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Editorial

It has been suggested that a 'members only' TCS directory should be issued, listing names, addresses and interests. Many members do not want their name divulged so I shall not be issuing such a list. However if you wish to write to another member then send your letter to the editorial address and it will be forwarded as quickly as possible.

Token Congress 1997

As this was the 16th Congress it was time to look back on the last 15 congresses. I am sure Brian Edge did not know what he started that day in Crewe. Anyway, there we were in Nottingham 16 years later listening to two days of lectures starting, very appropriately, with Brian looking back which kept us amused for 45 minutes. A hard core of delegates had actually never missed a congress, while most of us must have been to at least ten.

A feast of lectures as usual these September days starting off with Bill Kennett and *Tea Dealers and Their Tokens*, a subject I confess to knowing nothing about. Until now that is. The next lecture, by David Magnay, was about *The Imitation Spade Guineas of Fattorini*. Having actually had one of them **and** been into the shop in Sheffield, I found this lecture especially interesting.

Alan Judd, who organised this congress, must have twisted a few arms as some of the lecturers unfortunately had to abandon their plans to come because of illness. That meant that we will have to wait a year for Andrew Wager's lecture on *How Did Tokens Circulate?* Grenville Chamberlain assured us that he had not spent all night writing his lecture about a music hall of fairly ill repute in Nottingham. An odd place that started as a chapel and eventually became a chapel again. Grenville had found a report by an eye witness which was highly amusing. Maybe we should be grateful that it is a chapel these days.

It was also a pleasure listening to professor Stanley Chapman's lecture on *Tokens and the Industrial Revolution: Image and Reality*. This was a professional historians view of the subject and the approach was slightly different from what we are used to. I am sure a number of us look at tokens from that period with different eyes after having heard this lecture with the accompanying slides.

Nearly every year we here about something different from Robbie Bell, but this year Robbie was ill. We all hope he will recover fast and that he can give his

lecture next year. Alan had twisted another arm and Bob Lyall told us about his expedition to Malta and the result in tokens and photographs. He thinks there is plenty more to find out there. Bob always seems to go for the story behind the token and find people who can remember (and who have tokens in their drawers). Long may you travel and find tokens. Bob also told us about *Lions and Tigers & Feeding Tickets* which was all about a travelling menagerie. We also know a lot more about *West Cumbrian Mining Tokens* after having listened to Charles Farthing's lecture on the subject.

Are forgeries to be regarded as coins or paranumismatica asked Gary Oddie in his lecture *Forgeries of the Silver Coinage 1660-1820*. I think many of us asked how some of these crude forgeries could have passed as the real thing.

The Saturday ended as usual with the Bourse, to many of us as important as the lectures and the socialising. My trick these days is to leave my wallet and chequebook in the hotel room.

Wheel I Never Did or Ferris a Jolly Good Fellow baffled most of us. Could it have anything to do with the immortal lines by Cole Porter: If a Ferris pat makes a Paris hat (Kiss Me Kate)? No, different Ferris, this one the inventor of the Ferris Wheel. Well, we never. This was a history from USA in 1890 to The Third Man in Vienna in 1945 in tokens and postcards. Which only shows that there is a lot more to tokens than meet the eye.

Alan Cope taught us a lot about tokens from the Isle of Man and Ralph Hayes talked about a couple of Canadian gaming tokens. If we had been spinning in the Ferris Wheel we went much higher in balloons with Alan Henderson. Another airy subject which had us all flying "just like a bird". The Sunday was rounded off by David Magnay who talked about *The Imitation Spade Guineas of Macniven & Cameron* which were advertising this firm's products (pens of all sorts) from 1770 to 1970, and, appropriately, as he started the Congress and this Congress, Brian Edge talked about engraved tokens. I did not know it was possible to engrave that many words by hand on a small token.

A few other things must be mentioned. Alan said in his introduction that if anyone was taken ill, we now had a doctor in the house! Congratulations to Yolanda Courtney, she might not be any good a reviving token collectors, but she is unbeatable on pub checks and a worthy doctor of paranumismatica. He also said that this was an international congress as we had a visitor from Seattle. (Thank you Alan - I made it at last!) At Sunday lunch I was looking for Alan Judd because I thought it was in order to give him our thanks for an interesting

Congress. Could the man be found? In case he did not hear it, I'll repeat it: Many thanks for a successful Congress. It was not your fault that the door creaked and some of the early lectures seemed to be given in Morse Code because of a faulty lamp. This only added to our enjoyment.

Thorsten Sjölin

Token Congress 1998

Friday 11 September to Sunday 13 September 1998 are the dates for the 17th Token Congress which will take place in The Watermill Hotel, London Road, Hemel Hempstead. Our hosts will be the St Albans and Hertfordshire numismatic society and further details can be obtained from the organiser David Griffiths. The 'all inclusive' cost is £108 and a booking deposit of £20 is requested.

Binders for the Bulletin

Binders for the Bulletin are now available. Each one will hold a volume (and index) and is suitable for either volume 4, 5 or 6. The sight of me turning up at this year's congress in Nottingham with a huge box of binders caused much amusement but I did not have any left at the end of the weekend. They cost £4 each, including 1st class postage, from the editorial address.

Glasgow & West of Scotland Numismatic Society

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Numismatic was founded in 1947 and so celebrated its golden jubilee in 1997. In addition to issuing a commemorative medal and publishing *Glasgow Market Tallies*, the society held a "Golden Jubilee Conference" on 8 November 1997 in New Lanark. This was a most enjoyable day of lectures covering a wide range of numismatic subjects.

After the introductions, Lorna Davidson spoke about the conference venue, the New Lanark cotton mills, from their foundation in 1784 by David Dale, through its closure in the 1960s, to its regeneration as one of the foremost industrial museums of the 1990s. The life and times of its workers were illustrated and examples of the countermarked dollars used in the mills were made available for inspection. Counterfeits—that very shady area between coins and tokens—were the subject of Nicholas Holmes talk on "Duds and doits - Forgeries in the small change of Scotland". Whilst counterfeiting silver coins was quite 'normal' there does seem to have been a great deal of fake copper coinage made. After Ed Archer's talk on "the pennies of Alexander III, Tom

Morrall gave spoke on “researching Scottish token”. It was interesting to note the diversity of the various sources used by Tom when researching tokens: newspaper cuttings, old maps, census returns, adverts, and local knowledge all played their part. The importance of recording what you have found was emphasised and the *TCS Bulletin* was mentioned in passing!

After lunch Dr Donal Bateson spoke on a “scandal at the Scottish Mint”. Dr. Ian Carradice then gave details of “the Milne collection of communion tokens” held by St. Andrews University. After quite a few years of neglect, in which the specimens have deteriorated due, in part, to the boxes in which they were stored, this important collection is currently being restored. One question that was raised was what do you do with a lead token, part of a named collection, that has all but decomposed into a pile of dust? Do you throw it out or do you preserve the ‘remains’? Roderick Macpherson, with his sharp legal mind, treated us to a discourse on the intricacies of “bills of exchange”. It was quite difficult to keep track of who owed whom money, especially if they had been passed on to a third or fourth party. The final talk was by Andrew Macmillan who discussed “Glasgow market tallies”, the subject of the Society’s commemorative book. Traders at both the Glasgow fruit (The Bazaar) and Glasgow fish market used tallies at various times from the latter quarter of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. Presumably because of their high value most pieces were redeemed for few remain nowadays.

After final thanks to Ronnie Breingan, our master of ceremonies, the day’s events were bough to a close. This was a very enjoyable day and an excellent way of celebrating the Society’s fifty years. Best wishes to the Society for the next fifty.

Andrew D.N. Andison

Robert Thompson, FSA

Congratulation to Robert Thompson on his becoming a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a recognised qualification, awarded primarily for original publication. Nominated in 1995, and having received the necessary four-fifths majority in the ballot in March 1997, he was admitted in April. He signed the Society’s book in which the first name was George II. The King had granted the Society a Royal Charter, although it had existed since 1707, being second only to the Royal Society amongst the learned societies of the country. In addition to meetings, the Society of Antiquaries has an active publishing programme, sponsors excavations, and owns the Kelmscott Estate which commemorates William Morris.

Heraldic tinctures and seventeenth-century tokens.

by Robert Thompson, FSA

The tinctures on a shield of arms, i.e. the colours, metals and furs, are important for distinguishing one coat from another. Once arms were reproduced in printed books or engravings, however, it became difficult to represent the tinctures, given the time and expense needed for colouring by hand. The earliest method to indicate tinctures in uncoloured representations was tricking, the use of letters or other symbols on the illustrations, which varied according to language and custom. A subsequent method (though not among heralds) was hatching, representing the tinctures by means of lines and dots. By the mid seventeenth century a number of systems of hatching had been used, and one of the systems, that employed by the Italian jesuit Silvester Petrasanta in his *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ* (Rome 1638), was in universal use by the eighteenth century. It used dots for Or (gold), vertical hatching for Gules (red) and so on, as in Fig.1.⁽¹⁾

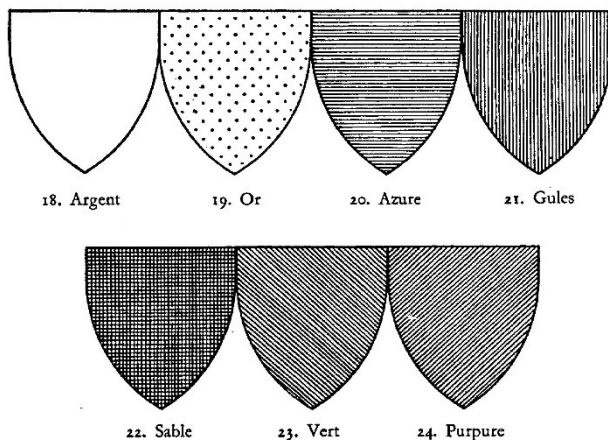


Fig.1: Heraldic colours

In England one of the earliest instances of hatching was for the engraving of the seals on the death warrant of Charles I, 1649; and the Petrasanta system was adopted in manuals of 1682 and 1688.⁽²⁾ At this period of change and consolidation it is an interesting question whether, on tokens struck 1649-72, Petrasanta's or any other system of hatching is to be found. In the process of cataloguing the Norweb Collection a number of coats of arms have been observed which at first sight do have the appearance of hatching. This is difficult to test with personal arms, for different branches of a family often altered the tinctures while retaining the same charges. The correct tinctures for any personal arms on tokens may be problematic.

For civic arms the tinctures are known, and the following have been observed:

The City of Gloucester arms on the obverse of Norweb 1659-60 (BW Glos.81) seem to have dots on the chevronels, the arms being *Or three chevronels Gules between ten torteaux, three, three, three and one*, so the dots should have been vertical lines on the Petrasanta system.

The City of Lincoln arms on Norweb 2951-4 (BW Lincs.138-9) have dots on the cross as though it were Or; but those arms are *Argent on a cross Gules a fleur de lis Or*.

The City of London arms on Norweb 524 (BW Cheshire 72) show signs of dotting on the cross (more clearly on the original); but the arms of the City of London are *Argent a cross Gules, in the first quarter a sword erect, point upwards, also Gules*.

The tinctures are also known for the arms of the London guilds;⁽³⁾ and it is the arms of the guilds of London that appear on the tokens, even in corporate towns having their own guilds. (The Exeter Incorporation of Cappers, Haberdashers and Feltmakers is a possible exception, but perhaps in reality not). The Worshipful Company of Cordwainers' arms are *Azure a chevron Or between three goats' heads erased Argent, horned and bearded Or*. A few tokens bearing the Cordwainers' arms may correctly have dots (Or) on the chevron:

Norweb 3450 (BW Northants.137), although the pattern on the chevron does not much resemble dots;

Norweb 4687 (BW Surrey 9), although both dies appear to have been rusty;

Norweb 5559-60 (BW Wilts.196; cf. Fig.2), and BW London 2006, but in these cases also the pattern on the chevron is not certainly one of regular dots.



Fig.2: BW Wilts196 (enlarged)

There appear to be dots on the chevron of two examples of the Dyers' arms, Norweb 3464-5 (BW Northants.157-8); but the whole surface of those obverses is uneven, perhaps from rusty dies. In any case, the arms of the Worshipful

Company of Dyers are *Sable a chevron engrailed Argent between three bags of madder Argent corded Or*, so the chevron should have been represented as Argent.

The arms of the Worshipful Company of Grocers are *Argent a chevron Gules between nine cloves Sable*, and on one token, Norweb 2627 of Thomas Bond in Maidstone (BW Kent 380), the chevron clearly bears vertical hatching, as a chevron Gules should be. There are, however, many cases of dots on the chevron in the Grocers' arms, e.g. Norweb 395 (BW Cambs.56; cf. Fig.3), 459 (BW Cambs.130), 913 (cf. BW Dorset 77-78), 996 (BW Dorset 198), 1408 (BW Essex 336), 1681 (BW Glos.113), 1710 (BW Glos.148), 2623 (BW Kent 372), 3014 (BW Norfolk 110), 3097 (BW Norfolk 100), 3104-5 (BW Norfolk 61), 3134 (BW Norfolk 122), 3158 (BW Norfolk 149), 3170 (BW Norfolk 166), and 4371-2 (BW Suffolk 181-2), to go no further than the published parts of the Norweb Collection.



Fig.3: BW Cambs. 56 (enlarged)

The conclusions of this enquiry, on the evidence found to date, are:

1. There is no general use on seventeenth-century tokens of the Petrasanta system of hatching.
2. Any other systems of hatching are unlikely, given that dots represent both Gules and Argent.
3. The frequent use of dots is probably a stylistic quirk of diesinkers, particularly when faced with a broad chevron which there might seem a need to mark off from the field.
4. The single case of an obscure tradesman's apparent consistency with the Petrasanta system (Norweb 2627), possibly the chance use of that particular decorative pattern, is not sufficient to alter these conclusions, but makes it worthwhile to look out for other examples, particularly in the work of the same diesinker.

Notes

1. A. C. Fox-Davies, *A complete guide to heraldry*, ed. J. P. Brooke-Little, London 1985, p.60-61; M. Pastoureau, *Traité d'héraldique*, 3ème éd., Paris 1997, p.111-13. Fig.1 is taken from *Boutell's heraldry*, ed. C. W. Scott-Giles and J. P. Brooke-Little, London 1966, p.26.
2. T. Woodcock and J. M. Robinson, *The Oxford guide to heraldry*, Oxford 1988, p.52; J. Gibbon, *Introductio ad Latinam blasoniam*, London 1682, p.153; R. Holme, *The academy of armory*, Chester 1688, Book I, chapter 2, figs.66-72.
3. The standard work is J. Bromley, *The armorial bearings of the guilds of London*, London 1960.

Club Checks

by **Ralph Hayes**

Over the years many types of these checks have been issued by a variety of Clubs in Great Britain and nowadays they provide the scope and interest in the forming of a popular collection.

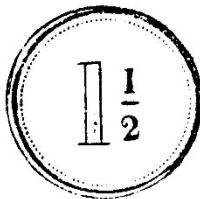
The most numerous of these are those for Working Men's and politically aligned Clubs. They are also found for Social Clubs, Ex-Servicemen's clubs and The British Legion. As collecting progresses more varieties appear such as those for Athletic, Dining and Private Clubs. Many are found bearing initials that include the letters W.M.C. (Working Men's Club) or a name such as the Catherine Slack Club (? who & where) and often they can only be verified and attributed by a person who has actually used them.

Although many of them bear a stated value, which is presumably for refreshment purposes, there are also many that do not give any indication of the reason for issue. Some may have been for admittance purposes and membership identification whereas others may have been a standard issue e.g. 'For one Pint' with the Club probably bearing the cost of any price increase.

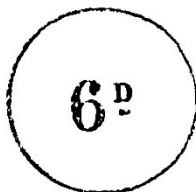
The examples shown are from my own collection of over 50 pieces and I am willing to provide details and rubbings of them should anyone intend producing a catalogue for publication.



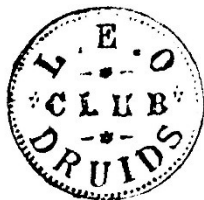
Same.



Blank.



Uniface.



Uniface.

Selection of club checks. Those in the centre column are the reverses of those in the left column. The reverse of the Handley Page item is the same as the obverse, the reverse of the Northowram Liberal Club piece is blank, and the other two are uniface.



Obv. Between a beaded border and an inner circle is: J.WRIGHT
CHESHIRE CHEESE. Inside the inner circle and parallel to the edge
is the makers name and address: Johnson, 45 Old Bailey.

Rev. Between a beaded border and an inner circle is: CHECK ONE PENNY
and in the centre is the value 1^D.

Edge Milled; Brass, 27mm.

John Wright is first recorded in the directories as the publican of the Cheshire Cheese in 1845 (no entry for him in 1843) and continued there until 1883. The public house was situated at 48 Crutched Friars, London, E.C. According to Hawkins⁽¹⁾, Johnson produced tokens from 45, Old Bailey between 1868 and 1873 and therefore this check was issued between these dates. This pub check has been logged with Ralph Hayes for Volume III of his book *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London* and has the reference number **CIT 26**. This is the second London public house called the Cheshire Cheese to issue pub checks; the first being the Cheshire Cheese at 10, Surrey Street, Strand⁽²⁾. Hayes's numbers are: WES 51 (one penny), WES 51a (three pence) and WES 51B (six pence).

References:

- (1) Hawkins R.N.P. (1989). *A Dictionary of Makers*. Published by A.H.Baldwin & Sons Ltd.
- (2) Hayes R. (1993). *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London*. Vol.II. Published privately.

Bellylonaghan, Ballyloghnegany or Belenoghan?

by Barry Woodside

Davis in his *Nineteenth Century Token Coinage* included mid 18th century Irish tokens. One piece was described as follows:

BELLYLONAGHAN

TWOPENCE

18 O A peacock 2.p Legend YOUTH AND BEAUTY
R I PROMISE TO.PAY.THE BEARER.TWO PENCE. ALEX
McCLURE.BELLYLONA GHAN. 1735

Aquilla Smith 11

In the Dublin Museum

Aquilla Smith mentioned that the name of Ballyloghnegany occurred in the *Index Locorum* of the Ulster Inquisitions, but he was unable to locate it.

I do not know if the mystery has been solved but *AS I ROVED OUT - A Book of the North* subtitled *Being a Series of Historical Sketches of Ulster and Old Belfast* by Cathal O'Byrne (dated 1946, printed by Irish News Ltd., Donegal Street Belfast), contained the following:

It is interesting to note that, according to an old writer, the Lagan Canal was “built by beer and whiskey” in the year 1756 a local paper contained the following advertisement;

“Alexander McClure in Belenoghan, and Thomas Knox near Banbridge hath begun the canal near Drumbridge and want labourers. All good labourers may expect good usage and ninepence per day and their pay once a week.”

Belenoghan seems to sound closer to the name on the token than the place suggested by Aquilla Smith, although it is not marked on any of my maps, and so I am no nearer to placing the issuer!

Gavin Scott, GS89.1, includes the same die struck on a 1791 Glasgow token. Emil Szaure had earlier listed the same piece in *Irish Numismatics* issue no. 15, as no. 35 in his article ‘Irish Countermarked Coins’. Scott adds Ballylenaghan as a possibility - ‘a Belfast Post town on Belfast Townland’, which he found in Leet’s 1814 Directory, as well as quoting Aquilla Smith’s suggestion. He could

not trace a McClure and also suggested that the dies had later found their way into the hands of a counterfeiter) hence the strike at such a late date.

Can anyone place Ballylenaghan (did it exist in 1735?) or Belenoghan (which did in 1756)? Are they all different spellings of the same place?

The Know Mill Printing Co., Entwistle

by Cliff Stockton

The Know Mill was started around 1828 by a Giles Ashworth as a textile finishing and printing works. The mill was situated where the Broadhead and Bradshaw Brooks joined, this being the time when, although the industrial revolution was well in its stride, steam power was not fully established. Mills were erected on fast flowing streams for turning water wheels as well as a supply for finishing, bleaching, making paper etc. Further downstream were the Nicodean Mill at Edgworth which made paper and, at Turton Bottoms, Thomason Mill and Horrobin Mill. The biggest problem with printing and bleaching is the by-product, pollution. The Know Mill had filtering and cleaning tanks and any small amount of pollution occurring was readily dispersed in the stream.

In 1832, a group of men in Bolton, including John Heywood the second Mayor of Bolton and prominent industrialist, put up an idea for a reservoir to be built at Entwistle. The proposal came to fruition and the reservoir was constructed. The purpose of the reservoir was not however for drinking water but for industrial use. Bolton, after incorporation in 1838, progressed rapidly and soon realised that it needed a regular and pure drinking water supply. To achieve this Bolton Corporation in 1864 purchased the Turton and Entwistle Reservoirs. It also built a new one, the Wayoh, which took from 1864 to 1872 to complete. Sarah Anne Ashworth, the daughter of Giles Ashworth, inherited the Know Mill from her father and from the 1860s up to the present century rebuffed Bolton Corporation's takeover bids. The Corporation wanted the mill to extend the Wayoh reservoir but also had to acknowledge that the Mill itself was a valuable provider of employment.

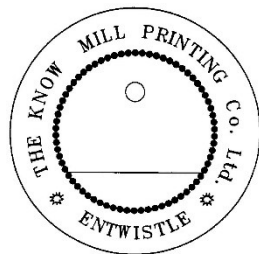
The Mill prospered after the 1850s as steam power was introduced and the railway constructed. The Know Mill Co. used the railway for both receipt and despatch of coal and materials. In fact the Mill constructed an aerial bucket system to transport coal and goods to and from the station. Some idea of the expanding nature of the company can be gained from the following:

- 1872 Bleach House erected (commenced 1864)
- 1872 Chimney built
- 1878 Machine room and stables added.
- 1884 Block printing shop, roller room, drug storeroom all built and boiler house extended.
- 1891 Packing room, preparing room and white cloth room built.
- 1894 Machine room and old stenter room erected, colour shop extended and an economiser plant put in.
- 1895 A time office introduced - this would see the introduction of time/pay checks.
- 1896 Effluent treatment plant laid down.
- 1899 Work peoples canteen built.
- 1900 New dye house erected, an artesian well sunk and pumping station built.

The Know Mill was clearly a prosperous and go-ahead concern giving a lot of local employment but, like its commercial counterpart the cotton trade, came to an end in the 1950s. In 1962 Bolton Corporation decided to enlarge the Wayoh Reservoir which meant the site of the Mill was submerged and was consequently lost for ever.

The pay/time check shown here is brass, uniface, 32mm in diameter with a plain edge. As this particular example is not numbered it will not have been used.

Acknowledgement: I received a wonderful amount of information about the Mill from Mr. Walsh of the Halliwell Local History Society.



A Counter from St. Thomas' National School, Dudley

by John R.P.King

Most of the school counters listed by the late R.N.P. Hawkins in his study 'School Counters for Marks of Merit'⁽¹⁾ will be familiar to numismatists but perhaps this piece, which was unknown to Hawkins, will not.



Obv. ST THOMAS' / NATIONAL / SCHOOL . / DUDLEY {in four lines}

Rev. 200 / GOOD MARKS / FOR / REGULARITY / DILIGENCE / AND / GOOD CONDUCT
{in seven lines, the second and last being curved}

Edge Plain 38mm White metal Upright reverse.

There is a small piercing at 12 o'clock which could either be a receptacle for a suspender or for looping a number of similar items together.

From its size (38mm) and reverse inscription it could be argued that this piece should rightly be listed as a School Attendance Medal and, although Cedric Dry⁽²⁾ does not record it, he lists (ref:1826, p.112) a uniface silver cross with the inscription ST. THOMAS / NATIONAL / SCHOOL / DEC.1895., FOR / REGULAR / ATTENDANCE with the note "unlocated". Surely these two pieces must be emissions from the same school. I would be pleased to hear if anyone owns an example of the above counter which differs from that as described, i.e. with a suspender or of different mark value.

References:

- (1) *Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th - 20th Centuries* by R.N.P. Hawkins. (B.A.N.S., Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No.2, 1975)
- (2) *School Attendance Medals of England, Scotland and Wales* by Cedric Dry M.A. (Whitmore, 1992)

Birmingham Reference Library has a copy of a chapbook⁽¹⁾ entitled “The Adventures of a Halfpenny commonly called a Birmingham halfpenny or Counterfeit as related by itself”. At first sight this would appear to be an excellent source for the study of counterfeiting in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It contains an introduction which describes the “pernicious” trade in counterfeits which it is argued (in ‘tongue in cheek’ tone) particularly harms itinerant pamphleteers, and beggars who are forced to accept low weight pieces. The author relates how “I was led to the consideration of this subject by some halfpence I had just received in change; among which ... seemed once to have borne the profile of King William, now scarcely visible, as it was very much battered ... and had a hole through the middle”. This counterfeit then proceeds to recount its adventures from its birth in Birmingham “not six months ago” to a baker's shop in London where the shopkeeper fastens the coin to the counter with a nail before “he whipt me up again, and sending me away in change to the next customer, gave me this opportunity of relating my adventures to you.” The name of the author is not given, though the counterfeit gives his name as ‘Tim Turnpenny’. More importantly the pamphlet is not dated which is a limitation to a researcher wishing to study attitudes to counterfeiting in this period.

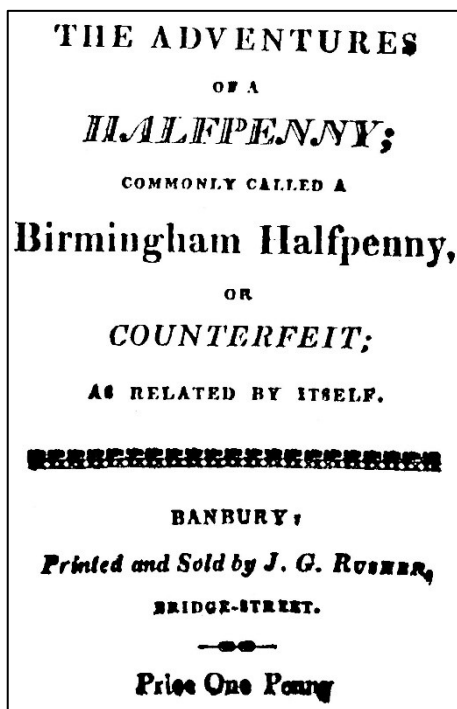


Fig.1: Title page of the chapbook

The Birmingham copy has the date 1820 annotated on the title page, but this seems rather late. The tone of the piece and the nature of the counterfeit would seem to place it around the turn of the century. The description of the counterfeit being sold to “a Jew Pedlar, in Dukes Place, who paid for us scarce a fifth part of our nominal value” reflects other contemporary and anti-semitic accounts of the middlemen in the trade such as that by Patrick Colquhoun.⁽²⁾

A further clue is provided by the publisher; “Printed and sold by J.G. Rusher Bridge St Banbury”. When I read this I recalled that a Rusher from Banbury had also issued an eighteenth century trade token. Was there any connection between the publisher of a book on counterfeits and the issuer of a token? I am grateful to Simon Townsend of the Banbury Museum for the help he has given me in supplying the answer.



Fig.2: D&H Oxfordshire 1

The token shows a three quarters portrait of the issuer William Rusher, the legend describing him as a “HATTER, BOOKSLR & STATIONER”. The reverse shows the arms of Banbury, a Sun and the town motto DEUS EST NOBIS SOL ET SCUTUM (“God is our sun and shield”). Samuel⁽³⁾ recorded that 5cwt were struck and listed the artist as Arnold and the manufacturer Lutwyche, both of Birmingham. It is a particularly attractive token and one of the few that have a portrait of the issuer.

Rusher is well known to local historians of Banbury as the issuer of the first Banbury Directory in 1795. Born *c.* 1759, the son of a prosperous yeoman, little is known of his early life till he took over a shop in Banbury late in 1794. Renold thinks the token may date from 1794-5 “since there is no evidence to show that he sold hats” before or after this time.⁽⁴⁾ We do know that he was married to Mary Golby at Banbury Church in February 1783 when his profession is noted as schoolmaster, other documents showing his school to be Banbury Bluecoat. It would therefore appear that by the 1790's he had, like his brothers, John and James, become a shopkeeper. John had a business in Charlbury from 1785 selling among other items books, and James had a shop in Castle St Reading which according to a 1794 advertisement sold “stationary, Glass, China ... spelling books, Testaments, ‘Reading made Easy’ ... also ... ink powder.” This family connection with Reading helps to explain the edge legend of the token: “PAYABLE AT BANBURY OXFORD AND READING”. Advertisements of William Rusher's claim that his catalogue may be obtained at Mr Henwell's and Mr Slatter's in Oxford so his business was spread beyond the bounds of Banbury; whether the token genuinely circulated in this way, it is

difficult to be certain. (In the author's experience it is unusual to find specimens with appreciable wear).

The J.G. Rusher who produced the chapbook was William Rusher's eldest son, John Golby, who was apprenticed to the aforementioned Mr Slatter a printer in Oxford in 1784 for seven years. He returned to Banbury in 1808 setting up in business as publisher and printer in Bridge Street, the address shown on the pamphlet. His second daughter Sarah seems to have kept a diary and used it to produce a privately printed memoir *My Life* which preserves many of the details needed to reconstruct the Rusher family tree and business.⁽⁵⁾ She records a visit to her grandfather which suggests that he retired in 1822 leaving his business first in the hands of his younger son Thomas before it was absorbed into the wider printing business of John Golby Rusher in 1832. William Rusher died aged 90 in 1846 and was buried in Banbury churchyard.⁽⁶⁾ J.G. Golby's business at 31 Market Place continued to prosper, and he became Mayor in 1834; he died in 1877, the business passing to his daughter Jane Eliza.

Conclusion

The Rushers were a prosperous family who for more than one generation carried on a successful business in bookselling, publishing and printing centred in Banbury. The suggested date of 1820 for the pamphlet fits J.G. Rusher's period of business though this appears inappropriate for the content. It could of course have been published at any time after Rusher's arrival in Bridge Street in 1808 but the discrepancy is most likely to be explained by the fact that many of Rusher's chapbooks are known to be copies of those published earlier elsewhere. Indeed this pamphlet admits to being "Rusher's Edition". So Rusher's story of the counterfeit halfpenny may have been first written and published at the end of the eighteenth century, perhaps in London. Further research might identify the original publisher and perhaps author. Can anyone help?

Notes and references

1. Chapbooks were cheap short pamphlets, sometimes for children, sold throughout the countryside by travelling salesmen or "chapmen".
2. P. Colquhoun, *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis* (2nd edition. London 1796).
3. R. T. Samuel, 'Token Notes' in *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*. December 6 1882. (Reprint published by Davissons 1994).
4. P. Renold, 'William Rusher: A Sketch of his Life' in *Cake and Cockhorse* Vol. II, 9, 1991.

5. Sarah Beesley, *My Life*. (copy in Banbury Reference Library)
6. The author has not had the opportunity to visit the churchyard to ascertain if a gravestone or monument to any of the Rusher family exists. Local readers may be able to assist.

Thomas Stokoe of Hay

by Alan Cox



T. Stokoe's 1½ token, (values known are 3, 2, 1½ and 1⁽¹⁾)

At the 1996 Token Congress in Northampton I gave a talk entitled 'Thomas Stokoe of Hay - the Truth' when I gave the evidence for a Welsh provenance for Thomas Stokoe at Hay on Wye, Brecknockshire based on local knowledge and trade directories etc. as opposed to the false attribution, with the lack of any proven evidence, that these tokens were used by a private contractor at the Second World War internment camp at Hay, New South Wales.

I referred to the help given by Dr. W.J. Mira of Bexley, N.S.W. who is also of the firm opinion that there is no evidence for an Australian provenance and that references as such in various Australian catalogues are mere assumptions. He has now corrected the position in Australia by writing an article entitled 'The Hay Stokoe Canteen Tokens and why they are not Australian'⁽²⁾.

In this article he gives his opinion that the illustrations given in the Australian listings^(3, 4 and 5) are of the same two pieces (1 & 1½). I have now also seen the only (to my knowledge) previous listing in this country which was in Format 26 (2/84) and am also convinced from a close examination of the various illustrations that the token (1 - illustrated) in Format is the same piece illustrated since 1984 in Australia.

Stokoe tokens have appeared in Australian coin auctions such as Glendennings in October 1982 (1), Spink in November 1984 (1 - the same piece as Format?) when it sold for \$A400 and Spink 1990 (1 ex Pridmore) which sold for \$A940. However, since the withdrawal of two Stokoe tokens (1 & 1½) from Simmons and Simmons Mailbid No. 8 (June 1995), a further token (1½ unillustrated) was included in Noble's auction of March 1996 when it was listed as Hay (on Wye), Wales. It sold for \$A90 which would appear to indicate that the Australians are now well aware of the true position.

I also referred to the curious small aluminium token bearing an heraldic German eagle on the obverse and a value 3d on the reverse which the Australians have also claimed to have been used at First World War internment camps. I see that this was the subject of 'Query' 4/6-23 (*Bulletin* vol. 4, no. 6, p. 44) submitted by Jerry F. Schimmel. Whilst he does not appear to have had a reply it is well worth rereading if you so wish.

References

- (1) Cox, Noel & Alan: *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993*. Cardiff, 1994. (Military Checks p.87 nos.211-214)
- (2) Mira, W.J.: 'The Hay Stokoe Canteen Tokens and why they are not Australian'. *Australian Coin Review* June 1996.
- (3) Keain, M.B.: 'Internment Camps in Australia' *Australian Numismatic Journal* Vol. 18, No. 4, October-December 1967.
- (4) McDonald, G.: *Australian Coin and Banknote Market Guide* 1987.
- (5) Skinner, D.H.: *Rennicks Australian Coin and Banknote Values* 1989.

I have always been interested in engraved coins and at quite a young age was intrigued to find a silver threepence with the whole of The Lord's Prayer engraved upon one side of it. I was told that trainee silversmiths engraved such things upon completion of their apprenticeship. A form of C.V. I suppose.

A couple of years ago I picked up a small modern engraved piece from Ralph Hayes for the princely some of £1.50. It read, Vater Unser, der du bist in Himmel, Geheiligt werde dein name, Dein Reich komme etc. — the Lord's prayer in German. The piece, in stainless steel, is holed for suspension on a flan with a module of just 11½mm; compared with the silver threepence which measured 16mm. The reverse of the piece showed a trademark, 'made in Sheffield England', and gave the manufacturer as Edward Pryor and Sons Ltd. The piece intrigued me so I went to Sheffield.

The story goes back to 1874 when Edward Staniforth Pryor, son of Edward Pryor, Mark Maker of Sheffield, cut his first hand stamp at the age of 20. This circular handstamp was 11mm (7/16") in diameter. On it young Pryor placed the head and wings of a cherub, the whole of The Lord's Prayer and the words E.S. Pryor Maker Sheffield. The hand stamp was cut with tools which he himself had made. When the die was hit with a hammer the impression could be reproduced on steel.

According to the *Sheffield Telegraph* of 12 December 1874 up to that time the nearest approach to Pryor's efforts had been made by another Sheffield man, a Mr Henry Davidson who, in 1870, made a disc 12½mm (½") diameter containing The Lord's Prayer and received a prize at the Workmen's Exhibition, held in London that year.

The current firm of Edward Pryor and Sons Ltd., of Egerton Street Sheffield, specialise in labelling materials and they have not forgotten Edward Staniforth Pryor's achievement in 1874 for they have continued to dabble in minute engraving. They no longer engrave by hand. They machine dies and then use a flypress to cut the discs out of a stainless steel strip.

Edward Pryor and Sons have also produced items for their German, Italian and French distributors. They have also cut dies to commemorate the Coronation and the Silver Jubilee of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and also a die for the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Additionally they have made a die for a

Birmingham firm to enable them to produce some jewellery bearing The Lord's Prayer.

All the items issued by the firm are produced in stainless steel and pierced at 12 o'clock (except no 4.) are as follows:

Obverse. (common to all pieces except the last on the list)

MADE IN / SHEFFIELD ENGLAND / trademark EP in circle / BY EDWARD PRYOR AND SONS LTD (curved anticlockwise 9 o'clock to 3)

Reverses.

1. The Lord's Prayer in German. 12mm.
- 1a. The same but 11½mm.
2. The Lord's Prayer in Italian. 12mm.
3. The Lord's Prayer in English. 12mm.
4. The Lord's Prayer in English. 8½mm with loop on the flan. (The actual engraving is done within a 7½mm diameter.)
5. La Marseillaise in French 12mm.
6. British National Anthem with CORONATION JUNE. 2ND. 1953 (curved clockwise 8 o'clock to 4.) ELIZABETH II (curved anticlockwise 7 o'clock to 5) all around. 11½mm.
7. THE PRINCE OF WALES LADY DIANA SPENCER (curved clockwise 7 o'clock to 5) / JULY 29 1981 / ROYAL WEDDING (curved inside clockwise) all around the Prince of Wales Feathers with motto Ich Dien. 12mm.
8. Obverse: SHEFFIELD ENGLAND (curved clockwise 10 o'clock to 2) EDWARD PRYOR AND SONS LTD (curved anticlockwise 8 o'clock to 4) all around a crowned 1977 (with wreath) with THE SILVER JUBILEE and 7TH JUNE below.
Reverse: as 6 above. 11mm.

I am not claiming that these are the smallest versions that have been done, I am sure that it must be possible with modern technology to produce these images on a pin head, but they are the smallest that I have seen.

In conclusion, I was delighted to purchase from Andrew Wager at Crewe recently a Victorian Young Head silver threepence which was *hand engraved* with The Lord's Prayer three times in the form of a trefoil on one side. The diameters of each circle being just under 7mm.

The *First Dictionary of Paranumismatica* indicates that 'Sack Tokens' are peculiar to the county of Cornwall where over thirty known examples are listed. However, we have now recorded a 'Sack Token' for the county of Denbighshire. The token was too worn to take an adequate rubbing but the details are as follows:

Obv. An inscription in two lines, the first curved: BLAEN YALE / MILLS

Rev. An inscription in two lines: 1 SACK / 2/-

Edge Plain 24mm round brass. (Beaded border on both sides).

Blaen Yale Mills, circa 1879, were located near to the village of Bryn Eglwys and, whilst it has long since disappeared, there is still a farm called Blaen Yale. In our own book we have only listed two tokens for mills being those for Bersham Mill (Misc. 228) and Llangollen Mills (Misc. 230) neither of which bear the word 'Sack' or a value. Despite its remote location, the mill was within a few miles of two railway lines so that the railway theory as considered to be responsible for the Cornish issues may well be relevant for this issue. The worn condition of the token would indicate great usage. Incidentally the token is safely and securely locked up in a cell at the former Ruthin Gaol which now serves as the Denbighshire Records Office.

References:

Cox, Noel and Alan: *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1880-1993*.

Edge, Brian: *The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica*.

“Quill Corner”

Church Tokens. In ‘S. Maurice’s of York: a possible church token?’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.6 pp.214-216) Gary Oddie asks if anyone can shed any light on a 1/- token of St Maurice’s of York. While I can not identify the purpose of this token for certain, it is growingly clear to me that a problem solved in one town by token usage was the solution for a similar problem in other towns. So, I offer this potential solution to Gary and collectors of “their town’s” tokens.

In Warrington three churches issued tokens (perhaps more, but I can only find three so far), one is a 1/- in cupro nickel, a second had a series from 1d to 2/- in brass and the third had round cardboard tokens for 5/-, 10/- and £1. They all operated a natty little system whereby parishioners bought a token after Sunday service throughout the year; they were then spent at the annual sale of work held in early December. This system enabled the church to have an income through the year and enabled parishioners to save for their “Christmas club” on a weekly basis. Despite problems with this system caused by changing times (sales of work are not what they were for instance), the system is still used by several churches in Warrington although no church uses tokens, just paper tickets now. As to date, the metal tokens date to the 1930's, possibly even the 1920's but I find it hard to believe the cardboard ones with values of 5/- to £1 would have been so early despite their 1930's appearance.

Perhaps Gary, or collectors of Yorkshire paranumismatica, will see what parish magazines still exist, or if the last minister is still alive (as I found for the now demolished St Paul's in Warrington) or if other churches near to St Maurice's did the same thing. Let us hear the outcome, please, gentlemen.

Bob Lyall

Unrecorded *Thornhill* Card Counter.

Obv. As Bell 2900 (with an apostrophe in THORNHILL'S)

Rev. Similar to Bell 2910 but different die (lettering smaller 2nd and 4th lines)

W Bryce Neilson



“Quill Corner”

Co-op. Checks. Would any collectors who purchased any of the following co-op tokens from P. Hanson’s lists please send me full details, and a rubbing if possible, so that I can complete the description in my catalogue. Thanks.

List	Description		yellow pl.
		7/85	BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK ½ Pt.
7/83	GILLINGHAM 1/- Bct Fe.		
2/84	CHESTER Pint Alum Square	7/85	BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK 1 cwt Nuts coal
7/84	STROUD Large Bread Ae		
10/84	BURTON 1 Penny uniface	7/86	SWINDON 1lb red fibre
11/84	NEWTOWN 3d Bct Fe.	1/87	AMMANFORD 6d alum.
3/85	FELLINGSHORE Half Sovn u/face Bs.	8/87	CRIEFF ½ Pint u/face Al.
		9/87	ROTHERHAM 1 Pt. <i>Iron</i>
3/85	NANTYMOEL ½ Pint Milk Bs	5/88	WIGSTON Pint Milk <i>round</i> brass.
3/85	QUEENSHED shilling Bct Fe.		
6/85	BARNESLEY BRITISH 1/- change	6/88	BRIXTON ROAD £1 Bs.

Roy Rains

A new paper pub token. The token illustrated here is a promotional token issued by Allied Domecq Leisure Ltd. It is 31mm, made of card with white lettering and gold background. They are produced in sheets of 32, four columns of eight. As the fine print on the reverse states one token is given with every pint of Tetley’s Bitter or Carlsberg lager or glass of house wine bought between 1pm and 7pm on Monday to Thursday. When you have collected two tokens you are entitled to exchange them (at any time) for a free pint or glass of the previously named drinks. The offer ran from the 1st to the 30 November 1997.



Acknowledgement: The author gratefully acknowledges the helpful assistance of Philip Shrigley, manager of the Stag & Hounds

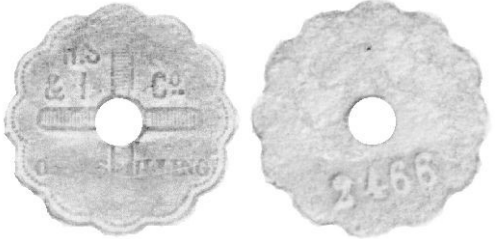
Stuart Adams

“Quill Corner”

Market tallies from Hull. I have some different tallies issued by the companies listed by Arthur Berry in ‘Trawler Owners’ Market Tallies’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.12 pp.466-470).

1. Hull Steam Fishing and Ice Company.

A large cross (possibly indicating “Red Cross” fleet). H.S F. / & I C^o.. above and ONE SHILLING below. Brass, cmkd 2466.



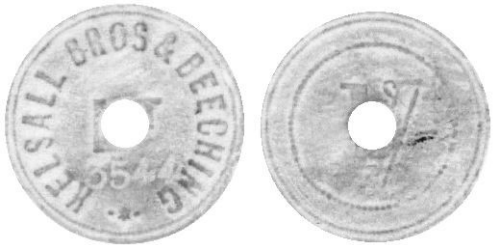
2. Hull Great Northern Steamship Fishing Co.

Brass, central hole, grained edge. Little fish on obverse, large fish and A.1 on reverse. Signed R. NEAL LONDON and cmkd 9024



4. Kelsall Bros & Beeching.

Brass, with central hole. 1^s/- within a beaded circle on the reverse. The 2/- piece listed by Arthur Berry was probably made by planing the reverse of the 1/- tokens.



I also have a Hellyers shilling check counterstamped 3600.

Bob Williams

Toy Coins. Has anyone done, or is doing, a “Toy Coins” supplement? If not I would like to hear from all those with “unrecorded” varieties.

David Magnay

“Quill Corner”

Anonymous mining tokens. Some years ago, in 1990 to be precise, I had to go to a small place in Cleveland called Boulby. I must admit that I had never heard of it and as I was driven there I had plenty of time to enjoy the scenery. In Boulby we visited the Cleveland Potash Ltd and their Boulby Mine. The purpose of my visit was oddly enough explosives (writing for a magazine called *Explosive News*), but as all mines use tokens I enquired about theirs. I was taken to the entrance to the mine where the board with tokens was kept and I was slightly disappointed when I found that they used plain pieces of metal with just an embossed number. For some reason they had a number of non-matching tokens which I hope did not indicate that a lot of men had decided to stay down the mine instead of coming up. They had never heard of anyone collecting these things and I returned home with a number of their tokens. As they were plain it would never be possible to identify them in years to come, hence this short article. A number of the regulars at the Token Congress already have these tokens and know where they come from but, for the rest of you, here is a description:

(1) round of yellow metal that corrodes, diameter 25mm;

(2) triangular of aluminium, each side about 30mm.



The problem is of course that I have seen a number of similar tokens in the 25p trays, but it is not likely that any of them came from Boulby. At least we know that Boulby uses token and what they look like.

Thorsten Sjölin

Shove Halfpenny. Re article ‘What is Shove-halfpenny?’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.12 p.482) I have in my collection of oddments an Elizabeth 1 shilling, polished on one side, which was kept by my wife’s grandfather in a small toothpowder tin. I understand that it has been in the family’s possession for several generations.

I had concluded that it was a “shovel-board shilling” and wonder if these coins were only used for gaming some time after they were superceded by milled coins. A silver shilling was worth a considerable amount in the 16th - 17th centuries.

Dennis Crosby

The Bookshelf

Glasgow Market Tallies. By Andrew T. Macmillan, N.G. Brodie, J.T.F. Morrall and R.M. Briegen. Published by the Glasgow and west of Scotland numismatic society, November 1997. ISBN 0 9531677 0 4, 28pp, A4, card covers. It is available from the Society's treasurer, Mr. James C. MacLeod, 14 Boclair Crescent, Bearsden, Glasgow, G61 2AG for £6 + 60p p&p.

This catalogue is published by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Numismatic Society to mark their Golden Jubilee, and opens with a short history of the society.

There are already a number of publications covering different markets, but this is probably one of the least known to collectors outside Scotland. The fact that the fruit market was known as the Bazaar will have helped and hindered the attribution of these tallies. This booklet is 28 pages long, almost equally divided between a history of the markets and a listing of the tallies. The historical section is well researched and covers amongst other relevant information, how tallies were used, the difficulties in dating individual pieces, and some interesting local knowledge. There are also two reproduced photographs showing inside views of the Bazaar some fifty years apart.

The listing covers the fruit and vegetable market and also a nearby fish market. There are 75 tallies listed of which, the authors say, two thirds are only known as single specimens, which makes this a rare series. The photographs are of a high quality with only one tally not included. The descriptions of the tallies are clear and concise with no annoying abbreviations where, unless familiar with them, you have to refer to some other page. There is also a handy table of values which can be used as a quick reference to the series, and also a reference and sources page with a note on pre-decimal money for younger readers or those with failing memories.

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

John Maclaren

The Bookshelf

Catalogue of Co-op Checks & Tokens. By D.R. Rains. Published by Coins of Beeston, 1997. A5, ½ inch thick, perfect bound with laminated covers. Available from the publishers at £16 (including postage).

Roy Rains has been diligently cataloguing co-op checks for quite some time and it is good to see the fruits of his labours finally appearing. From the moment this book appeared it became the reference catalogue of co-op checks, replacing Steve Cribb's *Co-op Tokens & So On* of 1986. Although not stated in the title the work covers all of the British Isles, including Ireland.

Given that there are over 6250 checks listed the descriptions of each are necessarily brief. You are well advised to read through the introduction to acquaint yourself with the meaning of all the abbreviations that are used in the telegraphic descriptions. There are only a few paragraphs giving details of how the checks were used but then this book is primarily a catalogue of the tokens.

Normally when giving details of a book the number of pages is given (not “½ inch thick”) but the pages are not numbered. The reason page numbering is not required is that the co-op societies are listed in alphabetical order, irrespective of county or country. Beside the title of the co-op as it appears on the tokens, the date of foundation or registration is given, as well as the pre-1974 county name. Perhaps some extra locality information could be given for co-ops whose names are not readily found on current maps, *eg* Hillwood co-op was based in Ratho Station, their building being recently demolished.

The checks themselves are described quite briefly but with enough information to identify them. For those who collect by county the first of the two indexes is of co-ops listed in the catalogue by county, as well as by country. A second index identifies those co-ops who just used initials on their checks. The bibliography seems a bit curt and needs expanding. For example Charles Farthing's article on 'The Blennerhasset Experiment' (*TCS Bulletin* vol.5 no.7 pp.249-250) is quite relevant. Two plates, illustrating 24 checks, bring the book to a close.

There are undoubtedly many more checks out there that have not been listed and it is hoped that details will be sent to Roy Rains for a future supplement or second edition. In the meantime Roy is to be congratulated of producing such a useful work.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Notes & Queries

291 *Southwick Bottle Works*

Both the half pint and one pint checks from this company are listed under Sunderland in Jeffrey Gardiners's *Checks, Tokens, Tickets, and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland* (1996).
Andrew D.N. Andison

327 *BTY monogram // small bird*

The item is a "Snipe Heller" issued by Bruno Fürst zu Ysenburg, the initials being "BFzY". David Sealy gave details (*Bulletin* vol.2 no.9 pp.162-163) of six of these items that had been listed by O.P. Eklund in *Copper Coins of German States* (reprinted from *The Numismatist* p.53). Mr Woodside's is number 648.

Andrew D.N. Andison

I can add from Wilburg the dates of the relevant rulers:

Isenburg-Büdingen

Ernst Kasimir III, Graf 1801, Fürst (I) 1840-1848, d.1852

Ernst Kasimir II, Fürst 1848-1861

Bruno, Fürst 1861-1906

Isenburg-Wächtersbach

Adolf II, Graf 1821-1847, d.1859

Solms-Hobensolms-Lich

Ludwig, Fürst, 1824-1880

Robert H. Thompson

328 (a, b & c) *Miniature Pieces*

(a) The "miniature piece" is the centre part of a George V Australian halfpenny, cut down around the beaded ring which surrounds the central words. The missing inscription should be COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA / •1912• [or other date].. Those with H for Heaton are dated 1912, 1914 or 1915, the latter rare.
D.L.F.Sealy

(a) The "miniature piece" is a cut down Australian Half Penny, either 1912, 1914 or 1915. *A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint* gives the mintages as 2,400,000, 1,200,000 and 720,000 respectively.

R. Wright

Notes & Queries

332 *Wilkinson Tokens*

This query was answered by A. Cossons in *SCMB* 1959 p.172: Willey, Shropshire, close to Broseley; Snedshill, Oakengates, Shropshire; Bersham, Wrexham, Denbighshire; Bradley, Bilston, Staffs. (I haven't looked these up myself.) As Cossons said, four places in three counties, and Warwickshire not among them!

Robert H. Thompson

A note at the end of Warwickshire in R.C. Bell's *Commercial Coins* (1963) reads:

James Conder assigned Wilkinson's Tokens to Warwickshire in his *Arrangement of Provincial Tokens* (1798), and every work since has repeated the error. The tokens were made payable at Willey, Snedshill, Bersham and Bradley. Perhaps Conder looked up Willey in a gazetteer and found Willey in Warwickshire, which is a small agricultural village, but not on the coalfield nor in the iron-working areas that became the "Black Country."

The other Willey is in Shropshire; also a small village, but only a mile from Broseley where Wilkinson had an iron foundry. The famous *Trial* was launched from Willey Wharf. Snedshill is also in Shropshire, being a part of Oakengates, in the same area. Bersham is a suburb of Wrexham, Denbighshire, where Wilkinson had another foundry; and Bradley was a part of Bilston in Staffordshire, his foundry there earned him the title of "Father of the South Staffordshire Iron Industry."

Wilkinson's tokens are described in *Commercial Coins* under Shropshire, where they are in company with those issued at the iron-works of Coalbrookdale and Ketley.

E. D. Chambers

Willey, Snedshill, Bersham and Bradley are all place names and were, at various times, works belonging to John Wilkinson and in fact, Willey Wharf on the River Severn just below Ironbridge, was the launching place of his famous iron ship "The Trial". Ref: p.12-13 Stanley Holland's *Canal Coins*. The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust Information sheet No.2 *The Token Coinage of John Wilkinson* mentions Willey, Snedshill, Hollinswood & New Hadley in Shropshire, Bradley near Bilston in Staffs, and Bersham & Brymbo in Denbighshire.

John Greaves

Notes & Queries

Perhaps the following will help towards finding the exact meaning of the words on the edge of the Wilkinson tokens. First of all there are a couple of red herrings that can be eliminated. The names are almost certainly locations, not personal, the similarity between Willey and Wilkinson being pure coincidence. Secondly the attribution of the whole series to Warwickshire by Dalton & Hamer and earlier authors arises from an identification with the parish of Willey about five miles north of Rugby. This tiny parish had a population of only 98 in 1951 and there is no reason to suppose it was ever anything but entirely rural at any time in its past.

There are two other parishes named Willey on the national list. Eliminating an even less likely candidate than Warwickshire, located near the Welsh border in Herefordshire, leaves one in Shropshire. Although not much larger, and in recent times not much more populous, it bordered the river Severn, and there is a reference to Willey Warf (Wharf?) in Bell's *Commercial Coins* (p.146). Most of the activities of the early ironmasters were centred on the stretch of the Severn between Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth, and Willey parish church is only three miles south of the iron bridge itself.

Snedshill is not an ancient parish, but became an industrialised part of Wellington and Oakengates also in Shropshire, a mile east of the centre of the latter. It is now part of Telford.

Bersham is now part of Wrexham, to the west of the town centre. According to Bell it was the site of an iron works founded by John Wilkinson's father. So there is more justification in claiming the tokens for Wales than there is for the traditional Warwickshire attribution.

The most doubtful location is Bradley, partly because there are so many to choose from. The likeliest candidate is in Shropshire between Much Wenlock and the Severn, which would place it near to the other known centres of ironworking including Broseley, which is frequently mentioned in the literature although not on the tokens themselves. Alternatively it is known that John Wilkinson's first enterprise was in the heart of the Staffordshire Black Country, and there is an ecclesiastical parish of Bradley between Bilston and Wednesbury. Does anyone know for sure?

Given that it needed an exercise in industrial archaeology on television to discover the site of Boulton's world famous Soho manufactory, it seems

Notes & Queries

probable that the exact locations of Wilkinson's factories are just as uncertain. Perhaps Tony Robinson and his team could undertake the quest in another series!

John Whitmore

333 *CY 1778*

Information requested about this token. It is bracteate and made of copper.



Brian Edge

334 *July 1868, An American Puzzle*

I have accumulated four small (approx 15mm diameter) medallions in copper and brass. The obverse is either an Indian Head surrounded by stars, or a Liberty Head surrounded by stars and United States. The reverse, in each case, is July 1868 within a wreath. Three are machine pierced for suspension; one has a suspender broken off.

I have had no success in my enquiries regarding the event commemorated. I have tried: American and other encyclopaedias, the US Embassy, the Commemorative Medal Society of America (no reply) and an American coin collector. Can anyone in the society help please?

P. R. Edwards

335 *Commemorative items*

Can anyone help with confirming where the following are? The gazeteer gives a lot of choice.

OULTON

George V Coronation 1911

Al 39mm

George VI Coronation 1937

no details

CHRIST CHURCH

Victoria Jubilee 1887 for Christ Church May Fair (Heaton)

WM 45mm

Mike Ewing

Notes & Queries

336 C.O.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. CO / 1

Rev. Pattern of striated squares

Edge Plain lead o 16mm



Ralph Hayes

337 J.B.

Information requested on this token.

Obv. -o- / J.B / -o-

Rev. 3

Edge Plain copper o 16mm

Ralph Hayes

338 *Third Class Sixpence*

Does anyone have a companion piece to this token, presumably for a steamship? A companion piece such as 1st class (or cabin class) or 2nd class might help in the attribution of this maverick transport token for which there are some strong clues as to its usage location.

Bob Lyall



339 M.S.C

Can anyone provide any information about this piece. It is brass, uniface, 33mm in diameter and 1½mm thick. The legend 57 / M.S.C / BD is incuse. There has been a suggestion that it may refer to the Manchester Ship Canal.

D. C. Shaw



Notes & Queries

340 12^D // Victoria Regina

Information requested about this piece. *Rev.* 12^D within 3 concentric circles with inner beads. *Obv.* Young head of Victoria to left with legend VICTORIA REGINA (quality engraving). The token has the look and feel of the Australian 19th century series.



Jim Strawbridge

341 Horse // Stag

Information requested about this item:
Obv. No legend, horse's head to right.
Rev. Stag lying and facing right within a circle. 16 stars between the circle and the border.



This is possibly a gaming counter.

Jim Strawbridge

342 Macniven & Cameron's Pens



MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S
 Renowned Waverley, Owl, and Pickwick Pens,
 1s. per Box. Waverley Barrel Pen, 1s. 6d. per Box.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON have hit upon the very perfection of Pen-making.
 They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
 The "Pickwick," the "Owl," and the "Waverley Pen."
 —*Pontypool Free Press.*

They seem to be endowed with the magician's art.—*N. Bucks Advertiser.*
 The Owl Pen is suitable for fine writing: it is *par excellence* the ladies' pen.—*Court Journal.*

Sold Everywhere. Sample Box by Post, 1s. 2d.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH.

The advert above, from the *Edinburgh Post Office Directory* of 1869, gives the source of the slogan "They come as a boon..." as the *Pontypool Free Press*. Does anyone have access to copies of the *Pontypool Free Press* from around this time and would like to try and locate the original reference.

Andrew D. N. Andison

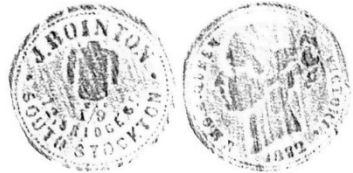
Notes & Queries

343 *Dobson, 2 Northgate // H.M.G.M Queen Victoria 1872*

Can anyone confirm the town of issue of this piece issued by Dobson, (presumably a hatter), 2 Northgate. I know it is usually allocated to Darlington but I understand the issuer has not been found in directories of that town.



A north-east locality is very likely as the Queen Victoria die, reference number Q29 in Roy Hawkins' 1989 *Dictionary of Makers...*, was also used by the following issuers, all of whom appear to be hatters, clothiers or shoe merchants: Youngs, Crook; J. Milling & Co., Newcastle upon Tyne; J. Baxendale, South Stockton; J. Bointon, South Stockton (rubbing from Denzil Webb); John Simpson, South Stockton; Martin, Sunderland; and Handyside, Walker.



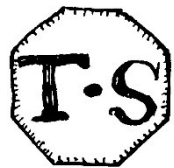
For the record, other issuers using this die are A.H. Alldridge, Birmingham (apparently the maker of the die); Kings, Birmingham; May, Birmingham; W.B. Reeves, Birmingham (Bell Works V50 variant); Hooper's, Bristol; London New Music Hall (J. Simmonds), Liverpool; and a "To Hanover". I would be pleased to hear of any others.

Andrew D. N. Andison

345 *T.S.*

Information requested about this token. It is a well struck piece with lettering in relief, uniface, and made of copper.

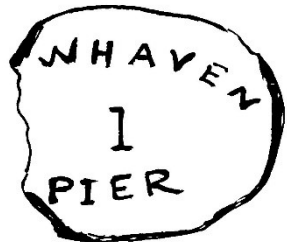
Brian Edge



346 *[..]whaven Pier / 1*

Information requested about this piece. It is uniface, made of copper, and somewhat damaged.

Brian Edge



Adverts

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

Michael Knight

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

[6:6]

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies
such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after
1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900
BOOKS AND EPHEMERA ON THESE CATEGORIES.

[6:3]

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrottype and Fantasy
Shillings Anything considered 1504-1997

[6:3]

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17th Century to Date

Gary Oddie

[6:3]

Adverts

WANTED

TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL

WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

[6:3]

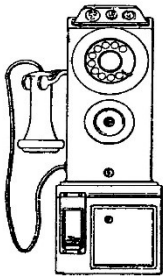
WANTED COLONIAL PORTUGUESE TOKENS:

Angola, Cape Vert Islands, Potuguese Guinea, Portuguese India (Goa, Damão e Dio), Macao, Mozambique, Saint Thomas and Prince and Timor:

Swap telephone tokens and dog tags.

Please write: Jaime Salgado

[6:3]



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)

Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

WELSH TOKENS FOR SALE

A small collection of miscellaneous 19th - early 20th century Welsh material.

Please send an international reply coupon for a copy of the list.

Neil B. Todd

[6:1]

Adverts

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £6.50
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:3]

ENGRAVED SILVER THREEPENCES AND SIXPENCES

Wanted silver threepences & sixpences engraved on reverse
with girls or boys Christian names. Can you Help?

Details to Brian Edge

WANTED:

[6:2]

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

Andrew Andison

[6:1]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



Vol. 6 No. 2

BULLETIN

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Editor - Andrew D. N. Andison

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Editorial

This issue contains two articles on early Cumbrian mining tokens. One is a very comprehensive listing by Charle Farthing of Cumbrian coal tokens, the other, by Ian Caruana, details some early documents which mention the use of the tokens. I am especially pleased that full references to the documents have been included that would enable me to go to the appropriate record office and retrieve them without having to do a search. Similarly can anyone advise how I can track down a mid-Victorian patent — in particular James Middlemass' 'Royal Letters Patent for a new invention for portable zinc houses, expressly designed for the use of colonists in Australia.' Any help on where and how to start searching for it would be appreciated, and also of interest to other members who may be looking for other patents and registered designs. You can find out why I am looking for this particular patent at this year's Congress.

Token Congress 1998

Preparations are in hand for the 17th Annual Token Congress to be held this year in The Watermill Hotel, Hemel Hempstead. The dates are Friday the 11th to Sunday the 13th of September. The 'all inclusive' cost is £108 which includes all meals and two nights accommodation; the 'Saturday night' cost is £82 and includes one night's accommodation and meals; while the 'daily' cost is £55 and is meals only.

Token Congresses are extremely friendly affairs where you can meet other token collectors and enjoy a feast of very educational talks, as well as having probably the best opportunity to buy and sell tokens. If you have never been to a congress before then I would urge you to make this your first. The organiser is David Griffiths and a £20 deposit will secure your place.

Binders for the Bulletin

Binders for the *Bulletin* are available at £4 each (including postage). Each one holds a complete volume with its index and is suitable for volumes 4, 5 or 6.

An Unrecorded Seventeenth Century Token of Howden in Yorkshire

by Geoff Percival

A farthing token of Robert Wighton of Howden has been found.

Obv. ROBERT WIGHTON = a boar
Rev. OF HOWDEN = R W
AE 15mm.



Howden parish registers list several children born to Robert Wighton including John, born 1629 and died 1688, and Robert, born 1634.



The token issued by John Wighton of Houlden (Williamson 129) has 3 boars (not moles as in Williamson) on the reverse. These boars have wiggly tails, raised bristles on the back, long ears and open mouths. The animal on Robert Wighton's token, although not clear from the rubbing above, has a similar tail, bristles, ears and mouth.

The use of the modern spelling of Howden is perhaps surprising when the tokens of John Wighton and Thomas Okes use Houlden, the old spelling, but it would seem almost certain that the new token was issued either by Robert, the father of John Wighton or, less likely, by John's younger brother Robert.

There are two entries in the parish registers for the death of a Robert Wighton, 27-10-1680 and 12-1-1681; these could be two references to the same death, or, more likely, one for the issuer's death and one for his own son.

The Hearth Tax records of Howden for 1672 show just one reference to a Mr Weighton (sic) with 4 hearths; this indicates a reasonable size of house as in Howden 172 households had fewer hearths and only 20 had more than 4. John Wighton was a mercer and seems to have been fairly successful.

The 17th Century Token of Humphrey Vaughan at White Hart Yard

by John Greaves



Fig.1: Williamson London 3494

Obv. HVMPHRY. VAUGHAN. IN = A man carrying a sack
Rev. WHITE. HART. YARD. 1666 = HIS. HALF. PENY.

I have been giving some thought to the above token (fig.1) from my collection, as I am not satisfied with Williamson's listing of White Hart Yard in the Strand.

There have been second thoughts on this subject in other more exalted circles, see *B.N.J.* 1991 by P.D.Greenall. There is no mention of the Strand on this token, unlike others from this location, and there seems to be an emphasis placed on "White Hart Yard". It seems to me more likely to refer to "White Hart Yard", Southwark, since this was a very well known place, and probably needed no extra location to be added.

In addition, both William Rendle's *The Inn's of Old Southwark* and The National Trust in its booklet on the *George Inn* (which was a neighbour of the White Hart) emphasises that the inn yard housed many tradesmen. Indeed the White Hart could accomodate some 200 guests, and was said to be almost a small town in its own right.

The most popular tradesmen were said to be Carriers, Hop factors & Hop Merchants. The factors sold hops for the growers and the merchants acted for the Brewers. Southwark was indeed the centre of the hop trade in England, even as late as 1832 three quarters of the ninety merchants were based in Southwark. Furthermore, The White Hart lay on the main carriers route from Kent (hops) and the South of England.

The question remains, since Humphrey Vaughan was depicted as carrying a sack, was he a) A Carrier or b) A hop dealer, and does it tend to locate the token to the "White Hart" in Southwark? If anyone has any further ideas or

information I should be delighted to hear from them.

References:

- 1) George C Williamson - *Trade Tokens Issued in the 17th Century*.
- 2) Dr William Rendle - *The Inns of Old Southwark*.
- 3) P. D. Greenall - '17th Century Tokens London and Middlesex Regrouping' *B.N.J.* 1991.
- 4) The National Trust - *George Inn*.

The Origin of Coal Tokens in Cumberland **by Ian Caruana**

Since the publication of the Jackson Collection of coal tokens (Ferguson 1898) and the more extensive catalogue of Davis and Waters, the range of colliery tokens from the Cumberland coalfield has been well documented. In an appendix to his article Ferguson transcribed a document, clearly originally from the Lowther archives, titled 'A State of All the Tokens, Sept. 20th 1725.' It was written by John Spedding, the Lowther steward, and it summarised many of the transactions involving the movements of bags of tokens. This document demonstrates quite clearly that the Lowther collieries were using tokens by 1682, and the date on the Whingill token (Ferguson no.2; D & W 152) pushes back the introduction of tokens to 1679. The presumed 16th century dates on Porter's token (no.31) can be disregarded since some are clearly not dates (information from C.Farthing).

Recently, the author was asked to trace the document of 1725 because some doubts had been cast upon its accuracy. The original document has not been found among the Lowther papers in the Carlisle Record Office or in Whitehaven, where the local history collection has been merged with its new Record Office. However, the search revealed that there were other documents concerning tokens still extant in both collections. Amongst other things these confirmed the general accuracy of the 1725 summary, since many of its individual entries were replicated in other documents. Subsequently I began collecting data for a review of the evidence about tokens. This interim note offers a transcription of three documents which cast light on the first use of these tokens.

1. A letter from Sir John Lowther to his steward, Thomas Tickell, dated 20 September 1670:

“... & for T[homas] J[ackson], let him omit entering Tokens & so consequently not enter ye coals at 2s 8d p[er] tun, but at such rate as they bear leading deducted which can be no inconvenience for him if tokens be not counterfeited.” (CRO(C) D/Lons/W2/1/5 No.92).

This is the earliest reference so far found to the existence of coal tokens. Jackson was the colliery steward but he seems to have enjoyed a somewhat uncertain relationship with his master. The Lowther-Tickell correspondence goes back to 1666 but there is no earlier mention of tokens among the letters. It is tempting to see the disagreement about how to present the accounts as arising from the introduction of a new method of controlling the transport of coal to the ships. This, however, would be rash as the Lowther papers often throw up events which appear to mark major changes of procedure which turn out to be illusory.

2. A letter from Sir John Lowther to Thomas Tickell, dated 10 October 1670:

“Tel T.J. yt I wil have no Tokens entered in my acc[oun]ts but that he shal keep that to himself, & therin there can be no loss to him, but there may be gaines if tokens be lost, & if he doubt Tokens may be counterfeited, I wil have them out of ye Mint after ye manner of Mill’d Money w[hi]ch no Coyner can imitate so let him resolve of it & if he think these tokens I speak of necessary, we wil have them, tho I suppose they cannot be more necessary now, than they have been at this time by past” (CRO(C) D/Lons/W2/1/5 No.95).

The importance of this letter is that it appears to imply that Lowther was getting his tokens produced by The Royal Mint. A later letter from Tickell to Lowther in 1675 requests a stock of tokens to be sent from London which is immediately acknowledged by Lowther “For Tokens I wil take care as soon as possible, in ye interim be doing in y[ou]r usual manner” (CRO(C) D/Lons/W2/1/10).

3. A letter from John Gale to Sir John Lowther, 21 March 1696/7:

“All the colliers on that side [sc. Parton] use wood tokens, which they deliver the masters in the same manner wee doe for the brass ones. Att Priestgill they have brass tokens the same I shewed you when last in the country. They were designed

and first putt forth by Mr Addison for other pitts he was concerned in, but now applyed to Priestgill, where they will not be long used, that colliery being in an expiring condition” (Hainsworth 1983, 364-5, No.347).

John Gale was colliery steward from 1682 onwards. Although this letter dates from almost a generation later than numbers 1 and 2, it is interesting for showing the possibility of tokens in other materials. Thomas Addison’s tokens are known (D & W 2 and 3) and are likely to have been in use c.1674-91.

Other tokens certainly or possibly in use in the 17th century are:

- WHINGILL 1679, used 1679-94 by William F. Christian (D & W 152)
- MARTIS NON CUPID : Fletcher’s token (D & W 68; Ferguson no.8). These are probably those mentioned in 1707 : “Mr Fletchers Tokens &c Imposed upon JG -- 1-6” (March 31st 1707 in: An Acct of Tokens Received this day from Mr John Gale [by John Spedding] CRO(W) DH30, p.1)
- MS monogram : ?Salkeld token (D & W 117; Ferguson no.34) : a letter from William Gilpin refers to William Robinson, “Sir Francis Salkeld’s bankman at Clifton” applying for the position of bailiff of St Bees vacated by Lancelot Branthwait (27 November 1695, Hainsworth 1983, no. 260). MS has not been identified.

These notes are presented with the hope that others might be able to add further information, perhaps from the metropolitan sources, to the suggestion that Sir John Lowther had his tokens produced by the Royal Mint.

Bibliography & Abbreviations

CRO(C) or (W) : Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle or Whitehaven

W.J. Davis & A.W. Waters, *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland* (1922, reprinted 1974).

R. Ferguson, ‘The Colliery, Harbour, Lime, and Iron Tokens of West Cumberland’ *Transactions of Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society*. 1st ser., xv pt.2 (1898) 392-416.

D.R. Hainsworth (ed.) *The Correspondence of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven 1693-1698*. Records of Social and Economic History, New Series VII (1983).

Cumbrian Mining Tokens, Tallies & Paranumismatica

by Charles Farthing

By popular request, I have given below my entire listing of tokens and tallies of the Cumbrian mining industry that have come to my notice during my protracted accumulation of data for the publication of an area catalogue.

The list is the most comprehensive so far available, and arises from the study of all known published information and the scrutiny of an appreciable number of public and private collections. I am anxious to hear of any alterations or additions and invite readers to contact me accordingly. In particular, I would like to hear about any items I have not yet seen (i.e. those with only a documentary reference in this listing, e.g. A10, A11 etc) and also definitive details where 'NK' appears. All letters will be replied and I will ensure that all contributions are acknowledged in the final publication. The listing deliberately omits medals and medallions, which will be listed elsewhere in the catalogue. Badges are also omitted.

As a separate project, as I am sure most collectors will agree, the time is long overdue for the production of a definitive reference publication covering the entire national series of mining tokens and tallies, etc and in view of my work on the major Cumbrian section, I would be prepared to take the lead in this objective. Therefore, I would be pleased to hear from all collectors of mining tokens and tallies with a view, over the next year or two, of compiling a suitable corpus of data. Illustrations should accompany lists where possible, although I will be prepared to carry out any photography that may be used in the final catalogue.

MINING & COLLIERY TOKENS OF CUMBRIA

LEGENDS & NOTES

1st Col - Author's photographic library index number.

2nd Col - Minimum details to distinguish one item or variety from another.

(Full details with illustrations will be contained in the catalogue to be published.)

3rd Col - Shape, edge, material and size.

Items are round-shaped (many irregular) unless otherwise stated, and given sizes are the mean measured diameter where there are variations. Mention of a gusset indicates the removal of a triangle segment of the flan.

Items have plain edges unless otherwise stated. m = milled or grained

Materials used are: Ae = copper and bronze, Ar = silver, Bs = brass, Pb = lead, Sn = Tin, Zn = zinc, NK = not known

Sizes are in millimetres.

4th Col - References:

Public Collections. (Where more than one specimen is known, only the most readily accessible is listed.)

M1 - British Museum

M2 - Carlisle Museum (Tullie Ho)

M3 - Carlisle Library

M4 - Kendal Museum

M5 - Whitehaven Museum

M6 - Workington Museum

M7 - Maryport Museum

Private Collections.

C1, C2, etc.

Publications

A. W J Davis & A W Waters: *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland...* (1922, reprinted 1974)

B. D T Batty: *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland...* (vols 1 and 2 1868-1884).

C. Private collections

D. Eden Coins (Warley) Sales Lists

E. *CWAAS Transactions*, Vol 15 (pp 392-416)

F. Appendix B to Ref E

G. *Troublesome Tokens* (booklet issued 1996 by TCS)

H. *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin* (1971)

I. Private correspondent

J. Private correspondent

PART 1 - EARLY COAL, LIME AND HARBOUR TOKENS

(Tokens listed here were principally used as measures of work done or loads moved from one place to another, and generally represented monetary value.)

