with the Post Office in 1792 Palmer renewed his association with Orchard Street, and took over from Keasberry who by then had retired.

The early years of the nineteenth century were some of the most successful years for Orchard Street with the theatre becoming a sort of nursery for actors going to the London stage. Many of the best-known actors and actresses were coming from London to perform during the Bath season. When Kemble took the part of Macbeth the witches performed a rather ludicrous dance which brought the house down. Subsequent audiences would not let Macbeth be performed without the dance; this lasted for over twenty years. In fact audiences at this time could be very rowdy, if they did not like an actor or play they would hiss and boo. On the other hand they could applaud each speech when the play was popular. Many a time an actor or actress or sometimes the management would have to apologise to the audience so that the performance could continue.



Fig. 4. Outside the Orchard Street Exterior.

Although the theatre was popular and thriving there was, however, one criticism that was regularly levelled against it, that it was too small. Also the Orchard Street location was becoming inconvenient as the fashionable part of the city had by then moved north around the new Assembly Rooms and a visit to the theatre entailed travelling through the streets at night.

The curtain fell for the last time at Orchard Street on 13 July 1805, and the building remained empty until it was converted into a Roman Catholic Church in 1809. After the new church of St John's was built in 1866 the old theatre became a Masonic Lodge, and although there have been several threats of demolition the freemasons are still there.

A new theatre was first seriously considered in 1802 when a tontine was set up to raise the necessary money, with the Prince of Wales heading the list of subscribers; the shares cost £200 each. Several sites were considered but finally an area of land on the south side of Beaufort Square was settled on. Work started in September 1804 and was completed in less than a year.

The theatre was designed by George Dance the younger with an impressive "Grand Front" facing onto the square; there was a much larger auditorium with three tiers of boxes and the back stage facilities were greatly improved. Three separate entrances were provided for the different classes of seats. Both the Pit and Gallery entrances were in St John's while the Box entrance for those arriving by sedan chair was in the square. The carriage entrance for the Boxes was in Sawclose and the playbill advertising the opening night announced that "Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to order their servants to set down with their horses' heads towards Westgate Street. And to take up with their heads towards Queen Square, to prevent confusion." This is probably the earliest one way system in the city.

The new theatre opened on 12 October 1805 with a performance of King Richard III, but it was not a success. For some reason the title role of King Richard was given to a completely unknown actor, the programme styled him as "a gentleman, his first appearance on the stage". He seems to have been overcome by stage fright and forgot his lines, which rather unsettled the other actors.

New Theatre Royal, Beaufort Square, Bath.

WILL OPEN this present SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1805;

KING RICHARD III,

With entire new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery and other Decorations.

RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOSTER	- - -	By A GENTLEMAN
	(His First Appearance on the Stage)	
KING HENRY THE SIXTH	- - -	MR. CHARLTON
PRINCE OF WALES	- - -	MISS MARTIN
DUKE OF YORK	- - -	MISS L. QUICK
DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM	- - -	MR. CAULFIELD
	(From the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, His First Appearance on the Bath Stage)	
DUKE OF NORFOLK	- - -	MR. EGAN
EARL OF OXFORD	- - -	MR. ABBOTT
HENRY EARL OF RICHMOND	- - -	MR. EGERTON
LORD STANLEY	- - -	MR. RICHARDSON
	(His First appearance here these three years)	
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON	- - -	MR. EVANS
SIR W. BRANDON	- - -	MR. CUNNINGHAM
SIR RICHARD RATCLIFFE	- - -	MR. CUSHING
	(His first appearance here)	
SIR WILLIAM CATESBY	MR. GOMERY	SIR JAMES BLUNT
SIR R. BRACKENBURY	MR. GATTIE	DIGHTON
	MR. KELLY	FOREST
SIR JAMES TYRELL		MR. EDWARD
QUEEN ELIZABETH	- - -	MR. LODGE
DUCHESS OF YORK	- - -	MR. SIMS
LADY ANNE	- - -	MISS FISHER
		MRS. CHARLTON
		MISS JAMESON

The Scenes by Messrs. Greaves, Marchbank, French and Capon.

The Dresses by Mr. Quick and assistants—The female Dresses by Mrs. Jefferies.

To which will be added the MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of the

POOR SOLDIER

PATRICK	- - -	MISS WHEATLEY
	(From the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, her first appearance on this Stage)	
FATHER LUKE	MR. RICHARDSON	CAPTAIN FITZROY
DERMOT	MR. WEBBER	BAGATELLE
		MR. CASHING
		MR. GATTIE

DARBY	- - -	MR. MALLINSON
KATHLEEN	- - -	MRS. SIMS
NORAH	- - -	MRS. WINDSOR

Boxes 5s., Pit 3s., Gallery 1s. 6d.

Latter Account, Boxes 3s., Pit 2s., Gallery 1s.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. BARTLEY, at his house in Orange-court Grove.

N.B. The Carriage Entrance to the Boxes is in the Sawclose, and Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly requested to order their servants to set down with their horses' heads towards Westgate-Street and to take up with their heads towards Queen Square, to prevent confusion. The Entrance for chairs is in Beaufort-Square, and the entrance to the Pit and Gallery is in St. John's-Court.\*

Fig. 5. Playbill for the first night at Beaufort Square Theatre.



Fig. 6. Bath Theatre tickets for the Box, Pit and Gallery.

These tickets are brass and uniface; reading BATH THEATRE and either BOX, GAL or PIT in the centre to indicate which seats they were for. Although not dated the tickets were issued shortly after the opening of the new theatre in 1805 and seats cost 1/6 for the gallery, 3/- in the pit and 5/- in a box. The tickets would be purchased at the theatre during the day and were handed to collectors on entering the relevant section of the auditorium, so they were ready for use the next day. These tickets secured admission to the theatre but did not specify a particular seat. Thus if you wanted a good seat it was necessary to get to the theatre early or pay somebody to sit in your seat until you got there. It was customary for the gentry and the fashionable set to send their servants to keep their places. Many of the advertisements of the time reminded patrons to send their servants by a particular time.



Fig. 7. Bath Theatre Second Prices Ticket

It had always been the custom for the main play or tragedy of an evening to be followed by a more light hearted piece so that audiences went home feeling relaxed and happy. It was a common practice to admit people after the third act of the main play at a reduced or second price. These tickets are exactly the same as the previous ones except that they have SECOND PRICES on the reverse.

Most actors were given a benefit evening each year, so as to supplement their earnings, sometimes specially printed card tickets were sold in advance.

William Dimond was the first lessee at the new theatre and continued his policy of inviting well-known London performers to play at Bath. This gave local theatregoers the opportunity to see not only the best actors and actresses but also new plays and other entertainments; such as Madame Catalani who sang excerpts from Grand Opera.

In 1806 a precocious fifteen-year old boy made his debut at Bath and was a great success. Master William Betty was already a success in London, in fact when he played Hamlet, the House of Commons was adjourned early so that members could get to the theatre in time. Whenever Betty appeared in Bath it was always a sell-out and by the age of eighteen he had retired from the stage.

Another well-known person who created a sensation was Dorothy Jordan when she appeared for the 1808 season and did so each time she came to Bath. Mrs Jordan was better known as the mistress of The Duke of Clarence, the future William IV. In one of her letters to the Duke she mentions that their daughter is sending out her benefit tickets.

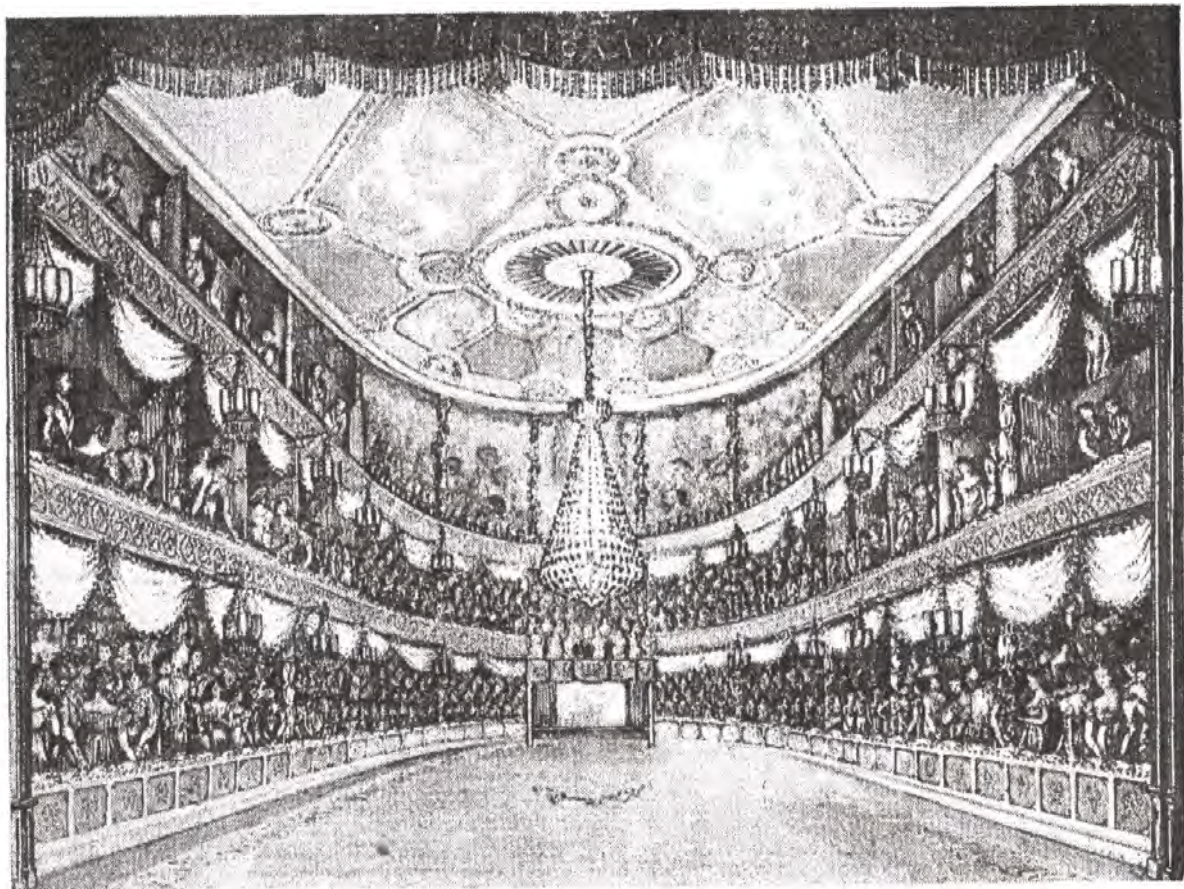


Fig. 8. Original Beaufort Square interior.

After the alterations in 1814 William Macready played Romeo and in the following year Edmund Kean appeared as Shylock. Both men were controversial characters but still became great actors and made regular appearances at Bath.

The after-piece had traditionally been a farce but around this time pantomimes were becoming popular. The famous clown Jo Grimaldi appeared in some of these including his most famous role in Mother Goose. Although Grimaldi was a great attraction some people thought that the pantomimes were lowering public taste.

One of the more unusual performances was that of Madam Saqui; she was a rope dancer who had often appeared at Vauxhall Gardens.

Bath was beginning to lose its popularity; the new fashion was for sea bathing as promoted by the Prince of Wales at Brighton. This meant that fewer visitors were coming to Bath which in turn meant that fewer people were going to the theatre; takings were down and the stars were not being attracted from London. The management changed regularly, each having new ideas on ways to increase audiences and the theatre nearly closed on more than one occasion. In fact between 1823 and 1843 there were seven separate managers. One of these attractions was the Royal Fete that was held in 1824, when the auditorium was converted into a ballroom for the evening.

The link between the theatres at Bath and Bristol that was established by John Palmer in 1799 had finished in 1817 when the lease at Bristol expired. The two playhouses were re-united again in 1845 when Mrs Sarah Macready, the lessee at Bristol, took over the lease at Beaufort Square; however this time Bristol was the senior partner. Unfortunately Mrs Macready's success was short lived as she died suddenly in 1853. Her son in law James Chute took over and proved to be one of the ablest managers the theatre had seen.

So all seemed to be going well, that was until Good Friday 1862 when a disastrous fire destroyed most of the building. It was not clear how the fire started but because of the strong wind it took hold very quickly and soon engulfed the whole theatre. There was concern for Beau Nash's old house and the pub next door but both were saved. The cause of the fire was never discovered but it was thought to have started in one of the dressing rooms.

Unfortunately the building was under insured and Chute the lessee also lost money himself. However at a packed meeting in the Guildhall it was unanimously decided to rebuild the theatre.

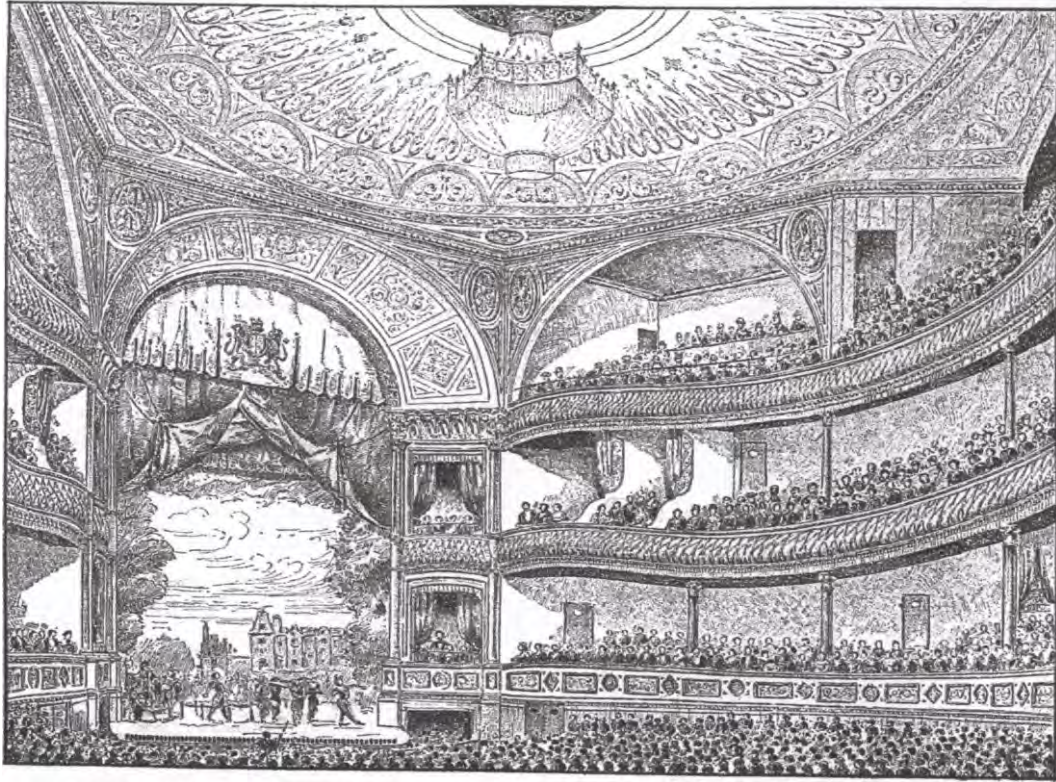


Fig. 9. Interior of the rebuilt Beaufort Square Theatre.

A limited liability company was formed in which shares of £5 each were sold and soon sufficient money had been raised for the project to proceed. The charred remnants of the building were purchased from the original trustees, and a competition was held to find the best design for the new theatre. This was won by C J Phipps whose design made use of the remaining walls including Dance's Grand Front and retained the Georgian character of the original building. The work was finished within a year and the theatre opened in March 1863 with James Chute still the lessee.

The opening play was *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and this time it was a great success and ran for several months.

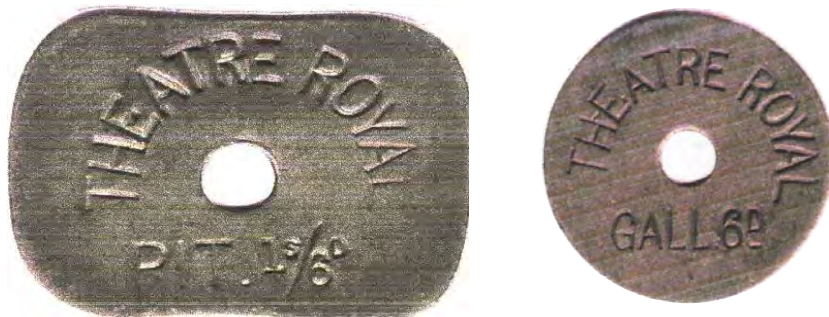


Fig. 10. Possible Bath Theatre tickets.

The late Alec Clunes attributed these tickets for the PIT and GALLERY to Bath, although they do not actually say Bath on them. They appear to have been issued after

the rebuilding of 1863; the prices shown on the tickets being the same as those on the playbill for the opening night. Both are uniface and made of brass.

Over the next century the theatre had mixed fortunes depending on the quality of the managers at any given time, but it kept going. There was now a greater variety in the types of shows that were put on, including musicals, operas, melodramas and even ballets. In 1879 the one-thousandth performance of a farcical play called “Our Boys” was followed by a celebration at the Grand Hotel where members of the cast were each presented with a gold locket. I have not seen one of these lockets.

Many of the best-known actors and actresses made appearances at Bath; some more regularly than others, Henry Irving was a regular until his retirement. Sarah Bernhardt appeared once, and so did the ballerina Anna Pavlova.