Bankland: (Workington)

1001.	(a)	G G cypher, 1760, 4 arrowheads	Ae28	M1
	(b)	as 1001(a), but smaller and no arrowheads	AeNK	B6959
	(c)	as 1001(a), but 6 of date touches cypher, no arrowheads	Ae28	M3
	(d)	as 1001(c), but 6 clear of cypher	Ae28	A10
1002.		JCP cypher, 1760	Ae20	A11
1003.		G R cypher, 1760	Ae25	A12

Brigham:

1004.	(a)	HARRIS & FAWCETT Lime Works, 7	Bs25	A18
	(b)	as 1004(a), but 9 over 7	Bs25	C1
1005.		BERBECK & FLETCHER Lime Works, 7 (octagonal)	Bs29	M2

Broughton:

1006.		JOHN LAMPLUGH (octagonal)	Bs20	M4
1007.	(a)	BROUGHTON 1752, 5 pellets in two circles on both sides	Ae27	A22
	(b)	as 1007(a), but only one circle on obv	Ae27	M1
1008.	(a)	BROTON Co/MIDSUMMER, 1755	Ae29	M1
	(b)	as 1008(a), but protruberance half round edge	Ae27	B3976
	(c)	as 1008(a), but smaller	Ae20	D22
	(d)	as 1008(c), but no date	Ae20	A29
1009.	(a)	BROUGHTON/DOUBLE, 1755	Bs27	A26
	(b)	as 1009(a), but c/m M	Bs27	A26
1010.		I & T WALKER, 1823	NK	A29
1011.	(a)	I & T WALKER, 1834 (octagonal)	Ae29	M1
	(b)	as 1011(a), but c/m figures	Ae29	A30
	(c)	as 1011(a), but brass and c/m figures	Bs29	M9
1012.		I & T WALKER, 1750/crest and scrolls	Bs20	A145
1013.		ROSS FLETCHER	Ae30	M3
1014.		ROSS FLETCHER & Co/BROUGHTON MOOR (some have c/m)	mBs31	M1

Boonwood:

1015.		BOONWOOD COLLIERY, JANE PIT	Ae31	M1
-------	--	-----------------------------	------	----

Camerton:

1016.		FLETCHER & FAWCETT	Bs30	M1
-------	--	--------------------	------	----

Clifton:

1017.	(a)	CLIFTON, 1735/Lowther dragon crest	Ae25	A34
	(b)	as 1017(a), but smaller	Ae22	M1
	(c)	as 1017(b), but brass	Bs22	A40
	(d)	as 1017(a), but silver	Ar25	A35
	(e)	as 1017(a), but brass	Bs25	A36
	(f)	as 1017(a), but c/m L both sides	Bs25	M1
	(g)	as 1017(a), but c/m I:L:(James Lowther)	Ae22	M2
	(f)	as 1017(g), but larger	Ae25	M1
	(g)	as 1017(f), but brass	Bs25	D27

Cerwen (see Workington)

Dearham:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------|-----|
| 1018. | (a) | DEARHAM HALL COLLIERY/WOOD & Co | Ae28 | A53 |
| | (b) | as 1018(a), but brass | Bs28 | C1 |
| 1019. | (a) | L/5 (centre)/DEARHAM COALS (uniface) | Ae22 | M1 |
| | (b) | as 1019(a), but only L/5 | Ae22 | A55 |
| | (c) | as 1019(a), only L/5 but larger letter and figure | Ae22 | C41 |
| 1020. | | J PATISON, 1823 (some pierced) | Ae28 | M3 |
| 1021. | | H TICKLE & SONS | Bs28 | M3 |

Distington:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------------------------|------|----|
| 1022. | (a) | 6 (centre)/L, 1812 | Ae22 | M3 |
| | (b) | as 1022(a), but larger | Ae25 | C2 |

Eaglesfield:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|---------------|-----|
| 1023. | (a) | BIRBECK & FLETCHER LIME TOKEN/5 (centre) | NK | E19 |
| | (b) | as 1023(a), but 6 (centre) | NK | E19 |
| | (c) | as 1023(a), but 6 over 7 (centre) | (gusset) Bs28 | M2 |
| | (d) | as 1023(a), but 7 (centre) | Ae28 | E19 |
| | (e) | as 1023(d), but brass | Bs28 | M3 |
| 1024. | | BIRBECK & FLETCHER LIME TOKEN (octagonal) | Ae28 | F |

Ewanrigg:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------|----|
| 1025. | (a) | A W HILLARY, Esq | Ae28 | M3 |
| | (b) | as 1025(a), but c/m small circle on stars | Ae28 | M2 |
| | (c) | as 1025(b), but brass | Bs28 | M4 |
| 1026. | | Christian family arms/E C monogram, 1750 | Bs25 | M3 |

Fletcher: (see Unattributed Tokens)

Flimby:

- | | | | | |
|-------|--|---|-------|----|
| 1027. | | FLIMBY COLLIERY Co/steam train (cut arcs) | mBs30 | M3 |
| 1028. | | I WALKER/D (centre), FLIMBY PARK COLLIERY | mAe28 | M3 |

Gilcrux:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|----------------------------------|-------|-----|
| 1029. | (a) | QUAYLE & PEILLE | mAe28 | M3 |
| | (b) | as 1029(a), but c/m G both sides | mAe28 | A78 |
| | (c) | as 1029(a), but spelt QUAIL | mAe28 | M1 |

Greysouthen:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------|-----|
| 1030. | (a) | Numeral 4 (centre) on both sides (some with gusset) | Ae27 | C3 |
| | (b) | as 1030(a), but smaller | Ae25 | A83 |
| | (c) | as 1030(a), but W & Co in script on rev | Ae27 | A84 |
| | (d) | as 1030(c), but c/m H.7. on both sides | Ae27 | A85 |
| | (e) | as 1030(c), but c/m 9 over 4 | Ae27 | M1 |
| 1031. | (a) | BIRBECK & FLETCHER (some with gusset and or c/m) | Ae30 | M2 |
| | (b) | as 1231(a), but brass (some with c/m) | Bs30 | M6 |
| | (c) | as 1231(b), but larger | Bs32 | M3 |
| 1032. | (a) | HARRIS & FAWCETT | Bs27 | C1 |
| | (b) | as 1032(a), but larger | Bs29 | C4 |

Hensingham: (Whitehaven)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|--|------|----|
| 1033. | (a) | Arms supporting sun (some with I C c/m) (John Christian) | Ae26 | M3 |
| | (b) | as 1033(a), but brass and smaller | Bs25 | C1 |

J.C.C.: (see Workington)

Low Hall: (Hensingham)

1034. LOW HALL COLLIERY, 1797 Ae28 M3

Lowther: (see Whitehaven)

Maryport:

1035. (a) Parrot crest/"No" in script with figure(s) mBs26 M2

(b) as 1035(a), but slender bird (large gap at tail) mBs26 C1

(c) as 1035(a), but Ae and smaller mAe25 M2

1036. (a) SENHOUSE COLLIERY/JOHN FLETCHER, 1841 Bs28 M3

(b) as 1036(a), but Ae and larger Ae29 M2

Moresby: (Whitehaven)

1037. (a) Mr THOMAS ADDISON COALES, etc/3 ponies under winch, etc. mBs25 C1

(b) as 1037(a), but c/m PORTERS and numerals mBs25 C1

(c) as 1037(a), but in lead PbNK A3

(d) as 1037(a), but 2 ponies under winch, etc mBs25 M5

(e) as 1037(d), but c/m PORTERS and numerals (rev as 1037a) mBs25 M3

1038. (a) Three inverted pikes Ae25 M3

(b) as 1038(a), but brass Bs25 C5

Netherhall: (Maryport)

1039. NETHERHALL FURNACE/H A & Co (in script) NK C1

Oughterside: (Aspatria)

1040. J KIRKHAUGH COAL TOKEN Ae28 M3

1041. (a) HARRIS COAL TOKEN Ae28 C3

(b) as 1041(a), but brass (some with c/m) Bs28 C1

Overend:

1042. (a) OVEREND, 6/L, 1812 Ae22 C3

(b) as 1042(a), but larger Ae24 C3

1043. OVEREND LIME WORKS, 1834 (square) Ae26 M1

Porters: (see Moresby)

Scavenger: (see Whitehaven)

Seaton:

1044. B & M Co mBs27 M3

Senhouse: (see Maryport)

Whingill: (see Whitehaven)

Whitehaven:

1045. WHINGILL, 1679/WFC (some with c/m 1 or 2) Ae25 M3

1046. (a) Shield with WHITE HAVEN (space between) Bs25 M5

(b) Shield with WHITEHAVEN (W and . at 9 and 3 o'clock resp) Bs25 M3

(c) as 1046(b), but H and N at 9 and 3 o'clock respectively) Bs25 M1

(d) as 1046(c), but Ae Ae25 M3

1047. W S (centre), 1825/IRON ORE TICKET, 4 (centre) Ae32 M3

1048. as 1047, but 5 (centre) Ae32 M2

1049. (a) WHITEHAVEN/HARBOUR Bs29 M3

(b) as 1049(a), but Ae Ae29 M2

(c) as 1049(a), but smaller Bs23 M5

1050. (a) Shield with 6 annulets/LOWTHER monogram (some with c/m) Ae29 M1

(b) as 1050(a), but silver Ar29 A108

(c) as 1050(a), but brass (some with c/m) Bs29 M3

Whitehaven: (continued)

1051.	(a) Dragon crest/LOWTHER monogram	Ae23	M2
	(b) as 1051(a), but c/m C on both sides	Ae23	A109
	(c) as 1051(a), but silver	Ar23	A109
	(d) as 1051(a), but brass	Bs23	M3
	(e) as 1051(d), but c/m 6 one side	Bs23	M5
	(f) as 1051(d), but c/m 6 both sides	Bs23	C3
	(g) as 1051(d), but Lowther monogram only (uniface)	BsNK	C997
1052.	W ^r THAVEN SCAVENGER	Ae20	M1

Workington:

1053.	(a) CURWEN/shield with unicorn above	Ae26	M1
	(b) as 1053(a), but brass	Bs26	M1
	(c) as 1053(a), but larger, no ornaments and in lead	Pb30	A50
	(d) as 1053(b), but c/m 4.E. both sides	Bs26	C1
	(e) as 1053(b), but c/m 4.H. both sides	Bs26	M2
	(f) as 1053(b), but c/m 4.K. both sides	Ae26	M2
	(g) as 1053(b), but c/m I.C. and in Ae	Ae26	A47
1054.	J C C (John Christian Curwen)	Bs25	M3

Unattributed Mining Tokens (probably Cumbrian):

1055.	(a) B M C monogram/ship, top of M touches C	Ae27	C4
	(b) as 1055(a), but M clear of C	Ae27	C1
1056.	E B/E L 6	Ae28	M2
1057.	E B/F L 6	Ae28	M7
1058.	J S & Co	Bs25	M5
1059.	Q P (uniface). Probably Quayle & Pielle (Gilcrux)	Ae22	M3
1060.	M S monogram/demi-griffen (possibly Salkeld)	Ae24	M3
1061.	Fletcher crest/shield MARTIS NON CUPID	Bs20	A68
1062.	2d (otherwise blank) - used in Whitehaven pits	Ae23	C6
1063.	Large 1750 with ornaments above and below/unicorn	NK22	A145
1064.	32 (otherwise blank) - found at Lonsdale Colliery, Dearham, in 1979	Ae27	M7
1065.	1834, E of L (Earl of Lonsdale)	(square) Ae23	C6
1066.	(a) Windy Hill, Cookson & Hodgson	NK	A165
	(b) as 1066(a), but smaller	NK	A166
1067.	(a) B I/ 3-masted ship	Bs29	C2
	(b) as 1067(a), but B 3 on obv	NK	G46a
1068.	L.C. Co.	NK	A102
1069-70	spare		

William Fletcher Donation to Tullie House Museum, Carlisle: (Items 1071 - 1086)
(mostly listed in Reference F)

H & Co = Harris & Co, Greysouthen

I W = John Walker, Brigham

I G = John Graham, Brigham

B = bushel

Larger size seems to be associated with 5

Triangular gusset seems to be associated with 6

1071.	(a) B & F, 5 (lime)	Ae39	M2
	(b) as 1071(a), but larger and thicker	Ae40	M2
1072.	B & F, 6 (lime)	(gusset) Ae32	M2
1073.	B & F, 7 (lime)	Bs32	M2
1074.	S, B & F, G C (coal) small letters	Ae29	M2
1075.	S, B & F, G C (coal) large letters	Ae28	M2
1076.	B & F, G C (coal)	Bs31	M2
1077.	(a) H, & Co, 6 (lime)	(gusset) Bs30	M2
	(b) as 1077(a), but larger and thinner	(gusset) Bs31	M2
1078.	H & Co, 7 (lime)	Bs30	M2
1079.	H, & Co, 7 (lime)	Bs30	M2
1080.	B, I W, 6 (lime)	(gusset) Bs30	M2
1081.	B, I W, 7 (lime) (pierced)	Bs33	M2
1082.	B, I G, 6 (lime) (pierced)	(arced gusset) Bs30	M2
1083.	B, I G, 7 (lime) (pierced)	Bs30	M2
1084.	W H, 84 (pierced)	Sn39	M2
1085.	H, & Co (no figures) (listed but not found)	NK	F
1086.	H, & Co, 7B (lime) (not listed in F)	Bs30	M2

PART 2 - UNIONS & WORKER'S ASSOCIATIONS

1101.	West Cumberland Miners Association	Bs32	C6
1102.	F V W C (Frizington Veterans Workingmen's Club) (uniface)	Bs26	C3
1103.	Similar to 1102, but smaller and larger letters	Bs25	C3
1104.	Cumberland Coal Miners Association, Whitehaven Lodge	Bs32	C6

PART 3 - IDENTIFICATION TALLIES, TICKETS & PASSES

(Use of these items appears to be confined to 19/20th centuries, and generally relate in some way to the identification of loads or persons concerned in the mining industry.)

Allhallows: (Mealsgate)

1121.	ALLHALLOWS COLLIERY, T with star below	BsNK	H
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Brayton: (Mealsgate)

1122.	BRAYTON DOMAIN COLLIERY, A GAMBLE & Co, 1 cwt	Bs32	D15
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Broughton:

1123.	GREAT BROUGHTON, BUCKHILL PIT, etc/ACKROYD & BEST, etc	Ae40	C3
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Clifton:

1124.	NCB CLIFTON COLLIERY (stamped figures)	(square) Bs25	C6
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Gillhead: (Flimby)

1125.	NCB GILLHEAD COLLIERY (stamped figures)	(square) Bs25	C6
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Greenside: (Patterdale)

1126.	B M S Ltd, GREENSIDE MINE (stamped figures)	Zn32	M2
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Haig: (Whitehaven)

1127. (a) NCB HAIG COLLIERY (legend arced) (stamped figs) (square) Bs33 C3
(b) as 1127(a), but stamped both sides Bs33 C7
(c) as 1127(b), but coarse, larger and legend straight Bs35 M2
1128. HAIG PIT LAMP (stamped figures) Ae34 C3
1129. (a) as 1129, but larger, legend angled and irregular shape Bs38 C3
(b) as 1129(a), but Ae Ae38 C3
(c) as 1129(a), but no legend (official loss replacement) Bs38 C3
(d) as 1129(b), but larger and stamped legend (straight) Ae43 M2
1130. C C C (W) Ld, HAIG SURFACE No (stamped figures) (square) Bs33 M2

Harrington:

1131. NCB HARRINGTON COLLIERY (stamped figures) (square) Bs27 M2
1132. NCB HARRINGTON COLLIERY (stamped figures) (round) Bs32 M2

Ladysmith: (Whitehaven)

1133. LADYSMITH PIT LAMP (stamped figures) Ae32 C3

Montreal: (Cleator Moor)

1134. MONTREAL COLLIERY LAMP (stamped figures) Ae30 C4

Moresby: (Whitehaven)

1135. M C Co Lt (Moresby Coal Co) (stamped figures) Bs35 C7
1136. WALKMILL (M C Co Lt before 1947) (square) BsNK I

Risehow: (Maryport)

1137. (a) RISEHOW COLLIERY (legend straight) (stamped figures) Bs34 C7
(b) as 1137(a), but larger Bs39 C7
(c) as 1137(a), but larger and legend arced/ACKROYD & BEST, etc Bs39 M2
1138. (a) NCB RISEHOW COLLIERY (stamped figures) (square) Bs24 C6
(b) as 1138(a), but larger Bs26 C7

Solway: (Workington)

1139. (a) SOLWAY COLLIERY (stamped figures) Bs33 C3
(b) as 1139(a), but oval (oval) Bs46x29 C3
1140. NCB SOLWAY COLLIERY (stamped figures) (square) Bs26 M2

St Helen's: (Seaton)

1141. (a) NCB St HELEN'S COLLIERY (stamped figures) Bs39 M2
(b) as 1141(a), but square and smaller (square) Bs27 C6

Ulverston:

1142. 112 lbs, NORTH ULVERSTON around (2 holes) Zn32 C8

Walkmill: (see Moresby)

Whitehaven:

1143. WELLINGTON PIT (stamped figures) Ae33 C4
1144. WELLINGTON PIT LAMP No (stamped figures) Ae33 C3
1145. WILLIAM PIT WHITEHAVEN LAMP No (stamped figures) Bs34 C6
1146. WILLIAM PIT WHITEHAVEN LAMP (stamped figures) Bs34 C4
1147. NCB WILLIAM PIT (stamped figures) Bs25 C6
1148. Iron Ore Tub Tally (stamped coding) Bs32 M5

William Manders' Grand Star Menagerie was a travelling menagerie, thought to have been formed in about 1851/52, when Manders bought out Hylton's (or Hilton?) Menagerie, where he had worked as a keeper. Manders had an accommodation address, probably at 156, Dale Street, Liverpool, which was the location of George Hulse, "naturalist" who may well have financed Manders' purchase of the menagerie. The wagons were lettered with "**William Manders, Sole Proprietor, Dale Street, Liverpool**".

Interestingly, and not directly relevant to Manders as it took place in 1848, is the story that Hylton's menagerie, when visiting Anglesey, resulted in a brawl between the menagerie staff and local people, over how much the menagerie was to pay the toll keeper; the menagerie's elephant was said to have removed the toll gate. A very similar incident is depicted in a painting in the Manchester City Art Gallery entitled "**The Disputed Toll**" which may or may not be this incident; it is supposed to depict the walking of an elephant from Edinburgh to Belle Vue in Manchester, but there are serious doubts that this is correct and such incidents are known to have happened to travelling menageries.

Manders' menagerie travelled the length and breadth of Great Britain having been traced, for example, to Grimsby in 1860 when a boy was swinging on the barriers; *a lioness seized him by the head with her paw and would have crushed it to atoms had not a lion, anxious also to have hold, pushed heavily against her; the boy was liberated from his perilous position, but not before his head was dreadfully lacerated... only faint hopes being held for his recovery.* The menagerie also visited Norwich (where in 1862 the lion tamer, Maccomo, lost a finger to a hungry lion, and in 1867 when the electric light was first used during the lion taming act). They visited Mid Calder in Scotland, where, in 1863, a lion escaped and ended up in the bedroom of a nearby house. In Carmarthen where, in 1874, a fully grown elephant (said to be worth £1,200) broke out of his enclosure and into a store in the town, where it died.

The menagerie did not follow a regular route or timetable, as travelling fairs do today. In December 1858 they spent one day each in Halifax, Todmorden, Heywood and Bury, arriving in Bolton on Friday 31st December 1858, where they opened to the public on New Year's day, 1859 and stayed for 4 days. Admission was 6d with children under the age of ten charged half price. The feeding of animals was between 9 and 10 p.m. and cost 6d extra, for which the feeding ticket's (fig.1) were sold. These feeding tickets were issued under the authority of William Manders, shown by the WM monogram on the reverse.

The piece is 41mm, has a milled edge, with the maker's signature H. PASLEY SHEFFIELD on the reverse.



Fig.1: The feeding ticket

Seven years later, on the 29th December 1865 the menagerie once again arrived in Bolton, from Burnley, this time for 6 days; admission charges had risen to 1s, with children paying 6d. By now, the menagerie had expanded so there was a band on a carriage, drawn by two camels, heading the cavalcade into town. The band was followed by a couple of elephants “*driven by the redoubtable Maccomo whose daring exploit last week at Burnley in entering the den of two raging tigers while they were engaged in a terrific combat has added to his reputation as a daring practitioner amongst the wild beasts of the forest*”. Maccomo was a Zulu who joined Manders’ Menagerie in 1857 as “The African Lion King”; he seems to have worked with Manders until he died quietly in his bed in about 1870, contrary to expectations!

The menagerie following the band was contained in 15 caravans, drawn by 50 horses and consisted of a Giant Orang Outang, Tartarys Bovine Mystery - the Yaxtruss, a herd of Ostriches, a Trio of Tigers, a Bevy of Lions, Siamese Elephants, Beasts, Birds & Reptiles incurring an outlay of forty thousand pounds, the advertisement claimed. When it left Bolton, it was to visit Bury on the 5th & 6th January 1866, Rochdale on the 8th/9th, Middleton on the 10th, Eccles on the 11th, Warrington on the 12th/13th January. They arrived in Liverpool on the 17th January 1866 (maybe after a further stop after leaving Warrington) and opened “*for the season*” the following day. It is not clear how long they stayed in Liverpool, but it must have been a welcome rest from the punishing cycle of visiting a town a day. With an eye to opportunity, Manders advertised to rent the 50 heavy draft horses, that were used for towing the caravans, to farmers. The newspaper advertisement in the *Warrington Guardian* dated 6th January 1866, interestingly (and probably inaccurately) claims the

menagerie was “*The largest in the world; Admission One Shilling, Children and Labouring Classes Sixpence*”. It does not explain how they were going to effect the means test to determine “labouring classes”.

The visit to Bolton early in January 1872 was not the success of former visits, as we learn from the following item from the *Bolton Evening News* for the 20th January 1872. “*SINCE Manders' Menagerie has left the town on the day following the death of Massarti, the beasts that caused his death have been exhibited in several towns in Lancashire. At Chorley, on Thursday evening, the menagerie was densely thronged, and a special source of attraction was the state of the lion Nero, who was almost quiescent when the attack was going on, but who, instead of Tyrant, received the wounds made by too impetuous persons. Poor Nero, as Mrs Manders calls him, is almost gone, and is as helpless as a lamb, not even having the strength to swallow the potion offered. The animal is the only one of the species in England, or in any menagerie, and the monetary loss of the lion represents a sum of about £1000. The proprietress of the menagerie will re-visit Bolton shortly before Easter, and we are assured there will be no more of these dangerous exhibitions that have cost Massarti his life.*” Whilst there was no mention in the *Chorley Guardian* (20th January 1872) of any attack upon any lions by the audience, mention was made of “*the spacious interior being in the evenings crowded to excess. The great centre of attraction was naturally the fine group of lions*”. It is apparent that the lions were not in close confine, as indeed is shown by a painting of the big cat “den”, together with Maccomo as trainer.

Massarti was an Irishman named Thomas McCarthy, or McCarte, and had lost his left arm to a lioness in Liverpool in 1862 when working for a circus and succeeded Maccomo in Manders menagerie in about 1870. What had happened on the 3rd January 1872 was that Massarti appeared in the big cat’s den with 4, or perhaps 5, lions, dressed as a Roman gladiator; “*but the exhibition soon passed from mimic combat to a terrific struggle for life*”. It seems this was exacerbated by there being less safety measures in place than



Fig.2: Nero the lion

normal and also by the viewing public, who were in the way of staff trying to help Massarti. One report suggested that he was not quite sober at the time. The outcome was that Massarti died at the tender age of 34 and was buried in Tonge cemetery in Bolton and a lion (probably Nero (fig.2), not the actual killer, Tyrant) was stuffed by the Harley Street taxidermist, Rowland Ward, for

exhibition at Ward & Co's establishment in Piccadilly, near the corner of St James's Street.

The menagerie had been set up on the Town Hall Square in 1872. As a result of the Massarti incident, Bolton Corporation decided that no land belonging to the Corporation would be let for any exhibition in which human life may be supposed to be imperilled, and there is no trace of Manders Menagerie returning to Bolton in the Bolton Library newspaper index.

This was the second death caused by big cats in Bolton - early in 1841 Matthew Ferguson, leopard keeper at Sharples Museum of Curiosities in the Star Inn, was killed by "Barney the Leopard" during training. The animal was stuffed and exhibited in Sharples' museum in the Star Inn. Checks were used by Mr. Sharples at the Star Inn for the concert room - see *Bulletin* vol.5 no.9 pp.345-348. There is no further trace, in the index to Bolton newspapers, of Manders' Menagerie ever visiting the town again, although they had intended to return at Easter in 1872.

William Manders died in Girvan, Ayrshire on the 18th November 1871; his widow, Sarah Manders, a former "Lion Queen", succeeded him as proprietress. It seems Manders Menagerie, owned by his descendants, continued travelling the land until the 1930's.

Bibliography

The writer has found no history of Manders or of travelling menageries so the data for this paper is from the following newspapers.

Bolton Chronicle 24th Dec.1858; 23rd & 30th Dec.1865; 3rd Jan.1872

Bolton Evening News 20th January 1872

Grimsby Independent 20th April 1860

Illustrated London News 28th November 1874

Warrington Guardian 6th Jan 1866

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Gwyn Griffiths of Crewe for his help with information on Manders. Geoff Percival and Jeff Gardiner both checked local files but found no references to Manders in either Hull or Darlington. Efforts to trace Manders in Warrington before 1865 have not succeeded.

Thanks are also due to Bill Kennett for his excellent photographing for the slides used for this talk at the 1997 token congress and to Peter Crummett for lending his specimen of the token. Thanks to Jeff Gardiner for the illustration for this paper – the writer only has a specimen that is from a metal detector find and not suitable for illustrative purposes.

Duke of York, Grindleton, Pub Checks

by Gary Oddie

Several years before I began collecting coins and tokens, I was shown a few brass discs that had been found by my father in a drawer at his works (Lawson & Ellis Ltd, Grindleton, used to be in Yorkshire but now 'moved' to Lancashire). These were promptly forgotten about. Some 25 years later, having started collecting tokens, I remembered the pieces and eventually tracked them down; to discover eleven surviving pieces, two of the 25mm 1 gill denomination (fig.1) and nine of the 28mm 2/- denomination (fig.2).

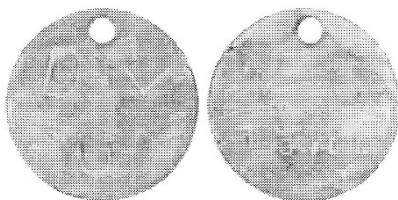


Fig.1: DYG // 1GILL

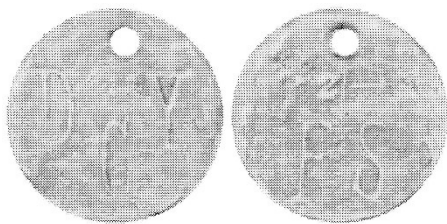


Fig.2: DYG // 2/- FS

A letter to the present landlord was passed on to a barmaid, then to her mother, and then round the village. A few of the older members of the village remembered the use of the tokens. They were issued by the landlady of the Duke of York, a Mrs Lang, in the late 1930's and early 1940's. They were purchased by

clients playing the game of cribbage, so that money did not change hands during the evening. The 'F S' on the 2/- piece stands for 'Free Supper', and the '1 GILL' piece allowed a free drink for the winner of this token.

Thanks are due to Mrs M. Smalley of Grindleton for assisting in identifying these tokens, and to Andrew Cunningham for the illustrations.



During 1996, a group of uniface brass, 26mm, tokens appeared on the market, which can be described as follows: CUP^oDISC TECALEMIT around VALUE 1/- Also countermarked TD5 in a circle divided into three. The small 'o' between the CUP and DISC has the appearance of being a target for subsequent piercing rather than part of the text. A curious modern looking piece.

Browsing through the *Kompass Company and Product Directory* (1993 edition) at work one day for a completely different reason (flowmeters section), the name Tecalemit leapt from the page. One letter later and the history of the token is found.

Founded in Plymouth in the 1930s, Tecalemit started as a manufacturer of vehicle lubrication systems and equipment. By the 1950s the company had expanded to 1400 staff in 5 divisions working on many aspects of vehicle servicing and testing equipment. Each division carried a house colour which the employees were required to wear as a disc on their overalls. This ensured that there was no queue jumping during the staggered meal periods. The tokens were used in the companies canteen as a deposit for the use of a tea mug, which was reclaimed when the mug was returned to the canteen counter. The countermark TD5 meant that the token was used by a worker from the solenoid valve department.

In 1983 Tecalemit became part of the Siebe Engineering Group, absorbing the garage equipment division of Laycock in 1986. Still going strong, the company now produces 12,000 different parts on the Plymouth site and lifting equipment at a Sheffield plant.

In indentifying this token, the assistance of F. Howarth, the General Sales Manager is gratefully acknowledged.

“Quill Corner”

Lancashire Pub Checks. Bob Lyall is producing a master listing of Lancashire pub checks which so far includes the holdings of some 24 public and private collections. Before making this available to interested parties, would anyone who has any Lancashire checks and is willing to have them recorded in this master listing contact him on , or by letter, please. Such help would enable the list to be as comprehensive as is possible. (See advert)

Engraved Tokens. Reading the article about Edward Staniforth Pryor by Brian Edge (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.1) rang a bell, and I retrieved a piece in similar style from my oddments tray where it had lain for years waiting for more information.

My piece does not correspond to any of the items currently produced by Edward Pryor and Sons as listed by Brian Edge as it is struck on a 16½ mm flan of either low grade silver or cupro-nickel, thus being between the sizes of a silver 3d and 4d. It has The Lord’s Prayer engraved on one side and on the other, at 180 degree die axis, The Doxology.

There is a slightly raised outer rim on both sides with the Doxology being enclosed within an inner beaded circle. It is pierced for suspension and is probably made from machined dies, the flan also having being cut from a strip which were joined at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock as signs of these joints remain. There is no makers mark of any kind but it is obviously commercially made. Does anyone know if this piece would have been made by Edward Pryor and Sons or were there other makers?

T. Winsborough

Debus of Hull. The advertising check shown here has Hawkins obverse Q67 (BWS QV123) paired with a reverse reading J. PARK & SON, MAKERS, 68, CABLE ST, L, POOL x which would date it to 1876-81 according to Hawkins. The obverse die was later used as a Debus product, thus indicating the sale of Victoria Y.H. dies by Park to Debus in the early 1880’s.



Hawkins Q67 / Park reverse

Bob Lyall

Colosseum Imitation Half Sovereigns.

Walter Wilson was a real entrepreneur of the time and the founder of The Colosseum, Walter Wilson & Co., and Trerons, all in Glasgow. In the 1880s he made use of imitation half sovereigns to advertise The Colosseum. This is recorded in 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.



To quote from pp.26-27 of the book:

Another ingenious advertising device of this period had a rather amusing sequel. Mr. Wilson had a quantity of imitation half-sovereigns made, with an advertisement of the Colosseum on one side. They were delivered on a Saturday evening when he was about to set off for London by the midnight train, and he put a handful in his pocket to drop occasionally on the pavement as he made his way to the station. The first coin he dropped was picked up by a sailor, who looked at it, smiled, and put it in his pocket. Suddenly, when about half-way, he discovered that, instead of the imitation coins, he had actually dropped forty-two real half-sovereigns—cash which he had put into his pocket for his London expenses. His chagrin can be understood. But he walked back and managed to pick up again no fewer than twenty-seven of the coins. In crowded Jamaica Street even gold was apt to be ignored by the passer-by.

I have not seen these particular imitation half sovereigns and would be pleased to know if any of our T.C.S. fraternity have such an item which would surely be found in the junk box and which yours truly would be happy to procure or at least have a rubbing or photocopy.

N. G. Brodie

The Bookshelf - Supplements

The following additional checks have been recorded since the publication of *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London* volume 2 by Ralph Hayes.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

CIT.26

Obv. J.WRIGHT : JOHNSON 45,OLD BAILEY : CHESHIRE CHEESE

Rev. CHECK : 1D : ONE PENNY

Brass/27mm./M. (S.J.A.)

John Wright 48,Crutchd Friars, London E.C. 1844)45-83(84
1828/1986+

GOAT HOUSE HOTEL.

CRO.11a

Obv. As 11.

Rev. ONE PENNY : 1 : W.J.T.M.

Brass/28mm./P. (A.C.)

MECHANICS ARMS.

GRE.86

Obv. W.DREW : 4D : MECS ARMS

Rev. Uniface & Bracteate.

Zinc/30mm. (R.H.)

Beer Retailer.

William Drew, York Place, Morden Wharf Road, Greenwich.
1860)63-92(94

Mrs.Mary Drew 1892)94(96

Note. Without a named location on the check the attribution is tentative.

WHITE HART.

GRE.161b

Obv. As 161.

Rev. TWO PENCE : 2 : W.J.T.

Copper/28mm./P. (A.C.)

GLOBE.

HAC.136.

Obv. H.LADDS : 2D : "GLOBE" : GREAT CHART STREET :

Rev. Uniface.

The Bookshelf - Supplements

Brass/27.5mm./P. (A.C.)
Henry Ladds 24, Gt. Chart St., Hoxon. 1866)67-76(77
1835/1910+

THE FEATHERS.

LAM.96

Obv. THE FEATHERS : (Depicted) : LAMBETH WALK

Rev. Uniface.

Brass/27mm./P. (R.P.V.)

38, Lambeth Walk.

1828/78

Iron Bridge Tavern.

TOW.176.

Obv. E.TISSINGTON : IRON : BRIDGE : TAVERN : EAST INDIA DOCK
ROAD

Rev. THREE PENCE : 3 : W.J.T.M.

Brass/28mm./P. (P.M.)

E. Tissington, Barking Rd. E. 1864)65-66(67

Road name changed in 1858 then reverts to 447, East India Dock Rd.

1855/1973+

DUKE OF YORK.

SOU.156.

Obv. T.WALLIS : DUKE : OF : YORK : ROTHERHITHE

Rev. SIX PENCE : 6 : W.J.T.L.

Brass/28mm./P. (A.C.)

Thomas Wallis, York St., Rotherhithe

1868)69-70(71

1828/73+

RAVEN & SUN.

SOU.441a.

Obv. As 441.

Rev. As 441. but 1D

Brass/23mm./M. (A.J.G.)

SIMON THE TANNER.

SOU.556.

The Bookshelf - Supplements

Obv. SIMON THE TANNER : 2D : LONG LANE. E.C.

Rev. Blank.

Brass/27mm./P. (A.C.)

Originally named Simon The Tanner Of Joppu in 1828 only. 19, Long Lane until 1880 then the number became 231. Simon Ye Tanner in 1840 & 41.

1828/1986+

TURK'S HEAD.

SOU.602.

Obv. E.HOLDER : TURK'S : HEAD : BLUE ANCHOR ROAD
BERMONDSEY

Rev. S.A.DANIELL : MAKER : 2D. : 52 ST.PAUL'S SQUARE :
BIRMINGHAM

Brass/23.5mm/M. (A.J.G.)

The Turk's Head is only recorded in 1844, 47 & 48. E. Holder was probably a Beer Retailer but has not been traced as yet.

ROYAL VICTOR.

TOW.376.

Obv. ROYAL VICTOR : 3D : REFRESHMENT

Rev. Blank.

Zinc/30.5mm/P. (R.H.)

234, Old Ford Road E.

1870/1910

FREEMASONS ARMS.

WAN.26.

Obv. SPICER STREET BRIDGE ROAD : COLLINS : FREEMASONS :
ARMS : BATTERSEA

Rev. THREE PENCE : 3 : W.J.T.

Brass/28mm./P. (R.H.)

Beer Retailer.

William Collins 1, Spicer St., Battersea. 1876)80-84(88

GROSVENOR ARMS.

WES.181a.

Obv. As 181.

Rev. THREE HALFPENCE : 1½ : W.J.T.M.

The Bookshelf - Supplements

Brass/28mm./P. (A.C.)

HAXWELL'S HOTEL.

WES.206.

Obv. HAXELL'S : HOTEL

Rev. 4D.

Copper/25mm./Square/P. (A.C.)

Edward Nelson Haxell, 373, 4 & 5 Strand W.C. 1862 until 1870 when the name was changed to Haxell's Royal Exeter Hotel. In 1897 the name was changed again to Haxell's Family Hotel with Leonard Haxell being the proprietor.

1862/1922+

HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL.

WES.216.

Obv. HOTEL : R.NEAL : 49 & 50 : GREAT : PERCIVAL ST. E.C. :
CENTRAL

Rev. 2D. : NEAL.49 & 50 PERCIVAL ST.E.C.

Copper/27.5mm./P. (R.H.)

Frederick Hotels Ltd., 218 to 240 Marylebone Rd. N.W.

1899/1941.

THE SOVEREIGN.

WES.416.

Obv. GEORGE PARKER & SONS : THE SOVEREIGN : OR :
CABMEN'S SHELTERS : CORNER OF LONG ACRE W.C.

Rev. GEORGE PARKER & SONS : COACHMAN'S : 3D :
REFRESHMENTS : 17.18.19.UPPER ST.MARTINS LANE :
SADDLERY & HARNESS STORES

Brass/31.5mm./P. (R.H.)

The Sovereign 13 Upper St., Martins Lane, W.C.

George Parker & Sons are recorded from 1841 to 1974+

Note. See WES.71

1850/1910

The Bookshelf - Supplements



Notes & Queries

332 *Wilkinson Tokens*

I have had access to the following books which help us to correctly locate the place names mentioned on the tokens of John Wilkinson.

- (1) *The Wilkinsons* by John Randall, published 1879.
- (2) John Wilkinson and the Old Bersham Ironworks by A.N.Palmer, published in *Transactions of the Society of Cymmrodorion* 1897-98.
- (3) *Wilkinson Society Journals* published 1972-1988. This society merged with the Broseley Society in 1997.
- (4) *Wilkinson Studies* Vols. 1 & 2 published by Merton Priory Press 1991 and 1992.

BERSHAM presents no difficulty. It is now part of the town of Wrexham, Denbighshire and the site still exists forming part of the Bersham Industrial Heritage Site under the control of Wrexham Maelor County Council and open to the public. The museum contains a display of 29 Wilkinson tokens. Isaac Wilkinson leased the Bersham Ironworks in 1753 moving there with his family including his two sons John and William. Following an initial lack of success by Isaac his two sons took control in 1763 when they formed the New Bersham Ironworks.

WILLEY In 1757 John Wilkinson became a partner in the New Willey Ironworks, Broseley, Shropshire. (Shropshire Records Office 1224/143).

BRADLEY In 1766 John Wilkinson saw the growing industrial potential of the Birmingham area and commenced production at Bradley, Bilston, Staffs. *History of Bilston* by J.Price 1835 refers to purchase of land by him in Bilston.

SNEDSHILL Two furnaces set up in 1780 and sold in 1794. Now part of Telford, Shropshire.

John Wilkinson died in 1808 with one of his named trustees being Samuel Fereday, whose own penny tokens of 1811 bear the inscription 'BRADLEY BILSTON PRIESTFIELD payable at BILSTON. (Correctly listed by Davis under Staffordshire).

Alan Cox

Notes & Queries

333 *cY 1778*

This token is an Ayrshire colliery token from Yardside Colliery on the south side of Kilmarnock. There is a Yardside Farm shown on recent maps but the area is fairly well built up with the district now called Riccarton. This token dates from the really busy period of mining activity in this area. The *Old Statistical Account* records that there were fourteen collieries in Kilmarnock itself and 36 in the district in 1790, a number of them issuing tokens.

Dr. J.T.F. Morrall

334 *July 1868, An American Puzzle*

I quote from my 1989 edition of *Webster's* and the 'Chronology of Major Dates in History' section:

1868, July 28. Fourteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified. Its most significant provision is the "due process clause," which states that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

This would surely merit a commemorative medallion as described.

D.C. Shaw

336 *C.O.*

In style this piece looks like a hop token. Compare it with the pieces issued by both Samuel Oyler and Thomas H Oyler, listed as numbers 383 and 384 in Alan Henderson's *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex & their issuers*. The reverse of these, illustrated on p.103, is described as a 'matted design'.

Andrew D.N. Andison

342 *Macniven & Cameron's Pens*

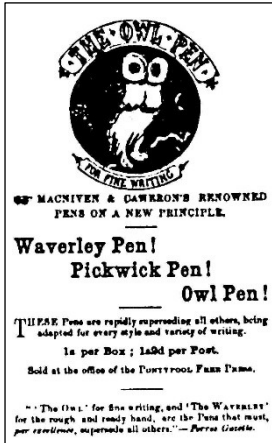
PENS THAT ARE PENS

Messrs. Macniven and Cameron have hit upon the very perfection of pen-making. All the best qualities of the classic 'gray goose-quill' and of the ordinary or extraordinary (equally uncertain) steel pen, unite in their three capital

Notes & Queries

makes, so ingeniously suitable for every description of writing and every description of writer:

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



The above paragraph appeared in the 3rd April, 1869 edition of the *Pontypool Free Press*. Unfortunately, the writer is not identified and the question remains as to who was the author of the couplet. Was this composed by a member of the editorial staff of the newspaper or was it part of a press release issued by Macniven & Cameron? If so, it may well have appeared in other newspapers of the time.

The display advert shown here appeared in the *Pontypool Free Press and Herald of the Hills* of Saturday May 8, 1869. Adverts prior to this date did not have the review of the Owl Pen by the *Forres Gazette* while adverts from Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869

onwards also have a review of the owl pen by *Ryland's Iron Trade Circular*. The pens featured in the advert are those listed in the jingle.

Alan Cox and D. C. Shaw

345 T.S.

This is a communion token of the General Assembly Church at Tassagh, County Armagh, Northern Ireland. It is probably of 18th century manufacture, and is unusual in being struck in copper, most communion tokens of the period being made of lead. You will find it listed on p.79 of *Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Churches in Ireland* by Rev. A. A. Milne, (Fraser, Asher & Co. Ltd., Glasgow, 1920).

David Rampling

This octagonal copper token is recorded as an Irish communion token from Tassagh in Armagh (A.A. Milne 1920 *Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Churches in Ireland* p.79 no.247a). My example came from a bag of communion tokens that included an exceptional range of Irish ones. There is

Notes & Queries

no reason to doubt the attribution, but I cannot prove it. It is not a typical communion token, but that is no great surprise in the Irish series. In 1989, when I made some enquiries, Tassagh congregation was not active; and Church House in Belfast did not have one of the tokens. Milne comments that there are Tassagh communion vessels dating back to 1729.

The token is also claimed as a hop token (A.C. Henderson 1990 *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex* no.507), attributed to Tilden Smith on the basis of the Rev. R.W.H. Acworth's 1937 listing. I corresponded with Alan Henderson about it before his book went to press, but we could not resolve the conflicting claims. Compared with the other Tilden Smith hop tokens it is an oddball, in metal, style and lack of any stated quantity or value on it.

Andrew T. Macmillan

This is listed as number 507 in Alan C. Henderson's *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex & their issuers* (1990) where Mr Henderson notes: "This token is very similar, if not identical, to a Communion Token in the Irish series attributed to Tassagh, County Armagh. It is not now possible to check Acworth's reason for attributing it to Tilden Smith, and so it must be included in this listing."

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

This token is listed as Henderson 507 following an attribution by Acworth. It is also listed as a communion token for Tassagh, Co. Antrim. Being Copper and octagonal, it seems not to fit into either series.

Alan Henderson

346 *[..]whaven Pier / 1*

Though not suggested in the query, the origin of this piece must surely be Newhaven, presumably Sussex rather than Edinburgh.

Andrew T. Macmillan

Regarding the Newhaven Pier token, I reckon it refers to the Leith Trinity Chain Pier in Scotland, which was also known as Newhaven Pier. This was erected in 1821 by Captain Brown, the same chap who built the Chain Pier in Brighton, but had largely fallen out of use by the 1860s with the opening of the harbour at Leith. It was then used by a bathing club until its destruction by a storm on 17 October 1898. Perhaps the token was used as a ticket of admission, the 1 meaning 1d?

Martin Easdown, archivist of the National Piers Society, via E.D.Chambers

Notes & Queries



I would guess that the place name is Newhaven and that the piece was probably attached to keys at one time. The illustration above entitled *Newhaven Pier, Frith* (sic) *of Forth* is by W. H. Bartlett and dates from 1842. It is photocopied from the original print in the Edinburgh City Library collection.

Andrew D.N. Andison

347 *B. E. & C. L.*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. & with B above, E to the left, C to the right, and L below.

Rev. 2D.. in a beaded circle within a closed wreath.

Edge Grained, brass, 26.0mm, 5g



Andrew D.N. Andison

Notes & Queries

348 *Welsh token or medal*

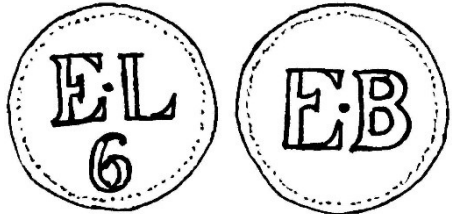
Can anyone identify this early bronze Welsh token (or medal) with a goat on the obverse. The reverse legend includes VICTORIA and 1884. Perhaps one of our members can translate the rest for me.



John Cheramy

349 *E.L. 6 // E.B.*

Any information about the issuer of this token? The piece is made of copper and is well struck.



Brian Edge

350 *Stonebridge Chatburn*

Can anyone provide any further information on the tool check shown here? It is stamped STONEBRIDGE CHATBURN around the number 137 in the centre. The information supplied is that it was associated with a lime quarry by Chatburn, near Clitheroe. It was either used at the quarry itself or the railway siding running from the quarry to the mainline station at Chatburn. Perhaps someone has some local knowledge on the quarry and its workings and can provide some ideas on the check's usage.



Emyr George

Notes & Queries

351 *Unidentified locations*

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL		
George V Jubilee 1935	R&R	WM 32mm
ST BENEDICTS HOSPITAL		
George V Jubilee 1935	Pinches	Silvered AE 35mm
ST MARKS C OF E SCHOOL		
Elizabeth II Jubilee 1977	Anon	Acid engraved steel 53mm
SUMMER BANK ROYAL SCHOOLS		
Unspecified event 1919	Anon	(?)
	Al 35mm	
CINQUE PORTS YACHT CLUB		
Foundation (1872)	J. S. Wyon	AR 45mm
COLET COURT		
Victoria Diamond Jubilee 1897 - for Colet Court Athletics		
	B&R	AE 39mm
LAPWOOD		
Peace 1919	?	Lead 33mm
? (The Australian township that had GEORGE WILLAN as Mayor)		
Victoria Jubilee 1887	Stokes & Martin	Gilt Ae 31mm
Can anyone help with the correct locations for any of the above:		

Mike Ewing

352 *Vale of Derwent Social Club Ltd.*

When a reader recently contacted me saying he would be interested in obtaining a specimen if it originated in Cumbria, he was thinking of Lake Derwentwater in the Lake District. The piece is in fact from the village of Rowlands Gill in County Durham. Vale of Derwent refers to the area of Derwentwater Reservoir. The river Derwent enters the Tyne at Blaydon. Unfortunately the present secretary of the Club has been unable to give me any information on the check, save to say that it is still occasionally pressed into use should there be a shortage of paper tickets currently in use.



Denzil Webb

Notes & Queries

353 *1st Bat. S.R.V.*

R.V. is probably Rifle Volunteers, but which county is represented by the 'S'? I also have a 1d value as well.

Bob Lyall



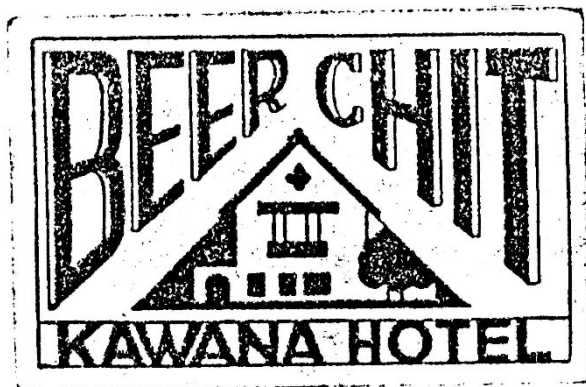
354 *H.E. Mess*

Can anyone provide any information about the issuer of this piece?

Bob Lyall



355 *Kawana Hotel*



Olive green on white card. Looks like a military chit. Does anyone know where to find the Kawana Hotel?

Malcolm C. Johnston

Adverts

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

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

[6:6]

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies
such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after
1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900
BOOKS AND EPHEMERA ON THESE CATEGORIES.

[6:3]

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrotpe and Fantasy
Shillings Anything considered 1504-1997

[6:3]

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17th Century to Date

Gary Oddie

[6:3]

Adverts

WANTED

TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL

WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

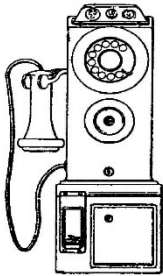
WANTED COLONIAL PORTUGUESE TOKENS: [6:3]

Angola, Cape Vert Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India (Goa, Damão e Dio), Macao, Mozambique, Saint Thomas and Prince and Timor:

Swap telephone tokens and dog tags.

Please write: Jaime Salgado

[6:3]



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

BIRMINGHAM PUB CHECKS FOR SALE

A collection of 40-odd Birmingham pub checks,
including several unpublished issuers.

Please send an international reply coupon for a copy of the list.

Neil B. Todd

[6:2]

Adverts

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £6.50
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:3]

ENGRAVED SILVER THREEPENCES AND SIXPENCES

Wanted silver threepences & sixpences engraved on reverse
with girls or boys Christian names. Can you Help?

Details to Brian Edge

[6:2]

SIMMONS GALLERY

53 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1N 3NB

Telephone: 0171 831 2080 or fax 0171 831 2090

Open Monday-Friday 10.30-17.30

Tokens, medals, coin weights and coins

bought and sold - collections and oddments always wanted

Bi-annual postal auctions of tokens and coin weights

Write, phone or call in for catalogues

[6:4]

WANTED: RHONDDA CHECKS

TAVERN TOKENS, CLUB CHECKS AND COLLIERY LAMP

CHECKS URGENTLY REQUIRED BY KEEN RHONDDA

COLLECTOR.

Good cash offered or will exchange for similar items.

All offers to: Alun Jones

[6:4]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

(incorporating Pub Check Study Group)



Vol. 6 No. 3

BULLETIN

September 1998

ISSN 0269 - 0187

Editor - Andrew D. N. Andison

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 6 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

My thanks to all those who sent information about how to track down the mid-Victorian patent that I was looking for. I was successful and now have a copy of the "LETTERS PATENT to James Middlemass, of Edinburgh, in the County of Mid Lothian, Scotland, Merchant and Outfitter, for the Invention of "THE APPLICATION OF A NEW MATERIAL TO THE CONTRUCTION OF PORTABLE HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS." James Middlemass was the issuer of BWS7200.

Token Congress 1998

The 17th Annual Token Congress will be held this year in The Watermill Hotel, Hemel Hempstead. The dates are Friday the 11th to Sunday the 13th of September. The 'all inclusive' cost is £108 which includes all meals and two nights accomodation; the 'Saturday night' cost is £82 and includes one night's accommodation and meals; while the 'daily' cost is £55 and is meals only. The organiser is David Griffiths

Binders for the Bulletin

Binders for the *Bulletin* are available at £4 each (including postage). Each one holds a complete volume with its index and is suitable for volumes 4, 5 or 6.

Garry Atkins Collection

The Garry Atkins Collection of 17th Century Berkshire Tokens (150 different types, 166 lots) is to be sold at the Reading Coin Club's Auction on 5 October. Catalogues are free to all Reading Coin Club members or £3.00 to non-members. Due to the Club & venue rules only R. C. C. members may bid at the auction, but guests welcomed. A suggestion: Membership only costs £12.00 per annum (Monthly letter, Auction Cat. & speakers!). For London viewing or any club information contact Michael Gouby Monday to Friday from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. For Reading viewing, etc. contact Frank Milward to make arrangements.

The Hackney Promissory Token: a new suggestion.

by Robert Thompson

In Volume 3 of *Hackney History*, published by the Friends of Hackney Archives, Dr Melvyn H. Brooks has given an account of David Alves Rebello (1741-1796), a wealthy Jewish merchant resident in Hackney, but born in Portugal as a Marrano Jew (outwardly practising Christianity). He is best remembered for having issued what is usually considered the first private token of the eighteenth-century series.⁽¹⁾



Fig.1: D&H Middlesex 309

The obverse of the original (fig.1) may be described thus: HACKNEY CHURCH * a view from the north-west of the old church with tower, a clock on the tower showing 4:09, and beside the tower a shield bearing the arms *A chevron ermine between three herons*; signed bottom left J M * MCCXC

The reverse has HACKNEY PROMISSORY TOKEN around the swash letters *DAR*, a laurel wreath above, and in the exergue the date 1795, the numeral 1 curved. Between the initials and the date are two objects in saltire, the identities of which have been controversial, and the meaning uncertain. Dr Brooks mentions earlier descriptions of these as (a) a palm branch and scuppit, a scuppit being a shovel of uniform width with the sides turned a little inward, very useful for filling up if not for digging graves; and (b) a quill and penknife case.

In an accompanying article on Rebello's coin collection and the tokens he issued I point to the presence of the same objects below Britannia on pattern halfpence of 1788, and identify the "scuppit" or "penknife" as a rudder (*gubernaculum*) for steering an ancient ship.⁽²⁾ In the context of Britannia the symbolic meaning would be to govern (*gubernare*) the ship of state. To my surprise, when asking the British Museum for help with a more convincing illustration of an ancient rudder than I could find, I was assured by Dr Jonathan Williams that the "palm"

is an aplustre, an ornament for the stern of an ancient ship, composed of curved planks with streamers to show the direction of the wind. This certainly fits with a rudder; but why should Rebello have adopted a crossed rudder and aplustre? The closest to government he is known to have reached is the position of headborough in the parish of Hackney.

Fig.2 illustrates Rebello's bookplate.⁽³⁾ Above the decorative initials D A R, similar to those on his token, is the crest of a bird's wing erect. Wings, says Randle Holme, are hieroglyphicks of celerity, and sometimes of protection and coverture.⁽⁴⁾ If the significance of a bird's wing could be not so much the speed of travelling as the fact of travelling, then the wing accompanying D A R on the bookplate might mean much the same as the aplustre and rudder accompanying D A R on the token. Of an aplustre Addison had written in 1705 "The one holds a sword in her hand to represent the Iliad ... as the other has an Aplustre to represent the Odyssey, or Voyage of Ulysses".⁽⁵⁾ Here there is no indication of speed, indeed the voyage of Ulysses lasted twenty years.



Fig.2: Rebello's bookplate

The suggestion of this note, then, is that the aplustre and rudder in saltire on the reverse of the Hackney Promissory Token relate to the issuer's voyage to Britain from the country of his birth, that they refer to Rebello's migration from Portugal. Such a private and personal reference, on what was after all a private token, may offer the most satisfactory explanation of a difficult device of which the symbolism is not immediately apparent.

Notes

1. M. H. Brooks, "David Alves Rebello: a Jew of Hackney", *Hackney History*, 3 (1997), 10-15. The publication is available from Hackney Archives Department, 43 De Beauvoir Road, London N1 5SQ, at £3.00.
2. R. H. Thompson, "The Rebello collection of coins and tokens", *ibid.* 16-23.
3. Jewish Historical Society of England, *Anglo-Jewish notabilities*, London 1949, pl.xviii, no.144.
4. R. Holme, *The academy of armory*, Chester 1688, Book II, p.303.
5. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., s.v. "aplustre".

The Grasshopper Tea Warehouse Token

by Bill Kennett

Obverse:

Legend: GRASSHOPPER TEA WAREHOUSE 21
LONDON ROAD

Field: A grasshopper facing left

Reverse:

Legend: TEAS GENUINE AS IMPORTED

Field: A tea chest with the word TEA on
the front side



Fig.1: Batty ¼d No.2174
Neumann No.24020
Bell Supplement No.3310

Bell listed this token (fig.1) as “Locality Unknown” No.11 in his book *Unofficial Farthings* which was published in 1975. In the 1994 Supplement, written with co-authors, Whitmore & Sweeney, it is attributed to Manchester. The grounds for this were that another token (fig.2), was issued in that place by George Grantham (some time between 1843 & 1850), and also that there was (and still is) a London road in Manchester.

Obverse:

GEORGE GRANTHAM 268 DEANSGATE
OPPOSITE JACKSON'S ROW
MANCHESTER

Reverse:

NEW GRASS HOPPER TEA COFFEE AND
GENERAL GROCERY WAREHOUSE



Fig.2: Batty ¼d No.236
Neumann No.26563
Bell Supplement No.3300

Hawkins had come to the same conclusion. In a letter published in *Seaby's Bulletin*, of September 1982, he queried Neumann's attribution of the piece to Southwark, as he had found no evidence for a tea dealer at that address. He thought that Neumann had assumed that the London road on the Grasshopper token was the same as that on the piece for I. King, tobacconist, listed as No.24019. The locality for King was confirmed by Hawkins ratebook search which showed a John King at 12 London road, Southwark from 1820 to 1828. Hawkins had also discovered that a grocer, Anthony Gatenby, was at 21 London road, Manchester, from 1822 to 1824, having previously been at number 19. As a collector of Greater Manchester Paranumismatica, I confidently placed the token in my “Manchester Unofficial Farthings” tray.

When I started research into the theme of Tea dealers Tokens I checked Hawkins' findings with regard to Manchester and looked for more evidence to

support his suggestion. Sure enough the directories came up with another likely candidate for the issuer of the Grasshopper Tea Warehouse Token, William Woodward, Grocer & Tea dealer, at 21 London road, Manchester from 1825 to 1833 at least. He next appears, in a directory of 1838, at 47 London road, possibly relocating due to the disturbance caused by the building of London road Railway Station, which was opened in 1842.

However my Tea dealer theme was not confined to Greater Manchester and I noticed that a Liverpool Unofficial Farthing (fig.3), Bell Lancs. 26, issued by Will Dickinson at 37 Brownlow hill, had a very similar reverse to the Grasshopper token. This made me, very reluctantly, look for a possible Liverpool attribution. Dickinson was at the Brownlow Hill address in 1844 but at South Park road in 1852. However the Liverpool directory for 1828/9 lists a Peter Thomas, Grocer, at 21 London road. Just how many other places have a London road with a grocer or tea dealer at number 21?



Fig.3: Batty 1/4d 158
Bell Supplement 2120

Grasshoppers and Tea Dealers

The question why Tea dealers used the sign of the Grasshopper was posed by Roy Hawkins to readers of Seaby's *Bulletin* in September 1982. He referred to the tokens issued from the London road Grasshopper warehouse, to George Grantham's New Grasshopper warehouse on Deansgate in Manchester and to John Pickstone's Grasshopper tea and coffee establishment, Newton Heath, Manchester (fig.4). And also to Thomas Longworth's New Grasshopper Tea Coffee General Grocery and Provision Warehouse, Staveley (fig.5)



Fig.4: Batty 1/4d 706
Neumann 26575



Fig.5: Batty 1/4d 50
Bell Supplement 4830

All the above pieces were 19th century issues but Hawkins had also noticed Stinton's 18th century halfpenny token (fig.6) which used the Grasshopper to advertise "Fine Teas of the Rough Flavour." Perhaps the legend on the Stinton token suggested to Roy that Grasshopper was a brand of tea?



Fig.6: Batty ½d 423
Neumann 23303
D&H Middlesex 904, a, b.

However if he had looked further back in time and consulted Williamson's books on 17th century trade tokens, I think he would have found the answer, (maybe he did but I have not come across any reference to this in his published works). There are a number of 17th century tokens depicting a grasshopper, in particular **W960** THOMAS CORDEN AT YE GRASSHOPPER grasshopper depicted/ BEHIND YE ROYAL EXCHANGE T.A.C. Significantly this halfpenny token mentions the Royal Exchange and in a note following **W1825**, THOMAS MORTON IN a grasshopper / LONG LANE HIS HALFPENNY T.M.M 1666, Williamson quotes Boyne, "The grasshopper is a frequent sign among grocers who adopt it in a supposed compliment to Sir Thomas Gresham founder of the Royal Exchange, the vane of that edifice being formerly a grasshopper, Sir Thomas however was a mercer and not a grocer. The grasshopper was the original family crest of the Greshams, and appears on the seals of James Gresham, the great grandfather of Sir Thomas, affixed to letters addressed by him to Sir John Paston in 1449 and other years." It is quite likely that the word Grasshopper was a play on the name Gresham.

The original Royal Exchange was built in 1569 and there were a number of shops on a gallery, known as the Pawn, surrounding the central courtyard where the merchants carried on their business dealings. These were let out to various trades to help defray the costs of the building. It is quite possible that the traders would adopt the sign of the grasshopper so prominently displayed on the Exchange and use it as their address taking it with them when they relocated. I can hardly imagine them using it as a compliment to Sir Thomas when in the absence of a street numbering system some sort of signboard was essential to advertise their presence to prospective customers. The sign illustrated (fig.7) with TG for Thomas Gresham and the




Fig.7: Lombard Street sign

date 1563 is on a building in Lombard street which is on the site of Gresham's Goldsmiths shop where he started in business, presumably at that date, as the earliest banker in England. It is considered by many historians that the Martin family continued the tradition of Goldsmith bankers at the sign of the Grasshopper until they were finally absorbed by the Bank of Liverpool in 1918. The joint name was originally The Bank of Liverpool and Martins Limited and eventually just Martins Bank. The new shield of arms combined the Grasshopper with the Liver bird. Appropriately enough the Grasshopper was snapped up by an Eagle, Barclays Bank, which had its origins a few doors away from The Grasshopper at the Black Spread Eagle in Lombard street. They took over Martins in 1969.

To the Curious in True Full Flavoured Teas, &c.
 A SAVING from TEN to TWENTY per CENT.
 At EAGLETON'S and Co's.

Manchester Tea Warehouse,
 Wholesale and Retail,



By Mr. JONAS CROSSLEY, Jeweller, Goldsmith,
 &c. at the Golden Cup, Market-street-lane,
 Mancheiler, Cheap as at their THREE
Original Established Tea Warehouses,
 The Grasshopper, No. 9, Bishopsgate-street,
 Opposite the London Tavern, by Cornhill,
 No. 42, Cheap-side, LONDON;
 And No. 12, Rampant-Horse-Street, near the Market,
 City of Norwich.

N. B. Eagleton and Co's. Genuine Teas, &c. are
 always pack'd in printed Lists of Sorts, with their
 much Reduced London Prices, and the Price and
 Quality marked on each Parcel, which are sealed with
 the Grasshopper, and round it Eagleton and Co.
 London.

Fig.8: Eagleton's Advert
 Manchester Mercury, June 1792

It so happens that the address given in the advert (fig.8) of the late 18th century Tea dealer, Edward Eagleton, was "The Grasshopper, No 9, Bishopsgate street." This was the street where Sir Thomas took up residence in 1559. Gresham provided in his will for a college to be set up and lectures to be given on seven subjects. These began four hundred years ago in 1597 at Gresham House in Bishopsgate street, and continue to this day. When William Pitt substituted the heavy tax on tea by the Window tax in the so-called Commutation Act of 1784, tea prices fell and the demand rose rapidly. Edward Eagleton, quickly

took advantage of the opportunity to expand his business nationwide and advertised his tea in all the provincial papers.

It is quite likely that the Grasshopper on his newspaper adverts, which was also used as a seal of authenticity and quality, prompted some country dealers to use the same sign as an indication of their similar standing in the tea trade. Thus John Scholes set up a New Tea Warehouse, in competition with Eagleton's Manchester agent, Jonas Crossley, at THE GREEN GRASSHOPPER and advertised a wide variety of teas for sale in the *Manchester Mercury* on 14 August 1792.

A grasshopper sign (fig.9) was set up in 1791 by William Holt a grocer in Northgate street, Gloucester who specialised in fine teas. It was moved to 7 Westgate street in 1797 and was still to be seen in 1960. The sign now resides in the Gloucester folk museum.



Fig.9: Gloucester grasshopper

To conclude, it would appear that the sign of the grasshopper originated with Sir Thomas Gresham who used it on the first Royal Exchange, in Lombard street. It was adopted by other businesses in the area and in particular by Edward Eagleton, a Tea dealer. Through his countrywide advertisements the grasshopper came to be associated with Tea. Provincial dealers used the allusion in naming their warehouses and hence the grasshopper appeared on the tokens which they issued.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank John Rose for the photograph of the sign in Lombard street, Barry Greenaway for telling me about the grasshopper sign in Gloucester folk museum, my brother Ralph for photographing it, Manchester Central Reference Library for information, and especially Chetham's Library for access to their remarkable collection of newspapers and directories.

Wyken - Pits and Pippins

by R. Wright

On reading David Shaw's very detailed article on 'Colliery Checks and Dies' (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.12 pp.471-474) I was made very much aware of how very little I know of my two Colliery pieces contained in my Coventry Collection. Davis, in his *Token Coinage of Warwickshire*, indicates that the first piece (fig.1) was made by Thomas Halliday and is very rare, but apart from stating the obvious he gives no real information about the token.



Fig.1: Wyken Colliery shop ticket

- Obv.* MDCCCXIX with WYKIN COLLIERY above and • WARWICKSHIRE • below.
Rev. WASTE NOT: / WANT NOT. in a rectangular panel, with a bee above and SHOP TICKET below. Signed WHITWELL. D. HALLIDAY. F. below the panel.
Edge Plain, copper, round, 32mm
Xrefs. Batty H2728; D&W 168 (169 in brass, 170 in lead)

Prospecting for coal in the Coventry area began in 1579 when Coventry Corporation commenced issuing licences to local land and farm owners. By the end of the century mines were being dug over a wide area between Griff and Bedworth to the north and Sowe, Hawkesbury and Wyken (Wykin) to the south. Records on individual pits are sketchy and disputed in various reference works. The large charity estate of Sir Thomas White was referring to a Wyken Colliery in the early part of the 19th century, and pits were being dug by Lord Craven, Lord Clifford and the Green family, in the area.

The Wyken area was badly affected by water (and still is) and caused regular closing of pits and shafts. Reference is made to two Boulton and Watt steam pumping machines being installed in the area in 1766, although Griff near Bedworth had engines of a sort as early as 1725.



Fig.2: Uniface tally

I can only assume, therefore, that my first token is a Truck or Shop Token issued by one of the owners of Wyken Colliery in 1819, although I was of the opinion that this type of Shop Token was made illegal very soon after this date. My second piece (fig.2) is more modern and may be a lamp or lift token. The Coventry Reference and archive libraries detail Wyken Colliery back to 1845, but prior to that, information is hard to come by. As far as I am aware all mining in the Wyken area ceased just prior to the first world war.

To refer to the Pippin bit in the title - Lord Craven who operated pits in Wyken, imported from Holland in the 1760s a Pippin apple tree, which he developed on his estate. This apple, now known as The Wyken Pippin, was grown extensively in the area (growing true from pips). A small upright tree, it lacks vigour, but produces an attractive yellow apple and is still available from nurserymen to day. It has been used recently as one of the crosses in developing the upright single stem "Balerina" type fruit trees. You will note that I know more about apples than my Mining Token - can any one reverse the situation?

Some Further Notes on Club Checks

By Denzil Webb

I collect all types of paranumismatica from Northumberland and Durham, including the metal and plastic checks issued by social clubs. Finding that very few of this latter group seemed to turn up in dealers' lists, I felt it might be worthwhile writing to club secretaries. During the past year, working my way through *Yellow Pages* directories covering the two counties, up to the time of writing, I have secured 227 pieces (188 plastic and 39 metal). This does not mean that I have had a favourable response from 227 clubs; many clubs have made multiple issues, the largest number to date being eight from the Novo Castria Club in Newcastle. My success rate was in the region of 20%. Some clubs replied that they did not use tokens and had never done so, some indicated that they had used tokens many years ago, but no longer did so, and a few said they used paper tickets only (which did not interest me). Unfortunately, a large number did not reply.

It would appear that club checks have four main uses: as raffle prizes, as door entry draw prizes, given to visiting teams, given to committee members. This latter use has caused problems with the Inland Revenue, the view taken by the 'powers-that-be' being that such 'perks' must be regarded as taxable income! Two club secretaries have informed me that they have given up using checks for this reason. So far I have only encountered two pieces which indicate this use, both from Richardson & Westgarth's Social Club in Hartlepool. Underneath the title (reduced to R.W.S.C.) COMMITTEE (white on red plastic 26mm) and below R-W-S-C, EXPENSES (black on orange plastic 26mm). Visiting teams may be anything from football to darts and quiz nights.

The purpose of all the checks is to provide free refreshments. Most of the more recent plastic types are for ONE PINT, although I do have two valued at 10p

and one for 50p. The older metal checks are also mainly valued as ONE PINT but I have encountered specimens valued at 1d, 3d, 6d and 1/-.

Two of the most interesting pieces obtained to date are from the staff Social Club of North Tees General Hospital in Stockton. These carry the following legends only: 1/PINT (brass 31mm, approx 3.5mm thick) and 2/PTS (brass six-sided 28mm, approx 2.5mm thick). Of these two rather crude productions, the Club Secretary, Rosa Wilkinson, wrote:

“the tokens were made for me by one of our members who worked at British Steel. We had these tokens made because the card tokens we were using were either getting lost or being washed in people’s pockets. A lot of our members were hanging on to them for long periods and this practice was confusing at stocktaking, and also we used to run out of them. As you will gather it is not so easy to carry the brass ones for very long.”

That last comment must be the understatement of the year! The ONE PINT weighs about 1 oz. and the 2 PINTS about ½ oz. Shades of the Cartwheel coinage!

Some clubs sent examples of checks which were issued by other clubs. The vast majority of the plastic series, in particular, are so similar in layout, colours and size (most commonly 26mm) that it is fairly easy to pass them over at the bars during busy periods. These are referred to in northern clubland as ‘ringers’.

The following are examples of the different types of checks used.

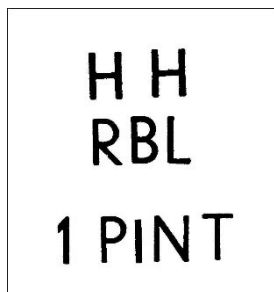


1. These thin plastic ‘tickets’ issued by the Darlington Central Club are the largest so far encountered, measuring 76 x 51mm. A series of three were issued for MONTH 1 (white on dark green), MONTH 2 (white on brown) and MONTH 3 (white on red). They are no longer in use.

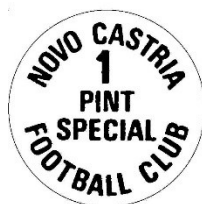


2. Darlington Railway Institute. Black on yellow plastic. Specimens are noted with a blank reverse and 'A18' incuse.

3. Darlington Club and Institute, black on white with blank cream reverse. 45 x 25mm.



4. Many clubs state initials only. This virtually square (38 x 37mm) piece in black on yellow is from the Royal British Legion branch at High Howden (Wallsend-on-Tyne).



5/6/7. The Novo Castria Club in Newcastle-upon-Tyne is responsible for no less than eight issues. The three illustrated are typical of the group, and only one does not state a value: NOVO CASTRIA / TOURNAMENT black on white plastic 26mm.



8. LEADGATE / WORKMEN'S / SOCIAL CLUB / & / INSTITUTE // REFRESHMENTS / 3^D
 These checks are counterstamped with B under 'social' sideways to text. Leadgate is a district of Consett (Co. Durham)
9. The majority of metal checks are in brass, but there are many exceptions. This 1/- one from Newbiggin-by-the-Sea (a district of Ashington in Northumberland) is aluminium.



10. A few checks, in either metal or plastic, will be encountered with a central hole. This brass specimen is from Willington in Co. Durham.
11. In the 19th century and the early years of the 20th quoits was a popular pastime in pubs. My search of the *Yellow Pages* found only two Quoits clubs listed, both in Hartlepool. One of them, THE WEST HARTLEPOOL ROVERS AMATEUR QUOIT CLUB LTD, issued a brass check (illustrated) and also a plastic one. It is not known whether the other, The Raglin Club, issued any checks.

Andrew Wager contributed an interesting article (*Bulletin*, vol.5, no.12, pp.480-481) on Price Bros, a Birmingham “maker” not included in Roy Hawkins’ *Dictionary of Makers ... 1788-1910*⁽¹⁾. I feel that expansion of the Dictionary should be a subject of general interest and it is therefore of relevance to offer the following information.

On page 348, Roy Hawkins includes an entry for W. O. Lewis with the comment: “unlike J. W. Lewis, W. O. Lewis did not purport to produce checks etc., and none is known. This entry was inserted to balance the other and obviate confusion.” A pub check has now come to light for W. Bushell, Bee Hive Hotel, Handsworth with the reverse signed “W. O. Lewis, Birm” in very small letters at the bottom.

On page 515 of the Dictionary, there is an entry for Wilson Bros on the strength of a signed advertising piece for Douglas, Isle of Man dated 1886. Roy attributes this to Wilson Bros & Co, bedstead makers, Standard Works, Ledsam Street, (1875-1910...) with the comment: “incredibly this was the only listed Birmingham firm with a name to fit the signature on the disc ... at the date on it.” However I have now located a check for the Queen’s Head, Hockley Street which is signed “Wilson Bros, Graham Street”. It also advertises Mitchell’s Ales which makes it likely to date to post 1886 but before the merger with Butlers in 1898. Graham Street is a distance from Ledsam Street and it would therefore appear that there must be another candidate for the Wilson Bros. attribution. Since a third piece exists, signed Wilson Bros. Birmingham, for the London Hotel, Redruth, we are faced with a firm who marketed from the Isle of Man to Cornwall, suggesting it might have been an organisation of some size.

I regret that I do not have ready access to Birmingham directories but perhaps someone locally may feel inspired to take up the challenge? In this regard, I am also able to contribute some further additions to the list of “makers”. Some, such as Perress of Southampton and Thomas of Merthyr have been researched and written up elsewhere⁽²⁾ but the following do not appear to have been recorded:-

- D. W. Clarke, Maker and Manufacturer of Beer Engines, Hockley Hill, Birmingham. (David Jones, Victoria Inn, West Bromwich)
- D. Davies, 22 Parade, Birm. (Edward Baker, Corner Stores, King Edward Street)

W. Gamwell, Maker, Graham Street, Birm. (George E. Willmott, The Stores, Winson Green Road)
J. Gatley, Maker, 25½ Ludgate Hill, Birmingham. (Edward Dutton, Fine Ales, Birmingham)
E. Jarrett, Brierley Hill. (J. Davies, Painters Arms Inn, Four Ways, Cradley Heath - plumber, glazier, painter & decorator)
Parkes & Groves, Makers, Birmingham. (White Horse, Coleshill)
Stilwell & Sons, Engravers, Earl Street, Coventry. (F. W. Burr, Five Ways Sick & Dividend Society, Coventry)
George Venn, Maker, Exeter. (Pike, Grosvenor, Exeter).

Were these people actual manufacturers of checks? Further research on these pieces may assist in resolving the question of whether minor “makers” were indeed such or merely “agents”, or at best stampers who had the actual dies cut for them by the larger Birmingham makers. I am intrigued by a check for Thomas Goode, Old Cross Inn, Langley Green for which the reverse appears (it is not in good condition) to be signed “J. Goode, Birm.” - certainly the initial is “J”. Was this a happy coincidence of having a relative who was a manufacturer, or a relation in Birmingham getting some checks made for him? What I believe can be stated is that the more “one-off” signatures that come to light, the more likely it is that we are looking at firms who subcontracted the actual production of the checks. In the meantime, I am sure that Roy Hawkins would have included entries in the Dictionary for these names if the information had been available to him.

References:

1. R.N.P. Hawkins, 1989. *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788—1910*. Edited by Edward Baldwin.
2. Y. C. Stanton-Courtney. ‘Not in “Hawkins”’: Some Unpublished Makers of Pub Checks’. (Spink *Numismatic Circular*, December 1990, pp.351-3).

Barber Checks — Some Additional Information


By Thorsten Sjölin

When R N P Hawkins in 1975 published his *Four Studies* he finally laid to rest all the controversy about the barber's checks which, for unknown reasons, had been attributed to a transport company in Australia and other uses in South-Africa depending upon whom you read. As Appendix B he quoted an extract from Osborne, Garrett & Co's 1914 trade catalogue.

The same text appears in the 1907 catalogue (and probably in earlier catalogues), but the prices are slightly different. It might be interesting to our readers to see the real page (fig.1) which also shows a check holder and mentions bone checks.

CHECKS FOR SALOON USE.

Metal Checks for use in Hairdressing Saloons, representing the following values: 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/-, 1/2, 1/3, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6



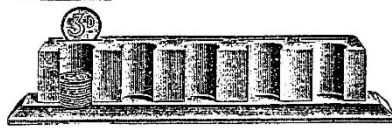
On each Check there is a space left for the number denoting the chair of the operator, by which means the employer will be able to ascertain the exact amount each man earns daily, as by counting the Checks at night, and calculating the accumulated value of each number he will at once know the exact amount that each man has earned during the day.

There is no limit to this system, as it can be as easily and as readily applied to 20 as to 2, and the Checks being made of metal have the advantage of permanency and cleanliness. In ordering, please state the number of Checks of each value and for how many chairs required, also the numbers to be stamped on each set.

Bone Checks, any colour to order, **Plain**, 6/- per gross. **Engraved** any price to order, 2/3 per doz.

CHECK HOLDER.

It is Neat, Cheap and Saves Time.
Polished Walnut, Mahogany or Ebonized.
Price 1/9 each.



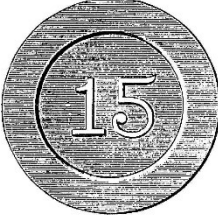
CHECK BOOKS, containing 1,000 Checks in each, and stocked in six different colours, 3/- per doz.
,, ,, small (5 x 2½-in.), printed, 100 Checks in a Book, with Stiff Cover, 2/9 ,,

Fig.1: Osborne, Garrett & Co's 1907 advert (2/3 size)

Theo A Kochs & Son in New York was for the USA what Osborne, Garrett & Co (and a number of other firms) were for the UK and the Empire. I have a photocopy from one of their catalogues from about the same time judging by the mustache curlers advertised on the same page. This advert (fig.2) shows a similar check holder although they call it a check rack. The system was not as elaborate as the Osborne one with stamped number for each chair and the checks were plain with just a number but they came in four colours for four different chairs. I am sure I have seen similar checks and thought they would

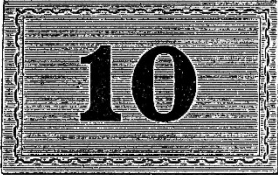
have been used in a casino so I never bothered to buy them.

THEO. A. KOCHS & SON, NEW YORK.




Fibrone Checks.
Practically indestructible.
Per hundred\$1.15

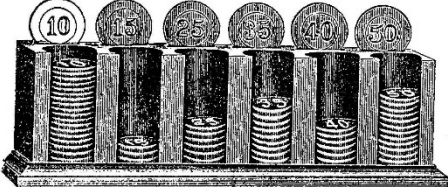
These checks are made in four colors, and with the following numbers: 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60. The checks can, therefore, be used in complete sets for one, two, three or four chair shops, using a different color for each chair.



Cardboard Checks.
Best quality and finish.
Per hundred 30c



Brass checks, stamped with name and "Good for one shave" in plain sunken letters.
When ordering, be careful to write name distinctly. Extra charge will be made for any additional lettering wanted.
Per hundred\$1.50



No. 906. Check Rack.
For Fibrone Checks.
Made of wood, ebony finish. A convenient and useful article, arranged to hold six different denominations of checks.
Each75c

Fig.2: Theo. A. Koch's advert (reduced)

Another interesting token on the same page is the one GOOD FOR ONE SHAVE for a (probably) fictitious P F Elliot. I have never seen an American one, but I have got one from Canada (fig.3) where they apparently used the same system. It was issued by S. Sveinson of Altamont, Manitoba and is of aluminium and might be considerably later. Old trade catalogues can reveal a lot of information.



Fig.3: Canadian Shave Token

First a warning: this article might, by some, be described as an accumulation of meaningless facts (and they may well be right), but I think even meaningless facts have some inherent beauty and that is the reason for this article (I do not want to go as far as saying *research*).

I started collecting tokens used in barbers' shops and similar establishment and this might well be where I finish. Over the years I have accumulated a number of the fairly common series of barber tokens from PS & Co, Ogee, OG & Co and the like and one day when I looked more closely at the OG & Co series I found a number of differences on the obverse indicating that a number of dies were used over the years. This is by far the most common series and this might explain why there are so many variations: the dies wore out. This can be seen on a number of the tokens which rarely show a lot of wear from use, but the dies seem to deteriorate fairly quickly. The cracks in the dies are visible on some tokens.

After having spent some time with a magnifying glass, studying dots and oak leaves (if that is what they are) and measuring distances and lengths I concluded that there must have been six dies in use over the years. As the illustrations might not be as perfect as they should be I will describe the variations. There are two main areas of variation: the triangle and what it contains, and the text.



1. Upright stalk of branch goes all the way down to the base of the triangle. There is a full stop after "O". Line under small "o" 1.5 mm long.
2. Fairly similar to (1), but line under small "o" 1.8 mm long. Text is also slightly bolder.
3. Stalks to left and right curved, no part touches the triangle outline. Full stop after "O" but slightly higher up than in (1) and (2). I have also found one where there is no dot, but apart from that identical. 3A and 3B?



4. Fairly similar to (3), but no dot after “O”. Small line under “o” short (1.2 mm) and distinctly square.
5. Triangle slightly smaller than on all the others and noticeably further away from the text. The leaves look like oak leaves.
6. Fairly similar to (5), but triangles bigger and closer to text and oak leaves only reasonably identifiable.

The reverse also shows certain variations of which the first four for obvious reasons are only found on the pence denominations:

1. “D” underlined.
2. “D” underlined and one dot below the line.
3. “D” underlined and two dots below the line.
4. “D” with a dot below.

There are also at least four variations in “No”:

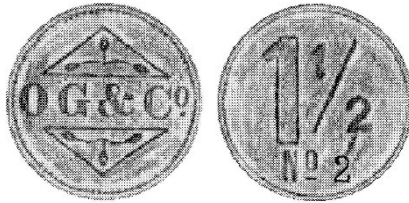
1. Long “o” with two dots below and the “o” on line with the top of the “N” (rare).
2. As (1) but with a short “o” (only seen one).
3. “O” underlined and on line with the top of the “N”.
4. “O” underlined, but below the top of the “N”.

It is not possible to tie one reverse with one obverse as there must have been one die for each denomination.

Has all this got any relevance at all? Possibly not, but at least it shows that even such a limited subject as the barbers tokens of the OG & Co series could end up as a fairly sizeable collection at a fairly reasonable cost. It might also be possible to find further variations in this series and, indeed, in the other series, but I leave that to someone with a larger collection than mine.

“Quill Corner”

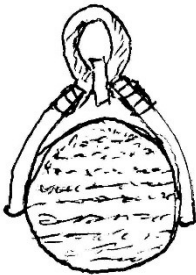
Barbers Checks. I have very few of the O.G.& Co. checks in my collection but one of them, the 1½ piece shown here, does not appear to be from any of the dies listed by Thorsen Sjölin.



There is no dot after the “O”; the leaf stalks are more curved than 4, 5 or 6; the underline below “o” is short and to the right hand side. The triangle is only 17mm across the base.

Andrew D. N. Andison

‘Engraved Tokens’. Tom Winsborough mentions (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.2 p.63) a 16½ mm piece with the Lords Prayer on one side and the Doxology on the other having two lugs.



These pieces with lugs are often referred to as ‘spinnners’ and they turn up in several token fields. My daughter has in her collection similar LP/Doxology pieces in brass 18mm in diameter bearing the Registered Design No 57075 on the Doxology side. They are both mounted by lugs into a wire yoke with an overall length of around 35mm, as shown in the sketch, so that they spin. I am doubtful whether the lugs were part of any strip production process as suggested. Other readers may have information on this.

Incidentally these pieces which one classifies loosely as ‘Lords Prayer Medallets’ are struck, not engraved, and one suspects were used in much the same way as St Christopher medals. Engraved small silver coins are seen and were more likely to be demonstrations of an engraver’s skill.

Mike Ewing

“Quill Corner”

J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. I am seeking details of any holdings of tokens or previous research on the company for a forthcoming work. I would like to know the denomination, countermark (usually a letter?), edge clip (if any), metal and diameter. Please send details to Gary Oddie

Patents. While I cannot identify the patent for mid-Victorian zinc houses for Australia (editorial *Bulletin* vol.6 no.2) perhaps the following may help point you to a source.

I have a bound collection entitled *Patents for Inventions. Abridgments of Specifications. Class 73, Labels, Badges, Coins, Tokens, and Tickets.* These began to be published in the 1890s with two earlier series added later.

- 1855-66 (HMSO, 1905), Nos. 56-3230.
- 1867-76 (1904), Nos. 155-4398.
- 1877-83 (1893), Nos. 22-5878.
- 1884-88 (1896), Nos. 616-18,851.
- 1889-92 (1898), Nos. 459-22,231.
- 1893-96 (1899), Nos. 305-29,310, appendix.
- 1897-1900 (1903), Nos. 844-23,895.
- 1901-04 (1906), Nos. 81-29,472, appendix.
- 1905-08 (1910), Nos. 169-28,385, errata.
- 1909-15 (1921), No. 65-15,087.
- 1916-20 (1924), Nos. 100,001-155,900.
- 1921-25 (1928), Nos. 155,991-244,606.

Each has a Subject-matter and a Name Index, and if you can track down the appropriate class for structures, it should be easy to locate any patent issued to a James Middlemass. Should you or any other members be seeking information on patents issued between 1855 and 1925 falling within Class 73, on receipt of the inventor's name and a brief description (such as you gave), I would be pleased to look up and make copies of the entries.

Harrington E. Manville

“Quill Corner”

Walter Wilson’s Colosseum Warehouse. Norman Brodie gave details of a reference to imitation half sovereigns issued by Walter Wilson to advertise his ‘Colosseum’ Warehouse in Glasgow. The premises were at 56 to 80 Jamaica Street, Glasgow. This was on the west side of the street.



This illustration of the shop is taken from an advertisement that appeared in the 1892 edition of the *Edinburgh Post Office Directory*. The shop was ‘also at London, Edinburgh...’ so it was not advertising in the wrong directory.

If you study the picture you may recognise the building on the corner; it is Paisley’s shop. Paisley issued an advertising piece which is listed in *Bell’s Unofficial Farthings - A Supplement* as number 7360 and illustrated on plate 36.

The illustration, shown here twice actual size, depicts a view on the building with the left side being in Broomielaw and the right side being in Jamaica Street. If you compare the two you can just see that the view on the token is an accurate rendition of the building. I would date Paisley’s token to around the end of the 19th century and outwith the Unofficial Farthing period.

“Quill Corner”



By 1949, over half a century later, the Colosseum is listed as occupying numbers 58 to 70 while Paisley's have expanded to occupy numbers 72 to 96. By 1974 the Colosseum has gone but Paisley's are listed at 82 (with no entry for 72 to 80). They were also advertising that “for over 90 years discerning people have come to Paisleys” suggesting they were founded in the 1880s.

Andrew D.N. Andison

Pub Check Mysteries. After a lapse of some 10 years, I am gearing up to tackle, again, the pub checks “mystery” list. Thus, I would like to encourage all collectors to submit particulars on those unlocated checks that they hold.

I have extensive U.K. (and Ireland) directory coverage for inns, hotels, taverns and beer sellers, as well as most relevant catalogues, museum lists, gazetteers, etc. Most important, perhaps, I have (at last) the time to screen these materials for solutions.

If you have lengthy lists, I would prefer “hard copy” (with rubbings). Single items (or short lists) and queries may be sent to me

The Bookshelf

The Royal Exchange. Edited by Ann Saunders, published by The London Topographical Society, publication no. 152, 1997.

The Royal Exchange is the latest publication in the series published by the London Topographical Society. It not only contains a complete history of the Exchange from 1566 and its subsequent re-buildings but chapter 30 by Christopher Eimer contains a comprehensive listing of the medals issued referring to the Royal Exchange. Although it is possible to retrieve this information from standard works, having all the details in one place is very useful. It is well referenced.

Stuart Adams

A Guide to British Military Tokens by John F. Yarwood. Published by the Author, March 1998, 122pp with illustrations, at 72 Baillie Street, Horsham, Victoria 3400, Australia. Price around £12 plus postage.

Starting with a brief look at 18/19th century military related tokens it covers over three hundred tokens, *ie* Regimental, Canteen, Airforce, Naval and Miscellaneous British tokens, and concludes with a listing of Commonwealth tokens from Australia, Carribean, Canada, India, Isle of Man, St. Helena and South Africa.

Malcolm Johnson

Staffordshire Tavern Checks A Supplement to the Wolverhampton Catalogue by Malcolm C. Eden and Neil B. Todd. 1998, privately printed, 11pp, 7 x 8 1/2", card covers.

The *Wolverhampton Catalogue* of the title being Neil B. Todd's 1985 *Staffordshire Tavern Checks. A County Listing and a Wolverhampton Catalogue*. This slim volume gives additional information on 23 items originally listed in 1985 and telegraphic details of 65 checks which have been recorded since then. A needed update to this series of tavern checks.

Andrew D.N. Andison

The Bookshelf

Jetons, Medalets and Tokens: Volume 3 British Isles circa 1558 to 1830 by Michael Mitchiner.

1988 (released 1989), A4, 592 pages, 2000 pieces catalogued and illustrated. Hardback. Published by Hawkins Publications, distributed by Spink & Son Ltd, priced at £80. ISBN 0-904173-21-6.

This is the third volume in a series by the same author. Vol.1 - The medieval period and Nuremberg (p.1-704) appeared in 1988. Vol.2 - The Low Countries and France (p.705-1568) was published in 1991, and now this third volume paginates from 1569-2160. Of note here, Vol.1 was reviewed by Paul Courtney in *TCSB* vol.4, no.10.

The preface expresses the author's main fieldwork approach - the jeton, after written accountancy had replaced manual arithmetic during the period of the English Civil War / European Thirty Years' war, developed into a piece expressing information and also as a presentation piece. Thus, the book expands into medalets and tokens. This work covers such a wide field and across such a wide timescale, some 270 years, that a detailed coverage of all classes and types of these pieces cannot be said to be comprehensively detailed, rather, it should be looked at more as a fairly *representative* selection of the types of medallic and token paranumismatica that was issued during this period.

With such a broad ranging work issued by such a prolific writer (who has published multi-volume works on Indo-Greek coinage, Oriental coinage and, of note here, Medieval Pilgrim and Secular Badges (1986)), to expect an all-embracing specialist reference work covering such a wide field would be asking too much. As an example, the seventeenth century series of mainly English farthing tokens is covered in just two pages analysing the weight and tin/lead content of about fifty pieces, with no illustrations, although there are references to the series as a whole and to the main published works elsewhere in the volume. "The widespread use of Communion tokens among the Presbyterian Churches has been excluded from the present section" - quoted from page 1832.

I view that the strength of this work lies in its coverage of the English sixteenth and seventeenth century medalets, which the author often refers to as jetons; and also its coverage of anything with a lead or lead alloy content. Mr. Mitchiner tends towards following more of a socio-historical listing of the pieces, which is useful in that, but the approach is hard for this reviewer to fully

The Bookshelf

comprehend, for the tome gives the appearance of a corpus of articles, listings, extractions and references produced at different times and from differing view points - e.g. archaeological, socio-historical, numismatic, socio-economic, metrological, metallurgical, artistic and current research. However, the copious notational style of text does add flavour to the many illustrations, which generally show up well. There is a wealth of information gathered within its pages, which the token researcher can usefully employ for cross-referencing. However, I feel that one must regard this volume as a generalist work. For me, it does not work as a catalogue, but then the author does not claim it to be such. So what do we have here? An amalgam of allsorts - tallies, tokens, touch-pieces, countermarks, calendar medals, counters, colonial tokens, copper coinage, etc. I feel that on balance, it is a possible 'buy' for someone who keeps a shelf reserved for generalist reference works. There is a select bibliography of twenty pages. The useful indexes are classified by person, place, design and inscription.

Mr Mitchiner has announced his proposed contents of Volume Four — William IV and the early Victorian period 1830 to 1860.

Coronation medals

Historical medalets

The progress of social and industrial change

- theatres and concert halls, gardens, public houses, school prize medals
- societies - social, industrial and agricultural, mutual benefit, sporting and co-operative
- transport, mining
- corporation passes and tickets
- tallies and checks - industrial, farming, market
- military passes.

The menu looks enticing, and one can expect the same format, though I am forlornly anticipating a disjointed format and uneven treatment of the proposed sections. I hope to be proved wildly incorrect, as I am looking forward to Volume Four, for it deems to cover my favourite token period.

Anthony Gilbert

The Bookshelf - Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued.

Note: the various supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.492-495 (A-B). Future listings should go from 'B' right through to the end of the alphabet.

National Telephone Co. Ltd.

277.6 As 277. but with 36 SHIP St in two lines above BRIGHTON curved.
Rev. Uniface but stamped 31 Brass/31mm.

New Century Automatic Cashier

282C.1 As 282C. but 10/- Rev. As 282C. Brass/19mm.

282C.2 As 282C. but 20/- Rev. As 282C. Brass/22mm.

NEW COIN AUTOMATICS LTD.

282D. AUTOMATICS in outline with New Coin above and Limited below both in script/all incuse/plain rim. Rev. EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm.

NEW PENNY LEISURE

282E. NEW PENNY LEISURE in three lines in a circle of stars/all incuse in a raised circle/no rim. Rev. EUROCOIN TM incuse in raised circle. Brass/21mm.

NORAUT LTD.

285A. NORAUT LTD. N. IRELAND curved with a stalk of Clover depicted central/plain rim. Rev. NO CASH VALUE in three lines/beaded rim. Brass/22.5mm.

OSBAR AUTO'S

294A. OSBAR AUTO'S in two lines/beaded rim. Rev. AMUSEMENTS LONDON curved with two dot spacers. Brass/21mm.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, (? Trinity College)

294B. UNIVERSITY TY COLLEGE incuse in two lines/no rim. Rev. Uniface. Copper/31mm.

Note: This piece was apparently dispensed from a machine on the Campus in 1979, use unknown.

The Bookshelf - Supplements

A Guide to British Military Tokens by John Yarwood.

The following are some amendments to John Yarwood's new book. Readers of the *TCS Bulletin* who have bought this book might find these amendments of some help and interest.

- BMT024 13th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers were in Dukinfield.
- BMT043-47 9th Lancs Artillery Volunteers with 5 reverses were in Bolton, Lancashire.
- BMT054 2nd L R V are almost certainly from the 2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, in Blackburn, Lancashire. I say this because I know of two examples that turned up independently in Accrington, not 5 miles from Blackburn.
- An addition is: 5th E.L.R. NATIONAL RESERVE CLUB BURNLEY / 1D in wreath (Ardill). (E.L.R. will stand for East Lancashire Reservists, probably).
- A deletion is: Stretton Leisure (p.62) should not be listed. It is a Warrington company, part of Greenall's the one time brewer and pub owner. It is a fruit machine company, supplying these machines to pubs and clubs that Greenall's own or supply.
- BCT01-5 Ireland Island Co-op (Bermuda). I have no reason to think these had a specific military or naval usage. The co-op was at the end of the Bermuda island chain where the old naval dockyard was. The only connection to the Royal Navy was that the navy paid the ratings to the nearest 2/- so as not to have to handle a lot of change. I'm told the Ireland Island co-op issued these tokens to overcome the consequential shortage of small change. Such a practice was common in Malta during the 2nd WW with card "tokens" being issued for 3d, 6d and 1/- by lots of bars and small retail businesses. (Do *you* have any such oblong card "tokens" from Malta? *Please* contact the writer if you do).
- An addition is: The YMCA, Barbados tokens, which were probably for a canteen for servicemen in 1914-19 prior to the formation of the NAAFI (see a certain West Indian token book where 1d and 1/- tokens are detailed. I would expect 3d and 6d tokens to have been used as well, but I've never seen or heard of either value).

Bob Lyall

Notes & Queries

299 *Mason Arms Inn*

Mason Arms Inn, Underbank, Joseph Brook (vol.5 no.8 p.316): this is Underbank, Holmfirth, Yorks. Brook was there ... 1887....

Neil Todd

343 *Dobson, 2 Northgate // H.M.G.M Queen Victoria 1872*

A Thomas Dobson is listed as a mercer and hatter at 2 Northgate, Darlington in Kelly's *Directory of Durham* dated 1873. No record has been found after that date.

J Gardiner

348 *Welsh token or medal*

This item is well known in South Wales, being the medal produced by the local doctor and eccentric, William Price of Llantrisant (1800-93), to commemorate his cremation in 1884 of his infant son Iesu Grist, and sold locally by him at threepence apiece. As far as I know, the meaning of the individual letters on the obverse has not been fathomed, while for the reverse there are probably as many translations as there are translators. One, in the handwriting of John Ward - Curator of Cardiff Museum and first Curator of the National Museum following its foundation in 1907 - accompanies a specimen at the Museum of Welsh Life, St Fagans:

'See Jesus Christ from the burning fire in the hand of Victoria, my dear Wales!, in the sight of the judgement, he owns the sword, prince of love [or beloved prince] of the crown of Wales Jan 13 1884'.

Price was tried for attempting to burn the body instead of burying it and for attempting to burn it to prevent an inquest being held on it. He was acquitted on both charges, paving the way for the wider adoption of cremation. Llantrisant is, of course, better known today as the location of the Royal Mint.

There is an article 'The "Price" of Cremation' by Cyril Bracegirdle, *Coin & Medal News*, August 1988, pp.26-27 and a fuller account of Price's life 'The eccentric doctor William Price of Llantrisant (1800-93)' by John Cule in *Morganwg* Vol. VII (1963), pp.98-119 (an annual journal of Glamorgan history).

E M Besly, National Museum of Wales

Notes & Queries

It is a ticket, or pass to the cremation of Jesus Christ, son of the remarkable William Price. The legend is in archaic, supposedly druidical Welsh and begins as 'See Jesus Christ burning under the law (auspices) of Queen Victoria in beloved Wales... and ends January 13th.' Even a professor of Welsh had difficulty in understanding it. Strange though this is, it is not so strange as the story behind the piece, and of the life of William Price, which was told in 'The Burning Question' in *Sacra Moneta* of March, 1986 (reprinted below).

Paul Withers

The disposal of the dead has always been a problem for man. In the earliest times the dead were presumably exposed to be eaten by wild animals, however, as man became more civilised he began to bury his dead. Then, around 8,000 years ago, as agricultural peasant village communities sprang up, cremation began to appear as a general method of disposing of corpses.

It was not long before much of the world was using cremation - the exceptions being Egypt, where bodies were embalmed; Judaea, where bodies were buried in sepulchres; and China, where bodies were buried in the earth. It is not known for sure why some communities should choose cremation and others not. In some areas fuel was not sufficiently abundant to permit cremation. Some societies, however, were influenced by the religious principle that the sacred flame should not be sullied.

In ancient Greece it was the law that all had to be burned, with the exception of suicides, unteethed children and those struck by lightning, who were denied the right to be burned.

In Rome, from the end of the Republican period to around the time of Theodosius II, burning on the pyre was the general method for the disposal of the dead body. From that time onwards, however, as Christianity spread so did the Christian doctrine of the resurrection of the body; and the idea that the body is a temple of the Holy Ghost, and together these were largely responsible for the dying out of cremation in western Europe. This religious aspect was further strengthened by the burial of bodies in close proximity to churches so that the dead might benefit from the prayers of the living who were using the church.

Whilst this was fine in early times when there were far fewer people than there are now, the tremendous increase in population meant that more people were buried in overcrowded graveyards in close proximity to the living which often caused the spread of disease through contaminated water. Some people therefore began to advocate a return to cremation. In France, cremation was seriously discussed as early as 1797, and by 1874, in Switzerland, Dr. Vegmann Ercolani's book, *Cremation the most Rational Method of Disposing of the Dead*, had gone to its fourth edition. British law, however, strictly forbade the practice.

It was the same year, 1874, that the question was brought before the English public by Sir Henry Thompson. Steps were taken to form a society to promote cremation. It was not, however, until 1878 that the society was able to purchase an acre of land at Woking, not far from the cemetery. In 1882 an application was made to the local council to undertake the cremation of two deceased persons who had left express instructions that their bodies should be cremated. An application was made to the Home Secretary, but permission was refused. The bodies were preserved and a member of the Cremation Society erected a crematorium on his estate in Dorset where the bodies were cremated. The cremations were supervised by an official of the Cremation Society. The Home Office neither commented, nor took any action.

It is at this point that the remarkable William Price enters the story. Price, born on the 4th March, 1800, in Rudry parish, Caerphilly, the fifth child of a cleric, was at the age of thirteen apprenticed to Dr. Evan Edwards, a Caerphilly surgeon. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and in September 1821 was made a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. In October of the same year he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, the youngest person ever to be received as a Member of this institution. In 1827 Price made his home at Nantgarw, practising medicine at Nantgarw, Treforest and Pontypridd. He became well-known as a physician

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and surgeon and acted as medical adviser to the Crawshay family, who were wealthy ironmasters and virtual owners of the area.

Price was one of that remarkable breed, the British eccentric. He was a Chartist leader and after the Chartist march on Newport in 1839, had to flee to France, dressed as a woman, for safety. He advocated vegetarianism and cremation, was opposed to vivisection and vaccination, and practised free love. He claimed to be an arch-druid, and practised druidic rituals on the Rocking Stone at Pontypridd Common. He disliked orthodox religion and despised the law and its administrators.

His attire was also strange. It consisted of green coat and trousers with a double-breasted red waistcoat which had specially designed brass buttons bearing the image of a goat from his own herd. If this were not enough he wore on his head, a huge fox skin, complete with tail; at his waist, thrust into his cummerbund, a large sword completed the outlandish uniform in which he drove, in his horse and trap, from patient to patient.

At the age of 82, Price took a 'companion', Gwenllian Llewelyn. In 1883 he became the father of a son. For some reason best known to himself he had the boy christened Iesu Grist (Welsh for Jesus Christ). Alas, the child died. Price announced publicly that he intended to cremate the body. During the ceremony Price was arrested by the local constable and summoned to appear before the local magistrate, who was unsympathetic and prejudiced against him. Price was sent for trial at Cardiff Assizes where he appeared before Mr. Justice Stephens. He conducted his own defence, and remarkably, was acquitted, on payment of one farthing costs. The judge ruled that no offence had taken place and that cremation was legal provided that it was carried out without nuisance to others. Price had won his battle.

Price lived on for another ten years, dying shortly before his ninety-third birthday. On Tuesday the 31st of January, 1893, he was cremated at East Caerlan field. The event created considerable interest and some 20,000 people attended. Preparations began early in the morning with the bringing of coal and wood for the fire and the fencing off of an area to keep away the crowd. The body, in an iron coffin, was committed to the flames using a modified form of the burial service, approved by the bishop of the diocese.

When the event was over the crowd began an orgy of souvenir hunting and the coffin was broken up. In typical ghoulish Victorian fashion postcards and other souvenirs were quickly put onto the market. Some show Price in his druidic costume, whilst another, a composite of several photographs, shows Price in his costume, holding a flaming torch; two of his children; his house at Llantrisant; close and distant views of the cremation; a portrait of his mistress, etc.

Price is long since gone, but he is certainly not forgotten; in 1947 a brass tablet to his memory was unveiled at Zoar Chapel, Llantrisant, modern home of the Royal Mint, by his daughter Penelopen, on behalf of the National Cremation Society of Britain. Nowadays, thanks to William Price, more than half of the people dying in this country are cremated.

[End of reprint]

An article 'Welsh Wizardry' by Charles Riley (*Coin News* (April 1997), p. 33) gives details of this medal and its issuer.

Michael Knight and David Pottinger

The obverse I do not understand at all, something to do with selecting vowels from verse in accordance with poetic reules perhaps? The reverse is hopelessly illiterate, but roughly translates as:

See Jesus Christ dragging from the fire Victoria's hand and dear Wales

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shaking the opinion that owns the sword of the Prince of Peace, the Crown of Wales.

I may have misunderstood one or two words, somebody will I hope make a better effort.

Dilwyn Chambers

This medallion was one of three thousand struck by the enigmatic Dr. William Price in commemoration of the first legal cremation to take place in this country on the 13th January 1884 at Caerlan fields, Llantrisant. The body burnt was that of his infant son, Jesus Christ, whom he had sired at the age of eighty three, and following which he was arrested and charged with the illegal disposal of a body as at this time cremation was illegal. However, he won a historic decision at Cardiff Assizes when his actions were declared legal thus leading to the Cremation Act of 1902. The medallions were sold at 3d each.

The goat and serpent on the obverse are understood to represent the Welsh nation and the initials around are the seven vowels of the Welsh language although their full meaning is not clear. A translation of the inscription on the reverse, as given by Dr. Price, is as follows:-

See Jesus Christ in the fire dragging
In the hand of Victoria, my dear Welshman
In the presence of the Day of Judgement
He owns the sword
Of the Prince of Love of the Crown of Wales
January 13th 1884

For the full story of this historical event and the life of Dr. Price please refer to:-

1. Dr. William Price, Saint or Sinner? by Cyril Bracegirdle 1997.
2. Welsh Wizardry by Charles Riley, (*Coin News*, April 1997).
3. The Burning Question, by Paul Withers (*Sacra Moneta*, March 1986)

Alan Cox

351 *Unidentified locations*

The Royal National Orthopædic Hospital is at Stanmore, Middlesex.

Dilwyn Chambers

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353 *1st Bat. S.R.V.*

I also have a 2^D as well as the 6^D shown here. A 3^D also exists. My two came from the Vorley collection and he had placed them to Surrey Rifle Volunteers. Other tokens in his collection with initials only did not have attributions on them, so he may have had information on their origin.



Michael Knight

354 *H.E. Mess*

Denominations of 2^D and 8^D also exist.

Michael Knight

355 *Kawana Hotel*

I find the town of Kawana listed in the 1965 (London) *Times Index-Gazetteer of The World* under Japan at Latitude 34.53 N and Longitude 139.05 E. The location is about fifty miles southwest of Tokyo on the northeast coast of the Izu Peninsula and adjacent to the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.

If the cardboard chit is from this locality then the scrip is very likely from a tourist hotel. Contact with the Japan National Tourist Organization in San Francisco revealed no knowledge of such a place, however the town appears so small that any hostelry there may not have been eligible for the national list. I could find no other reference to Kawana. Perusal of English language guidebooks for Japan seems in order, especially of the low-budget travel kind.

Jerry F. Schimmel

My 1993 edition of Jaeger & Waldmann's international Telefax Directory shows a Kawana Hotel in Japan with the address "Shizuoka 414 Ito 1459, Kawana, Japan." There may of course be others.

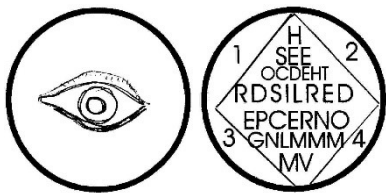
Brian Hennem

Notes & Queries

356 *Eye // letters*

Can anyone sort this one out?

Brian Edge



357 *Avon Orchard Co.*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. AVON ORCHARD COY 1/- •+•

Rev. Blank, but for outer beaded circle.

Edge Grained, brass, 23mm.



I. Smith

358 *The Crystal Palace*

Obv. THE / CRYSTAL / PALACE / L. T.

Rev. 9 / 1926

Can anyone help with this tally, especially the meaning of the letters L. T.

John Tolson



359 *S. C. & Co. Ltd.*

Information requested on the issuer of the following item. S. C. & Co LTD (at bottom in 5 mm high letters) / 222 (incuse in centre) 6mm hole punched near top. Uniface, brass, oval, 45 x 33mm

Ronald A. Ward

360 *West Somerset Co-op. Soc. Ltd.*

In which town was the head office of the West Somerset Co-op. Soc. Ltd. located?

Andrew D.N. Andison



Notes & Queries

361 T(K)C Baths Canteen

Information requested on this token.

Obv. ½D. in a circle with T.(K) C. above and
• BATHS CANTEEN • below.

Rev. ½D..

Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 20.6mm, 2g



Ralph Hayes

362 Queen Victoria // W. Disney

A potential new unofficial farthing has been reported.

Obv. 'VICTORIA REGINA' type QV119

Rev. "LOOK IN THE WINDOWS AT" within "W. DISNEY'S 32
CHURCH ST 26A ORCHARD ST"

Edge Milled, Brass

A possible location is the Orchard St off Oxford Street, London, and it may turn out to be post 1870, although any connection with M. Mouse or D. Duck can probably be discounted. Any assistance, particularly from London specialists would be appreciated.

John Whitmore

Adverts

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

Michael Knight

[6:6]

Adverts

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after 1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

WANTED: SCOTTISH BEGGARS BADGES [6:3]
SCOTTISH TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COLLIERY TOKENS
SCOTTISH SILVER PRIZE MEDALLIONS PRE 1900
BOOKS AND EPHEMERA ON THESE CATEGORIES.

Phone or write:- Norman G Brodie
“

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES [6:3]
Especially Forged, Counterfeit, Electrotpe and Fantasy
Shillings Anything considered 1504-1997

Also: Bedfordshire Tokens 17th Century to Date

Gary Oddie

WANTED [6:3]
TOKENS, TICKETS, CHECKS & PASSES of CORNWALL
WILL BUY, OR SWAP FOR SIMILAR ITEMS OF OTHER COUNTIES

Phone or write to :- Mac McCarthy

[6:3]

Adverts

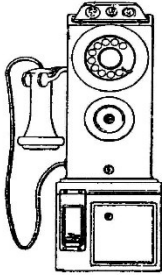
WANTED COLONIAL PORTUGUESE TOKENS:

Angola, Cape Vert Islands, Potuguese Guinea, Portuguese India (Goa, Damão e Dio), Macao, Mozambique, Saint Thomas and Prince and Timor:

Swap telephone tokens and dog tags.

Please write: Jaime Salgado

[6:3]



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £6.50
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:3]

SIMMONS GALLERY

53 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1N 3NB
Telephone: 0171 831 2080 or fax 0171 831 2090
Open Monday-Friday 10.30-17.30
Tokens, medals, coin weights and coins

bought and sold - collections and oddments always wanted

Bi-annual postal auctions of tokens and coin weights

Write, phone or call in for catalogues

[6:4]

Adverts

WANTED NORFOLK

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING
TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.
High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

[6:3]

B. Woodside

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughgall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops: Taverns: Dublin Fruit Market:** etc. Some swaps.

Free Irish listing & searcher (DOS) - send blank 3½" disk & SAE.

[6:6]

WANTED: RHONDDA CHECKS

TAVERN TOKENS, CLUB CHECKS AND COLLIERY LAMP CHECKS
URGENTLY REQUIRED BY KEEN RHONDDA COLLECTOR.

Good cash offered or will exchange for similar items.

All offers to: Alun Jones

[6:4]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 4

BULLETIN

January 1999

ISSN 0269 - 0187

Editor

Andrew D. N. Anderson

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 6 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

Quite a bit of the material for the *Bulletin* arrives on floppy disc. I am grateful to those who do this as it can save me a lot of time. However as an exponent of the "if it ain't broke, don't fix it" school I am still using Word Perfect 6.1 for Windows (3.11). If you send data in a newer format (eg Word 8) it is quite usual that I cannot read it. So could I ask you to keep sending in information for the *Bulletin* on disc but 'Save As' Word Perfect format as well. Failing that, it is often easier to use ascii text and a printout and I can put all the formatting in myself. Please note that all material, however written, is required.

There are two reviews of the 1998 Congress. Firstly John Theobald gives his views of the Congress as a 'first timer' and encourages other to go if they have never been before. The second is by Tony Gilbert who gives synopses of the many varied talks.

Token Congress 1998

It was with slight apprehension that I arrived on Friday evening at the Watermill Hotel for the 17th Annual Token Congress and settled in for dinner alone at the table. I needn't have worried. I hadn't even finished my starter when the nearby foursome re-organised the tables and I was forcibly welcomed into their company! From that moment on, the Congress lived up to all my best expectations.

No committee - no stuffy organisation - yet somehow it works perfectly. The presentations were packed with so much information and were delivered informally, with great professionalism and often with noisy audience participation from the 70 or so delegates. My one regret. I missed some of the questions, repartee and comments from the floor. Sadly no microphones were available, which would have helped the situation in my particular case. That said, I heard so much fascinating information in such a compressed time, that it was impossible for me to take it all in and retain it properly. The subjects were wide-ranging on token topics that I didn't even know existed, let alone knew anything about! And I haven't even mentioned the Bourse on Saturday evening. A splendid and bewildering array of paranumismatica, all brought together in one place, such as I had never seen before.

If, like me, you have never attended one of these Congresses before and are a bit wary of what it might entail, I wholeheartedly suggest that you give it a try. I am sure you will not be disappointed. My thanks and congratulations to

David Griffiths *et al* for organising such a memorable weekend. Next year, apparently, the venue is to be Carlisle, but more news undoubtedly will appear in a forthcoming TCS Bulletin. See you there!

John Theobald

Each Congress seems to develop its own theme, no doubt influenced by the personality of the Chairman/Organizer, the venue and the current numismatic climate. This year, current research and literature seemed to predominate. John Whitmore, an avid supporter-dealer of the Congresses, once stated in describing these weekends that, like the Society of Friends (the Quakers), the 'spirit moves', i.e. we go with the flow, with no hierarchy, the theme or idea of the moment presents itself. No less, Hemel Hempstead this year seems to have been the year for current research, literature and five-minute spots. A listing of the congress talks etc, with comments is as follows:

NOT IN GUNSTONE. Yolanda Courtney spoke about Anthony Gunstone's book on Leicestershire tokens which contained mistakes as no reference had been made to a part of the Mapp collection. His omission had been addressed by Roy Hawkins through the Pub Check Study Group. *BRITISH TOKENS AND THEIR VALUES*. Michael Dickinson informed us that the last edition of this Seaby work had been published in 1984. The new edition, which he was still working on, would be based on a new cataloguing approach, not just a reprint. Types of tokens included would fall into the following categories: 1) genuine trader, 2) general circulation (purchased), 3) advertisement, 4) private, 5) those for collectors and presentation, 6) contemporary counterfeits, 7) mules, 8) imitation and evasions, 9) countermarks, and 10) nineteenth century (1820-1870).

BOSCOMBE SURPRISE. David Perry spoke about a series of Church Tokens engraved STS (Saving Token Scheme). BASKET MAKING. This was the first talk I have heard on Osiers' Tokens. Garry Oddie told us about these tokens from Bedford. SEVENTEENTH CENTURY DRAPERS TOKENS. Robert Thomson gave this talk. He informed collectors that the Society of Genealogists issued some informative and useful A5 size booklets on various trades which are depicted on the seventeenth century series of tokens. A list was made available of token issuers potentially on the Drapers' Company Roll.

STROLLING DOWN SOUTHBRIDGE. Andrew Andison took us back to look at just how many tokens were issued by traders in just one street - Southbridge in Edinburgh. It was originally constructed as a bridge with shops along each side from 1785 to 1790. INVENTIVE YORKSHIREMEN. An amusing exposé of research and its pitfalls, by Mike Roberts. A DOWN TO EARTH VIEW ON METAL

DETECTING. A well-balanced and informative talk by David Roberts of the Herefordshire Metal Detecting Society. FANTASY ISLAND. Alan Cope spoke to us about some Isle of Man fantasy pieces struck in silver, pewter, copper, bronze and aluminium from the late 1960s to early 1970s. An article on these pieces appeared in the April 1967 edition of Spink's *Numismatic Circular*.

PETTY CURRENCY OF 1669. Robert Thomsom spoke about Sir William Petty's Irish token, which will be included in the next serial publication on the Norweb Collection. THE RECORDING OF WELSH TOKENS AND CHECKS. Noel Cox outlined some amusing blind alleys and dead-ends in chasing up possible leads on 'unrecorded' Welsh Tokens, i.e. 'not in Cox'. There is a new seventeenth century Welsh token - Zachary Philips ½d from Haverfordwest. PREMIER 18TH CENTURY TOKEN - ANGLESEY OR SAWBRIDGEWORTH. David Griffiths expounded claim and counterclaim on a token's true provenance - Wales or Hertfortshire? Perhaps more information will come to light.

THE CONDOR SOCIETY. John Whitmore introduced colleagues to this Society and its publications. Its members are interested in 'Condors' (18th century British tokens). John Whitmore offered to collect and send members subscriptions in one batch, thus saving on the exchange rate commission. A TALE OF TWO ASTONS. Andrew Wager gave an interesting talk with a few twists. The tokens under discussion were not pub checks issued by the owners of a country house (Aston Hall), but money issued to inmates of a centre (Aston Hall) institutionalized under the Inebriates Act, i.e. the opposite of pub checks!

19TH CENTURY COPPER TOKENS - THEIR ISSUES AND MAKERS. Paul Withers spoke on the progress that he and Benthe have made towards publishing their revision/rewriting of W. J. Davis's work. The book is entitled *British Copper Tokens 1811-1820. The tokens of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man*. Publication is expected in the New Year at around £75. SHEPPY - ISLAND OF TOKENS. Stuart Adams gave a short talk on the tokens emanating from the Isle of Sheppy, which is situated on the north Kent Coast.

5 MINUTE SPOTS. (i) Toy coins by David magnay; (ii) A 17th century token forgers die? By Congress organizer, David Griffiths; (iii) A guide to Bus and Tram Tokens by John Tolson; (iv) Fruiterers' tokens - Three Cranes Wharf. By Philip Mernick. We were shown slides of an early eighteenth century series of tokens; (v) Carlisle Query ½ d // Carlisle Education Committee / Circular disc. Charles Farthing has not found any reference to this piece in records after his extensive research. (vi) Pub Check Listing. Andrew Cunningham presented

Neil Todd's latest listing dates September 1998 which is "a consolidated list of unlocated hotel, inn and tavern checks". (vii) McGill Reform School. Any information is required by Duncan Pennock. (viii) Imitation Spade Guineas - listing update. David Magnay made available a five page descriptive list of more varieties. As with toy coins (see earlier talk) he is willing to correspond, list, or otherwise coordinate in the further study of these pieces. (ix) Mackenzie & Co., Jewellers 1/- token. Garry Oddie seeks any information on this piece.

Anthony Gilbert

Token Congress 1999

The 18th Annual Token Congress will be held this year at the Cumbrian College of Art and Design, Carlisle. The dates are Friday the 3rd to Sunday the 5th of September. The cost has not yet been finalised but it should be very nearly the same as last year's in Hemel. The organiser is Charles It would be helpful if anyone who would like to give a talk could contact Charles so that a programme can be prepared.

Arthur Berry (1928 - 1998)

Arthur Berry died on August 14th, a few days after his 70th birthday. He was a founder member of the Hull and District Numismatic Society and had a life-long interest in numismatics. In recent years he built up an almost complete collection of medallions commemorating the history of Hull. Just before his death he completed an illustrated catalogue of these medallions. T.C.S. members will remember his articles in the *Bulletin* on Martin Debus and the fishing tallies of Hull. He will be remembered as a friendly colleague and as someone always ready to share his knowledge with others.

Geoff Percival

Kenneth Banham (1920 - 1998)

Ken Banham, author of *Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire post 1820*, died on the 14th of December. A full obituary will be printed in the next *Bulletin*.

The purpose of this article is to set the record straight about two Isle of Man tokens; the first of Falkner's Bazaar (fig.1) and the second of Douglas Bazaar, August 1857 (fig.2). Both are shown twice actual size.



Fig.1: Falkner's Bazaar (BWS 6920)

- Obv.* FALKNER'S ATHOLL ST DOUGLAS. around BAZAAR with two ornaments in the centre.
- Rev.* QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT (whichever way you throw me I shall stand) around and the triskeles, armoured and spurred, in the centre.
- Edge* Plain, Brass, also found silvered, 22mm diameter.



Fig.2: Douglas Bazaar (BWS 6910)

- Obv.* DOUGLAS BAZAAR AUGUST 1857, around inner circle. Triskeles, armoured and spurred, within (similar in style to the 1798 and 1813 coinage).
- Rev.* Head of Victoria, left, VICTORIA behind.
- Edge* Guilloche (= = =), Brass, also found silvered, 18mm diameter.

The first is an advertising ticket for Frederick Falkner, a draper of Atholl Street in Douglas. The advert shown here (fig.3) is from the *Manx Sun* of 18 July 1857. Could this token have been issued to celebrate his reopening?

<p>MOURNING DEPARTMENT, AT THE BAZAAR, ATHOLL STREET, DOUGLAS.</p> <p>FREDERICK FALKNER</p> <p>RESPECTFULLY announces that in his recent purchase for this Department, he has made selection of Materials adapted for the present Season, and suitable for DEEP, SECOND, and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.</p> <p>The Stock comprises Black Silks, Crapes, French Merinoes, Paramattas, Cobourgs, De Laines, and Circassian Cloths. Mourning Shawls in French Cashmere, Barege, and Tisco Fabrics. Second Mourning- Muslin, Baige, Balzarine, and Barege Robed Dresses, (double skirts and founcens.) Prints, Cambrics, and Gingham. Black Straw, Chip, and Criaolino Bonnets and Hets. Mourning Flowers of every description, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Hat Bands. black Kid, Silk, and Thread Gloves. Lace and Muslin Sleeves, Collars, and Collarets. Black Silk and Moiré Parasols, and every requisite for the efficient conduct of a FAMILY MOURNING TRADE.</p> <p>The Bazaar, Atholl Street, Douglas, June 20, 1857.</p>		
<p>Departments</p> <p>Silks Crapes Ribbons Mantles Jackets Muslins Mobes Bareges Founcens Challis Dresses Stays Prints Cambrics Gingham, &c.</p>	<p>SPECIAL NOTICE</p> <p>THE BAZAAR, Atholl Street, Corner of Peel Road, IS NOW RE-OPENED, AS A GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. FREDERICK FALKNER, PROPRIETOR. Two APPRENTICES Wanted.</p>	<p>Departments</p> <p>Bonnets Hets Ribbons Flowers Laces Hosiery Gloves Outfitting Trimmings Smallwares Calicoes Linens Checks Muslins Woolens &c.</p>

Fig.3: Advert for Falkner's Bazaar

The second token has by some writers been attributed to Frederick Falkner but this is not the case. Next to Frederick Falkner's advert in the *Manx Sun* is an advertisement for a 'FANCY FAIR & BAZAAR' in aid of funds of the House of Industry and the Isle of Man General Hospital (fig.4). The House of Industry helped those who in old age had fallen on hard times.

LADIES'
FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR,
 DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

Under the distinguished patronage of His

Royal Highness  Prince Albert,

*His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord
 Bishop of the Diocese, and the Hon. Mrs. Poyry.*

A LADIES' FANCY FAIR and BAZAAR, in aid
 of the Funds of the **HOSPITAL OF INDUSTRY** and the
 Isle of Man. **GENERAL HOSPITAL**, is intended to be held
 in the **NUKERY GROUNDS**, in the neighbourhood of
 Douglas, on **TUESDAY** and **WEDNESDAY**, the 4th and 5th of
 August next.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Bowman. Mrs. Cleator. Mrs. Cromie. Mrs. W. L. Drinkwater. Mrs. Goldie. Mrs. P. Gray. Mrs. Hall. Mrs. L. Howard.	Mrs. Jefferson Besobrygas Mrs. Kenrick. Mrs. Oswald. Mrs. Peddie. Mrs. E. Quayle. Mrs. Shum. Mrs. Sanshouse Wilson.
---	---

The following Ladies have kindly consented to assist the
 Committee, and will be happy to receive Contributions of

Work, &c. :—

Miss Barker. Miss Bridson Miss Dutton. Mrs. Flint. Mrs. Griffiths. Mrs. R. Gelling. Mrs. J. Gelling. Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Moore, Cronkbourne. Mrs. C. P. Pratt.	Mrs. Probyn. Miss Pollock. Mrs. M. H. Quayle, C'lowa. Mrs. J. Quayle, Castletown. Mrs. Ramsay. Mrs. Spittall. Mrs. Stebbin. Miss Salisbury. Mrs. Whiteside.
---	---

JAS. G. GELLING, Treasurer.
J. R. BOWMAN, Secretary.

Fig.4: Advert for Fancy Fair and Bazaar

The Fancy Fair and Bazaar was to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of August. An article in the *Manx Herald* of Wednesday 5th August 1857 states that: "four tents one hundred feet long by fifty wide were speedily erected, and ere the close of Monday were fully decorated, both internally and externally, with flags, devices, festoons of evergreens, flowers &c., &c., &c."

Over the two days £800 pounds were taken and, as the weather was fine and a considerable stock of goods was still at hand, it was decided to keep the Bazaar open for another day and the admission was to be 6d.

So this piece was either some sort of souvenir for the event or perhaps even an admission ticket.

Holloway's Pills and Ointments

by Roy Rains

Most collectors of tokens are probably familiar with the PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY PILLS & OINTMENTS tokens. They are found in two sizes, halfpenny and penny, and two dates, 1857 and 1858. There are various references to the tokens and their issuer including the following:

- Gluckman, L. 1964. 'Holloway's Currency Tokens.' *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, ii no.39, Feb. 1964.
- Bell, R.C. 1967. 'The Tokens of Thomas Holloway.' *B.N.J.* xxxvi, 1967, pp.186-188.
- Todd, Neil B. 1979. *British & Irish tokens, Advertising Tickets, Checks, Passes, &c ca. 1830 - 1920*. (Colony Coin Company, Newtonville, Massachusetts, USA.) Notes "13 varieties of penny and halfpenny sized pieces are listed as miscellaneous Australasian tokens by Andrews, 1921, under numbers 660-672."
- Hawkins, R.N.P. 1989. (edited by Edward Baldwin) *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788-1910*. (A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., London.) Lists the tokens on pp.383-384 no.1, and gives St. 263-6 as reference. 'St' is presumably Stainsfield, C.W. 1888. *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Australian Colonies*.

The following two adverts were found in *Spencers' Leicester Almanack Advertising Sheet*, 1861, and show the quite astounding array of medical ailments that could be 'cured' using the pills and ointment.

ADVICE GRATIS !!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Weakness and Debility.

These extraordinary Pills will soon renovate the system, and remove all cause of weakness and debility. Let the old or the young, rich or the poor, try this famous medicine, and they will soon become, as it were other beings, strong in body, and robust in health.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.

Should this catch the eye of any asthmatical patient who cannot even lie down in his bed, and he will take a few doses of the Pills, and rub the Ointment well upon his chest, as effectually as salt is forced into meat; Professor Holloway engages that he will derive infinite benefit after the third day. The worst cough or cold may be cured in the same manner.

Mothers and Daughters.

To the former these Pills will be invaluable at a certain period of life, enabling them to pass that dangerous period of three or four years, when so many perish. To the young this sovereign medicine has no equal. For further particulars consult the printed directions that accompany each box.

The Liver.—The Stomach.—The Lungs.

A few doses of these Pills cleanse the stomach from bile, correct the functions of the liver and bowels, and purify the blood in so marvellous a manner, that the patient, as it were, becomes a new being. To preserve good health, all should take one dose of Holloway's Pills once a week; they are famed through the world from no other reason than that they are pre-eminently superior to every other medicine.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Stone and Gravel
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Secondary Symptoms
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Tic-Doloureux
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tumours
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Ulcers
Colic	Fits	Rheumatism	Veneral Affections
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE CURE IS AT HAND !



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Aches and Pains in any part of the Body.

If a man has a sore he will apply an outward application for the same, but if he feels an inward pain it never occurs to him that the same means, will be more likely to cure it than any other. Will not salt enter meat, however thick, even to the bone? Use then this Ointment perseveringly, when most inward complaints may be cured by the same means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer, as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who have been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment.

Pimples, Blotches, Scald Heads, and Scorbutic Humours.

This class of cases only require the Ointment to be well worked into the system, accompanied by a few doses of the Pills which purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, while the Ointment is doing its work on the surface; thus these complaints disappear almost like a charm.

DROPSY.

Now this is a complaint that seldom gets cured by the ordinary treatment. The Ointment must be very abundantly used, and effectually rubbed into the parts affected, at least twice a day, when it will soon neutralize the complaint. The patient should eat plenty of animal food: live as much as possible in the open air, and take the Pills according to the printed directions, when a cure may soon be effected, unless the patient be at a particular period of life, when the remedies must be employed for a longer time to eradicate the disease.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Gout	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bunions	Cancers	Piles	Tumours
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds
Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore Nipples	Yaws
		Sore Throats	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Every generation produces its own eccentrics—figures larger than life, who add colour and zest to our humdrum existence. We even have them today in a technological world which cramps individuality and fosters uniformity.

Isaac Earlsman Sparrow was one of the eccentrics of the 1820's, whose name alone arouses curiosity. An ironmonger and nail merchant by trade, Sparrow aspired to greater things. He had an obsession for aeronautical balloons, for instance, and took part in at least one epic voyage.

Sparrow paid the sum of 50 shillings to Charles Green “for the privilege of being allowed to encounter the perils of the voyage” at Oxford. Charles Green was born in 1785, the son of a London fruiterer. Finding the world of fruit and vegetables rather tame, he turned to ballooning and made his first ascent at Green Park in London on 19 July 1821. It was, incidentally, the first human ascent in a hydrogen balloon, being a Government sponsored event to commemorate the coronation of King George IV.

Although Charles Green eventually became one of the most famous of English aeronauts, this particular flight with Sparrow was only his fifth. The accounts of the previous four read like a catalogue of disaster, and this one was no exception. Robbie Bell gives a graphic account of the balloon trip, based on a contemporary newspaper report:

When to the cheers of the crowd the balloon began to rise slowly from the ground, Mr Green threw out part of their ballast to hasten the ascent, but unfortunately the network of the balloon caught against the corner of a chimney and nearly upset the gondola. While the onlookers held their breath, the aeronauts managed to keep their heads and instantly Mr. Sparrow waved his flag gaily and frequently in token of the car having gained its balance.

The balloon reached a considerable height and travelled rapidly eastwards. The altimeter had been damaged by the accident at take-off, and the aeronauts could only make rough calculations of their height. More serious was the slipping of the neck of the balloon, and they had to stand up in the gondola and tie a silk handkerchief tightly around the opening

to prevent the escape of gas. Even so, the balloon began to descend rapidly over the woods of Nettlebed Heath.

Green and his companion threw over the side all the remaining ballast followed by the cushions to try to lighten the basket, while they clung to the hoop, which suspended it to the balloon. They managed to clear the trees, hitting the ground with considerable force, and rebounding to a height of fifty feet. On a second impact, Mr. Sparrow lost his hold, but as he lay on the ground, he managed to grasp a trailing guide rope, and twist it round the branch of a tree, enabling Mr. Green to climb down to safety”

It seems that Isaac Sparrow was not unduly upset by his airborne experiences at Oxford, for he actually contemplated an ascent from Tower Hill culminating in a race down the Thames against the Margate steamer, but this does not seem to have materialised. Sparrow was completely captivated by ballooning, even naming his warehouse at Bishopsgate “Balloon House”. There is however no record of Sparrow having made any other ascent.

At the time of his Oxford adventure Sparrow was not at Bishopsgate but was working at his original premises at 17 Sun Street. He did not in fact move to 53 Bishopsgate until 1826. Thus these six farthings were probably struck shortly after the move, even though they commemorate an event which occurred three years previously.



Fig.1: Bell 7; BWS 2840



Fig.2: Bell 8; BWS 2850



Sparrow’s first two pieces (figs. 1 and 2) are very similar, depicting on the obverse the issuer himself, facing left in the garb of a balloonist, wearing a distinctive cap and heavy greatcoat. Although it seems clear that they were struck by a common die sinker, there are minute differences in the facial features, the hairline and the drapery.

A large balloon is featured on the reverse of both tokens, each carrying two passengers, one holding a flag inscribed with the letter 'S' and the other a flag with the letter 'G'. The S stands for Sparrow, and the G for his companion Charles Green. The balloons are quite different in shape. One has the name Sparrow boldly spread across it, and the surrounding legend ASCENDED AT OXFORD JUNE 23 1823. It is significant that it is the piece lacking the issuer's name which prominently displays it on the balloon.

The obverse legend of the second proclaims Sparrow's full name, whilst the first omits his name altogether and simply gives his occupation and address IRONMONGER BISHOPSGATE LONDON.



Fig.3: Bell 9; BWS 2860

The third token in the series (Fig.3) virtually the same as the second except that the obverse die has been altered to include the date 1825.

Thomas Wyon was responsible for these early dies. He was the elder son of George Wyon, a Birmingham die-sinker. Thomas moved to London in 1800, and was eventually appointed to the important post of Chief Seal Engraver for the Royal Household, which he retained until his death in 1830.

A Birmingham manufacturer, Thomas Wells Ingram, was responsible for the striking of Sparrow's later pieces advertising his leather sauce. Ingram is well known for his medals, trade tickets and whist markers. He worked for some considerable time at the Soho Mint before setting up on his own account.



Fig.4: Bell 10; BWS 2870

The first of Ingram's farthings (fig.4) features a balloon on both faces carrying the two flag waving aviators. Its obverse legend is rather terse SPARROW NAIL MERCHANT LONDON whilst the words LEATHER SAUCE INVENTED 1826 appear on the reverse. Isaac Sparrow was extremely proud of his new leather polish, which he claimed to be "a most beautiful black liquid, free from those dangerous and filthy ingredients which are commonly put into blacking".

Sparrow's fifth piece, Bell 11; BWS2880, shows his continuing interest in early aviation whereby the obverse shows the balloon and the name he gave to his commercial premises "BALLOON HOUSE BISHOPSGATE . LONDON .", while advertising his leather sauce "SPARROWS LEATHER SAUCE" on the reverse..



Fig.5: Bell 12; BWS 2890

The final token in the series (fig.5) uses the obverse die of the fourth with the reverse die of the fifth.

Three of the six tokens are fairly common, while the fifth (Bell 11; BWS2880) seems to be quite rare—in several years of looking I have yet to find one.

References

R.C. Bell [Bell] 1975. *Unofficial Farthings 1820 - 1870*.

George Berry. *Coin News*. August 1983.

Robert Bell, John Whitmore and James Sweeny [BWS] 1994. *Bell's Unofficial Farthings A Supplement*.

On a number of occasions I have been asked to supply data relating to this company as it does not appear, probably quite rightly so, in the late Roy N. P. Hawkins' mammoth tome *A Dictionary of Makers*. Although a number of products bear this firm's signature there is no evidence available to me to prove that they had the facilities to manufacture medals and medalets and in reality most likely sub-contracted out the work. From what has been related to me it would seem that it is highly likely that they would oversee the cutting of the dies. Hopefully the following brief notes, taken from directories to hand, will give interested parties a starting point for further research.

Founded in 1890 their details are shown in the 1903/04 Kelly's Directory of Southend-on-Sea as Robert Arthur Jones, watch maker & jeweller (& optician) of 78 High Street, Southend-on-Sea. The Kelly's Directory of Essex for 1926 shows R. A. Jones & Sons Ltd (The Essex County Jewellers), watch makers & jewellers, 76 & 78 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, & at 193 Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. In the Kelly's directory of Southend-on-Sea for 1948 and for similar later directories the details offered are R. A. Jones & Sons Ltd, The County Jewellers, 76-78 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, jewellers (Fig. 1). The business closed in September 1979.

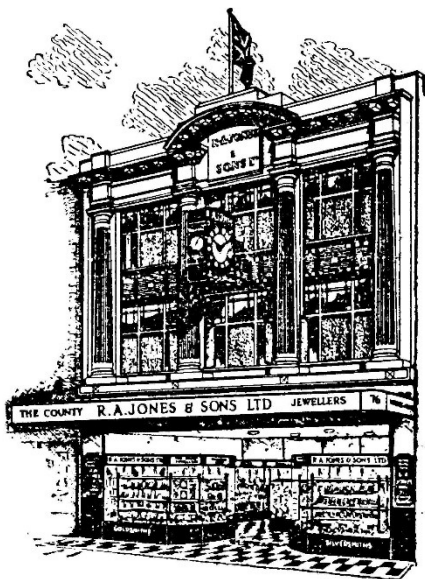


Fig.1: The shop front

As the many advertisements issued by this company indicated, it practiced, by present day standards, a very old fashioned way to do business and perhaps this is what led to its downfall. An example of one of their odd, but nice, services offered was related to me by one of their past customers and was that "if you purchased your wedding ring from them you could return it once a year for a free clean and polish". Although this firm now resides in the annals, the Jones name is still making news as according to the local media the Southend council

wish to take over a recreational ground left to the children of the Borough in perpetuity by Jones for building purposes.

Jones was apparently a philanthropist with, it would seem, a special liking for youth and, if by coincidence, all the medals held in my collection are related to this area. They include the Rochford Hundred School Championship, Southend & District Schools Football League, Southend Mid-week Charity Competition, Essex Schools, Cadet Sports Territorial Army Associations, as well as ones issued by the Southend-on-Sea Council itself (Fig.2) The medals either bear the Jones signature or refer to him.

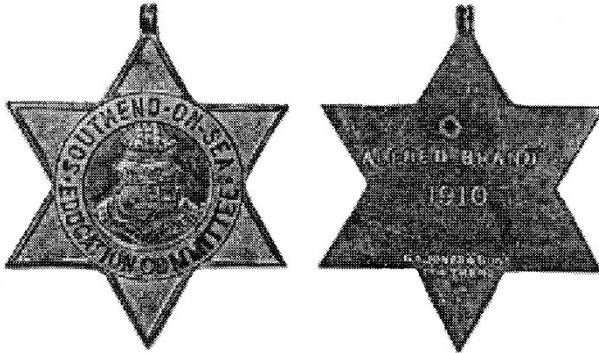


Fig:2 Southend-on-Sea Education Committee medal

- 1) Gilt, bronze star.
Obv. SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. EDUCATION COMMITTEE around Coat of Arms.
Rev. To ALFRED BRAND. 1910. and signed R.A.JONES & SONS. SOUTHEND.
N.B. The more common circular school medals of the same period issued by the education committee were made by Vaughton of Birmingham.
- 2) Silver and enamel, circular.
Obv. ROCHFORD HUNDRED SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS around Essex shield.
Rev. Inscribed L. DELF with Birmingham hallmark for 1925 and maker's mark R.A.J & S.
- 3) Silver, ornate shape.
Obv. SOUTHEND BOROUGH COMBINATION around Coat of Arms.
Rev. Blank except for Birmingham hallmark for 1926, maker's mark R.A.J & S and RD 694578.

- 4) Silver, ornate shape.
Obv. SOUTHEND & DISTRICT SCHOOLS FOOTBALL LEAGUE. R.A.JONES
 CHALLENGE SHIELD all around a boy kicking a ball.
Rev. Blank except for Birmingham hallmark for 1926 and maker's mark
 R.A.J & S.
- 5) Silver and enamel, ornate shape.
Obv. SOUTHEND MID-WEEK CHARITY COMPETITION around boy kicking ball.
Rev. Inscribed B. WILLIAMS CHALKWELL PK RANGERS. with Birmingham
 hallmark for 1927 and maker's mark R.A.J & S.
- 6) Silver and enamel, circular.
Obv. ESSEX SCHOOLS A.A. around Essex shield.
Rev. Blank except for Birmingham hallmark for 1929 and maker's mark
 R.A.J & S.
- 6a) Also the same but hallmarked 1938
- 7) Bronze, circular.
Obv. EMPIRE DAY SCHOOLS SPORTS.
Rev. R.A.JONES S.& D.S.A.S.A. CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD all die struck.
 Inscribed 75 YDS HURDLES W.WILLIAMS 1932.
- 8) Silver and enamel, ornate shape.
Obv. COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA SCHOOLS. A.A. around Coat
 of Arms.
Rev. Inscribed 100 YDS W.KEENE 1936 and hallmarked Birmingham 1935 with
 maker's mark R.A.J & S.
- 9) Silver and enamel, ornate shape.
Obv. CADET SPORTS TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSN COUNTY OF ESSEX.
Rev. Blank except for Birmingham hallmark for 1947 and maker's mark
 R.A.J & S.
- 9a) Also the same but bronze and lacks hallmark.
- 10) Silver and enamel, circular.
Obv. SOUTHEND & DISTRICT. SCHOOLS FOOTBALL LEAGUE. around Coat of
 Arms.
Rev. Inscribed H. JOHNSON 1933-4 and hallmarked Birmingham 1933 and
 with maker's mark R.A.J & S.

Introduction

In general a person starting work with a firm would be given a personal works number. Where the firm used any of the many check systems this personal number would be stamped on his checks before issue. Although there were different methods by which they were used they basically fall into three categories.

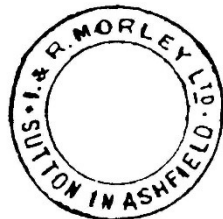
- a) Time checks) where the employee was required to remove his check from a numbered board on arrival at the work-place and replace it on his departure. This meant a supervisor had a quick means of accounting for his staff.
- b) Pay checks) as a means of identification when collecting wages.
- c) Tool checks) in which most employees had their own general tool-kits but were not expected to have large and specialised items such as electric drills or rivet guns. These could be obtained from the tool shop by depositing one of his allocated checks. This meant that the storeman knew who had certain equipment. In some instances a firm would use a separate system for the issue of tools because of the quantity required and the employee would be allocated a different number and receive several of the checks as thought necessary.

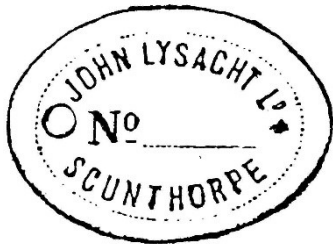
The details of the issuers are taken from *Sell's Directory of Telegraphic Addresses and Classified Trades for 1919*. Addition details taken from *Sell's 1959* and *Kelly's 1961* directories are indicated by dates in brackets.



- 1) A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd., *sugar machinery manufacturers*, Cook Street, Glasgow. Brass, 26mm.

- 2) I. & R. Morley, *hosierey manufacturers*, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Brass, 29mm





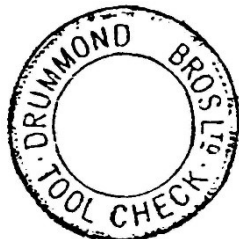
3) John Lysaght Ltd., *manufacturers of black & galvanised sheets etc.*, Normanby Park Steel Work, Scunthorpe. Brass, 43 x 32mm.

4) Peter Brotherhood Ltd., *engineering works*, Peterborough. Aluminium, 33mm



5) Photochrom Co. Ltd., *printers*, 7, 8, 9, 10 Old Bailey, London, EC4. Brass, 31mm.

6) Drummond Bros Ltd., *engineers*, Rydes Hill, Guildford. Brass, 32mm.



7) Newton & Bennett Ltd., *motor factors*, 46 Knightsbridge, London SW1. Brass, 32mm.

8) Lilleshall Co. Ltd., *engineers, iron & steel manufacturers*, Priors Lee Hall, Near Shifnal. Brass, 31½mm.



9) Parnall & Sons, *aircraft constructors*, Mivart Street, Eastville, Bristol. Brass, 27mm.

10) John H. Wilson & Co. Ltd., *makers of steam and electric cranes, etc*, Dock Road, Birkenhead. Zinc, 26mm



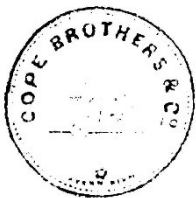
11) British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd., *electrical engineers & manufacturers*. Head office, works & stores, Rugby. Also at Coventry & Birmingham. Brass, 25mm.

12) John Shaw Ltd., *wire rope manufacturers*, Soho Street, Sheffield. Brass, 36mm.



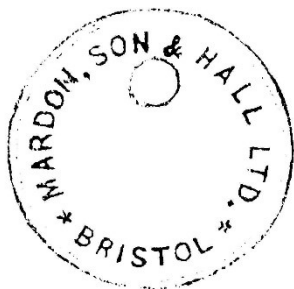
13) Markham & Co. Ltd., *engineers &c.*, Broadoaks Iron Works, Chesterfield. Brass, 35mm.

14) Henry Hope & Sons Ltd., *steel casement makers*, Halford Works, Halford Lane, Smethwick, Staffs. Brass, 36mm.



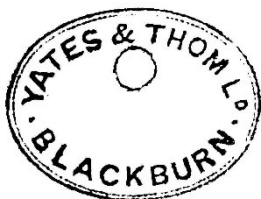
15) Cope Brothers & Co. Ltd., *tobacco manufacturers*, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool. Brass, 25mm. (Signed AVERN BIRM which would date the piece, per Hawkins 1989, as pre 1855)

16) Lambert & Butler, *tobacco manufacturers*, 141 Drury Lane, London. Brass, 31½mm.



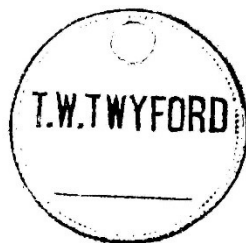
17) Mardon Son & Hall Ltd., *box manufacturers*, Caxton Works, Temple Gate, Bristol. Brass, 39mm.

18) Arthur & Co. Ltd., *wholesale warehousemen*, 78 Queen St., Glasgow & Nelson St., Newcastle-upon-Tyne & 48 High St., Manchester. Brass, 29½mm.



19) Yates & Thom Ltd., *engineers*, Canal Engineering Works, Blackburn. Brass, oval, 33½ x 26mm.

20) Twyford Ltd., *sanitary appliance manufacturer*, Cliff Vale Potteries & Enamelled Fireclay Works, Hanley Staffs. Brass, 32mm.



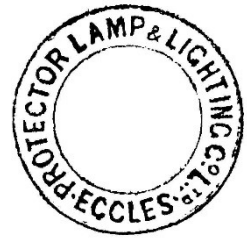
21) Walkers, Parker & Co. Ltd., *lead merchants, lead manufacturers, lead pipe makers*, Myton Place, Hull, Chester and Elswick Lead Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Brass, 40mm.

22) Lever Brother Ltd., *soap manufacturers*, Head Office, Port Sunlight, Cheshire. One of their telegraphic addresses is SUNLIGHT - BRISTOL, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, RENFREW & WEST BROMWICH. Brass, 35mm.



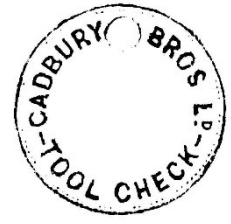
23) Ferranti Ltd., *electric transformers, instrument & meter manufacturers*, Hollinwood, Lancs. Zinc, 31mm (with 6 more varieties known in brass & aluminium)

24) Protector Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd., *mechanical engineers*, Eccles. Brass 30½mm



25) Newsome & Spedding Ltd., *blanket manufacturers*, Aldams Mill, Dewsbury. Red fibre 31mm.

26) Cadbury Bros. Ltd., *cocoa manufacturers*, Bournville, nr. Birmingham. Brass, 30mm.



27) C.A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., *engineers*, Heaton Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Also at Leeds, Glasgow, Cardiff and Middlesbrough) Brass, 26mm.

Walker's Patent by Andrew Cunningham

On page 31 of *Troublesome Tokens*, created as a result of the 1996 Token Congress, there appeared a small circular bracteate piece inscribed primarily Walker's Patent (fig. 1, actual size). The 'possible solution' given at the time suggested a shooting connection and this is indeed the case. It is not however a token but a metal wad for a shotgun in the days of muzzle loaders. A wad was required to separate the powder from the shot and this is still so in a modern shotgun cartridge, albeit plastic has replaced the earlier cardboard. The patent concerned was Patent 6633 of 1834 for Walker's patent metal shotgun wads and in the 1830's they sold for one shilling per hundred.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2: No. 8½ and No. 18 bore

They occur in a number of sizes to fit different bores of shotgun, including 8½ and 18 (fig. 2, enlarged). There is no evidence that the patent was particularly successful and one might surmise that repeated use would not do the inside of the barrel much good but there must have been plenty of these lying around the fields of Britain at one time.

“Quill Corner”

Bible Truths.



With reference to the information on this series contained in *TCSB* vol.5, no.9, pp.324-341 and vol.5, no.10, p.398, the full details of item no.18 are as follows:

- 18 (a) SET NOT / THINE HEART / UPON GOODS / UNJUSTLY GOTTEN / FOR THEY SHALL NOT / PROFIT THEE IN / THE DAY OF / CALAMITY. / ECELE. (note ‘ECELE’ rather than ‘ECCLE’)
- (b) GOD / SHALL BRING EVERY / WORK INTO JUDGMENT / WHETHER IT BE GOOD / OR WHETHER IT / BE EVIL. / ECCL.

Also note that my no.1, side (a) has ‘... / & NOT WE OURSELVES, / ...’ rather than ‘... / AND NOT WE OURSELVES, / ...’. Is this a variety or an error in the list?
W Bryce Neilson

It is excellent news that an example of disc 18 has been found, and we now have details of all 60. The wording of disc 1 was checked by Sarah Ewing, and at the British Museum by me, and I now have an example of it. The correct wording is “&” as found by Mr Neilson. The wrong reading (“AND”) came from an undetected copying error for which I apologise. Curiously there is an undetected typing error in the listing of the (b) side of disc 1 which should read “IF THINE/ENEMY BE HUNGRY...” (not “IT THINE...”).

Andrew T. Macmillan

Tennis Tokens. I am a tennis collector and historian and at the moment I am searching for 17th century tokens relating to the sport. I know that tokens exist which relate to courts in Oxford and Fleet St., London. I would be grateful for any help and advice.

C. W. Elks

"Quill Corner"

"Chums" Bronze Medals. The use of this small bronze medal is explained by the 'Prize Editor' in his column in the 20 February 1901 issue of *Chums*.



- Obv. PRESENTED BY THE EDITOR OF CHUMS, Indian female with bow and arrows in centre, "LA BELLE SAUVAGE" on ribbon.
- Rev. CHUMS, PRESENTED TO A DISTINGUISHED CHUM
Bronze, 23.5mm, (2.5mm thick)

It says: "In each of the competitions referred to, if I am justified by the result, I shall be happy to add to my original offers a number of **"Chums" Bronze Medals** and **"Chums" Certificates of Merit** as Consolation Prizes.

It is interesting that the competition on that day was to make a pencil rubbing of a coin.

OUR PRIZE LIST (continued).

rubbing competition would be welcomed by readers. The idea is an excellent one, and all that has to be done is very simple. Take a sheet of paper, place the top portion of it over a coin—any one you like that has Queen Victoria's head on it—and rub vigorously with a black lead pencil. On the bottom portion of the paper (not on a separate piece) write your name, address, and class. For the best impressions of one side of a coin obtained in the manner described—not by any special preparation in place of the pencil—**and received by me not later than Monday, March 18th, 1901**, I shall award the Prizes, Two in EACH of the Classes:—

Class I. For those over 15 years of age;

Class II. For those under 15 years of age.