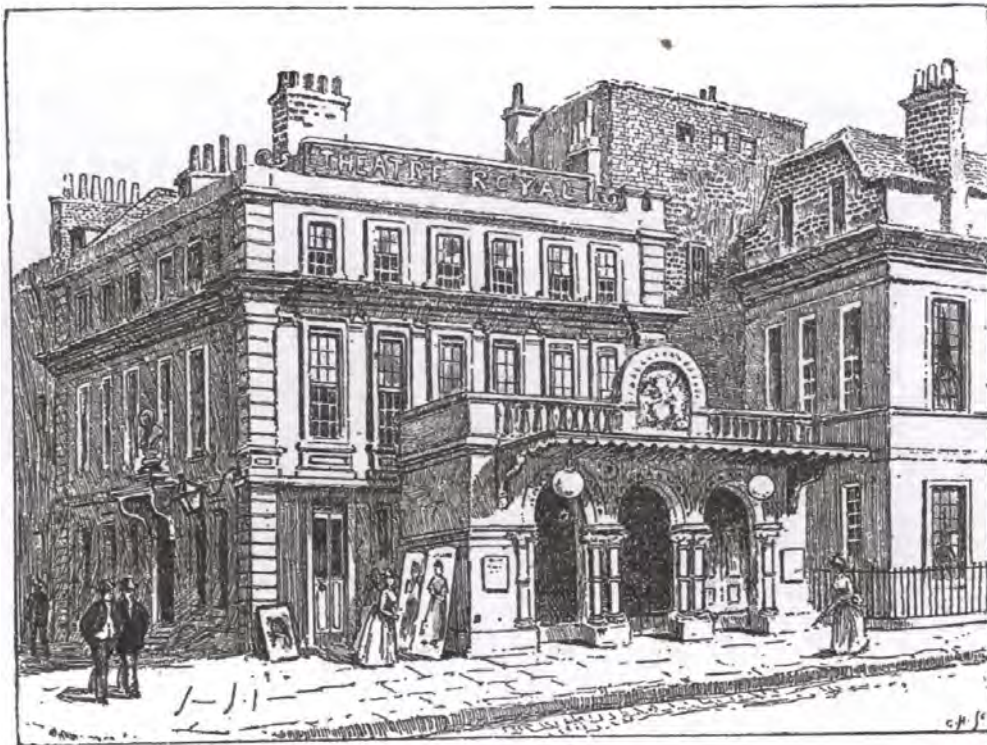


Fig. 11. Exterior of the Beaufort Square Theatre in 1863.

To celebrate the centenary a performance of Richard III was put on, this time the actor playing the king remembered his lines and the evening was a success.

Between the wars comedies were the rage and through the 50's and 60's the theatre became well known for its pantomimes, put on by the Maddox family. As with many other theatres Beaufort Square has its own ghost, the Grey Lady. According to those who have seen her she wears a long grey dress with feathers in her hair, and she is accompanied by a very strong smell of jasmine.



By the 1970's the fabric of the building was beginning to show its age and the facilities back-stage were woefully inadequate, in fact there was a real danger of the stage actually collapsing. After much discussion and disagreement the theatre was acquired in 1979 by a charitable trust to be run on a non-profit basis. An appeal was launched to raise the two million pounds needed for the refurbishment. The theatre closed in June 1981 and reopened in November the following year with a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream", the same play that was used after the fire of 1862.



Fig. 12. Card advertising token from the Palace Theatre

This card token has the obverse resembling a Victorian halfpenny and the reverse advertising a performance by Chris Charlton the illusionist who was appearing at the Palace Theatre. This theatre was built at the end of the nineteenth century and was originally called the Regency. It is in Sawclose opposite the present entrance to the Theatre Royal; in 1965 the Palace closed to become a bingo hall.

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## How were Seventeenth Century Tokens Marketed to Village Communities? Some Documentary References to the tokens of Middle Tysoe, Warwickshire

Andrew Wager

Important work has now been done on establishing the mechanism whereby seventeenth century tokens were ordered by town corporations and in estimating the numbers struck. <sup>(1)</sup> Much more difficult to research, however, is the same process in small villages and communities as records have not survived which give details of the ordering and marketing of these tokens.

Some tokens were issued in very small communities; one example is the hamlet of Middle Tysoe or Church Tysoe in Warwickshire. This small village produced two tokens described by Williamson as follows:

W.170

EDWARD BOREMAN MERCERS ARMS / In MIDDLE TYSOE 1656 E.A.B

W.171

JOHN LAGOE HIS HALFPENNY MIDDELL (incorrectly transcribed as RVDDELL in Williamson)/ TYSOE WARWICKSHIRE Rose and crown L.I.K (incorrectly transcribed by Williamson as I.I.R) around.

No date is given by Williamson for the Lagoe piece; his editor may have been describing a worn specimen. It is actually (16)68.



Both tokens are rare. The Boreman specimen is unpriced in Dickinson but featured in the Norweb collection; the Lagoe piece is not in Norweb <sup>(2)</sup>. The latter is a large size attractive token of good workmanship though the initials on the reverse do seem to have been added rather haphazardly to the design almost as an afterthought.

Tysoe is a border parish in South East Warwickshire adjoining Oxfordshire, about three miles south east of Kineton. It is made up of three villages Upper, Middle and Lower or Temple Tysoe. Its parish registers and hearth tax returns have been published and the following entries relating to these tokens can be identified. <sup>(3)</sup>

Edward Boreman does not appear in the Hearth tax returns for the 1660's for the simple reason that he died only a year after issuing the token. The registers record his burial on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1657 and that of 'Anne Boreman, widow' (the 'A' on the initials on the token) on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1663.

John Lagoe paid tax on one hearth in the returns for 1663 and 1671. The burial registers have two relevant entries for Katherine Lagoe 20<sup>th</sup> September 1695 and John Legoe 17<sup>th</sup> march 1699. A monumental inscription recorded in the eastern plot of the churchyard reads....(unreadable),,LEGO WIFE OF JOHN DIED 9 SEPTEMBER 1685 (probably a mis-transcription of 1695).

Unfortunately the hearth tax returns give no clue as to Lagoe's trade though the Rose and crown may have been an inn sign. A useful source is the Free and Voluntary Present which records the professions and amounts paid to show support for the restored King. Unfortunately I have yet to find a reference to Lagoe in the (hard to transcribe) microfilm copy of these records.

The Lagoe token is one of an interesting group of tokens from Warwickshire which actually specify the county as well as the town or village of origin. Others include a token from the nearby hamlet of Willington dated 1667, those of Samuel Bacon and Jo Eborne of Kineton (both undated) and William Earle of Pillerton Priors. Why did the issuer or manufacturer feel it necessary to do this?

One tentative explanation might be that the tokens were issued in Warwickshire but that the orders were placed in another county. It has already been observed that there is a close correlation between market towns and the issuing of tokens in this period.<sup>(4)</sup> The nearest large market town to Tysoe and Kineton was Banbury which is over the border in Oxfordshire as was another nearby market town Chipping Norton. Perhaps Mr Lagoe was visiting the market in one of these towns when an agent from the token makers in London persuaded him to take out an order. For such a theory to become any more than speculation, work would need to be done on linking the punches of this and the tokens of nearby villages to those of Banbury or Chipping Norton. Road links would be another way of mapping how tokens were marketed. Morden's map in the 1695 Camden shows Tysoe on a road between Kineton and Shipston on Stour, both market towns on a road from Banbury. In Ogilby's 1675 map, Tysoe can be found as "Tisoes" on the Buckingham to Bridgnorth road between Banbury and Stratford upon Avon, after Edgehill and before Nether Pillerton, the latter being a another small village which issued a token.<sup>(5)</sup>

It is now well accepted most if not all seventeenth century English tokens were produced centrally in London. One presumes that the London moneyers or their agents did not visit every small village that produced tokens. The records of the City Councils make frequent reference to sending to London for tokens but this cannot always have been the case and it seems likely that market towns were used as the interface between the producers of tokens and the issuers. If so a study which attempts to map such links would be useful. In an article published in 1970, John Patten mapped the market area in Preston in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries based upon persons known to have bought or sold in Preston market, those with rights there, and those entitled to set up stalls there<sup>(6)</sup>. We would be lucky indeed if such sources existed for many other parts of the country but it is an avenue of research worth pursuing.

Another interesting aspect of the tokens of Middle Tysoe is that they were issued some ten years apart. Edward Boreman had been dead some nine years so there was no recent tradition of token issuing in the village. How was it that Lago came to the decision to order tokens? Much work remains to be done on the issuing of tokens by such small communities and it would be valuable to group together for the purposes of study tokens from neighbouring counties especially those close to the borders as in this case. Punch links and dates could be looked at closely to identify groups by the same manufacturer which would assist in understanding the process whereby the tokens were produced and

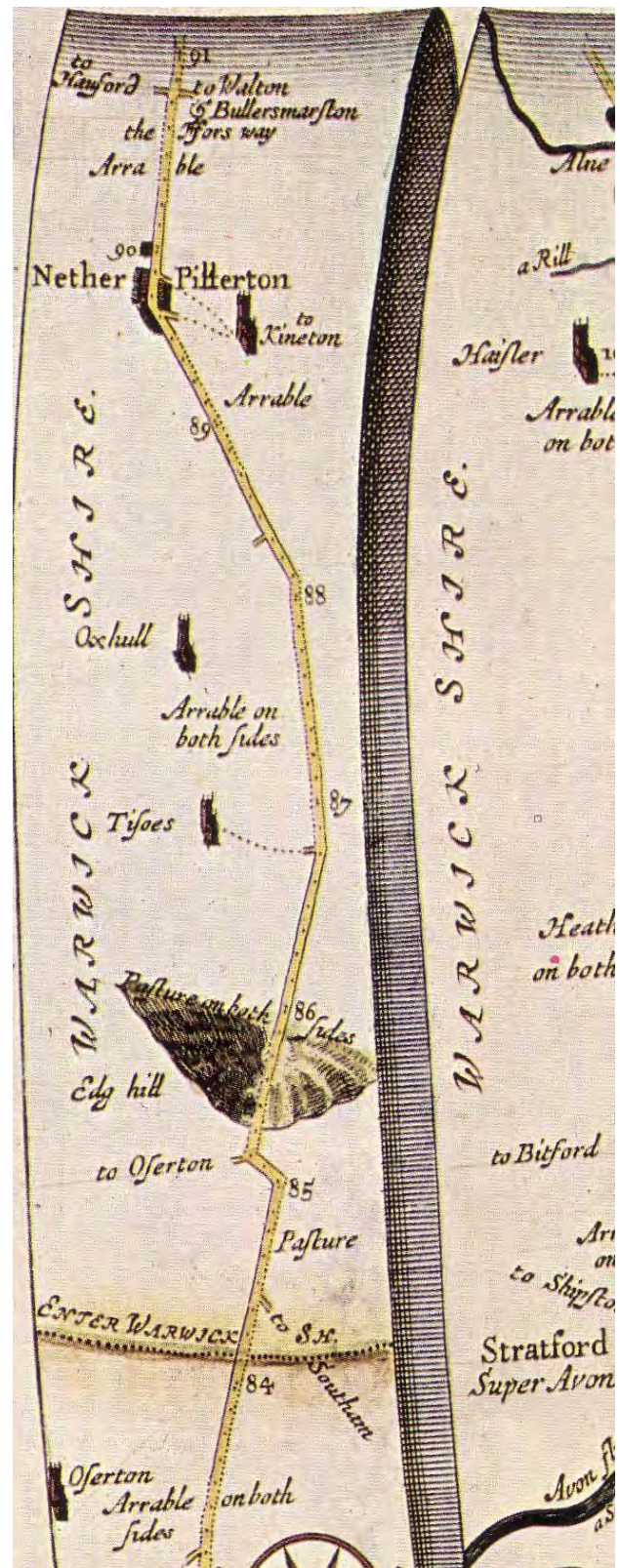


Fig. 2. Extract from map of Buckingham to Bridgnorth Road by John Ogilby 1675

ordered<sup>(7)</sup> It would be interesting, for example, to see if a pattern emerged from a study all tokens which like the Lagoe piece were issued in 1668.<sup>(8)</sup>

Sometimes we are perhaps too hidebound both in our collecting and research by county boundaries; a willingness to work across such barriers might produce interesting results.

### Notes References and Acknowledgements

(1) Robert Thompson, *Oxford City tokens and the problem of output* in *British Numismatic Journal* 64 (1994). This article puts the Oxford output in the context of the documentary references to the other issuing corporations.

(2) A specimen of the Lagoe token was acquired by the author from Simon Monks; it was illustrated in *S&B's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, 69, Nov/Dec 2002.

(3) *The Parish Registers of Tysoe*, edited by D.B. Woodfield, (1976)

(4) Robert Thompson, *The Monetisation of the English Economy as documented by Seventeenth-Century Tokens* in *Proceedings of the XIth International Numismatic Congress*, Brussels 1993.

(5) I am grateful to Robert Thompson for suggesting all these references to maps, and to John Patten's article below.

(6) *Geographical Magazine*, 43, (1970) p.210.

(7) In studying the Tysoe token, the distinctive 'K' in the Lagoe set of initials would be a good starting place. Do any readers recognise a similar 'K' on any of the tokens in their collections?

(8) A comparison on the basis of the photographs in *Norweb* of the 1668 date figures on the Lagoe specimen with pieces of the same date from Chipping Norton, Deddington, and Henley on Thames ( W70, W78, W.80, W97) might suggest the same workshop.

## A North Shields Draper

Denzil Webb

Several generations of the Hogg family had been dealers in leather and boots in North Shields when George Hills Hogg and John Robert Hogg commenced business in premises on the corner of Saville Street and Howard Street in November 1886, trading under the title Howard Boot Stores. In 1904 George passed the business on to his son, Arthur Elson Hogg.

In 1920, Mr. Hogg took on Maj. James Pearsall Harding as a partner, and the firm became Howard Stores, with a wider range of goods, including clothing and toys. From about this time they also specialised in school outfitting. In the late 1930s the firm became known as Howards (Newcastle) Ltd. In 1957 the firm was taken over by Phillips Furnishing Stores, although trading continued for some time under the title Howards (Newcastle) Ltd. The photograph of the store was taken in 1960.



Fig. 1. Pictured in 1960, Howards had occupied the same site on the corner of Saville Street, and Howard Street, North Shields from 1886.

Records indicate that there was a branch in Newcastle as early as 1921, but rapid expansion occurred in the early 1930s. In 1934 branches are recorded in Blyth, Consett, Gateshead, Hexham, Jarrow, Morpeth, South Shields, Wallsend, Whitley Bay, and an additional shop in Camden Street, North Shields..

Tokens issued by the firm appear to be scarce, and I have only encountered the 1d value in quantities permitting identification of several varieties. The 1d was issued in two sizes – 31mm and 34mm. It is likely that the larger was issued to prevent their improper use in vending and gaming machines. All reverses are as obverses.

- a) Dot under D. 31mm copper.
- b) Dash under D. 1 has a straight top and legend letters are closer together. 31mm copper.
- c) As a) with edge hole. 31mm copper.
- d) As b) with quatrefoil countermark to right of value. Obverse only. 31mm copper.
- e) Dot under D. Similar to a) except 34mm brass.
- f) Dash under D. 1 has straight top, and beaded border is further in from edge than e) Edge hole. 34mm copper.

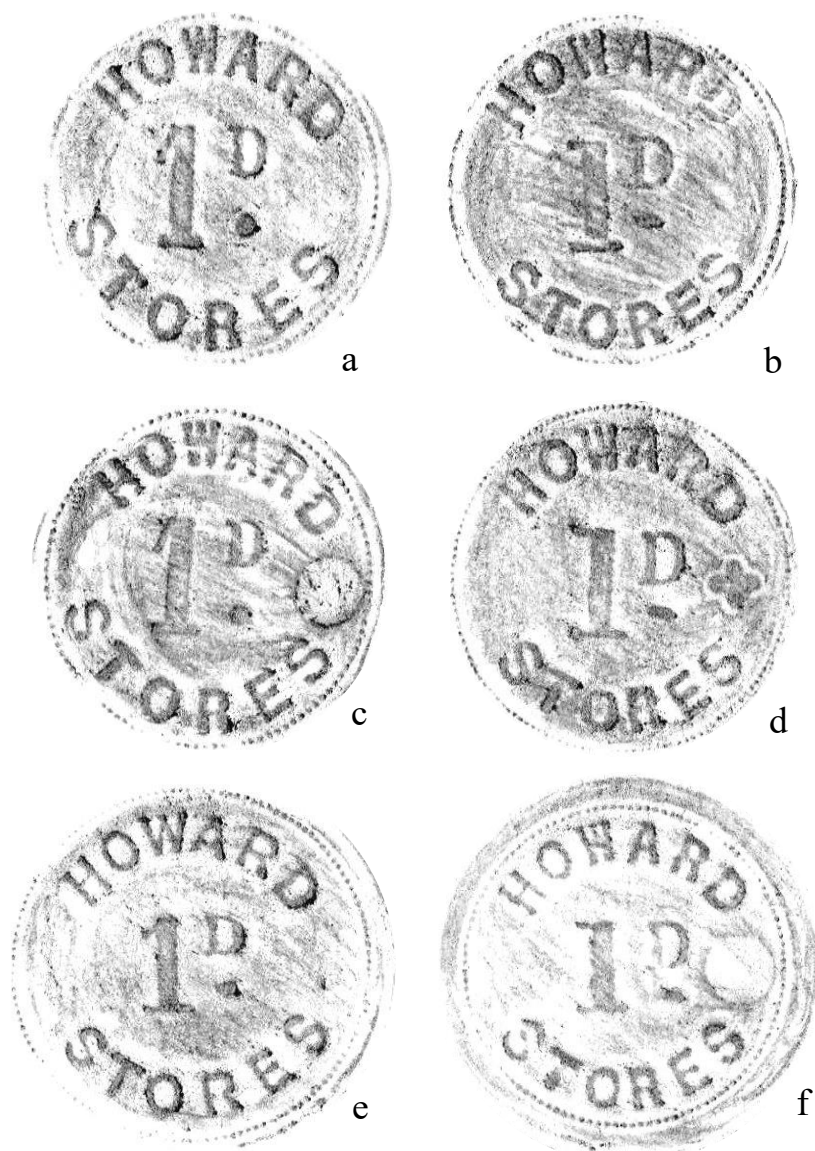


Fig. 2. Varieties of Howard Stores Pennies.