Winners will be allowed to choose either a Telescope (with brass draw tubes) or a Hall-marked Silver Watch Chain.

PRIZE WINNERS INSURED FREE.

Full particulars of our FREE INSURANCE SCHEME, which applies to EACH of the above Competitions, have repeatedly appeared in previous issues.

P.S.—All readers of "CHUMS" can take part in our Competitions, subject to the conditions indicated; my decision as to the winners must be regarded as final; and I cannot enter into any correspondence about the competitions. All postcards are to be addressed to the "Prize Editor, 'CHUMS,' La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C." In each of the Competitions referred to, if I am justified by the results, I shall be happy to add to my original offers a number of **"Chums" Bronze Medals** and **"Chums" Certificates of Merit** as Consolation Prizes.

PRIZE EDITOR.

Chums was printed and published by Cassell & Company Ltd. of 'La Belle Sauvage', London, E.C. The Indian depicted would be Pocahontas, generally referred to as 'La Belle Sauvage'.

Bryce Neilson

Perthshire fruit farm token. "G. R. Rattray, 1d, copper, 31mm." This token was listed in the Coins of Beeston list 8/89. If anyone has it I should be grateful to have further information, e.g. design, style of lettering, details of the stops or ornaments.

Tom Morrall

“Quill Corner”

Toilet Clubs. Regarding Ralph Hayes’ articles on ‘Toilet Clubs’ (*Bulletin* vol.5 nos.8&10), the following two were in the 1910 listing of new societies registered under the *Industrial and Provident Society Act*.

Middlesex Suburb Toilet Club, 14 St Martins way, Finchley Road (Regd No.5047).

Brentham Supply & Toilet Club, 52 Pitshanger Road, Ealing (Regd No.5095)

I wonder if you got a dividend on the cost of your ablutions!

Roy Rains

‘Engraved Tokens’- Lords Prayer Medallets. Further to my note in *Bulletin* vol.6 no.3 p.102, the Registered Design No 57075 was entered by Edwards & Barnes, Lion Button Works, Broad Street, Birmingham on 25 September 1886. (Research at P.R.O., Kew, by the late R.N.P. Hawkins.) The same Registered Design number also appears on a ‘spinner’ for the 1887 Jubilee; see Whittlestone & Ewing *Royal Commemorative Medals* vol.2 no.2115.

Mike Ewing

Harrods time-keeping tokens. The use of tokens for timekeeping purposes is recorded in *Harrods, Knightsbridge* by Sean Callery [Ebury Press, London, 1991 (p.91)].

Previously, entry for all staff was via a portable staircase, which Harrod would have removed five minutes before opening time, forcing latecomers to pick their shamefaced way along a route past his office! Burbidge, however, gave every staff member a numbered lead token, which they had to drop into a slotted box on their arrival for work. The box was removed precisely at 8.30am, after which time tokens had to be delivered to the timekeeper, thereby prompting a lecture on punctuality.

E. D. Chambers

The Bookshelf

The London Apprentices Series. Abstracted and indexed by Cliff Webb. Published by the Society of Genealogists, available from 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA (<http://www.sog.org.uk/>).

The records of the Livery Companies of London are one of the greatest archival treasures of the world. Dating from the early medieval period to the present, they provide a mass of information for a variety of historians of innumerable subjects. For the family historian, they can provide an immense amount of genealogical and biographical details about their members.

A large proportion of these records are now deposited at the Guildhall Library, where they may be freely and conveniently consulted. From the genealogical viewpoint, the two most important series of records tends to be those where people were apprenticed to a master, and those where individuals were admitted as freemen of the company in question.

This series is designed to provide family and other historians with the information provided by the records of apprenticeship of a number of the Livery Companies. Series have been selected from those companies whose apprenticeship records generally give good genealogical detail, principally, the name, parish and occupation of the apprentice's father. The records have been sorted into alphabetical order of apprentice, and supplemental indexes provided of masters, places and occupations. Generally, the work of abstraction will end about 1800, though normally abstraction will be to the end of a manuscript volume.

The abstracts are generally limited to the name of the apprentice, his father's name, parish and occupation, the name of the master and the date of the indenture. If the record notes that he was subsequently turned over to another master, or, as is sometimes recorded, became free, died etc. this has also been noted. Details such as the street in which the master lived, the term of apprenticeship (usually seven years, but occasionally shorter or longer) and the premium paid have been omitted.

The above notes are taken from the 'General Introduction to the Series' by the editor, Cliff Webb; Robert Thompson adds:

For students of tokens, primarily those of the seventeenth century, the series can confirm arms or readings where these are uncertain, date and document issuers, and show connections with other individuals and other areas. For example,

The Bookshelf

John Henley in Grub Street, of whom one knew nothing except that his undated halfpenny bears a flying horse and the Innholders' arms (BW London 1286), was presumably the member of the Innholders' Company of that name to whom Simon Birch, son of a Holborn yeoman, was apprenticed in 1659. In *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers, Vol-17: Innholders' Company 1642-1643, 1654-1670, 1673-1800*, abstracted and indexed by Cliff Webb (London, 1998), John Henley is identified with John Hendley, apprentice master in 1662 of John son of Thomas Hendley of Leigh in Lancashire, husbandman. This looks like a nephew being apprenticed to his London uncle, and suggests that the token-issuer came from humble circumstances in Lancashire. It appears also that John Henley in Grub Street had won a position as an innholder which enabled him to give a 'leg up' in the social scale to a yeoman's and to a husbandman's son. Further research may make it possible to connect different token-issuers.

Vol.	Title	Price
1	Brewers Company 1685-1800	£5.75
2	Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company 1612-44, 1668-1800	£12.40
3	Bowyers' Company 1680-1806, Fletchers' Company 1739-54, 1767-1808, Longbowstringmakers' Company 1604-68, 1709, 1714-17	£5.75
4	Glovers' Company 1675-79, 1735-48, 1766-1804	£6.00
5	Glass-sellers' Company 1664-1812, Woolmens' Company 1665-1828	£4.20
6	Broders' Company 1679-1713, 1763-1800, Combmakers' Company 1744-50, Fanmakers' Company 1775-1805, Frameworkknitters' Company 1727-30, Fruiterers' Company 1750-1815, Gardeners' Company 1764-1850, Horners' Company 1731-1800.	£4.60
7	Glaziers' Company 1694-1800	£4.20
8	Gunmakers' Company 1656-1800	£4.60
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10	Basketmakers' Company 1639-1824	£3.50
11	Distillers' Company 1659-1811	£3.95
12	Makers of playing cards' Company 1675-1760, Musicians' Company 1765-1800, Saddlers' Company 1657-1666, 1800, Tobaccopipemakers' Company 1800	£4.00
13	Pattenmakers' Company 1673-1805	£4.00
14	Loriners' Company 1722-1731, 1759-1800	£4.00
15	Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company 1693-1837	£4.00
16	Tinplateworkers' Company 1666, 1668, 1676, 1681, 1683-1800	£5.00
17	Innholders' Company 1642-1643, 1654-1670, 1673-1800	£5.00
18	Poulters' Company 1691-1729, 1754-1800	£4.00
19	Upholders' Company 1704-1772	£5.00
20	Paviors' Company 1568-1800	£5.00

The Bookshelf

Druid Tokens, Eighteenth Century Token Notes from Matthew Boulton's Letters, The Anglesey Series. By Colin R. Hawker, published by Brewin Books, Studley, Warwickshire, 1996, ISBN 1-85858-082-X. A5, viii + 70pp, perfect bound paperback, many illustrations.

This book, as the title suggests, deals with the Anglesey series of tokens of 1787 to 1792 and details Matthew Boulton's involvement with them through his correspondence, now preserved in the City of Birmingham Reference Library.

This is a well researched book which gives quite a bit of 'behind the scenes' information on the business of manufacturing 18th century tokens. It would appear that Matthew Boulton spent much of his time looking for a good diesinker. It was all well and good having the presses to make the tokens but you still needed someone to make the actual dies.

Apart from Matthew Boulton himself, and Thomas Williams of the Parys Mine Company, there are a large number of other people involved, i.e. die sinkers, agents and business partners, so the correspondence is necessarily quite involved. Better typesetting could have been used to make the correspondence a bit clearer. For example, using a different font to distinguish Boulton's letters from the Author's notes would have been helpful as well as using square brackets '['']' to indicate where the author has added his own comments within a letter. I had to reread many paragraphs (and often single paragraphs run to several pages!) before I fully understood who was dealing with whom.

There are snippets of information for collectors of other series of 18th century tokens, e.g. the diesinker for the genuine Glasgow halfpennies, those with RD below the date, is Rambert Dumarest and not Dröz as is usually stated. There is clearly much more to come from the Boulton Archive.

The list of references is very complete and so it would not be difficult for someone to track down the original document if needed.

In conclusion I have to admit it was a difficult book to read, but it was quite definitely worth persevering. It is a valuable insight into the manufacture of the 18th century tokens.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Notes & Queries

4/6-21 *Edward Barnsley, Contractor*

(*Bulletin* vol.4 no.6 and vol.5 no.10) Godfrey Barnsley was a shipping owner of Liverpool with relatives in the USA exporting cotton, etc. Jonathan Barnsley, who has traced the family tree from 1066, thinks that Godfrey had relatives in Jamaica helping with the shipping line.. The daguerreotype of Godfrey Barnsley, 1781-1837, shows a very similar man wearing the identical type of jacket to that on the coin. Photocopying and then scanning have taken their toll, there is much more detail on the original print.



Malcolm C. Johnson

258 *Thieren's*

(*Bulletin* vol.5 no.3) There is a Fingerpost in Worcestershire.

Malcolm C. Johnson

267 R.S.H.Y.

(*Bulletin* vol.5 no.4) This is a ferry token from Helsinki.

Malcolm C. Johnson

310 *Crown 1864*

(*Bulletin* vol.5 no.9) This is probably the centre of a New Brunswick of Nova Scotia 1c of the same date.

Malcolm C. Johnson

328c *Miniature Pieces*

No information to add to David Magnay's query (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.12 p.496) but a rubbing of the same item in good condition. The reverse shows the letter W above the letter M, this latter being held by a boy on the left and a girl on the right.

W Bryce Neilson



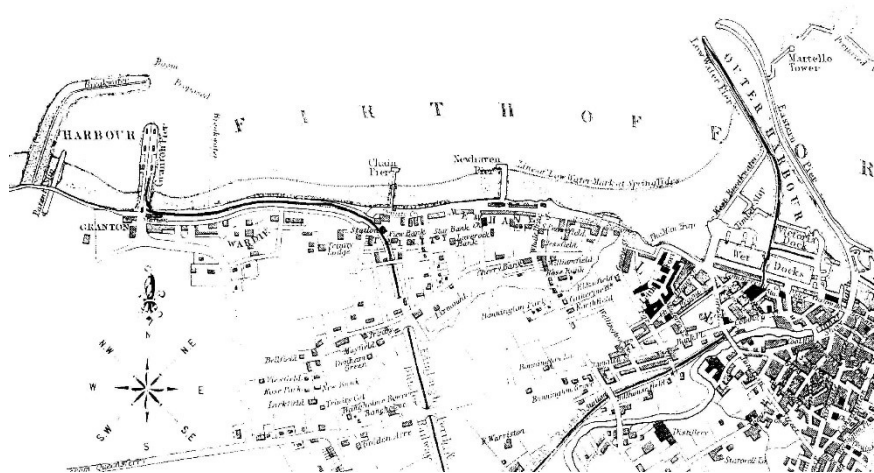


Fig.1: G.H. Swanston's map of Edinburgh published in 1852

G. H. Swanston's map (fig.1) clearly shows and names the piers from Granton to Leith. The scene engraved by W. H. Bartlett dated 1842 (*Bulletin* p.74) appears to have been drawn from the top of the bank which rises from the fore-shore in the vicinity of Wardie to the west of the Chain Pier. The next pier beyond is that at Newhaven about half a mile to the east, showing a steam ship and a number of smaller craft, perhaps fishing boats. The pier beyond that in the engraving is probably the low water pier at Leith.

Malcolm Cant in Volume I of *Villages of Edinburgh*, (1986 repr. 1988) uses Bartlett's engraving to illustrate the Chain Pier but neither he nor any of the older guides to Edinburgh and Leith that I have to hand refer to this structure as the Newhaven Pier although of course the Pier at Newhaven, clearly named on the map, is shown in the engraving.

The present Chain Pier Bar is thought to represent the position of the original pier and indeed is thought to have originated from the pier ticket office. Cant refers to the use of the pier by the Forth Swimming Club by 1832. The position of the Chain Pier can be clearly fixed by Trinity Station which still stands to the north west of York Road.

Notes & Queries

The Edinburgh Leith and Newhaven Railway Co. cut a tunnel from Canal Street Station, located on the site of the old and new Waverley Markets between the present Waverley Station and Princes Street directly northwards emerging north of Scotland Street and on to Trinity Station on the high ground above the Chain Pier. The line was later extended to Granton Harbour Pier further west along the shore. (M. Cant).

Newhaven is close to the Chain Pier site, the fisherwives from Newhaven certainly used Trinity Station to reach Edinburgh where they sold their fish. It seems unlikely however that a token used in conjunction with the Chain Pier would bear the name of a pier located half a mile away.

David J Perry

360 *West Somerset Co-op. Soc. Ltd.*

The head office of the West Somerset Co-op. Soc. Ltd. was at an address in East Reach, Taunton—the county town. *Terry Winsborough*

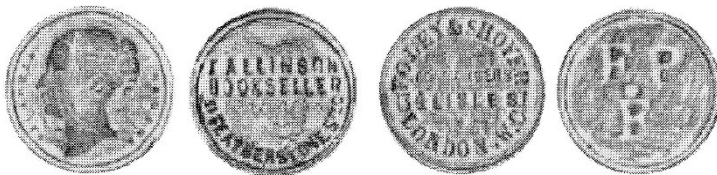
The registered office was in East Street, Taunton. The society was formed in 1944 by the amalgamation of the Taunton and Bridgwater societies. Further societies were also incorporated: 1945 Minehead, 1946 Butleigh, Street, 1953 Wellington, 1956 Tiverton, 1957 Axminster, Colyton, 1958 Cullompton, Exmouth, and Honiton. In 1959 the name was changed to West Somerset and East Devon Co-op. Soc. Ltd., two years later the amalgamation was taken into Co-op. Retail Services as the South West Group.

Roy Rains

362 *Queen Victoria // W. Disney*

The Queen Victoria die used for W. Disney's token, QV119, was also used for the tokens issued by T. Allinson (BWS 2320) and Foley & Shoyer (BWS 2520), both of London. According to John King in 'Advertising Tickets of Foley and Shoyer' (*Bulletin*, vol.4, no.2, (Spring 1985), pp.6-9) the Foley & Shoyer piece with the address of 34 Lisle Street would have been issued in the period 1892-1905. In searching for W. Disney it might be best to concentrate on London in the 1890s.

Notes & Queries



QV119 also turns up with a 'blank' reverse intended for countermarking and I have one with FP / • / F and another with TR / E. Although it's difficult to quantify, I would say that the countermarking on both pieces is more recent than most others countermarks I have seen.

In addition to any information about W. Disney I would also be pleased to hear of any details of T. Allinson.

Andrew D. N. Andison

363 *Queen's Head // W. Edwards 1½d*

Information requested on a pub check:

Obv. QUEEN'S HEAD - Victoria veiled head.

Rev. W. EDWARDS 1½d

Edge Plain, brass, 26mm

R. Keith Harrison



364 *John Reinecke Dining Rooms*

Can anyone provide any information about this token:

Obv. JOHN REINECKE DINING ROOMS c/m 6D

Rev. Blank but beaded border.

Edge Milled, brass, 24mm

Tim Sellers



Notes & Queries

365 *A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year / Pinches*



The reverse 'A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR' as illustrated is found on three different white metal counters - Victoria (PINCHES below bust), St Andrew with cross, and Britannia on shield all within garter. I believe a fourth piece should exist, possibly with the emblems of Ireland. Can anyone confirm this? ... or better still allow me to reunite it with the other three!

W Bryce Neilson

366 *W & B (and) W B*

Information requested on the following pieces:

Obv. W & B over M in a triangle

Rev. 5^D..

Edge Milled, Brass, 27mm

Obv. W.B over M in a triangle, cmkd. 2 above

Rev. 6^D.. cmkd. 2

Edge Milled, Brass, 27mm

Bill Kennett



367 *Mutual Fund / 11*

Any information about the issuer of this token? The piece is made of brass.

Brian Edge



Notes & Queries

368 *Murdoch & Son*

MURDOCH & SON,
51 HANOVER STREET,
Seal Engravers and Die Sinkers, Stamp Cutters and General
Engravers, Medallists, and Heraldic Artists.
Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms, Addresses, etc., Engraved
on Stone, Steel, and Silver.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Embossing Presses, Ink Pads, Official Seals, and Printing Stamps for Railway, Banking, and Insurance Companies; Livery Buttons, Church Tokens, Stencil Plates, Ornamental Brasses in Medieval or Modern Designs; Visiting and Marriage Cards in the Newest Styles. Book Plates Engraved and Printed in Heraldic Colours; Die Stamping and Lithographing; Arms and Crests searched for, and Monograms Designed.

Among the many items listed as being made by Murdoch & Son (in this advert of 1879) are Church Tokens. Are any communion tokens known which can be firmly attributed to this Edinburgh firm?

Andrew D.N. Andison

369 *Dorsett Standard Supply Stores 4d*

Can anyone help locate, and possibly date, this company. The 'double headed eagle' reverse die is usually found with a blank obverse with various countermarks.



Andrew D.N. Andison

370 *SMT*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. S M T between two horizontal lines with rays above and below.

Rev. Blank.

Ni/Bs, 27mm

Ralph Hayes



Adverts

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

Michael Knight

[6:6]

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies
such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after
1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

WANTED:

[6:6]

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

Will buy or exchange:

R. Keith Harrison

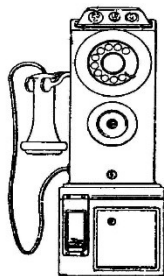
WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

[6:7]

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to
date

Gary Oddie

[6:6]



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

SIMMONS GALLERY

53 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1N 3NB
Telephone: 0171 831 2080 or fax 0171 831 2090
Open Monday-Friday 10.30-17.30

Tokens, medals, coin weights and coins
bought and sold - collections and oddments always wanted
Bi-annual postal auctions of tokens and coin weights
Write, phone or call in for catalogues

[6:4]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

B. Woodside

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glennane/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops: Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

Free Irish listing & searcher (DOS) - send blank 3½" disk & SAE.

[6:6]

Adverts

WANTED: RHONDDA CHECKS
TAVERN TOKENS, CLUB CHECKS AND COLLIERY LAMP CHECKS
URGENTLY REQUIRED BY KEEN RHONDDA COLLECTOR.

Good cash offered or will exchange for similar items.

All offers to: Alun Jones

WANTED - LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes [6:4]
1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

COINS OF BEESTON

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £5
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:6]

[6:6]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 5

BULLETIN

May 1999

ISSN 0269 - 0187

Editor

Andrew D. N. Anderson

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 6 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

Unfortunately it is still true that tokens = coins = money = ‘steal me’, and for this reason members’ addresses are kept in confidence and are not given out unless the member agrees. This does make corresponding between each other a bit more difficult; especially since the Society’s name is the Token Corresponding Society. If you want to write to another member you can of course send your letter to the editorial address and I shall forward it on. An alternative that is becoming viable nowadays is the use of email addresses. These provide the means to correspond without revealing home addresses. Several members have suggested that a list of email addresses would be useful and so if you would like to send in your email address for listing in the *Bulletin* then let me know.

You can also use the email for sending material for the *Bulletin*. But could I repeat my plea in the previous issue and ask you to send text in formats other than Word 97 using the ‘Save As’ function.

Token Congress 1999

The 18th Annual Token Congress will be held this year at the Cumbrian College of Art and Design, Carlisle. The dates are Friday the 3rd to Sunday the 5th of September. The cost has not yet been finalised but it should be very nearly the same as last year’s in Hemel. The organiser is Charles Farthing. It would be helpful if anyone who would like to give a talk could contact Charles so that a programme can be prepared.

Paranumismatica - it’s official!

For a history of the word ‘Paranumismatica’ see the Introduction to *The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica* (1991). I am now very pleased to report that the following entry has appeared in the 1998 *New Oxford Dictionary of English*:

PARANUMISMATICA /,paranju:mi’s’matica / PLURAL NOUN BRIT. Collectable items that are similar to Coins & Medals, such as tokens & Medallions.

Brian Edge

Kenneth Banham (1920 - 1998)

Kenneth Banham died peacefully on 14 December 1998 in Leighton Hospital, Crewe.

I met Ken nearly 25 years ago at a time when he was trying to come to terms with one of the many tragedies which he and his family have had to cope with over the years. Ken's wife, Kath, heard that I had a variety of leisure interests and she told Ken about me. One evening there was a knock on my front door. The visitor said "I'm Ken Banham" and that's how our friendship began; it was as simple as that. We chatted about my interest in railways, local history, coins, medals and music and I recall suggesting that he should look for something that particularly interested him rather than looking at the things that interested me, but he surprised me by saying that he felt he was interested in studying old coins.

Well Ken soon got to grips with his new found hobby and soon became a specialist in the coins of the Isle of Man and indeed coins of the world which bore the Triskeles (the three legged symbol) which dates back well before the birth of Christ. Ken then took on the task of locating all the tokens and commemorative medals issued in the county of Cheshire over the past 180 years. A big task. These researches took him all around the county interviewing museum curators and recording known collections and his labours culminated in the publication of a book followed by a supplement entitled *Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire post 1820*. This is the standard reference work on the subject and is today affectionately referred to by collectors and dealers alike as "Banham". Ken's name will therefore always be with us.

Ken twice held the position of chairman of the Crewe and District Coin and Medal Society and he served on the council of that organisation for as long as I can remember. Before his series of illnesses, Ken was a regular attender of the B.A.N.S. and Token Congresses.

He served in the R.A.F. during the war, mostly in India, and he always had fascinating tales to tell about his experiences there. I recall a story of when he once dined in the home of a Maharajah!

He loved books and his interests were quite wide. He liked the work of Edgar Wallace and Sax Rohmer but was equally at home with books for boys like *Biggles* and there was little that Ken did not know about Billy Bunter and his colleagues. Ken was someone that you could approach with your problems and he would listen and offer what always turned out to be good sound advice. In fact he was a very special person. Never in all the years I knew him, even during our private conversations, did I once hear him utter a bad word about anybody. He was indeed a gentleman and his popularity was confirmed by the support that he received at the requiem mass at the church of St Mary in Crewe on 18 December 1998.

Brian Edge

Cromwell's Small Change

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell in 1599 there are many exhibitions planned including one on tokens called *Cromwell's Small Change*. The following information is from the leaflet produced by the Cromwell Association of Huntingdon.

In the wake of the Civil Wars there was a lack of low value coinage in general circulation. Local traders throughout the country issued their own 'money of necessity' from 1648 down to the 1670's. The tokens issued in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire are looked at in a travelling exhibition from June 1999 to October 1999 at five museums in Cambridgeshire. June - St Neot's Museum (01480 388788); July - Cambridge County Folk Museum (01223 355159); August - Wisbech & Fenland Museum (01945 583817); September - Noris Museum, St Ives (01480 465101); October - Ely Museum (01353 666655).

Binders for the Bulletin

A very few binders for the *Bulletin* are still available at £4 each (including postage). Each one holds a complete volume with its index and is suitable for volumes 4, 5 or 6.

Notts and Harrow Coin Societies

The NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE celebrated its golden jubilee in 1998 and has published *The Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire 1948-1998* by Grenville Chamberlain. This is a fascinating read describing the various 'ups and downs' of an very active society. A very few copies are available at £5 including UK postage. Anyone who attended the 1997 Token Congress in Nottingham will remember the excellent display of local tokens at the premises of Neales. A permanent record of part of that display, the NOTTINGHAM MARKET CHECKS, is in preparation. Grenville writes: "I am very close to producing a work on this subject and in order to record as many types as possible I would appreciate if anyone will let me know of specimens in their collection. To date I have recorded 60 types issued by 34 separate issuers. A rubbing would be helpful." Grenville Chamberlain

The HARROW COIN CLUB meets twice monthly in the YMCA Annexe, 51 Shepcote Road, Harrow, from September to July. Details of the society are available from the editorial address.

An Unrecorded 17th Century London Token of Soper Lane

by T. Winsborough

The token shown (fig.1) was recently found by M.J. Sleeman using a metal detector at an old Mediaeval Fair site on the outskirts of Winchester. It was passed to me for identification, and, being in very poor condition with encrustation, verdigris and a flattened area on the reverse which obliterates nearly all of the legend from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock, I treated it as a challenge!

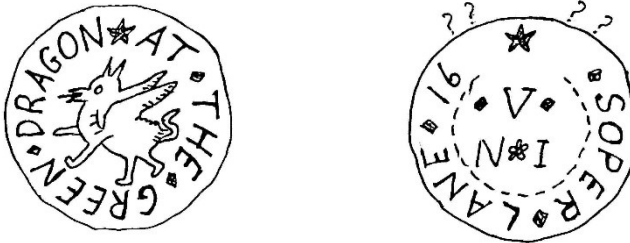


Fig.1: At The Green Dragon, Æ, 15mm

The saving grace was the issuer's initials of N I V on the reverse which show fairly clearly, and the place name of Soper Lane was also discernible. This was enough to indicate that the token was not recorded in Williamson or Dickinson and had not been mentioned in any post 1986 editions of Spinks *Numismatic Circular* or this *Bulletin*.

The obverse was much more difficult to make out, but after finally reading the legend as "AT THE GREEN DRAGON", I had a good idea what the almost indecipherable device might be and obtained an enlarged photocopy of the similar London token (W1633) shown in *Taverns and Tokens of Pepys London* by George Berry, which has the same obverse legend.

Careful comparison of the two obverses showed that the device was indeed a similar dragon passant although much artistic licence was of necessity used in my sketch of this device. The whole obverse of this token including size and style of lettering, large lozenge stops and five pointed star bear a remarkable resemblance to the obverse of W1633 "The Green Dragon of Lambeth Hill".

Even under a microscope the first word of the reverse legend is lost but is almost certainly "IN", and the last two numbers of the date are unfortunately worn away, but more of this later.

Knowing little about London token issuers or having the ready means to identify them, I next sought the assistance of Robert Thompson who kindly unearthed a great deal of relevant information which I give below.

Soper Lane, later becoming Queen Street, came under two parishes, St. Antholin Budge Row and St Pancras Soper Lane. The Parish Registers of both have been published, and while St. Antholin's contained no man with the right initials, the *Harleian Society Register Section Vol. 44, The Registers of ... St. Pancras Soper Lane, Part 1* (1914) gave the following:

BAPTISMS

1639 May 5, Henrie s. Nickholas & Isabel Vaghan
1639 May 5, Grace d. Nickholas & Isabel Vaghan
1640 Apr 5, Nickholas s. Nickholas & Isabela Vaghan
1645 Jul 1, Thomas Vauhan s. Nicolas Vauhan

BURIALS

1650 Apr 1, Thomas Vahann d.(!) Nicholas Vahann
1651 Mar 25, Grace d. Nicholas Vahan
1656 Nov 11, Mrs Vaghan wife of Nicholas Vaghan

Nicholas Vaughan then, to use the modern spelling, is the only person in the Register with the right initials, and his wife's initial also corresponds.

In 1665 and still living in Soper Lane he became a Common Councilman for the ward of Cheap, and so received a biographical notice in *The Rulers of London 1660 - 1689* by J.R. Woodhead:

- Son of Gritline Vaughan, yeoman, of Norte (Northaw ?), Hertfordshire, he was apprenticed in 1628 to a Haberdasher. He married Isabel in 1639 as his first wife, and as his second wife Parnell Burgess, widow. - He died in October 1665, perhaps of the plague.

Robert Thompson also ascertained that Nicholas Vaughan had a property fronting on to Soper Lane West which was burned in the Great Fire of London in 1666. This is proved by a plan drawn in *The Survey of Building Sites in the City of London After the Great Fire of 1666* Vol. IV (1962) f.141v. where the Vaughan name is shown abutting the premises of their neighbour Cornelius Cage. The plan is shown with a depth of five feet seven inches cut off the

frontage of both properties to facilitate the widening of Soper Lane, by now called Queen St.

The proceedings of a court case also came to light in *The Fire Court*, Vol. II (1970) by Philip E. Jones, where the tenants of the deceased Nicholas Vaughan's property petitioned to have their rent reduced because of the reduction in size of the property caused by the afore mentioned loss of depth at the frontage, and by the increased thickness of walls which they were required to rebuild after the fire.

The respondents were Nicholas Vaughan's son, also Nicholas and by then aged 28, his infant son John, George Day, a merchant, and his wife Parnell, who was the widow of Nicholas senior and by now remarried, all of whom were the owners or heirs to the property.

The case was heard on 8 October 1668 before three judges, one of whom was Lord Chief Justice Kelynge. It was a complicated issue as no doubt many of those cases appearing before the Fire Court were, but the simplified outcome was that the tenants agreed to rebuild to the new plans, they got their rent reduced but the term of the tenancy was increased by 40 years.

Robert Thompson found no mention of premises called the Green Dragon, but pointed out that it was quite common in this period for tradesmen to adopt signs which would stand out and catch the eye, being not necessarily connected with their trade. Given Nicholas Vaughan's probable Welsh ancestry, he may have chosen the Green Dragon to honour this and also to stand out among the scores of business signs lining each side of a bustling Soper Lane.

As Nicholas Vaughan probably set up in business c.1635 and married first in 1639, it is likely that he was a well established shopkeeper by the time token farthings first appeared in 1648. The date of his token can thus with little doubt be set in the early 1650's, and as his wife Isabel died in 1656, a pure guess on my part would be 1651 or 1652.

Given all this information, I think it reasonable to attribute this new farthing token to Nicholas Vaughan (d.1665), Haberdasher, and his wife Isabel (d.1656), from premises at the sign of the Green Dragon in Soper Lane, London.

The issuer could never have dreamed that one of his tokens would lie hidden in a Hampshire field only to be found by a magical device about 340 years later, and would cause the people of the day to puzzle for long hours over his identity!

I am indebted to Robert Thompson for providing all the bibliographical material which identified the issuer, and to Barry Greenaway for providing me with the photocopy of the Lambeth Hill token W1633.

A Tale of Two Aston Halls or What is the Opposite of a Pub Check?

by Andrew Wager

This investigation began as an attempt to identify two mystery items in the author's collection which appeared to come from my home town of Sutton Coldfield, a suburb of Birmingham which, until the 1974 boundary changes, was part of the county of Warwickshire. The tokens are both in what appears to be nickel, uniface and have the legend "ASTON HALL SUTTON COLDFIELD". I acquired two denominations, 1d and 6d, the former being 19mm in diameter and the latter slightly larger at 20mm. I am grateful to Gary Oddie for reporting a 23.5mm diameter shilling denomination in the same metal.

*Fig.1: Aston Hall,
Sutton Coldfield 1d*



When I acquired these pieces it was a puzzle since, although I was familiar with Aston Hall, a seventeenth century house owned by Birmingham Corporation, it is several miles distant from Sutton, close to Aston Villa football ground.

*Fig.2: Aston Hall &
Park Co. Limited 1d*



To complicate matters, there is a series of tokens which clearly does relate to Aston Hall in Aston. These show a squirrel and the legend ASTON HALL & PARK Co LIMITED. Davis & Waters list two denominations in *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland* in the Chapter on ‘Gardens, Shows, & Exhibitions’. The halfpenny (D&W 25) is ‘Mionnet 3’ (c. 16mm) and the fourpence (D&W 24) is ‘Mionnet 8’ (c.28mm). My specimen is a penny in copper, 19mm in diameter.

Aston Hall was completed in 1618, built by Sir Thomas Holte, the lord of the Manor of Aston which was two miles north of the then small market town of Birmingham. The newly built hall featured in the Civil War, King Charles spending the night there in 1642 before the battle of Edgehill. The hall was attacked by Parliamentary forces in 1643, surrendering after a 3 day siege.

Much later, the Hall was lived in by James Watt Junior until his death in 1848. There was then a prolonged attempt to secure the Hall and surrounding 300 acre park for the corporation of Birmingham. In 1857 a committee, known as the Aston Hall and Park Co was formed to raise funds to save Aston Hall and agreed to buy it with 43 acres for £35,000 in March 1858. Only £3,500 of this had been paid when the Hall was opened to the public for the first time by Queen Victoria in June 1858, an event which was celebrated by a big feature in *The Illustrated News Of The World*⁽¹⁾ and by a number of commemorative medallions (BHM 2613-2619). It is presumably from this time that the “squirrel” tokens date. Their function is unknown. They are perhaps most likely to be refreshment checks issued as part of the admission cost, though the denominations are unusual for this series.



Fig.3: Aston Hall Medal

The company hoped to pay off its debts by letting the park for entertainments but disaster struck in 1863 when a woman tight rope walker was killed at one of the events. Queen Victoria wrote to the Mayor expressing her indignation that “one of her subjects should have been sacrificed to the gratification of the demoralising taste”. Eventually the Corporation paid off the debt and became the first local authority to acquire a major historical building for the purpose of preserving it for posterity.⁽²⁾

This then explains the background behind the issue of one Aston Hall token, but what of those from Sutton Coldfield? In Sutton there is a “village” known as Little Aston and there is an old house there, now a private hospital, known as Little Aston Hall. It was not until I came across an entry for “JERVIS, HON. E. S. PARKER, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield” in the list of subscribers in a nineteenth century book on Sutton⁽³⁾, that I realised that at that time the prefix “Little” was not always used.

My local reference library was now able to fill in the other pieces of the puzzle. Little Aston Hall was built in the eighteenth century on the site of a much earlier Manor House. There were various possibilities for the function of the checks. One newspaper article based on the memories of a tenant farmer recalled how rents were paid at six monthly intervals at two public houses on the estate, the Old Irish Harp on Chester Road and the Plough and Harrow at Mere Green,⁽⁴⁾ but it would be unusual if the checks had served any function in this respect. Another possibility is a fete held in the grounds of the Hall in July 1861 to raise funds for a local church; perhaps they were refreshment checks, but it seems unlikely that the check system would have been used for such a short lived, small scale event. The most likely purpose of the checks is in connection with the lease of the Hall for some years after 1872 to a “Society For the Treatment and Cure of Inebriety”, formally based in Walsall. Men registered under the Inebriates Acts of 1879 and 1888 attended and had to sign a form in the presence of a Magistrate by which they agreed to remain in the house for a fixed period. An advertising leaflet of the time stated that the patients were not allowed “to have money in their possession; take any intoxicating liquor, sedative, narcotic, stimulant, drug or preparation” nor “to enter a public house without written permission”. The cost of treatment ranged from three to seven guineas and the leaflet claimed that “patients whose cases were becoming hopeless have been completely restored to health.”⁽⁵⁾ It therefore seems a reasonable speculation that the checks were a form of internal currency to ensure that nothing was spent on alcohol.

It is not known how long the society leased the Hall. On the death of Parker Jervis in 1896, the Estate was sold and had a variety of private owners in the twentieth century, becoming a Divisional Headquarters for Esso Petroleum in 1953 before its most recent incarnation as a Private Hospital.

Sutton Coldfield cannot claim many tokens to its name. Despite being a market town, it did not issue any seventeenth century tokens (unless any of those bearing the name Sutton can ever be re-attributed). There is a key registry check, and several pub checks but the pieces issued at Little Aston Hall can certainly claim to be the most unusual. For if the purpose of pub checks was to encourage the consumption of alcohol[©], then those issued by this private home for alcoholics and drug abusers can justifiably be termed the opposite. I would be interested to hear from any readers who know of checks that performed a similar function.

References

1. *The Illustrated News of the World*, June 19th 1858
2. The Aston Hall guidebook which quotes a booklet entitled “How Aston Hall was Saved” by D.J. O’Neill (1910).
3. Three Hundred Years of a Family Living ..A History of the Rilands of Sutton Coldfield (Birmingham, 1889).
4. *The Sutton Coldfield News*, 21 January 1966
5. *The Sutton Coldfield News*, 8 April 1983
6. R.H.Thompson and A.J.Wager, ‘The Purpose and Use of Public House Checks’ in *The British Numismatic Journal* (1982)

In his *Dictionary of makers* (page vii) Hawkins describes a Whist Marker as “A special type of counter, pioneered in the 1740's and revived in ¼d-size as from the 1820's for keeping scores at games of whist.”

But where did he get the information about the 1740's? The Keep Your Temper and other counters issued from circa 1820 are generally well known and a few of them refer to Hoyle or Hoyle's Method of Scoring (using 4 counters); e.g. this lid of whist marker box (fig.1), possibly by Allen & Moore c. 1850.

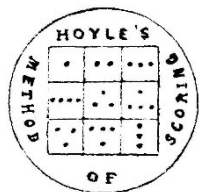


Fig.1: Box lid

It's not difficult to establish that Hoyle published his treatise on Whist in 1742 and perhaps Hawkins assumed that the counter method of scoring was described therein. In fact there is no mention of it in Hoyle's original work nor in any of the pre-1820 follow-up versions of the book so far consulted. (The earliest mention of the counter method of scoring found to date in any book is in the *Hoyle* by "GH" first published in 1835.)

Long after his death, others attached Hoyle's name to books, counters or other games related material to convey the impression that the item was “official” and this is almost certainly the context in which his name appears on whist markers. *Hoyle's Method of Scoring* should therefore be read as “The official/accepted method of scoring”.



Fig.2: Two scarcer whist markers depicting Hoyle presumed to be from two different sets of 4.

1. Suit signs below portrait;
Rev: 1 (17.9mm)
2. No suit signs, different bust;
Rev: 3 (17.3mm)

Although counters were undoubtedly long used for scoring at whist as in other games the question is when did the 4 counter method evolve? It is probable that the first specifically made Whist Markers were of bone with the numerals 1,2,3 and 4, or with 1,2,3 and 4 spots allowing any score from 1 to 10 to be marked. The metal counters illustrated are generally believed to date from c.1790

although there is no direct evidence of this. Various silver which marker boxes containing sets of four silver counters without values were produced by Joseph Taylor of Birmingham c.1800.

Other evidence comes from old prints depicting the game of Whist in progress. Examples are *The Xmas Academics* by Bunbury (1773) showing 3 (score 3?) and 4 (score 8?) counters respectively in front of two of the opposing players, and *Two-penny Whist* by Gillray (1796) with 4 counters visible in front of one of the players. Possibly the counters depicted in these prints are simply meant to represent stake money but in contemporary prints of other games there is usually a larger quantity of “overlapping” coins or counters.

Hoyle's Games

*Who will believe that Man could e'er exist,
Who spent near half an Age in studying Whist?
Grew grey with Calculation - Labour hard!
As if life's Business center'd in a Card?*

The Humours of Whist (1743)

Edmond Hoyle, born in the 1670's, probably frequented one of the more respectable London clubs at the time when whist in its more refined and intellectual form was becoming fashionable. He decided to teach the game professionally and as part of the tuition his pupils were offered manuscript notes on the rules and directions for play. As his fame spread the demand for his instruction notes led to the publication in 1742 of *A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist* by Edmund Hoyle, Gent. (Note alternative spelling of name. His signature is always Edmond which is presumably correct.)

This first scientific analysis and standard laws of whist was followed by revised and enlarged editions and also separate treatises on the games of Backgammon, Piquet (plus Chess) and Quadrille. These were added to the 6th and subsequent editions of the treatise on Whist and published in one volume as *Mr Hoyle's Games*.

There were many contemporary pirated editions by various publishers including those titled *The Polite Gamester* which ran to 10 editions. By the time of his death in 1769 Hoyle's name had become synonymous with the “official rules” of indoor games and after the last official edition of his book in 1775 various compilations covering an ever-increasing number of games continued to be published under the name of Hoyle. The following are a selection of the more important works.

- 1742 - 1775 *Mr Hoyle's Games* - Edmond Hoyle. Originally *A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist* to which was added treatises on four other games from the 6th edition to the final 17th edition. Majority signed by Hoyle (in facsimile from 15th edition).
- 1775 - 1826 *Hoyle's Games Improved* - Charles Jones. This was the main continuation of the original Hoyle.
- 1795 - 1817 *The New Hoyle* - Anon / Charles Pigott. Later editions include the Statute Laws on Gaming.
- 1828 - 1855 *Hoyle Made Familiar* - Robert Hardie. This was the basis of most US editions c. 1830 - 1860.
- 1835 - 1859 *Hoyle's Games* by "GH". An entirely new edition from the version by Charles Jones.
- 1850 - 1884 *The Handbook of Games* - Henry George Bohn. Not a "Hoyle" but this was the standard handbook of games in England. Replaced in 1890 by an enlarged edition in two volumes (also available in parts as "The Club Series" of books on card and table games).
- 1857 - 1876 *Hoyle's Games* - Thomas Frere. Main US edition of the period.
- 1863 - 1872 *Hoyle's Games Modernised* - George Frederick Pardon. Author of several games books including, under the pseudonym Captain Crawley, *The Handy Book of Games for Gentlemen* (1860 - 1876) and *The Card Player's Manual* (extracted from last and published 1876).
- 1864 - 1907 *The American Hoyle* by "Trumps" (William Brisbane Dick). Circulated in Europe as well as USA. Also printed as *Hoyle's Games*.
- 1897 - 1903 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* - Robert Frederic Foster. Author of several card books, especially on Whist and Bridge. Also *Handbook to the Card Games* c. 1897.
- 1897 - 19?? *The Official Rules of Card Games "Hoyle up-to-date"* - USPCC. Frequent publication of the US Playing Card Co. with over 70 editions to date. Later editions are without the reference to Hoyle.
- 1898 - 1913 *Hoyle's Games Modernised* - Professor Hoffman (Angelo John Lewis). Author of several games books including *The Modern Hoyle* (1887-89) and *The Book of Card and Table Games* (1891 - 1903) on which is based *Hoyle's Games Modernised*.
- 1923 - 1992 *Hoyle's Games Modernised* - Lawrence H Dawson. This is a direct continuation of Hoffman's version. Later editions titled *The Complete Hoyle's Games*.
- 1947 - 1991 *The New Complete Hoyle* - Frey, Morehead and Mott-Smith. US edition but published internationally. Also by Richard L Frey the less comprehensive paperback volume *According to Hoyle* (1956-70).

The above list covers a period of 250 years and apart from Bohn's *Handbook* almost all major compilations of games during that period carry Hoyle's name. As we approach the end of the 20th century however there are signs that Hoyle's rule may be coming to an end. A number of games books have recently been published without reference to Hoyle and these appear to be readily available internationally and very popular. Notable titles include *Scarne's Encyclopedia of Games* by John Scarne (c. 1000 games) and *The Way to Play* by Diagram Group (over 2000 games included).

O M S & B S

by Bill Kennett

A pub check (fig.1) for the Coach & Horses, Church Lane, Oldham has these unusual initials. They stand for the "OLDHAM MUTUAL SICK & BURIAL SOCIETY" which was started initially as the Oldham branch of the Manchester Sincerity Sick & Burial Society.



Fig.1: Batty 1/2d 4487^C

Obv. COACH / AND / HORSES / —•— / CHURCH / LANE
Rev. 2 in a circle with O M S & B S above and * below.
Edge Milled, copper, 25.5mm

A copy of the notice calling for the setting up of the O M S & B S at the house of Mr. Peter McDonald, the Coach and Horses, on Monday, April 19th, 1852 is shown here (fig.2).

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of a Half-yearly Report having been published by what is called the "*Manchester Sincerity Sick and Burial Society*," in which we see some glaring and extravagant items appear, for instance;

26 Nights' Liquor, upwards of £7 0 0
President's Salary, half-year, . . . 5 0 0

Then there is canvassing for members, &c. &c. In fact there is upwards of £200 expended in collecting short of £1,000; being more than one fifth of the whole amount. We therefore hope that we shall not be deemed presumptive, after mature deliberation, to inform you that a Society has been established at the house of

**MR. PETER MACDONALD, COACH & HORSES INN,
CHURCH-LANE, OLDHAM,**

TO BE CALLED THE

OLDHAM MUTUAL SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY,

to be conducted on the same principle as regards, entrance, contribution, and age; but with a strict pledge to economy in the expenditure of the Society's money.

The following is the principle on which persons may enter:—

First Class, sound and healthy persons, from 18 to 50 years of age, 2d. Entrance, and 2d. per week Contribution; and after being Members 4 months, will be entitled £4 10s. in case of death; after 6 months, will be entitled to 4s. per week during sickness; after 9 months, £6 in case of death; and after being Members 12 months, will be entitled to 6s. per week during sickness.

Second Class, children of both sexes, from 3 months old, by paying 1d. per week, will receive, after being members 3 months, £3 in case of death; if six months, £4 10s.

The above are the principles by which the Committee intend to be guided. They conceive that a Society of this description established in their own town, will do well, as the Members will have a voice in making the Laws they are bound to obey. The next Meeting will take place on *Monday, April 19th, 1852*, at Eight o'clock, in the Evening.

By order of the Committee.

R. GREEN, PRINTER, OLDHAM.

Fig.2: Notice of 1852

It complains of the way that the officers of the Manchester Sincerity were being too liberal with expenses. For example, 26 nights liquor, upwards of £7.0.0; President's salary, half year £5.0.0.

The Coach & Horses became the headquarters of the new Society and it was probably Peter McDonald who issued the token since he was the landlord until 1865 at least.



Fig.3: The Coach & Horses, Church Lane, Oldham

A Royal Commission was set up in 1871 to enquire into the way Friendly and Benefit Building Societies operated and to report to parliament any recommendations for legislation which might be required to improve their financial stability. It was thought that their existence provided for the crises of sickness, loss of employment, death, etc. afflicting the working class population which would otherwise have been a burden on the tax system. The Hon. E. L. Stanley was appointed Assistant Commissioner to cover the societies in the North West of England. Oldham was singled out for a special report: "... as that place fairly represents the more backward condition of Friendly Societies which is common in South East Lancashire." He said that in 1871 Oldham had more than 230 Friendly Societies and over 200 meet in public-houses. The very large majority of these spent from 1d. to 3d. a member per meeting on liquor..All the big Societies were well represented in the town and were dealt with at length in the report but the O M S & B S had special interest as a Sick and Burial Society worked by collectors which was exclusively confined to that district. Their rules were quoted to show the part that liquor played in the operation of the society.

Rule 19. - "Provides for half-yearly meetings of the society, and requires that each holder of a card to pay two pence each meeting for liquor."

Mr Stanley also noted that "5,360 liquor cheques were paid for, which indicates about 2,700 contribution cards, and a still greater number of members as the children are usually on the same card as their parents."

From this report it would seem that the 2d checks were in use for at least fifteen years and that there were something like 3,000 of them which would provide a tidy return to the landlord for renting out his clubroom twice a year.

This check throws a light on the use of pub checks in the 1850s to 1870s, at least in the Manchester area. It was supplied by the landlord of the pub to members of a friendly society, of which he was the secretary and treasurer, to enable the members to pay for the use of the room and facilities by indirectly purchasing his alcoholic refreshments. Although the checks were obtained mainly at the half yearly meetings, they could be used at any time, by any members or their families, but only at that particular public house. The value 2d on the check represented in this case the payment required from members attending the meetings; the check could be used presumably for whatever amount of refreshment was decided on by the landlord and the rest of the O M S & B S committee.

We see from Mr Stanley's report that there were some 200 Friendly Societies in Oldham who probably operated in a similar manner to the O M S & B S and used checks in the same way to pay for the room rent. If they were used by more than one club or Society meeting in the same place then it would be only necessary to have the name of the house and possibly the landlord on the token. This would account for most of the Oldham Pub checks issued, and perhaps for the majority of the tokens issued in the North West at this time.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Leonard N Kidd for allowing me to use the photograph of The Coach & Horses, and for the notice informing the public of the formation of the O M S & B S in 1852. Thanks too to Andrew Wager who first drew my attention to the very interesting information contained in the Report of The Friendly Societies Commission, published in 1874.

The report by Hon. E. L. Stanley to the Friendly Societies Commission contains the following interesting reference:

“Another class of society common in East Lancashire, and almost peculiar to that district, is the local collecting sick and burial society. A few illustrations of this kind of club will now be given.

The Sincere Sick and Burial Society, registered in 1843, meet fortnightly at the Pack - horse inn, Bridge Street, Manchester. They have three collectors, who received £509., or an average of £170. a year each, in the year 1870 for collecting £3,229., or nearly 15½%. When it is considered that much of the money is for sick pay, and therefore collected in larger sums, this is a very extravagant rate. The sick visitors receive £65. 13s a year. The meetings weekly and other cost £26. a year for liquor, every member who attends the half yearly meetings gets a 2d. cheque for liquor. The total cost of management for the year 1870 was £661., or more than 20%. There are 5,835 members in the society as sick members, and 4,598 for death only, giving a total of 10,433. The capital of the society is £1,159.”

A 2d check for the Pack Horse Inn, Bridge street, landlord W. D. Robson, is in the collection at Salford Museum. The pub was listed as the Packhorse & Freemasons' Tavern in 1851 & 1852 when the landlord was William Johnson. In 1855 Richard Ackley had the pub., but in 1858, we find William David Robson at the Packhorse & Freemasons' Tavern at 60 Bridge street, Manchester. John Moffat was the landlord of the Packhorse, 58 Bridge street in 1861 and he was replaced by Edward Chorlton in 1863. William Ryder was there in 1865 and the address was 58 & 60 Bridge street. Ryder was still there in 1869, also in 1871-72, 1876, 1877-78, and 1879, and he had gone back to using the Packhorse & Freemasons' Tavern name. In 1881 the landlord was William Thacker and he used the name, Packhorse Tavern again. All the above dates are directory dates and hence the actual date of occupancy should be reduced by a year.

This check was most likely the one referred to in the Friendly Societies report as being used by the Sincere Sick and Burial Society in 1870 and since the issuer Robson was only there until 1860 at the latest we may assume that his check continued in use long after his departure.

Half Token - Half Coin

by Andrew Andison

Edinburgh merchants in the late 18th century and early 19th century were responsible for the issue of a great many farthing tokens in both lead and copper. While the copper ones were in the main issued around 1815 the lead ones were earlier. Three of the lead tokens are worth noting for they use the reverse of the 1799 farthing coin (fig.1) as their reverse.



Fig.1: 1799 farthing



Fig.2: *D&H Lotbian ltwm 165*
Obv. J.HUNTER / & C^o / EDINB..
Edge Plain, lead, round, 23mm
Note Issued 1805-1806



Fig.3: *D&H Lotbian ltwm 174*
Obv. M.KAY / HIGH / STREET / GROCER
Edge Plain, lead, round, 23mm



Fig.4: *D&H Lotbian ltwm 185*
Obv. ALEX^r. / ROBB / CANONGATE
Edge Plain, lead, round, 23mm

It is probable that an 'impact' die was made for the reverse, i.e. a farthing was hammered into the blank die, rather than the design being engraved. As the reverse is in effect a counterfeit, it does seem to be a way of drawing the attention of the authorities to your tokens. On the other hand it does make them look more 'official' and would probably assist in getting them accepted. Are there any other half token - half coins around other than these and the modern Ironbridge Gorge pieces?

Investigating the ‘Dotto’ Colliery Check

by Mark Smith and David Shaw

In the article ‘Colliery Checks: An Introduction’ (*Bulletin* vol.5, no.8, pp.285-294), David Shaw illustrated and briefly discussed a unique type of colliery check known as a ‘Dotto’ check (41mm brass, numbers incuse, obv=rev). This was the name given to such checks by miners who had used them in the late 1950's and early 1960's. It is believed that the use of these ‘Dotto’ checks was only piloted at three South Wales collieries and that they, and the rather elaborate check-processing system to which they belonged, had a short working life.

To try and find out more about the enigmatic coded pattern of holes borne by the ‘Dotto’ checks and the electromechanical device used to read and process them in their respective colliery Lamp Rooms, the authors decided to carry out further research.

In the first instance a correlation between the identification numbers stamped on the ‘Dotto’ checks and the varying sequence of holes carried by them was worked out. Verification of this correlation was made possible from a sufficiently large group of differently numbered ‘Dotto’ checks in the authors’ and other private collections. The dot code carried on the checks was shown to be based on a matrix system, in which the precise positioning of the holes on each check made possible in theory, any number from 1 to 4,999 to be represented. This can be demonstrated by means of the diagrams and ‘Dotto’ checks illustrated below:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Thousands							
Hundreds							
Tens							
Units							

Fig.1: basic seven by four grid

All the ‘Dotto’ check numbers are based on a 7 (horizontal) by 4 (vertical) matrix (Fig 1). The first key to understanding the ‘Dotto’ code is to accept that the top row of the dot matrix represent numbers which are multiples of a thousand. The next row down is used to represent numbers that are multiples of a hundred, the next represents multiples of ten and the final row is used to indicate single units (i.e. 0 to 9).

All numbers from 0 to 9 can be identified individually (Fig. 2). In the case of zero no dots are shown, and the horizontal axis is left empty. For the numbers 1 to 5, dot placement positions can be defined for each value. The various dot locations for this first set of numbers fill all 7 of the placement positions available on the matrix's horizontal axis. To define the dot patterns for the remaining numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9 it may be observed that the code combines the individual dot patterns for the numbers (5+1), (5+2), (5+3) and (5+4).

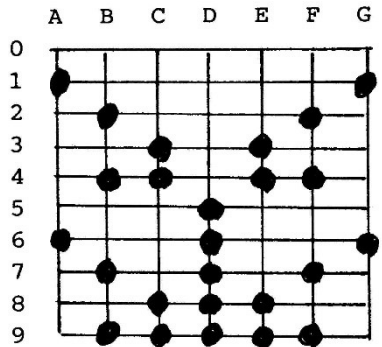
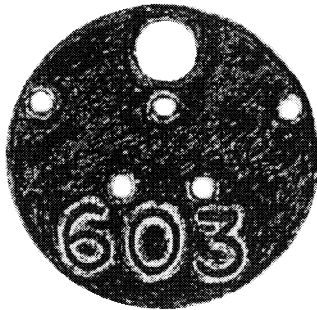


Fig.2: representation of 0 to 9



Thousands
 Hundreds
 Tens
 Units

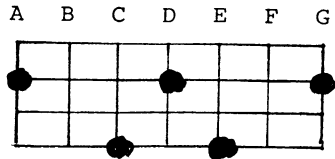


Fig.3: Check number 603 and matching grid

The check seen in Fig. 3 shows numbers on the 7 horizontal by 3 vertical i.e. units, tens and hundreds matrix.

It is unlikely that more than two thousand could be represented on the 'thousands' line on the 7 by 4 matrix, due to the size and position of the suspension hole. Since the matrix is projected on to a curve, the holes are increasingly indented - compare the position of the outer holes representing one thousand with those representing sixty on figure 4. Some collectors have noticed several checks that have had the holes hand-drilled. This was probably done at the colliery when checks were lost or damaged, and would be easy using the required part of the matrix on other checks as a template.

Making the initial premise that a type of mechanical sensor would be required to read the pattern of holes in the check, enquiries were made at the Patent Office. We assumed that a machine developed for a specific task would indeed

be patented. However, under the heading G4T and under the term TCA (Devices and systems for checking attendance and time-keeping of watchmen and other employees and pigeon-timing apparatus), nothing was found except a patent for a Punched Card Reading Mechanism which probably had a similar principle. The enquiry was discussed with several other patent examiners concerned with counting (G4M), selective signalling (G4JH) and computers (G4A), but it was considered that an attendance register could not be classified under these areas. That left us with the possibility that either the machine was not patented, or it was used for another or wider purpose and classified under a different heading.

An advertisement was inserted in two of the local valley newspapers asking for any miners who had worked in the National (Wattstown) or Lady Windsor (Ynysybwl) collieries around 1960 to make contact. Earlier research had already indicated that both these collieries had briefly adopted the 'Dotto' system. Further enquiries were made at Pontypridd Historical Centre. An ex-miner who had worked in the Lamp Room at Deep Duffryn Colliery (Mountain Ash) responded and confirmed the use of 'Dotto' checks also in that colliery in the late 1950's. Although his information was rather sketchy due to the passage of time, he was able to state that the 'Dotto' check - at least as used in Deep Duffryn - was a separate check system from the usual manpower deployment checks, in as much as the actual recording machine was sited in the Manager's office. It appeared to work on a 'ticker tape' system, printing the check number of each miner and the time, as each 'Dotto' check was inserted in a slot by the Lamp Room. If this was the only purpose of the 'Dotto' check for that colliery, it would be exclusively a time check, unless further information was recorded of which we have no information. A suggestion that it was used as a wages check is unlikely, and is unsupported by any data. The usual manpower checking system at Deep Duffryn still applied (each colliery's system had to be approved by the Divisional Inspector of Mines), where three bulbs lit up by each miner's name on the Lamp Room checkboard; a green light when the miner's locker was opened, a yellow light when the lamp check was handed in and, also in this system, a red light when the 'Dotto' check was inserted in the appropriate slot. On completing the shift, the lights would be extinguished in reverse order as the checks were retrieved and the locker door relocked.

Although this explanation of the use of the 'Dotto' checks was feasible, we considered that the Colliery Lodge Minutes might provide additional information (as the miners often sabotaged the checks), or the name of the machine might be mentioned. Enquiries showed that the Lodge records of the period from the National and Lady Windsor Collieries were missing from

official repositories though some records from Deep Duffryn are held at the Archive Department, Swansea University. But a search through the Lodge Minutes from 1957 to 1961 and the Colliery Consultative Committee Minutes from 1958-1960 drew a blank.

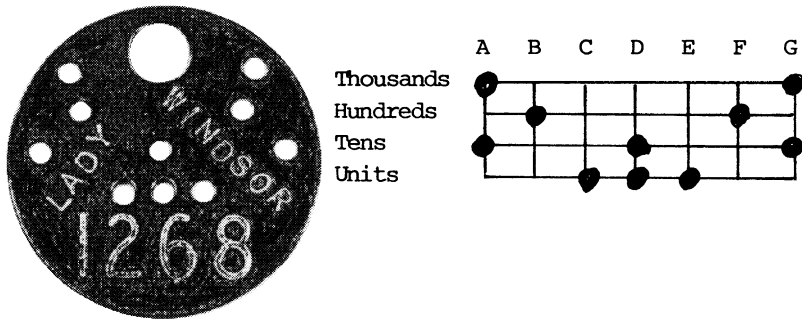


Fig.4: Lady Windsor Colliery check number 1268 and matching grid

In retrospect we appear, though not as completely as we would have wished, to have confirmed the main purpose of ‘Dotto’ as being a time check. Details of the actual machine still elude us; perhaps there was only one prototype that was on trial for a short period in each colliery. However, we are certain that the machine used at Lady Windsor, together with many colliery checks was sold to a private buyer either when the colliery merged with Abercynon Colliery in 1975 or, more likely, when Lady Windsor was finally closed in 1988. The ‘Dotto’ check illustrated (fig.4) is the only one seen that has a colliery name stamped on it.

In conclusion, we think that *someone* still has the machine as an item of interesting memorabilia!

Acknowledgements:

Gary Mason for the plain ‘Dotto’ check illustration and for providing the initial impetus for this research.

Graham Smith for the Lady Windsor ‘Dotto’ check illustration.

Pontypridd Historical Centre.

The Archive Department, University of Swansea.

Tom Evely for ‘Dotto’ information.

“Quill Corner”

13th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

Here are some further details about the 13th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers whose 3d token is listed in *A Guide to British Military Tokens* by John F. Yarwood. (See also the note by Bob Lyall, *Bulletin* vol.6 no.3 p.110)



BMT 024

The 13th Corps was one of the eventual components of the 4th Admin Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. The Corps was certainly formed in Dukinfield on 20 February 1860, but it remained in Dukinfield for only 3 years, moving in 1863 to Newton, and then again to Newton Moor near Hyde in 1868. In 1873 the Corps was marched up the road to Stalybridge, where it remained until consolidation in 1880. I very much doubt that during all these perambulations, the 13th ever got settled enough to issue mess tokens from any one spot; if it did, I would plump for Stalybridge, where it spent 7 years.

However, upon consolidation in 1880, the Battalion took the number of the Senior Corps, which was by then the 13th. The 9th Corps, formed at Mottram on 10 February 1860, was not shown on the Army list after February 1861, and the other two Senior Corps, the 5th and 8th, were only shown as part of the Battalion between September 1860 and May 1861.

So the new Corps took the Senior Corps numbering of 13th at the beginning of 1880 - unfortunately, only for 6 months, when it was changed to the 4th Cheshire (Cheshire & Derby) Rifle Volunteers, the Headquarters being the Armoury, Greek Street, Stockport. The A, B and C Companies still referred to themselves by their old title of the 13th, were still organised at Stalybridge, but the HQ and surely the provenance for the token should be Stockport.

Keith Harrison

Firemen's and pumpers' tokens in Maidstone. The use of tokens by the fire services in Maidstone is recorded in *Fire-Fighting in Maidstone* by Bernard Thomas [Phillimore, London/Chichester, 1976]. The first two quoted paragraphs relate to The Kent Fire Office in Victorian times, while the third relates to the Maidstone Fire Brigade in the 1930s.

All fires were attended, but policy-holders were not charged for the services of the Brigade. There was no standard uniform for the 'Kent' firemen (it varied from town to town according to the whims of the firemen themselves) but the Kent Fire Office in

“Quill Corner”

Maidstone (now the local office of the Royal Insurance Group) have preserved both a leather helmet and a brass helmet, buttons and sleeve badges. Items of equipment preserved include **pumpers’ tokens**, an axe, long hook and the remains of a smoke mask.

By 1860 the ‘Kent’ fire engine house was situated beside the Company’s office in the High Street, and a bell was rung to call the Firemen. The first five men to arrive took out the engine and later arrivals, who were paid ‘call money’, stood by at the Station in case the second engine was needed. The firemen who rode on the engines were the men who put out fires, the engines were pumped by volunteers who were given **tokens** which they presented at the ‘Fire Office’ the next day in order to receive their pay.

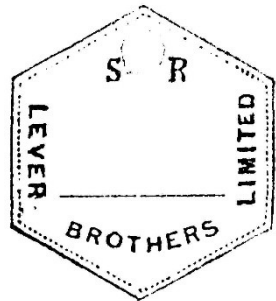
Before the war started in 1939 only the Engineer was a full-time fireman. The other members of the Brigade were paid a retaining fee of £3 per year together with fees for attendances. When there was a call the firemen left their work and raced to the station in order to take one of the **six round brass tokens** that signified that they had ridden on the first engine. Later arrivals collected one of the **five square tokens** which indicated attendance but they only took out the second engine if the call was for a town fire.

E. D. Chambers

Time, Pay and Tool Checks.

This is the illustration that should have been used for the check issued by Lever Brothers Limited, item 22 in Ralph Hayes’ listing (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.4 p.144). The illustration of item 21, the check issued by Walkers, Partner & Co., was used twice.

Andrew D. N. Andison



Holloway’s Pills and Ointments. Roy Rains’ interesting article (*Bulletin* vol.6, no.4, p.130) reminds me of “Professor” Thomas Holloway’s achievement in becoming a very rich man on the basis of quack medicines. He is only the best known (at least to token collectors and students at Royal Holloway College) of the innumerable entrepreneurs whose secret remedies, in Victorian times, were sold at high prices to cure every illness imaginable — even cancer and old age! In those days there was no legal requirement, of course, to print on the label any statement of the ingredients. (It may be added, that today the same obscurantist aim seems to be met by using highly technical jargon incomprehensible to the uninitiated).

“Quill Corner”

A very large proportion of these nostrums contained no active ingredient whatsoever (some were even actively poisonous), and the best that could be said of most of them was that they did no active harm. Any cures purporting to be produced would be the result of what we now call the placebo effect — if you believe something is doing you good, it probably does you good on that account alone. Holloway’s potions were in this category.

In the years before the First World War the British Medical Association commissioned a series of analyses of secret remedies, and published the results. Holloway’s Pills appear in the second volume (*More Secret Remedies, What they Cost and what they Contain*. (Second series). London, B.M.A. 1912, p.97), as follows:

HOLLOWAY’S PILLS.

These are supplied by Thomas Holloway, London. A box, price 1s. 1½d., was found to contain 49 pills.

It is stated in the advertisement that:

They have positively no equal for thoroughly cleansing the system and putting the liver and kidneys in functional order, without pain or griping.

A pamphlet which was wrapped round the box is entitled:

A Key to Health!!! The Hollowayian System of Medicine and its adaptation for the treatment of many Diseases incident to the human frame.

It appears from the pamphlet that “the Hollowayian System of Medicine” might be summoned up in the words: Take Holloway’s Pills; apply Holloway’s Ointment. Among the complaints for which this “system” is prescribed are gout, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, liver complaints, asthma, inflammation of the kidneys, bronchitis, quinsy, bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, wounds, sores, tumours, piles and fistulas, the turn of life, floodings and the whites, obstruction of the menses, dropsies, jaundice, youthful indiscretion, impotency, palpitation of the heart, debility, indigestion, constipation, gravel, stone, venereal diseases, influenza, erysipelas, lepra blotches, scald heads and ringworms, scrofula, ague, diarrhoea, etc. The dose recommended in different cases varies from two pills a day to seven pills night and morning.

The pills had an average weight of 1.4 grain. Chemical and microscopical examination showed the presence of aloes (Barbados), or a preparation of aloes, powdered ginger, and soap. There was no evidence of the presence of mercury or calomel.

At least they were comparatively cheap!

David Sealy

The Bookshelf – Supplements

It may possibly be of interest to Society members to know that last year Routledge published a book by George L Campbell called *Handbook of Scripts & Alphabets*, at £11.99. Forty alphabets are presented and discussed, with entries ranging from Arabic to Tibetan, via Armenian, Coptic, Sinhalese and Thai. Full scripts are given plus a brief historical account. I have found it useful when trying to decipher inscriptions on coins and tokens.

P. R. Edwards

Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Supplement to The Potteries and Environs by Neil B. Todd, 1999. 10pp, 7" x 8½", card cover.

A slim volume that gives one and a half pages of extra information about checks that were listed in the original (1985) catalogue and details of forty two checks that have turned up since. The descriptions are the barest possible and it is a pity that no illustrations are given. Nonetheless it is necessary supplement for anyone who collects the tavern checks of this area. It is available by airmail from the author, 26 Walnut Place, Newtonville, MA 02460, USA at £2.50 (or original catalogue (1985) and supplement together at £9.50).

Andrew Andison

Tokens - A Superior Type of Ticket? by John M Tolson, 1999. A4, ii+10pp, paper cover.

This is a print of the 1997 Presidential Address given by John Tolson to The Transport Ticket Society in 1997. Within its pages John gives a good introduction to transportation tokens, starting with the earliest issues in 1829 to the modern issues still in use today. Throughout the text there are many black and white illustrations, made from the slides John used when giving his talk. In addition, all the illustrations are reproduced together on pages three and six in full colour. The nature of transport tokens lends themselves to colour reproduction. It is available from Steve Skeavington at £2.50 (including P&P).

Andrew Andison

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Note: the various supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O).

Big Apple

53A.1 As 53A. Rev. EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Brass/22.5mm

B.M.

56.5 As 56.4 Rev. As 56.4 Brass/21mm

Breckman

63.12 As 63. Rev. 5/- with C/M. G K below. Brass/18.5mm

Brent Walker.

64A.1 As 64A. with three star spacers within circle/all incuse/no rim. Rev. EUROCOINTM with c & motif 1986/ITALY PATENT & motif vertical/incuse within circle and four slots. Steel/22.5mm

64A.2 As 64A. without circle/all incuse/plain rim. Rev. EUROCOINTM above & LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

British American Novelty Co.

67.18 As 67.8 Rev. As 67.8 without B.A.N.Co. Brass/23mm

67.19 As 67.12 Rev. As 67.12 but quatrefoil with two dot spacers each side.
Silvered brass/21mm

67.20 As 67.1 Rev. As 67.1 Silvered brass/21mm

67.21 GOOD FOR FREE PLAY ON MACHINE with C/M. FULL above a sun depicted/beaded rim. Rev. As 67.1 Silvered brass/21mm

67.22 As 67. Rev. As 67. Silvered brass/21mm

67.23 As 67.4 Rev. As 67.4 Silvered brass/21mm

67.24 As 67.2 Rev. As 67.2 without B.A.N.Co. Brass/21mm

British Auto Co

68.6 Ref. 393.6 with C/M. BAC B 18 Rev. C/M. B Brass/30mm

BP Oil Ltd.

69.8 As 69. Rev. 21 Silvered brass/20.5mm

69.9 As 69. Rev. 26 Silvered brass/20.5mm

69.10 BP incuse in shield/plain rim. Rev. Same. Brass/17.5mm

Buckingham, Stretford.

72A.3 BUCKINGHAM curved with STRETFORD in line below/plain rim. Rev. Blank.
Silvered brass/19mm

B.U.X. Club.

75A.1 B.U.X.CLUB curved and stamped on a blank disc/beaded rim. Rev. Blank but stamped
6 Silvered brass/19mm

CA

76.2 CA monogram incuse/plain rim. Rev. EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots.
Steel/21.5mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

C A C LEISURE.

- 76D. C A C in striated squares above LEISURE in rectangle / all within raised circle/ no rim.
Rev. EUROCOIN™ incuse within raised circle. Brass/21mm
- 76D.1 CAC LEISURE incuse in script motif within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN™ incuse in raised circle. Brass/21mm
- 76D.2 CAC in striated squares above LEISURE in rectangle/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Brass/22.5mm
- CAL
- 76E. Blank with incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* CAL between two slots/circle/all incuse.
Brass/22.5mm

C

- 76F. PART & PROPERTY OF THE MACHINE curved with dot spacer/C central
in beaded circle/beaded rim. *Rev.* SPECIAL PRIZE curved with a central
rectangle and beaded circle. Brass/32mm

CANNON CAR

- 79A. CANNON CAR curved with two dot spacers/beaded rim. *Rev.* Same.
Alloy/23.5mm

Carousal Amusements.

- 81A.3 CAROUSAL AMUSEMENTS curved with PRIZE 25 POINTS in three lines within
a circle/all incuse and gold coloured/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Red Plastic/38mm
- 81A.4 CAROUSAL AMUSEMENTS curved with PRIZE 10 POINTS in three lines within
a circle/all incuse and gold coloured/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Green Plastic/38mm

CAREBRIDGE LTD.

- 81B. CAREBRIDGE LTD. in two lines within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with
one slot. Brass/28mm
- 81B.1 CAREBRIDGE in line within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* ESSO in line within
circle/all incuse. Brass/28mm

Note: Used at Cressex Esso service at High Wycombe for Tyre Pressure.

CARDINAL.

- 81C. CARDINAL CAR WASH ONE CYCLE incuse in three lines/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface.
Oct. Brass/23mm

Car Parking (in use at Basingstoke)

- 82A.1 GETTONE and also inverted both within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Blank.
Steel/25mm
- 82A.2 Blank with incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same with one slot. Brass/28mm

Car Wash

- 83.1 An (Eagle) with upright wings and head turned to its right/within a circle
of stars/beaded rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE in three lines within circle of stars.
Brass/28.5mm

Note. These tokens are used in various places for Car Wash or Tyre Pressures.

- 83.2 CAR WASH incuse in two lines/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/22.5mm
- 83.3 As 83.2 *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/28mm
- 83.4 As 83.2 *Rev.* 1 ECONO 2 DELUXE 3 SUPER DELUXE incuse in four lines.
Brass/28mm
- 83.5 POLISH WAX incuse in two lines/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/28mm
- C.C.S.
- 86.1 C.C.S curved above leaf ornament and two dot spacers within a beaded circle/plain
rim. *Rev.* 3D with NEAL below in beaded circle. Copper/18.5mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

CC

86A. CC monogram style in a rectangle/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same.
Brass/21.5mm

C. C. LEISURE.

86B. C. C. LEISURE curved above THE SLOT SHOP all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Steel/22mm

C.F & H.B.

87B.1 As 87B. without cut-out. *Rev.* VALUE curved above 1D/beaded rim.
Brass/17.5mm

CHARUS.

89A. CHARUS between two slots within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank.
Brass/22mm

C.H.W.

89B. C.H.W. central/plain rim. *Rev.* 1D with beaded circle close to rim.
Brass/18.5mm

89B.1 As 89B. with C/M. SIX above and RFY in circle below. *Rev.* As 89B. with C/M. SIX
above and below and C/M. RFY in circle each side of the 1D.

CIRCUS.

90B. CIRCUS CIRCUS in two lines in gold letters on Ref.134A.11 *Rev.* Same.
Pink Plastic/26mm

Claremont Automatics.

92.1 As 92. incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21mm

Climax

94.1 As 94. *Rev.* As 94. with two (Cross) C/M's. Brass/19mm

94.2 As 94. *Rev.* 2 Silvered brass/19mm

C.M.K.

94A. AMUSEMENT ARCADE curved with two dot spacers and C.M.K. central/plain rim.
Rev. Circular series of Y design. Brass/27.5mm

CLYDE COIN, Glasgow

94B. CLYDE COIN between two slots and outer circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with
outer circle. Brass/22mm

Coin Automatic Co.

96.5 As 96.4 *Rev.* As 96.4 Silvered brass/21mm

96.6 As 96.3 *Rev.* As 96.3 but 2 Brass/18mm

COIN EQUIPMENT.

96A. COIN EQUIPMENT PRIZE curved incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and
LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

COINPLAY

97C. (Motif) Coinplay incuse in line within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM
incuse. Steel/22mm

CONNAUGHT LEISURE

99A. CONNAUGHT LEISURE curved with motif and ornament/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN TM between two slots. Brass/23mm

Coral Island

102.2 THE PROMENADE BLACKPOOL.0253-293133 curved with Coral island in outline
letters in two lines central/plain rim. *Rev.* PRIZE TOKEN curved with (Parrot and
Branch) central. Brass/31mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

CORKERS.

- 102A. 20p above CORKERS LOUNGE BAR in two lines with TOKEN curved below/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON below one slot/raised circle/no rim. Brass/21mm

Countgrade.

- 105B.3 COUNTGRADE LIMITED curved with central motif/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines. Brass/22mm

Crompton Ltd.

- 109.4 As 109.3 *Rev.* As 109.3 Pink Plastic/33.5mm
109.5 As 109.3 *Rev.* As 109.3 Blue Plastic/33.5mm
109.6 COIN LEISURE COIN LEISURE curved with central motif and two star spacers/plain rim. *Rev.* PRIZE TOKEN curved with RIMERA in striated letters central. Brass/27.5mm
109.7 CROMPTON MACHINE COMPANY LTD curved with star spacer and [TEL:0843 593335](tel:0843593335) FAX:0843 588043 in four lines with two shooting stars depicted/plain rim. *Rev.* As 109.6 Brass/31mm
109.8 As 109.7 *Rev.* PRIZE TOKEN curved with central motif. Brass/31mm
109.9 COIN LEISURE curved with two star spacers and outline of a hand holding coin or token within a rectangle central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

CT

- 110B. ct with letters conjoined and the t being striated/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

Crown.Leisure Ltd.