## An Unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup> Century Traders Token

Roger Paul

An unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup> Century farthing traders token has been found by a Hertfordshire metal detectorist. Dave Stuckey, an experienced detectorist, who had recovered the token from farmland in the Hitchin area sent me a scan for identification purposes but I have been unable to find any record of such a token.

Obv. WILLIAM . MERRILL around IN  
above an ox or bull  
Rev. LEADEN . HALL . STREET around  $w^M_A$   
16mm diameter. 1.15g



The token is in fine or better condition judging from the scan with all aspects of the legend and design unmistakably clear. No occupation or date is shown but the central device would indicate the Bull Inn. A further suggestion of a Bull Inn (Williamson, London no. 1662) appears with;

Obv. WILL . FOSTER . AGAINST around a bull  
Rev. LEADENHALL . GATE around  $w^F_D$

B. Lillywhite, *London Signs*, 1972, (references 4099 and 3218) gives the following: The Bull Inn in Leadenhall Street “built about 1530”; “Bull over against Leaden hall” 1637-[?] “Bull against Leaden Hall Gate” c1648-1746; Bull Inn 151 Leadenhall Street 1799-1827. Bull Inn 150-151 Leadenhall Street 1838-50. This Inn was formerly the Black Bull “Lying near Leadenhall in Parish of St Peter Cornhill”. This name is noted in 1589 and 1625-35 and maybe as early as 1542.

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## Blank or Uniface

Ralph Hayes

There appears to be some confusion over the difference between these pieces and it is hoped that the following will help in the recording of pieces in the appropriate manner.

Where the reverse is shown as being BLANK means that it has a RIM but is without a legend or illustration. They are also found with a circle similar to that on the obverse. A difference can be found on rare occasions where the RIM is plain or beaded in contrast to that on the obverse.

Where the reverse is shown as being UNIFACE it means that only one die (for the obverse) was used in the manufacture and the reverse has not been altered in any way.

Both of these types of reverses, Blank or Uniface can have additional relevant details such as: -

“but with stamped number or value.”

“but with stamped name, initials or trade mark.”

There are exceptions to the rule where a piece is manufactured without a rim and is often uniface, others are found with the number or value etc engraved.





Obv. GARDEN STATE PLAZA (a shamrock) IRISH AIRLINES

Rev. Good For One IRISH COFFEE at Shannon Airport Ireland Compliments of the PLAZA (note the unusual lower case legend)

38mm wood - all printing in green ink

The term wooden-nickel is applied to all wooden tokens irrespective of value or use. Most are quite cheap - you can buy individual pieces on eBay (the internet auction site) for as little as \$1 and mixed lots of 100 for \$10. You can even have your own design made for \$45 for 100 off, or \$75 for 500 pieces.

There are many thousands of designs and at least 50 have an Irish connection - mostly St. Patrick's Day commemorative pieces which are often thrown from floats during the annual Mardi Gras celebrations in New Orleans, Louisiana.

This piece is unusual in that it appears to be for use in Ireland.

Irish Coffee, made with whiskey, coffee, cream and sugar, has its origins in 1942, when chef Joe Sheridan (born in Bridgetown, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone in 1909) served the first Irish Coffee to some passengers who had set out from Foynes Airport (literally a port), nr Limerick, for New York via Botwood, Newfoundland but had returned due to bad weather. He thought that a little drop of Irish Whiskey in their coffee might warm them up. Foynes was established as the main airport for flying-boats between America and Europe by 1937 and within a few years it had a large number of passengers but by October 1945, it closed as the flying-boat era came to an end and a new airport was opened on the other side of the Shannon Estuary - now known as Shannon International Airport where Sheridan continued to serve his coffee - there is now a plaque there celebrating the famous drink. Sheridan later went to San Francisco and the drink became world famous.

Even as late as the 1970s planes flying between Dublin and the USA had to stop at Shannon for refuelling - but most people believed it was just an excuse to get people into the duty free shops of the little used airport. Despite Shannon's little use, another airport with an even longer runway was built at Knock not too far to the north. Built during the Cold War, supposedly to allow pilgrims to visit Knock, songwriters have suggested it was paid for by the Americans/Nato to allow bombers to land should WW3 break out.

The seller of this piece said it was given out in Paramus, NJ, in the 1960s - presumably to encourage travellers to get off the plane. It might be a more modern fantasy piece, but this is the only one I've seen.

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## Some Unlisted Tokens, Checks etc

Denzil Webb

### D. Hill & Co, 29&31 Grainger Street, Newcastle (Not in Hawkins<sup>(1)</sup>).

Hawkins lists a total of sixteen advertising tickets issued by D. Hill & Co., all except one of which are crowded with information on the firms' activities on both sides. The exception advertises on one side only, the other being occupied by a ship in full sail. About a year ago, a Newcastle collector added two new ones to the total. The piece described below, obtained by the writer recently at a local auction, is a complete departure from the norm. Firstly, the piece is in fact an advertising ticket and commemorative medallion combined. Secondly, it is in lead, and lastly, an address is given as 29&31 Grainger St. Another piece in my collection gives an address of 29 Grainger St. only.



Fig. 1. Advertising ticket issued by D. Hill & Co; which doubles as a commemorative medallion. Lead 31mm.

Obv. TAILORS/READY MADE/CLOTHIERS/& JUVENILE/OUTFITTERS all surrounded by D. HILL & Co. 29&31 GRAINGER ST. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Rev. Locomotive No. 1. depicted with LOCOMOTIVE/NO. 1 below, all surrounded by CENTENARY OF GEORGE STEPHENSON 1881 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Lead, 31mm.

**J.T. PARRISH LTD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, dated 5/- (Not in Gardiner<sup>(2)</sup>).**

There are two distinct series of checks issued by this department store. The first shows the value inside the wreath, and the second has the value partly superimposed over an outline sketch of the store. It is unusual for store checks to be dated, and as I only have four low values from the first series, it has occurred to me that only the high values carried a date. Any additional information readers can supply would be welcome.



Fig. 2. It is rare to see in-store currencies dated. Did J.T. Parrish Ltd only date the high values of their first series?

Obv. 5/- inside a wreath

Rev. J.T. PARRISH/LTD/NEWCASTLE/ON/TYNE/1932 (first curved)

Zinc, 35mm

**Boldon Co-op Society 1 pint milk checks (Not in rains<sup>(3)</sup>).**

Obv. 1 PINT surrounded by BOLDON INDUS. CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD.

Rev. 1 PINT

Aluminium, 25mm

Obv. & Rev. As last, but coated blue.

Obv. As last

Rev. Blank

Aluminium, 25mm

Obv. As last

Rev. CHEAP MILK

Red coated aluminium, 25mm



Fig. 3. Aluminium milk checks issued by Boldon Co-operative Society (Co. Durham).

**References**

(1) R.N.P. Hawkins

(2) J. Gardiner. Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland. 1996. p78.

(3) D.R. Rains. Catalogue of Co-op Checks & Tokens. Coin of Beeston.

## *Corrections and Additions*

### **Phoenix medals and medallions**

**Robert H. Thompson**

Stuart Adams's Fig. 10 (*TCSB* March 2004, p. 414) bears the date "Oct·1·1916", and refers not to its date of manufacture but to the shooting down of Zeppelin L31 over Potters Bar (as the medal says), early on 2nd October 1916, by Lt. Wulstan Joseph Tempest (1891-1966). The event is commemorated in Tempest Avenue, Potters Bar, then in Middlesex, now in Hertfordshire. The Duralumin (aluminium-copper alloy) medal has no connexion with Lt. W. L. Robinson, except that both airmen came from No. 39 Home Defence Squadron based at Suttons Farm, Hornchurch, Essex.

William Leefe Robinson, VC (1895-1918) had shot down the first enemy airship to be brought down on British soil, at Cuffley, Hertfordshire, on 3rd September 1916. Strictly that was not a Zeppelin but a Schütte-Lanz, SL11, with a wooden frame which burned, to leave only miles of wire cable. Thus, there was no aluminium from which to make souvenir medals. He is buried in Harrow Weald, and across the Uxbridge Road from his grave is the Leefe Robinson pub and Beefeater restaurant, which I visited the day this was written.

Ref: Raymond Laurence Rimell, *Zeppelin!: a battle for air supremacy in World War I* (London, 1984), especially pp. 84-116 (SL11) and 139-51 (L31). I owe this reference to my neighbour and colleague of thirty-six years, Andrew C. Ward.

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## ***Book Reviews***

**Hop Token Issuers and their Tokens: Volume 1 – The Parishes of Beckley, Brede, Northiam, Peasmarsh & Udimore.** Alan Henderson. 47pages, soft cover, £5.80 including p+p from the author at 34 Fairfield Chase, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 3YD.

This book is a significant expansion of the book; *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex* by the same author, published by Spink in 1990. Just these five parishes run to some 47 fully illustrated pages. The illustrations are variable in quality, but more than adequate to show the designs of these often poor lead pieces. After an excellent and contemporary illustration (1867) of hop pickers being paid and a brief introduction to the series, background information on all of the issuers is presented. Trade and Post Office Directories, as well as the Census records have all been trawled to give a very thorough picture of the issuers, their families, and their interconnections through the generations. Though aimed at a local, historical and genealogical readership, and a few maps would have helped give an idea of the scale (and location) of the farms, this is an excellent example of what can be done with the study of agricultural tokens

Gary Oddie

**Mark Tokens and Pennies – A Collectors Guide.** By Barry Vickers FRSA, FSA(Scot). £11-50 post paid UK. Orders/Information:

This reference work is offered on CD only, and once loaded the viewer will be fully aware of why. With over nine thousand illustrations, virtually all in colour, a printed hard copy would be prohibitively expensive. The book can be opened straight from the CD or a small program will be found on the CD enabling its contents to be copied to the PC's hard drive, thereby speeding up access on machines with a slow CD drive or Central Processing Unit. An updated version of this book will be available March 2004.

Content - The book is divided into sections covering Scotland, England, Ireland, America and other Countries. All of these are sub-divided, ending up with plates containing sixteen token obverses, each with its own unique reference number. By clicking on one of the tokens you obtain an enlarged view, then you are able to 'flip it' to view the reverse. An extra facility is also offered whereby you can use 'Compare', this enabling the user to set any two pieces side by side for comparison. Notes, tips and help pages will be found throughout the book, as will samplings of other Masonic collectables. Your reviewer does feel that a little pre-knowledge of the Mason's organizational structure is expected and would be useful, though not essential, as understanding why, for example, an Italian token is listed, as is a Welsh piece under England (they are English Chapters abroad). Many such pieces are listed, seemingly incorrectly, so you will need to extend your search for such items, not found under their Countries heading, throughout all the main sections or use the fairly comprehensive 'Identifying tokens Excel spreadsheet' located on the CD. Hopefully in future issues of this book, cross references will be included.

Not Printer Friendly. - One drawback to offering a book that needs to be opened in a Web Browser is that should a page or two need to be printed out, say for example when visiting a Collectors Fair or a Numismatic Club meeting, then this will result in the loss of part of the right hand side of the page. This can be overcome by saving the Web page as a 'Word' document and then printing it, or opening in Adobe Acrobat and printing from there.

Very worthwhile purchase - Mr. Vickers is to be congratulated on this mammoth compilation undertaking, something few of us would consider doing, as he has brought together at a great cost to himself and at a very modest cost to the CD purchaser, a vast array of pieces for our titillation. Be warned that the study of this book will enthral, inform and tie up your PC for many hours. Books and reprints of books, on specialist subjects, have been supplied on CD for many years and this will continue to grow, like it or not, as printing costs spiral.

This book is a must for every Numismatic Library!

John R.P. King.

**Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Supplement to A Catalogue for Brierley Hill & Environs (1989) - Neil B. Todd, January, 2003.**

In keeping with the trend towards electronic publication, the latest listing from Neil Todd is available free as an e-mail attachment. At 23 pages it is a useful listing of what pieces exist. The brief introduction (repeated verbatim below) and date distribution analysis indicate the progress that is being made in analysing the series as a whole.

“

A startling 69 “new” pieces have surfaced since the original catalogue was published (Cumbers & Todd, 1989). Of the additions for which issuers’ dates have been determined, the majority are post-1870, in contrast to those reported earlier. This must reflect sampling differences. The original group was heavily represented by pieces from Neumann (1865) or from the Freudenthal collection (1870), while the latter group are from recently formed private collections. The overall pattern (Fig. 1) now established reveals that check issuing for the area began early (by 1850), expanded rapidly to a peak ca. 1870, and then declined to a relatively high rate that persisted until the turn-of-the-century and beyond.

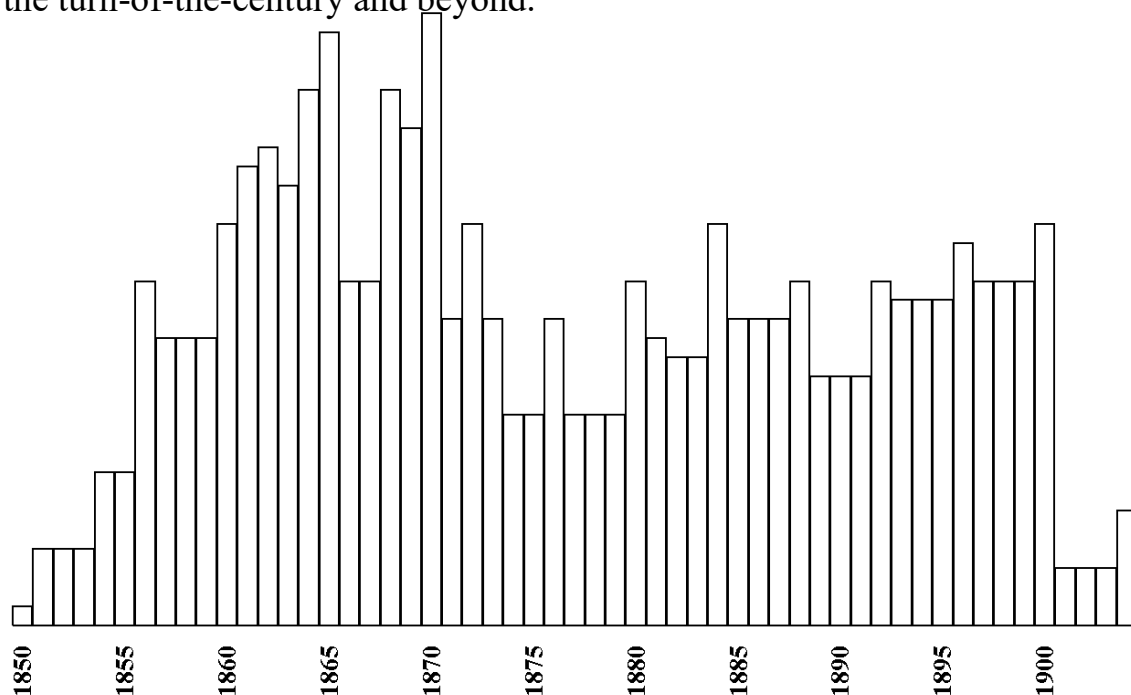


Fig. 1. Temporal profile of Brierley Hill & Environs tavern check issuers.

Recently (Todd, Cunningham & Eden, 2002) a crude method for comparison of regions based on “makers’ profile” was introduced. This showed a “coefficient of similarity” between Brierley Hill & environs and Tipton & environs to be .91. Factoring in all the data now available raises this to .94 (Table 1). This supports the

suggestion made previously that this “Dudley halo” might reasonably be treated as a unit.

Maker	Tipton &c	Brierley Hill &c	Total
Butler	1 (.015)	3 (.038)	.024
Cottrill	1 (.015)	7 (.089)	.037
Daniell	6 (.088)	3 (.038)	.058
Harper	31 (.456)	41 (.525)	.492
Hiron	1 (.015)	2 (.026)	.020
Hyatt	4 (.059)	5 (.064)	.061
Neal	1 (.015)	1 (.013)	.014
Pope	10 (.147)	4 (.053)	.088
Rose	2 (.029)	1 (.013)	.020
H. Smith	2 (.029)	2 (.026)	.027
W. Smith	5 (.073)	7 (.089)	.081
Vaughton	2 (.029)	1 (.013)	.020
			.942

Table 1.

I wish to thank Andrew Cunningham and Malcolm C. Eden for able assistance without which this effort would have been impossible.

Literature Cited:

Cumbers, John D. and Neil B. Todd. 1989. Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Catalogue for Brierley Hill & Environs. Colony Coin Co., Newtonville, MA, USA.

Todd, N.B., A. Cunningham and M.C. Eden. 2002. Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Catalogue for Bilston, Willenhall, Walsall and Vicinity. Privately printed. ””

The booklet is also available in paper form for £4 including p+p. Copies of the original catalogue are also still available for £7 including p+p.

Gary Oddie

## Quill Corner

### End of the Line for NYC Subway Tokens

A fare increase first sent subway tokens jingling into New Yorkers' pockets 50 years ago. Turnstiles couldn't tell nickels from dimes—a problem once the fare hit 15 cents. Brass tokens were the answer, and they worked for future fare hikes too. Now the cost of gathering tokens from turnstiles and returning them to fare booths has gotten too high, so the city has abandoned tokens on the subway in favor of electronically scanned MetroCards. The tokens are still usable on New York City buses, but only until December 31. After that, tokens will be worthless—except to collectors.



—Margaret G. Zackowitz

From the National Geographic Magazine, Sept 2003.

Noted by Chris Mearns

There is one aspect of dockland life in the 'Twenties which is mentioned in no guidebook of the time – which is scarcely touched upon even in the contemporary newspapers. That is the scandal of the dockside labour conditions.

The lot of the dock labourer in the 'Twenties is something which we in our time have difficulty in understanding.

Early every morning a multitude of silent, grim-faced men gathered at the Dock gate. The foreman stevedore appeared and began to point. “You – and you – and you . . .” (His family and cronies). “You – and you – and you . . .” (The men who had “squared” him). He then tossed to the remainder of the throng an appropriate number of metal tallies. A fierce scramble then ensued, often with blows. The gang *for half-a-day* had been engaged. The rejects slouched about until noon, when the whole degrading scene was repeated, and the next day, and the next . . .