- 111.2 A (Crown) within a circle all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with one slot and incuse circle. Steel/22mm

Note. 111.1 is Steel and the Crown incuse.

Cullis's Amusements.

- 111D.1 CULLIS'S AMUSEMENTS in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ LONDON incuse between two slots. Brass/28mm
111D.2 As 111D.1 but incuse. *Rev.* As 111D.1 but incuse. Brass/28mm
111D.3 As 111D. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm

CRYSTALS.

- 111E. CRYSTALS WEYMOUTH curved with (Diamonds with rays) central all incuse /plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/23mm

CUMBRAEN.

- 111F. CUMBRAEN central with ornament above and below on a circle/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse in a raised circle. Brass/22mm

CUEBALL.

- 111G. CUE BALL FLAGSHIP curved with 20P central all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Steel/22.5mm

Notes & Queries

366 *W & B (and) W B*



In response to Bill Kennett's query I can add a 1/- to the series. It is brass, 27mm, with a milled edge, which is exactly the same size, edge and general appearance as the tokens issued by hairdressers' sundriesmen such as RH, P&O and PS&Co (as well as OG&Co and Ogee, not shown). An interesting aside is that the figure 1 is of a very particular style in that the angles between the foot and the upright are curved, rather than a right angle. *Gary Oddie*



I have two more of the WB over M type, 2d and 1/6.

Alan Cope

370 *S M T*

SMT means to me, as a transport token collector, Scottish Motor Traction Co. Ltd.; but I do not know whether this is the case with the token in question. Some time ago I



Notes & Queries

obtained two 24mm plastic tokens, one red, one blue, with SMT on the obverse and Vendaline on the reverse. I thought these might be canteen or vending machine tokens associated with the transport company, but have been unable to establish this. Does anyone have any information about who issued them?

John Tolson

371 *B. C. & Co.*

Does anyone have any information about this token?

Obv. FO

Rev. 2½

Edge Milled, brass, 25mm



Alan Cope

372 *R. Anthony - Improved Bagatelle Table (maker)*

Information please as to where and when Anthony was in business. His advert appears on the reverse of a Welsh pub check, but the Birmingham Reference Library have been unable to locate him so, presumably, he was in business elsewhere.

Noel Cox

373 *Hollings Bus Service*

Can anyone identify this transport token?

Obv. HOLLINGS BUS SERVICE (curved) and (field) HIGH FARM *Rev.* 1^D. Orange plastic, 22mm.

Denzil Webb



374 *P.H.P. LUSANGASANGA*

Any info about this 25mm. brass token bought in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania?

Obv. 15 within beaded circle with P.H.P. LUSANGASANGA around outside. Beaded plain rim.

Rev. Beaded plain rim only.

P. R. Edwards

Notes & Queries

375 *Prof Andre's Alpine Choir*

Does any reader know anything about Prof. Andre's Alpine Choir, as advertised on the brassy-bronze medallion depicted here? I am curious to know just what this "Matrimonial Society" was about, and exactly why "no tippler need apply". There is surely a story in here somewhere!



Bob Forrest

376 *E. W. / L. A. // 3d*

Information requested on a pub check:

Obv. E. W. / L. A.

Rev. 3D:

Edge Plain, brass, 26mm



R. Keith Harrison

377 *W. B. over S.*



Obv. W. B. / S.

Rev. 5D.. on first token and 9D. on second token

Edge Milled, Brass, 27mm. (in both cases)

Information requested on the above two tokens. Both pieces are from similar, if not the same, obverse dies. The reverse of the 5d check appears to be from the same dies as the check issued by "W & B / M" listed in 'N&Q' 366.

Bill Kennett

Notes & Queries

378 *Medieval lead piece*

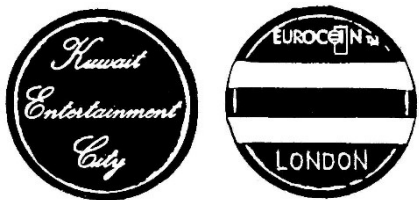
Information wanted on this medieval looking lead piece, reminiscent of 'King under canopy' with fleur de lis reverse containing letters S. A.

W Bryce Neilson



379 *Kuwait Entertainment City*

A likely by-product of British and American military adventures in the Middle East is this 25mm. brass token. The obverse reads *Kuwait Entertainment City* in cursive characters. The reverse bears EUROCOIN™ LONDON with two security slots across the middle. All legend is incuse. Does anyone know if this was issued in a London amusement machine centre managed by Kuwaiti emigres or was it made for use in Kuwait?



Jerry F. Schimmel

380 *IT // Eagle*

Information requested on this thick 30mm. lead piece. One side has a merchant's mark flanked by the initials IT, the other has what appears to be a Hanseatic eagle.

Peter R. Thompson



381 *J. H. Jankinson*

Information requested on the issuer of this token.

Obv. —•— / J. H. JANKINSON / —•—

Rev. Tied open wreath only.

Edge Plain, brass, 27mm.

Roy Wells



Adverts

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

Michael Knight

[6:6]

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies
such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after
1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

[6:6]

WANTED:

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

Will buy or exchange:
R. Keith Harrison

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

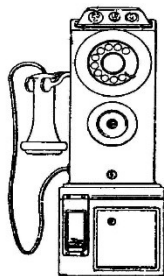
[6:7]

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to
date

Gary Oddie

[6:6]

Adverts



Robert Gilbert

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USA 07938
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Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

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Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops: Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

Free Irish listing & searcher (DOS) - send blank 3½" disk & SAE.

[6:6]

WANTED! GERMAN SHIP CANTEEN AND MESSE-TOKENS
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Günter Struck

[6:8]

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1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

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Jim Hutchinson

COINS OF BEESTON

[6:6]

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £5
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:6]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 6

BULLETIN

September 1999

ISSN 0269 - 0187

Editor

Andrew D. N. Andiso

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Editorial

This issue of the *Bulletin* is the last of 1999 and so subscriptions are due for next year. A renewal slip is enclosed.

A few members sent in their email addresses and they are printed below. If you would like your email address listed then please indicate this on your renewal slip. The email address for the *Bulletin* will probably be changing in the near future as I move to a free internet provider. Until then the current address bulletin@xxxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk remains valid.

The software used to produce the *Bulletin* has changed yet again; it is now WordPerfect 9 running on Windows 98. In theory, I can now read articles sent in Word 97 format.

As it is now the beginning of September many numismatic societies are starting their new year after the summer break. All these societies need your support to survive. I would therefore encourage you to make an effort to seek out your local society and attend the meeting.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Token Congress 1999

The 18th Annual Token Congress will be held this year at the Cumbrian College of Art and Design, Carlisle. The dates are Friday the 3rd to Sunday the 5th of September. The organiser is Charles Farthing

Email addresses

Bob Lyall
L.A. 'Mac' McCarthy
Mark Smith
David R. Swearingen
Robert Thomson

North Cornwall Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

By Mac McCarthy

I was lucky enough to obtain an example of a tally for the above company. As the illustration (fig.1) shows, it has obviously been in the ground for some time and has suffered as a result. A check of the Kelly's Directories in my possession revealed that the company was listed as an Ice Merchant at Padstow and Wadebridge in 1919 and at Padstow in 1935. It was not listed in the 1906 directory.



Fig.1: Brass, holed, 31mm

Obv. NORTH CORNWALL / •ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LT.^D • around a circle, number [118] stamped above a line within.

Rev. A circle.

As I am from Padstow, I decided to see if anyone could remember these tallies or their usage, and so I started with a local historian (who also happens to be my brother!) who in turn put me in touch with Mr Hicks a local man aged 83. I spoke with Mr Hicks, who was able to describe the tallies though he has not seen one since about 1939, he was involved in their usage, and told me how they were used.

Although the Company mainly dealt in ice for the fishing industry, and the storage of their catch, it was not the fishermen that used these tallies. Local companies, pubs and hotels who used ice on a regular basis in the course of their business used them. Each user would have an account with the Ice and Cold Storage Company. They would then be issued with a number of these tallies, each with the account holder's number on it. Each time the account holder wanted a hundredweight of ice, they would attend the factory and tender one tally per cwt. At the end of each month, a bill was sent to the account holder for the number of tallies tendered.

Mr Hicks joined the company in about 1930, and the tallies were in use then, although he is unable to say how long they had been used. He states that they were not used in Wadebridge.

The number on the tally I have is 118 and so it would appear that either there were a lot of account holders, or the system simply added a new number each time a new account was opened, no matter how many accounts had fallen by the wayside. Mr Hicks could not say, but did not believe that there were very many account holders at any one time.

An interesting point came up during our conversation, which might account for the scarcity of many checks tallies etc. He told me that during the early stages of World War Two; a lorry came up from Carne Brea in Camborne, and collected scrap metal for the War effort. The tallies went in the lorry for scrap. He believes that they had fallen from use because of the availability of refrigerators at the time.

On less serious note, he also told me that the Station Master was glad to see the end of these tallies, as each time he emptied the penny chocolate machine, he would find some of these tallies in the coin box.

Seventeenth Century Token Issuers With More Than One Locality

by Gary Oddie

Having recently started collecting Huntingdonshire seventeenth century tokens, an interesting fact came to hand, that this small county had a large number of issuers who named more than one town or village on their tokens⁽¹⁾. The four are Andrew Selby of Eynesbury and Potton, John French of Ramsey, Chatteris and Peterborough, John Williams of St Ives and Ramsey and Tho Johnson of Infield and St Ives. Checking the Norweb Sylloge for more information on the location of Infield, proffered the tentative suggestion of Enfield in Middlesex^(2,4). This seems much further apart than any of the other locations. Thus a quick investigation was started looking for other multiple location issuers^(1,3,4). Table 1 shows the results.

Surname	First Name(s)	County	Locations	Distance (km)	Williamson
Lake	Joseph	Beds	Cople/Bourne (Bourne end nr Bedford)	18.8	30/26a
Coleman	Joseph	Beds	Dunstable+Houghton	3.2	56
Conny	Hugh	Beds/Cambs	Potton/Caxton+Elsworth	16.5	80/85
Hartwell	Thos	Berks	Abingdon+Highworth	47.0	6
Benet	Samuel	Berks	Windsor+Strand	54.8	164a
Adams	Robert	Cambs	March/Doddington	6.9	149/96
Kent	Mary+John	Cambs+Suffolk	Soham+Herringswell	19.9	174+152
Slade	Henry	Cornwall	Tregony/Truro	15.5	95/101
Denty	Edward	Derby/Lincs	Derby/Caistor	143.9	60/50a
Lethbridge	John	Devon	South Tawton+Chagford+Moreton/Zeal	24.4	307/368
Hide	Thomas	Dorset	Melcom Regis/Weymouth	30.3	101/199
Pley	George	Dorset	Weymouth+Melcom	1.9	103
Halls	Robert	Essex/Cambs	Henham/Linton	1.9	212/143
Didlesfold	William	Hants/ Surrey	Fareham/Cranleigh	86.0	64/34
Campe	James	Hert/Essex	Buntingford/Thaxted	37.3	62/312
Selby	Andrew	Hunts	Eynesbury+Potton	11.7	7
French	John	Hunts/Northants	Ramsey+Chatteris/Peterborough	25.7	27
Williams	John	Hunts	St Ives+Ramsey	13.3	32
Johnson	Tho	Hunts	Infield (Enfield)+St Ives	76.3	43
Stretfield	IE	Kent	Reatherf (Rotherfield)+Tunbridge	18.3	557
Cadman	John	Lancs	Preston+Garstang	17.4	101
Garland	William	Lincs	Gainborough+Epworth	14.8	87
Flatman	Thomas	Norfolk	Norwich/Pulham Market	23.4	143/234
Cooper	William	Norfolk	Norwich/Swanton Abbott	17.8	133/251
IF		Staffs	Walsal+Wedgbury (Wednesbury)	5.8	83/83a
Teper	Matthew	Suffolk	Boxford/Groton	1.9	22/134
Kemp	John	Surrey	Putney+Battersey	8.2	9/10
Kemp	Will	Surrey	Putney+Parsons Green	3.5	210
EC		Warks	Birmingham+Hinkley+Coventry+Warwick	41.4	66
HW		Warks	Coventy+Southam+Rugby+Lutterworh	30.2	98
Gwyn	Rowland	Wales	Brecknock+Hay	40.0	11a

*Table 1. Seventeenth century multiple location issuers
(/ = different tokens, + = names on one token)*

In order to find an accurate distance between these locations, the latitude and longitude of each was found (5). When only two locations are involved, the distance between the two is easily found. For three or more locations, a central location is found at a point defined by the mean latitude and mean longitude. The distance between this central point and each location is then found, averaged, and multiplied by two. This method produces consistent results for

any number of locations. As an example, the data for Warwickshire 98 is shown in Table 2. All of these distances are ‘as the crow flies’, since accurately interpreting distances on contemporary maps is not an easy task.

Location	Latitude	Longitude	Mean Latitude	Mean Longitude	Distance from Central Location (km)	Mean Distance Between Locations (km)
Coventry	52:24.2	01:30.5	52:22.4	01:20.4	19.1	30.2
Southam	52:15.5	01:23.6			14.1	
Rugby	52:22.5	01:15.5			9.0	
Lutterworth	52:27.3	01:11.9			18.2	

Table 2: Locations, co-ordinates and distances for Warks 98

Calculating the mean distance between the various locations shown in Table 1 leads to a histogram of distances shown in Figure 1.

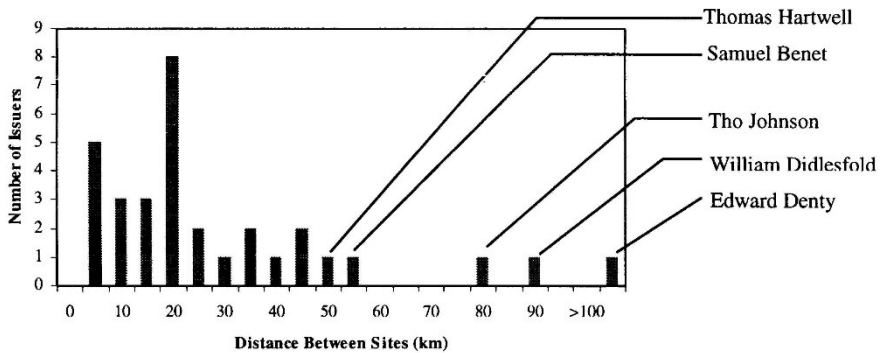


Figure 1: Histogram of Mean Distances Between Sites

The mean distance between sites is 27.4km, a reasonable days’ walk in the seventeenth century. The standard deviation is 29.4km. The issuers in the 75km or greater range, Tho Johnson of Infield and St Ives, William Didlesfold of Fareham and Cranleigh and Edward Denty of Derby and Caistor, are the farthest from the mean. If each of these distances is plotted in terms of standard deviations from the mean, the histogram shown in Figure 2 is produced.

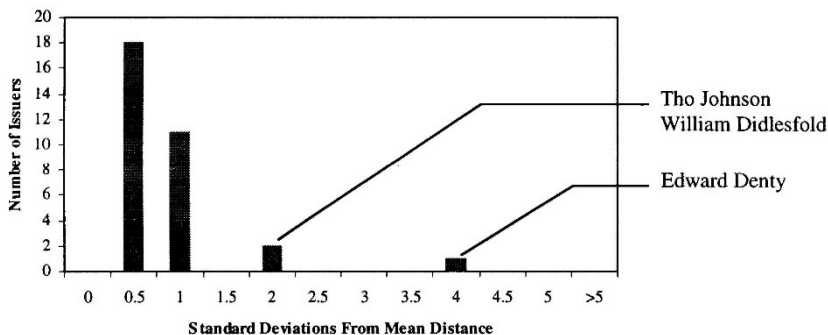


Figure 2: Histogram of Standard Deviations of Mean Distances Between Sites.

Though only based on a sample of 31 issuers, several conclusions are clear. Distances of 25km or less are most likely. Particular arguments must be found for the extreme outliers, the Edward Denty issues of Derbyshire and Lincolnshire are a huge distance apart. Is it the same person, has the die been incorrectly used, or did he move locations between issues? It is interesting to note that two of the outliers; Tho Johnson and Samuel Benet both have locations attributed to London and outside London and both lie on main thoroughfares of the time. However, without hard documentary evidence, identifying Infield with Enfield, still leaves a three-day walk between locations.

There may be other issues not listed above, of which the author would be happy to hear, however, this small sample of thirty one issuers is sufficiently large to reveal anomalies worthy of further investigation. As for Tho Johnson and the true location of Infield, visits to the Huntingdon Record Office have so far produced no results. There is a small farmstead / habitation in Cambridgeshire about 20km away (5) called Infields Farm and another token was issued by a Thomas Johnson in Erith (Hunts 3a), but no firm leads yet.

References and Acknowledgements

1. G.C. Williamson, *Trade tokens issued in the 17th Century*. 1967 reprint.
2. R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. *The Norweb Collection, Volume 3. SCBI Vol 43 (Hampshire to Lincolnshire)*, 1992.
3. M.J. Dickinson, *Seventeenth Century Tokens of The British Isles*. 1986.
4. R.H.Thompson, private communications (1998-9), listing many that I had missed, and useful information about Tho Johnson.
5. *Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain*. MacMillan, 1998.

Thomas Johnson of INFEILD and St Ives

by Robert Thompson

Gary Oddie has usefully plotted the distances involved where seventeenth-century tokens are associated with more than one locality.⁽¹⁾ This throws into sharp focus three issuers whose associated localities are exceptionally distant, between two and four times one Standard Deviation from the mean. The most extreme, Edward Denty, issued a 1667 halfpenny in Derby (Norweb 590) which is from the same obverse die as a 1668 halfpenny (Smith fig. 58) he issued in Caistor, Lincs., where 'Mr Edward Daintie' was buried in 1669.⁽²⁾ Similarly, the token of William Didlesfold, mercer of Fareham, Hants., Wetton pl. 6J, is from the same obverse die as Norweb 4538, locating him in Cranleigh, Surrey, where Didlesfold was recorded in 1661 and 1672.⁽³⁾ The Cranleigh token shows the obverse die in a later state, with a flaw between the S and F of DIDLESFOLD; and both of these cases of die-linked localities probably resulted from the issuer's re-location from one to the other, taking with him either his die, or his right to re-use the die if it were stored centrally.

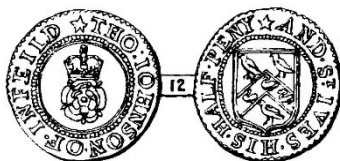


Fig.1: Tho Johnson's token

A more searching light therefore shines on Thomas Johnson, whose associated localities appear on the same token (fig.1). Its description may be given as follows:

Obv. •THO:IOHNSON •OF •INFEILD around a rose and in chief a crown; this normally corresponds to the sign name of the Rose and Crown.

Rev. •AND •ST•IVES •HIS •HALF •PENY around the arms *On a chevron between three birds three swans.*

Boyne, pl. 13, fig. 12; Williamson, Hunts.43; Norweb 2349.

From its style the token can be dated to the mid 1660s. The uncertain identity of INFEILD has always resulted in the token being catalogued under St Ives in Huntingdonshire, the Cornish St Ives being effectively ruled out by the finding

in the river Witham, Lincs., in 1934 of a specimen which is now in Lincolnshire Museums, and by the presence in the Huntingdonshire St Ives of the name Thomas Johnson, for example in the 1641 Protestation returns;⁽⁴⁾ though this man will appear below to be too early for the issuer.

As Gary mentions, the Norweb Sylloge tentatively identifies INFEILD as Enfield, Middlesex (now a London Borough), situated between London and St Ives; although no example has been found of Enfield spelt *In-*. We did this for the following reasons.

1. There seems to be no place-name in Huntingdonshire, even a field or minor name, to which INFEILD might refer.⁽⁵⁾
2. The identification of the arms on Thomas Johnson's token as those of the Worshipful Company of Poulterers (i.e. poulterers) shows that he had probably been apprenticed in London.⁽⁶⁾
3. The London Poulter bought his supplies mainly from breeders in the nearby countryside, and rarely reared his own.⁽⁷⁾ This suggests that Thomas Johnson, if not London-based, would have had regular contact with London.
4. Both Enfield and St Ives are near the Great North Road, side roads to each being on the same page of Ogilby's 1675 road maps.⁽⁸⁾
5. The sign of the Rose and Crown has long existed in Enfield.⁽⁹⁾
6. The naming of INFEILD first on the token suggests it was the more important of the two localities, at least in the token-issuer's eyes.

On point 2 further information has been found. There is only one relevant name, a Thomas Johnson who became free of the Poulterers' Company in 1658, his admission being recorded thus:⁽¹⁰⁾

31 July 1658. *Rece'd of Thomas Johnson the apprentice of John Yetman in leiiue
[lieu] of a spoone* 6s. 8d.
And for his Admission 1s. 8d.

Almost twelve years later he paid the fee required on commencing business and first opening a shop:

7 March 1669/70. *Rece'd of Thomas Johnson for opening windowes* 6s. 8d.
Rece'd of him more for Quartridge 9s. 10d.

This was an exceptional delay. Taking as a sample letters A to D in Jones's alphabetical index where there are dates both of freedom and of opening a shop, of 50 Poulterers 72% had passed this stage within three years, and the remaining 28% took between four and eleven years. Nothing has been found to indicate what Thomas Johnson might have been doing in the twelve years 1658-70 (other than getting the London moneyers to strike tokens for him).

As regards the sign of the Rose and Crown (point 5), there are two historic Enfield inns so called:⁽¹¹⁾

- i) The Rose and Crown, Clay Hill, 'by the bridge' in 1686, named as 'the Rose and Crowne Enfeld' in 1690-98, and said to have been kept about the sixteen-nineties by Nott, grandfather of Dick Turpin the highwayman.
- ii) The Rose and Crown Inn, Enfield Highway (217 Hertford Road), a Posting-House, noted by Cary in 1798 and 1802; and Mr David Pam, the historian of Enfield, kindly tells me that his earliest reference is from 1690, when it was owned by John Field, butcher, the landlord being Robert Young, and that the old North Road through Enfield Highway was becoming busy again in the late seventeenth century, with most of the pubs employing ostlers.

This additional information nevertheless provides no proof. If INFEILD does mean Enfield a possible explanation is that Thomas Johnson's token marks a phase in the development of the poultry trade. The poulterers dealt in rabbits, game, and eggs as well as poultry, buying fowl in country villages, and advancing them to London for sale. Lincolnshire and the Fens were the main source of the poulterers' supplies: the fens reared ducks, the poor sands were farmed for rabbits, and geese, hens and turkeys were kept in the cereal regions. By 1724-6 newly invented wagons of four storeys were bringing the live creatures to London in great numbers, but previously it had become practicable to make the geese as well as the turkeys travel on foot, by shoeing them like cattle; and they were driven to the London market in droves sometimes two thousand strong. They began to be driven generally in August, by which time the harvest was almost over, and the geese might feed in the stubbles as they went. Thus they held on till the end of October, when the roads began to be too stiff and deep for their broad feet and short legs to march in.⁽¹²⁾ Mr Mike Bonser tells me that geese were 'shod' by dipping their feet in tar, then making them walk on sand.

It may be that Enfield was an entrepôt for this trade, or at least a stopping-point for the drovers. No specific evidence, however, has been found to connect the poultry trade with the Rose and Crown, or Thomas Johnson with Enfield. The hypothesis above is put on record in case further information comes to light, but for the present INFEILD remains as uncertain as ever.

Reverting to St Ives and the presence of a London poulterer, there is a slight suggestion of a Huntingdonshire connection in the Poulterers' Company apprentices with origins in that county:⁽¹³⁾

- 1693 Benjamin Dixe son of Benjamin, St Neots, innkeeper
- 1693 William Martin son of John, Fenny Stanton, farmer
- 1694 Thomas Bradshaw son of Francis, Stukeley, farmer
- 1698 Mary Clarke daughter of Robert, St Ives, butcher
- 1702 William Foster son of Thomas, Huntingdon, poulterer
- 1704 Francis Bradshaw son of Francis, Great Stukeley, farmer
- 1709 Richard Sexton son of Richard, Huntingdon, innkeeper
- 1715 Arnold Atkins son of John, Fenny Stanton, yeoman
- 1719 William Callis son of Thomas, Great Gidding, farmer
- 1719 Robert Cooper son of Henry, Godmanchester, tallow chandler.

The above William Foster, apprenticed in 1702 to John Humfreys, could have gained his freedom after seven years and become a master himself, so he might be the William Foster to whom Richard Sexton was apprenticed in 1709. John Humfreys had taken as apprentice in 1699 Thomas, son of Thomas Foster, London, poulterer. Thomas senior conceivably was of Huntingdon in 1702, and apprenticed his younger son William to the same John Humfreys. Certainly, of the apprentices' fathers who were themselves described as poulterer, the only ones who did not live in London, Middlesex, or Southwark were James Balch, Low Leyton, Essex (London Borough of Waltham Forest), and William Foster's father, Thomas Foster of Huntingdon.

To conclude, neither of us has found confirmation of our point of view. To identify Thomas Johnson's INFEILD as Enfield makes it exceptionally distant from the associated locality, yet not necessarily wrong: an explanation could lie in individual trade or other circumstances. The truth is not determined simply by extravagance beyond a statistical mean.

1. Gary Oddie, 'Seventeenth Century Token Issuers with more than one locality', *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*, vol.6 no.6 pp.205-208.
2. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 31: The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.: Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750, Part I*, by R. H. Thompson (London, 1984); Arthur Smith, *A Catalogue of the Town and Trade Tokens of Lincolnshire* (Horncastle, 1931).
3. J. L. Wetton, *The Hampshire Seventeenth-Century Traders' Tokens* (Lymington, 1964); *SCBI 46: Norweb Tokens, Part V*, by R. H. Thompson and M. J. Dickinson (London, 1996).
4. William Boyne, *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1858); George C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889-91); *SCBI 43: Norweb Tokens, Part III*, by R. H. Thompson and M. J. Dickinson (London, 1992).
5. English Place-Name Society, *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire & Huntingdonshire* (Cambridge, 1926).
6. John Bromley, *The Armorial Bearings of the Guilds of London* (London, 1960), pp. 207-10, pl. 43.
7. Bromley (note 5), p. 207.
8. John Ogilby, *Britannia* (London, 1675), pl. 5.
9. Bryant Lillywhite, *London Signs* (London, 1972), no.12620.
10. Guildhall Library, MS 2150/1: Poulterers' Company, Accounts of the Master and Wardens, 1620-1705, and MS 3382: An alphabetical list of the admissions of apprentices and freemen of the Company of Poulterers of the City of London 1620-1694, [by P. E. Jones], 1937.
11. Guildhall Library, MS of Bryant Lillywhite, London Signs, no. 12620; *A History of Middlesex (VCH)*, Vol. V, ed. T. F. T. Baker (London, 1976), p. 216.
12. Daniel Defoe, *A Tour through England and Wales* (London, 1928), i. 59-60; Ray B. Westerfield, *Middlemen in English Business* (New York, 1968), pp. 203-4; J. A. Chartres, *Internal Trade in England* (London, 1977), p. 26.
13. Cliff Webb, *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers, Vol. 18: Poulterers' Company 1691-1729, 1754-1800* (London, 1998). Since the note on this series in TCSB for Jan. 1999 another six volumes have been published: 21, Founders' Company 1643-1800; 22, Armourers and Brasiers' Company c.1610-1800; 23, Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers' Company 1677-1800; 24, Ironmongers' Company 1655-1800; 25, Dyers' Company 1706-1746; 26, Cooks' Company 1654-1800. All are £8 except Vol.25 @ £5.

Club Checks: Some Oddities

by Denzil Webb

As a final look at Club Checks, I felt it would be worthwhile drawing readers' attention to four items which in no way conform to the accepted idea of what checks should look like. As I mentioned before (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.3 pp.92-95) the vast majority of the series are circular, typically 26mm, but oval, square, rectangular and hexagonal ones also occur.



Fig.1: J.U.C. / 1 PINT



Fig.2: HUNWICK / CLUB

The Junior Unionist Club (fig.1) is in Darlington, and Hunwick (fig.2) is a village to the west of Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. Both are steel, uniface and incuse, 50 x 28mm, with a hole to the left and a lip upper-right; these features being designed to accommodate them in a stacking/dispensing system described by Jeffrey Gardiner in *Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland* (p.55) under Willington. The piece is described as WILLINGTON / VICT. CLUB / 1 PINT, made of tin [plated iron?], and with a 'slot' rather than a lip. A similar piece issued by the Darlington Junior Unionist Club with the same legend on both sides is listed on p.15.

The legend on the voucher issued by Lazenby Social Club is quite a mouthful as legends go, and clearly a candidate for the unusual values department. This piece, with legend and border in black on white paper mounted on red card and encapsulated in clear plastic, is square with an overall measurement of 87x87mm. The illustration (fig.3) is 2/3 size. Lazenby is near Middlesbrough in Cleveland.



Fig.3: Lazenby £1.32 voucher

If big is beautiful then this issue in black on yellow card from St. Teresas Catholic Mens Club in the Heaton district of Newcastle-upon-Tyne will take some beating. The illustration (fig.4) is half size, it is actually 189 x 86mm. The reverse is blank except for a machined number in the top right-hand corner.



Fig.4: St. Teresas £1 voucher

Having noted the query and reply regarding Military tokens within the last two T.C.S. *Bulletins* I thought I would relate my one and only venture into researching such a token.

The late Roy Hawkins, knowing of my interest in military items, laid before me a challenge regarding a token bearing the cipher 'G.G.B.' with the aim for me to identify its issuer. As will be seen from his *Dictionary of Makers* ⁽¹⁾ (p.739), I was able to come up with St.Giles's & St.George's Bloomsbury V. R. but what will not be known is, that which was published, did not end the story. I continued the research past the Dictionary's publishing deadline to prove beyond reasonable doubt the tokens attribution. This was achieved as follows. I consulted a reference work containing the lineage of the issuing corps as it was most likely that any reference to the V.R. unit would be contained within the main regimental history. I used *The Rifle Volunteers*⁽²⁾, this gave the Regiment into which the Volunteer corps was amalgamated. The next task was to locate a copy of the Regimental History covering the period 1859 (formation of the volunteer corps) to 1908. On the 31st March 1908 the Volunteer Force ceased to exist and on the following day the Territorial Force was born and the old volunteers invited to join.

Regimental histories are now very costly and hard to find. So I considered contacting the appropriate local Regimental Museum or a local Military Collector as either should be able to inform me if a history of my particular V.R. was published. As luck would have it, my bookshelves already contained the required tome *Queen Victoria's Rifles 1792-1922*⁽³⁾ which offered within its index many references to the G.G.B.R.V.C. Page 570 held the answer, an extract of which follows:

In the old days it ran a private camp at Wimbledon and copper tokens were issued to those who wished to obtain entry. One specimen in the editor's possession has the monogram "G.G.B." with the words round "37th Middlesex R.V. Camp," and on the reverse a large figure 2 and above it "Two Shillings." It bears the imprint "W. J. Taylor, Medallist, London." According to Lieut.-Cols. Humphry and Fremantle (*History of the National Rifle Association*), in 1864 there was a camp paper, *The G.G.B. Magazine*, which was produced by the

St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rifle Corps, a rival to the Victoria's *Earnig*, but it had a much shorter existence.

I feel a little sceptical regarding the author's attribution of these tokens as camp admission pieces and regard Roy Hawkins' theory that they were canteen checks to be nearer the mark but, of course, the larger denomination (which was unknown to Hawkins) could have had a different use to that of the smaller value tokens. The reference work detailed within the above extract could considerably aid research of any Military token but as of yet I have been unable to locate a copy. The camp papers also, if any still exist, would probably clear up the use of the tokens but I feel further delving into these tokens to be far to time consuming for what can be learnt.

Regarding the 1st Bat: S.V.R. Canteen checks detailed by R. Lyall and M. Knight in the T.C.S. *Bulletins*⁽⁴⁾, there are many corps that could fit the initials provided on these checks so a process of elimination will be required. Reference to the only held data on the subject, John Malcolm's article on Military Tokens in the London Numismatics Club's Newsletter⁽⁵⁾, wherein he has attributed these pieces to the "Staffordshire Reserve Volunteers" but as I feel very little research was undertaken into the issuing authorities prior to writing this article, and that it was only intended as a listing of all the *then* known tokens, some care should be taken when quoting this article. For my St.Giles's & St. George's tokens, although he lists two denominations, all that is offered regarding the corps full name is "?GGB".

References:

1. *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788-1910*. By R. N. P. Hawkins. Pub: A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., 1989. (See plate 26, item 10.)
2. *The Rifle Volunteers*. By Ray Wastlake. Pub: Picton Publishing, 1982.
3. *The History and Records of Queen Victoria's Rifles 1792 - 1922*. By Major C. A. Cuthbert Keeson V.D. Pub: Constable & Company Ltd., 1923.
4. *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* vol.6, no.2, p.77 and no.3, p.115.
5. 'Wartime Emergency and Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth' by John Malcolm. *Journal of the London Numismatic Club, Newsletter* vol.vii, no.10 (Jan. 1987), p.25.

For some time now, the 9d token issued by A.E. Simmons (fig.1) has been attributed to the Isle of Man^(1,2). Recently a sixpence of the same issuer has been noted, with a suggested location of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire⁽³⁾.



*Fig.1: A.E.Simmons' 9d token
Milled edge, brass, 22.3mm*

A letter from the Huntingdon Record office gave Albert Edward Simmons as the landlord at the George Hotel on the High Street in 1914. This seemed fairly conclusive and a subsequent visit to the Record Office revealed the following directory entries;

Charles C. Austen	George and Dragon Hotel, High Street	(Kellys, 1903)
Albert Edward Simmons	George and Dragon Hotel, High Street	(Kellys, 1906)
Albert Edward Simmons	George Hotel, High Street	(Kellys, 1914)
Horace Yeomans	George Hotel, High Street	(Kellys, 1924)

However, the denominations, style and suggested dates are all incongruous with a possible use as a pub check and the pieces appear more like farm checks common in the nearby counties of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. Returning to the Huntingdon Record Office, to try to find A.E. Simmons' family, the following appear;

Rita Irene Simmons, born 9.10.1914, christened 14.12.1914, daughter of Albert Edward Simmons (Farmer and Publican) and Irene Evelyn.

Diana Simmons, born 1.10.1916, christened 26.10.1916, daughter of Albert Edward Simmons (Farmer) and Irene Evelyn.

Thus in his early career, A.E. Simmons combined farming with innkeeping, a practice common in Huntingdonshire from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries⁽⁴⁾. The location and activity at the farm have yet to be found, but it is almost certain that the tokens are for agricultural use.

References and Acknowledgements

1. Spink Auction 79. The R.J. Ford Collection. Lot 253. 15 October 1990.
2. Format List 24. Item 1453. July 1983 (same piece?).
3. Thanks to T. Ayres.
4. M Wickes. *A history of Huntingdonshire*. Phillimore 1995, p.93.

Tokens used at St. Edwards Hospital, Cheddleton

by Andrew Andison

An item in *The Sentinel* of 10 September 1997 (p.16) gave details of the centenary celebrations of St. Edward's Hospital in Cheddleton, Staffordshire. It was one of the largest psychiatric hospitals in the Midlands. Included in the article was a photograph of five tokens with the caption 'St Edwards had its own coins which were used to pay patients for work'.

An enquiry to the hospital received a very helpful reply from Mrs G P Owens, general services manager, who sent a photocopy from *A History of St. Edward's Hospital* (p.55). The photocopy shows ten tokens and their use is explained:

In order to further motivate the inmate working population, various incentives were offered. Privileges were granted, extra food rations given or financial inducements made. Coin of the realm was not in circulation within the Asylum but specially struck brass tokens were issued. These could only be redeemed for goods within the Asylum of course. Many good arguments were made for this system of payment; for example that it safeguarded the inmates from exploitation by unscrupulous people from outside and also that it prevented the inmates from purchasing 'contraband' goods like alcohol from outside. All these methods of reward were thought to be therapeutic and those who worked were seen to have an elevated status within the patient population.

The tokens:

The tokens are of two types; the first issued in the name of the Cheddleton Mental Hospital, and the second bearing the name St Edward's Hospital,

Cheddleton. The following tokens are known. References ‘newspaper’ are to tokens shown in *The Sentinel* article, ‘history’ to ones shown in *A History of St. Edward’s Hospital*, and PC to ones in private collections. Dimensions of the ones only known from illustrations have been calculated by scaling the pictures so they may be a millimetre or so adrift. There are undoubtedly other denominations.

Obv. ½d. with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, diamond with rounded corners, 36 x 30mm
 Refs History



Fig.1: 1d, 2d and 5d of Cheddleton Mental hospital

Obv. 1d. with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 32mm
 Refs History, Newspaper, PC

Obv. 2d. with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, oval, 40 x 25mm
 Refs History, PC

Obv. 3d. with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, octagonal, 25.5mm
 Refs History, Newspaper

Obv. 5d. with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, square with cut corners, 26mm
 Refs History, PC

Obv. 1S/- with CHEDDLETON above and MENTAL HOSPITAL below.
 Rev. (? Plain)
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 25.5mm
 Refs History

The ones issued in the name of St. Edward's Hospital do not have the denomination as part of the die but have it countermarked on. The number of dies required to make the series has been reduced by striking on different shaped flans. For example the 3d and 1/- tokens both used the round die with the 3d being on an octagonal flan. Similarly the 6d and 2/- are both struck from the same square die.



Fig.2: 3d, 6d and 1/- of St Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton

Obv. ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL above and • CHEDDLETON • below.
 Cmkd 3D.. in centre.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, octagonal (from round die), 27mm
 Refs PC

Obv. ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL above and • CHEDDLETON • below.
 Cmkd 6D.. in centre.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, round (from square die), 23mm
 Refs History, Newspaper, PC

Obv. ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL above and • CHEDDLETON • below.
 Cmkd 1/- in centre.
 Rev. Plain
 Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 28.5mm
 Refs History, Newspaper, PC

Obv. ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL above and • CHEDDLETON • below.
Cmkd 2/- in centre (as if the piece was diamond shaped).
Rev. Plain
Edge Plain, 000, brass, square, 23.25mm
Refs History, Newspaper

Obv. HOSPITAL with ST. EDWARD'S above and CHEDDLETON
below. Cmkd 4/- below HOSPITAL.
Rev. Plain
Edge Plain, 000, brass, hexagonal, 25mm
Refs History

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Barry Woodside for bringing the newspaper article to my attention, and to Mrs G P Owens who provided details of the use of the tokens as well as the tokens illustrated here.

The Boscombe Surprise

by **David Perry**

Some examples of two 25mm bracteate, value stated tokens, turned up at a local weekend flea market in June 1998. Each has the denomination in a circle with ST. JOHN'S, BOSCOMBE above and • S.T.S. • below. (Figs 1 & 2, enlarged).



Fig.1: 3^D.. tinned iron



Fig.2: 6^D.. brass

The tokens showed little sign of use although the tinned three pence examples showed some surface deterioration. The owner, an old resident thought they might be associated with a local primary school called St. John's in Boscombe established in 1895 and closed in 1978. A quick look through the local newspaper cuttings in the Bournemouth library indicated that the tokens might have an association with the St. John's Church rather than the National School of that name.

St. John's is a large Victorian Church built in the 1890's to replace a temporary building serving a rapidly developing town to the east of Bournemouth. The church stands to the south of Christchurch Road at the western end of that main thoroughfare. A member of the church remembered the tokens being thrown out two or three years ago but their purpose and age were unknown. The church papers and copies of the church magazine might contain some information and these were now in the Hampshire Record Office in Winchester.

Bound copies of the *St. John's Boscombe Church Magazine* for each year from 1900 to 1940 provided an interesting picture of the young town. A congregation that could produce large sums of money for the church and its work before the First World War, the Slate Club, Lads' Institute, the Working Mens Club, an alternative to the public house and provision of newspapers for working men to read. The change of pattern in the parish due to the impact of the war and the financial hardships of the 1930's were clearly illustrated and this brings us to 1938. The following are references to the tokens in the magazine.

September 1938, page 5.

“Sales Token Scheme. The Vicar called a very representative meeting to consider the appended scheme which it is hoped to be run in connection with all the various organizations in the parish. Those summoned represented those organizations. All felt that the real danger to Sales of Work in these days was that were often not enough buyers, partly because there were so many sales and also because there are so many calls upon ones purse. It is hoped that this savings scheme will help some of our people to save in order to spend at the two sales now held annually in the parish. No doubt there will be many who will not want to use this method, but the Vicar and the Committee hope that all who can help will do their best to make this a real success.

1. The tokens, value 3d. and 6d., to be on sale throughout the year. The tokens to bear the words, "St. John's, Boscombe S.T.S." together with "3d" or "6d." The 3d. token to be of tin, and the 6d. token of thin brass.
2. Such tokens to be available for purchasing goods at any stall at either the December Sale for Mission Hall and Girl's Club or the Parochial Missionary Sale in March.
3. All leaders of St. John's organizations - who are willing - and any other approved vendors to receive tokens from the Treasurer in values of £1 or multiples thereof, for sale.
4. Such vendors to be responsible for paying to the Treasurer money received and to keep a list of purchasers and amounts purchased.
5. Purchases of tokens to be suspended for three days before each sale.
6. Any purchase of 10s. worth of tokens to be entitled to an extra 6d. token as bonus.
7. Vendors to apply to the Treasurer for extra tokens for bonuses due to purchasers on their list 3 days before either sale and to deliver such bonuses to those entitled.
8. All stall-holders at the sales to be supplied with special box or bag in which to put tokens spent at their stall.
9. At the end of the sale the Treasurer to pay all stall-holders the value of tokens spent at each stall.
10. The expense of the scheme, cost of tokens, amount paid in bonuses etc. to be met in equal proportions from expenses at each sale. This clause to be subject to reconsideration after the first year when some knowledge has been gained of proportion of tokens spent at each sale."

December 1938, pages 5 & 7

There is a reference to, "The Sales Token Scheme (S.T.S.) under the auspices of a Committee of which the Vicar (Rev. A.W.Parsons L Th.) was Chairman and the results so far are very satisfactory."

“Vendors are advised that they may hand in monies to the Treasurer (Mr.H.Barfoot) at 2 Campbell Road and so avoid having to attend specially. Further supplies of tokens may be obtained from the Treasurer at any fixed time.”...

January 1939, page 7

There is a single reference, “The tokens were largely made use of at the Missionary Hall Sale and it is hoped that they will be still more made use of at the next sale of work.”...

The bound copies of the Church Magazines held by the Hampshire County Record Office ceased in 1940 and no further references to the S. T. S. appeared in 1939 or 1940.

These tokens recall the St. Maurice’s Church tokens from York detailed in ‘S. Maurice’s of York: a possible church token?’ by Gary Oddie (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.6 pp.214-216). The church was situated just outside the Monk Bar (gate) in the old City wall. It was demolished at some time in the 1960's and the site is now occupied by a small ornamental garden. The three tokens have values of 3d. in white metal possibly zinc, 6d. & 1s. in brass. Certainly some fifteen years ago the York Museum had no idea of the purpose of the tokens but they had examples of all three.

Bob Lyall’s note in “Quill Corner” (*Bulletin* vol.6, no.1, p.25), draws attention to value stated tokens associated with three churches in Warrington apparently used for a similar purpose to those of St. John’s Boscombe. Bob speculates on a date in the 1930's for the metal tokens. It would be interesting to know if all these tokens were associated with the late 1930's and the Church of England or did they have a wider distribution. At present this appears to be a small and overlooked series and it would be interesting to hear of other examples of church value stated tokens.

“Quill Corner”

O. H. Hedberg. Thorsten Sjölin requested information on O. H. Hedberg, the token issuer from Tasmania, Australia (*Bulletin* vol.5 no.9 p.353). An article ‘Olof Hilmer Hedberg - Sailor, Emigrant, Whaler, Merchant and Fireman - Token Issuer of Hobart Town’ by Roger V. McNeice F.R.N.S. (*NAA Journal* vol.4 March 1988 pp.45-48) gives full details of his life and the tokens he issued. According to the article he was born in Uddevalla, Sweden on 14 April 1817, and died as an Australian on 22 August 1884. In between he did all of those things listed in the article’s title.

Malcolm C. Johnson

Magill Reform School. Duncan Pennock requested information on the Magill Reform School (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.4 p.126). An article ‘A Grim Home for the Poor’ by Andrew Nightingale (*Queensland Numismatic Society Inc. Magazine* May 1999 pp.14-15) records that it started out as the Magill Industrial School for Neglected Children in 1867 and was demolished almost a century later in 1965. A youth training centre run by the Community Welfare Department now occupies the site.

An article ‘S.A.G. Departmental Currency’ by George D. Dean in the same issue (pp.12-13) details the tokens used at the Magill Reformatory. It illustrates six of the tokens; 1 mark (two varieties), 5, 20, 30 and 60 marks.

Malcolm C. Johnson

Channel Islands Gas Tokens. The use of gas tokens during the wartime occupation of the Channel Islands is recorded in the Editor’s Note to ‘The Nazi and the G.P.O., Guernsey’s wartime stamps’ by Basil C. De Guérin [*Gibbons’ Stamp Monthly*, August 1945 p.90-92].

As soon as the Islands were occupied, the Germans, in their usual way, started buying up jewellery, gold, cloth, etc., using mark notes as currency, and also advertised in the local paper for good stamps and collections. Eventually their operations resulted in the hoarding of British currency, and this, in turn, led to a shortage of change. The Gas Company had no shillings for its meters and had to issue tokens, paid for in marks. Electricity was also paid for in the same way.

E. D. Chambers

“Quill Corner”

Bible Truths. Michael Mitchiner (1998) *Jetons, Medalets and Tokens, volume 3, British Isles circa 1558-1830*, p.2081, illustrates five of the discs (nos. 2, 24, 36B, 38B, 49) but does not refer to my September 1996 TCSB paper, and repeats earlier errors as to the number of discs. *Andrew T. Macmillan*

Holloway’s Pills and Ointments. I refer to David Sealy’s letter about Holloway’s Pills and Ointments and the interesting quotation from the British Medical Association. However I cannot agree with the comment that the pills were “comparatively cheap”.

The income of an unskilled worker at this time would have been around 20 shillings a week, to support a wife and family. If suffering from many of the listed ailments the breadwinner would be off work and there was no sick pay! At a recommended dosage of up to fourteen pills per day, the forty nine pills at 1s1½d would not last long and a visit to a pawnbroker would probably be required.

I have a lid from a pot of Holloway’s Ointment marked with a price of 4s6d, and understand that the main ingredient was rhubarb. Life before the NHS and Income Support was not that great for the mass of the people.

Henry Stern

Lincolnshire Pub Checks. I hope to publish the results of my research into Lincolnshire Pub Checks that not only includes an up to date listing with photographs but also includes notes on the social history of the issuers and the premises. I should like to ask if any members are able to supply me with rubbings and details of these last few pieces that remain to be properly recorded:

Boston (2)	Dolphin Inn, George Willetts. & Ward’s Hotel 1d
Grantham (2)	Durham Ox & George Tap, J.B.
Lincoln (2)	Brickmakers' Arms, M.Brown & Gate House Hotel, S.Snell
Louth (2)	East and Co., Half Pint & Wellington Hotel, 1d
Spalding (1)	Pied Calf Inn, W.U.Banks

Mr N. J. Hutchinson

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); vol.6 no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C).

Defence Auto Co.

115A.1 As 115A. *Rev.* As 115A. Brass/18mm

Deith Leisure

116.3 Deith Leisure Spares in two lines/there is a circular line from the dot of i of Deith to the base of the e/plain rim. *Rev.* 10p Brass/28mm

Note. Used for tea or coffee machine in a garage at Wokingham.

Delaney & Co.Ltd.

117.2 L.DELANEY & CO.LONDON curved with two diamond spacers/beaded rim. *Rev.*
KURL-A-BALL with lines each side of diamond spacer. Alloy/21mm

Designa Park System

120.2 As 120. *Rev.* As 120. Alloy/30mm

120.3 As 120. *Rev.* As 120. Alloy/21mm

Desnos

121.1 As 121. *Rev.* As 121. Silvered Brass/21mm

DIAMOND LEISURE.

122A. DIAMOND LEISURE curved with central motif/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN
TM above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm

DON LEISURE LTD.

123A. DON LEISURE LTD with male figure central/all incuse within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN TM incuse. Brass/21mm

123A.1 As 123A. without circle/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM above and LONDON incuse
below two slots. Brass/22mm

D.P.LEISURE.

123B. D.P.LEISURE incuse in two lines within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM
incuse. Brass/22.5mm

D.M.S.METERS.

123C. D.M.S. Meters Lancaster in three lines with lion passant/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Brass/28mm

Note: Electricity Meter and Timer manufacturers, slot cards or tokens can be used.

Dransfield Novelty

124.18 As 124.10. *Rev.* As 124.10 (P=7mm.) (124.10 P=5mm.) Brass/22mm

124.19 DN monogram style incuse on a raised centre/no rim. *Rev.* 20p incuse on a raised centre.
Brass/22mm

DRAGO

124A. DRAGO between two slots and circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots and
incuse circle. Steel/23.5mm

DURNBURY LTD.

126. *Note.* The AM is for Alberice Meters, Poole. It is known to have been in use to operate a
shower at Shankhill Campsite in Dublin. Ref.141A. was also in use there.

E & A

127.11 As 127. with C/H. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

EAST RIDING POLICE.

- 128A. EAST RIDING POLICE curved with star spacer / C/H / beaded rim. *Rev.* Blank.
Brass/30.5mm

Edgarton Auto Supply

- 132A.1 EDGARTON-AUTO-SUPPLY Co curved with two dots each side of star spacer/plain rim/C/H. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm
132A.2 As 132A. without C/H. but stamped III *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm
132A.3 As 132A. with star C/H. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm

EDEN LEISURE.

- 132B. EDEN LEISURE curved with two sprig spacers and EL monogram central/all incuse in a recessed circular area/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse in a raised circle.
Brass/22.5mm

ELECTRONIC AMUSEMENT LTD.

- 133B. ELECTRONIC AMUSEMENT LTD. curved with a (Flower & Humming Bird) central/plain rim. *Rev.* GAMING TOKEN twice curved with E.A.L. central.
Alloy/24mm

ELECTRA.

- 133C. ELECTRA curved C/H./beaded rim. *Rev.* Same. Silvered/20mm

Elton Bingo.

- 134A.1 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Light Blue Plastic/26mm
134A.2 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Yellow Plastic/26mm
134A.3 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Maroon Plastic/26mm
134A.4 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Blue Plastic/26mm
134A.5 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Very Pale Green Plastic/26mm
134A.6 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Green Plastic/26mm
134A.7 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Grey Plastic/26mm
134A.8 Elton in script NO CASH VALUE all curved with raised centre/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.
Blue Plastic/26mm
134A.9 As 134A.8 *Rev.* Same. Yellow Plastic/26mm
134A.10 As 134A.8 *Rev.* Same. Black Plastic/26mm
134A.11 As 134A.8 *Rev.* Same. Pink Plastic/26mm
Note: The letter R within a circle is below the n of Elton.
134A.12 As 134A. *Rev.* Same. Brown Plastic/26mm
134A.13 As 134A. *Rev.* As 134A. Grey Blue Plastic/26mm
134A.14 As 134A. *Rev.* As 134A. Slate Grey Plastic/26mm
134A.15 As 134A. *Rev.* As 134A. Pale Yellow Plastic/26mm

Entam Leisure Ltd.

- 136.5 NO CASH VALUE curved with ENTAM in central line/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN incuse between slots. Brass/29mm
136.6 ENTAM NO CASH VALUE curved with EUROCOIN TM in line/plain rim. *Rev.* LUCKY 7 BINGO in three lines. Black Plastic/25mm

ESSER.

- 141B. ESSER in line within circle of stars/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TM incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

ESSOLDO.

- 142B. 20p TOKEN EUROCOIN curved with ESSOLDO in central line/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Steel/22.5mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Eurocoin Ltd.

- 143.62 EUROCOIN™ incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots.
Brass/22mm
- 143.63 As 143.24 but L = 2mm. *Rev.* As 143.24. (*Note.* 143.24 L = 1.5mm.) Brass/22mm
- 143.64 As 143.33. *Rev.* As 143.33. Steel/22.5mm
- 143.65 EUROCOIN™/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and London below one slot.
Brass/25mm
- 143.66 As 143.24. *Rev.* As 143.24. Silvered brass/22mm
- 143.67 EUROCOIN™ incuse within a raised circle (17mm.)/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
- 143.68 EUROCOIN LONDON incuse in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse
between two slots. Steel/26.5mm
- 143.69 As 143.62 *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below one slot.
Brass/27.5mm
- 143.70 EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* (Sun-like rays design. Brass/17mm
- 143.71 EUROCOIN LONDON incuse in two lines within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN™ incuse within a raised circle. Brass/25mm
- 143.72 EUROCOIN™ incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Alloy/22mm
- 143.73 As 143.62 *Rev.* EUROCOIN between and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Steel/22mm
- 143.74 EUROCOIN™ within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN incuse
between two slots/incuse circle. Steel/22mm
- 143.75 As 143.51 but letters = 2mm. *Rev.* As 143.51 but letters = 2mm
Note. 143.51 letters = 2.25mm. *Rev.* Letters = 1.5mm Brass/22mm
- 143.76 As 143.67 *Rev.* Same. Brass/27mm
- 143.77 EUROCOIN™ incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below
one slot. Letters = 2.5mm. *Note.* The letters on the reverse of 143.19 = 1.5mm
- 143.78 As 143.68 *Rev.* As 143.68 Brass/22mm
- 143.79 As 143.77 *Rev.* EUROCOIN between and LONDON below two slots.
Brass/22mm
- 143.80 As 143.67 *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse in a recessed circular area/no rim. Steel/22.5mm
- 143.81 As 143.77 *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Steel/22mm
- 143.82 As 143.57 *Rev.* As 143.57 Steel/26.5mm
- 143.83 EUROCOIN™ within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON
incuse below two slots/incuse circle. Brass/22mm
- 143.84 EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines with a scroll ornament above and below/plain rim.
Rev. Same. Brass/25mm
- 143.85 EUROCOIN LONDON incuse in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse.
Brass/27mm
- 143.86 As 143.47 *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below one slot.
Brass/29mm
- 143.87 EUROCOIN LONDON curved with (Britannia) central/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.
Silvered brass/25.5mm
- 143.88 As 143.87 *Rev.* As 143.70 Brass/22.5mm
- 143.89 EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* As 143.70 Brass/22mm
- Family Leisure*
- 147.4 As 147.3 within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same Brass/22mm
- FB (Frank Booth)

The Bookshelf – Supplements

- 148.2 As 148. but within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ within a raised circle. Brass/22mm
- 148.2 As 148. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON below two slots. Steel/22mm
- First Leisure
- 150A. FIRST LEISURE in two lines with three stars above and three below /plain rim. *Rev.* HARRY LEVY in lower case letters curved with SHOWBOAT curved/(showboat depicted central) Brass/30.5mm
- 150A.1 FIRST LEISURE in two lines with motif above within a circle/all incuse on a raised surface/no rim. *Rev.* TOKEN NO CASH VALUE curved with Maggi motif central and 21.8 (in relief) in a rectangle below/all within a circle/ all incuse apart from 21.8. Alloy/21.8mm
- Fiesta Bingo
- 150B. FIESTA BINGO in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* E. HALL central line. Brass/20.5mm
- Flash-O-Ball
- 151.1 ELECTRIC BOWLS curved with FLASH-O-BALL in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY curved with CO. LT.D. central. Brass/28mm
- Flamingo
- 151B. Flamingo in script central with ornament above and below/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/21.5mm
- 151B.1 As 151B. within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21.5mm
- Flavorpac
- 151C. FLAVORPAC (twice) curved with two star spaces/IN-CUP above an open half-full cup depicted central/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Copper/25mm
- Fountain
- 152C. FOUNTAIN incuse central/no rim. *Rev.* TOKEN incuse central. Aluminium/20mm
- Foremost Leisure
- 152D. Blank with incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* FOREMOST LEISURE incuse in two lines between two slots/incuse circle. Brass/22.5mm
- 152D.1 FOREMOST LEISURE curved with two cherries depicted central within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* ITALY (vertical) Maggi motif PAT X9D/all incuse between two slots/incuse circle. Alloy/22mm
- Forte Bingo
- 152E. FORTE BINGO LOWER LARGO curved with rosette ornament central/plain rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/26mm
- Foster Bingo
- 152F. FOSTER BINGO curved incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
- Frederick Controls
- 153.3 As 153.1. *Rev.* As 153.1. Brass/23mm
- 153.4 As 153.1 without the C in a circle. *Rev.* As 153.1. Brass/25mm
- Freedom
- 154.14 As 154.3. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
- Freemans
- 155.2 As 155.1. *Rev.* As 155.1. Brass/30mm
- Funny Money Operating Ltd.
- 157B.1 As 157B. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm
- Fun Acres Clarence Pier
- 157C. CLARENCE PIER SOUTHSEA PORTSMOUTH curved with fun (in script) ACRES in two lines central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Brass/22mm

Notes & Queries

355 *Kawana Hotel*

I have now located information in the Public Record Office which shows the Hotel was used by the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces (BCOF) in Japan c.1946-50. It was located at the town of Kawana in Japan. Two other different examples of the chit have been located but as yet I have no photocopy of either.

In September 1946 the Otsuya Inn first BCOF Holiday Hotel opened in Kyoto. This was quickly followed by the Maiko at Kobe and the Hakuun at Beppu. By the end of November 1946 the BCOF was sending 510 All Ranks on leave each week. By Summer 1947 this number exceeded 1000 weekly and included 30 families. The various hotels used include:

Tokyo Group Lakeside Hotel, Kawana Hotel

Kyoto Group Otsuya Inn Annexe, Kukasso Hotel, Kikuay Inn
Shiroku Takosa Hotel

Kobe Group Maiko Hotel, Gloucester House, Sumitomo Villa

Beppu Group Hakuun Hotel, Kankaiso Hotel, Kaihin Hotel

The Ebisu leave Centre was used by the Indian Guards when in Tokyo. The Takasago Hotel was used as an All Ranks Club for personnel on leave in Beppu.

NOTICE KAWANA HOTEL - Bar Chits. All personnel holding Kawana Hotel Bar Chit Books are requested to forward them to OC Kawana Hotel for redemption before 30 June 47. After this date all of the above chits will become invalid.

Refs: Australian Archives Victoria defense etc File No JCO 81

Malcolm C. Johnson

366 *W & B (and) W B*

I can add no definitive information but would suggest these could well be Australian. One listing of Victorian checks includes a 4d denomination but not identified. The M below the W.B could be Melbourne. Likewise in query 377

Notes & Queries

(WB over S) the S could refer to Sydney. An article on Australian Barber's tokens mentions William Berry as an issuer amongst others.

Malcolm C. Johnson

367 *Mutual Fund / 11*

Batty vol.2 no.2390 lists another Mutual Fund with flowers above and below, *Rev.* 6.

Malcolm C. Johnson

370 *S M T*

At the April Commonwealth Institute fair I obtained a set of seven different coloured plastic tokens identical to John Tolson's Vendaline S M T pieces. The colours are blue, brown, lime, pink, plum, red and yellow. Included with them was their provenance.

Vendaline were a Berkshire company (with a London office) who in the 1970's introduced a scheme for schools to avoid teachers having to collect dinner money. The idea was to site around the school several machines into which the children would put their 12p and receive a token in return. They would then use the token to pay for their meal.

The reason for the seven colours was to use a different colour each day, but not to establish a same colour for same day of the week routine. The scheme was deemed to have advantages in accounting and projecting the number of meals required each day.

The company appear to have made some compelling sales arguments and it is understood that several hundred schools used the system for a time. I imagine that the scheme died when buffet type school canteens were introduced.

Thus S M T equals School Meal Token. The pieces might arguably be classed as Berkshire tokens, school tokens, refreshment tokens and even machine tokens (they were dispensed by machine), but sadly not transport tokens nor Scottish pieces.

Notes & Queries

There is no suggestion that Ralph Hayes' brass piece has any connection with Vendaline and this of course is excluded from my comments in the above paragraph.

Bryan Hennem

373 *Hollings Bus Service*

Since my enquiry about Hollings Bus Service (vol.6 no.5), I have traced the piece to Wallsend-upon-Tyne. Alfred A. Hollings was a garage owner and bus operator at 57 North Road, Wallsend, in the 1920s and 30s. He was also a prominent local councillor for many years.

Denzil Webb

374 *P.H.P. LUSANGASANGA*

This is a 15 Heller labour ticket from Prinz Heinrich [rubber] Plantation in German East Africa (now Tanzania).

Malcolm C. Johnson

P.H.P. Lusangasanga 15 is a German East African token from the Prinz Heinrich Plantations in Lusangasanga for 15 (heller, perhaps, a value). It has not travelled very far before Mr Edwards obtained it, the plantation was about 100 miles from Dar-es-Salaam. See Jerry Schimmel's excellent book *German Tokens Part II Colonial Issues*. It is one of the more readily obtainable G.E.A. tokens in my experience.

Bob Lyall

20.50 Prinz Heinrich Plantations. PHP stands for Prinz Heinrich Plantagen and was listed in the *Deutsche Kolonials-Handbuch* 1914 for Lusangasanga, Morogoro District, about 150 km west of Dar-el-Salaam. The crop was rubber and several sites were reported. The owner of note was Prinz Heinrich XXXII von Reuss, Kaiser Wilhelm's brother. Prinz Heinrich also held interests in two hotels in Tsingtao and was a high-ranking naval officer. In regard to #20.5015 the numeral 15 suggests that this piece had some purchasing power. The denomination also appears on the token from the Georg Hirsch Plantation. It is not a standard coin denomination and Brad coleman believes that 15 heller may have been the purchasing price of some staple foodstuff. Five specimens have been reported in USA and Germany.

The above paragraph is from my book *German Tokens Part II* (p.88).

Jerry F. Schimmel

Notes & Queries

375 *Prof Andre's Alpine Choir*

This has appeared as N&Q 84b and Roy Hawkins did find out some information about Prof. Andre's Alpine Choir (vol.1 no.10 pp.232-3) but nothing to explain the reverse legend. **Robert Thomson**

No.84b. Listed by GRANT under date 1872 while re-searching on other quests in the files of the theatrical Weekly Era, I found some traces as follows:-

Advertisement in issue of 10 Dec.1881 - "Professor Andre's ALPINE CHOIR which has had such great successes in the Grand Circus, Liverpool, and Prince of Wales' Circus and Town Hall at Scarborough, is now at the Albert Hall, Nottingham; and will visit the Town Hall, Leeds; Manchester; Liverpool; etc. Permanent address: 10 White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London." The choir "again" visited the Town Hall, Leeds, for 3 days just before Christmas 1881. Other appearances were at the Town Hall, Huddersfield 1-13 Jan.1883, and the Drill Hall, Derby 19-24 Nov.1883. Obviously there were many more engagements over a longer period than this sampling, and it did not throw up any explanation for the reverse legends of the medalet.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

377 *W. B. over S.* (See 366 *W & B (and) W B* above.)

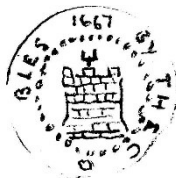
381 *J. H. Jankinson*

Batty vol.2 no.4306^B lists this check. This section published in 1878 provides a cut off date. **Malcolm C. Johnson**

382 *17th Century Token*

Can anyone identify this 17th century token. It is made of brass and had been holed at 6 o'clock below the castle.

David Ashcroft



Notes & Queries

383 *Jack's Coffee House*

I am aware of four tokens issued by Jack's Coffee House which appear to celebrate Britain's naval victories at the end of the eighteenth century:

Rodney, 12th April 1782: 6d and 3d in copper (the relief of Gibraltar)
Lord Howe, 1st June 1794: 6d in brass and 3d in tinned brass (defeat of the French - the Glorious First of June)

Apart from being London can anyone please tell me where and when Jack was in business and are there any other tokens recorded for him?

Noel Cox

384 *Lady's Head // Pegasus*

Does any reader know the purpose of the piece illustrated here (approx $\frac{2}{3}$ size)? The lady's head is in relief on a flat field; the crude pegasus and stars are also in relief, but inside a dish formed by the patterned surround. The piece seems to be in some sort of grey alloy stained brown to look like bronze.



Bob Forrest

385 *Mary Atkins, Cup Inn*

Information requested on a beautiful double florin of 1887 which has been engraved, again very beautifully, with Mary Atkins - CUP.INN. I have been unable to trace either. I do know whether the Cup Inn is a common name. Nor do I know whether Mary Atkins was the landlady, landlord's wife, or the winner of the 1887 ladies Darts Match!

R. Keith Harrison



386 *Lion*

Information requested about this well struck, uniface, copper token.

Brian Edge



Notes & Queries

387 *W. B. Andrews & Co.*

Information requested on these pieces which have been listed as Barber's checks:



Obv. ARGUROID SILVER / REGISTERED in two lines across the centre with W. B. ANDREWS & CO. above and DUDLEY ENGLAND below.

Rev. Countermarked with a number above an horizontal line and a denomination (6d, 1/-, 1/6, 2/- and 2/6) below.

Nickel (or Arguroid Silver), 30mm.

Malcolm C. Johnston

388 *G. H. Co. B.*

Information requested on:

Obv. 2^{D.} in beaded inner circle,
G. H. CO. B. / * B (incuse)
*

Rev. 2^{D.}

Edge Milled, Brass, 27mm



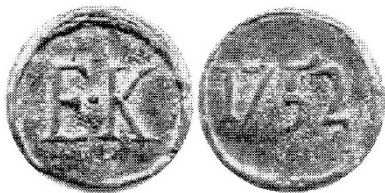
Bill Kennett

Notes & Queries

389 EK // 1752

Information requested on this 24mm lead token. It has initials EK on the obverse and the date 1752 on the reverse.

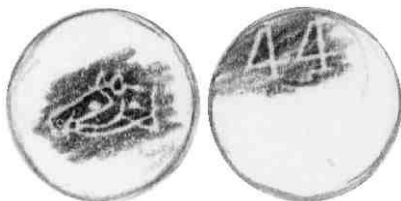
Peter R. Thompson



390 Horse's head

Information wanted on this item:
Horse's head / 44 (all incuse, brass) -
presumably a race ticket but where and
when?

W Bryce Neilson



391 43rd Engr

Information requested on this token.

Obv. 43RD / ENGR

Rev. Like obverse.

Edge Plain, 180, brass, round, 21.4mm, 5g

Andrew D.N. Andison



392 LM G

Information requested on this token.

Obv. LM / G all within a circle.

Rev. 3^D..

Edge Grained, brass, round, 27mm

Ralph Hayes



393 Newport Transporter Bridge

Information requested on this uniface brass token.

Obv. ½^D with * NEWPORT * above and
TRANSPORTER BRIDGE below.

W. E. Barnett



Adverts

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

ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[6:6]

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED PLEASE

I would be delighted to hear from you if you have any Warrington tokens/checks please.
Will try to find swaps if I can.

Also of great interest are British North Borneo tokens and tokens from all other small colonies
such as Africa (West & East, not South), Bermuda, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar (after
1820), Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Pacific islands, Seychelles, Singapore, West Indies, etc.

Bob Lyall

[6:6]

WANTED:

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

Will buy or exchange:
R. Keith Harrison

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

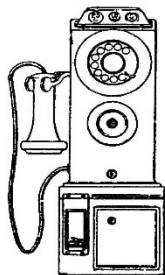
[6:7]

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:6]

Adverts



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:6]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

B. Woodside

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughgall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops: Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

Free Irish listing & searcher (DOS) - send blank 3½" disk & SAE.

[6:6]

**WANTED! GERMAN SHIP CANTEEN AND MESSE-TOKENS
AND TOKENS OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.**

I'm also interested in tokens from KIEL, Germany, and its suburbs:
Dietrichsdorf, Ellerbek, Friedrichsort, Gaarden, Neumühlen,
Pries, Strande, Wellingdorf and Wik.

Günter Struck

[6:8]

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

COINS OF BEESTON

[6:6]

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS ETC
1000'S FOR SALE, 1000'S WANTED
LISTS FREE ON REQUEST
INCLUDING HUGE STOCK LIST
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £5
WE DO NOT SELL COINS!

[6:6]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 7

BULLETIN

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Editor

Andrew D. N. Andison

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 6 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

There are more members' email addresses listed below. Hopefully this will encourage correspondence between members. If you find that you gave me your email address and it is not listed below it is most likely you did not tick the box giving me permission to print it. You should be aware, however, that email is somewhat temperamental regarding some everyday characters such as the '£', '½' and '¼'. Quite often they fail to be transmitted—see 'Lincolnshire Pub Checks' in Quill Corner.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Email addresses

Stuart Adams
Peter Glews
R. Keith Harrison
Brian Hennem
N. J. Hutchinson
W. A. Kennett
John R. P. King
John Maclaren
David Magnay
Gary Oddie
Duncan Pennock
David J. Perry
Clive Selwood
D. C. Shaw
Howard Simmons
Mark Smith
G. Stone
David R. Swearingen
Neil B. Todd
Paul Withers
Barry Woodside
John F. Yarwood

Token Congress 1999

The 18th annual Token Congress was held at the Cumbrian College of Art and Design from 3-5 September 1999. The organiser was Charles Farthing who did a sterling job and a most enjoyable weekend was had by all.

Most of those attending arrived on Friday afternoon. After locating your room—truly an initiative test!—many took advantage of a walk round the area with local historian Mr Denis Perriam. An evening meal was provided, and then, once the bar opened, it was down to the serious business of chatting, examining tokens, and not a little buying and selling.

The congress itself was opened on Saturday morning after breakfast and a series of interesting talks followed. First off was ‘Cumbrian Token Coinage’ by Ian Caruana and this was an excellent introduction to the varied types of tokens that have come from the Cumbrian region. (Very professionally presented despite a demented projector that ejected slides in a graceful arc onto the floor!) Gavin Scott gave a talk on ‘Framed Coins’, most of which are coins enclosed within an aluminium ring. He showed many new types, as well as varieties in odd shaped frames and different metals, all of which suggests it might be time for an updated listing of this series to be issued.

Denis Perriam spoke on ‘Carlisle Banks & Banknotes’ showing many buildings still standing to this day. Gary Oddie then followed with a talk on ‘J Lyon & Co Ltd - Cakes, Ice-creams & Explosives’ and showed that the letters countermarked on the company’s tokens represented individual branches. The title of the talk gives some idea of another, less well known, activity the company was involved in. Alan Judd described the activities of various types of early friendly societies and their schemes and benefits that made up ‘Pension Provisions in 1799!’

After lunch Nick Herepath of Liverpool Museums outlined the details of the ‘Portable Antiquities Pilot Scheme’. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was indeed “‘A Remarkable Lady’” and Pam Williams gave details of her life story; including the construction of Columbia Market from where various market tallies were issued. If Ian Caruana’s talk had dealt with Cumbria in general, Bill Myers’ talk concentrated on ‘South Cumbrian Tokens, Checks and Passes’. It is always a pleasure to hear about local tokens as the Congresses themselves move around the country.

The day's talks ended with an assortment of short items from various people, many of which gave details of the field of their current research. Following the splendid evening meal the bourse commenced and most people must have added many new pieces to their collection. It was a pity that the bourse had to be held in the lecture hall rather than the room with the bar but a larger than expected number of tables necessitated the change. This was chiefly due to the non-availability of a large part of the college because of a late extension of the planned refurbishment.

On Sunday the congress started early after breakfast - there is no lying in. To open Robert Thompson talked about the 'Token Issuers & the Heralds' Visitations' and gave details of the family histories recorded when the Heralds came visiting in the mid 17th century to check whether you were indeed entitled to a coat of arms. Bath it would seem was a genteel city and many citizens made use of the 'Bath Pleasure Gardens'. David Young gave the history of these showing their location on old maps, the tokens they issued, and, in many cases, the remnants that are still there today. Barry Greenaway ended the first session with a talk on 'Canteen Tokens of a Gloucestershire Munitions Factory'. Despite being plastic the tokens were datable to the first world war.

The session after coffee was a bit rushed with speakers being asked to try and chop some minutes off their talks to fit them all in. Despite this Andrew Andison gave the follow up to last year's talk on South Bridge by giving a token tour of the streets 'Over the North Bridge and on towards Leith'. Noel Cox detailed the tokens used on 'The Dinorwic Quarry Workmen's Train' illustrating most of the tokens as well as showing the train itself—surely a contender for the longest train in the world. Yolanda Courtney spoke on a 17th century Cumbrian document that described 'A Scheme for Managing a Colliery by Tokens'. This seemed to involve tokens passing between the various sections involved in operating a colliery and provided checks for fraud. Bob Lyall gave a talk on 'The First (and only) Silver Tokens of Carlisle', i.e. the siege pieces made from silver goods.

Using the fact that he was the last man in, Bob took the opportunity to thank Charles Farthing for organising such an enjoyable Congress. There were the problems of sweltering heat (probably Carlisle's hottest day since 1977), windows that could not be blacked out, pop up projectors, and a temporary kitchen, but Charles managed to overcome them all with his many skills. It was not surprising that everyone echoed Bob's sentiments and thanked Charles for a most enjoyable Congress.

Future organisers should always take a roll of black bin bags and some sellotape, Carlisle was not the first Congress where such things have been needed! It would also be helpful if future speakers could time their talks beforehand and provide organisers with accurate information at the planning stage. It was agreed at the Congress that the accounts should be printed in the Bulletin and so they are given here:

	1999		1998	
	£	£	£	£
INCOME				
Delegates Fees less overpayments/cancellations	7358.30		7194.00	
	<u>79.00</u>			
	7279.30			
Neale Archives	-		6.00	
Bourse Tables	<u>57.00</u>	7336.30	<u>25.00</u>	7225.00
Donations		166.07		45.00
Interest (gross)		<u>35.38</u>		<u>63.13</u>
TOTAL INCOME		7537.75		7333.13
EXPENDITURE				
Congress Venue		7200.36		7025.50
Mailing, literature, etc	264.71		254.32	
Donations to staff	-		-	
Other	<u>55.00</u>	<u>319.71</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>254.32</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		7520.07		7279.82
PROFIT/LOSS		17.68		53.31
Surplus from Previous Year		1179.22		1125.91
Balance to 2000 Congress		<u>1196.90</u>		<u>1179.22</u>

Token Congress 2000

The nineteenth annual Token Congress will be held from the 1st to the 3rd of September 2000 at the Fairwater Centre of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff. The fully inclusive cost from dinner Friday to Lunch Sunday will be £95 and applications from young token collectors will be considered at a reduced cost. All enquiries should be made to Alan Cox

West Cumberland Carriers Tokens — Part 1 The Earliest Tokens

by Bill Kennett

The region of West Cumberland is notable for the use of tokens in the regulation of the payment of carriers of coal, iron-ore and lime, both for the variety of tokens issued and the length of time that the system remained in operation.