In those days strong men in tears outside the dock gates were not an uncommon sight.

From *Southampton in the 'Twenties*, E.W. Gadd, 1979 reprinted 1984, page 30.

Noted by E.D. Chambers





### IRISH FREE STATE COINAGE

Reproduction of some of the gold coins and other coins issued by the Irish Free State. The coinage value corresponds with the former English denominations. The Gaelic inscription on most of the coins reads: "To Gaels in Prison in Ballykinlar—Camp Two." On other coins is simply: "Camp Two."  
(International.)

From the Mid-Week Pictorial, March 16, 1922

Developments in Government of Irish Free State.

For further details of this issue see: Ballykinlar Tokens, by Derek Young, Coin and Medal News, February 1986 pp60-62.

For better, and some colour illustrations see James Adams/ Bonhams auction 21<sup>st</sup> February 2003 lot 479c.

There are seven denominations, known, all colour printed on linen covered card, each with an advert for the Dublin printers O'Loughlin, Murphy and Boland Ltd. on the reverse.

Noted by Gary Oddie

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS: MS. LIST. – I have owned for some years a copious and useful MS. volume describing seventeenth-century tokens: (a) in alphabetical order; (b) in geographical classification, with additional lists of those named, with (c) initials only; (d) in partnerships and finally (e) “tokens which cannot be regularly classed.” This really important compilation extends to nearly 500 pages 4to, and may be attributed to the late eighteenth century. There is no title-page or means of identifying the writer with the exception of the following slight clue. It was formerly in the Beaufoy Library, and has the bookplate, shelf and catalogue indication of Henry B.H. Beaufoy, F.R.S. J.H. Burns in his catalogue of the Beaufoy Tokens (1855) says (p. 83):-

“but Snelling referred to that of Mark Cephias Tutet as the most copious with which he was acquainted.

The Tutet collection was dispersed in 1768 and compassed about 1,800 pieces. His MSS. descriptive of those tokens and of his other extensive series of coins frequently quoted by Gough in his archaeological publications are in the writers possession.”

The inference is that the volume before me is that indicated by Burn, and anything that was his speedily became Beaufoy’s, as he was that merchant’s collector, hunter, librarian and collector-guide. Will some reader informed on such matters help to identify my MS. volume.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

From *Notes and Queries* 12<sup>th</sup> Series part VI, no 112, 5 June 1920, p273.

Noted by E.D. Chambers

## Notes and Queries

### 508 Crowned I on a 26mm blank silver disk

The crowned I looks very much like James II's symbol for marking weights and measures. See Carl Ricketts *Marks and Marking of Weights and Measures of the British Isles*, privately published, 1996 pp49 and 53.



P.R. Edwards

### 513 M&S PRIZE GOODS C<sup>o</sup>

Though stating NORTHAMPTON, this piece doesn't look English. The legend PRIZE GOODS C<sup>o</sup> and COUPONS might point to one of the old colonies; America (Massachusetts or Pennsylvania) or more likely Australia (Western Australia) as it maintained the duodecimal system longer, where the 48 might come in.

Gary Oddie

### 517-8 LOTUS FLOWER?

The device is actually a temple, the first is from the Kingdom of Funam (S.E. Asia) 190-550 A.D. and the second is a silver Tanka of Arakan 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.

See M. Mitchiner *Oriental Coins and Their Values; The Ancient and Classical World 600B.C.-650A.D.* no5246 for the first provisionally dated 440-550A.D. or *Non-Islamic and Colonial* no2567-9 for the first and no 2619-20 for the second.

These pieces may also be modern replicas, which are sold to tourists.

Tony Holmes, P.R. Edwards and A.J. Webber

### 519 FIXT ON A ROCKE

This is a commemorative medalet from the reign of Charles I. Hawkins/Grueber in "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland" list it as "unique?", and to commemorate the Royal Standard being erected 1642. To quote their entry on Plate XXV 8 – 'Struck upon a piece of cast metal it is without date but is placed here because the legends are conformable to the sentiments of Charles I when he first drew the sword and set up his standard at Nottingham August 22 1642.' The piece illustrated on the plate is 16mm in diameter.

Mike Knight

Also received were several suggestions that this piece might refer to Gibraltar, and possibly Sir George Rooke's activities of 1704.

### 520 Salvation Army

Obv. THE SALVATION ARMY . SOCIAL WING around F 1d S.

Zinc bracteate, 34mm.

I have enquired of the Sally Ann HQ, but without response.

P.R. Edwards

### 521 NATIONAL BONUS DEPOTS LTD. 4d

Obv. NATIONAL BONUS DEPOTS LTD. 4d in 5 lines.

Rev. Same.

Brass, 21 mm.

P.R. Edwards

**522 GRINDERS SOCIETY**

Obv. GRINDERS SOCIETY /  
.INSTITUTED 1753.

around ONE / SHILLING

Rev. MAY IT CEASE / BUT WITH TIME  
curved, within a peripheral oak wreath  
24mm, white metal.



I have drawn a complete blank on this Society, though I suspect it may be related to knife and tool grinding, one of the most dangerous professions at the beginning of the industrial revolution. I have only been able to trace details of two similar Societies – The Needle Grinders (probably existed mid seventeenth century – a century later in Sheffield people in this trade died before the age of 30 due to dust inhalation!) and the File Grinders Society which joined the TGWU in 1975. Does anyone have any ideas – and does an index of societies exist?

Gary Oddie

**523 1/-**

Obv. 1/- within an inner circle, but no legend.

Rev. the same

Pale pink plastic, decagonal, 25.7mm AF.

Could this be a co-op issue?



Gary Oddie

**524 Joseph Clarke, oil and colour man, Somers Town**

The unofficial farthing of this issuer is well known (Bell p. 5, no. 3; BWS 2390). Neumann lists (26477) a similar piece of size '15' [i.e. approx. 32 mm.]. Does anyone have or know of an example of this penny-sized piece and, if so, what is its actual diameter and is the correct description for it the same as the Bell illustration of the farthing (i.e. reading SKINNERS)?

Michael Dickinson

**525 Sparrow - of Balloon House?**

An unofficial farthing of this issuer is supposed to read BALLOON HOUSE BISHOPSGATE LONDON around a balloon on the obverse, and SPARROW'S LEATHER SAUCE on the reverse (Bell p. 8, no. 11; BWS 2880). It is not listed by Malpas; there was no example in the recently auctioned White collection of medals relating to Ballooning. Does anyone have or know of an example?

Michael Dickinson

**526 Rogers & Phillips, Oswestry**

A token or ticket of these dealers in woollens, linens, wines and spirits was advertised for sale in Mr Cobwright's Thirdly no. 2, September 1998 (item 485). Full description sought (including edge type).

Michael Dickinson

**527 Morecambe**

What could this 'unofficial farthing' (BWS 3680, pl. 22) have been used for, if not as a token coin?

Michael Dickinson

**528 W. Large & Co., Stafford**

Does anyone have the farthing variety with reverse reading NOTED FOR SUPERFINE TEAS COFFEES SPICES &c., or can we blame Batty for confusing us?

Michael Dickinson

**529 Carleton, grocer**

Bell (p. 222, no. 3) recorded this uniface piece from Batty. The N in the name is 'inverted' [perhaps reversed?]. Is the inscription incuse, or perhaps engraved?

Michael Dickinson

**530 Jas Cutts, Oldham Road**

Could this piece (BWS 7690) be from the 'Railway Tavern', Oldham Road, Manchester? I found that the proprietor here was James Wearing in 1845 and James Harrop in 1850 and 1853, but got no further.

Michael Dickinson

**531 Bury W[ork] House countermark**

It would be good to know the date and exact type of host coins of this extremely rare mark. Previous recordings by Batty and Davis were vague on this point (see Gavin Scott's 1975 work, p. 35, type 33.1); the Cokayne sale description (Glendining's, 17-18 July 1946, lot 109, part) was 'Utrecht Stiver', but that is a silver coin, the description probably an error for a copper doit. Is there a published illustration of the countermark anywhere?

Michael Dickinson

**532 Malcolm McFarlan of 61 Cathcart Street - where?**

This tea dealer and grocer issued a farthing token from his provision warehouse at 61 Cathcart Street, without naming the town or city. Dalton and Hamer record the token under Edinburgh (Lothian 97), as had Neumann (24665), but that city has no street of this name now, nor, apparently, has it ever done. Neumann gave 1805-20 as the period of its issue; in style the farthing is very like others of the 1810s and 1820s described and illustrated by 'A. Scot' (TCSB Vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 458-63). Andrew Macmillan and a member of the Mitchell Library staff separately checked directories for Glasgow between 1790 and the 1830s for me, but found no mention of a Malcolm McFarlan in Cathcart Street; the street itself seems to have been residential, judging from the lack of any traders in the Pigot directory for 1837. Many traders are listed in Cathcart Street, Greenock, however. A search of the early 19th century directories was made for me at the Watt Library, Greenock, but no record was found of a Malcolm McFarlan trading there during the period. Three other men with the surname McFarlane traded in Cathcart Street, Greenock in the 1820s and 1830s. It seems reasonable tentatively to reattribute the token to Greenock, but can anyone confirm this?

Michael Dickinson

*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:12)

---

DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:12)

---

**WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire**

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

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

Gary Oddie

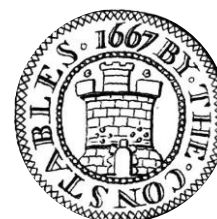
(7:12)

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**WANTED**  
**Somerset 17<sup>th</sup> C Tokens**  
**227-230 "CONSTABLES"**

**Richard H. Hardy**



(7:12)

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*Adverts*

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**COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED**

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(7:12)

---

**Irish 19/20th C. Tokens Wanted**

**e.g. Irish Masonic pennies wanted.**

**Most pennies with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish.  
Ask for a list of Irish lodge names (in numerical order) by email.**

**Barry Woodside**

(7:12)

---

**WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:12)

---

**NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted

**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)  
also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:12)

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## *Adverts*

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

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

**AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES**

R. Keith Harrison

(7:12)

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### **Lists by county of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens For Sale Available**

Collections, groups or singles of same purchased.

Please state interests with SAE

Nigel A. Clark

(7:12)

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:12)

---

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

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

(7:12)

---



*Adverts*

---

**WANTED**

AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

---

**WE BUY AND SELL BOOKS ON COINS, TOKENS, MEDALS AND THE  
LIKE.**

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE FOR SALE.

WE ALSO REQUIRE 'BROTHEL' TOKENS, THE CARD-FILLED BRASS  
SHELLS, MOSTLY FRENCH ISSUERS, BUT THERE ARE OTHER COUNTRIES  
BESIDES.

We do not want the US fantasy 'good for one screw variety', thanks, but ALMOST  
anything else.

Paul Withers

(7:11)

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

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

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Conder and Pye  
(1801 or later editions only) on c18th tokens. Plus CTCC Journal Number 10.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Gary Oddie

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## *Editorial*

This issue contains a very comprehensive article describing the tokens and issuers of the South Bridge of Edinburgh by Andrew Andison. I am not enthusiastic about splitting articles, so have included it as a whole and made this issue somewhat larger than normal to include other topics.

As I write this, a volunteer has yet to step forward to take up the editorial post. An unsatisfactory state of affairs thus exists. To maintain continuity, I have included a subscription renewal form in anticipation of the editorial position being resolved at the Token Congress.

The finances of the TCS are sound and thanks to the efforts of Nick Wetton, Tony Gilbert, Andrew Andison and other members of the Society, a good selection of back issues has been made available for members. Just a few binders remain and there is a small stock of articles ready for the next issues. As always a supply of articles (especially short notes) is always needed to keep the content balanced.

At this point I would like to say a big thank you to all of the members of the TCS for their support and contributions over the past three years. Combined with the Token Congresses, this is a very special group of people.

### *Token Congress 2004*

Token Congress 2004 will be held at the Cedar Court Hotel, Huddersfield, between Friday 1<sup>st</sup> October and Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2004. The total cost will be £137 to cover everything from the Friday evening meal to Breakfast on the Sunday. By the time this edition reaches your letter box, the 2004 Token Congress will be just a few weeks away. There may be some space for last minute bookings, but please check with the organiser. A visit to the National Mining Museum has been arranged for the Friday afternoon at 1:30pm and the Friday evening will feature an auction of delegates' material.

The organiser is Mike Roberts

## A Stroll around South Bridge

Andrew Andison

The South Bridge in question is in the one in Edinburgh. This article will describe the tokens that have been issued by the various shopkeepers who traded on South Bridge over the last two hundred years. The map of Edinburgh from c.1582 by Braun and Hogenberg is shown (fig.1) to set the scene.



Fig. 1. South Bridge c.1582 by Braun and Hogenberg.

Although it is over four hundred years old, the layout of the streets have remained relatively unchanged. The Royal Mile is there running from the foot of the castle rock directly eastwards to Holyrood House. The church shown is St. Giles. The other curved east-west road is Cowgate, also ending at Holyrood House.

However this map is a little fanciful in one respect, in that it shows the castle rock standing proud of a flat landscape. The physical geography is slightly different. The Royal Mile is on a ridge starting at the castle and gently sloping down to Holyrood. The Nor Loch (below the word Edenburg) is in a valley to the north and the Cowgate is in the corresponding valley on the south side.

In the mid 18th century Edinburgh's New Town was created on the land to the North. The North Bridge was build to cross the valley where the now drained 'Nor Loch' used to be.

As Edinburgh expanded northwards it also expanded southwards. Here too a bridge was needed in order to avoid the very steep and very narrow streets from the High Street down to the Cowgate. The bridge was sanctioned in 1785 by an act of Parliament called *An Act for opening an easy and commodious communication from the High Street of Edinburgh, to the country southwards; and also from the Lawn Market to the new extended royalty on the north, and for enabling trustees to purchase lands, houses, and areas for that purpose; for widening and enlarging the streets of the said city, and certain avenues leading to the same; for rebuilding or improving the university; for enlarging the publick markets, and communications thereto; for regulating certain taxes; for lighting the said city; and for levying an additional sum of money for statute labour in the middle district of Edinburgh.* Quite an all-encompassing act!

The foundation stone of the bridge was laid on 1st August 1785 and the bridge itself was completed in 1788; and here it is (fig.2). You may be forgiven for thinking that it doesn't look very spectacular. But this arch, 30 feet wide by 31 feet high, is the largest of the bridge's 22 arches and the only one that can be seen. Either side of the rest of the bridge was lined with the buildings you see here. Each has three stories above the street level of the bridge but a varying numbers of floors below depending on the how near to the centre they are.



Fig. 2. South Bridge today.

As you can see (fig. 3) the backs of the South Bridge shops form the east side of Blair street. (Peebles close as was.) There are various entrances to the buildings from Blair street. Fig. 4 is the view looking down the other side, Niddry Street.



Fig. 3. Backs of the shops looking up the east side of Blair Street.



Fig. 4. The view looking down the other side, Niddry Street.

And this (fig. 5) is a view along South Bridge itself. The street numbering is worth mentioning because it doesn't follow the usual pattern of odds on one side and evens on the other, but is numbered consecutively up the east side from 1 to 67 and then back along the west side from 68 to 108. Many people do not realise that they are standing on a multi arched bridge when standing on the street as only the one arch looking down over the Cowgate. Now having introduced the bridge, we shall look at the tokens.



Fig. 5. The view along South Bridge.

### 18th century tokens

The bridge was opened in 1788, just in time for the 18th century token issues. Robert Sanderson of No. 17 obliges us with four different tokens. He was at the address given on the token from 1795 to 1802.

His first token (fig. 6) has a rose and thistle on the obverse and a list of the wares you could purchase on the reverse.



Fig. 6.



The second (fig. 7) replaces the obverse rose and thistle with the really quite spectacular eagle and snake motif, the reverse stays the same. The third (fig.8) has the same obverse of an eagle and snake but the reverse is corrected to SELL rather than SELLS. The fourth is a further different reverse.



Fig. 7.

All Sanderson's tokens are unusual in that they are made of brass, rather than copper. Perhaps they weren't intended for circulation, but were advertising tickets made in the style of trade tokens. Certainly there is no "PAYABLE AT" on either side or on the edge but lots of advertising.



Fig. 8.

### Early 19th Century Farthings

One token aspect that is almost peculiar to Scotland is the issue of farthing tokens in both lead and copper in the early years of the 19th century. Dalton & Hamer list them as 18th century but they were, on the whole, issued around the 1810-1820 period.

The shop at number 83 was taken over by Robert Havens in 1810 and he issued two tokens. The first (fig. 9) is a simple lead piece giving his name and address.



Fig. 9.

The other (fig. 10) is a copper piece which states on the reverse "LATE SHEPPARDS TEA SHOP". The Sheppards were a long established family of grocers who, unfortunately for us, didn't issue any tokens.



Fig. 10.

[David Sheppard appears in the 1774 Edinburgh directory, whether he was around before this is difficult to tell as the 1774 directory was the second year of publication. By 1786 the firm has become David Sheppard and Son. Then in 1790 Robert Sheppard opened a shop on his own in South Bridge (initially number 12, then also at 22, and finally in 1800 at number 83. It is usually recorded that Robert retired in 1812 but directory evidence would suggest that he gave up a couple of years before that.]

One of Robert Sheppard's assistants was Andrew Melrose.

It is not absolutely certain whether Melrose went on his own way after Robert Sheppard retired or whether he stayed with Havens for a little while. What is certain is that he started up in business as a grocer on his own at 301 Canongate in 1812. He issued a token for this address (fig. 11). Note the spelling of Canongate with double N in the middle. Quite clearly the die sinker didn't know the difference between ecclesiastical canons and military cannons.

In 1815 Andrew Melrose also took over Haven's shop at number 83 where he had served his apprenticeship. A token was issued for this address as well (fig. 12). Both tokens show Andrew Melrose's name on its own, i.e. the man was the company.



Fig. 11.




Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

In December 1815 James McLeish became a 'profit-sharing' partner and the company duly changed its name to Andrew Melrose & Co., a fact reflected in the third token showing both addresses (fig. 13). This token was presumably issued before May 1820 when the company acquired its third shop at 122 High Street.

Andrew Melrose, himself, died in 1854. But the company carried on eventually becoming Melroses Ltd. This advert (fig. 14) from 1934 it shows "Established 1812" at the bottom.



*By Appointment*  
Since 1837, the First Year of  
Queen Victoria's Reign

---

## MELROSE'S TEA

A world-wide favourite with a reputation of over 120 years for excellent flavour and unvarying quality.

---

**MELROSES LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1812  
*Tea and Coffee Merchants to the King*  
117 PRINCES STREET  
EDINBURGH

*Branches:*  
54 NORTH BRIDGE AND 21 LEITH WALK

Fig. 14.

In the early 1810's McDougal & Co were spirit dealers at 72 High Street. They were another of the many companies that issued lead farthings (fig. 15). At the same time William Dickson was a tea dealer at 36 South Bridge. In 1813 these two companies joined together as Dickson & McDougal, tea dealers & grocers, at 36 South Bridge (fig. 16). It was a short lived partnership for in 1815 they had split up again. Dickson & Co (note the & Co) carried on as tea dealers at 36 South Bridge while McDougal & Co went back to their old address at 72 High Street, also as tea dealers.

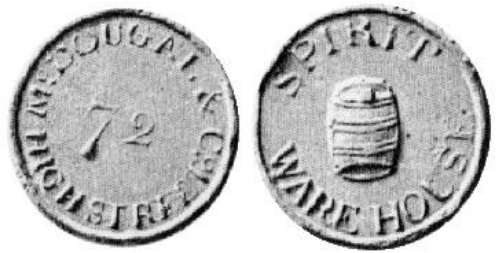


Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.

John Crerar started business at 60 South Bridge in 1825, taking over the business of Robert Sheppard & Co., apparently the same one who retired in 1810. The token issued by Crerar (fig. 17) also includes the address Newington Place and this shop first appeared in the 1827 directory thus putting this piece into the Unofficial Farthing period.



Fig. 17.

*[Sheppard: Returning to Sheppard again, it appears that after retiring from retail trade in Edinburgh in 1810 he took up as a farmer. However, despite his surname, he was not cut out for the farming life. When taking advice about what to farm on his land he was told that he should graze hogs. Unfortunately he didn't know that 'hogg' is a Scottish word for a one year old sheep and he ordered 200 pigs. Being no use as a farmer Sheppard sold up and returned to Edinburgh and set up as a grocer again at 60 South Bridge in 1819. On this occasion his assistants were his four daughters but they were not nearly so successful in running the business as his previous male assistants.]*

### Unofficial Farthings

Another unofficial farthing was issued by William Weddell for his Edinburgh Bible Warehouse (fig.18). This would appear to be just an advertising piece as stationers and booksellers did not really need farthing tokens. Note how the street number on the token has been repunched. According to directories this piece could have been issued any time between 1849 and 1913. However the Queen Victoria die on the reverse (Hawkins number Q58A) was in use around 1850 and it may well have been



Fig. 18.

struck to mark William Weddell's move to 48 South Bridge in 1849. A few other Scottish token issuers made use of this die, (although unsigned it's by Allen & Moore), including Knox, Samuel & Dickson, Edinburgh; Macgill, Edinburgh and Campbell, Glasgow; as well as a variety of 'To Hanovers', 'Keep your Tempers', and other counters.

## Mid and late Victorian clothiers' tokens

From the outset the street became the centre for clothiers and tailors. In the Victorian era almost every second shop on the street was somehow involved in the retail clothing trade. A few of those in this trade issued advertising pieces and I should like to deal with those that did by street number order.

At number 18 we have probably the best known of the issuers, James Middlemass. He started his outfitting business at the address on the token (fig. 19) in 1848. This is his advert that appeared in both 1858 and 1859 (fig. 20). If you read the first line you will nothing has changed!



Fig. 19.

The first advert of his that appeared in the 1853 directory was quite unusual for someone in the clothing trade for it advertised 'Portable Zinc Houses' (fig.21). I have tracked down the patent itself (number 153 of 1853) and it is indeed for prefabricated houses where the walls are sheets of zinc. This is being followed up with some museums in Australia to try and find out if any of the houses made it to their intended destination.

**A**

**GREAT**

**CONVENIENCE.**

---

**E**VERY GENTLEMAN dislikes the drudgery of Shopping, and esteems it a luxury when in one Establishment he can be supplied with a Complete Outfit without trouble. But even those who have experience of this convenience may not fully estimate the saving in money which is at the same time effected. The Outfitter has but one Establishment to uphold, and the profit which amply remunerates him must be at least quintupled when the same goods are procured from the shop of the Clothier, the Tailor, the Hosier, the Hatter, and the Bootmaker respectively.

Nothing more obvious. Nothing more easily tested.

**JAMES MIDDLEMASS,**  
CLOTHIER AND SHIRT MERCHANT,  
**18 South Bridge, Edinburgh,**

has for several years conducted his business on the principle above explained, and can now appeal with confidence to the experience of his numerous Customers. His Stock of every article of Gentlemen's Dress is always complete, and his Show and Fitting Rooms are commodious and accessible. At all times it affords him much pleasure to shew his Stock, and give every explanation to Gentlemen who may honour his Establishment with a visit. Fixed Prices.

Fig. 20.



## MIDDLEMASS' PATENT PORTABLE METALLIC HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR AUSTRALIA.

IT is a well-known fact that House and Shop accommodation in Australia cannot be had but at *enormous* Rents, if, indeed, they can be had at all; and no Emigrant from this country who is in a position to occupy a Dwelling-house of his own, or who intends opening a *Store*, should leave this country without supplying himself with a Portable House. This fact suggested the idea to the Subscriber to supply this much-felt want. In order to make his Establishment still more unique and complete for General Outfittings, he begs most respectfully to announce to the Public that he has applied for, and received the

### ROYAL LETTERS PATENT FOR A NEW INVENTION FOR PORTABLE ZINC HOUSES, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF COLONISTS IN AUSTRALIA.

The leading features in the construction of these Houses are, 1st, *Economy*; 2d, *Stability* and *Durability*; 3d, *Simplicity of Erection*; 4th, *Facility of Transmission*.

The application of *Cast Metal* to the construction of Houses is by no means *new*, but hitherto its use has been attended with enormous expense in the Manufacture, the Erection, and the Cost of Transmission; whereas the ductility of the metal applied by the *present invention* admits of the Construction of a Dwelling-house, an elegant Show Room or suite of Rooms, or a *Store*, the whole of which may be fitted up by two individuals (not necessarily tradesmen) in one day.

These are advantages which will enable the Possessor to remove his premises at pleasure, and to erect them again (with almost no expense) in the situation which may be at the time most suitable for his residence or his business; thus these Houses, from their portable nature, will ultimately be the most economical, and the most suitable for Australia.

The fact that Zinc (the metal used in this invention) is not liable to rust or corrode, gives it a decided preference over most other metals. It is undoubtedly vastly more durable than wood, and it is also superior to wood in respect of its non-combustible nature. The risk of fire must, therefore, be much less; and, as a necessary consequence, the expense of Insurance will be proportionably reduced.

As a Dwelling-house, it may be permanently set down, and provision has been made in the frame-work, to admit of the walls and ceiling being easily lathed and plastered, lined with wood, or if preferred, it may be tastefully fitted up by being canvased and papered.

As a Show Room, it may be elegantly fitted up by the introduction of plate glass into the panels of the walls and roof.

As a *Store*, the extraordinary ease of erection and of extension renders it peculiarly adapted for the purpose.

The Advertiser having stated these recommendations to his Invention, leaves the matter to the judgment of intending Emigrants and Colonists, assured that, if duly considered, his Metallic Houses will soon be the most popular, because the most useful in Australia.

Several Cottages and Shops may be seen fitted up any day between the hours of 10 and 12, and every information may be obtained on application at the Clothing and Outfitting Establishment of the Patentee,

**JAMES MIDDLEMASS,**

MERCHANT AND OUTFITTER, 18 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

Fig. 21.

There was a second piece (fig. 22) issued by James Middlemass which includes number 16 as well as 18. This street number does not appear in the trade directories but did form part of the Middlemass empire.



Fig. 22.

In 1863 James is joined by Andrew Middlemass, although so far it has not been possible to determine the relationship between the two, if indeed there was any. The company title changed to J&A Middlemass and the legend on their token changed accordingly (fig. 23).



Fig. 23.

The advert shown here (fig. 24) shows the actual shop. Note the text on the buildings, CLOTHING above no 17 & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT above No 18.



J. & A. MIDDLEMASS.

18 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,

*Furnish Gentlemen's Clothing*

*And Shirts of every description, either*

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,

*In the very best Styles,*

*And on the Shortest Notice.*

—oo—



TERMS CASH.

Fig. 24.

And this (fig. 25) is how it looks today. 16 & 17 are part of What Everyone Wants a reconstructed building, 18 & 19 are these four matching windows, 20 is the doorway, 21, 22, 23 are the windows and door to the left of Sock Shop. 24 and 25 are Sock Shop. Just visible on the walls are the remnants of the shop names of previous occupants. It is not immediately clear but you can still read “Sutties Hotel”, “Bairds shoes - by test the best”, “Outfitting Establishment” and “George Goodsir”. The “OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT” is where it is shown in fig. 24.



Fig. 25.

This partnership of James and Andrew did not last long for they split up in 1870. James carried on trading at 18 South Bridge but under the new name of James Middlemass & Co. He issued two tokens, one of which looked like the previous ones (fig. 26), just the company name changes. The other (fig. 27) includes the legend ‘Established 1848’ just to ensure that the public knew that he was the original Middlemass.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.

The advert shown here (fig. 28), issued soon after the split, again shows the use of "Established 1848". It also gives the name of his sole partner, William Cunningham, who was the "& Co".


The company carried on until it was incorporated into R. W. Forsyth Ltd in 1906. Surprisingly the name was still listed until the 1953 directory.


**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

In answer to several inquiries, and to prevent mistakes and disappointment, the Subscriber has to request that all orders for the EXHIBITION PULPIT GOWNS be sent to 18 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH, as he has no Branch Establishment in Town, or connection with any other Firm; and he takes the present opportunity of intimating that no one else has had, for the last Eleven Years, any charge or management whatever in *Cutting* and *Superintending* the *production* of these elegant and perfect-fitting Robes, excepting his only partner, Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM. Any other assistance required for keeping stock and attending to orders has been under his own personal supervision and management for the last Twenty-Four Years.

**JAMES MIDDLEMASS,**  
18 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.  
(Formerly J. & A. Middlemass.)  
*Established 1848.*

JURORS' AWARD: 'HONOURABLE MENTION'  
TO  
**JAMES MIDDLEMASS,**  
18 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,  
'For Ecclesiastical and Academical Robes. — Very excellently made.' — *Award Book.*





**The Exhibition Pulpit Robes,**  
DESIGNED AND PRODUCED BY THE EXHIBITORS,  
Have acquired a world-wide celebrity for their elegance and perfect-fitting qualities. They have been reproduced in a variety of styles, which may be seen at this Establishment made-up; but if not convenient to call, a box of Gowns, with Prices attached, can be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, when requested.

Prices range from £3, 3s. to £9, 9s.  
Extra Rich Improved Designs, £10, 10s. to £16, 16s.  
Cassocks, from 21s. to £3, 3s.  
Precentors' Gowns, £1, 15s. to £3, 3s.

**JAMES MIDDLEMASS & CO.,**  
(FORMERLY J. & A. MIDDLEMASS),  
Exhibition Pulpit-Robe Makers for Scotland,  
18 SOUTH BRIDGE,  
EDINBURGH.  
*Established 1848.*

Fig. 28.



**New Pulpit Robe Establishment.**



THE SUBSCRIBERS have much pleasure in calling the special attention of LADIES and CONGREGATIONAL COMMITTEES to their Stock of

**Pulpit Robes and Cassocks.**

The SILKS are prepared for them by the best Manufacturers, and are made up by the Most Experienced and Practical Robe-Maker in Edinburgh, who was upwards of twenty years with the late Firm of J. & A. MIDDLEMASS, and who made the

**Exhibition Pulpit-Robes,**


which received Honourable Mention for being

**VERY EXCELLENTLY MADE.**

Mr. MACDONALD having had the entire Management of the PULPIT-ROBE DEPARTMENT for upwards of fifteen years with the late firm of J. & A. MIDDLEMASS, they can with the utmost confidence guarantee that the STYLE, FINISH, and ELEGANCE of their Robes cannot be surpassed.

Royal Ottoman Silk Robes, . . . . .	£6, 6s. to £11, 11s.
Extra Rich do. do. . . . .	£9, 9s. to £16, 16s.
Rich Alpaca and Crape Twill Robes, . . . . .	£1, 15s. to £4, 4s.
Cassocks, . . . . .	20s. to 30s.

\*.\* For the convenience of Parties at a distance, a Box of Goons, with Prices attached, will be sent free on request.



**MACDONALD, MIDDLEMASS, & WOOD,**  
(OF THE LATE FIRM OF J. & A. MIDDLEMASS),  
**31 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.**

Fig. 29.

What happened to Andrew Middlemass? Well, a new company was formed called Macdonald Middlemass & Wood of which Andrew was the Middlemass. According to this advert of 1871 (fig. 29) it appears that Macdonald was also in the employ of J&A Middlemass; I don't know about Mr Wood. The company immediately started up at 31 Hanover Street in the New town.

The company name changed to Middlemass Brothers around the turn of the century as this advert shows (fig. 30).

Clerical Tailors and Pulpit Robe Makers.

---

**MIDDLEMASS BROTHERS**

(Late MACDONALD, MIDDLEMASS & WOOD),

**51 HANOVER STREET,  
EDINBURGH.**



High Class Clerical  
Tailoring a Speciality.

FROCK COAT SUITS, from £4, 4s.  
CLERICAL JACKET SUITS, from £3, 5s.  
CLERICAL TROUSERS, from 19s. 6d.

*Superior Fit, Finish, and  
Workmanship Guaranteed.*

**OUR PULPIT ROBES ARE  
UNEQUALLED FOR  
RICHNESS OF SILK AND  
ELEGANCE OF DESIGN.**



Prize Medal  
for  
Pulpit Robes.



LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
POST FREE ON REQUEST.

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS—  
**91 NORTH HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.**

Fig. 30.

They too were incorporated into R. W. Forsyth Ltd. If the name R.W. Forsyth sounds familiar it was the Edinburgh Branch of same named company that was founded in Glasgow by Robert Wallace Forsyth, issuer of the acme shirt advertising pieces (fig. 31)



Fig. 31.

This advert from 1934 (fig. 32) shows the shop in Edinburgh's Princes Street. It shows the establishment date of the company, 1872.



Fig. 32.

From 1854 until 1894 number 24 was the outfitting establishment of George Goodsir. You may remember that his name is still visible, just, on the building above his shop. He issued this rather attractive oval token (fig.33).



Fig. 33.

This advert (fig. 34) is the only one of his that appeared in the Edinburgh directory. When he ceased trading the shop was taken over by J. Middlemass & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.	
USEFUL AND FIRST-CLASS QUALITIES, TASTEFUL AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, BEAUTIFULLY FITTED AND FINISHED, AT THE MOST MODERATE CASH PRICES.	
BLACK DRESS SUITS, <i>Complete</i> , . . .	70s., 80s., 90s., to 110s.
BLACK WALKING SUITS, . . .	65s., 70s., 75s., to 90s.
NEW MORNING SUITS, . . .	60s., 65s., 70s., to 85s.
NEW TWEED SUITS, . . .	50s., 55s., 60s., to 80s.
LIGHT OVERCOATS, . . .	19s. 6d., 21s., 25s., to 30s.
SUPER SATIN HATS, . . .	10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., to 17s. 6d.
Tastefully Fitted and Finished, at	
<b>GEORGE GOODSIR'S,</b>	
<b>24 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.</b>	

Skipping past number 40 we come to 52 where the shop of Alexander Stevenson, hatter, was located. (Fig. 35) The dates of occupancy were from 1862 until moving to 99 Princes in 1869.

Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.

There is a bit of a puzzle about this issuer. Immediately after number 52 was a side street called Infirmary Street, with number 53 being on the other side of the junction. Number 53 & 54 were occupied by the separately listed Alexander Stevenson's trimming, hosiery & glove warehouse. Undoubtedly there is a link between the two companies, not just because they had the same name but, because from 1871 onwards, the home address for both is given as 3 Upper Gilmore Place.

This (fig. 36) is number 52 today, the shop on the corner. It also shows number 48 where Weddell's Bible Warehouse was situated.



Fig. 36.

## Cosmocapeleion Clothing Mart

Moving round to the high end of the street, numbers 94, 96 and 98, we find the Cosmocapeleion Clothing Mart. The shop name was used by more than one issuer so it is rather difficult to decide who issued the token (fig. 37). Listing only one branch establishment at Falkirk should be of help. In appearance the token looks very like a communion token, especially the obverse, and would date it to the 1850s.



Fig. 37.

### (a) M. A. Levy

The Cosmocapeleion was started in 1844 by M. A. Levy; and I would like to quote here from W.M. Gilbert's *Edinburgh in the nineteenth century* of 1901:

“He was a stout, little, dark Jewish gentleman, who did a good deal to revolutionise the tailoring trade in Edinburgh. He was among the first to introduce into the city, in a reputable way, the sale of new ready-made garments at cheap prices; he called his place ‘The Cosmocapeleion’; and for the purpose of pushing his business resorted extensively to the use of handbills and advertisements, the latter of which were considered as curiosities of the trade.”