Porters & Addisons Coal Carriers Tokens

The earliest date for the use of tokens for this purpose was said to be either 1506 or 1526. This was based on the interpretation of the legend countermarked on a token in the Jackson collection now in Carlisle Library⁽¹⁾. A photocopy of the token is shown below, Fig. 1, and a similar piece but without the countermark is shown alongside it as Fig. 2.



Fig.1



*Fig.2: brass, 24.5mm,
diagonally milled edge*

The countermark is positioned on the token such that it reads MR PORTERS COALES instead of MR THOS. ADDISONS COALES. At least one die variety exists of the Addison pieces and is shown below alongside another countermarked version of this variety.



*Fig.3: brass, 27mm,
diagonally milled edge*



*Fig.4: brass, 26mm,
diagonally milled edge*

As to dating the pieces, the Addison's obviously preceded the Porters. The Lonsdale papers contain deeds and conveyances; showing that Thomas Addison worked collieries in Moresby and Hensingham between 1680 and 1691 when Sir John Lowther bought his "collieries in and about Whitehaven" for £500⁽²⁾.

John Porter of Workington was reported to have leased Thomas Salkeld's colliery at Great Clifton for a period of nine years in 1726⁽³⁾. This Porter would seem a likely candidate for the countermark on Addison's Tokens although his period of operation some forty years after the first use of the tokens puts a question mark on the assumption. Porter of course may have worked collieries before 1726. Records of mining in the area have generally only survived when they became of interest to the Lowthers. In this case it was the end of Porter's lease in 1735, when it was taken over by Messrs. Cookson and Willians, owners of the Clifton furnace, that brought the Lowthers into the picture. The new leaseholders had made an agreement with Sir James Lowther and Walter Lutwidge to supply them annually throughout the term of the 21 year lease with 7,000 tons of coal which he would deliver to Workington Harbour⁽⁴⁾. It would appear to be no coincidence that a token exists with the Lowther crest, the name Clifton and the date 1735. Versions were countermarked L possibly to make quite clear that they were issued by Lowther, or on the other hand that they represented Lutwidge's share of the coals lead to Workington. They are illustrated below.



Fig.5: copper, 25mm,
plain edge (?)



Fig.6: brass, 25mm,
diagonally milled edge

To return to the Porter token, it is obvious to us, with the evidence of tokens not available to Ferguson, that the date given by him of 1506 or 1526 could not be correct. But he thought that the very poor specimen in Mr Jackson's collection was unique⁽⁵⁾ and he did not have an unmarked specimen to compare it with. Other PORTER countermarked specimens exist with different numbers and we can conclude that the numbers are not dates but were most likely for accounting purposes. Why then did Davis & Waters in their *Tickets & Passes*

continue the error when they listed an Addison token⁽⁶⁾ which they had apparently seen and described in detail? It may be that their Addison piece was the variety shown in Fig. 2 since they list it as M8 which at 29mm is nearer to the 27mm of the variety than the Porter specimen which they list as M6, equivalent to 23.5mm. Even if they had seen the Porter token in the Jackson collection, they would not have noticed any similarities because of the poor state of the base token and the fact they were from different dies. They would have been comparing the token shown as Fig.1 with Fig 4 above. However whatever the reason for the mistaken dating it became a widely published misconception when the historian, professor J.U. Nef in his monumental work *The Rise of the British Coal Industry*, used it to suggest the date 1526 as the probable start of the West Cumberland coal trade.

W F C, 1679, Whingill Token

Another token, the earliest dated piece, presents a puzzle. The token is well made in copper, is dated 1679, and has as part of its design two castles. The initials W F C on the obverse must refer to the issuer, but the best fit that Ferguson could get for the initials was William Christian who “between 1678 and 1690 leased and worked coal at Hensingham, Whingill, Corkickle, Moresby and Distington and in his own land at Moresby”⁽⁷⁾. The F remained a mystery as the Christian family did not become “Fletcher Christians” until much later and Ferguson dismissed the notion that F could stand for Fletcher. However William Fletcher was lord of the manor of Moresby and it would seem that William Christian, who came from Beamish some eight or nine miles from Newcastle⁽⁸⁾, was working pits in the royalties of William Fletcher so W F C could stand for William Fletcher’s Coales, like the form of the Addison tokens, but abbreviated. The other thing that puzzled Ferguson was the depiction of a castle on the token. However if we compare the Whingill piece with the Broughton 17th century token, Figs 7 & 8 below, the castles would appear to be very similar. It has been shown fairly conclusively that most 17th century tokens were struck from dies prepared in London and hence we may presume that the dies for the Whingill piece were very likely made in London. Possibly by the Royal Mint since tokens for both the Curwens and the Lowthers were struck at the mint⁽⁹⁾. This reinforces the view that the initials W F C referred to the Fletchers as they were one of Lowthers chief competitors in the Coal trade at that time and probably, like him and Henry Curwen, had a London presence. William Christian was less likely to have had such tokens made.

Thomas Lamplugh and Thomas Fletcher, William Fletcher's son, worked together in competition with Sir John Lowther in the last decade of the 17th century⁽¹⁰⁾ providing another link between the token issuers.



Fig.7: copper, 26mm,
plain edge



Fig.8: Cumberland W1

I would like to think that the Addison pieces were the first of the West Cumberland coal carriers tokens. They show in such a quaint manner the operations involved in raising the coal with a windlass, loading the baskets for the packhorses at the bank, and delivering the coal to the quay-side where a ship awaits to transport it across the sea, and we assume, where the carrier would receive his tokens as a promise of payment for his services at a later date, providing of course that he did "TAKE GOOD MEASURE".



Fig.9: Enlargement of Addison's token

However, from the existing evidence, the Whingill piece with its date 1679 would seem to win by a short head.

Notes and References

- 1 R S Ferguson, "The Colliery, Harbour, Lime & Iron Tokens of West Cumberland" *C&W&AST* 1899.
- 2 Oliver Wood, "West Cumberland Coal 1600-1982/3" *C&W&AS* Extra series XXIV, Kendal, 1988, p.8.
- 3 *ibid.*, p.32.
- 4 *ibid.*, p.33.
- 5 R S Ferguson.
- 6 Davis & Waters, *Tickets & Passes*, Leamington Spa, 1922. Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets, p.282 ADDISON, No.2 and No.3 also in lead. p 293, PORTER, No.123, M.6.
- 7 Oliver Wood, p.7.
- 8 *ibid.*, p.15
- 9 Peter Mathias, *English Trade Tokens*, 1962. "One or two very isolated mining communities had a longer tradition of private currency than this [Thomas William's Anglesey tokens] there are halfpenny tokens of the Lowther Colliery, Whitehaven, struck before 1784, and a similar one for the Curwen mine, Workington, actually struck at the mint when Isaac Newton was Master in 1725." I assume that Mathias is referring to an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*: "Some Unrecorded Tokens" by F. P. Barnard where in discussing the Curwen token he says, "Mr G F Hill points out that it was struck in accordance with the following permission, granted by Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint: "November 3d 1725. Let tokens be made of the form drawn above for Mr. Curwin. Is. Newton" (B.M. Add. MS. 18757, fol.19v^o). Mr Hill adds that judging by the date, it is by Croker." (*Num. Chron.* 5th series, vo1.1, 1921, p.153).
- 10 Oliver Wood., pp.9 & 10.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Jeff Gardiner for giving me copies of the relevant papers on the subject, Carlisle Public Library for the photocopy of the Porter token, Robert Thompson for the information in reference 9, Nigel Clarke for a Polaroid of the Lamplugh 17th century token, Tom Morrall for letting me have the basic Addison token, John Whitinore for the other Porter token, and Tim Millett of Baldwins for a number of West Cumberland carriers tokens. I would also like to acknowledge the influence of the late Christopher Brunel whose article in *Coins*, May 1971, first aroused my interest in these pieces.

Saumur Champagne Medals of W. & A. Gilbey

by Ralph Hayes

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE

Originally introduced by W & A GILBEY. Upwards of 200,000 bottles sold by them annually during the past 10 Years.

SPECIMEN BRAND

GOLD FOIL
W & A GILBEY

BOTTOM OF CORK

COPY OF
GILBEY
GOLD FOIL
SAUMUR
CHAMPAGNE

METAL PELLET

2/6 Per Bottle.

Castle GOLD FOIL SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE a dry sparkling wine with fine flavor, great delicacy and age, imported direct from Saumur by W & A GILBEY

30/- Per Doz.

Fig.1: Advert for Saumur Champagne

In the above illustration (fig.1) the medals are called “metal pellets”, they are approximately 15 - 16mm in diameter and have a fixed loop for attachment to the wire that secured the cork. The majority are of brass but pieces are found of copper or copper plated brass. They all show the name W. & A. Gilbey and the Trade Mark of a Dragon in a Castle. Although a specific date cannot be given they are believed to have been in use from around 1860 to 1875. They were a seal of quality and authenticity as well as a memento of the type of Champagne purchased and consumed. Around this period this side of the drink trade was dominated in the United Kingdom by W. & A. Gilbey selling one in ten bottles of wine and nearly one in thirty of the bottles of spirit.

Six different types have been found to date. each showing the quality or grade of the wine, and there are presumably die varieties of all of them. The length of the ornament and the dots after the letters “W.&A.” on the obverse and the height and type of tongue on the dragon on the reverse are the main features that distinguish between varieties.

- Type 1. (Six varieties)
Obv. SAUMUR : FIRST QUALITY : W & A.GILBEY : —●—
Rev. A Dragon in a Castellated Tower with the Head at the top and the Tail protruding from the Doorway below.
- Type 2. (One example only)
Obv. SAUMUR : EXTRA QUALITY : W.&A.GILBEY : —●—
Rev. A Dragon in a Castellated Tower with the Head at the top and the Tail protruding from the Doorway below.
- Type 3. (Copper, two varieties)
Obv. SAUMUR : EXTRA QUALITY : W.&A.GILBEY : —●—
Rev. RESERVE : CUVEE
- Type 4. (Four varieties)
Obv. CASTLE : GOLD FOIL : SAUMUR : W & A GILBEY : “Dragon in Castle” trade mark (all letters with serifs)
Rev. Similar to obverse.
- Type 5. (Three varieties)
Obv. CASTLE : SILVER : FOIL : SAUMUR : W & A GILBEY : “Dragon in Castle” trade mark (all letters with serifs)
Rev. Similar to obverse.
- Type 6. (Copper, two varieties)
Obv. CASTLE : BRUT : SAUMUR : W & A GILBEY : “Dragon in Castle” trade mark (all letters with serifs)
Rev. Similar to obverse.

There are of course many other producers of Champagne, such as Blankenhorn & Co. and Moët & Chandon etc., who used similar pieces as well as issuing apparent advertising or commemorative medals. Any additions or comments are welcome and will help to provoke more interest in a fascinating series.



Fig.2: “Metal Pellets” of types 1, 3, 4 and 6.

The Royal Miniature Medalets of Joseph Moore

by David Magnay

In common with Joseph Moore's series of model coins of 1848/49 these miniature medalets were produced in the same period. This is evidenced by the fact that the first six children of Victoria and Albert, born between 1840 and 1848 were issued in these sets but the last three, born between 1850 and 1857, were not. However, there is a medalet of Prince Arthur, born 1850, which is very rare and was issued after the initial series. When found, it is usually loose and not in the box of issue, thus enforcing the date of the original set.

The medalets were issued as a boxed set, in the "Windsor Castle" box – the subject of a separate article. To find an original set is rare and most are "made up". The original set comprised eight pieces, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the slightly smaller Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena and Princess Louisa.

Most pieces are found with some wear, which makes the original metal and plating somewhat difficult to establish, but this listing is primarily to catalogue the numerous punctuation varieties – which are not attributable to blocked dies – and which, for the serious collector, will take some time to acquire. I am sure that more varieties have yet to come to light and, with the few hundred pieces that I have seen producing all these varieties, I have not attempted to make a rarity judgment at this stage.

The basic series is recorded in *Toy Coins* by David Rogers (1990). Section 06 is 'Miniature medalets by Moore' and section B06 is 'Boxes for the miniature medalets'. There are ten types, as detailed below, all with plain edge:

Type	Approx diam.	Metal	Reverse
A	8.5mm	White plated brass/copper	Upright
B	8.5mm	White plated brass/copper	Inverted
C	8.5mm	Brass/brassed	Upright
D	8.5mm	Brass	Inverted
E	10.5mm	White plated brass/copper	Upright
F	10.5mm	White plated brass/copper	Inverted
G	10.5mm	Brass	Upright
H	10.5mm	Brass	Inverted
I	8.5mm	Copper	Upright
J	8.5mm	Bronze	Inverted

Table of Moore's Royal Miniature medalets showing: column 1, Rogers number; column 2, Magnay Number; column 3, obverse details; column 4, reverse details; and column 5, type (see list above).

	1	VICTORIA REG: Crowned head left.	BORN / MAY 24 / 1819 / CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838 (in 6 lines)	E
	2		as above	G
	3		BORN / MAY 24 / 1819. / CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838.	E
	4		as above	G
	5		BORN / MAY 24 / 1816 / (sic) CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838.	E
270	6		BORN / MAY 24. / 1819. / CROWNED / JUNE 28. / 1838.	E
	7		as above	F
	8		as above	H
	9		BORN / MAY 24 / 1819. / CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838	E
(270a)	10	VICTORIA Crowned head left.	BORN / MAY 24 / 1819 / CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838	E
	11		BORN / MAY 24 / 1819. / CROWNED / JUNE 28 / 1838.	E
	12		as above	G
		PRINCE ALBERT Head right.	BORN / AUG 26 / 1819 / MARRIED / FEB 10 / 1840 (in 6 lines)	
271	13		BORN / AUG 26. / 1819. / MARRIED / FEB. 10. / 1840.	?
	14		BORN / AUG : 26 / 1819. / MARRIED / FEB: 10 / 1840.	E
	15		as above	G
	16		BORN / AUG. 26 / 1819 / MARRIED / FEB: 10 / 1840	E
	17		as above	G
	18		BORN / AUG. 26. / 1819. / MARRIED / FEB: 10 / 1840.	E

	19		BORN / AUG 26. / 1819. / MARRIED / FEB. 10. / 1840.	E
	20		as above	F
	21		BORN / AUG. 26 / 1819. / MARRIED / FEB: 10 / 1840.	E
	22		BORN AUG: 26 / 1819 / MARRIED / FEB 10 / 1840 (in 5 lines)	A
	23		BORN AUG: 6 (sic) / 1819 / MARRIED / FEB 10. / 1840 (in 5 lines)	A
	24		as above	E
(271a)	25	ALBERT Head right	BORN / AUG. 26 / 1819 / MARRIED / FEB: 10 / 1840	G
272	26	PRINCESS ROYAL Head left	VICTORIA / PRINCESS / ROYAL, / BORN / NOV. 21 1840 (in 5 lines)	?
	27		VICTORIA / PRINCESS / ROYAL, / BORN / NOV: 21. 1840	A
	28		as above	C
	29		VICTORIA / PRINCESS / ROYAL / BORN / NOV: 21. 1840	A
	30		as above	C
	31		as above	I
	32		VICTORIA / PRINCESS / ROYAL / BORN / NOV. 21. 1840	A
	33		as above	B
	34		VICTORIA / PRINCESS / ROYAL / BORN / NOV: 21. 1840.	A

273	35	PRINCE OF [break] WALES Head right	ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES / BORN / NOV. 9. 1841 (in 5 lines)	A
	36		ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES / BORN / NOV: 9. 1841 (S of WALES over 8)	A
	37		as above with ordinary S	B
	38		as above with ordinary S	C
	39		ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES./ BORN / NOV: 9. 1841	A
	40		as above	C
	41		as above	I
	42		ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES./ BORN / NOV 9 1841	A
	43	PRINCE [break] OF WALES	ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES / BORN / NOV. 9. 1841. (S of WALES over 8)	A
	44		ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES / BORN / NOV: 9. 1841.	C
	45		ALBERT / PRINCE / OF WALES. / BORN / NOV: 9: 1841. (both colons misshaped)	C
	46	PRINCESS ALICE Head left	PRINCESS / ALICE / BORN / APRIL 25 1843	A
	47		as above	C
	48		as above	I
274	49		PRINCESS / ALICE / BORN / APRIL 25. 1843	?
	50		PRINCESS / ALICE. / BORN / APRIL 25 1843	A
	51		as above	C
	52		PRINCESS / ALICE. / BORN / APRIL 25. 1843 (5 of 25 over 3)	B

	53		as above	J
	54		PRINCESS / ALICE. / BORN / APRIL. 25 1843	A
	55		PRINCESS / ALICE / BORN / APRIL 23 (sic) 1843	A
275	56	PRINCE ALFRED Head right	PRINCE / ALFRED / BORN / AUG 6. 1844	A
	57		as above	B
	58		PRINCE / ALFRED / BORN / AUG: 6. 1844	A
	59		PRINCE / ALFRED / BORN / AUG: 6 1844	A
	60		PRINCE / ALFRED / BORN / AUG: 6. 1844.	A
	61		as above	C
	62		PRINCE / ALFRED / BORN / AUG.T. 6: 1844	A
	63	PRINCESS HELENA Head left	PRINCESS / HELENA / BORN / MAY 25 1846 (in 4 lines)	A
	64		as above	B
	65		as above	C
	66		as above	D
	67		as above	I
	68		PRINCESS / HELENA / BORN / MAY 25. 1846	A
	69		as above	C
	70		PRINCESS / HELENA / BORN / MAY 25 1846. (The stop is almost on the border)	A
6	71		PRINCESS / HELENA. / BORN / MAY 25 1846 (The stop is clearly after Helena)	A
	72		as above	C

277	73	PRINCESS LOUISA Head right	PRINCESS / LOUISA / BORN / MARCH 18 1848 (in 4 lines)	A
	74		as above	C
	75		PRINCESS / LOUISA / BORN / MARCH 18. 1848	A
	76		as above	B
(277a)	77		PRINCESS / LOUISA / BORN / MARCH 19. (sic) 1848	A
	78		PRINCESS / LOUISA / BORN / MARCH 19 (sic) 1848	A
	79		as above	C

(277b)	80		PRINCESS / LOUISA / BORN / MARCH 18. 1849 (sic)	G
278	81	PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK Head right	PRINCE / ARTHUR / PATRICK / BORN MAY 1. 1850 (in 5 lines)	?
		MULES		
273 / 274	82	PRINCE OF WALES	PRINCESS / ALICE / BORN / APRIL 25. 1843	A
	83	PRINCE OF WALES	as above	I

Cooper & Roe Token

by Andrew Cunningham

I recently obtained a 30mm uniface token struck in brass with just the legend “C & R, 6^d” (figure 1). Research has established that it was issued by Cooper & Roe Ltd and used at their Station Works factory at Ruddington, a village about six miles south west of Nottingham. Cooper & Roe were then manufacturers of knitted outerwear and underwear—sweaters, tee-shirts, sports shirts, singlets, briefs etc—under the brand names of “Shepherd” and “Stella”.



Fig.1: 6d token

The firm started as a partnership in 1888, linking up two established firms with Henry Cooper & Sons taking into partnership William Roe, late of Clarke & Roe. The original factory was the Eagle works in Nottingham but in 1913, an additional factory was built at Ruddington (figure 2). This originally covered 24,000 sq. ft. but was increased to 85,000 sq. ft. by the start of the last war and has been further extended since. The firm is still operating in the name of Cooper & Roe, manufacturing for Marks & Spencer and other High Street names but is now part of Martin International.

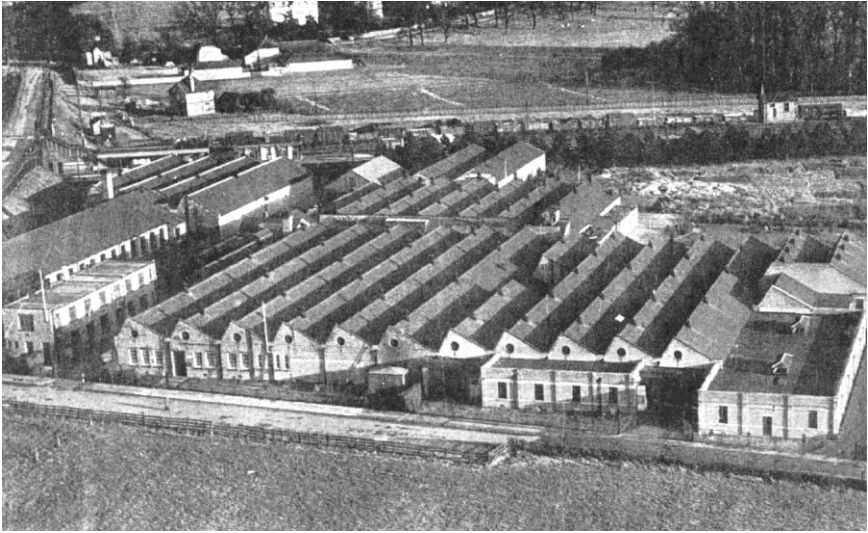


Fig.2: Station Works Ruddington in 1949

Mary White, a long-term resident of the village and now in her 80s, explained the usage of the tokens to me. She worked at Cooper & Roe from 1929 until the 1970s. Although the original marked value had lost its significance, the tokens were still in use throughout (she thinks) her time - she describes Cooper & Roe as an “old fashioned firm”. If you wanted a meal at the canteen (the two storey building at the front left of the picture), you went to the ‘counting house’ on your way out across the yard to the canteen, paid for a meal and received a token which was then given in at the canteen so that the cooks did not need to handle metal or deal with change.

The rather cryptic C&R tokens therefore had a standard meal pre-payment function and were used perhaps as early as 1913 (the firm became a limited company in 1917) up to comparatively recent times.

The original article suggesting that the Lady Edith's drive tokens be attributed to a private road near Scarborough⁽¹⁾ described two denominations, a shilling and an eight pence piece. Further research has provided much more background information and documentary evidence that tokens for four pence and a penny might exist⁽²⁾. Recently, both of these denominations have been published^(3,4) and are illustrated below (fig. 1). The four penny token is a metal detector find from Yorkshire. All of the pieces are brass, 40mm in diameter, plain edged and uniface. Thus the series can be considered complete and the attribution conclusive.



Fig. 1: Fourpenny and penny tokens of Lady Edith's Drive ^(3,4)

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) G. M. Oddie. The Tokens of Lady Edith's Drive. *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*, vol. 5 no. 3 pp.90-92.
- (2) T.G. Sutcliffe. A Further Note on the Lady Edith's Drive Tokens. *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*, vol. 5 no. 7 pp.244-246.
- (3) J. Halliday. Searcher Information. *The Searcher*, September 1999, pp.13-14. Thanks to Noel and Alan Cox for bringing this to my attention.
- (4) The W.J. Noble Collection. Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd. Auction 61B, Lot 763. Melbourne, Australia, 3-4th August 1999.

When we think about collectable tokens we tend to look back to, at least, earlier in the twentieth century and often into previous centuries but this should not necessarily be the case. The Glasgow Underground, previously known as the Subway, has issued a variety of tokens from the 1970's, most of which are now obsolete and many of them were only in use for a short time.

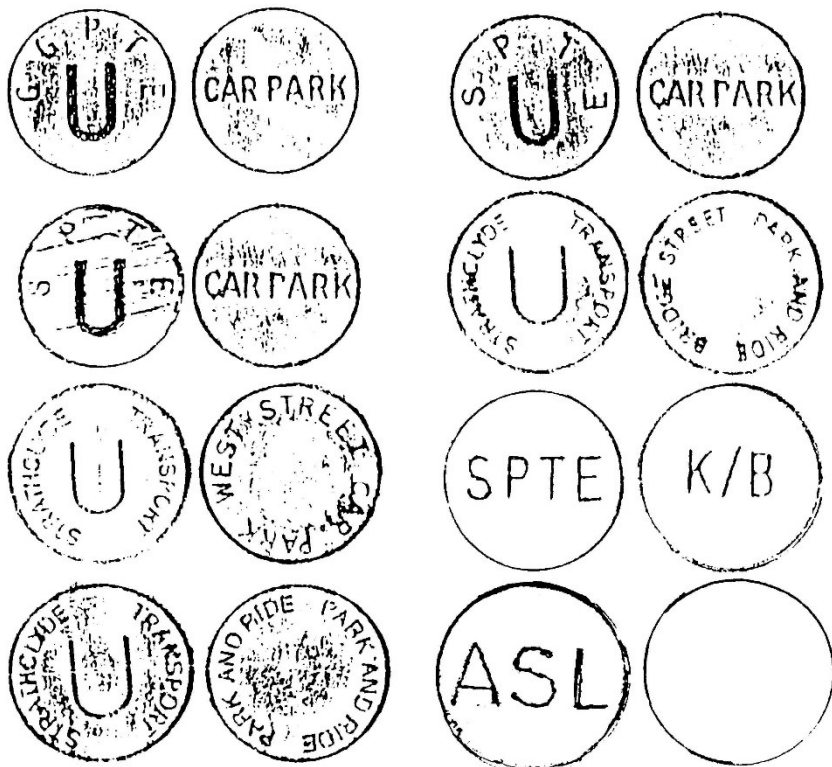


Fig.1: the eight tokens issued by the Glasgow Underground

Shields Road was the first station to use 'park and ride' tokens. These were issued by Greater Glasgow Passenger Transport Executive. They were struck in brass and had the initials GGPTE round a U on the obverse and CAR PARK across the reverse. They were 22.5mm in diameter.

When the transport executive became known as Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive new tokens were issued of similar size and design but the

lettering was SPTE with the E reversed. The reversed E was obviously an error in striking and was later corrected with a new issue where the E was the correct way round. The new token seems to be less common than the one with the reversed E. These three types were all issued at Shields Road Station.

When other stations started a park and ride system, larger tokens of 24.5 mm diameter were used. These were Bridge Street, West Street and Kelvinbridge. These issues were of brass and although larger, were thinner. The wording for each of these stations was different. The Bridge Street tokens had STRATHCLYDE TRANSPORT round a large thin U on the obverse and on the reverse BRIDGE STREET PARK AND RIDE. The West Street tokens were the same on the obverse as the Bridge Street ones but the reverse had the wording WEST STREET CAR PARK. The Kelvinbridge tokens were of the same size but the obverse simply had the letters SPTE across and K/B on the reverse. A further issue with STRATHCLYDE TRANSPORT round a large U on the obverse has PARK AND RIDE twice on the reverse; there was no reference to the name of the station. The smaller ones were still used at Shields Road.

Recently all these tokens have been replaced with brass ones of 24.5mm. That is the same size as the three stations' tokens but with no reference to the region, Glasgow or park and ride and simply have the initials ASL across the obverse and a blank reverse. The letters obviously relate to the machine company for the car park rather than the underground.

From the mid 1970's to the late 1990's eight types of tokens have been issued for park and ride use by Glasgow Underground. Only one of these is still issued, although it may be that a few of the later large ones could still be in use at some of the stations as they are of the same size.

What make many of these tokens scarce is firstly that some of them were only in use for a short time and secondly the public did not normally take them home as they needed to put them into the machine to open the barrier when leaving the car park.

Acknowledgements: Andrew Macmillan, Ralph Hayes and Brian Longworth.

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“Quill Corner”

Bible Truths – an Old Testament Mule My listing of *Bible Truths*’ and *Testamental Truths*’ (*TCSB* 5:324-341; see also 5:398, 6:146) includes six mules (Nos. 51-56). Apart from one hybrid all are of New Testament texts, which Thomason called Testamental Truths. Quite unexpectedly I recently got an example of a seventh mule (shown here enlarged), the first with two Old Testament texts and therefore a Bible Truth. An entry for it appears below in the style of the original paper. This brings the total to 61 different discs. The reference number 57 needs to be added to the two texts in the index at *TCSB* 5:339 to keep it up to date, and maybe also cross references below discs 4 and 21 in the main list.

It is possible that mules were made when the die for one text broke, but neither disc 4 nor disc 21 is amongst those for which Batty listed defective examples; and a die crack on disc 21 noted at the British Museum was evidently on the face that survives on the mule (which seems odd). It may be relevant that disc 21 is one of only seven (the full list is Nos. 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 52, 56) that I still lack. Five being Old Testament and two being mules tends to confirm an impression that the New Testament ones may have been more popular or made in larger numbers than the Old Testament.



- 57 (a) (As 4(b) above) HER / WAYS ARE WAYS / OF PLEASANTNESS / & ALL HER / PATHS ARE / PEACE. / PROV.
- (b) (As 21(a) above) HEAL ME / O LORD & I SHALL / BE HEALED, / SAVE ME / O LORD & I SHALL BE / SAVED, FOR THOU / ART MY PRAISE. / JER.

Unlisted

Andrew T Macmillan

“Quill Corner”

Holloway’s Pills and Ointment. At risk of wandering even further from the tokens themselves, may I reply briefly to Henry Stem (*TCSB* 6(6), p.226)?

By “comparatively” I meant compared to other proprietary brands of pills of the time. For instance — chosen at random — “Dr Morgan’s Radio-Vimettes” (for nervous exhaustion, &c.) cost 2/9d for 20 pills, the estimated cost of the ingredients of which was 1/2d. But I agree the full dosage of Holloway’s pills would be expensive for (but unlikely to be indulged in by) the families of unskilled workers.

Holloway’s *Ointment* was not among the nostrums reported on by the BMA, but interestingly “Carter’s Little Liver Pills” — which I remember seeing advertised — had a composition very similar to Holloway’s, and were more expensive at only 42 for 1/1½d.

Into such byways does the study of paranumismatica lead us!

D.L.F. Sealy

Vauxhall Garden, Bath. I am looking for information about the Vauxhall Garden tickets, i.e. the names and numbers of all the various different types.

David Young

Duty Work Token of (?). With reference to Andrew T. Macmillan’s excellent article and research on ‘Duty Work Tokens of Islay and Jura’ (*TCS Bulletin* vol.5 no.1 pp.5-8) I have recently acquired a token which I think should come into the category of Duty Work Token. (A new category for Brian Edge’s *Dictionary of Paranumismatica*?)



- Obv.* DUN. MCLACHLAN with ½ (incuse) DAY in the centre and a floral ornament at the bottom.
- Rev.* Uniface.
- White metal or hard lead, 26mm.

“Quill Corner”

At least Andrew Macmillan has now been proved right in his assumption that the incuse value suggests other values. The McLachlan clan were historically situated at the top of the Mull of Kintyre on either side of Loch Fyne.

No research has been undertaken by me but I felt that this token should be recorded so that any one so inclined to research should do so and who better than A.T.M. to carry on the good work. **N. G. Brodie**

Story Time. The following story appeared in *Our Own Magazine* (vol.xxxv (1914) pp.107-8), published by the Children’s Special Service Mission. While the De Veres may be a fictional family, does anyone know if this was based on a real magazine distributing prize discs? Certainly there have been a few advertising pieces issued by various magazines. **E. D. Chambers**

THE METAL DISC

“Dear me! what an extraordinary thing!”

Mrs. De Vere rustled her newspaper in amazement, but Sibyl, who had been watching the fields as the train rushed onwards till her eyes were aching, did not rouse herself from her half-slumber.

“Listen to this, Sibyl!” The lady began again. “I wonder what people will do next? Some newspaper has started an extraordinary method of increasing its circulation.”

“What is it, auntie?” Sibyl spoke languidly. “Anything new or startling?”

“In various parts of England,” answered Mrs. De Vere, gleaning her information from the paper with which she was beguiling the tedium of her journey, “the enterprising firm have hidden various sums of money which are to become the property of the finders.”

Sibyl was wide awake at once. “Is it *real* money they hide?”

“No. As far as I can make out, they have concealed discs of metal which represent various amounts, and these discs, when presented at the appointed place, will be exchanged for coin of the realm.”

“It is just a hoax, I presume,” remarked Sibyl.

“Not at all, my dear. It is a *bona fide* advertisement. Here is a list of people who have already found some of the treasure-trove, and amongst them are two names which are very well known to me.”

“Then I only wish I could find some of the money! Have they hidden any discs near our town, Aunt Helen?”

“Not yet,” replied Mrs. De Vere.

No, not on that day nor the next, but about a week later an announcement was issued that discs to the amount of one hundred pounds had been buried in or about the Midland borough where the De Veres were living.

Aunt Helen was deeply involved in social duties, or she would surely have noticed Sibyl’s long absences from the house. She was never at home when she was wanted, and anybody but her unobservant aunt would have suspected that there was some great attraction in the outdoor world just then.

But Mrs. De Vere’s eyes were opened on the morning when Sibyl came flying into the house like a madcap, with her hair streaming

“Quill Corner”

behind her, and her eyes flashing with excitement.

“Whatever is the matter?”

Sibyl spread out one hand, and on the palm lay a disc of bright metal, stamped with some curious characters.

“I’ve found fifty pounds!” she gasped. “Fifty, fifty pounds!”

“No, not really, Sibyl!” cried her aunt.

“Yes, but I have. Don’t you remember reading to me when we were travelling down in the train, about the treasure that was hidden in different parts of England? I have never been able to put the idea of it out of my head—and see! I have found this disc to-day.

The household was wildly excited. Mrs. De Vere was by no means a poor woman, but she did not despise an unexpected windfall of fifty pounds; still less did Sibyl, the orphan niece who was dependent on her.

“I must go up to London by the very first train to-morrow,” declared the triumphant seeker. And then so many questions were put to her that she had enough to do to answer them.

“I had neither spade nor fork,!” she said. “But I was thinking of the treasure, and I stirred the grass and poked about with the end of my sunshade. It was by the St. Anbans road that I found it. I happened to stand by a hedge which had been newly clipped, and there, under a sod, quite visible to every passer-by, was this disc. Didn’t I snatch it up in delight! And now I feel like a regular heiress.”

Poor little heiress! Disappointment was in store for her. When the man at the head of

the prescribed department of the newspaper office saw the little medallion he smiled in genuine amusement, and said it was a hoax.

“Just cut out of a mustard canister!” he laughed. “Though it has been made to look something like one of our own discs. I am afraid I can give nothing for *this* find, at any rate.”

Then Sibyl’s friends assured her that they never had believed in it. A real disc would scarcely be found so easily, without digging or turning; nobody in their senses would leave it exposed to every passer-by, and so on, and so on! Their remarks were perfectly true, but Sibyl’s mood did not accept them with gratitude.

After all, she had searched diligently, and her treasure-trove was only failure and disappointment. Many seekers just at that period were burning with anxiety to find the metal discs. I remember reading the accounts of them, of their successes and their failures.

Sometimes I used to wonder if any vision of a far greater search broken upon them. I knew that there stood by the side of each person taking part in those quests One who had borne unutterable sorrow and grief for them, and that, often unheard, unheeded, He was asking them His two great questions, “*What seek ye?*” “*Whom seek ye?*”

The Lord Jesus Christ satisfies every longing—in Him is no disappointment. And He has promised to those that look for Him, “*Seek, and ye shall find.*”

LINA ORMAN COOPER

Lincolnshire Pub Checks. Jim Hutchinson requested information on some Lincolnshire pub checks in the last issue of the *Bulletin*. The tokens issued by Ward’s Hotel, Boston and Wellington Hotel, Louth are both for 1½d and not 1d. Apparently this new fangled electronic medium of email just ignores the ½ symbol!

Andrew D. N. Andison

“Quill Corner”

Advertising stickers on coins. The illustration here (fig.1) shows a 20p coin with a sticker on the reverse advertising the Mission Night Club in Swindon with its telephone no. The background is a very dark purple whilst the letters and numbers are in white.



Fig.1: 20p 1985-1997



Fig.2: 20p 1982-1984

Another specimen I have found (fig.2) is a sticker on the reverse of a 20p coin with the slogan in large black letters on a white background which says, £ POUNDS / NOT / EUROS in the centre and, in smaller letters, YOU CAN SAVE THE POUND round the top in a semi-circle and SAY NO TO A SINGLE EURO CURRENCY round the bottom in a semi circle. On making enquiries at a nearby off-licence I was told that they have seen these advertising pieces and that they were apparently quite common. I shall be pleased to know if anyone has any further information on these stickers.

W. J. C. Mearns

Mr Mearns also sent an article ‘Publicidad discotequera circulante’, which appeared the September 1998 issue of *Crónica Numismática*, and which described sticker advertising in Spain. It detailed the use of paper or cellophane labels advertising discoteques on 100 peseta coins. The *Boss* discoteque in the Collado Villalba district of Madrid used paper labels while *Lenons* disco-pub in Benidorm used cellophane labels.

In Amsterdam last year I also came across 2½ guilder coins with a similar paper label. The extremely low profile of Dutch coins making them especially suitable for attaching such labels. Unfortunately, I unwittingly put my newly acquired specimen back into circulation so I cannot provide any further details!

The original practice of sticking paper labels onto coins was detailed in J. Gavin Scott’s *British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins* (Spink & Son, London, 1975) pp.14-15.

Andrew D. N. Anderson

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F)

Gainesmead Group Ltd.

159.10 As 159.8. *Rev.* As 159.8. Silvered brass/22.5mm
Wm. Gallagher

159A. As 24.6. *Rev.* As 24.6 but engraved WM GALLAGHER EUREKA BINGO curved with
4 central. Brass/24.5mm

159A.1 As 24.6. *Rev.* As 159A but 3 central. Brass/24.5mm

Games People Play

160A.2 Games People Play in three lines within open wreath and circle of stars/ beaded rim. *Rev.*
NON NEGOTIABLE GAME TOKEN NON REDEEMABLE in six lines within circle
of stars. Brass/25mm

Garrison Automatics

160D. GARRISON AUTOMATICS in two lines within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOINTM with PAT. below/all incuse between four slots/incuse circle.
Brass/22mm

General Post Office

163.12 As 163. *Rev.* SOUTH MIDLAND DISTRICT curved with a number central/all incuse.
Brass/30mm

163.13 As 163. *Rev.* As 163.8 but different die for D. Brass/30mm

163.14 As 163. *Rev.* As 163.8 but different die for D. Brass/30mm

Note: Ref. 163.8 the D is at the base of the reverse. Ref 163.13 and .14 are at the top. A different
letter stamp has been used on each one. It is also noted that a different die is sometimes
used on the obverse the letter G having a vertical line.

G.F & H.B

165B. G.F & H.B curved/beaded rim. *Rev.* VALUE curved above 2D Brass/17mm

Geoff's Bingo

165C. Geoff's BINGO in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* 20p TOKEN in two lines.
Brass/21mm

Gilly's

167.1 GILLYS PRIZE BINGO in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* £1 central/PRIZE VALUE curved.
Brass 31.5mm

(Gilly of Gillygate York)

167A. G incuse in script within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse within a raised
circle. Brass/22mm

Ginger

168.5 As 168.3 (the oval is stamped 2) *Rev.* As 168.2 but 2 PACKS Brass 22.5mm

G K N Vending

168A. G K N VENDING SERVICES LIMITED curved with an eagle depicted central/beaded
rim. *Rev.* same but without eagle and NO CASH VALUE in three lines central.
Brass/25mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Glasgow Automatic Machine Co.

- 169.4 As 169. O to Y = 4.5mm. *Rev.* As 169. Silvered brass/22.5mm
 169.5 As 169. O to Y = 2.5mm. *Rev.* As 169. Silvered brass/21mm
 169.6 As 169. O to Y = 3mm. (Note 169. O to Y = 2.5mm.) *Rev.* As 169. Brass/21mm
 169.7 As 169.6. *Rev.* As 169.6. Silvered brass/21mm
 169.8 As 169.3. *Rev.* As 169. G to 2 = 7.5mm. (Note 169.3 G to 2 = 6mm). Brass/30mm

G L

- 169B. G L each letter formed with three incuse lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse
 between two slots. Steel/22mm

G.L.H.

- 171.2 As 171.1. *Rev.* 1 Brass/17mm

- 171.3 As 171. without c/m *Rev.* 1 Brass/15.5mm

- 171.4 As 171.1 *Rev.* Erased and stamped 2 Brass/17mm

G P D Export

- 173A.3 As 173A. *Rev.* As 173A. Brass/31mm

Gold Dust

- 173B. GOLD DUST curved incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* GOLD DUST curved
 incuse in a recessed circular area. Copper finish/21mm

- 173B.1 BWD curved in a circle outline with Q9 below/all incuse in an incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.*
 PRIZE ONLY TOKEN in three lines and circle/all incuse. Brass/27.5mm

Golden Touch

- 173C. GOLDEN TOUCH in two lines (Sun and rays)/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™
 above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

(Golden Sands, Tywyn)

- 173D. EUROCOIN™ incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. C/m G

G. Peak & Sons

- 173E. G. PEAK & SONS/plain rim. *Rev.* Harry Levy SHOWBOAT (Showboat central).
 Brass/30.5mm

Grand Pier

- 175A.1 GRAND PIER TEIGNMOUTH curved (seahorse central)/plain rim. *Rev.* FUN TOKEN
 in two lines. Silvered/24.5mm

- 175A.2 As 396.18 with GRAND PIER TEIGNMOUTH curved (seahorse) all incuse and gold
 filled. *Rev.* Same. Light yellow plastic/26mm

Granada

- 175B. GRANADA 20p TOKEN curved with motif central in recessed area/all incuse/no rim.
Rev. EUROCOIN™ incuse within a raise circle. Steel/22.5mm

- 175B.1 20p TOKEN EUROCOIN™ curved/with Club GRANADA in two lines in a recessed
 circular area/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Club GRANADA incuse in two lines within a raised
 circle. Steel/22.5mm

Grilli Bros.

- 176A.2 As 176A. *Rev.* As 176A. Copper/21mm

- 176A.3 As 176A. *Rev.* As 176A. Silvered brass/21mm

G. Robinson & Son

- 177.1 G. ROBINSON & SON curved/beaded rim. *Rev.* MECHANICAL ENGINEERS curved.
 Silvered brass/21mm

- 177.2 As 177.1. *Rev.* As 177.1. Brass/21mm

Note: Ref 177. reads G. ROBINSON & SON

The Bookshelf – Supplements

- G.T.S.C.
 179.2 As 179.1 *Rev.* 2^D.. within a beaded circle/plain rim. Copper/18.5mm
 Guildford Automatics
 179C. GUILDFORD AUTOMATICS incuse in two lines/incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with
 incuse circle. Brass/22mm
- G.W.E.
 181.2 As 181.1 but horizontal leg to G and E longer. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/24.5mm
 181.3 As 181.1 but E= 8mm. *Rev.* Blank. Note Ref 181.1 E = 7mm Brass/24.5mm
- Handan-ni
 182A.5 As 182A. *Rev.* Uniface. Copper/16mm
 182A.6 As 182A.3 with c/m NC. *Rev.* Uniface but stamped 2 Copper/16mm
 182A.7 As 182A.3 *Rev.* Uniface but stamped H Brass/16mm
- H.A.
 182B. As 24.6. *Rev.* As 24.6 but engraved H A in script central. Brass/25.5mm
- Hall & Woodhouse
 183.1 As 183. *Rev.* As 183. Silvered brass/18.5mm
- Harper's Auto Co.
 183B.2 HARPERS PICKWICK HOLLOWAY curved with two dot spacers/beaded circle and c/h
 /plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Zinc/16mm
 183B.3 HARPERS curved with 266/8 HOLLOWAY ROAD LONDON N all incuse in four
 lines/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Zinc/30mm
 183B.4 As 183B.2 without c/h *Rev.* Blank. Zinc/16mm
 183B.5 D. HARPER & CO'S AUTOMATIC MACHINES with two ornament spacers curved
 around inner circle that is broken by the base of a tall central building with HOLLOWAY
 RD. LONDON curved in circle/plain rim. *Rev.* CHANGE AT COUNTER FOR GOODS
 VALUE 1D in three lines/beaded rim. Brass/25.5mm
- Harem Leisure
 183C. HAREM LEISURE LTD NO REFUNDS curved with named motif central/plain rim *Rev.*
 Same. Steel/23.5mm
 183C.1 As 183C. *Rev.* Same. Brass/23.5mm
- H. O. Harland
 183D. H.O.HARLAND curved with dot spacer. c/h. beaded rim. *Rev.* GOOD FOR TRADE
 curved with cross spacer. Brass/21mm
- Les Harker Bingo
 183E. LES HARKERS BINGO curved with four star spacers/eight ringed bingo numbers
 central/plain rim. *Rev.* A circle of stars broken by NO CASH VALUE curved with an
 (EAGLE with out stretched wings) central/beaded rim. Silvered/25.5mm
- Harry Levy
 185A.5 Harry Levy SHOWBOAT curved (showboat)/plain rim. *Rev.* C above (showboat) with
 SHOWBOAT curved below. All painted red. Brass/31mm
 185A.6 As 185A.5 *Rev.* As 185A.5 but T Not painted. Brass/31mm
- H B Leisure Ltd
 185C. 10 POINTS FOR PRIZES 10 incuse in five lines/plain rim. *Rev.* H. B. Leisure Ltd incuse
 in script between two slots. Brass/22.5mm
 185C.1 H. B. Leisure Ltd Family Amusements curved with 25 each side of centre/POINTS FOR
 PRIZES incuse in three lines on raised centre/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/30mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Harvey's Amusements (Hunstanton)

185D. HARVEY'S AMUSEMENTS curved with GOLDEN SANDS with a line above and below central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm

Helmsman

187.4 As 187.2 *Rev.* LOCKER TOKEN curved at base. Brass/22.5mm

187.5 As 187.2 with hole drilled above HELMSMAN. *Rev.* as 187.2 with c/m JS (John Sainsbury). Brass/22.5mm

Hearns

187B. HEARNS curved above motif all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Ten large incuse dots within a raised circle. Brass/22mm

HIT

189A. HIT c/m on Ref. 7.4. *Rev.* As Ref. 7.4. Brass/24mm

189A.1 HIT c/m on Ref. 394.5. *Rev.* Same. Silvered brass/23mm

189A.2 As 49.76. *Rev.* HIT c/m on 49.76. Brass/21mm

Hollybush Self Service

191B. HOLLYBUSH SERVICE curved with SELF central/plain rim. *Rev.* Motif with National curved below. Brass/27mm

Holme Top Laundry

191C. HOLME TOP LAUNDRY curved with ornate circle within circle/plain rim/milled edge. *Rev.* (Open Wreath) Brass/24mm

Hommerson Amusements

192.1 Blank. *Rev.* As 192. Brass/30mm

HT Amusements

195C. H with the horizontal line being the top of the T within an oval outline and AMUSEMENTS curved below/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21mm

H W A

H above W A each letter in a conjoined circle with a leaf and stem to the side/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots.

Steel/22mm

I.C.C. Machines Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex

199B. I C C (larger C central)/plain rim. *Rev.* THESE TOKENS ARE SPECIALLY MADE FOR USE IN I.C.C. COIN COUNTING MACHINES BY H.B.SALE LTD. SUMMER LANE BIRMINGHAM in seven lines. Brown plastic/24.5mm

199B.1 As 199B. *Rev.* As 199B. Green plastic/24.5mm

199B.2 As 199B. *Rev.* As 199B. Red plastic/24.5mm

199B.3 As 199B. *Rev.* As 199B. Pink plastic/24.5mm

199B.4 As 199B. *Rev.* As 199B. White plastic/24.5mm

I P C

200.2 I P C within outer circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/27mm

200.3 I.P.C. with a line above touching the large rim to the left and a line below touching the rim to the right/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/27mm

200.4 As 200.3 but the lines do not reach a normal rim but continue in an arc that ends opposite the end of the line/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/27mm

Notes & Queries

381 *J. H. Jankinson*

This token was included in lot 1170 of the Noble Sale 61 (August 1999) in Melbourne, Australia with remarks "Sussex Hop Token".

Malcolm C. Johnson

382 *17th Century Token*

The token sketched is probably a Taunton Borough large 1/4d. of Somerset W227 of which there are four varieties listed in Williamson, all dated 1667.

O. A TAVNTON FARTHING = Rebus: a T and a tun.

R. BY THE CONSTABLES 1667 = a castle.
(Illustration from *SoCotBI* 44 Norweb IV)



One cannot tell from the sketch which variety this example belongs to, but the position of the word 'farthing' in the obverse legend appears to be in the wrong place compared with the orientation of the tun device. All of these varieties were struck in both copper and brass. The token is described in Williamson as above.

T. Winsborough

This is a W. Som. 22-30 A TAUNTON FARTHING *rev.* BY THE CONSTABLES.

Malcolm C. Johnson

This is a Taunton token issued by the Constables in 1667. From David Ashcroft's drawing it looks as though there are two dots over the T, if this is correct then this piece is Williamson 229

David Young

383 *Jack's Coffee House*

The two tokens with the Rodney reverse are in the Montague Guest collection as 835 & 837 respectively and includes the remarks: "Jacks Coffee-House was on the site of 33 Dean St, Soho, and was named after its proprietor, John Roberts, a singer at Drury Lane Theatre." Mitchener vol.3 5734 duplicates this information. A Rodney *rev.* 3d was included in the Noble sale 61 as lot 794 and realised \$A40.

Malcolm C. Johnson

Notes & Queries

389 *EK // 1752*

The size and composition of this token, along with its style and date, suggest it is a communion token. However I have checked Dick, Brook, Kerr & Lockie, Anderson & Whitelaw but could not find it listed. **David R. Swearingen**

391 *43rd Engr*

This was used in U.S. Army bases in Japan by 43rd ENGINEERS BATTALION for the 5c slot machines (Pokies). **Malcolm C. Johnson**

393 *Newport Transporter Bridge*

The token (listed as no.617 in *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes, and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993*) was used to allow passengers to recross the bridge free of charge having paid the toll charge on the outward journey. They were also given to employees of the John Lysaght Steel Works who used the bridge without payment when going to and from work. The bridge, which crosses the River Usk in Newport, South Wales, opened in 1906 and the tolls were abolished in 1948. After many years in disrepair the bridge is now fully operational again. **Noel and Alan Cox**

394 *Three Bums and Jolly Good Chums*

Information requested about this well struck, brass 8d token depicting three down at heel, but posh, gentlemen. It was found in Preston, and its oval shape suggests a possible Lancashire origin. It is a most odd denomination.



Andrew Cunningham

Notes & Queries

395 *Swadlincote & District Adult School*

I am trying to date and find out more information about this piece which originates from the South Derbyshire coalfield area. It is uniface lead, actual size 27mm square, and has two pierced holes similar to those used to sew miners' association badges onto their owners' jackets.

Mark Smith



396 *The Bishop's Wine Cellars (sic) // Card Counter 1/2d*

Can anyone provide any information about this piece? The Bishop's Wine Cellars are listed under Leeds in Bell's *Unofficial Farthings* (Yorkshire No.3) and its *Supplement* (BWS 1900) but without any background information.

Roy Rains



There appears to be three obverse dies—one for Brandies, one for Port & Sherry, and one for Rum—each giving the prices for a 'jack' (= 1/4 pint), 1/2 pint, and 1 pint. The usual reverses are Queen Victoria dies; either with the legend VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT dated 1869 and signed A&M on the truncation (Hawkins Q13A, BWS QV80) or with the legend VALUE HALFPENNY dated 1880 (Hawkins Q61). The following combinations are known:

Obv. THE BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS (sic) / KING STR^T. / BRANDIES / JACK -/9 (sic) / 1/2 PINT 1/6 / PINT 3/-

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VALUE HALFPENNY above and 1880 below.

Edge Milled, brass, 23mm

Xrefs. Bill Kennett (email 10 November 1999)

Obv. THE BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS (sic) / KING STR^T / PORT / & SHERRY / JACK 3/4 / 1/2 PINT -/7 / PINT 1/2

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1869 below.

Edge Plain, brass, 23mm

Xrefs. Todd, 1979; H89 908/22b; BWS 1900 (Port and Sherry//no reverse details)

Notes & Queries

Obv. THE BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS / KING STR[±] / RUM / JACK -/6 / ½ PINT 1/- / PINT 2/-

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1869 below.

Edge Plain, brass, 23mm

Xrefs. Bell Yorks 3; Todd, 1979; H89 908/22a; BWS 1900 (Rum//1869)

Obv. THE BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS / KING STR[±] / RUM / JACK -/6 / ½ PINT 1/- / PINT 2/-

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VALUE HALFPENNY above and 1880 below.

Edge Plain, 250, brass, 23mm

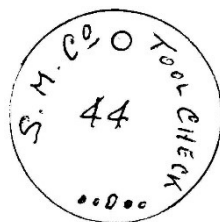
Xrefs. H89 909/23; BWS 1900 (Rum//1880)

Andrew D. N. Andison

397 *S. M. Co.*

Information requested about this brass tool check.

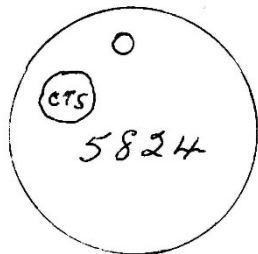
D. Evans



98 *CTS*

Information requested about this brass tool check.

D. Evans



399 *AS Monogram*

Information requested about this token. It is uniface, made of brass, and holed at 12 o'clock.

Brian Edge



Notes & Queries

400 *JT*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. jt

Rev. As obverse.

Edge Plain, plated, round, 20mm

Ralph Hayes



401 *Lilybar*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. LILYBAR in an oval panel with a security slot above and below.

Rev. As obverse.

Edge Plain, 180, CuNi, round, 25mm

Ralph Hayes



402 *S75*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. S75

Rev. As obverse.

Edge Plain, brass, round, 22mm

Ralph Hayes



403 *Westinghouse*

Information requested about this token. The design is the same on both sides (with crude design of flower like devices) and the piece is made of brass.

Brian Edge



404 *CBC Refreshment Token*

Information requested about this token. It is uniface and made of aluminium.

Brian Edge



Notes & Queries

405 *National Bonus Depots Ltd.*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. 4^D in a circle with NATIONAL BONUS DEPOTS LTD above.

Rev. 4^D / NATIONAL / BONUS / DEPOTS / LTD

Edge Plain, 000, brass, round, 21.1mm, 2½g



Andrew D.N. Andison

406 *NARPAC National Registration of Animals*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. A cross within a circle with NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS around (starting at 5 o'clock). NARPAC incuse on crossbar of cross.

Rev. A cmkd number, in this case N005099

Edge Plain, 000, zinc, round, 23½mm, 3¼g



Andrew D.N. Andison

407 *Royal Carriage Dept.*

Information requested on this token or tally.

Obv. ROYAL above and CARRIAGE DEPART below, with a broad arrow and a number in the centre, all incuse.

Rev. A broad arrow, incuse.

Edge Plain, 220, pewter, round, 35mm, 16½g



Andrew D.N. Andison

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

Mr Cobwright regrets the ending of his lists but is still in a position to service your paranumismatic requirements at: [6:10]

COINS OF BEESTON

YOUR EVASIONS AND COUNTERFEIT GEORGE III ½D & ¼D
PURCHASED FOR READY MONEY

TOKENS & CHECKS

[6:9]

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

[6:9]

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:9]

Adverts

WANTED! GERMAN SHIP CANTEEN AND MESSE-TOKENS AND TOKENS OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

I'm also interested in tokens from KIEL, Germany, and its suburbs:
Dietrichsdorf, Ellerbek, Friedrichsort, Gaarden, Neumühlen,
Pries, Strande, Wellingdorf and Wik.

Günter Struck

[6:8]

HELP NEEDED BY COLLECTOR OF WELSH TOKENS

I collect most Welsh tokens but am particularly interested in those connected with pubs and clubs and the lamp checks that were, and still are, used in Welsh coal mines. Collecting these items has become particularly difficult of late so I am appealing to fellow collectors for help. Swaps or cash available.

Alun Jones

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

[6:9]

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughgall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry:
Also Irish **Co-ops:** **Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

[6:9]

Adverts

[6:9]

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

[6:9]

WANTED

DOG LICENCES AND DOG COLLAR TAGS
from U.K., continent, and world wide

Purchase or exchange.

Philip Bugden

[6:8]

WANTED TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

17th century tokens of Bury St Edmunds
also Medallions struck for the Bury Pageant in 1907

D. Palmer

[6:7]

Adverts

**SOCIAL CLUB TOKENS & TICKETS
OF
NORTHUMBERLAND & CO. DURHAM**

A preliminary listing of 349 pieces in A5 format from
D. Webb
Price: £1.50 inclusive

[6:7]

PARANUMISMATICA

Ring or write for a free list.
Ian Smith

Wanted Pub checks from all areas, good prices paid.

[6:7]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 8

BULLETIN

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Editor

Andrew D. N. Andison

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Editorial

I find the postman still has one great advantage over email in that if I type the wrong address the postman will still endeavour to deliver the mail. Email, on the other hand, has to be letter perfect otherwise it will not be delivered. Imagine my embarrassment when I had sent out the previous issue of the Bulletin with two different contact email addresses — both wrong! On the title page I gave bulletin@xxxxxxx.xxxxx.co.uk which was the Society's old address and on p.243 I gave tcsb@xxxx.co.uk as the new one. The correct email address is andrew@xxxx.xxxx.co.uk My apologies to everyone who tried to contact me and could not get through. Remember I am more than happy to receive contributions for the *Bulletin* by all the conventional ways, such as pen and paper, as well as electronic ones!

In issue 6 of this volume I encouraged you to seek out and support your local numismatic societies as, without our support, they will possibly wither away. Most of the local societies are members of BANS and are now listed on its web site. Its main page is at <http://www.coinclubs.freemove.co.uk/>

There are more members' email addresses listed below which, hopefully, I have managed to transcribe correctly.

At last year's Congress in Carlisle we were given a very thorough history of J. Lyons & Co. including details of what they did during the war. The talk is reproduced in this Bulletin and is quite long. This has meant squeezing out other material but I felt it read better as complete article rather than being split over two issues.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Email addresses

Stuart Adams
Emyr George
Peter Glews
R. Keith Harrison
Brian Hennem
N. J. Hutchinson
W. A. Kennett
John R. P. King

John Maclaren
David Magnay
Gary Oddie
Duncan Pennock
David J. Perry
Clive Selwood
D. C. Shaw
Howard Simmons
Mark Smith
G. Stone
David R. Swearingen
Neil B. Todd
Paul Withers
Barry Woodside
John F. Yarwood

Token Congress 2000

The nineteenth annual Token Congress will be held from the 1st to the 3rd of September 2000 at the Fairwater Centre of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff. The fully inclusive cost from dinner Friday to Lunch Sunday will be £95 and applications from young token collectors will be considered at a reduced cost. All enquiries should be made to Alan Cox

J Lyons & Co Ltd; Cakes, Ice-cream and Explosives

by Gary Oddie

Joseph Nathaniel Lyons began his career as an optician and graduated to selling gadgets at the various exhibitions during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1887 he was at the Liverpool Exhibition selling a combined microscope, binocular and compass that he had invented. Later that year he was the front man of J. Lyons & Co – caterers at the Newcastle Jubilee Exhibition ⁽¹⁾. The backing for this activity came from Salmon & Gluckstein who, a decade later, would become the world's largest tobacco retailers. The connection between Lyons and the tobacco firm, was that Joseph was a distant relative of Isidore Gluckstein's fiancée. The success of the Newcastle Exhibition led to a private company being formed to develop the catering interests and a string of contracts followed. Some of these were ⁽²⁾.

- 1887 Caterers to the Newcastle Exhibition
- 1888 Caterers to the Glasgow Exhibition
- 1889 Caterers to the Paris Exhibition
- 1889 Caterers to the Barnum and Baileys' Circus, Olympia
- 1891 *Venice in London*, Olympia
- 1893 *Constantinople*, Olympia
- 1894 *Orient*, Olympia
- 1895 Catering contract for the Chatham, London and Dover Railway
- 1907 Caterers to the Dublin Exhibition
- 1908 Caterers to the Franco-British Exhibition (White City), London
- 1920 Caterers to the Crystal Palace
(The FA finals were held here before Wembley)
- 1924 Caterers to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley

From the beginning, these events were huge organisational feats, with many dozens and then hundreds of staff. At the 1888 Glasgow Exhibition Joseph Lyons had taken occupation of the 'Bishop Palace Tea-Rooms' and all the waitresses were dressed in Mary Stuart style costumes. Olympia became central to the catering activities, with the kitchens in the basement. Further expansion meant taking over the neighbouring Cadby Hall premises (a former piano factory) as their head quarters.

For the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 the grill room superintendent was given instructions for the management of his team. Part of page 3b is as follows ⁽²⁾.

STAFF MEALS

Your Chef Waiters will have their Dinners at 11-0 a.m., Aides at 11-30 a.m., in a part of the Dining Room screen off. Special Aides to clear and clean up by 12-0 noon. Tea between 3-0 and 4-0 pm. and Supper after 9-0 p.m., The Staff to give up their Meal Checks when getting these Meals. Barmaids, Porters etc., will have their Meals in their respective Depts. Dinner at 11-30a.m., An Aide is to be appointed to serve Cashiers, Bar Attendants, and Linen Maids. All Staff are to have Staff Meal Checks which will be given out by the Watchman each morning when he stamps their Cards.

At the same exhibition the café staff and barmaids were also given meal checks and instructions to have their meals either in their own department or in another café in an area marked "staff food". Each café was given a letter.

*Ceylon Café Staff to go to café "M"
British Guiana " " "L"
West Africa " " "M"*

*Stadium Buffets to go to Excursion Room
Buffet "A" " " Grand Buffet "B"
Buffets (Engineering) "N" and "S" to go to Café "V"
Buffets (Industry) "E" to go to Café "S"*

In 1888 Lyons secured the catering contract for the workers building the Imperial Institute in London. The contract, which was with the Ceylon Association stipulated that the tea for which Lyons paid 1s. 8d. per lb should be passed onto the public at 3d per cup or small pot and 2s per lb in the packet. The Imperial Institute was completed in 1893 and was opened by Queen Victoria and the Lyons contract finished in the same year ⁽³⁾.

In 1894 the company went public and became J. Lyons & Co Ltd opening its first teashop in Piccadilly. This was followed by a whole chain of teashops around the country (a total of 273 premises in all). As well as supplying goods to the teashops, Lyons manufactured and supplied bread and cakes, tea coffee and ice-cream to over 60,000 other shops. The Lyons teashops were each given a letter to make the central accounting easier. The table below lists the first few premises and some of the later code letters as examples ⁽²⁾.

Date Opened	Date Closed	Code	Address
Sep. 1894	Sep. 1976	A	213 Piccadilly
Oct. 1894	Nov. 1938	B	17 Queen Victoria Street
Nov. 1894	Sep. 1901	C	76a Chancery Lane
Jan. 1895	Jun. 1974	D	5 Ludgate Circus
Feb. 1895	Jun. 1975	E	152 Bishopgate
Mar. 1895	Dec. 1940	F	19-20 Wallbrook
Mar. 1895	Dec. 1940	G	68 Aldersgate Street
Mar. 1895	Sep. 1905	H	14 Great Chapel Street
Apr. 1895	Dec. 1940	I	54 Fore Street
May 1895	May 1895	J	31 Fenchurch Street
May 1895	1943	K	154 Strand
May 1895	Oct. 1915	L	23 Cheapside
Jun 1895	Feb. 1933	M	73 Gracechurch Street
Jul. 1895	Dec. 1940	N	58-60 Paternoster Row
Sep. 1895	1913	O	168 Regent Street
Mar. 1896	Sep. 1968	P	185 Oxford Street
Feb. 1898	Mar. 1918	Q	23 Lime Street
Feb. 1898	Jul. 1935	R	47 Oxford Street
May 1898	Apr. 1916	S	17 Telegraph Street
May 1898	1943	T	3 Westbourne Grove
May 1898	Mar. 1972	U	52 Old Broad Street
Jul. 1898	Nov. 1918	V	7 Ludgate Broadway
Sep. 1898	May 1925	W	21 Ludgate Hill
Sep. 1898	May 1919	X	29 and 30 Basinghall Street
Apr. 1899	Mar. 1974	Y	46 Gresham Street
May 1899	Aug. 1972	Z	290 Pentonville Road
The coding continues AA, BB, CC, . . . YY etc and a few provincial codes are as follows			
Apr. 1900	Dec. 1935	PA	45 High Street, Sheffield
May 1902	Feb. 1930	PB	87 Lord Street, Liverpool
1927		SW	38 Harbour Street, Ramsgate

Table 1: Lyons Teashop Codes

Figure 1 shows what must have once been a very familiar scene of a J. Lyons truck delivering goods to one of the teashops (4). The teashop is in Manchester and the number plate on the British Leyland Tiger dates this to the late 1920s.



Figure 1: Tea shop delivery (Leyland Tiger c1929 in Manchester)

Joseph Lyons was made chairman for life and knighted in 1911 for introducing athletics to the Territorial Army training curriculum. The company would play an even greater role in military activities in the Second World War as will be seen later.

In 1922 Lyons started a scheme of educational ‘play shops’ for schools. The first Headmaster to take this up was a Mr G. Pleass at Davidson Road School, South Norwood. Quoting from an original notice (5);

The chief feature of the scheme is the establishment of a shop at which boys can buy various commodities at current prices. These commodities consist of a large and varied assortment of ‘dummy’ packets the bulk of which are supplied by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. The shop itself which is placed at one end of the school hall, is skilfully and tastefully arranged. The actual shopping transactions, which are carried out with the aid of cardboard ‘money,’ possess the double advantage of affording the boys much practice in making money calculations, and at the same time familiarising them with the approximate cost of many commodities in daily use in their homes.

Figure 2 shows the end result at Davidson Road School. As well as excellent advertising it is interesting to note the emphasis on the shop display (going on for several more lines). At one time Lyons held competitions amongst its outlets for the best window displays of its goods, the prize being a guinea.



Figure 2: Lyons' play-shop at Davidson's Road school

From the 1920s till 1990, Lyons had very extensive workshop and engineering facilities, being nearly self sufficient for hardware supplies to their factories, teashops, hotels and restaurants. They even manufactured their own vehicle bodies and during the war manufactured Bailey bridge parts, wireless generator sets and armoured scout cars.

Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War, construction of the Ministry of Works Buildings R.O.F 16 was under construction in Bedfordshire. The site was drained in 1939, but there was very little construction by November 1941, when the Government recognised Lyons' management's ability to organise mass production lines and teams of people and gave them the task of making Elstow work. Under the chairmanship of Maurice Salmon, by 1942 there were 14 miles of road, 15 miles of railway, and 250 separate buildings on the site. The fabrication of two inch trench mortars began on the 9 February 1942 initially at 6,000 per week. Fourteen months later the process had been mechanised and improved to produce 130,000 mortars per week per shift. Heavier munitions were also mass produced from 1,000lb to 22,000lb bombs, the latter known as 'Grand-Slams' were used by the 617 (Dambusters) Squadron. In all, Elstow produced over 94,000 tons of munitions, some 10 per cent of the total dropped

by Bomber Command. The first canteen opened in December 1941, and by the end of the war, six, each seating about 250, were in operation. Figure 3 shows a sketch of Elstow from the air ⁽⁶⁾.



Figure 3: Elstow from the air (c.1950)

At the end of the War, the factory was closed and Lyons returned to its main activities. Elstow remained derelict for many years and is now known as the Elstow Storage Depot, where some of the units now contain small factories and shops.

Lyons' main activities such as the bakery and ice-cream departments remained at Cadby Hall in Hammersmith. This head office, as with the Elstow operation, was self sufficient, with its own canteens, engineering and works departments.

After the war Lyons rebuilt and modernised their factories. In keeping with these organisational feats, in 1949 Lyons began construction of the first commercial computer to be used to automate their office procedures and payroll. The Lyons Electronic Office (LEO) contained 7000 valves and was initially unreliable. However, confidence was sufficient to lead to the formation of Leo Computers Ltd. in 1954. This company was bought by English Electric in 1963 and joined with International Computers and Tabulators (ICT) in 1968 to form International Computers Ltd (ICL)⁽⁷⁾.

Several mergers occurred in the baking, ice-cream and tea departments. For a time teashops flourished but by the 1950s there was a dramatic decline brought

about by strong competition from fast food outlets. They never regained their former glory and the last one closed in 1976. In 1978 Allied Breweries Ltd bought Lyons and the new merged organisation became known as Allied Lyons plc. This company later bought the Spanish Domecq business and the company's name was changed again to Allied Domecq plc. There followed a slow disposal of the Lyons food companies and although their name lives on, other organisations such as Nestlé (Lyons maid ice-cream) and Manor Bakeries (Lyons Bakery) own the Lyons brands

Several distinct series of tokens have been identified, though only one has been positively attributed to a particular Lyons activity.

Type 1. Imperial Institute Tokens

Obv. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE around J. LYONS & Co.

Rev. Plain

Brass, both 26mm and 32mm, plain edge



Figure 4: Imperial Institute Tokens

The style of the name gives these tokens to before 1894 and they could have been used from the beginning of the contract in 1887 or after the Imperial Institute was opened in 1893. Though the sizes suggest ½d. and 1d. denominations, one possibility is that the tokens were used by the workmen building the Institute, however, that all of the surviving specimens are in very good (often lustrous) condition suggests a limited use, possibly at the opening ceremony.

Type 2. Value Stated Tokens Counterstamped with Letters

This is by far the largest series of Lyons tokens, though many of the pieces are known by single specimens and the highest denominations are much rarer than the penny. Several of the pieces show a deliberate nick to the edge of the coin. All of the pieces follow a similar design;

Obv. J. LYONS & C^o LIMITED around a denomination.
 Rev. J. LYONS & C^o LIMITED around a counterstamped letter.
 1/- CuNi, 23mm, Plain Edge
 6d CuNi, 20mm, Plain Edge
 3d CuNi, 16mm, Plain Edge – the title is contracted to LIM^D
 1d Brass, 31mm, Plain edge



Figure 5: Value stated and counterstamped tokens

Comparison of several pieces shows that the letter was counterstamped during manufacture, as the counterstamps are all regularly positioned and there is no ‘ghosting’ through to the other side of the token. Scouring through lists and a short advertisement in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin revealed several new varieties in this and the next section ⁽⁸⁾. The table below shows the varieties known so far.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1/-						x					x					x										
6d						x										x		x								
3d			x							x																
1d	x	x	x	x	x	x		N	N		x	x	x	N	xN	N	xN	x	x	xN						

X- standard piece, N- notched piece

Table 2: Known counterstamps on value stated Lyons tokens

It is tempting to attribute the various counterstamps to the premises listed in table 1. However, shop J was only open for a very short time and shops C and H closed after just a few years. That very few survive is characteristic of the

meticulous accounting of Lyons' head office and suggests an exclusively internal usage. It is thus suggested that when each teashop opened, the manageress was given a series of checks to be used by staff for refreshments within that shop. Alternatively, the checks might be attributed to the staff meal checks used for outside catering activities. It is interesting to note that no trace of these checks has been found in the account books.

Type 3. No Value Stated with Various Counterstamps

A more problematic series of cruder manufacture is as follows;

Obv. J. LYONS & CO LTD CATERERS (all incuse) around a counterstamped letter or number.

Rev. various counterstamps – letters, numbers and combinations of letters and numbers.

Brass or Zinc, 32mm, Plain Edge.



Figure 6: Unvalued Caterers Tokens

Many of the pieces have a large (5mm) hole that avoids the Obv. Legend. Several pieces show signs of the Obv. Legend 'ghosting' through on the Rev. The pieces noted so far are as follows;

Obv. Counterstamp	Rev. Counterstamp	Metal	Holed?
S		Zinc	N
O	14	Zinc	Y
G	B10	Brass	Y
Y	GH	Brass	Y
H	SW	Brass	Y
13		Zinc	N

Table 3: Known counterstamps on unvalued Lyons tokens

These pieces may be attributable to teashops as for those tokens indicating a value. For example SW was the code for the teashop in Ramsgate, but where do the numbers fit in? One possibility is that the tokens were issued to Lyons staff on outside catering contracts for example the 1924 Exhibition. The numbers may then refer to a restaurant or buffet station.

Type 4. Value Stated Canteen Tokens

At present, the following piece is known by a single specimen brought to light by the widow of an ex employee after a short note and advertisement was published in the magazine for company pensioners ⁽⁹⁾.

Obv. CANTEEN, 1^D, J.L.LTD.

Rev. Plain

Pale green plastic, 27mm, Plain Edge.



Figure 7: Canteen token used at Cadby Hall

An engineer in the bakery and ice cream departments ⁽¹⁰⁾ used the piece sometime during the period 1947-1981 in the canteen at Cadby Hall. The abbreviation of the company name to J.L. Ltd was sometimes used on items not available to the public.

Anniversary Medal

Though not a token, the following medal was struck to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the first teashop. It is included here for completeness.

Obv. J.LYONS & CO.,LTD, / 1894:20 SEPT:1934 around FIRST LYONS' / TEASHOP / 213, PICCADILLY

Rev. Female figure with winged feet (Nippy the waitress) with a banner MDCCCXCIV / MCMXXXIV

Bronze, 51mm Plain Edge.



Figure 8: Fortieth anniversary medal of the first Lyons' teashop

A hundred of these medals were struck in 1934 and were given to the then directors, the four original shareholders, some of the first day customers and all members of staff who had been working for the company for 40 years.

These notes have tried to separate and identify the various activities and issues of J. Lyons & Co Ltd. The listings will certainly be incomplete and it is hoped that future correspondence will clarify some of the questions and make new varieties and tokens known. Possibly the cardboard educational 'money' and the tickets used by staff at the exhibitions can be identified.

In the meantime an extensive history of the company is being prepared elsewhere and will be published in due course. The company records are now housed in the London Metropolitan Archives (formerly the Greater London Record Office and History Library).

References and Acknowledgements

In preparing these notes many thanks must be given to Peter Bird whose correspondence, suggestions and work in documenting the activities of J. Lyons & Co Ltd have been invaluable. Similarly, the background material and references provided by Bill Kennett in the form of a draft article have been most useful.

1. *Dictionary of National Biography.*
2. Peter Bird. Private communications through 1998-9.
3. D. Forrest. *Tea for the British.* Chatto and Windus, 1973.

4. Anon. Bomb Making Bakers Helped Win the War. *Bedfordshire on Sunday*. 17th May 1998. Based on information supplied by P. Bird.
5. Anon. Lyons' tea in the school. *The Lyons Mail*, June 1922 pp.556-7.
6. H.E. Bates. *The Tinkers of Elstow*. c.1950.
7. S. Lavington. *Early British Computers*. Digital, 1980.
8. J.R.P. King, J.G. Scott and D.R. Rains. Private communications 1998-9.
9. Anon (Peter Bird). Token Help Needed. *Now and Then* (Allied Domecq pensioners' magazine). December 1998 p.19.
10. Thanks to Joan Inglis.