Now advertisements in the press were nothing new for the clothing trade so perhaps the advertisements referred to are these tokens. A further quote is worth mentioning:

“A tradition lingers that he had a first-rate cutter, who was also a handsome man, and that it was part of his duty to promenade Princes Street two hours a day in well-made clothes as an advertisement to the establishment. In any case Mr. Levy, who had branch shops in several towns not remote from Edinburgh) as, for example, in Dalkeith, Dunfermline, etc.) made a fortune, and those who succeeded him in the ‘Cosmocapeleion’ were also successful.”

(b) Hunter & McDonald

The successors to the Cosmocapeleion were Hunter & McDonald in 1861. This advert (fig. 38) from the 1867 directory shows the premises. Note how some of the doors serve shops, some are simply stairs to the upper floor offices, while others go down to the lower levels. Along the bottom are the addresses of the branches including the one in Falkirk and one in Dunfermline.

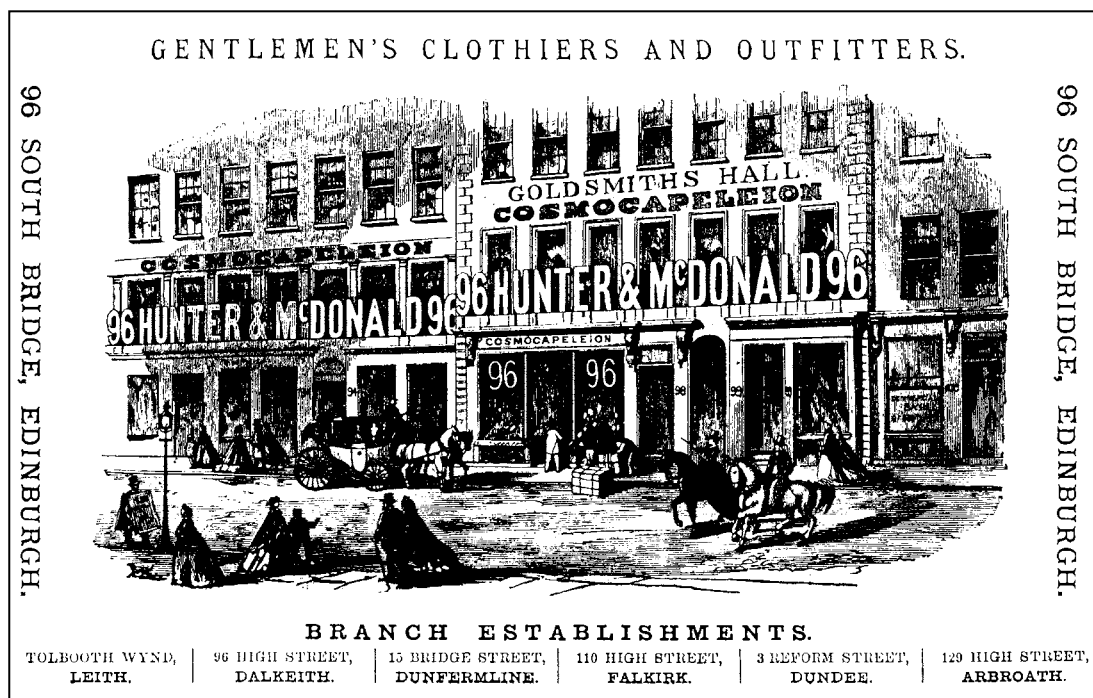


Fig. 38.

Here is number 96 nowadays: it is a branch of SupaSnaps.



Fig. 39.

(c) William Hunter & Co.

In 1875 it all ended in tears and Hunter & McDonald split up. William Hunter remained at the same address, although initially only at 96, the same as given on his token, he regained number 94 and 98 before the century's end.



Fig. 40.

(d) Andrew McDonald

What happened to Andrew McDonald? He moved across the street to number 40 South Bridge; describing himself as the “Late Practical Partner” of Hunter & Macdonald in this advertisement of 1875 (fig. 41). The Leith address is new but he does appear to have kept the Dunfermline one.

An advert from two years later (fig. 42), 1877, includes the information that he had been on the South Bridge for twenty five years. Later advertisements also include “founded 1861” the date Hunter & Macdonald took over the Cosmocapeleion.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.

CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER

A. MCDONALD LATE HUNTER & MCDONALD

A. MCDONALD,  
Practical Clothier & Outfitter,  
40 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH;  
52 TOLBOOTH WYND, LEITH;  
AND  
15 BRIDGE STREET,  
DUNFERMLINE.

(Late Practical Partner of HUNTER & MCDONALD,  
96 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; 1 TOLBOOTH WYND, LEITH; and of  
THE READY CASH COMPANY, 17 Leith Street, EDINBURGH.)

Fig. 41.

A. MCDONALD,  
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'  
Practical Clothier and Outfitter,  
40 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER

A. MCDONALD LATE OF HUNTER & MCDONALD

HOSIER A. MCDONALD, HATTER

MR MCDONALD begs to express his most grateful thanks to the numerous Patrons and Friends who have given him their support since he opened the above Premises. He may mention that the support has far exceeded his expectations.

With a determination to make every possible exertion that attention to orders, large practical experience, commodious premises, and abundance of capital may enable him to accomplish, and to insure a continuance of that patronage acquired, as also to obtain increasing favour with the public, he has resolved that every real improvement invented, applicable to the Trade, shall be introduced.

The Cutting Departments have been entirely re-modelled, whereby orders can be executed with regularity and despatch, and with a precision hither unattainable.

The Cloths, Tweeds, &c., are all bought personally by Mr MCDONALD. His experience, which is necessarily large and matured from the opportunities he has possessed during the last twenty-five years in the South Bridge, enables him to apply a skill in selection few have had the opportunity of acquiring.

Fig. 42.

This (fig. 43) is number 40 today and it still looks much the same; including the small round topped doorway leading to the workshop.



Fig. 43.

Here is a picture of Andrew McDonald, or Sir Andrew MacDonal as he was later to become (fig. 44). He was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1894 and this photo shows him in his civic clothing.

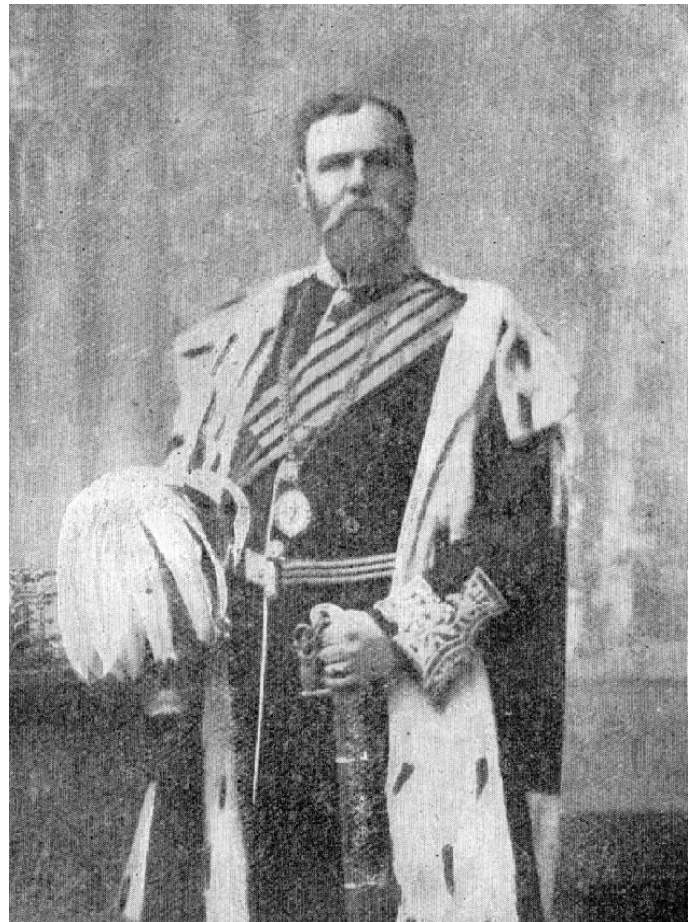


Fig. 44.

Livingston & Gibson

Just before we run out of street numbers was Livingston & Gibson at number 99. According to Batty it is halfpenny sized (number 3432) and says "Livingston & Gibson Clothiers 99 South Bridge . Edinburgh." on both sides.

James Gibson & David Livingston were partners at this address in 1849 to 1851 so the token can be dated quite precisely. They moved on to number 106 in 1852 and then went their own separate ways in 1859.


R. V. Thomson

Number 103 was occupied by Robert V. Thomson. His token (fig. 45) Looking remarkably like one of the Middlemass pieces we have seen earlier this token could have been issued any time between 1862 and 1885.



Fig. 45.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIRTS.**



THOMSON'S IMPROVED CORAZZA, linen breasts and wristbands, from 5s. to 8s. 6d. each.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED COLOURED, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED FLANNEL SHIRTS, at 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED BOYS' SHIRTS, from 3s. to 4s. each.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED THREE-FOLD COLLARS, 6d. to 1s. each.

THOMSON'S NEW SPORTING SHIRTS, beautiful designs, comprising Checks, Stripes, Knickerbocker Patterns, etc., all Colours.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED CORAZZA is the best extant; and for ease, excellence, and durability, cannot be excelled.


THOMSON'S IMPROVED SHIRT will be sent to the country, on the exact width of neck, wrist, and chest being given along with the order.

**THOMSON'S CLOTHING AND SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,  
103 SOUTH BRIDGE.**

**SPECIAL TROUSER NOTICE.**

*THOMSON'S celebrated SIXTEEN-SHILLING TROUSERS, made from an extensive range of high-class Scotch Tweeds. They are unsurpassed for their very Superior Fitting qualities. Every improvement which experience and taste can produce is brought to bear in the Cutting Department. They are also distinguished for their Superiority of Material and Excellence of Workmanship. The Subscriber is enabled to buy extensively (the demand is large and steadily increasing, being an average of Fifty pairs a-week) in the First Markets for Cash. They are all thoroughly shrunk.*

UNSURPASSED FOR MATERIAL, STYLE, AND FINISH.



EVERY NEW PATTERN AND COLOUR.

**SPECIAL COAT NOTICE.**

*STYLISH PRINCE of WALES MORNING COATS, silk faced and braided, very tasteful, in Blacks, and all the various new Colourings, from Forty-two Shillings. STYLISH MORNING COATS, single and double breasted, Newest Fashion in all the new Materials, from Thirty-five Shillings. ONE GUINEA OVER COATS, thoroughly shower proof, — exceedingly well adapted for Summer wear. They are not surpassed for neatness of Manufacture and Style. Beautiful Fancy CASHMERE VESTINGS, newest Patterns, from Twelve-and-sixpence.*

**CLOTHING AND SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,  
103 SOUTH BRIDGE,  
(5th Shop from Tron Church),  
EDINBURGH.**

Fig. 46.

This is an advert for the shop that appeared in directories from 1867 to 1874 (fig. 46). It appears that Robert, himself, died in 1879 as the home address just has Mrs R. V. Thompson listed.



## The Late Victorian and 20th century 'metal trade' tokens

### E & M Goldston

Moving to the end of the 19th century here is a piece issued by a jeweller and watchmaker. There were quite a few Goldstons, presumably all related as they all share the same home address. First to appear is David Goldston (picture frames) in 1864. Then E & M (jewellers) appear in 1886, and finally G & H (clothiers) around the turn of the century.



Fig. 47.

Initially it was not too clear what the purpose of this piece was. If this token (fig. 47) was an indication of the quality of the goods they sold then it is surprising they stayed in business for forty odd years. It is most probably made by casting. Since then, however, other specimens that are good quality and definitely die struck have been seen. Perhaps this example is just a play piece made in the back shop.

### H. McLellan & Co.

On the other hand the piece issued by H. McLellan & Co, aluminium specialists, is a well made and, not surprisingly, in aluminium (fig. 48). It is a product of the 20th century ) I've found the company listed in the 1913 and 1925 directories. You might just be able to see the maker's initials, K&S, at 6 o'clock on the reverse. This is the signature of Kirkwood & Son of Edinburgh.



Fig. 48.

### The London & Newcastle Tea Co.

The London & Newcastle Tea Company had many branches in and around the lowlands of Scotland and the one at 25 South Bridge, next door to George Goodsir's shop, issued the usual range of checks. Fig. 49 is the ¼lb and Fig. 50 is the ½lb.



Fig. 49.



Fig. 50.

The branch itself was quite short lived, lasting from 1877 to 1883. Presumably the checks were then taken to other places and countermarked for reuse. Indeed they range of countermarks found on the South Bridge pieces is quite extensive: those noted so far include A (fig.51), C.B, C G, DE, F, KY, W, W (over) D, 23, 24 (fig. 52), 25 and 30 (fig. 53).



Fig. 51.

Perhaps someday the countermark code will be broken.



Fig. 52.



Fig. 53.

Finally to a building on South bridge that has not been mentioned so far - the University. One wonders if it used any tokens or passes. It certainly issued plenty of prize medals, but that's another article!



Fig. 54.

## **Acknowledgements:**

Thanks are due to those who have helped me: especially Andrew Macmillan and Norman Brodie who provided tokens for photography; and Bill Kennett and Mr James Andison who took the slides. Also staff of the Edinburgh Room in the Central Library must be thanked for patiently fetching all the trade directories that were used.

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## Canaries and the big bang!!

Alan Cope

Canaries? More of that later, a Big bang? Possibly Britain's worst ever disaster involving an explosion, when 134 people died and another 250 were injured. When on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1918 at Chilwell near Nottingham approximately 8 tons of explosive went off. The factory was set up by Godfrey John Boyle, Lord Chetwynd, in 1915 to try to counter the superior German firepower in the trench warfare. He chose a site near Nottingham, away from the centres of population, but served by railway, for transport of the shells and also to bring in the labour force. The site was farmland, sheltered by hills, which would contain the blast in the event of an explosion. By September 1915 work began on employing 1000 men, constructing 15 miles of sidings, tunnels and vents and a shaft into the hillside.

Chetwynd then turned his attention to the shell filling process. Woolwich Arsenal used a "cake filling" method but suffered premature explosions and there were shortages of TNT. The French used a dry powder mix successfully. It was this process that Chetwynd adopted at Chilwell. Using machinery from bakeries and experimenting with TNT and ammonia nitrate. There were fears that it wouldn't work, but it did.

In March 1916, shell filling began. Women were employed, the only way possible to find sufficient labour for production needs. One sixteen year old girl, Lottie Williams (she lied about her age as she should have been 18) applied. She learned to operate an overhead crane. This involved a considerable climb up to the cabin. For such reasons the women were issued with all-in-one outfits, for those days, very close fitting and daring. The women also had to strip and be searched by the "Super"! The "Wooden Hut Boy" collected all cigarettes, matches, etc, all the workers' things went into a numbered compartment for which they received a numbered disc which was given up on going off duty. Anyone found breaking the rules on matches and cigarettes was heavily fined. Under a scheme initiated by Lord Derby, volunteers unfit for active service were set to work in munitions factories. Known as Derby Men they numbered 1000 at Chilwell.

There were attempts by Zeppelins to bomb the site, following the course of the river Trent. After one such unsuccessful raid, Lord Chetwynd turned it to his advantage by spreading a rumour that three German spies had been caught trying to signal the Zeppelin with lights and had them shot out of hand. He set a policeman as a sentry all day over an empty room, and at night made a labourer dig three graves on the hillside. Into these he put stones and filled them in, with a black post at the head of each. That turned the rumour into unquestioned history and discouraged any would-be spies and unwanted prying about the place.

Deadly poisons were being handled daily. Employees began to suffer irritant chest pains, nausea and yellowing of the skin. Hence the name “canaries”. At all the factories in Britain it is estimated that around 400 women died from over exposure to TNT whilst handling shells during the war. A resultant article in The Lancet brought publicity and various recommendations were made. Ventilation was improved, masks were provided, employees were encouraged to eat a healthy diet by canteen subsidies and to have a least one bath a week.

Despite several minor, localised explosions, everything seemed fine until 1<sup>st</sup> July 1918, when 8 tons of TNT exploded without warning. 134 people were killed, of these only 32 were positively identified, a further 250 were injured. Most of the dead were put into a mass grave in Attenborough churchyard without being named. Handcarts, buses, cars, everything available was used to rush the injured to hospitals, but the war was ongoing and by 4<sup>th</sup> July rebuilding had begun.

Scotland Yard investigated. It had been a hot day and the powder was sticky, a bolt had fallen into the machinery. All these explanations were considered. Sabotage was even suggested. However the final report was never even given to Lord Chetwynd. In November 1918 the Armistice came into operation. By this time, Chilwell had produced more than 19 million shells.

It seems incredulous that the biggest loss of life during a single explosion during the First World War took place not on the battle fields of France, but much nearer home in Chilwell.

### **Catalogue of Checks etc used at Chilwell.**

1.

Obv. Crown above interlinked C's

Rev. THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL SHELL FILLING FACTORY. No 6 around CHILWELL

Brass, 38mm, pierced at top.



Most pieces have a number stamped on the rev. although some are known unissued. A specimen is known countermarked HUT 1 on obv.

2. As 1, but in aluminium, unissued.

3. As 1, but with THE VC FACTORY 1915 1918 countermarked on the obv. This name for the factory came about as a result of a speech given by F.G. Kellaway MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, in which he



suggested that workers at Chilwell should receive a Victoria Cross for their bravery in the aftermath of the explosion.

4. As 1, but in zinc with CONST countermarked on the rev. This could stand for constabulary. A specimen is also known stamped A A I on the rev.

5. As 3, but in zinc and countermarked CONST on rev.



6. Obv. Crown above interlinked C's with target for piercing at top  
Lead, uniface, octagonal, 48mm



7.

Obv. Interlinked C's and NSFF (National Shell Filling Factory) CHILWELL

Lead, uniface, 35mm.

This piece and No. 6 are believed to be unique.



8.

Obv. ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT around crowned interlinked C's above CHILWELL.

Rev. Incuse crown and stamped with a number.

Brass, oval, 45×28mm.

After the war, Chilwell became a depot for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and this is a check for that period.



9.



Commemorative medal for the closure of the depot in 1982.

Obv. CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT CHILWELL around the Badge of the Royal Ordnance Corps with 1936, 1982 either side and RAOC below.

Rev. NATIONAL SHELL FILLING FACTORY CHILWELL around crowned interlinked C's with 1915, 1918 either side and THE V C FACTORY below.

Pewter, 45mm.

10.

Obv. RECLAIM CHILWELL around tree breaking wire fence.  
Tin and plastic “button badge”, 26mm.  
A protest badge from the 1970s?



Mention can be made here of some other Nottingham items from another shell filling factory. It would appear that these pieces came from what would be later the Royal Ordnance Factory, on Queens Drive in Nottingham.

1.

Obv. NOTTM. NATIONAL PROJECTILE FACTORY  
around CHECK NO in centre with a number stamped in.  
Holed at top.  
Rev. Blank with beaded border.  
Brass, 37mm.



2.



Obv. NOTTINGHAM NATIONAL SHELL FACTORY around ½<sup>D</sup> printed in brown.  
Rev. Blank.  
Bone, 30mm. May have originally been dyed red, now has a pinkish tone.

3. As 2, but 1<sup>D</sup>.

Bone, 30mm. Natural cream colour.

4. As 2, but 2<sup>D</sup>

Bone, 30mm. Natural cream colour.



### Introduction.

My object in this article, which deliberately focuses on the later and cruder pieces rather than the fine ones of the mediaeval period, is two-fold:

- a. to provide an overview of the series as a whole, made up of several sub-series as it is, and to explore the boundaries between these various constituents.
- b. to attempt a high-level classification which will enable the ordinary collector to get a handle on this vague and rather complicated series, without descending into a level of categorisation which becomes unwieldy.

Classification will be in terms of individual sides rather than whole pieces. Unlike most series it is not always possible to say which is the obverse and which the reverse, although for convention we will say that issuers' initials stake the first claim for a side to be considered an obverse, and that a definite design has higher claim than an indefinite one. In many cases the matter is decided very easily by the fact that the piece is uniface, or as near as makes no difference. Not that such concepts matter much in this series, nor do I feel that it is possible at present to say anything useful about which obverse/reverse combinations occur.

One of the beauties of lead tokens is that they are not so much a single series as a set of series, one knows not quite how many, which vaguely interact. There is very little written on them, the best known being Michael Mitchiner's two lengthy and well-illustrated articles in *BNJ* 53, 54 {1983, 1984}. Mitchiner's multi-volume work on "Jetons, Medalets and Tokens" continues along the same lines, and there are a couple of useful articles amongst the older volumes of *BNJ* and the *Numismatic Chronicle* {see references at end}, but beyond that there are for the most part only short snippets in the likes of Seaby's and Spink's bulletins. All of which adds up to only a very limited corpus of knowledge, lacking in contiguity, and relatively impervious to the research techniques which have led us to better knowledge of the better-known and more modern British paranumismatic series.

Perhaps therefore we have to accept a large measure of continuing ignorance as likely, but let that not detract us from the pleasure of wrestling with this unfashionable series in an attempt to ameliorate it!

### Sub-Series.

This paper is mainly targeted at what are generally considered to be crude agricultural tokens, although it may be too simplistic to consider them solely as such; a number of them could easily be tavern pieces, or from other sources. There are several earlier series in lead or pewter, which contains lead, and I need to mention them in passing if only to demonstrate (i) that they exist and (ii) that they fit in some measure into the

classification system proposed below. Apart from the crude pieces, which seem to centre on the surprisingly late date range of 1690-1810, the following may be identified as having some sort of interface:

- a. The oldest lead tokens in Britain, known as tesserae, date from Roman times and are not very common. Little is known about them.
- b. Several mediaeval series in pewter, as described by Mitchiner, are generally thought of as being deriving from London and other large cities. They include various pieces debatably thought to be tavern tokens, counters or for ecclesiastical use, although the latter types are not necessarily to be identified with communion tokens. The supposed ecclesiastical pieces are often extremely small, with a diameter of about 11mm.. The earliest of these series date from about 1200 and are thought to have been a token coinage used by pilgrims.
- c. The main 17th century token series is almost entirely in copper and brass, but seems to have some kinship in design with a few of the better-designed lead pieces; in particular, in the way that they use issuers' initials.
- d. The mainly Scottish communion token series is contemporary and struck at similar date almost solely in lead; it will have little in common in terms of usage, but could be confused in the early years where there was extreme simplicity of design.
- e. The hop token series as defined by Henderson, starting c.1770 and continuing until the late 19th century, seems to emerge naturally from agricultural lead and is probably that with which it has most affinity. The range of numeric values {1,3,6,12,30,60,120}, usually indicating volume in bushels, is mirrored on a number of crude leaden pieces.

To the above must be added one other series. One criticism often levelled at displays of lead tokens is, "that's not a token, that's a seal!". I make no apology for considering seals here as a series in their own right, because (i) most of them are lead, (ii) some seals are of a shape which rendering them likely to be mistaken for tokens and (iii) they have features which connect strongly with 17th century tokens, which are another of the adjacent series. Fuzzy boundaries exist between both series and types. Lead pieces are usually made by pouring metal into a cast, sometimes in the form of a tree linking a family of cast holes via channels; protrusions, according to how the pieces are broken off, frequently result. Distinguishing between tokens and seals is often a matter of interpreting protrusions, and sometimes holes in the material, correctly.

### **Metal, Condition and Shape**

The colour of lead and associated tokens needs to be described, but I find that the following scale of 1-5 is adequate:

1. Very light, almost white. Pieces in this category, adversely effected by chemistry and extreme cold, rarely look attractive; they sometimes look encrusted but they may, however, still retain their features.
2. Light.
3. Medium.
4. Dark.
5. Very dark. Significant presence of other constituents likely.

In a typical hoard, the norm will be to find common types in poor to fair condition. However, whilst this series is not for those who like fine artwork in good EF, crisp and unusual pieces do turn up, and it is possible by being carefully selective to produce an attractive and interesting collection. The metal detecting fraternity are a main source of supply and are responsible for unearthing quantities of material which previously escaped detection. The series is unfashionable, because (i) of its perceived lack of art and quality and (ii) the minimal information which it provides to help researchers; however, that (i) renders it fairly cheap and (ii) provides virgin territory for those that care to explore it.

Almost all crude lead is round although, like the 17th century series, exceptions exist; I have one square and one heart-shaped, in the 200 pieces of my sample.

### **Dating and Purpose**

Dated pieces are scarce but not excessively so; I would estimate that about 7-8% of the pieces in the main series carry them. A high proportion of these are retrograde and/or so crude as not always to be instantly recognisable, but what is surprising is the date itself. Whilst one would expect, from the crudity, these pieces to be very early, perhaps late mediaeval or Elizabethan, almost all are from the 18th century. Early, and even mid, 19th century pieces are not unknown.

So, what of their use? The mode of employment of hop tokens has been discussed elsewhere; the tallying of bushels, or perhaps the scoring of where a picker left at the one session so he, and his supervisor, knew where he started at the beginning of the next. Perhaps such devices were used elsewhere in agriculture. Does the frequency of anchor depictions indicate a maritime use, such as ferry tokens? Were the simplest just gaming counters, or even part of the game itself?. Perhaps all of these conjectures are right; we may never know. However, beyond these, the perennial problem which cursed much of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries: the need, not adequately met by many governments of the period, for small units of coin.

Let us say that an average labourer earned at one stage 1s per day, a figure not untypical of the early 1800s. The lowest coin of the realm was a farthing, i.e. approx. 2% of the weekly salary, or 0.04% of annual salary. Translate this to the present day and suppose that you are earning £25k, as many are. 0.04% of that is £10. Would you fancy trying to conduct your day-to-day business with nothing other than tenners or

larger? No wonder the populace felt a need to set to and make their own small change. It would appear also, from the number of worn Dutch duits and half-duits being dug up in East Anglia, that they also imported it from the Continent.

## Geography

So little is written either on or about lead tokens that one of the first prerequisites must be to ask the provenance of any that come one's way. Often there is no information to be had, but where there is, preserve it.

The largest supplies of lead tokens seem to be in the extreme south-east, and Romney Marsh in particular. It is known that smugglers had secret ways through the Marsh unknown to the excisemen, and thereby enjoyed greater success than they would otherwise; however, whether that has any relation to lead tokens I do not know. There are also a fair number in southern East Anglia, and in the Bucks/Oxon area. I did wonder whether their use was a predominantly south-eastern practice, but then discovered that detectorists in Nottinghamshire and Co. Durham were digging them up in reasonable quantity. It would seem that not many come from too far west, but I remain to be corrected. One of the problems, I guess, is that the series has never been taken seriously and the find statistics not gathered; also, that it is only due to the advent of the metal detector that so many more of these often miniscule and seemingly insignificant pieces are now being found than formerly.

I have one piece only as yet from Wales. Scotland one might perhaps not expect to find represented, in view of its almost total omission from the main 17th century token series, but I have been shown a photo of a piece from Dunipace, Shropshire, with a date 1662 above initials DM, all straddling a central line. It could be a communion token conceivably, although Burzinski does not appear to know of it. It is only just within the period at which communion tokens start to be dated.

The next question to ask is: which pieces relate to which area? to which, rather surprisingly, the answer appears to be that most of the designs seem to be more or less universal. For example, one of my two worded pieces of type 29 {below} came from Whitburn, near Sunderland, and the other from Romney Marsh. Does that mean that they travelled that far? Both sites have also turned up anchors, i.e. type 5, whilst the commoner designs like petals, wheel spokes etc. are found all over the place. Markedly strong outer rims show a slight tendency towards being East Anglian, and slender circles about a quarter diameter in from the edge seem possibly to be a peculiarly North-Eastern feature, but even these observations are tenuous, based on very small samples.

Finally: were lead tokens used in other countries, or are they purely a British thing? the former, I understand. I am told that they are numerous in some places but, if our own are little known, what hope is there that we hear much about others; I have but one, possibly Hungarian, dated 1643.

## Interpretation of the Designs

I start at the outset here by saying that nothing is conclusive, and that I just put the various theories and invite readers to consider for themselves. A small number of pieces clearly relate to given people, albeit unknown, or trades; however, the majority are singularly nondescript. What do we make of these?

Many of the designs are so simplistic that they could merely be classed as doodles; i.e. that the designer did not really care what he placed on his pieces; the irregular geometrics, type 9 below, argue in this direction. Or perhaps he did care, but did not have any great artistic skill. A few designs, such as petals, grids and the like abound; perhaps this is so because they were easy to draw.

Certain designs which appear to be nondescript may in fact relate to particular trades; e.g. the various grids, quartered designs and wide crosses of types 7, 12 and 22 below could be a pictorial representation of the miller's stone or wheel. The petals and cartwheels are not incapable of translation as millwheels either. Does an anchor indicate a maritime connection, or a pub of that name, or neither?

Another possibility is that there was some system of understood denominational value now lost to us. Does it matter whether there were 3, 4, 5 or 6 petals on a flower? or four rather than any other number of pellets under a pair of initials? Perhaps other common designs such as the anchor or fleur-de-lis represent larger denominations? I incline against this theory, but it is not unreasonable.

More likely is that some of the commoner designs are drawn from the Church, which played a larger role than we can now imagine in the lives of our rustic villagers. Faced with the carvings on church furniture every Sunday morning, might they not have drawn their artistic inspiration from it? A quote or two from the Internet:

- a. "During the 15th century the poppy-head form of ornament now reached perfection and was constantly used for seats other than those of the choir, on the carved finial which is so often used to complete the top of the bench end and is peculiarly English in character. In the eastern counties thousands of examples remain. The quite simple fleur-de-lys form of poppy-head, suitable for the village, is seen in perfection at Trunch, Norfolk, and the very elaborate form when the poppy-head springs from a crocketed circle filled in with sculpture, at St Nicholas, Kings Lynn." {Note: The fleur-de-lis, type 4 below, appears in a variety of different renderings on tokens, too}
- b. Wall decorations consist of various Christian emblems "...of the Church-ship or ark of salvation, anchor (emblem of Christian Hope) and several emblems of Christian Saints, e.g., wheel for St. Catherine, grid-iron for St. Laurence, etc"

## Classification

The best attempt to date to classify lead tokens to date seems to be a series of articles by Bob Alvey in the "Treasure Hunter" magazine in the late 1980s, in which he attempts to break down a collection of specimens {all with reference numbers and carefully illustrated with line drawings} into 45 different types. Whilst some of the earlier of these types correctly represent major categories, I do not feel that they represent a full classification:

- a. within each type number, examples are listed and referenced more or less randomly without any regard as to whether they are of the same subtype.
- b. as the type list progresses, there is an increasing tendency to allocate a type number randomly to individual specimens simply because they do not seem to fit anywhere else.

In addition to this, a formal classification system also needs to be able to accommodate additions, especially in a field as obscure as this one. In short, it needs to be a bit more generic.

In an attempt to improve on this, but without detracting from Bob's existing work more than need be, I have attempted to build up a new classification which preserves as many of his type numbers as possible. I have, however, wanted to keep them in approximately descending order of frequency, which has necessitated a few reallocations. In summary:

- a. Types 1-7, 10-12, 15-17 have been approximately preserved.
- b. The original type 8 has been renumbered 18, to render the three wildlife types contiguous.
- c. The original types 9,13,14,18-45 are thought to be too specific and have been worked into new types 19-32.

Development of these types into subtypes could be a separate, but future, phase of the same exercise. However, it is optional; do we want it? I venture to suggest that a simple single-number classification of the type proposed may be adequate enough for both collector and researcher, and that use of a more sophisticated system such as the Neubecker one employed by Robert Thompson for the main 17th century tokens may be (i) too cumbersome and (ii) inappropriate for this less formal series.

## The List

Bob's list of types, to number 17 {not that he necessarily named them all as such}, and mine, are as follows:

	Bob Alvey, 1980s	Proposed list, 2004
1	Petalled flower	Petalled flower
2	Initials	Initials
3	Segments	Segments
4	Lis	Lis
5	Anchors	Anchors
6	Ship	Ship
7	Hatching	Hatching/Grid
8	Birds	Numeral
9	Keys	Irregular geometric
10	Heads	Heads and busts
11	Bottles	Tavern Utensils
12	Squared Geometric	Squared Geometric
13	Head of Wheat	Framework
14	Kite	Crosses
15	Religious	Religious
16	Arms	Arms
17	Trees and Plants	Trees and Plants
18		Birds
19		Animals
20		Merchant Marks
21		Trades, other than milling
22		Mill-related
23		Buildings
24		Obscure characters
25		Misc objects {royal}
26		Misc objects {celestial}
27		Misc objects {other}
28		Outer rim series {several}
29		Words
30		Pellets
31		Circular geometric
32		People, other than heads

## Explanation

1. Petalled flower: Apart possibly from initials, the commonest type. The number of petals varies between three and six, five or six being the most frequent. Occasional pieces, usually larger, have the petals superimposed on a second design.
2. Initials: Includes sides where the initials are dominant or equivalent in prominence with any ornamentation. Sides where small initials flank the main design will be classified according to that design. Items with both initials and numbers will be dealt with either here or under type 8, depending on which is predominant, although it is recognised that they are hybrids.
3. Segments: Includes any side consisting of three or more segments emanating from the centre, except that quartered designs classify:
  - a. under type 12 if they have any regular design other than crosses and pellets.
  - b. under type 14 if they are simple crosses or crosses with pellets in the centre of the quarters, i.e. pseudo-mediaeval pennies.
  - c. remain here if they are cartwheel type pieces with the pellets near the perimeter, i.e. are not intended to imitate the mediaeval penny.

This differs from Bob Alvey, whose types 3 and 12 map on to my 3,9, and 12 without exact one-to-one correspondence.

4. Lis: A wide family of lis designs, which include also those sides where the outer components of the lis curve out so far as to be occasionally mistaken for the initials CC, the second C retrograde.
5. Anchor: Fairly non-controversial.
6. Ship: Likewise.
7. Hatching: Includes those sides where the entire surface is hatched in an identical manner; where the hatching is quartered, it becomes type 12.
8. Numeral: Some of these are probably hop tokens, and a pseudo-weight has been seen. In addition to sides with low numbers indicating a specific value, those with dates and nothing else also come under this category.
9. Irregular geometrical: This type accommodates a large number of abstract designs which do not fit into either type 3 or type 12, other than those which have an obvious circular theme, which are type 31.
10. Heads or busts: Most of these are pseudo-coin designs which mimic the obverses of major series, e.g. Edward I pennies, although that is not invariably so. Pieces which mimic Cantian Celtic, Roman or other ancients are also occasionally seen. Whole bodies, rather than heads, are type 32.



11. Tavern utensils: Bottles, jugs etc. Bob Alvey allocated this number to bottles specifically, but I have extended the application. Could have been absorbed into type 27, but I chose to keep tavern tokens as a separate category. One feels that they should be adjacent to the 17th century series, but a Richard Gladdle catalogue of March 2000 shows one dated to the 1790s.
12. Squared Geometric: Any quartered design where the number of segments is necessarily four, except:
  - a. Simple cartwheels - type 3 as previously discussed.
  - b. Potential mill sails - type 22.

Pieces with four quarters containing alternate horizontal and vertical lines will remain here for the moment, notwithstanding that they may depict millstones and should correctly reside in type 22.

13. Frameworks: This accommodates a number of designs which border between the abstract and the real, and which may actually represent objects, the nature of which cannot be determined. The design does not cover the whole side, or at least not without significant variation; if it did, it would belong to type 9.
14. Crosses: Not necessarily religious, although it may be. The cross should not obviously be the single letter X; if it does, the piece belongs in type 2; otherwise, any design, abstract or real, which:
  - a. depicts two crossed lines or objects only as the major device, or
  - b. indicates by the central positioning of any pellets within the quarters of a cross that it is meant to simulate the mediaeval penny.