M.U.O.O.F. — Unity in Ashton-under-Lyne

by **Bill Kennett**

The OMS&BS, discussed in a previous article⁽¹⁾, which was based at the Coach & Horses in Church Lane, Oldham was a **Local Collecting Society**. This sort of friendly society appointed salaried collectors to collect the members dues and initial their cards as receipts. Meetings of the officers of the society would be held in the club room of the pub on a regular basis, weekly or fortnightly perhaps. When we consider that there were over 2,500 members there would be a lot of business to transact. The landlord of the pub was often an official of the society, and in the case of the OMS&BS he was the founder and secretary. Such a society did not have the attraction of regular convivial meetings of members in the clubroom which was the norm with other societies having say 100 or so members. In the latter type of friendly society, by charging a small fee per meeting in addition to their subscription, the members would be able to pay for the use of the room either in cash or by wet rent probably involving the use of liquor checks. The OMS&BS overcame this problem by having a rule which obliged members to attend twice yearly meetings when they would be charged 2d. and receive a 2d. check in return which they could use for purchase of liquor at any time. Obviously all the members would not have to attend on the same day to receive their checks but only at their convenience, as long as they did so twice a year.

The **Large Collecting Societies** which developed particularly in Liverpool operated a similar collector and card system but had head offices in Liverpool with agents in other towns. These societies included the room rent in the total

management costs as part of the members subscriptions. Such were the Royal Liver Friendly Society with a membership of about 600,000 and the Liverpool Victoria Legal Society with about 200,000 members in 1875. They were essentially burial societies⁽²⁾ with no social meetings for members and hence no need for liquor checks as a means of collecting the wet rent.

The other major type of Friendly Society was the **Affiliated Society** such as the Oddfellows, the Druids, the Shepherds, and the Foresters⁽³⁾. These societies were rather like the Freemasons with secret handshakes and signs, initiation ceremonies and a hierarchy of officers with titles such as Master, Grand Master, etc. Although they were affiliated to a central organisation they operated, as far as the provision of sick and burial benefits for their members, as independent Districts comprising a number of lodges each with its own set of charges and rules but to some extent backed up financially by the district funds. The biggest affiliated society in the mid nineteenth century was the M.U.O.O.F. or Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, first established in 1810. The Ashton-under-Lyne District of the M.U.O.O.F. built a hall in 1855 at a cost of £3000 or £4000.

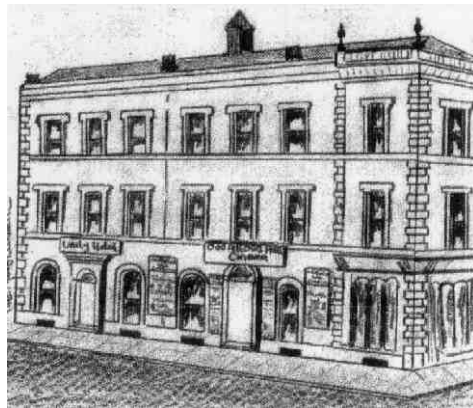


Fig.1: Unity Hotel and Hall, 19th C.(4)

The ground floor was a public-house, appropriately called The Unity Hotel. There was no difficulty getting drink therefore but as the letting of the hall was separate to the public-house there had to be a real money rent. The consequence was that only three lodges of the Manchester Unity with 164 members met there out of 12 lodges with 713 members in the town, leaving nine lodges with 549 members paying for liquor out of the funds⁽⁷⁾.



Fig.2: Former Unity Hotel ⁽⁶⁾ and Oddfellows Hall ⁽⁶⁾, 1995

Within three years of opening⁽⁸⁾ the hall began to be used for live shows later becoming established as the town's first theatre under the name of the People's New Concert Hall. After several changes in name, including that of the People's Opera House, it became in 1909 one of the earliest film theatres in Ashton as the Oddfellows Hall Cinema⁽⁹⁾. The building survives to this day (fig.2) with a public house still open on the ground floor.



Fig.3: Unity Hotel Pub Check

Obv. leg: J. TRAVIS / ASHTON UNDERLYNE field: UNITY / HOTEL
 Rev. D over 2 in inner circle
 Edge Plain, brass, 24mm; BM. Freudenthal 1961, Neumann 26623

A 2d check exists for the Unity public house with J. Travis as landlord (fig.3). He was present in 1864 and probably there from the start in 1855. It seems likely that some of the lodges eschewing the facilities of the hall above would use the rooms of the Unity Hotel where they could pay the rent in liquor with the aid of John Travis's checks. Perhaps the charges were 2d per meeting per member, rather like the OMS&BS in Oldham!

Notes:

- 1) The use of the Oldham Mutual Sick & Burial Society check was discussed in TCS Bulletin Vol. 6 No. 5, May 1999.
 - 2) P H J H Gosden in *The Friendly Societies in England 1815-1875*, Manchester University Press, 1961, pages 58 & 59.
 - 3) Ibid. pages 26 - 57.
 - 4) This illustration is from *Flickering Memories* by Philip Martin Williams and David L Williams, published in 1995 by Tameside Leisure Services, Libraries & Heritage Division, Tameside MBC.
 - 5) The Booth street elevation of the hall showing the entrance to the pub which in 1995 was Hudson's, "Ashton's most exclusive bar"!
 - 6) The Stamford street side shows the date of erection as 1855. The ground floor was completely occupied by Hudson's which advertised its restaurant in this view.
 - 7) The Report of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies 1874, The Hon. E L Stanley's report, page 87, where he uses the example of the Ashton Oddfellows to illustrate his statement: "One of the great causes of insolvency in the East Lancashire societies has been their mixing up their funds and spending a good deal of them in drink, which they falsely enter as rent of room".
 - 8) In *Flickering Memories* the Williamses give the date of the opening of the Oddfellows Hall as 1860 though the inscription on the building says "Erected in MDCCCLV".
 - 9) From *Flickering Memories*.
-

Some Yorkshire Finds

by Jim Halliday

The following five items are metal detector finds from Yorkshire. Some of the research that has been done on the issuers is given as this may be of interest to other collectors.

A Victorian Advertising Token of John Cammidge of York



Fig.1: Cammidge's token.

Ref: Batty H2971

Obv. 10 MARKET-ST. / TAILOR / J.

CAMMIDGE / DRAPER / YORK

Rev. 10 MARKET-ST. / HATTER / J. CAMMIDGE / OUTFITTER / YORK

An advert appeared on page 6 of the *Yorkshire Gazette* for 21 October 1865:

J. Cammidge (fourteen years cutter to the late firm of Evers and Anderson) begs most respectfully to inform the clergy, gentry and the public in general, that he has entered on the business of the late Mr. J. Drury, deceased, tailor, draper and outfitter, 12, Market Street York, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage so long and liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

The order department will be personally attended to by J. C. who trusts from his long and varied experience with strictly moderate charges, to merit a share of public favour.

Information obtained from the York Reference Library Newspaper Index shows that John Drury, tailor and draper, died, aged 46 years on 14 October 1865. As stated in the advert above, John Cammidge took over the business a week later on 21 October 1865. The death of various family members, as well as that of John Cammidge himself, were also recorded:

His 5th daughter Emily Louisa died aged 14 years on 23 October 1869.

His 2nd son John died aged 26 at 7 Nunthorpe Tce on 24 August 1872.

His eldest son Henry Chas. aged 35 died in Shanghai, China on 31 Oct. 1874.

John Cammidge aged 73 of Grange Street, York. died 31 March 1889.

Directories of York record that in 1872 his address was 10 Market Street. (No. 10 was the east corner of Peter Lane while J. Drury's shop was at no. 12, the west corner of Peter Lane.) The directories of 1876 and 1881 add the home address of Grange Street, Fulford Road, while he does not appear listed in the directory of 1887 as he had probably retired.

Flesh is added to the bare bones of the 1881 directory listing by that year's Census return (Gate Fulford Parish, ref. 4726/57/12). It lists:

14, Grange Street, Cammidge	
John - Head of family, age 65, Tailor and Outfitter.	Born at Escrick
Francis - wife, age 64.	Born at Hull.
Fredrick - son, age 23, Tailors Assistant.	Born at York.
Lavinia - daughter, aged 20.	Born at York.

A further source of information is the rate books for St. Peter, The Little Parish. He last paid rates on 10 Market Street on 5 May 1886. He had probably retired by October 1886 as there was no entry in his name on that date. The York Cemetery Records provide, literally, the final information about John Cammidge. He is buried in grave 4610, together with his daughter Emily, son John (see above), son George who was a Congregational Minister at Stockton on Tees and who died on 4 June 1897 aged 46, his wife Frances who died on 14 July 1904 aged 88, and daughter Lavinia, who died on 28 January 1939 aged 78.

A 19th century Advertising Token of Francis Cook Matthews of Driffield



Fig.1: Matthews token
Ref: Batty H2810

Obv. FRANCIS COOK MATTHEWS / MEDICINE / WAREHOUSE /
DRIFFIELD / ESTABLISHED / 1835 / ALL ARTICLES GENUINE

Rev. Same as obverse.

Brass, octagonal, 24mm wide.

Francis Cook Matthews was born in 1813 and in the directories is listed under 'Chemists and Druggists' at Market place Driffield. He lived in Easterfield House on New Road, this house is still there and is now a funeral parlour (fig.2). He established an artificial manure factory on site of Gardham's offices, Eastgate, and manufactured cattle cake, oat cake and chemical fertilisers (ammonia phosphate). The works were set up 1847.



Fig.2: Easterfield House, Driffield

His son, also F. C. Matthews, was born in 1841, an agricultural chemist, lived on New Road in the area of what is now Towses' garage. His daughter-in-law was Hon Sec. of the six bed charity Cottage Hospital in Brook Street. The token may be connected with an earlier charity but that is just a guess. Possibly workers were given a token to obtain medicine at a dispensary ('Medicine Warehouse') but haven't heard of it before and no knowledge of Matthews before 1847. There are no newspapers for Driffield before 1853 so there is little chance of finding an advert for the Medicine Warehouse in 1835.

Two Victorian Advertising Tokens of Thomas Calvert of Malton

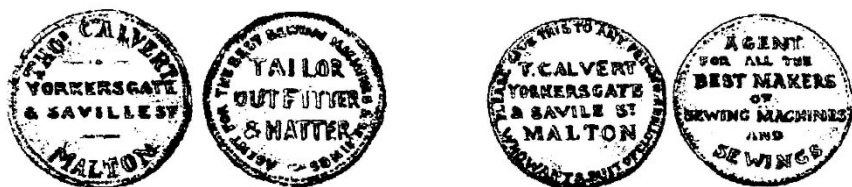


Fig.1: The two tokens issued by Thomas Calvert

Obv. THO^S. CALVERT / YORKERSGATE / & SAVILLE ST. / MALTON
Rev. TAILOR / OUTFITTER / & HATTER with AGENT FOR THE BEST SEWING MACHINES & SEWINGS above.

Obv. T. CALVERT / YORKERSGATE / & SAVILE ST. / MALTON with PLEASE GIVE THIS TO ANY FRIEND above and WHO WANTS A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES below.

Rev. AGENT / FOR ALL THE / BEST MAKERS / OF / SEWING MACHINES / AND / SEWINGS

The North Riding Directories (held in the York Reference Library) record the following information about Thomas Calvert:

- 1840 no mention.
- 1872 (the next available directory) Thos. Calvert, Merchant Tailor & Hatter, Wholesale & Retail Woollen Draper, General Outfitter, Agent for all the best makes of sewing machines, Saville St.
- 1879 Thos. Calvert, Taylor & Draper, Yorkersgate & Saville St.
- 1890 - as above -
- 1893 Edwin John Holmes Calvert, Tailor, 8 Saville St.
- 1897 Calverts have disappeared.

The 1881 Census (Malton ref. 4812/46/11, held on microfiche in York Reference Library) gives the following family information:

Address	Name	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
Yorkersgate	Thomas Calvert	Head of Family	53	Wool draper	Barugh.
	Jane Calvert	Wife	47		Westow
	Edwin J. H. Calvert	Son	23	Clothier	Malton
	Harold S. Calvert	Son	12	Scholar	Malton
	Vincent O. Calvert	Son	10	Scholar	Malton
	Sydney C. Calvert	Son	7	Scholar	Malton

Conclusions: Thomas Calvert was in business some time prior to 1872, at which time he was about 44. He had been in Malton since at least 1857/8 (when Edwin was born). He certainly lived in Yorkersgate in 1881, but whether he

actually traded from there it is uncertain. He retired or died in the early 1890's and his son took over the business for a short period.

A Factory Workers Numbered Check of a late 19th or early 20th date.

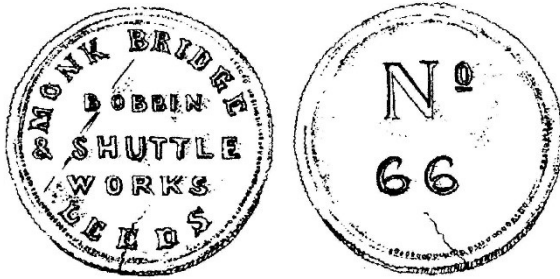


Fig.1: Works token

Obv. MONK BRIDGE / BOBBIN / & SHUTTLE / WORKS / LEEDS
Rev. N^o / 66 (number cmkd)
Copper-alloy, 33mm

Kelly's Directory of 1915 reads: G & R Mortimer, Bobbin & Shuttle Manufacturer, of Monkbridge, bobbin & shuttle works Globe Road. The owner was Benjamin Mortimer who resided at the South side of Globe Road, Holbeck, Leeds.

Acknowledgements:

Mrs Sheila Cadman of Wansford, near Driffield. David Poole of York, who obtained the relative information from records held at the York Reference Library, Cemetery Records, York City Directories, Census Records and Rates Book. The Archaeological Resource Centre, St. Saviourgate, York, YO1 2NN. Illustrations by Anne Hodgson.

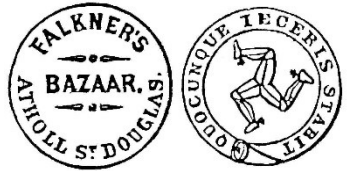
“Quill Corner”

Faulkner’s Bazaar Tokens.

Having denounced the 9d token of A. E. Simmons of Ramsey as not being from the Isle of Man⁽¹⁾, mention should be made of another piece which is often attributed to the Isle of Man; Falkner Brothers’ New Bazaar, Bridge Street, which is of course Manchester. This token was noted in Spink Sale no.79, part of lot 243 as being Manx and also in Seaby’s Coin & Medal Bulletin, March 1960 item no. K1077.



A variety of Falkners Bazaar token⁽²⁾ is noted by Charles Clay in his book on Manx Currency⁽³⁾; this token is illustrated by a line drawing and the obverse is the same but the Triskeles on the reverse is running the other way and is armoured differently and also the motto QVOCUNCUE



JECERIS STABIT (Whichever way you throw me I shall stand) is within a garter. A dealer in Manx coins and tokens thinks that he has seen one of these. So the question I ask is, has anyone seen or indeed does anyone in fact own, or know of the whereabouts of this variety or is it just a fanciful representation.

References:

- (1) ‘A Tale of Two Ramseys’, Gary Oddie & Alan Cope, TCSB vol.6 no.6 pp.217-218
- (2) ‘A Tale of Two Bazaars’, Alan Cope, TCSB vol.6 no.4 pp.127-130
- (3) *Currency of The Isle of Man*, Charles Clay, Manx Society, Douglas 1869.

Alan Cope

Chicken Pluckers’ Tallies. The use of tallies by chicken pluckers in 1920s East Anglia is recorded in *Opposite the Cross Keys. An East Anglian Childhood* by Sylvia Haymon. The farm is noted on page 93:

Breathless, too, with trying to keep up with Mrs Fenner, who was hurrying along at a great pace. We were going plucking, she informed me, over to Randall’s at Stratton Strawless. Although no hands were actually taken on before eight o’clock, if you weren’t there well ahead of time you might as well never have started.

“Quill Corner”

The use of the tallies is detailed on page 96:

The foreman and his two male helpers tended the copper, removed the sacks filled with feathers, kept the women supplied with birds, and removed the plucked chickens, exchanging each for a **metal tag** which was to be turned in at the end of the day as evidence of how much pay was owing. Before the morning was half-gone, two of the gypsy women came to blows, one asserting that the other had stolen two of her tags. They clawed at each other like wild things, the men looking on with broad smiles, nobody else taking any notice: such entertainments cost money in precious plucking time lost.

Noted by *E. D. Chambers*

From the *Illustrated London News* 7 September 1861. By the New Coinage Act, which will come into operation on the 1st of November, it is a misdemeanour to deface coin by stamping words thereon—penalty, hard labour for one year; and coin so defaced is not a legal tender, and a penalty of 40s. can be recovered on conviction of any person uttering the same.

Noted by *E.D. Chambers*

The Bookshelf

The British Association of Numismatic Societies: The First Fifty Years - 1947-1997 by Harrington E. Manville, 1999. A5, card covers, 66pp., priced at £4.50 + 50p postage and obtainable from BANS, c/o Dept. of Numismatics, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

At first sight, this useful little booklet may not seem entirely relevant to readers of the *TCSB*. However, it does list all of the BANS Congresses and Lecture Courses that have been organised since 1947, although the first four events were termed ‘coin days’. As stated in the preface by Keith Sugden, it reads like a *Who’s Who* in numismatics over the last fifty years, and thus I contend that herein lies its value as a reference work.

The Bookshelf

Each meeting is listed, from the first on 17th May 1947, giving venue, dates, host society, organiser, cost, number of attenders, programme of lectures, speakers and the source of any written reports. There are two appendices which cover the 1998 meetings. Information that was not recorded or has been lost through time has necessitated a few blanks in the listings. At the back of the booklet there is a list of meeting places, some thirty four different towns and cities ranging alphabetically from Abingdon to York, with Cambridge, London, Manchester and York leading in terms of numbers of meetings hosted. Finally, there is a seven page alphabetical list of Congress and Lecture Course officials and speakers cross-referenced to their talks, the 'value' section for researchers.

Anthony Gilbert

Les médailles dans l'histoire du Pays de Luxembourg, III (Numismatica Lovaniensia, 17), 1997, by Raymond Weiller, Louvain-la-Neuve. Gold stamped green cloth binding, 210 x 275, 97pp, 32 black & white plates. Price 2000 BEF or 49.58 EUR (□ £31) (plus VAT and shipping) and obtainable from the Association Professeur Marcel Hoc, ASBL, c/o Ghislaine Moucharte, Collège Erasme, Place Blaise Pascal 1, B-1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

The first fifteen pages of this book are a supplement to the previously published volumes I and II, issued in 1979 and 1988 respectively. With the publication of this volume, there are now a total of some 2700 medals, plaquettes, badges and jetons catalogued, and the possibility of a fourth volume has not been entirely ruled out.

The greatest part of this book consists of the catalogue, which lists some 244 items with a cut-off date of 1996. They are arranged under thematic subject headings — Royalty, institutions, corporations, civic, music, theatre, industry and commerce, health, agriculture, military, transport, exhibitions, communications, sport, culture, science and personages. As this tome may (or may not) be the final volume in the series, the emphasis on nineteenth and twentieth century pieces is not surprising. The types of numismatica catalogued include commemorative, art and prize medals, badges and some jetons. There is a useful index of sculptors and engravers together with short biographies, and

The Bookshelf

also manufacturers. Indexes are always useful, not just for the works to which they are germane, but for cross-referencing elsewhere and in other publications.

Printed on high quality art paper, this book is very presentable, but its purchase will only make sense with the previously published and much larger volumes I and II. *Anthony Gilbert*

The Tokens and Checks of Malta by Bob Lyall, 1999, A5, 40pp, pictorial card covers. Available from the Author.

This book covers a very specialised subject which, to appeal to a wider audience, needs to be interesting, informative and justify a place on the reader's shelves. This it achieves admirably and, although not a collector of Maltese tokens, I found it both enjoyable and informative.

With a very readable introduction the author gives us the background to the issue and use of the 95 pieces listed. These are then well described, most being shown in a series of excellent high-tech illustrations. There are comprehensive details of the issuers, their history and in many cases quality illustrations of the premises and people involved. They cover a wide range of subjects, music halls, sherry girls, trams/lift, churches, co-operative stores and even emergency W.W.II cardboard tokens.

There is evidence of considerable research behind the work, many of the pieces not being readily recognisable as Maltese to the layman. Indeed there is a group of "sherry girls" checks which bear initials only and which would be mavericks in most collections.

This book will prove to be a cracking good initial read and a useful reference thereafter.

Bryan Hennem

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F); no.7 pp.267-270 (G-I)

- J.
202.8 J/plain rim. *Rev.* PRIZE BINGO in two lines above TOKEN ONLY curved. Brass/32mm
- J H Cabaret
204A.2 As 204A.1 *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm
- Note:* These tokens Ref. 204A. are possibly the same business as Ref. 204. James Harvey Amusements Ltd.
- J&J
206.2 J&J within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* WHITBREAD between two slots/incuse circle. Brass/22mm
- Jet
210A. JET with line and ornament above and below/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/22mm
- J.L.
213.2 As 213. *Rev.* As 213. Brass/19mm
- J.B. Jones
213C J.B.JONES in line/plain rim. *Rev.* As 185A. (Harry Levy) Brass/31mm
- J. Noble & Sons
213D. J. NOBLE & SONS LTD. curved with J N central/ all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE incuse in two lines within a raised circle. Brass/25mm
- Johnsons
213E. JOHNSONS incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
- J.P.M.
214.12 J P M TOKEN curved with two dot spacers with each letter being separated by a segment line to a circle with £1 central/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
- Karl W. Muller
217.3 As 217.2 with c/h *Rev.* As 217.2 Brass/26mm
- 217.4 As 217. *Rev.* As 217. White metal/22mm
- Keith's Bingo Pontefract
218A. KEITH'S PONTEFRACT curved with six dot spacers and PRIZE BINGO in two lines central/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN TOKEN curved with 10p central. Brass/27mm
- K G N Leisure
220.1 As 220. *Rev.* Large M with motif above and MANSFIELD in line below all within circle/all incuse/no rim. Brass/22.5mm
- Kingsway
222.1 KINGSWAY incuse within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse in raised circle. Brass/22.5mm
- Knightly Leisure
224A. KNIGHTLY LEISURE curved/plain rim. *Rev.* (A knight with shield showing letter K). Silvered brass/30.5mm
- 224A.1 As 224. *Rev.* As 224. Brass/27.5mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Ladbroke Holidays

- 226A. Small ornament and Ladbroke Holidays in two lines in an oblong with angled corners/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Brass/22.5mm

Laundry Token

- 228A. LAUNDRY TOKEN in two lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE in three lines with three ornaments.
Brass/22mm

Leisureland, Paisley

- 230.4 LEISURELAND PAISLEY curved with two star spacers/plain rim. *Rev.* Thomas in line with ONE MAN BINGO in a rectangle below/(a plain disc precedes Thomas and there is an arc below the rectangle).
Brass/24mm

Leisure Time

- 230B.1 LEISURE TIME in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* BINGO TOKEN in two lines.
Brass 22mm
- 230B.2 As 230B. but no circle/plain rim. *Rev.* As 230B. but no circle/plain rim. Brass/27.5mm
- 230B.3 LEISURE TIME incuse in two lines (letters are 3mm.)/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Brass/22mm
- 230B.4 As 230B.3 but letters = 2mm.. *Rev.* As 230B.3 but letters are in relief. Brass/22mm
- L.A.
- 236.9 As Ref.392.10 but engraved L.A. above a machined recessed area that is engraved 40P. *Rev.* As 392.8 but engraved GOODS ONLY in two lines. Copper/21mm

John Ling Bridlington

- 236B. JOHN LING BRIDLINGTON in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN LONDON in two lines between two slots. Brass 27.5mm
- 236B.1 J. LING/plain rim. *Rev.* As 185A. (Harry Levy) Brass/31mm

L M S Machine Services

- 238A.2 L M S in a rectangle all incuse on a raised area/no rim. *Rev.* L M S in a rectangle all incuse in a recessed area. Steel/21mm

MAC

- 246.3 As 246.2. *Rev.* Blank. Silvered brass/21mm

Majestic, Great Yarmouth

- 248A.1 MAJESTIC incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm
- 248A.2 As Ref 396.19 with MAJESTIC in central line/all incuse and gold filled. *Rev.* Same. Pink plastic/26mm

Maggi Milan

- 248C.4 As 248C.2 *Rev.* Motif only in a raised circle/no rim. Silvered alloy/22mm
- 248C.5 As 248C. *Rev.* Blank with three slots and incuse circle. Steel/26mm
- 248C.6 As 248C.1 *Rev.* Maggi motif with ITALY on left and PAT. on right above four slots with X1A below/all incuse. Silvered alloy/22.8mm
- 248C.7 As 248C. *Rev.* Blank with one slot and incuse circle. Steel/26mm
- 248C.8 As 248C but in relief within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* TOKEN NO CASH VALUE in three lines with motif below/all within raised circle. Steel/22mm
- 248C.9 As 248C. *Rev.* Blank with two slots and incuse circle. Steel/24mm
- 248C.10 MAGGI CONIATURE in two lines with MOTIF to left/MILANO ITALY in two lines below/all in circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with one slot and incuse circle. Brass/22.5mm
- 248C.11 As 248C.2. *Rev.* Maggi motif with ITALY on left and PAT. on right and X9F below between two slots/all incuse within incuse circle. Silvered alloy/22mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Maggi Milan (continued)

- 248C.12 As 248C.2 *Rev.* As 248C.11 but X9D Silvered alloy/22mm
248C.13 NO CASH VALUE in two lines at top/NO REFUND (reverse die). *Rev.* As 248C.6.
/22.8mm

Magic City (Great Yarmouth)

- 248F.1 As 248F./plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Silvered brass/27.5mm

Note: 248F. has plain rim.

The Major

- 248G THE MAJOR in two lines with ornament above and below within a circle close to plain rim. *Rev.*
Blank/beaded circle close to plain rim. Brass/18.5mm

Magic City Norwich

- 248H. Magic City Norwich curved curved with wizard and stars central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

M&Ds

- 248J. M&Ds within circle all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle and two slots.
Brass/22.5mm

MAM Inn Play Ltd.

- 250.7 As 250.6. *Rev.* As Ref. 220.1 Brass/20.5mm

Manning Leisure

- 252A. MANNING LEISURE curved with M L monogram central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm

Mansfield

- 252B. M with motif above and MANSFIELD below on a raised surface/no rim. *Rev.* Blank (Note: see
refs. 220.1 and 250.7) Brass/21mm

Martime Museum (turnstile entrance)

- 253B. BUCKLER'S HARD MARITIME MUSEUM curved with two star spacers and (old sailing
ship) central in a circle/plain rim. *Rev.* CHILD curved above and below with two star spacers
and motif in central circle. Brass/22.5mm

- 253B.1 As 253B. *Rev.* As 253B. but ADULT Brass/27mm

Marshalls Bingo

- 255.1 MARSHALL'S AMUSEMENTS BILLY'S CASINO curved with two line spacers and (surface)
central/all incuse/ plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ between two slots.
Brass/22mm

Masons Amusement Group

- 156A.1 MASON ORGANISATION in two lines incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse
between two slots. Brass/29mm

- 256A.2 As 256A.1. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots.
Brass/23mm

Maxpax

- 258.5 1 within a circle/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/19mm

- 258.6 As 258.5 but 5. *Rev.* Same. Brass/23mm

- 258.7 As 258.5 but 10. *Rev.* Same Brass/27.5mm

Maygay Machines Ltd.

- 259.3 Maygay incuse in script in a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ in a raised circle.
Steel/21mm

Mayfield Electronics Ltd.

- 259A.1 MAYFIELD ELECTRONICS LTD curved with raised central area/plain rim. *Rev.* POUR
AMUSEMENT SEULEMENT curved with sun-like design central. Brass/30mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Mecca Leisure

- 262.10 As 237.1 but painted 20 in red. *Rev.* As 237.1 with c/m BENWELL MECCA in two lines/the right hand base of the M continues to underline MECCA. Alloy/21.5mm
- 262.11 As 24.6. *Rev.* As 24.6 with c/m MECCA O/GG in two lines. Brass/25.5mm
- 262.12 As 237.1. *Rev.* As 237.1 with c/m SITTLING MECCA in two lines/the right hand base of the M continues to underline MECCA. Alloy/21.5mm
- 262.13 Decorative M design incuse in a recessed circular area/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse in a raised circle. Brass/21mm
- 262.14 As 262.13 in a larger recessed circular area/no rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/21mm

Mechanical Attractions Ltd.

- 262A MECHANICAL ATTRACTIONS L.T.D. curved with dot spacers/beaded rim. *Rev.* CLAIM PACKET OF CHOCOLATE FROM in four lines with ATTENDANT curved below. Brass/17mm

M H

- 264A. As 306.25 with c/m MH monogram in circle. *Rev.* As 306.25. Brass/24.5mm
- 264A.1 As 306.25 with c/m MH monogram in circle and 5/- below. *Rev.* As 306.25. Brass/24.5mm
- 264A.2 As 394.4 with c/m MH monogram in circle. *Rev.* As 394.4. Silvered brass/23mm
- 264A.3 As 328.15. *Rev.* As 328.15 with c/m MH monogram in circle with 25 below. Silvered brass/23mm

Micromatic

- 265.5 MICRO-MATIC in two lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm

Millers Bedington

- 266A. MILLERS PRIZE BINGO curved with BEDLINGTON in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* 2P Brass/25mm
- 266A.1 MILLERS AMUSEMENTS ONE RIDE in four lines within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle. Brass/25mm

Note: this may be a purchased ride token.

The Mint (Great Yarmouth)

- 268A. The (in script) MINT in two lines incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

Mints

- 269.18 GOOD FOR A PACKET OF MINTS curved with dot spacers/plain rim. *Rev.* A tomahawk in outline with an R cutout to the handle. Brass/21mm
- 269.33 GOOD FOR 5c IN TRADE curved with diamond spacers/hexagon c/h./plain rim. *Rev.* ADVERTISING "STAR" MINTS curved with star spacer. Brass/21mm
- 269.34 GOOD FOR MINTS curved with 1 PACKAGE OF in three lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* S & N. G curved with five dot spacers below./plain rim. Brass/21mm

Moat House

- 271B. CAR PARK TOKEN curved with MOAT HOUSE in two lines and a motif above the M/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/24.5mm

Mr B's Amusements

- 273A.2 MR B'S AMUSEMENTS curved with a clown like figure central/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* TOKEN NO CASH VALUE curved with line spacers and Maggi motif central/all incuse in a raised circle. Silvered alloy/22mm
- 273A.3 As 273A.2 without raised circle but with letter R in small circle/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* PRIZE above, MR B's between and BINGO incuse below two slots. Brass/24.5mm

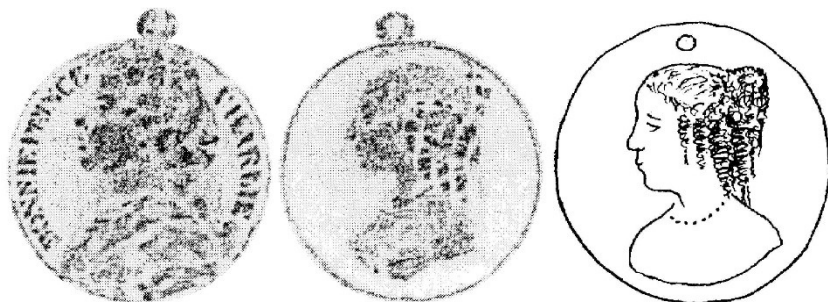
Mr T's Amusements (Hayling Island)

- 273B. SAVE TOKEN FOR LARGER PRIZES curved with MR. T'S AMUSEMENTS in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* CHANGE TOKENS AT CASH BOX in three lines. Light pink plastic/30mm

Notes & Queries

384 *Lady's Head // Pegasus*

I have no answer to the query posed as to the purpose of this piece but the following unidentified medal seems to provide a link which could be of use.



The medal, 27mm and cast in bronze with an integral loop, depicts on the reverse an anonymous lady whose portrait could be identical with that on Bob Forest's specimen. The obverse bears the legend BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE and the portrait is a clear copy, probably from direct casts, of the subject of *Medallic Illustrations of British History*, vol.II, p.492, no.34. This latter medal is thought to date from about 1729 when Prince Charles was only nine years old. The writer has sought without success for a prototype of the reverse portrait. Christopher Eimer, in a personnel letter, has tentatively suggested Elizabeth Cleypole, Cromwell's daughter, on *M.I.* vol.I, p.430-31, nos.74-76, but this portrait faces right and is certainly not otherwise identical, although there are similarities. My medal may well be of 19th century date.

Ernest Danson

396 *The Bishop's Wine Cellars (sic) // Card Counter 1/2d*

In addition to the three obverses listed I know of two others: one for 'Gin' and another for 'Irish & Scotch Whiskies'



Notes & Queries

There is also a further reverse, similar to the Roy's Rains' piece, with 'Card Counter round 1^D.



This gives a possibility of 20 different varieties summarised in this table:

	Q13A, QV80 VQOGB 1869	Q61 Value Halfpenny 1880.	½d Card Counter	1d Card Counter
Brandies	AC	WK		
Gin		AC	AC	
Port & Sherry	Todd, 1979; H89 908/22b; BWS 1900 (Port <i>and</i> Sherry//no reverse details)		RR	
Rum	Bell Yorks 3; Todd, 1979; H89 908/22a; BWS 1900 (Rum//1869); AC	H89 909/23; BWS 1900 (Rum//1880)		
Irish & Scotch Whiskies	GP			AC

Andrew Cunningham

I can add another variety to the known issues of the Bishop's Wine Cellars. It has been included in the above table as reference 'GP'.

Obv. THE BISHOP'S WINE CELLARS / KING ST. / IRISH & SCOTCH (words overlap)
/ WHISKIES / JACK -/7 / ½ PINT 1/2 / PINT 2/4

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above
and 1869 below.

Edge Milled, brass, round, 23mm

Geoff Percival

Notes & Queries

406 *NARPAC National Registration of Animals*

This is a registration tag that was issued by the National Air Raid Precautions for Animals Committee, a organisation that was sponsored jointly by the 'Blue Cross' and the P.D.S.A., with the 'Blue Cross' handling the register. It helped reunite many pet dogs separated from their owners by the bombing of Greater London in World War II.

Philip Bugden

407 *Royal Carriage Dept.*

I have a similar piece without the broad arrow, numbered 290 on the obverse, and with three numbers (142, 13 and 3) on the reverse. It is copper, 36mm, all incuse.

Ralph Hayes

408 *W.M.R.E. and W.L.M.S.E Locomotive Dept.*



Information requested on these two Locomotive Department tokens. The 'W.M.R.E.' one is uniface, brass, 42 x 32mm, while the 'W.L.M.S.E' one is uniface, zinc, 43 x 33mm.

Ralph Hayes

409 *Griffin Inn // Broughton*

Information requested about this piece, a metal detector find at the Balk, Pocklington, East Yorkshire. It is 24mm and copper. Which Broughton is it?

Ray Lewins



Notes & Queries

410 *William Fisher, Bridge Inn, 3d*

Information requested on this pub check. It is brass, 26mm, and has a milled edge.

Geoff Percival



411 *BE / W // Arms of Hull*

Information requested on this brass check. A few specimens are known in the Hull area but no information as to the issuer or purpose.

It is 22mm, and has a plain edge.

Geoff Percival



412 *Peel // 6d*

Help is required in correctly attributing a token which is described as Manx, but which I think is probably not. This token is brass and 24mm in diameter and has on the obverse PEEL and on the reverse 6^D: within a wreath. The token is supposed to come

from Knockaloe Internment Camp, a few miles south of Peel, which was used for housing civilian enemy aliens during the great war. Only one specimen of internment camp money is known for the Isle of Man during this period and this is a paper voucher for 2/6 from the camp at Douglas. If this token were for use in Knockaloe, surely other denominations would also exist? No specimens have ever turned up in the Isle of Man and perhaps it was used by someone with the surname Peel. I have found three other Peels in Scotland, one in Northumberland and another near Blackpool, Lancashire. They are all very small places and it would seem unlikely that any of them would issue a token. Any help in locating the origin of this token would be appreciated.

Alan Cope



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

Mr Cobwright regrets the ending of his lists but is still in a position to service your paranumismatic requirements at: [6:10]

COINS OF BEESTON

YOUR EVASIONS AND COUNTERFEIT GEORGE III ½D & ¼D
PURCHASED FOR READY MONEY

TOKENS & CHECKS

[6:9]

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

[6:9]

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:9]

Adverts

WANTED! GERMAN SHIP CANTEEN AND MESSE-TOKENS AND TOKENS OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

I'm also interested in tokens from KIEL, Germany, and its suburbs:
Dietrichsdorf, Ellerbek, Friedrichsort, Gaarden, Neumühlen,
Pries, Strande, Wellingdorf and Wik.

Günter Struck

[6:8]

HELP NEEDED BY COLLECTOR OF WELSH TOKENS

I collect most Welsh tokens but am particularly interested in those connected with pubs and clubs and the lamp checks that were, and still are, used in Welsh coal mines. Collecting these items has become particularly difficult of late so I am appealing to fellow collectors for help. Swaps or cash available.

Alun Jones

[6:9]

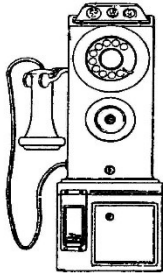
IRISH TOKENS WANTED

B. Woodside

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ltd, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumans Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughgall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops:** **Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

[6:9]

Adverts



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:9]

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

WANTED

DOG LICENCES AND DOG COLLAR TAGS
from U.K., continent, and world wide

Purchase or exchange.

Philip Bugden

[6:9]

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

Michael Knight

[6:8]

[7:1]

Adverts

TOY COINS IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

DAVID MAGNAY is now buying and selling.
Speak to me and visit my web!

WANTED

Tokens inscribed:

T. (K) C. / • BATHS CANTEEN •

[6:12]

Any denomination in centre of field. Brass or aluminium.

Mr D. Shaw

[6:8]

Malta Tokens

by Bob Lyall

(just published)

Are you interested in tokens for:

British Colonies - Tramways - Sherry Girls - Music Halls

Gaming - World War II Emergency Card Money

Co-operative Societies - Machines - Churches

38 pages of high quality paper, attractive soft-cover

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Biographical data about issuers

Photographs and illustrations of some businesses

Format similar to West Indies book

Retail price just £5 + 45p p&p

Order from and cheques payable to:

R. Lyall

[6:8]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor

Andrew D. N. Andison

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Editorial

This *Bulletin* is the third one of 2000 which means that subscriptions are now due for 2001. A subscription renewal form is enclosed.

The three *Bulletins* to be issued in 2001 will bring volume six to an end and will also be the last three for which I shall be the editor. This means that the *Bulletin* requires a new editor for 2002 onwards and I would be pleased to hear from anyone who would like to take on the task. It would be helpful to have a new editor in place sooner rather than later so there can be a smooth handover.

The Notes & Queries section in this issue is very small and has only two items. It would appear to be time to have a look through your miscellaneous oddments and send details of them in to the *Bulletin* so others can help identify them.

For those of you who surf the web, Barry Woodside sent in details of a token site — <http://www.exonumia.com/links.htm> — which has many links worth exploring. I would also recommend Paul Baker's own site, mentioned later in this issue. There are only a couple of members' email addresses listed below as I only intent to list new or amended addresses. Continually listing the same addresses takes up space which could be better served by token articles.

Andrew D. N. Anderson

New and updated email addresses

Norman Brodie
Neil B. Todd

Token Congress 2000

The nineteenth annual Token Congress will be held from the 1st to the 3rd of September 2000 at the Fairwater Centre of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff. The fully inclusive cost from dinner Friday to Lunch Sunday will be £95 and applications from young token collectors will be considered at a reduced cost. All enquiries should be made to Alan Cox

West Cumberland Carriers Tokens — Part 2 The Lowther Tokens

by Bill Kennett

The Whitehaven Lowthers were the most important family in the history of West Cumberland Coal. Their interest began in 1630 when Sir John Lowther of Lowther bought a substantial part of the St. Bees estate from his kinsmen the Lowthers of Ingleton and settled it on his second son Christopher. In order to promote trade with Ireland in coal and other commodities, Christopher built a pier at Whitehaven in 1634 and this can be seen in a Prospect of Whitehaven painted in 1642 (fig.1). Also in view are teams of packhorses wending their way towards the harbour, to ships waiting at the quay and beached on the foreshore.

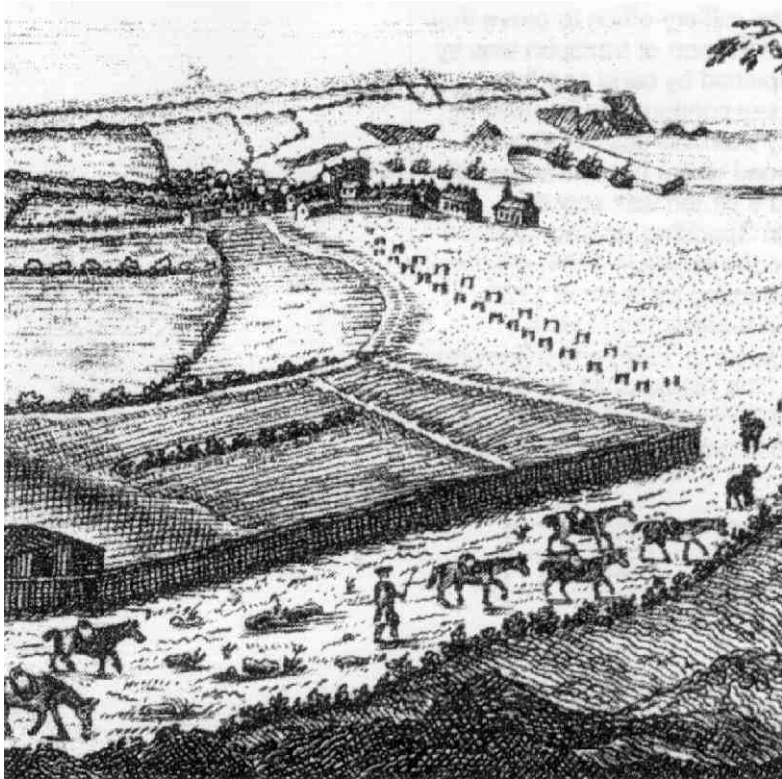


Fig.1: Part of "The South East Prospect of Whitehaven in 1642"

Christopher's son John was born the same year as the picture was painted and he inherited the Whitehaven estates two years later when his father died. Little was done to improve the estates until Sir John reached his majority and the restoration of the monarchy brought stability to the kingdom. From then on the export sales from the Whitehaven collieries rose rapidly, already 17,000 tons per annum in 1695 they reached 120,000 tons in 1750. It is in this period of expansion that the use of tokens was introduced, probably purely for management of the transport of coal from the pit mouth to the quayside, although it is possible that they could have been used to control the payment of the Hagggers or Coal getters. The Addison tokens described in part 1 were almost certainly used to pay the coal carriers and it was this part of the business where the use of tokens would have been so advantageous to the colliery steward. Horses and their drivers were provided by the local farmers who had their own businesses to attend to so some form of receipt was needed for them to present to the colliery office to prove that they had "TAKEN GOOD MEASURE". The first form of transport was by packhorse and though this was gradually replaced by carts and then wagons, both pulled by horses, the packhorses continued to be used to bring the coal to the roadhead or wagon way from the pits not directly connected to these places. The packhorse load was a basic measure of coal equivalent to about 300 lbs. weight and a pit ton was about 8 packhorse loads. It is this measure that John Spedding, colliery steward to Sir James Lowther who had succeeded to the estate in 1706, used as the equivalent of a number of tokens in accounting for them in 1725. This account was quoted by R S Ferguson in a paper read to the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian Society in 1898 and published as appendix A in their transactions in 1899. The "State of all the Tokens, Sept. 20th, 1725" is too long to quote in full here but it refers to six kinds of tokens and I think they can be equated to known Lowther tokens as follows:-

No	Description	Ferg. ¹	Dia.	B K ³	Dia.
1	Great Copper	108 ?	1 1/8"	108	29
2	Small Copper	108 ?	1 1/8"	109	23
3	Small Brass (fig.3)	109 Br	7/8"	109 Br.	23
4	Great Brass (fig.2)			108 Br.	29.5
5	Whitehaven Br. (Fig.4)	159	1 1/8"	156	25.5
6	Whitehaven Cu.	155	"	154 ⁴	25.5
		D&W ²	Ferg.	D&W ²	mm.

Table 1

Notes on Table 1:

- 1) Ferguson thought that the tokens listed here using Davis & Waters numbers, were the ones referred to in the “State...”
- 2). The Davis & Waters numbers are the ones used in the section Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets which begins on page 282 of *Tickets & Passes etc.*
- 3) Having more pieces to hand than Ferguson I interpret the tokens referred to in the “State...” slightly differently. The biggest difference is in the ‘Great Brass Tokens inscribed WHITEHAVEN’ where Ferguson plumps for a piece inscribed WHITE / HAVEN on one side and HAR / BOUR on the other. This one was probably nothing to do with the land transport of coal but possibly used to regulate ships harbour dues.
- 4) Ferguson describes a piece inscribed WHITEHAVEN i.e. without a period after the inscription which D&W list as 155, however most pieces that I have seen both in copper and brass have the period so I would list the copper version as 154 and the brass as 156 although D&W do not make it clear if the latter has a period or not.
- 5) The measurements in millimetres are of specimens in my own collection and where I agree with Ferguson they compare very closely with his diameters which he quotes in inches.



*Fig.2: Lowther Large Brass token
D&W 108, 29.5mm*



*Fig.3: Lowther Small Brass token
D&W 109, 23mm*

The Copper versions are not illustrated as they only differ in the metal and my specimens are not in such good condition as the brass. Silver versions of the above tokens exist, recorded in Davis & Waters and were probably given by Sir John to his friends.



Fig.4: WHITEHAVEN token
D&W 156 Br., 25.5mm

Again the copper versions are just the same but not as fine.

From the “State of the Tokens 1725” it would seem that the Lowther tokens were first used in 1682 though the small brass arrived in large quantities in 1684, the relevant section of the Ferguson version of the account is quoted below where: T = Ton (8 packhorse loads = 8 tokens)

L = Load (1 packhorse load = 1 token).

SMALL BRASS TOKENS.

		T.	L.
October 8, 1684	Then sent to Mr Gate from London -	1250	0
June 18, 1701	Then deld. to Do. by Sr. John Lowther	15	0
	Then deld. to Do. by Do. from London	<u>379</u>	<u>0</u>
	The whole Quantity of Do. Tokens		
	deld. out by Sr. J. L. - -	1644	0
Feb. 28, 1705	Upon Stateing the old Acct. with Mr Gale he delivered up to Mr Lowther and had credit for	1072	6
Mar 31, 1707	Upon stateing Mr Gale's last Acct. he deld. up to Mr Gilpin and had credit for -	<u>275</u>	<u>4</u>
		1348	2
	Lost or wanting - -	295	6
	Mr. Lowther deld. to John Spedding of Do. Tokens	1000	0
	Charged to the debts at Parton	250	0
June 22d, 1715	Charged more to Do.	<u>250</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>500</u>	<u>0</u>
Sepr. 20, 1725	Remains at Flatt in 2 bags	500	0

Note [The "Whole Quantity del'd. out ----" 1644 pit tons is equivalent to 1644 x 8 Packhorse loads, i.e. 13,152 tokens!] B K.

"BRASS TOKENS inscrib'd WHITEHAVEN"

		T.	L.
Feb.y. 28, 1705	Upon settling the Old Acct. with Mr. Gale Mr. Lowther ordered this sett of Tokens to be Issued out and Small Brass Tokens to be Called in, and accordingly delivered to Mr Gale, which he was Charged with in his New Acct. of debts.	1600	0
Mar. 31, 1707	Upon Stating Mr. Gale's last Acct. He delivered over to John Spedding (the rest being circulating) Mr. Gale had Credit for Ditto in his Acct. and the same was charged upon J. S. as a foundation of his Acct.	596	1
Sepr. 3d, 1708	Delivered to J. S. by Mr. Lowther and Charged to the Debts	86	0
Sepr. 29, 1709	Deld. to Do. by Do. and Charged to the Debts	500	0
Oct. 24, 1711	Deld. to Do. by Do. and Charged to the Debts	<u>500</u>	0
	Total Delivered out by Mr Lowther	2686	0
Sepr. 20, 1725	Remains in 2 Baggs at Flatt	400	0
	in 6 Drawers in my Closet	1800	0
	in another Drawer there	<u>269</u>	7
		2469	7
	Note. These Tokens not being Used since the 1st Oct. 1724, Notice being several times given for bringing them in, it is likely there is very few or none outstanding that will ever appear, and if so there is Lost	216	1
	Of ye Brass Tokens Inscrib'd WHITEHAVEN I deliver'd to Car. Spdg. to be used at Parton instead of ye Small Brass Tokens (of which th Office was Robb'd and 49 1 Stolen away)	175	0
Janr. 1 1737	Delivered C. Spr. more of Do. Tokens.		
October 21, 1721	Received from Mr. Lowther by J. Spedding	1250	0
Novr. 15, 1721	Received from Do. by Do	<u>200</u>	0
	Total Recd. and Charged to J. Spedding the 27th Decbr. 1724 in the Debts at 3s. 4d. per Ton	1450	0

The line above beginning Janr. 1 1737 is curious. The date is twelve years after it was supposedly written. Could this be a later addition or just a misreading of the original document? The reign of the stewards is confusing and to assist interpretation of “The State” I have tabulated their dates below:- [Est is short for Estate Steward and Coll for Colliery Steward]

	1666	1682	1688	1693	1707	1722	1730	1755	1758	1781	1811
Thomas Tickell	Est	Est	Est	Est							
John Gale		Coll	Coll	Coll	Coll						
Edward Spedding			Est	Est	Est						
William Gilpin				Est	Est	Est					
John Spedding					Est Coll	Est Coll	Est Coll	Est Coll	Est Coll		
Carlisle Spedding							Coll	Coll	Coll		
James Spedding								Coll	Coll	Coll	
John Bateman										Coll	Coll
John Peile											Coll

Table 2

I think we can see from the above table that the collieries became sufficiently important to Sir John Lowther in 1682 for him to appoint a separate Colliery Steward, John Gale, in addition to his Estate Steward, Thomas Tickell. At the same time he supplied him with 2746 Large Copper Tokens and 3824 Small Copper Tokens. The Great Copper Tokens were not used by Gale but the majority of the Small Copper and the 10,000 Small Brass sent to him from London in 1684 were most likely used at Whitehaven since most of the shipping was from that port and John Spedding in “A State” only needed to specify the port when it was not Whitehaven (which was officially designated a port). i.e. Parton about a mile north of Whitehaven. Although Sir John discouraged the use of Parton since it was the most convenient for his rivals, at the same time he needed to use it himself for coal shipped from his own collieries which he had acquired nearby.

A development in 1682 which must have affected the use of tokens was the construction of a wooden causeway by Gale enabling the transport by cart of the increased production of coal which was due to the discovery of the eight foot thick Main Band seam at the Howgill collieries south of the town. A cart could carry half a ton or four packhorse loads but even if one token represented a cartload which was unlikely there would have been a need for more tokens to cover the extra coal and the more rapid transport to the staith.

The Estate Steward was senior to the Colliery Steward but William Gilpin was referred to as Principal Steward when he was assisted by the Speddings; Edward in 1688 and then John in 1707, when Sir John was succeeded by Sir James Lowther. From 1722, John Spedding was both Estate and Colliery Steward until his death in 1758. John was assisted in his Colliery capacity by his Brother, Carlisle Spedding from 1730 until he died in 1755.

It would appear from “A State of all the Tokens” that the Brass Tokens inscribed WHITEHAVEN were first used in 1705 to replace the Small Brass Tokens and were withdrawn in 1724 although it seems that $175 \times 8 = 1400$ were used at Parton after 1730 when Carlisle Spedding was appointed assistant Colliery Steward, obviously responsible for shipments from Parton. The significance of what seemed to be a late entry in the “State” may be the acquisition of complete control of Parton by Sir James in 1737, when Carlisle Spedding would have needed additional tokens for use there. It may have been developments at Parton which persuaded Sir James to ask for an account of the tokens in use up to 1725 as it was in that year that he was successful in getting a Bill through parliament enabling him and his then partners at Parton to use the coal harbour dues to improve the facilities there.

A number of the Small Brass Tokens exist with various counter marks which may suggest that they were used for pits which still used packhorses after the introduction of a wagonway in 1732. However the general use of Lowther tokens around Whitehaven, Great and Small, Brass and Copper, inscribed Whitehaven or not, had probably stopped by 1735 when the Clifton token of that date, illustrated in part 1, was introduced for shipments of Lowther coal from Workington.

*Fig.5: Great Preston Token
W. Yorks. 97, Brass, 20mm*



There would be no need for Carriers Tokens when waged employees were used in the transport operation and also where coal for local use was sold directly from the coal bank at the Colliery. In the latter case cash for change would have to be available at the coal bank and during the 17th century shortage of regal currency colliery owners had their own halfpennies and farthings struck, probably for this purpose. I have already illustrated John Lamplugh's Broughton halfpenny in part 1 but it is interesting to note that Walter Widdop, the Steward for the Lowthers of Swillington, issued a 17th Century token (fig.5), depicting a miners pick, for Great Preston, where they owned extensive collieries supplying the needs of the inhabitants of nearby Leeds. It was Sir William Lowther, a descendant of this branch of the family, who inherited the Whitehaven estates on the death of Sir James Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale, in 1802.

Notes & Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Jeff Gardiner for providing me with, among other things, a copy of the crucial paper by Ferguson containing the "State of the Tokens...", and Donald Prince for the rubbing of the Great Preston Token. Most of the information on the Collieries was derived from *West Cumberland Coal 1600-1982/3* by the late Oliver Wood, published by the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society in their Extra Series XXIV in 1988, ISBN 0 9500779 5 X. The Lowther information came from *The Lowther Family* by Hugh Owen, published by Phillimore in 1990, ISBN 0 85033 721 6.

Figure 6 (shown on next page) is part of J & C Walker's 1840 map of Cumberland and shows most of the coalfield and the placenames on the tokens.



Fig.6: J & C Walker's map

Some of the interest in token collecting is the attempt to identify those items that have strange symbols or abstruse patterns engraved on them. But one frustration is the frequent negative outcome following extensive enquiries to trace the provenance of those inscriptions that are clear in lettering and design and have additionally, other features that should more readily aid their identification. The three tokens illustrated (fig. 1) are an example:



Fig1: 1/2d, 1d and 6d tokens

Obv. • T. (K) C. • / BATHS CANTEEN inscribed around 1/2^D within a circle. Raised rim.

Rev. 1/2^D..

Edge Plain, 20mm, Brass

Obv. • T. (K) C. • / BATHS CANTEEN inscribed around 1^D within a circle. Raised rim.

Rev. 1^D

Edge Plain, 20mm, Copper

Obv. • T. (K) C. • / BATHS CANTEEN inscribed around 6^D within a circle. Raised rim.

Rev. 6^D

Edge Plain, 20mm, Aluminium

It was a chance encounter with these items and a 1935 list of Colliery owners that suggested the possible origin as Tilmanstone Colliery, Kent. The particular

entry in the list is illustrated (*Fig. 2*) indicating, if the provenance is correct, that the tokens were a company issue prior to nationalisation by the National Coal Board in 1947.

TILMANSTONE (KENT) COLLIERIES, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C.4.
T. N.: Mansion House 5781 & Shepherdswell 2 (Colliery). *Est.*: 1925. *Directors*: T. R. Edridge(Ch.), G. T. Hannaford, A. O. Cantley. *Sec.*: Francis D. Mottram. *Gen. Man*: R. V. Hare. *Sales Agents*: Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., Cory Buildings, Penchurch St., E.C. *Power*: E. (A.C., 3-ph., 50 per., generated at 3,300 v.). *An. Out.*: 350,000 tns.

Fig.2

Mines :

TILMANSTONE COLLIERY (Shepherdswell Junc., S.R.). *Man*: B. Whitaker. *Men employed*: below 730, above 270.

Scam: Beresford or Five Feet.

Classes of coal: S., M., H., G., Bnkr. & Brq.

This heading was also used on official Company correspondence. (*Fig. 3*).

Tilmanstone (Kent) Collieries, Limited.

From Office Telephone:
 No. 2 SHEPHERDSWELL.
 SHEPHERDSWELL, Southern Railway
 ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

**TILMANSTONE COLLIERY,
 EYTHORNE,
 NEAR DOVER.
 April 14th. 28.**

Fig.3

It appears that the small size of the tokens precluded inscribing the company name in full, which had to be shortened to initials. Similarly the word 'Pithead' was omitted.

As early as 1907 Royal Commissions had recognised the value of colliery Pithead baths, but few of these had been established. In 1927 a levy of 1/- in the £ on coal royalties was commenced to augment resources of the Miners Welfare Fund and to secure at all coal mines facilities for workmen to take baths and to dry clothes. This in general terms constituted the Baths Fund.

The Tilmanstone Colliery (1913 - 1986) Pithead baths (*Fig. 4*) were opened in 1930 by Emmanuel Shinwell M.P., Secretary for Mines. Built at a cost of £10,000 to a standard pattern as a single storied cubicle block, a subway led from the colliery to the baths. There was provision for 1,008 lockers with areas for boot greasing and filling of water bottles. Six pence per week was deducted

from the miner's wages for use of the baths, but this was discontinued in 1934 when the money was provided from the Amenity Fund.

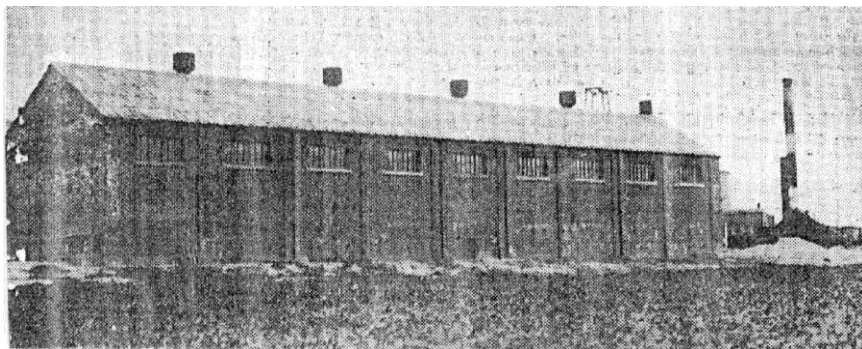


Fig.4: Tilmanstone Colliery Pithead Baths (Dover Express)

The foregoing background information appeared to be a promising start, but confirmation regarding provenance was required as well as an enquiry concerning the possible issue of other denominations. Tokens of only three units of value were small in quantity when compared with, for example, the 7 values of the Pithead baths tokens issued by Gresford Colliery (Cox & Cox, 141-147). Nevertheless, some collectors who held the T. (K) C. items were able to confirm only three values. These they referred to as a set. The tokens do appear to be the minimum number of values necessary for the purchase of low cost goods or services, and the differing composition of the tokens more especially the high value 6d aluminium, makes for easy recognition. A collector mentioned that a number of these tokens had been found some years ago in Folkestone, not far removed from the Tilmanstone area. It was thought then that they had a Kent connection.

But research at local level proved negative. Ex-miners who were employed at Tilmanstone were unable to confirm the use of any tokens at their Pithead baths. A similar situation exists in South Wales, with ex miners denying that tokens were used for their Pithead baths. Purchases of soap etc were paid for in cash. An exception was Penallta Colliery in the Rhymney Valley from whence some presumably pre 1947 roll-type paper tickets have appeared on the market. These are for values of 1/2d, 1d, and 6d (as for the T.(K) C. tokens), for the Pithead baths and Canteen combined. Their method of use has not been ascertained.

Named Pithead baths (/Canteen) tokens are recorded incredibly sparsely - I have unconfirmed reports of less than twenty - recognising that most collieries were provided with the amenities. Countywide there were only 50 Pithead baths in 1929, but the number of installations increased throughout the 1930's and continued to the mid 1950's. I have seen no tokens that can be attributed to a post 1947 National Coal Board issue.

From communication with other collectors, I am not convinced that tokens were in fact issued to or purchased by miners for use in the Pithead baths, although tokens or vouchers for the colliery canteen were issued to miners who extended their shift over a certain period. Tokens were indeed issued for the Pithead baths and canteen but these were for the use of outside contractors such as coal merchants who were not on the Colliery staff. In that case, the miners would not have seen them, and need not have been aware of their existence. Their method of issue and use is uncertain. An ex miner who was a Pithead baths attendant at Nantgarw (Taffs Well, nr Cardiff) colliery in the early 1980's confirmed that contractors who used the Pithead baths on a daily basis paid £2.50 in cash each Friday, for which they received a receipt. Perhaps in some collieries pre 1947 the transaction would have been by token. I am not persuaded by a suggestion that the T. (K) C. tokens were issued for any Corporation public baths.

Tilmanstone Colliery (1913 - 1986) never fulfilled the expectations and proposed plans of developers. From the time of sinking, problems with water seepage meant that for every ton of coal raised, seventeen tons of water had to be pumped to the surface. The highly regarded benevolent Capitalist owner, Richard Tilden Smith had a vision of a super power station producing power cheaper than Battersea, a carbonisation plant, iron ore mines with blast furnaces and steel works, brick works, cement works, and chalk pits. The port of Dover would be used for direct transportation. But Government departments and the Dover Harbour Board proved obstructive. The high cost of rail coal transportation necessitated the building of a 7 1/2 mile long aerial ropeway from the colliery to Dover harbour, with twin tunnels for exit and return through the cliffs. Then Tilden Smith's sudden death in 1929 ended plans for this extended development of the whole of the Dover area.

Although I have 95% confidence in the T.(K) C. provenance and the tokens have therefore been moved from my oddbin to an album, the items are catalogued with a caveat. At least for the time being...

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Members of Eythorne Working Men's Club.

Harry Chambers, Gary Mason, Graham Smith, Mark Smith.

Supermarket Trolley Tokens ?

by Paul Baker

About 18 months ago, in bags full of bulk coins and tokens, I came across a few examples of a bi-metallic piece (fig. 2), most probably of British origin. Within the same bags I found a holed 'token' that was quite unlike the bi-metallic pieces but it did have a legend (fig. 1). Were it not for this legend on the holed piece I perhaps would not have had such a good idea about the use of the bi-metallic pieces. To explain this I shall first describe the similarly sized holed piece.



*Fig.1: aluminium
Somerfield token*

The holed piece I got looks cheaply made, it is aluminium, and has a central hole of 5mm diameter. The finish (machine markings) on both sides gives the impression that the flan must have been made on a lathe. Each side has the legend SOMERFIELD stamped onto it. Three facts lead me to surmise the intended use of this piece: (1) SOMERFIELD is the name of a supermarket chain in this country, (2) the piece is a very similar size to British one pound coins - the token has a diameter of 22.35mm and a thickness of 3.15-3.20mm

— one pound coins have a diameter of 22.50mm and a thickness of very close to 3.20mm — and (3) quite a number of supermarkets in Britain have trolleys for shoppers that use simple mechanical coin-operated locking mechanisms. To

take the trolley away from the trolley bay the customer puts a pound coin into the lock. When the customer takes the trolley back to the bay a catch from the trolley in front is inserted into the returned trolley and the customer gets his coin back. This is all a means of encouraging the customers to park their trolleys back in the bays with the other trolleys. The use of such coin operated mechanisms is also known for a few other countries.

From what I was told by one of the supermarkets that was kind enough to reply to me on this, it is known that staff at some of the supermarkets using trolley locks have master keys for the locks which presumably push into the lock and fill the space in the lock intended for the coin. Looking at my holed token, it seems that some supermarkets (or at least one of them) give (or did give at sometime) its staff tokens with which to operate the trolley locks. Of course if the staff were to use real coins, then using their own coins would cause confusion with so much other money around belonging to the supermarket. If on the other hand the supermarkets' money was used, then it would have to be controlled as petty cash. So the tokens avoid either of these two complications. A couple of weeks ago though I acquired some harder evidence regarding the purpose of these aluminium pieces. Apparently the staff at Somerfield give these complimentary tokens to customers, for the presumably "pound-coin-less" customers to use in the trolleys. The pieces are retrieved by the staff afterwards. The staff evidently trust these particular customers!



Fig.2: lead centre and copper rim

So, as for the bi-metallic pieces; these have no legend and are also cheaply made. Again these are very similar in size to one pound coins — they have a diameter of 22.50mm and varying thicknesses of 2.95-3.15mm — so it would seem that the pieces could well be tokens for supermarket trolleys too. The pieces are rather odd and rather ugly. The

flans must have been made by sawing into short (approx. 3mm) sections a length of lead-filled copper piping, seemingly piping as used for household water pipes and the like. It appears that the raised central circle on one side of the pieces (the only design element on the whole piece) had been applied by striking, this would also explain the absence of rough saw marks. Presumably a disc of just lead would have soft edges which would soon become squashed and thus prevent the use of the pieces in the trolley locks. All the same we have an odd combination and indeed an odd manufacture method. Of course you should also be wondering about the use of lead in food premises - perhaps

some large non-food stores have trolleys with these locks - perhaps the pieces were soon taken out of use - who knows ?

Finally, you may be thinking that the two pieces I have described could be pieces made to fool things like vending machines or even people through the fact that they are very similar in size to our pound coins. But both pieces to me seem as though they have been carefully made to *not* look like one pound coins, either to a person or the 'eyes' of a vending machine. Both tokens are decidedly different in colour to the one pound coins which are nickel-brass. The pound coins are neither holed nor are they bi-metallic. The holed token has a mass of 3.12 grams, the bi-metallic pieces have a mass of around 12 grams, the pound coins have a mass of 9.50 grams. The three pieces are bound to have significantly different electrical resistances. Besides all this, it would seem forgers find our current one pound coins quite easy to imitate these days and with some quality. Does anyone have any other suggestions?

I have now seen two of the holed aluminium pieces, the second grading around EF and being without the light corrosion of the lower grade piece I first came across. Of the Cu/Pb bi-metallic piece I have now seen five or six and they usually look a bit 'rough'.

This is an updated/revised version of the article I did that first appeared as item 11 of WBCC Newsmail 134, March 6, 1999. The WBCC is "The Worldwide Bi-metallic Collectors Club" and was established on 14 September 1996 and was the very first collectors club using the Internet. The WBCC Homepage is at <http://www.geocities.com/RodeoDrive/7513/wbcc/wbcc.html> .

Colour images of the tokens illustrated can be found on my website - <http://www.wbcc.fsnet.co.uk/>

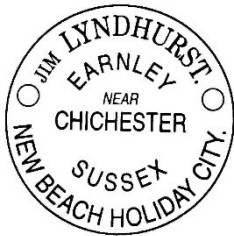
New Beach Holiday City - Sussex

by Stuart Adams and John Drummond

The New Beach Holiday Camp was founded in 1930 by Mr and Mrs F. L. Lyndhurst. It was sited on the Sussex coast just south of Chichester and overlooked Bracklesham Bay. The camp is marked on the 1933 O.S. map of the area.

In the months of July and August in 1932 they had over 200 visitors. During the 1939 - 45 war the camp was requisitioned in 1940 by the War Office to accommodate the return of our troops from Dunkirk.

The Camp flourished in the years after the war. Entertainment included "Special shows in the Beachcomber Bar", whist drives, sporting tournaments, and cabaret acts, with participation of the families actively encouraged. The Camp finally closed in 1970.



*Fig.1: Jim Lyndhurst's Token
Brass, 30 mm, plain edge, uniface.*

The above illustration is probably a key tag but it is not known during which years Jim Lyndhurst was working at the Camp. Further details and illustrations of the camp may be found in *Witterings, then and now* by Keith and Janet Smith (1985) published by Mill Press.

“Quill Corner”

Tal-y-llyn Railway. *Talyllyn News* no.185 (March 2000) gives details of changes to the Museum at Tywyn. “A new partition has been put up between the mezzanine level and the Host Wagon which has enabled display of some of the Padarn Railway relics displaced from the mezzanine level and others which have never previously been on display, including some Workmen’s tokens from the Padarn Railway passenger train which came to light recently in some archive files.”
seen by *E. D. Chambers*

Birmingham Inn Tokens. There are a number of excellent publications describing the inn or pub tokens of many English counties and of Wales and London, and there are other areas where check lists of greater or lesser completeness have been available to enthusiasts, but there are still a few areas where nothing comprehensive has been published.

The City of Birmingham holds a doubly unique position in a national context through the huge variety of types which exist, now estimated to be in the region of 2,500, and because the majority of all British inn tokens were made there. In 1978 the late Roy Hawkins published *Public House Checks of Birmingham and Smethwick*, but this is a catalogue of inns and publicans and does not list the tokens themselves. In any event hundreds of types unknown to Hawkins have been discovered since 1978.

I am proposing to publish a check list of inn tokens for the City of Birmingham according to its present boundaries. It will therefore include not only the original town, but towns and suburbs subsequently absorbed including Aston, Balsall Heath, Birchfield, Edgbaston, Erdington, Great Barr, Handsworth, Harborne, Kings Heath, Kings Norton, Moseley, Northfield, Perry Barr, Selly Oak, Soho, Sparkbrook, Stirchley, Sutton Coldfield and Yardley, but not Smethwick or Solihull which are not and never have been part of Birmingham. The scope of the list will include all issues from licensed premises. Concert halls and pleasure gardens will normally qualify, but not coffee houses or theatres.

Many if not most of the tokens issued from the central areas of the City do not mention Birmingham, creating a problem for collectors and leading to a great deal of research to establish precise locations from street, inn and publican’s

“Quill Corner”

names. The check list may be most useful to collectors in general by bringing together all the data establishing a definite or probable Birmingham origin for such pieces.

I should be most grateful if any *T.C.S.B.* reader who has tokens in their collection which are or may be from Birmingham as defined would contact me so that I can send further details of the project and a form for listing specimens. All assistance will be acknowledged or, if preferred, can be treated as confidential.

John Whitmore

Brighton Palace Pier. In ‘Stairways to the Sea’ (Diver, vol.44 no.10 October 1999) Stephen Lee describes diving below the Palace Pier in Brighton. While the triggerfish he spotted seems to have strayed far from the Red Sea he notes a ‘slot-machine token reading “Brighton Palace Pier”’ which has presumably fallen from above. It might be Hayes 66 (SKEEBALL PALACE PIER curved with BRIGHTON in central line/plain rim. Rev. GOOD FOR GAME curved with outline of 1 central/beaded rim. Alloy/21mm).

seen by *E. D. Chambers*

The Bishops’s Wine Cellars. With reference to the recent notes about the Bishop’s Wine Cellars pieces, is there any definite evidence to link them with Leeds? As far as I am aware, the relevant directories do not list an establishment of that name in King Street, Leeds. I believe that they were assigned to Leeds solely because Leeds City Museum holds a specimen. In the 1940s and 50s there was a wine bar known as the Mitre in a basement in City Square, Leeds, but that is some distance from King Street. The late Peter Moffat thought that the Bishop’s Wine Cellars pieces emanated from an establishment in King Street, St James’s, London.

Richard Fynes

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Convict Love Tokens: the leaden hearts the convicts left behind. Edited by Michele Field and Timothy Millett. Published by the Wakefield Press, South Australia, 1998, ISBN 1 86254 434 4. 128pp., perfect binding, laminated card cover, illustrated throughout, eight colour plates, 209 x 230mm. £12.99, available in UK from Spink and also A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.

This book is an example of a work produced primarily to accompany an exhibition. Of course, this type of publication is not new, for one can think of catalogues produced for permanent museum exhibitions connected with coins, medals and other distinct numismatic fields. Rather, the fact that the amount of literature on these engraved tokens is indeed sparse lends me to believe that this work may well in the future be seen to be a major reference work in its own right.

In a letter written to the TCS in 1989 (vol.4 no.9), Lloyd L. Entenmann, president of the Love Token Society, based in the USA, stated that more literature was required on this subject; here we have a multi-authored work that duly fits the bill. I hope that the print run of 3000 is not overly optimistic, but then one must realise that the book was originally produced to accompany an exhibition of Timothy Millett's (TM) collection firstly at the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney, Australia, followed by Perth and Hobart in 1998. In early 1999, formed largely of the British Museum and TM's collections, the tokens were put on show at the BM and then at the Museum of Law.

The book has an Introduction, five chapters of essays on differing aspects, with the whole chosen to produce an even-handed overall account, a catalogue of known convict love tokens, and finally a list of the names portrayed thereon. There are many illustrations, which one would hope for in a specialist publication of this type. Black and white photographs are used where the host piece is receptive to reproduction. Also, there are a few colour plates and many excellent line drawings.

The opening chapter - 'Laden Hearts' - is an illustrated descriptive analysis of the backbone of TM's collection, some seventy pieces purchased from Dennis Vorley, and we learn how he became interested in this field. These pieces are a social development of a giving of love tokens as mementoes or keepsakes during the seventeenth century, possibly influencing the idea of producing a token whilst awaiting transportation. The historical perspective is important to comprehend when looking at these tokens. Judicial sentence of transportation was made for offences against the state which today would only command a

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fiscal fine or even the more dubious ‘community service’.

All of these pieces are extremely rare. Evidence suggests that production was commonplace between 1815 and 1845, and of the 300 seen by TM, less than ten show a direct reference to transportation. The 1797 Cartwheel penny was unpopular with the public because of its heavy weight, but it was popular with convicts because, as it was made of relatively soft copper and was large for a coin piece (36mm diameter), it served as an ideal base for rubbing down, and there was enough space for the convicts to engrave their messages of affection and farewell before they were transported to Australia to serve their sentences. TM explains that the messages on the tokens range from basic stippling with something like a nail or pin to high engraver’s art, executed with a graving tool. TM suggests that the engravings on the tokens can be classified into roughly four groups: 1, produced by a trained or professional hand; 2, apparently copies of group 1; 3, limited technique, but executed by good amateurs; 4, least expert, and rather crude in interpretation.

At present there is no evidence that the makers of these pieces continued to produce work in metal, either by way of jewellers or craftsmen in metal. TM states that some tokens are so similar in their style of execution that they may well have been engraved to order. I surmise that possibly, in early nineteenth century Australia, there was a demonstrable lack of a developed middle class. and thus little potential in a market for refined goods.

The following chapters outline the socio-economic background of these tokens. Michael Flynn, who contributed the chapter on ‘Dickensian Characters’, informs us that from 1788 (North America no longer becoming available) to 1868, in excess of 160,000 men, women and children were transported.

In Tom Gretton’s chapter on ‘Last Dying Speech and Confession’, he discusses the tokens’ social connections with popular catchpenny prints of the times, evoking public executions and popular art. He gives a good summing up of these tokens “... these convicts worked or paid to give material form to what effectively were their last words in the world they knew.” I quote from the back cover of the book “Intriguing and poignant messages ... produced by British convicts sentenced to transportation to Australia. Expelled from the known world, usually never to see their loved ones again, convicts defaced Cartwheel pennies - sanding back the king’s head on one side and Britannia on the other - and engraved their keepsakes with a variety of hopes, fears, messages and predictions.” I disagree with Mr Gretton’s submission that the erasure of the

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king's head in preparation for engraving was in some way a protest against the state which was about to place the convict into such oblivion. I find this statement rather fanciful, as we cannot possibly know this to be true, and in any case, the mechanics of production would demands a reasonably smooth host coin in order to serve as an engraved love token, whatever the original design or portrait. These tokens are indeed pieces of social history, but the regular coinage was, after all, ideally to hand.