One piece of this type, stark simplicity but with very well-drilled incuse pellets, came from Montgomeryshire; well off the beaten track for lead tokens, which tend to lessen in number as you go further west. Wide crosses, in which the arms are bands capable of displaying other design, go in type 12 {squared geometric} unless they are strong candidates for being mill piece, in which case they go to type 22. Quite frequent is a small dumpy piece, conical and hence much thicker than anything else in the series; one wonders, albeit without any proof, whether it might have been used as part of a game.

15. Religious: Anything which is known to have religious use or depicts religious symbolism, e.g. a crozier, apart from simple crosses covered by type 14 above.
16. Arms: Anything where the major type is a shield depicting heraldry.
17. Trees and Plants: Anything botanical except national symbols, e.g. the rose covered by type 25.

18. Birds: Any birds except national symbols, e.g. the eagle covered by type 25. Moved out of its position in the Alvey sequence so that the three wildlife categories could be contiguous.
19. Animals: Self explanatory. Same proviso as per the last two types.
20. Merchant Marks: Usually monograms, these were frequently used by the more prominent tradesmen until at least the late 17th century.
21. Trade symbols and equipment: Accommodates sides containing the type of trade-related material which one might expect to find on the main series of 17th century tokens, with the one exception that anything related to milling goes in type 22.
22. Mills: Depictions of mills and designs likely to represent mill sails. Squared geometric designs which could be mill stones should probably go in here, but are being left in type 12 because of the uncertainty. One interesting possibility: could some of the petals of type 1, and/or the spoked wheels of type 3, represent crude attempts to render mill wheels or sails?
23. Buildings: Any buildings other than mills, which go in type 22. Possible division into rustic, urban and military might be possible, but I have resisted the temptation to subclassify.
24. Obscure characters: Any characters which are not obviously letters {type 2} or numbers {type 8}, although they may be crude attempts at one or the other.
25. Miscellaneous Objects, Royal: Symbols such as crowns, roses, eagles and the like. The late Elizabethan pieces with double-headed eagle on one side and crowned rose on the other, c.1570-1600, are a notable example, although they are not part of the run of crude agricultural pieces.
26. Miscellaneous Objects, Celestial: This contains such items as the sun, moon, and stars; also globes, although these could be a reference to a tavern or playhouse of such a name, rather than to the heavens. There were two total eclipses of the sun visible from England in 1715 and 1724, and it is conjectured that these may have been the inspiration for the occasionally found crescent and stars type. That of 1715 was particularly spectacular, covering most of England in an approximately diagonal North-Eastern sweep; the northern boundary of totality passed through Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the southern through mid-Kent. That of 1724 described an East-South-Eastern path across the West and South of England, the northern boundary running somewhere along the line of Aberystwyth-Gloucester-Eastbourne; a larger number of the lead token areas, which are predominantly eastern, are likely to have escaped totality, although they would still nearly all have experienced a very great dimming of light. The two pieces in my collection were found a few miles west of Oxford.

27. Miscellaneous Objects, Secular: A catch-all for items which are clearly objects, whether identifiable or not, and which do not come into other categories such as 11 {tavern implements} or 16 {coats of arms}.
28. Outer rim series: Certain series exist which have an outer rim with various types of filler, e.g. shading, in. These could reasonable be subclassified 28.nn, where nn indicates the classification of the subject matter of the inner part of the token according to the above schema, which would take in certain series, such as some of the very small ecclesiastical tokens of the mediaeval period, which the main classification does not so easily cover.
29. Words: Complete words or names are rare on lead tokens, but not unknown. I have two pieces, one of which bears the comparatively late date of 1845.
30. Pellets: Accommodates pieces which have pellets and nothing else, as opposed to obscure blobs; the latter are unclassified until identified.
31. Circular geometric: Another simplistic type; may or may not have a central hub.
32. People: Anyone standing, sitting, riding, walking, running or lying down; in other words, anything which shows the whole person, rather than a mere head or bust. The latter go in type 10.

## References

Books and articles:

The primary reference on British lead tokens is the two part work by M. Mitchiner and A. Skinner in the *British Numismatic Journal*:

- a. English Tokens, c.1200-1425 {BNJ Vol 53, 1983}
- b. English Tokens, c.1425-1672 {BNJ Vol 54, 1984}

Mitchiner has also published more material, in similar vein, in Vols 1 and 3 of his work "Jetons, Medalets and Tokens" {1988, 1998 respectively}

Other interesting articles on lead tokens are:

- a. "Leaden Tokens" by J.B. Caldecott and G.C. Yates {BNJ Vol. 4, 1907}
- b. "Lead Tokens from the River Thames at Windsor and Wallingford, by M. Dean {Num. Chron., 1977}

The latter has a limited attempt at identifying types. There are also several useful snippets in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* {e.g. Nov. 1967, Apr. 1969, Dec. 1971, Jun. 1972, Apr. 1992}, and a good batch of illustrations in Richard Gladdle's sale catalogue of March 2000.

Targeted at a more populist audience, R.C. Alvey's articles in the Treasure Hunting magazine are scattered throughout the 1980s and consist almost entirely of line drawings. Edward Fletcher is producing more articles, again with a strong visual emphasis but this time using photography, for the same magazine at present. His recent "Tallies and Tokens through the Ages" {2003} illustrates the 80-odd pieces accumulated by one Nottinghamshire detectorist.

Seals are an even more obscure subject. The best introduction to them that I know is "Lead Cloth Seals and Related Items in the British Museum", by Geoff Egan {BM Occasional Paper no. 93, 1995}

### **The astronomical connection:**

I am grateful to Hugh Williams for the suggestion that astronomic events such as eclipses inspire coin types. He first suggested it in connection with the Hadrian denarius depicting a crescent and seven stars, which is generally reckoned to date from around 128, and fed the latitude and longitude of Rome into an astronomy program which confirmed that the Pleiades {Seven Sisters} would have been visible there during a daytime eclipse in January 129. A similar reverse, with varying numbers of stars, also occurs on Roman provincial coins during the Severan period.

It is also interesting to conjecture whether the various astronomical events occurring during the later part of the reign of the Parthian king Phraates IV, and which inevitably get mentioned in any book concerned with exploring the date and circumstances of Christ's birth, have anything to do with the profusion of astronomical references which increasingly appear on his later coins. Parthia, let it be remembered, is favourite for being the most likely origin of the three wise men....

## ***Corrections and Additions***

### **Blank or Uniface**

**Andrew T Macmillan**

Ralph Hayes (TCSB 7(11):463) discusses the difference between blank and uniface, but these terms do not refer to the same thing. Uniface describes a piece with a design on only one face (the obverse). Often it is wrongly applied to a token that has features on the reverse which the writer sees as insignificant. Blank may refer to a plain piece of metal (a coin blank), but in the context of Ralph's note it describes only the reverse of the piece.

The dictionary meaning of blank is completely plain, without mark or ornament. I disagree with the idea that a reverse with a plain or beaded circle can be described as blank. Even a rim is a feature, though it might be said that it reflects the manufacturing process.

For accurate description it is best to restrict blank to completely plain flat reverses, though qualifications such as "stamped with serial number" are acceptable. Otherwise one should describe what is there, such as "rim only" or "beaded circle inside rim". Entering uniface as the description of a reverse may be useful shorthand, but accurate description provides a more helpful record.

### **J. Lyons and Co. Ltd**

**Chris Parish and Gary Oddie**

In the original article (TCSB v6n8 pp285-296, May 2000), just 6 type 3 tokens were listed (no value stated with various counterstamps). A further 8 pieces have now come to light. The table below summarises the known pieces.

Obv.	G	H	I	I	L	M	O	P	Q	S	V	Y	5	13
Rev.	B10	SW	GH	SW	SW	FC	B10	GH	FC		FC	GH	I	
Metal	Br	Br	Br	Br	Br	Br	Br	Br	Br	Zn	Br	Br	Br	Zn
Holed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

This now suggests that these tokens fit in with the value stated tokens (type 2) and the obverse counterstamp refers to the issuing shop. Though more specimens would help, it does seem that B10, SW, GH and FC hold the key to solving the use of these tokens.

Subsequent to the original article, Peter Bird has published: *The First Food Empire – A History of J. Lyons & Co.* (Phillimore & Co, 2000, 382pp, ISBN 1 86077 132 7 £25), as comprehensive as it is good value for money, and typically well produced. Appendix 4 gives the following:

B10 – 10 Central Parade, Wembley, London (March 1931 – May 1975)

SW – 38 Harbour Street, Ramsgate (May 1927 – Sept 1962)

However, GH and FC are not listed. Two different letters might indicate a provincial shop, however all provincial shops had a first letter P, S, H or K, so the puzzle remains.

## Quill Corner

In 1872. . . the Maharajah's generosity . . . (setting aside £200 for the rejoicings at the recovery of His Highness the Prince of Wales). . . at one o'clock luncheon was served at the Cherry Tree Inn. . . and the gentry repaired to Mr. Godwin's on whose premises a long covered shed had been fitted up, in which the labourers of the district, to the number of about 150, sat down to a capital lunch. Admission to this was by a printed ticket, and each guest was provided with two tokens, representing so many pints of beer. Here from three o'clock to five, Mr Reade, Mr Deane, Mr Pickett, Mr Brazil and others had ample employment in carving huge joints, the food was abundant and good. . . .

From An Illustrated History of the Maharajah's Well, Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, p6.

Noted by E.D. Chambers.

Finally, reference may be made of the coinage of tokens, some of them grotesque, which bore the inscription MONETA EPI INNOCENTUM, or the like, together with representations of the slaughter of the Innocents, the Bishop in the act of giving his blessing, and similar scenes. Opinions differ as to the purpose for which these tokens, which date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, were struck, but it is extremely probable that they were designed to commemorate the Boy-Bishop solemnity. Barnabe Googe's *Popish Kingdom* tells of

“St. Nicholas money made to give to maidens secretlie,”

and in the imperfect state of human society this may have been, at times, their incongruous destiny.

From *The Customs of Old England* by F.J. Snell, 1911, p48.

Noted by Gary Oddie

Does anyone know the whereabouts of any tokens with the stated legend or design, or any other contemporary references to St Nicholas money or so-called Boy-Bishop tokens, English or European?

Barnabe Googe (1540-1594) a prolific translator and antipapal polemicist wrote many books, the full title of this being *The Popish Kingdome, or Reigne of Antichrist. Written in Latin Verse by Thomas Naogeorgus, and Englyshed by Barnabee Googe*, London 1570.

Thomas Kirchmeyer (Naogeorgus) (1511-1563) was born in Germany, but his Lutheran beliefs forced extensive travel. His *Regnum Papisticum*. . . was published in 1553.

## *Notes and Queries*

### **498 Newbottle**

As Jeff Gardiner states, there is a Newbottle in Northamptonshire, very close to the Oxfordshire border with the county. Newbottle is a deserted medieval village and all that remains of the settlement are the church [dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century], a few cottages and the manor house. The nearest village, Charlton, less than a mile away, has no parish church so that the present church is shared with Newbottle. On Mr Gardiner's behalf I copied the rubbing of the unknown token and hand-posted letters to all the houses, as well as placing some notices in the porch of the church of Newbottle asking for information on the piece. I also contacted the Charlton & Newbottle Local History Society, and in particular Mrs Halter who had written a book on local history and had also accessed some of the church records. Contact was also made with a local token collector, a member of the Banbury Numismatic Society who lived in Hinton in the Hedges, a village a few miles away, regarding the piece.

Nobody I contacted could confirm the item came from Newbottle in Northamptonshire.

P.D.S. Waddell

### **520 Salvation Army**

In addition to the 1d Social Wing token referred to by P.R. Edwards, I have in my collection a 3d (40mm), 4d (42mm) and 6d (oval 47×30mm), together with a ½d upon which SOCIAL WING is replaced by SOCIAL WORK and without F S, which incidentally indicates Food and Shelter. The 4d value is also noted with a hole above the 4, with two countermarks, L to left of 4 and 25 below 4.

These pieces were manufactured at the Salvation Army Spa Road Centre, London, c.1890, and are believed to have been in use at Salvation Army canteens nationwide upto the early 1960s. For information on SA tokens issued for specific projects, see Coin News, September 1997 pp34-34.

Denzil Webb

See Also John King in Havering Numismatic Society publication No. 11 "Salvation Army Tokens" (August 1993).

Phil Mernick

### **527 Morecambe**

I have been told many years ago that it was a pier pass. I then obtained another example of the token with J.DEAN (in a curve) countermarked on it. This must be a massive clue on the issuer, but efforts to find J Dean have failed, I do not find him as a "pier master" but of course he might slip between the directories checked.

Bob Lyall

### **530 Jas Cutts, Oldham Road**

As I am cataloguing Lancashire pub checks I do know of this one already, and to aid identification, it has a railway engine depicted thus strongly indicating the Railway Hotel on Oldham Road in Manchester. I can add the 1864 licensee was G. Fearby and the 1881 was J. McGuirk. Some other directories need checking to find Mr Cutts.

Bob Lyall

**533 A.L. GRAHAM – DAIRYMAN**

Obv. A.L. GRAHAM / DAIRYMAN around 1/-  
Br brac, 25.4mm.



Whilst writing this, I searched the name and trade in Google on the web and found the following: A.L. Graham, Dairyman, 23 Woolwich Road and 102 Lower Road, Belvedere, Kent. Listed in Kelly's 1938 Kent Directory.

<http://www.bexley.gov.uk/service/lib-kellys-1938.xls>

Gary Oddie

**534 SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS 1/-**

Obv. SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS around UNION  
PASSAGE

Rev. SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS around 1<sup>s</sup>/<sub>-</sub>  
counterstamp

Br with traces of tinning, 46mm



Whilst typing this up, I trawled the web, and found just one possible candidate. A Suffield's Hotel, 6 Union Passage, Birmingham. Union Passage connects New Street and Bull Street. Digging deeper and the following extract from <http://www.birmingham-press-club.co.uk/history/history.php>. . seems pertinent . . . .



THE BIRMINGHAM PRESS CLUB established 1865. The story of the world's oldest press club begins 136 years ago on a foggy winter night in 1865 when a small group of journalists met at a hotel in the centre of Birmingham.

The original minutes' book (still in excellent state of preservation) records... "At a meeting, held for the purpose of establishing a Club for promoting social enjoyment and literary recreation among Reporters and others connected with the Newspaper Press of Birmingham, held at Suffield's Hotel, Union Passage, on Saturday, the 16th of December, 1865..."

The club, to be called The Junior Pickwick Club, was duly formed on that day and date. Among its first rules was the edict that the reporters connected with the Daily Post, the Daily Gazette and the Midland Counties Herald should be its first members. Curiously, on that memorable occasion no one seemed bothered about financial matters. That came at the second meeting in January 1866, when it was resolved that there should be an entrance fee of one shilling. The subscription was set at five shillings a year.



Subsequent meetings were often held quarterly, usually over dinner accompanied by speeches and the reading of literary papers. One brief entry of such an occasion in the minutes' book records simply: "Everything so jolly that no minutes were taken."

By 1870 the Junior Pickwick Club had become known as The Birmingham Press Club. The last entry in the first minutes' book of a meeting of the club at the White Horse Hotel in Congreve Street, Birmingham, on October 9th, 1871.

Gary Oddie

### 535 WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Obv. WOODMEN OF THE WORLD  
around ONE / PENNY

Rev. Dove of peace flying over a log,  
with axe, hammer and wedge. Wreath  
above, DUM TACET CLAMAT below.  
Al, 28mm, plain edge.



Alan Cope

### 536 WCC School bus token

The token illustrated is of turquoise plastic, 29mm in diameter and almost certainly manufactured by Grant of Sheffield. It was used by Wiltshire County Council (hence W.C.C.) between September 1992 and July 2001 for schoolchildren needing to travel between the nearby village of Kington Langley.



When a friend of mine discovered these only about five years ago, he was told the turquoise token had replaced an orange token (not necessarily similar), which had been in use since the early 1980s. Repeated enquiries have revealed no information as to its existence. Was There ever an orange token? Any information would be welcome.

John Tolson

*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

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

Michael Finlay

(7:12)

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DAVID MAGNAY

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

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

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(7:12)

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**WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire**

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

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

Gary Oddie

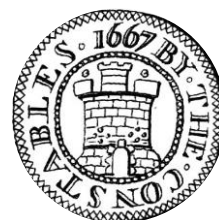
(7:12)

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**WANTED**  
**Somerset 17<sup>th</sup> C Tokens**  
**227-230 "CONSTABLES"**

**Richard H. Hardy**



(7:12)

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## *Adverts*

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### **COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED**

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(7:12)

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### **Irish 19/20th C. Tokens Wanted**

**e.g. Irish Masonic pennies wanted.**

**Most pennies with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish.  
Ask for a list of Irish lodge names (in numerical order) by email.**

**Barry Woodside**

(7:12)

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### **WANTED – NORTHANTS**

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

P. Waddell

(7:12)

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### **NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS**

The following types wanted

**COLMAN** (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)  
also **ALDEN** ½<sup>D</sup> 1849

Chris Parish

(7:12)

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## *Adverts*

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

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

**AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES**

R. Keith Harrison

(7:12)

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### **Lists by county of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens For Sale Available**

Collections, groups or singles of same purchased.

Please state interests with SAE

Nigel A. Clark

(7:12)

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(7:12)

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

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

(7:12)

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*Adverts*

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**WANTED**

AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

(7:10)

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**WE BUY AND SELL BOOKS ON COINS, TOKENS, MEDALS AND THE  
LIKE.**

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE FOR SALE.

WE ALSO REQUIRE 'BROTHEL' TOKENS, THE CARD-FILLED BRASS  
SHELLS, MOSTLY FRENCH ISSUERS, BUT THERE ARE OTHER COUNTRIES  
BESIDES.

We do not want the US fantasy 'good for one screw variety', thanks, but ALMOST  
anything else.

Paul Withers

(7:11)

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

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

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Conder and Pye  
(1801 or later editions only) on c18th tokens. Plus CTCC Journal Number 10.

Michael Knight

(7:12)

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