We are reminded that these convict love tokens are as much part of Australian history as tokens of remembrance. In his contribution on 'Memory and tokens of love', Paul Donnelly of the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney states that the perilous long journey by sea combined with the expense of passage made the viability of return to the homeland upon termination of sentence, a distinctly unlikely event, thus "... their past loves and lives were frozen in time." He writes that "what convict love tokens share with other keepsakes is an attempt to cope with a common feature of life; absence and separation from loved ones". To numismatists, these tokens can appear to be delightful, interesting, crude or merely medallion-like mementoes. However, Mr. Donnelly puts them into their historical context alongside mourning jewellery, enamelled coins and other keepsakes like suspended locks of interwoven hair. The phrase "When this you see remember me" was commonly used not only on the tokens, but also on commercial items of creamware and as tattoos, which firmly associates these items with the working class.

'Known Convict Tokens', the basic catalogue section of the book, has been compiled by TM and Peter Lane, President of the Numismatic Society of South Australia. It is a chronological listing of tokens recorded so far, by date beginning with 1780. Where there is no name or year, then they have been placed after 1856. There is an acknowledgement to the collections referred to, and all tokens are stated as having the 36mm Cartwheel penny as the host coin unless otherwise noted, eg the regal George III halfpenny, George III and IV pennies, Cartwheel twopence, and tokens. This book cannot be described as a standard 'catalogue' in the accepted sense, as all the pieces are unique, but they do share a common socio-historical background relating to a particular condition, event or period. However, this work will serve not only as a 'must have' for those collectors who are catholic in their tastes but also essential for those who are interested in the series as a whole.

I found the historical notes relating to each piece particularly informative.

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Judging by some of the detail that has been unearthed relating to the originators of the tokens, they have evidently been painstakingly researched. The difficulty in researching lies with matching a name with an identifiable person. Parliamentary papers are a good source, but there is still much genealogical work to be done, as we are informed in the introduction. In Britain, there is a very strong and growing hobby devoted to researching our ancestors. In the writer's belief and experience the journals and newsletters of the local Family History Societies are a wealth of knowledge and research yet to be fully appreciated and seriously tapped by researchers and collectors of socio-economic and socio-historical pieces such as tokens and medals of all types for information on surname distribution, occupations, commercial undertakings, as well as listings of all kinds of activity on life as it was lived. In the future, the authors hope to expand the reference section and the section on biographies. Finally, there is an alphabetical listing of names included at the back to help identify the tokens.

Overall, this work is a neatly packaged and presentable book. The Sydney Morning Herald described it as "highly intelligent and emotionally provocative." There is a wealth of information contained within its pages, and in this reviewer's opinion, represents the most laudable and attractive approach when writing about a numismatic subject - its relationship to the socio-historical background.

Anthony Gilbert

Communion Tokens of the World by Lester M. Burzinski, 1999. Pp. [6], iv, 579 (including 133 pages of photographs of thousands of tokens), hardback, 8½" x 11". Published privately (1st Printing 250 copies) and available from the author. \$80.00 (plus post to UK \$21.60).

When Les Burzinski attended the 1999 Token Congress in Carlisle he had with him the first copy of his book, straight off the press. It must be rare for an author to publish a first volume at the age of 80. After a severe setback to his enthusiasm a few years ago, when his wife and his brother died within months of each other, it is an astonishment and a delight to see Les's dream a reality. Unfortunately he was not well at Carlisle, and two months later he took severely ill at home with a stroke.

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Like O.D. Cresswell's (1985) *Comprehensive Directory of World Communion Tokens*, now out of print, this is an alphabetical listing based on the place name or other legend on each communion token. The general layout of the two books is similar, though there is no index of ministers now. Details are given of legends and other features, size and shape, named ministers and where each token was used. There are 7730 entries, compared with 6533 in Cresswell, partly on account of the treatment of varieties. References are given to Cresswell and to original sources, including recent publications, in which fuller details of the tokens may be found. A major attraction is the very large number of tokens illustrated, many for the first time, with photographs of specimens from the author's collection. This will be particularly useful for anyone who does not have access to earlier sources.

Another valuable feature is the inclusion of about 100 unpublished or recently recorded tokens, although for some there is a lack of description or information on the source of the records. There are some potentially confusing errors in these new records. It is not stated, for instance, that the obverse of 6438, an 1829 token of St Andrews Scotch Presbyterian Church in Buenos Aires, differs from 6435 with the same date (rather than from 6436) in having 'Scots' in the name (adopted by the church in 1924) in place of 'Scotch'; and 7730, a 1746 Burgher UPC token of Burntshields (or Burntshiels), Renfrewshire, is wrongly ascribed to Burntisland, Fife.

This reviewer's article on *Communion Tokens* from *The First Dictionary of Paranumismatica* (1991) is reprinted (with permission and minor errors) by way of an introduction. There is a bibliography of works quoted or referred to, but no key to the collectors' initials given for some of the new entries. For tokens with table numbers the highest one seen is quoted. An unusual feature is that instead of noting inverted and retrograde characters, found on many old tokens, arrangements have been made to print them that way, though not always exactly matching the rest of the type.

One aim of the book is to help identify where particular communion tokens were used, but the problem remains that, unless there are illustrations here or in the original publication, many tokens bearing just a single letter cannot be separated by the written descriptions. Where the original source gives too little detail and no illustration there is usually little that can be done now.

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It should not be assumed that the book is free of errors. Les himself spoke of his frustration at the number he had found. This is not the place to dwell on a problem that has also affected previous authors. Readers should be aware that if they do not find details of a token where they expect them it may be listed elsewhere (based on a different part of the legend), and that there are instances of entries not in their correct alphabetical position; so it is worth searching forward and backwards for them.

At \$80 this is a bargain, with all those photographs and previously unlisted tokens. Enquiries should be addressed to the author, as above, or possibly to Straus Printing Company, 1028 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, USA.

Andrew T. Macmillan

The W.J. Noble Collection (part III): World Communion Tokens. Auction Catalogue of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Level 7, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, 11 July 2000. A\$35 (plus post to UK A\$25).

It is worth drawing attention to the sale catalogue of Jim Noble's communion tokens, essentially most of the Norweb collection plus other material. Nearly 6000 different communion tokens are listed with Cresswell and traditional reference numbers. The feature of the catalogue that makes it a valuable work of reference is that some 2500 of the tokens are illustrated with high quality photographs, usually showing both obverse and reverse. These include tokens not illustrated anywhere else. A slight problem is that some effort is needed to link individual images with the correct token in certain lots. And some rare tokens, that one would like to see, are not photographed, because the specimens are not good enough. The catalogue includes an extensive bibliography of communion tokens, details of collectors from whom specimens were obtained, and information about the Norweb and Noble collections. The opportunity to produce an attractive record of the collection, allegedly beyond its commercial value as a sale catalogue, was apparently too strong to resist, and collectors may like to acquire it for their shelves. It is an attractive production.

Andrew T. Macmillan

The Bookshelf

Staffordshire Tavern Checks, A Provisional Catalogue for Tipton, Coseley & Sedgely. By Neil B. Todd and Malcolm C. Eden, 1999, privately printed, viii+48pp, 7" x 8½", card covers. Available from the Authors.

Over many years Neil Todd and various co-authors have been producing catalogues of pub checks from various parts of Britain. The volume adds to the coverage of Staffordshire, supplementing Neil Todd's five previous catalogues, by covering the towns of Tipton, Coseley and Sedgely. Certainly collectors of Staffordshire tokens or pub checks in general will want a copy of this book on their shelves, but others who collect other series will find it an interesting read.

The preface gives details of the provisional nature of the catalogue and explains why there is only one plate of representative illustrations. The introduction describes the area covered and I feel that a hand drawn map would have been very useful at this point. There are three bar charts which try to show the quantity of issues against years, so showing the peaks of token issues for the places covered. Acknowledgments, always a strong point of a "Todd" listing, and the plate of illustrations precede the main listing of tokens.

Details of over one hundred tokens of Tipton, and nearly fifty from Coseley and Sedgely combined are given. The descriptions are quite basic but with sufficient detail to give an adequate pen picture. Curiously enough, although the metal and type of edge are noted, there is no mention of the size and weight. A measure of how much research has gone into this book is the amount of information given about each issuer. For most a date range is given which, understandably, is sometimes quite wide but in other instances where a landlord is named on the token can be within a few years. A bibliography and an addendum complete the book.

As mentioned above, this book is a definite addition to the bookshelf for Staffordshire/pub check collectors. Others may find its contents less relevant but should be encouraged to buy it as this will help the authors in their further studies of the rest of Great Britain and Ireland.

Andrew D. N. Andison

The Bookshelf

Yorkshire Tavern Checks, Sheffield Tavern Checks and Related Items. By Neil B. Todd and Andrew Cunningham, 2000, privately printed, 14pp, 7" x 8½", card covers. Available from the Author at £3 (+ 50p p&p).

This is another of Neil Todd's booklets on the pub checks of Great Britain, this time in collaboration with Andrew Cunningham and covering the City of Sheffield in Yorkshire. The authors are currently working on a further volume covering Leeds and Bradford.

The booklet starts with an introduction explaining the two types of token (handstamped and diestruck) that are found in the Sheffield area and there is a graph showing numbers against date. The use of a specific family of dies, dubbed the "Black Horse" series because the first issuer, alphabetically, to use it was the Black Horse, is described. This is useful information because other tokens which turn up with one these dies stand a very good chance of being from the Sheffield area even if they have no town name on them. Also discussed is the possibility that the population to public house ratio may determine when pub checks were brought into use; in the case of Sheffield a ratio of 200:1 is put forward.

After a page of acknowledgements there are a mere seven pages of actual tokens listed. The descriptions of the tokens are very spartan with no information about edge, size or metal being given. However there are fuller notes on the issuers which reflects the research done by the authors. To make up for the very brief token descriptions there are two pages of illustrations. These are of rubbings rather than photographs but they are truly excellent rubbings and show an astounding amount of detail. A bibliography page ends the book.

Although it has only fourteen pages it is worth the £3 price tag. It is a required purchase for Yorkshire token/pub check collectors but I would urge others to add it to their library as well.

Andrew D. N. Andison

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F); no.7 pp.267-270 (G-I); no.8 pp.309-312 (J-M)

N.A.S.C.

275.6 As 275.5. *Rev.* As 275.5 Brass/21mm

N A

275A. N A with line above incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21mm

275A.1 As Ref. 97. with c/m N A in rectangle. *Rev.* as Ref. 97. Brass/20.5mm

275A.2 As Ref.306.25. *Rev.* As Ref. 306.25 with c/m N A in rectangle. Brass/24.5mm

National

276.9 As 276. *Rev.* 10 Copper/18mm

276.10 As 276.4 with c/h. *Rev.* As 276.4. Brass/17mm

Naylor Automatics

278A. NAYLOR AUTOMATICS curved with two star spacers and motif central within a circle all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with circle and two slots. Steel/22.5mm

278A.1 As 278A. without circle/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM between two slots. Steel/22.5mm

Newell London

282B.1 As 282B. with c/m A over 3 central. *Rev.* As 282B c/m 388. Copper/17.5mm

New Coin Automatics

282D.1 As 282D. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm

Noble Organisation Ltd.

285.13 As 285.7 but T to D = 7.5mm. (on 285.7 T to D = 3mm.). *Rev.* As 285.7 but letters are 2.5mm. (on 285.7 letters are 2mm.). Brass/21.5mm

285.14 Crown design above the letter N all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

285.15 As 285.14 within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Steel/22mm

285.16 AS 285.14. *Rev.* As 285.14. Silvered brass/22.5mm

285.17 NOBLES curved with three star spacers and PRIZE BINGO in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/25mm

285.18 Crown design/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/28mm

285.19 Crown design/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/24mm

Nottingham City

286B.1 NOTTINGHAM CITY POLICE curved with two dot spacers/all incuse/no rim. c/h. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/31mm

North of England Open Air Museum (Turnstile)

286C. NORTH OF ENGLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM curved (drop forge)/plain rim. *Rev.* BEAMISH (Coal wagon) Brass/26.5mm

Northumbria Leisure Ltd.

286D. Northumbria Leisure Ltd. curved (three castles) all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

Nulli Secundus

290.11 As 290. *Rev.* 4 Silvered brass/17mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

O.K. Vendor

- 291.24 As 291.7 with four part diamond spacer/diamond c/h/beaded rim. *Rev.* As 291.8 with four part diamond spacer. Silvered brass/21mm
- 291.25 As 291.17. *Rev.* As 291.17 Silvered brass/21mm
- 291.26 As 291.6. *Rev.* As 291.6. Silvered brass/21mm
- 291.27 As 291.2. *Rev.* As 291.2. Silvered brass/21mm
- 291.28 As 291.4. *Rev.* As 291.2. Silvered brass/21mm
- 291.29 As 291.15 but O to P = 5.5mm.. *Rev.* As 291.15 but Y to L = 4.5mm. Steel/21mm
- Note: Ref. 291.15 O to P = 3mm, Y to L = 2mm, and made of steel.

Osmond & Co. Ltd.

- 294.1 OSMONDS in line within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots a circle. Brass/22mm

P.

- 295.3 As 295. with star c/h. *Rev.* As 295. but 2 Copper/19mm
- 295.4 As 295.1. *Rev.* As 295.1 Brass/30mm

Pastimes

- 296B.1 As Ref. 306.25 with c/m PASTIMES curved. *Rev.* As 306.25. Brass/24.5mm
- Note: The c/m is stamped over a previous c/m Ref. 264A.1.

Paymaster

- 296C. Paymaster incuse in a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse in a raised circle. Copper coated steel/21mm
- 296C.1 As 296C. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM curved twice with PAYMASTER in line. Copper coated steel/21.5mm

- 296C.2 As 296C. *Rev.* As 296C. Steel/21mm

- 296C.3 As 296C. with 1993 ONWARDS curved below. *Rev.* As 296C.1. Copper on steel/21mm

Paignton Pier

- 296D. PAIGNTON PIER DEVON curved with six star spacers (Pier)/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN
TOKEN curved with two star spacers and 10p central. Brass/26.5mm
- 296D.1 As 296D. *Rev.* As 296D. but 20P central. Steel/22.5mm

Parking Equipment and Services

- 296E. PARKING EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES LTD. TEL. NO. 01.543.3281 curved with P central in a circle/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/20mm
- 296E.1 As 296E. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/25mm
- 296E.2 PARKING EQUIPMENT & SERVICES Tel: 0181-543-3281 curved with P then PES in smaller capitals alongside the upright of the larger P central in a circle/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/25mm

Pay-Az-U-Go

- 296F. PLUMSTEAD (ornament) "PAY-AZ-U-GO" BILLIARDS" (ornament) LONDON in four lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/30mm

Pauley

- 296G. PAULEY SOUTHAMPTON curved with two dot spacers/square c/h/beaded rim. *Rev.*
GOOD FOR TRADE curved with cross spacer. Brass/21mm

Palmers Garage

- 296H. PALMERS GARAGE TOOTING curved incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Brass/32mm

Paramount

- 296J. PARAMOUNT EUROCOIN curved with a design central in a recessed circular area/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Motif that includes EST 1931/incuse within circle. Steel/22mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

P A A

296K. P A A underlined twice, the two A's are joined together/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots. Brass/21mm

The Pavilion (Dawlish Arcade)

297B. As 396.17 with THE PAVILION curved with two line spacers and a (sitting rabbit) central/all incuse and gold filled. *Rev.* Same. Black plastic/26mm

297B.1 As 297B. *Rev.* Same. Pink plastic/26mm

297B.2 As 134A.8 with THE PAVILION curved with two line spacers and a (sitting rabbit) central/all incuse and gold filled. *Rev.* Same. Pink plastic/26mm

297B.3 As 134A. with THE PAVILION curved with two line spacers and a (sitting rabbit) central/all incuse and gold filled. *Rev.* Same. Maroon plastic/26mm

F. Peeney & Sons

298F. F. PEENEY & SONS in two lines within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Four slots & incuse circle. Brass/22mm

P C L

298G. P C L AIR TECHNOLOGY in two lines within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Note.* P C are joined together and TECHNOLOGY is underlined. *Rev.* Blank with circle only. Brass/28mm

Pessers

300A.1 As 300A but different ornaments. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/15.5mm

300A.2 As 300A. *Rev.* Blank. Silvered alloy/15.5mm

Pessers & Moody Ltd.

301.10 As 301.1 with c/m FS *Rev.* Blank but stamped 2 over 1 Copper/19mm

Pessers Moody Wraith & Gurr Ltd.

302.6 As 302.1 with c/h. *Rev.* Blank. Copper/15.5mm

302.7 As 302.2 with dot after CURR and below T.D *Rev.* Blank. Copper/15.5mm

302.8 As 302. but beaded circle = 7.5mm. *Rev.* Blank. Copper/15.5mm/1.5mm thick

Peter Simper & Co. Ltd.

303.9 As 303.7. *Rev.* As 303.7 but 2 = 5.75mm. (On 303.7 the 2 = 7mm.) Brass/22mm

303.10 P S within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* PETER SIMPER in two lines between two slots and within a circle/all incuse. Brass/22mm

303.11 PETER SIMPER curved with P S central/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN curved twice with P S central/all incuse in raised circle. Alloy/21.5mm

Peter Arnett Leisure (Portsmouth)

303B. PETER ARNETT LEISURE ORGANISATION curved with (crown) central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM between two slots. Brass/22mm

Phoenix

305A.1 PICKWICK curved incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface with stamped number. Brass/16mm

Phonograph Ruffler & Walker

307.14 As 307.5 with c/h. *Rev.* As 307.5. Silvered brass/24.5mm

Pitsea Clean Car

307C. CLEAN CAR CENTRES curved with two dot spacers and HIGH RD PITSEA in two lines central/plain rim. *Rev.* Motif KARCHER clean park in lines. Brass/22.5mm

307C.1 As 307C. *Rev.* As 307C. Silvered brass/22.5mm

Playland Arcade

309.4 PLAYLAND incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM above and LONDON incuse below one slot with a raised circle/no rim. Brass/21mm

309.5 PLAYLAND within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with raised circle. Steel/25mm

309.6 PLAYLAND underlined/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Playfair

- 309C. PLAYFAIR 'G' in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* (wreath). Brass 23mm
P.M.
309D. P.M. incuse within a raised circle/no rim. EUROCOIN™ incuse in raised circle.
Brass/21mm

Paultons Park

- 311B. PAULTONS IT'S A HOOT curved with two arc spacers/ PARK in line with (owl) central/plain rim. *Rev.* As Ref.154.2 obverse. Brass/25mm
(Portsmouth) Public Convenience
311C. USE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE curved with (arms) central/beaded rim. *Rev.* Blank with circle close to plain rim. Brass/31mm

Premier Auto Co.

- 312.1 As 312. but stamped 1/- *Rev.* (not legible). Brass/17mm
312.2 As 312. but circle = 7mm.. (Note 312. circle = 8mm.). *Rev.* Blank with central circle = 9mm.. Brass/17mm

Project Coin

- 312A. PROJECT with line below that is broken by a rectangle with COIN incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* Creating Entertainment incuse in two lines in a rectangle. Brass/22mm

Prontophot (photo booth)

- 213B. PRONTOPHOT curved twice with design central/beaded rim. *Rev.* (Photo booth). Silvered/28mm

Psimatic

- 313.1 PSIMATIC VAC in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/25mm

Philip Woolfson Leisure Ltd.

- 313A. See previous desc. Steel/22.5mm
313A.1 An inverted triangle that is broken by WOOLFSON LEISURE in two lines with three cherries above WOOLFSON/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot. Steel/22.5mm
313A.2 As 313A.1 within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle and one slot. Steel/22.5mm

P.W.C

- 313B. P.W.C / beaded rim. *Rev.* 1 Brass/17mm

Range King

- 316B. RANGE KING HOLLAND curved with MOONS Bodegraven in two lines central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots. Brass/22.5mm

The above was in use at a Golf course practice range in Inverness.

- 316B.1 RANGE SERVANT curved incuse with a pressed raised centre with one slot/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots. Silvered alloy/24mm
316B.2 RANGE SERVANT SWEDEN curved incuse with a pressed raised centre with two slots/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Alloy/24mm

Ranger

- 316C. RANGER within a circle near plain rim. *Rev.* Blank with c/m S R P within circle. Brass/15.5mm
316C.1 RANGER ROBY curved with striated area and beaded circle = 9.5mm./beaded rim. *Rev.* Blank. Copper/15.5mm

R.B.M.C.

- 317A.1 As 317A. with c/h. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/16mm
317A.2 As 317A. *Rev.* (two interlaced cords as curved triangles). Brass/16mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Regal Automatic Amusement

- 319.3 As 319. *Rev.* As 319. Silvered brass/21mm
 319.4 As 319.2 stamped 40 and red filled. *Rev.* As 319.2. Brass/32mm
 319.5 As Ref. 306.25 with c/m REGAL curved. *Rev.* As Ref. 306.25. Brass/24.5mm

Rex Williams Leisure

- 320A. REX WILLIAMS LEISURE PLC curved with (crown) central/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.*
 EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22.5mm

Riverside Service Station

- 323A. RIVERSIDE & CO curved with SERVICE STATION (ornament) R. DANIELS in two
 lines/plain rim. *Rev.* B P in outline in shield. Brass/27mm

Rock & Play

- 324.1 As 324. *Rev.* As 324. Silvered brass/21mm

The Royal British Automatic Co.

- 324C. THE ROYAL BRITISH curved with AUTOMATIC COMPANY in two lines/within
 decorative circle with beaded rim. *Rev.* TO BE SPENT IN THE HOUSE curved with two dot
 spacers and 2D central. Brass/18mm

County Borough of Rotherham

- 324D. COUNTY ROTHERHAM curved with BOROUGH OF in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.*
 PLEASE RETURN curved TO WEIGHTS & MEASURES OFFICE in four lines. Brass/31mm

R A O B

- 324E. R A above and O B (buffalo horns) central/beaded rim. *Rev.* VALUE curved above 2D..
Brass/17mm

Rotunda Amusements

- 324F. ROTUNDA in line above AMUSEMENTS curved (all letters outlined)/plain rim. *Rev.* Harry
 Levy SHOWBOAT curved (Showboat) central. Brass/31mm

Ruffler & Walker

- 328.30 As 328.5 *Rev.* 328.5. Silvered brass/19mm
 328.31 As 328. *Rev.* As 328.19 with c/m 25P in rectangle. Brass/24.5mm

R. V. Smith Ltd.

- 329.13 As 329.4 R to D = 9.5mm. *Rev.* As 329.4 R to D = 9mm Brass/23.5mm
Note: 329.4 R to D = 10mm. *Rev.* R to D = 9.5mm. And it is Silvered brass
 329.14 As 329. R to D = 8mm. *Rev.* As 329. R to D = 7.5mm. Copper/21mm
 329.15 As 329.4 R to D = 9.5mm. *Rev.* As 329.4 R to D = 8.5mm Silvered brass/23.5mm

R W M

- 330.1 As 330. *Rev.* As 330. (note 330. is silvered alloy). Alloy/24.5mm
 330.2 R W M in recessed rectangle above with (Hat type symbol) PAT. 22908 in two lines (Maggi
 motif) inverted in a recessed rectangle below two slots within incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* As
 330. Alloy/24.5mm
 330.3 As 330. *Rev.* As 330. Silvered alloy/22.5mm

Ryko

- 331.2 C above RYKO= central with CAR WASH curved below/all within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.*
 Same. Silvered/27mm
 331.3 A above RYKO R in a circle below O with CAR WASH curved below/all within raised
 circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Silvered/30mm

Notes & Queries

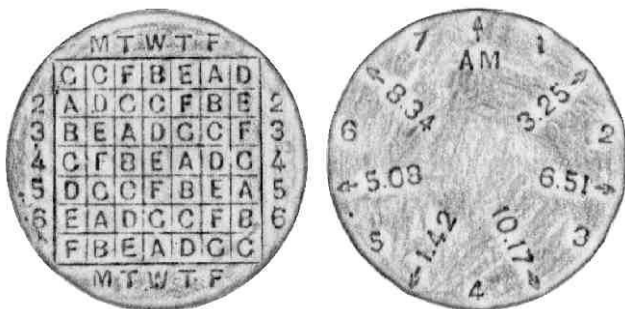
413 *U.M.F.C Oxford St. Sunday School*

Information requested about this check. It is uniface, 28mm diameter, and is made of brass (bracteate). The inscription reads: OXFORD ST. / U.M.F.C / 1876 / ♣ SUNDAY SCHOOL ♣



Les Allen

414 *Seven letters, seven numbers, seven days, seven times*



Obv. A 7 x 7 grid containing GCFBEAD / ADGCFBE / BEADGCF / CFBEADG / DGCFBEA / EADGCFB / FBEADGC with MTWTF above and below and 23456 on either side.

Rev. Around the rim AM, 1, 3.25, 2, 6.51, 3, 10.17, 4, 1.42, 5, 5.08, 6, 8.34, 7 where each of the times has a small arrow pointing to the rim.

Edge Plain, upright die axis, bronze, round, 42mm, 20g

Can anyone identify the purpose of this piece which seems to refer to the number seven. The MTWTF on the obverse are the days of the week, the curvature leaving no room for Saturday or Sunday, similarly 1 and 7 are missed of the rows of numbers on either side. On the reverse the times are those shown on a twelve hour clock for 24 hours divided into seven equal parts.

Peter Glews

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

Mr Cobwright regrets the ending of his lists but is still in a [6:10]
position to service your paranumismatic requirements at:

COINS OF BEESTON

YOUR EVASIONS AND COUNTERFEIT GEORGE III ½D & ¼D
PURCHASED FOR READY MONEY

TOKENS & CHECKS

[6:9]

**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

[6:9]

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to
date

Gary Oddie

[6:9]

Adverts

WANTED! GERMAN SHIP CANTEEN AND MESSE-TOKENS AND TOKENS OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

I'm also interested in tokens from KIEL, Germany, and its suburbs:
Dietrichsdorf, Ellerbek, Friedrichsort, Gaarden, Neumühlen,
Pries, Strande, Wellingdorf and Wik.

Günter Struck

[6:9]

HELP NEEDED BY COLLECTOR OF WELSH TOKENS

I collect most Welsh tokens but am particularly interested in those connected with pubs and clubs and the lamp checks that were, and still are, used in Welsh coal mines. Collecting these items has become particularly difficult of late so I am appealing to fellow collectors for help. Swaps or cash available.

Alun Jones

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

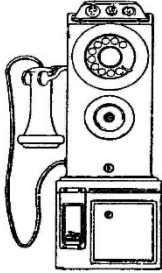
[6:9]

B. Woodside

Tea:- London & Liverpool, Ringsend (both by Parkes), WJ Silke, var Irish L&N;
Bread:- Vint 5½d, Inglis, McWaters, Old Public, Wilson;
Transport:- Belfast HMF, RIC, H&W, Workman Clark, UTA, any Cork;
Counterstruck:- L.B.D&F.Co Ltd, F.W.H&Co Ltd, D.McM&Co Ld, T.A&Co;
Miscellaneous:- E Jones, G Lynch, W M Collier, Waters in blue pl., T Smith, Tait, Doura Trustees, Cork Harbour, Dainty Dairy, W White, Ballycastle Coal, John Hoy, Corner House 6d+, Gallaher 1d, Robt McBride, McTear & Co, Marley & Sons, North East Soc, WL Scarborough, Glenanne/Glenarme, M Turley, Linfield, Lambeg 24, Sirocco, L Gs Co Ltd, Wm Barber ½d, Whiteabbey, Armour & Co, Drumanness Mill, Annsborough Stores, Halls (brac), Shrigley Mills 1/=, Belfast Flax ½d, Milford Cooking Depot, Drumcairne/Drumcarine Stores, Armagh Flax 6d & 1/=, LBI, Loughgall Coffee, W 2/6 & W 6d 1863 (Roan), Corry Season Ticket & in lead, Arthur Boyde, D Ross & Sons, Ewart & Sons (undated var), Crossgar poultry: Also Irish **Co-ops:** **Taverns:** Dublin Fruit **Market:** etc. Some swaps.

[6:9]

Adverts



Robert Gilbert

Post Office Box 299
Liberty Corner, New Jersey
USA 07938
EMAIL: bobbyg@webspan.net

Wanted: Telephone Tokens (worldwide)
Especially interested in those from **Great Britain**

[6:9]

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

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

WANTED

DOG LICENCES AND DOG COLLAR TAGS
from U.K., continent, and world wide

Purchase or exchange.

Philip Bugden

[6:9]

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

Michael Knight

[6:9]

[7:1]

Adverts

TOY COINS IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

DAVID MAGNAY is now buying and selling.
Speak to me and visit my web!

[6:12]

WANTED: ALL TYPES OF EVASIONS AND BLACKSMITH TOKENS
ALSO GEORGE III COUNTERFEIT ½d & ¼ds; especially counterfeit ½ds
dated 1776, 1777, 1781, 1785 etc, all examples with retrograde dates or legends
and all others of crude design styles.
Good prices paid and everything required for growing study collection.
Richard Colliass

[6:12]

Malta Tokens

by Bob Lyall

Are you interested in tokens for:

British Colonies - Tramways - Sherry Girls - Music Halls

Gaming - World War II Emergency Card Money

Co-operative Societies - Machines - Churches

38 pages of high quality paper, attractive soft-cover

Nearly 100 tokens detailed, over 50 illustrated

Biographical data about issuers

Photographs and illustrations of some businesses

Format similar to West Indies book

Retail price just £5 + 45p p&p

Order from and cheques payable to:

R. Lyall

[6:9]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 6 No. 10

BULLETIN

January 2001

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Editor

Andrew D. N. Andison

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 6 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

Small advertisements - eight text lines or approximately one-quarter of a page are charged at the rate of £1.50 per issue.

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Editorial

Welcome to 2001, the first year of the real millennium! It is quite astounding how time has flown by and it does not seem seven years since the 1993 Token Congress in Glasgow when I volunteered to become the editor of the *Bulletin*. As I stated in the previous issue I shall be relinquishing the editorship at the end of volume six and another editor is required. If you are interested in editing the *Bulletin* then please let me know.

Congratulations are due to Robert Thompson who has been awarded the Sanford Saltus gold medal by the British Numismatic Society for his work in preparing the *Norweb Collection of Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750*. This is a major part of the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles and is an extremely well researched work on 17th century tokens. Robert fully deserves the medal for a job well done.

Andrew D. N. Andison

The complete list of members' email addresses

If you are not on the list and would like to be listed then please send me your details (ideally by email as I can then cut and paste addresses without transcription errors).

.Stuart Adams
Alex Arlow
Norman Brodie
Alan Cox
Noel Cox
Michael Dickinson
Malcolm Eden
Brian Edge
William H. George
Peter Glews
R.B. Goffin
C. F. K. Granger
David Griffiths
R. Keith Harrison
Bryan Hennem

N. J. Hutchinson
W. A. Kennett
John R. P. King
M. Knight
R. Lyall
Mac McCarthy
John MacLaren
David Magnay
W. J. C. Mearns
Duncan Pennock
David J. Perry
Peter Preston-Morley
Mike Roberts
Clive Selwood
Davis Shaw
G. T. Stone
David R. Swearingen
John Theobald
Neil B. Todd
Andrew Wager
Paul Withers
John F. Yarwood

Token Congress 2000

The nineteenth annual Token Congress was held from the 1st to the 3rd of September 2000 at the Fairwater Centre of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff. The organisers were Alan and Noel Cox and they managed to produce a most enjoyable congress that was both informative and entertaining.

A large number of those attending arrived in the early afternoon of Friday as a coach trip to the National Museum of Wales had been organised for later the same afternoon. The Museum has an excellent coin room with display cases that are lit from within allowing you to see the coins without the problem of glare on the glass. There was also time included to view some of the rest of the exhibits in the Museum as well as a visit to the shop. Apart from the evening meal the remainder of the day was spent chatting with friends and examining and buying tokens.

On Saturday morning Noel Cox opened the Congress and welcomed all those that had arrived. After the introductions and housekeeping arrangements had been dealt with the first talk 'Worth its weight - in Aluminium?' was given by Stuart Adams. Stuart dealt with the history of aluminium from its discovery, through the period when it was valued on par with gold, to the point at the turn of the century when it became 'inexpensive' enough for everyday use. A variety of the coins, tokens and medallions made of aluminium were illustrated. Gary Oddie then gave a talk on 'Slap Tokens', those flat bits of silver that may or may not have been coins which were countermarked with various marks and names. It is often difficult to appreciate when we have such a regular coinage just how bad the circulating coinage was allowed to become.

After coffee there were two talks. The first 'The Glamorgan Halfpenny and John Stubbs Jordan' by David Dykes dealt with the two eighteenth century halfpenny tokens (D&H Glamorgan 1 & 3) that have their legend in Welsh. David presented a wealth of information about these tokens, their issuer, and their manufacturer. This was followed by Tim Sellers' talk on 'Der Juden in Litzmannstadt 1943'. This was sobering talk dealing with the few metal tokens issued in Lodz (the name in the title being what the Nazis called the town during the war). Most of the ghettos issued paper money and coupons instead of using real German money.

A buffet lunch restored everyone ready for the afternoon session. Graham Dyer of the Royal Mint gave a very interesting perspective on 'Unofficial Farthings' and whether they circulated. It came as a surprise to learn that in the early 1850s if you wanted copper coins from the mint you (or your agent) had to turn up in person and pick them up - that is assuming they had any to give you. For almost eighteen months the mint did not have any copper coin to issue, the facilities being used instead to make silver and gold coins.

David Magnay dealt with the many varieties of 'The Royal Box', the small metal boxes used to hold a section of miniature medalets of the Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and their children. (See *Bulletin* vol.1 no.9 pp.194-197). In order to distinguish the many varieties David Magnay pointed out the features of the design to be noted - towers, flags, fences, trees, etc. - a fact appreciated by those who collect varieties of a similar series such as Queen Victoria dies. 'West Sussex 17th Century Tokens' by John Theobald dealt with the varied tokens from that county.

After coffee Barry Greenaway showed a medal of 'The Mianti Expedition to the source of the Nile'. Reading a account of the intended expedition taken from a contemporary newspaper Barry gave details of the many varied Herculean tasks to be undertaken while in Africa. It is not clear whether the expedition went ahead but after reading what was expected of themselves, perhaps they decided life in Paris was much better and they did not go. To end the session there were the Researcher Spots where those who were pursuing various themes could advertise what they were doing. Finally there were reports on the *TCS Bulletin*, Condor Society (of USA), and the 2001 Congress. Once these had been dealt with it, it was on to the Congress Dinner where the catering staff did us proud with an excellent meal. The bourse followed dinner with much buying and selling being done.

Sunday morning started with a talk on 'Medieval English Jettons' by Philip Mernick. Philip showed many varieties illustrating the differences that distinguished English jettons from those of other countries. 'The Poor Law and its Tokens' by Trevor Owen dealt with those tokens issued as a very early version of social security. You certainly did not live off the state in those days if you could help it. 'Union Bread Tickets' by Gary Oddie was almost a follow on talk from that of Trevor. 'The Name's the same' was a short but very entertaining talk by Bob Williams showing tokens, mostly market tallies, where a design feature represented the name of the issuer. It was amazing how punning some of the issuers could be.

After coffee Duncan Pennock spoke on 'French Hop Tokens', teasing the audience until revealing that the subject of his talk were in fact English hop tokens in bone or ivory made by French prisoners of war. David Young then spoke on 'Ranelagh Garden' and gave details of the founder and the garden's history through the years until becoming the site of the Chelsea Flower Show. The final talk on 'Silver Tokens and the Cambrian Newspaper' by Alan Cox dealt with the many references to tokens in that newspaper.

The Congress was then closed by Noel Cox who thanked all those that had come. It was then only proper that those attending thanked both Alan and Noel for organising such an enjoyable event. Apart from a tiny grumble about the otherwise well sized lecture room (future congress organisers should note that white blinds give you privacy but do not keep out the light!) the Cox brothers did a superb job in finding a suitable location with excellent catering - no one went home hungry.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Token Congress Accounts

The accounts for the Congress have been done and are summarised below.

INCOME	£	£
Delegate Fees	6060.00	
Neal Archives	26.00	
Interest (net)	<u>17.87</u>	
Total Income		6103.87
EXPENDITURE		
Congress Venue	5780.79	
Coach Hire	129.25	
Mailings, Literature, etc.	<u>191.85</u>	
Total Expenditure		6101.89
Surplus		1.98
Balance from previous congress		1196.90
Balance to Congress 2001		<u>1198.88</u>

Token Congress 2001

The twentieth Token Congress will be at the Burlington, Palm Court Hotels, Great Yarmouth from 9th - 11th November 2001. The price is £110 for the whole weekend with all rooms en suite. The organiser is Bill Kennett who did such a good job of organising one of the early congresses in Manchester.

The Balloon Society of Great Britain by Stuart Adams

The advertising ticket illustrated below (fig.1) posed two questions; (1) who were Van Wart, Leighton & Co. and (2) what was the Balloon Society of Great Britain.

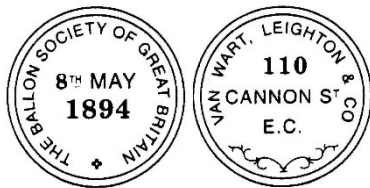


Fig. 1: Aluminium, 23mm diameter, plain edge.

Van Wart Leighton

A search of the London Kelly's Post Office Directories revealed that the company is listed from 1894 at 110 Cannon's EC as metal merchants however the 1897 edition is more explicit and reads as follows:

“Rudolf Van Wart, see Aluminium & General Foundry Syndicate Ltd. (Henry Leighton, Secretary): Brass, copper, aluminium, aluminium bronze, German silver, gun, bell, antifriction metal & crucible iron founders - specially light and heavy alloys: Head Office 110 Cannon St. EC. Works 332c Goswell Road EC.”

A further search of the directories showed that the Aluminium & General Foundry Syndicate Ltd. had works at Nursery Walk, Romford, Essex between 1899 and 1906 and, by 1908, their head office address was at 108 Queen Victoria St., London. The absence of any entry in 1893 suggest that Van Wart Leighton started in 1894 (8th May?) and existed as such until 1896.

The Balloon Society of Great Britain

The Balloon Society proved more elusive to trace but I put out a request on e-mail to a local history group “LOCAL-HISTORY@JISCMAIL.AC.UK” and received the following reply from Malcolm Shrifin, a librarian:

The Society was in existence on 26 March 1886 when Charles Bartholomew, owner of a chain of Turkish baths, gave a

lecture on “Twenty-seven years’ experience of the physiological action of the Turkish bath in health and disease”

The lecture was published and is in the British Library (BL), shelved at 7305.ee.10. Mr Shifrin went on to comment “I have always wondered why a balloon society should be so interested in Turkish baths, and came to the unlikely conclusion that it might have been a debating society, as in the modern balloon debate”. But as you read on this is certainly not the case.

A second reply from Malcolm Shifrin came two days later giving more references from the BL catalogue to lectures and these were:

- 1884 (Oct) Thomas Moy on The flight of the albatross.
- 1892 (9th Sept.) E.W.Dawson on Madagascar, past, present & future.
- 1893 (3rd Feb) Thomas Cotton on Agriculture.
- (26th May) E.W.Dawson on The aggression of the French and the revival of the slave trade.

Two additional references were also given and these were referring to the *Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal* and recorded the award of the Balloon Society Medal for bravery on two occasions.

At the Guildhall Library they had nothing on the Balloon Society but when we looked in Palmers Index to *The Times* there were 46 entries for the Balloon Society. The London Directories record societies in their index and here I found that the Balloon Society of Great Britain was listed from 1882 (nothing in 1881) at 26 Bridge Row, London , E.C. when A. Stering and E. B. Ball C.E. were joint secretaries. In 1883 William H. le Fevre is recorded as President and in 1895 the address is given as No. 9 Conduit St, London. The last entry for the Society is in 1896.

The Balloons Society’s meetings are recorded in *The Times* from the 14th August 1880 until May 21st 1895; albeit intermittently as they appeared to have met weekly. What determined an entry in *The Times* is unknown. A summary of some of the meetings and their diverse nature is given below.

The earlier notes in *The Times* (1880 - 2) relate to actual balloon flights, the technique of flying them and the collection of atmospheric data. Mr. le Fevre, who became President of the Society, was also a member of the Council of the Aeronautical Society. Flights were made out to sea from

Cherbourg and another had been made from Hull out over the North Sea. The latter established how air currents could be used to fly the balloons. Having gone some twenty miles out to sea, he found the returning air current a few feet above the outward bound current and confirmed the President's view that these currents travel in thin layers. Another ascent through a thunderstorm found that at a height of 300 feet and for a further 100 feet the cloud was of dull leaden colour and that above that the sky was clear. From this point the aeronaut could clearly observe the storm.

In a race sponsored by some gas companies, eight aeronauts entered a competition in September 1880. It was found that the weather forecast furnished by the Meteorological Office was fully borne out with respect to the weather, wind currents and velocity. The balloons had travelled at speeds up to 27 m.p.h. There was no overall winner but the Society's silver medal was awarded to four of the competitors for the accuracy of the data they collected (see Table 1).

Other aeronauts were also experimenting with flights in the Arctic. The French Society also had close links with The Balloon Society. In October of 1880 London experienced severe fogs and the Society worked in association of the Chemical Society, Meteorological Society and The Photographic Society of Great Britain with the object of testing the clouds at different altitudes. The President, Mr le Fevre, had noted the varying densities of fogs at different locations during October and noted that a room full of smoke could be dispersed by creating a current. On this basis he suggested that if balloons were tethered at different heights in a fog then an air current could be created by dropping dynamite or similar explosive over the side of the balloon.

Discussions were also held on the problems on making a navigable balloon and a quote from General Hutchinson (30 July 1880) stated:

“There can be no doubt that the invention of a balloon which could be navigated would rank amongst the greatest of human achievements. The resulting advantages would be incalculable.”

A balloon which could be inflated and deflated by use of compressed gas was put before the meeting.

In 1881 an experienced balloonist was lost and details were given at the meeting held on 12 th December of that year. The companions of the captain had been thrown out and it was believed that the loss in weight propelled the balloon, Saladin with a gas capacity of 38,000 cubic feet of gas, into the upper atmosphere with its occupant. He was not found.

In 1882 at the meeting held on the 7th March it was proposed that the Society's medal be presented to Colonel Brine R.E. and Mr. Joseph Simmons for the indomitable pluck displayed last Saturday in their attempt to cross the Channel (Table 1). The Society obviously had influence in Government circles for pressure had been brought to bear to send a rescue party to save Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of the Era. This was successfully achieved.

From 1883 onwards topics discussed at meetings were of a more varied nature but still included lectures on flying. There were lectures on West Africa and the Congo, Cholera, the Ilbert Bill, Want & Wages, monkeys, maps and so on. One talk on cremation (31 March 1884) outlined the problem of disposing of 80,000 bodies per annum which was estimated to produce four million cubic feet of deleterious gases.

Papers were also presented on Flying by Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper D.C.L., FRS (29 September 1883) and by Mr. W de Fonvielle on the progress in "Travelling in the air" (27 October 1883). He is reported as saying

"...travelling in air was an art which though in its infancy, would it might be prophesied confer the greatest benefits on the human race at large".

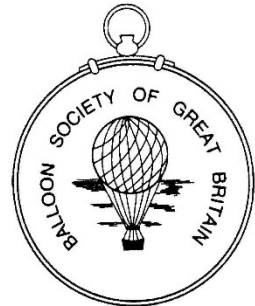


Fig. 2: Balloon Society medal

The bravery of a police sergeant was acknowledged by the Society and presented the medal illustrated (fig.2).

The reverse legend enclosed within a circle of laurel leaves reads: "Alfred John Sanders / actg. sergt. / City Police / for bravery at fires / in the Parish of / St. Andrew by the / Wardrobe / March 1893".

In 1895 a gold medal was presented to the Hon. George Curzon in recognition of geographical achievements which had certainly not been equalled in the

present generation and which would match the deeds of many explorers in the region of political geography.

Date	To whom and for what the medal was awarded	Metal
1880	Mr Jackson, race and acquisition of atmospheric data	Silver
	Mr Bright, ditto	Silver
	Mr Simmons, ditto	Silver
	Mr Barker, ditto	Silver
1882	Colonel Brine, Attempt to cross the channel by balloon	Silver ?
	Mr Joseph Simmons, ditto	Silver ?
1891	John Cone, gallant attempt to save a life from the <i>John & Jane Hannab</i>	Silver
1893	Actg. Sergt. Alfred John Sanders, rescuing people from a fire (See footnote)	Bronze
1895	Hon. George Curzon, political geography	Gold

Table 1: winners of the Society's medal

Summary

The Balloon Society of Great Britain appears to have been established about 1880 and continued until around 1895/6. They had offices at 26 Bridge Row London EC and in the 1885 had premises at No.9 Conduit Street, London. William H. le Fevre was the President and the Society held weekly meeting which were intermittently reported in *The Times*. Their members were an intrepid group of enthusiasts yet they not only concerned themselves with ballooning but worldly matters as well.

Finally returning to the token that started it all. Van Wart Leighton were aluminium traders in the City from 1894 until 1896 after which they were taken over by the Aluminium and General Foundry Syndicate. It is believed that the date (Tuesday 8 May 1894) simply commemorated the start of the Company and the token was used as an advertisement. The connection between the Balloon Society and Van Wart Leighton is still unknown.

Footnote

The medal awarded to Alfred John Sanders, Actg. Sergt. City Police for bravery at fires in the parish of St Andrew by the Wardrobe, March 1893, was offered for sale as lot 216 by the auctioneers Dix Noonan and Webb held on 29 March 2000.

Acknowledgements

The Author gratefully acknowledges the help of Malcolm Shifrin, John Wilson, editor of the Life Saving Awards Research Society, and The Guildhall Library.

References

London Post Office Directories 1870 - 1900

Palmers Index to The Times

Victorian Magazine (1891). The Balloon Society extracted from the *Victorian Magazine*, No.23, pp.92 - 93, and recorded in *The Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal*.

Webb J. (19??) A.Sanders, City of London Police, in the *Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal* No.7, pp. 36 - 37.

The Chimes, Manchester by Bill Kennett

It has been obvious for some time to most collectors of pub checks that the attribution to Leeds of the countermarked piece shown here in Fig.1 is incorrect; it was actually issued in Manchester.



Fig.1: The Chimes

- Obv.* Cmkd THE CHIMES (curved) / F.A.C / CROSS ST / TIB & BOW LANE (curved)
Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN above and three stars below.
Edge. Plain, brass, 23mm diameter.

The Victoria head was not classified by Hawkins but D.A. Humphriss, in 'Cumberland Jack' (*Coin Monthly* Sep.-Nov. 1971) gives it the reference number 37. It is die-linked with Francis, Southwark (Bell Whitmore & Sweeny: 4660). The example which Bell attributed to Leeds (Fig.2), (Bell Yorks. V4 on page 147) & (BWS 1910) has a different Victoria head, [Hawkins Q66A; BWS QV116] with legend VICTORIA REGINA. Although not clear in the illustrations, the beaded border 'obverses' are different so a die link between the two different Queen Victoria 'reverses' cannot be made.



Fig.2: The Chimes

- Obv.* Same countermark as previous. Beaded border is different.
Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA REGINA above.
Edge. Plain, bronze, round, 1/4d-size.

The section of the 1848 map of Manchester (Fig.3) shows Tib and Bow Lane running almost parallel into Cross Street and close enough together for premises fronting Tib Lane such as the Town Hall Tavern to back onto Bow Lane.

This hostelry, named after the nearby Town Hall which was in King Street at this time, seemed a likely candidate for The Chimes. However no landlords with initials F.A.C could be found at this Tavern. In 1876 there was a beer retailer called James Fox at 14a Tib Lane and in 1887 John Bridle was at the same address whilst at 12 next door Edward Bray was retailing beer and wine. Researching beer retailers is a pain in the neck as directories do not list the sign of the house. It was only by a lucky chance that I found the following listing in the 1884 Street Directory for Manchester & Salford:

Tib Lane

12, Adams Fredk., Dining Rooms, Chimes day Hotel.

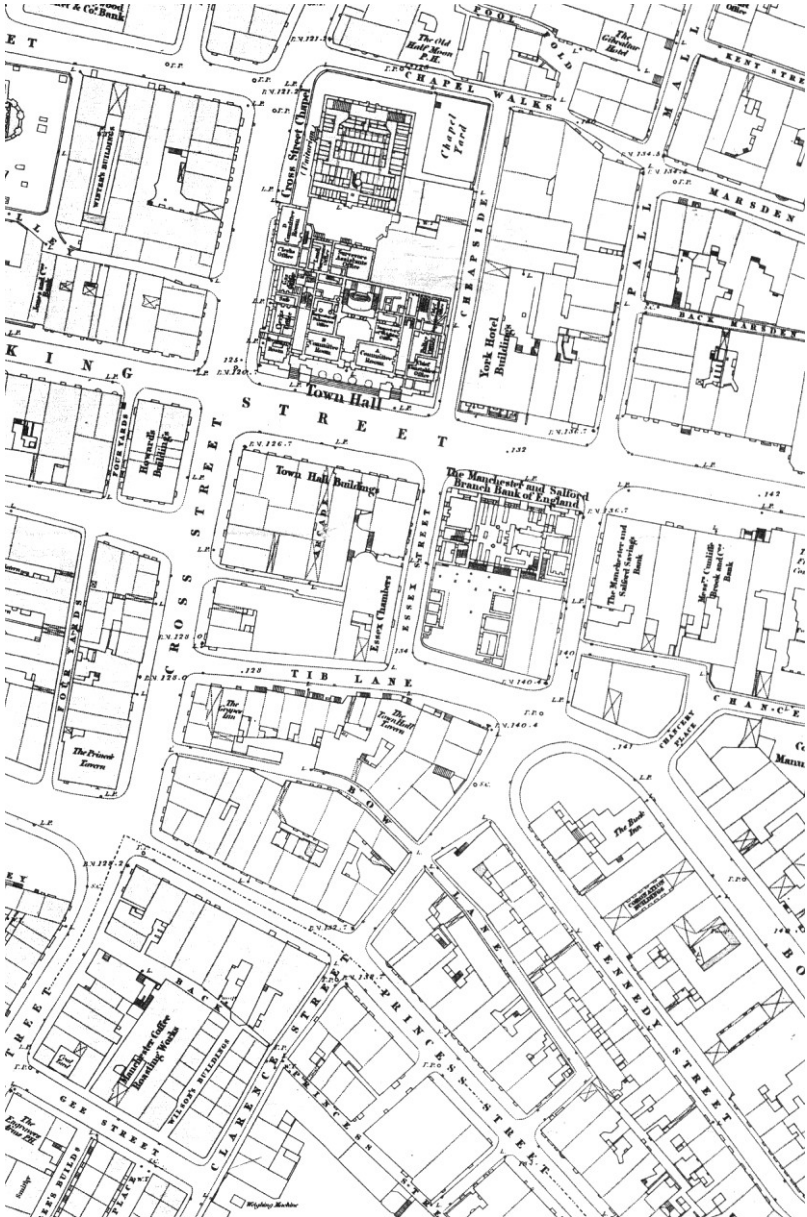


Fig. 3: Manchester map of 1848

Notes:

- 1) The Victoria Head die QV116 on the Bell example is linked with Shaw Brothers, Liverpool (BWS 2270) which is listed in Batty (¼d 187 & 188) and hence was in use prior to 1878.
- 2) Day Hotel ... the mind boggles! However the prosaic explanation is that there were several Day Hotels in late Victorian Manchester providing facilities for business men attending the Royal (cotton) Exchange on Cross Street or the Corn & Produce Exchange further on in Corporation Street. Both, by the way, badly affected by the IRA bomb.
- 3) Frederick Adams. Chimes? Well that is my best guess for the initials F.A.C. The main obstacle was finding a beer retailer with a surname beginning with C. It was the discovery of the “Chimes” in the Street and Classified directories under Dining Rooms & Restaurant which led to Adams who was then found to have been a beer retailer at 12 Tib Lane from 1881 to 1885 but under the classification “Dining Rooms etc.” (at 12a) from 1879 until 1884. In 1885 he appeared to have moved to Dining Rooms at 6 Cornbrook Road, Hulme.
- 4) It is interesting to note that in the period 1881 to 1886 there were six different beer retailers at 14a Tib Lane:

1881 Hannah Letitia Dean

1882 Henry Southey

1883 John Gibbons

1884 Samuel Greenlees

1885 John Gaskell

1886 John Bridle

Fat chance of linking one of these with initials on a Victorian Head or Double Headed Eagle brass counter!

- 5) What was it used for? Heaven only knows — Pubcheck? — Luncheon Voucher?
- 6) I must acknowledge the assistance of Bob Lyall who encouraged me to solve this mystery and Liverpool Museum for allowing me to photograph the token.

The Pitt Club was founded on 11 May 1812, but the first minuted meeting of Warrington's Pitt Club was at the George Inn, Bridge Street, Warrington on 11 May 1814. It was recorded "*that a Society be instituted at Warrington to celebrate birthday of William Pitt and meet annually on 28th May*". There were 34 founder members including some notable local men. Needless to say, it was a men's club. It was noted that each member was to "*wear an uniform Medal, suspended by a blue riband at the Anniversary Dinner, such Medal to be of silver, not exceeding one guinea in value*". Annual dinners were to be held at the George and at the Nag's Head (on Sankey Street), alternately. At that first dinner, held on 27 May 1814, a further 41 members were elected.

Each year there was a meeting held in the first week of May at either the Nag's Head or the George, to form a management committee for the anniversary dinner. This was held on Pitt's birthday (28 May) or, when it fell on a Sunday (as it did in 1815), or in one case on a Wednesday, it was decided to hold it the following day. Quite why it was postponed when it fell on a Wednesday is not clear.

The club seems to have prospered. Every year new members were enrolled, sometimes as few as 4, but often 10 or more. In 1818 it was "*resolved to present one of their medals to Nathan Atcheson the founder of the Pitt Club as a small token of respect*". It would seem that Nathan Atcheson was the founder of the Pitt Club as a national club and not the Warrington branch as his name does not feature as a local member. It further seems that the London Pitt Club was a central body, which may have exercised some control over the provincial clubs.

In 1821 the meeting called to organise the annual dinner, was held at the Nag's Head on 1 May, where it was proposed to ask the Duke of Wellington if he would become a member and to be asked to accept a medal of the Club, to be presented in a box of English Oak. The Duke's secretary replied on 31 July to say the Duke had accepted and thanked the members. The Duke appears to have gone to the dinner held in London, and presumably never went to Warrington as probably every Pitt Club had its dinner on the same day.

A letter from the London Pitt Club asked the officials of Warrington's club about their officials in 1828 or 1829. Probably this was something to do with ceasing the club because the last minute in the minute book reads "*That the Celebration of the Birth day of W. Pitt be suspended for this year but that the club be not*

discontinued for the present?. The lack of further minutes, despite adequate space in the minute book, would seem to indicate the club closed down that year, 1829, but the minute book gives no clue why that would be. Certainly it seemed that Warrington's Pitt Club was flourishing, if new membership is anything to go by.

Sadly, although the minute book is held by Warrington library, no copy of a menu is known to have survived for us to see just how enthusiastically Pitt's birthday was celebrated. It was recorded that one Warrington member wrote an ode, for reading after the dinner presumably, but the ode itself has not been preserved. A newspaper report of a meeting of the London club indicates that after dinner there were a number of toasts and speeches.

Warrington, like other Pitt Clubs, is remembered by a silver medallion, which in some cases is set in a silver frame with a suspension loop (for the blue riband) and is glazed. The frame is not hall marked but the medallion is dated 1814. The writer has a second medallion struck in bronze from the same dies but this example is not in a glazed frame. No mention is made in the minutes of the bronze medallions, leaving a question over the purpose of striking them.

Reference.

The source of the above is all from the club's minute book held by Warrington Library. This minutes the meetings held prior to the dinner but gives no information about the dinners at all other than to record the new members at the dinner.

Scottish School Tokens - Supplement

by Andrew T Macmillan

My 1994 paper on *Scottish School Tokens* (TCSB 5:93-107, 226-227) described and illustrated 18 of them from 13 schools and school boards. Some of these nineteenth century tokens were small rewards, while others seem to have been advertisements, and one a pass. They are distinct from the medals awarded for achievement or regular attendance. An appeal for details of any others produced nothing. Recently I was very pleased to get the interesting Edinburgh piece described and illustrated (x1½) below.



Obv. * CHALMERS' * / WEST PORT / TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS with first and third lines forming a circular legend; stamped with letter (or figure) **O** below first line (stops are 5-petal florets).

Uniface plain edge brass oval
30.5 x 23.8mm

The West Port, leading into Edinburgh's Grassmarket, was "an area of overcrowded lodging-houses, a sink of social and moral pollution, the place where Burke and Hare had carried on their unsavoury trade". This was a Free Church school. Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847) was first Moderator of its General Assembly after the Disruption in 1843 and leader of the Free Church. He set to work in the West Port in 1844, raising funds, organising a system of district visitation to encourage attendance at church and school, and opening a school in the loft of a disused tannery, where also Sunday services were held. The church opened in 1847 with William Tasker as its first minister. An 1851 map shows the Free Church on the south side of the street, 100 yards west from the Grassmarket. In 1884, when a bigger church was built a further 100 yards along the West Port, it became a mission hall. The 1847 church site was redeveloped long ago, and the 1884 site is now a private car park linked to Edinburgh College of Art.

The school began with 50-60 children in 1844, increasing to 250 next year. Dr Chalmers did not believe it should be free, and pupils paid 2d a week, or 1½d a week for evening classes. These fees added about £14 to the £12 annual salary of Mr Sinclair the day school master, who was assisted by four monitors from the Free Church Training College Normal School. Reading, writing, arithmetic, natural science and geography were taught, with special tuition for abler pupils. Girls were trained in sewing, knitting and washing clothes. The children were given baths, and the boys heads clipped under contract at "eighteen-pence a dozen".

The school later met in the basement of the church. It lasted into the late 1870s, by which time the Education (Scotland) Act 1872 had removed the need for the churches to provide basic schooling. From the start in 1843 the Free

Church had been keen on setting up schools, so that by 1851 some 28 of the 37 Edinburgh congregations had schools attached.

These notes are based largely on Alexander Law (1995) *Edinburgh Schools of the Nineteenth Century* (pp.16-18), a most interesting source of information, and William Ewing (1914) *Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1843-1900*.

One can only guess at the purpose of the token. I do not think it can have been a receipt for fees, though it might have entitled one to free tuition or some other benefit. It does not look like a reward or an advertisement. The O stamped on it must have some significance, perhaps indicating a particular class. Maybe it was given to those assisting at the school, as a record of work done, to be redeemed later for wages, but that is mere speculation. An oval flan is not the obvious one for a circular design, so it may have been an ad hoc production using available materials.

The church had two very similar communion tokens (Kerr & Lockie F271-2, both illustrated x1½). One reads CHALMERS / TERRITORIAL / CHURCH / WEST PORT / EDIN^R. and the other, slightly bigger and better made, has D^R CHALMERS' instead of CHALMERS and there is a line instead of a dot under the R of EDIN^R. The reverses read THIS DO IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF ME / BUT LET A MAN / EXAMINE HIMSELF and a table number '2' is stamped twice on each of them (table numbers up to 4 are known).



As a collector of Cornish Paranumismatica, I was both pleased and surprised to discover that in Padstow pub-checks were being used, and watched their development and spread during my all too infrequent visits.

OLD SHIP HOTEL. In 1985, Tony Turner and John Stephens went into partnership and bought The Old Ship. They soon discovered that their method of keeping account of drinks purchased yet not poured for a customer was not working. They had been writing them down in a book, and it was easy either to forget to write it down, or to cross it out when the drink had been poured. So, in 1985 they decided that a good idea would be to have a tally system. They then went to the Bagend Leather Workshop in Padstow, and requested fifty pub checks be made.



Fig.1: Obverses of Old Ship checks (Nos. 2, 3 and 7)

- (1) Obv. O S [The letters cut into the leather across the centre]
Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
CORNWALL [Stamped in black ink in four lines]
Brown leather, round, approximately 37mm in diameter.
- (2) Obv. O S
Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
CORNWALL
Fifty of these were bought in 1986. They were almost identical to (1) except they were of slightly lighter coloured leather and the letters O S were cut below centre.
- (3) Obv. O S / H
Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
CORNWALL
Issued in 1987, another fifty needed to be purchased, this time they were in the same coloured leather as the original checks.
- (4) Obv. O S / H
Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
CORNWALL
In 1988, another fifty were bought, this time the only change from the 1987 issue being in the colour, they were light tan leather.

- (5) Obv. O S
 Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
 CORNWALL
 Green oblong leather, approximately 40 by 37 mm. In 1989 came a new design, they went back to the original initials O S on the obverse, still with the ink stamp on the reverse.
- (6) Obv. O S / H
 Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
 CORNWALL
 Green triangle each of the sides of the triangle was approximately 70mm. Issued in 1990 these triangular checks were a less popular design and known locally as Ninjas! The reverse was the same stamp as the previous issues. Again fifty were purchased.
- (7) Obv. (Holly leaf) / O S
 Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
 CORNWALL
 Issued for Christmas 1990, ten leathers were made like the original 1985 checks, but with a sprig of Holly above the initials. This sprig of Holly was green. These were given to regular customers for a Christmas drink.
- (8) Obv. O S
 Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
 CORNWALL
 Diamond shape approximately 68 mm by 33 mm. Issued in 1991, these were in red leather, and the reverse now had slightly larger letters.
- (9) Obv. O.S. [The letters cut into the leather across the centre.]
 Rev. OLD SHIP [Stamped in red ink]
 There were no new issues in 1992, but in 1993 fifty new blue leather checks were made. These were like the triangular version of 1990, but with the top third cut off.
- (10) Obv. (Holly leaf) O.S. (holly leaf) [The letters and holly leaf cut into the leather across the centre.]
 Rev. OLD SHIP [Stamped in red ink.]
 There was also a special issue at Christmas 1993, these were larger than the normal issue of that year. Approximately 83 mm across the base and approximately 53 mm across the top, the same shapes as normal 1993 issue.

Originally these checks cost 40p each to have made, the 1993 issue cost 50p each. All tokens are still valid, and a mixture is currently in use. In all 420 checks have been made for the Old Ship Hotel. The Landlord thinks that he still has about 100 either being used or waiting to go into circulation. Where are the other 320? Padstow is a holiday destination, with visitors from all over the World. I am told that they are popular as key rings, I have no doubt that they are in drawers and handbags in the far flung corners of the World. I was told of one holidaymaker who returned five years after purchasing one to claim his drink, and was surprised to find it was given without hesitation.

THE PADSTOW SOCIAL CLUB. In 1989, Padstow built its own Social club. Very soon, the members decided that the system of checks used by the Old Ship Hotel was a good one, and so the members adopted it. The checks used there were different in that they were in the form of key fobs.

- (11) Obv. I've got one in! / at the / Padstow / Social club [gold lettering]
 Rev. Blank
 Blue leather, approximately 40 mm wide by 70 mm long, including ring.

The staff and members soon found that this method of checks could be improved upon, and in 1990, they ordered some new checks, this time they decided that the checks should be for different denominations as follows : -



Fig.2: Key fob type tokens from the Padstow Social Club

- (12) Obv. I've got one in! / at the / Padstow / Social Club [gold lettering]
 Rev. One Pint [white lettering]
 Blue leather approximately 33mm by 80mm (including ring)
- (13) Obv. As (12) above
 Rev. Half Pint [silver lettering]
 Blue leather approximately 33mm by 80mm (including ring)
- (14) Obv. As (12) above.
 Rev. One Single / Spirit. [gold lettering]
 White leather approximately 33mm by 80mm (including ring)
- (15) Obv. Padstow / Social / Club [white lettering]
 Rev. One Pint. [white lettering]
 Black leather fob, tear drop shape approximately 88mm in length.
- (16) Obv. I've got one in ! / at the / Padstow / Social Club [slightly different gold lettering from (12) above].
 Rev. One Pint [slightly different gold lettering from (12) above]
 Red leather, same size and shape as (12) above. Issued in 1991 along with (17).

- (17) Obv. As (e) above
 Rev. Half Pint [lettering as (e) above]
 Yellow leather, same size and shape as (12) above.

SHIPWRIGHTS ARMS. This system of pub checks was taking off in Padstow and, in 1989, another pub took up the idea. The Shipwrights Arms on the harbour had a local man, Paul Allen, as the landlord. He decided to give it a go, and also had some checks made by the Bagend leather Workshop. These were similar in size and shape to the Old Ships' original checks, but were black leather.

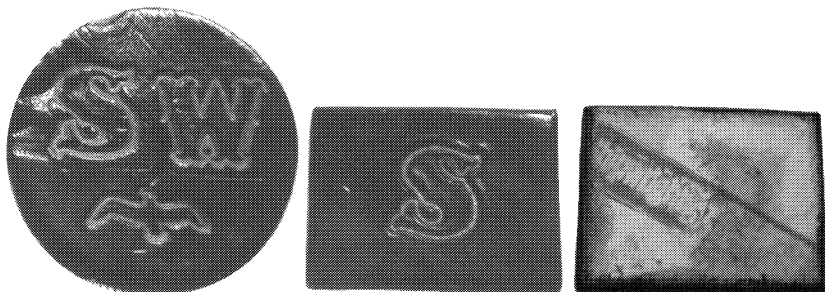


Fig.3: Shipwrights Arms checks (obv of 18 and obv and rev of 19)

- (18) Obv. S W / (flying bird [seagull?])
 Rev. HAND MADE AT BAGEND / LEATHER WORKSHOP / PADSTOW
 CORNWALL / SHIPWRIGHTS PADSTOW [Hand made etc in black ink.
 Shipwrights Padstow in red ink. The latter almost always indecipherable having been stamped by the Landlord as a security device.]

In 1990, replacements were bought in two colours. They were identical to each other in all other ways.

- (19) Obv. S [cut into the leather]
 Rev. Shipwrights Padstow [red ink]
 Red or black, oblong, approximately 33mm by 25mm. These checks were short lived, as it became known that it was cheaper to have Stuart at Bagend to make checks than it was to purchase a drink, and some unscrupulous people were having them made up, and handing them over for drinks.

LONDON INN. In 1994 the London Inn, also in Padstow, issued a series of three pub-checks. The issuing Landlord was called Ian Courts. The L in London stylised. They are as follows:-

- (20) Obv. I've one in / at the / London Inn / one pint
 Rev. Blank
- (21) Obv. I've one in / at the / London Inn / half pint
 Rev. Blank
- (22) Obv. I've one in / at the / London Inn / Spirit
 Rev. Blank

Oblong, approximately 87mm by 64mm, in thin reddish brown leather they are printed in black ink by Acorn Press of Padstow.

These were superseded in 1998 / 1999 by a check similar to those issued by the Old Ship.

- (23) Obv. L.I. [stamped into the leather]
Rev. Blank
Red, green or blue Leather, Diamond shaped Approximately 60mm x 32mm.

Non Padstow issues

TRAVELLERS REST. A Padstownian, Robert Taylor took over the licence of the Travellers Rest at Trevarrian near Newquay and in 1994 he issued a set of three checks. These were printed on card and laminated with clear plastic. Printed at Acorn Press Padstow, by John Taylor, Robert's brother.

- (24) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / ONE / PINT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. the / travellers / rest / (stagecoach & horses depicted) / Your Hosts / Tigger & Viv Taylor / Tel. 01637 860245
Laminated yellow card.

- (25) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / HALF / PINT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. the / travellers / rest / (stagecoach & horses depicted) / Your Hosts / Tigger & Viv Taylor / Tel. 01637 860245
Laminated light blue card.

- (26) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / SPIRIT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. the / travellers / rest / (stagecoach & horses depicted) / Your Hosts / Tigger & Viv Taylor / Tel. 01637 860245
Laminated pink card.

In 1995 there was a new set of three checks printed.

- (27) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / ONE/PINT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. Blank
Laminated blue card
- (28) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / HALF / PINT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. Blank
Laminated green card
- (29) Obv. (Stagecoach & horses depicted) / SPIRIT / THE TRAVELLERS REST
Rev. Blank
Laminated orange card

CAMELFORD LIBERAL CLUB

The Camelford Liberal Club used blue and red leather key fobs very similar to the Padstow Social Club issues. They were made by a company called "Cornishe Print" from Launceston, however

I have not been able to trace them even though I have one of their business cards. The checks are no longer in use.

- (30) Obv. I've got one in! / AT THE / Camelford / Liberal Club [gold lettering]
Rev. One Drink [gold lettering]
Red leather
- (31) Obv. I've got one in! / AT THE / Camelford / Liberal Club [gold lettering]
Rev. One Pint [gold lettering]
Blue Leather

BLUE ANCHOR. The Blue Anchor in Fraddon is the only other pub I am aware of to have recently used checks.

Obv. The Blue Anchor / Fraddon / PINT / IN [printed in black ink]
Rev. Blank
Laminated light blue card

Should anyone be or become aware of the existence of other modern Cornish tickets, checks or passes, I would be pleased to here of them for recording purposes.

Why are Fisher's Hats Like The Queen?

by Andrew Andison



This is the question posed on the advertising farthing issued by Fisher of 49 High Street, Worcester. It is listed in Robert Bell's *Unofficial Farthings 1820 - 1870* as Worcestershire 5 and in *Bell's Unofficial Farthings - A Supplement* by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeny as number 5190.

Surely the answer is quite simple and connects with tossing a coin? Fisher's hats are like the Queen because you will find one on every head!

“Quill Corner”

Perthshire fruit farm token. My request for further information (e.g. design, style of lettering, details of the stops or ornaments) of the token listed in Coins of Beeston list 8/89 (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.4 p.147) missed out the issuer’s surname. It should have read “G. R. **Scott**, Rattray, 1d, copper, 31mm.”

J. T. F. Morrall

J. Lyons countermark. To the table of countermarks on J. Lyons tokens (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.8 p.292) an ‘X’ can be added for the 6d countermarked K.

Gary Oddie

Grueber’s Padded Aluminium Advertising Medals. Henry Grueber was behind the issue in the late 1890s of a large number of advertising medals, often featuring a calender on the back. These were made of a skin of aluminium or brass with a core of another much cheaper material. Roy Hawkins gives details of most of them in his *Dictionary of Makers* pp.641-657 and appendix 7 pp.923-928. The specimen shown here is for Lactopeptine with an 1895 calender on the back.



I am currently working on a talk about these pieces and am seeking a specimen that is so worn or battered to be worthless that it can be sacrificed in the name of numismatic research - in other words I want to cut it in two to examine the filling! Does anyone have such a specimen lurking in their junkbox?

Andrew D. N. Andison

Web sites for tavern check enthusiasts. The internet is replete with material relating to taverns. The list that follows is simply a beginning and I shall be pleased to learn of additional sites from those of you who have been surfing.

“Quill Corner”

- www.somewherenear.com/staticindex1.htm [UK pubs] Extensive listings, by regions, of extant pubs, bars, inns, etc.
- www.btinternet.com/~steven.williams1/pubpgintro.htm [UK pubs] The National Pub & Brewery History Website.
- www.pubsindex.freemove.co.uk [UK pubs] The Pubs, Inns and Taverns Index, an ambitious effort to record all English hostleries and their landlords 1800-1900. A huge database has already been generated and, although it is not accessible online, the hosts will search it on request pubsindex@pubsindex.freemove.co.uk
- www.gloucestershirepubs.co.uk [Gloucestershire pubs] A comprehensive list of all pubs and publicans in the county ...1850 to the present, gleaned from directories and other sources. This site is still under construction, but already has a wealth of useful data.
- www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/pubs.html [London pubs] A-Z of Victorian London Taverns, Inns and Public Houses from the 1881 census: Districts south of the Thames.
- www.midlandspubs.co.uk [Midland pubs] A site still under construction, but already having much interesting and helpful information, especially for West Midlands (Parts of old Staffordshire and Worcestershire). There are searchable lists of extant pubs, with considerable historical information and photographs.
- www.umist.ac.uk/sport/bssh/the%20sports%20historian/tsh%2020-1/20-1%20art%201.htm [Miscellaneous] "The Pub, The Drink Trade and the Early Years of Modern Football" Worth the effort of keying in this cumbersome address!
- www.swineherd.free-online.co.uk/lostpubs/ [Sheffield lost pubs] The beginning of photographic documentation of Sheffield pubs demolished in the last 20 years. There is also a comprehensive list of all Sheffield licenced premises in 1951, gleaned from trade directories.
- freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wakefield/pubs/index.html [Wakefield pubs] A list of pubs and addresses with notation as to presence in 1900 and other name-signs by which the premises may have been known.
- www.hunimex.com/warwick/inns-index.html [Warwickshire pubs] Inns, taverns, etc. extracted from White's 1874 directory.
- www.foxhillswindon.demon.co.uk [Wiltshire pubs] Public house listings from Kelly's 1848 and 1880 Wiltshire directories.
- www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/articles/closed_pubs.htm [Wolverhampton closed pubs] A lengthy list of pubs closed, prior to 1991, with street addresses.

Neil B. Todd

Stickers on Coins. W. J. C. Mearns gave details of advertising stickers being added to coins (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.7 p.266). A more recent commemorative example was made for the South Cheshire George Formby Ukulele Society. Ninety of these ‘King George’ Lucky Millennium Pennies were made (all on George V and George VI pennies, mostly dated 1912H, 1918H, 1918KN and 1919H) and were given to those attending the Society's Millennium party on 30/12/1999.



Brian Edge

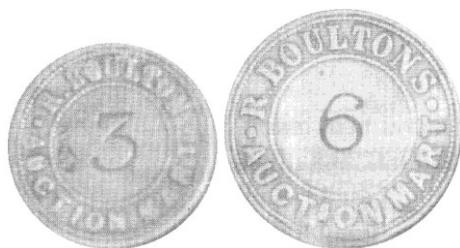
“Quill Corner”

‘Communion Tokens of the World’ When ordering copies of Lester M. Burzinski’s book (reviewed *TCSB* 6:346) it is available from j Ruth Pasley, 4717 Academy Drive, Madison, WI 53716-1449, USA. Sadly Les died on 11 January 2001.

Andrew T Macmillan

R. Boultons Auction Mart. *The Mercury* is a newspaper published in Malton, Yorkshire. In his ‘Farm View’ page of 14 June 2000 John Sturdy included a note about the tokens issued by R. Boulton as well as details of paper tokens given when rent was paid. The note is reproduced below, with permission of *The Mercury*, so that the tokens can be correctly attributed in the future. Can anyone answer Mr Sturdy’s questions as to what the 3 and 6 represented.

Jim Halliday



These two tokens, lent to me by John Cundall from his collection at Sherburn were once used in exchange for goods in Malton. The name on the token - R. Boulton - was an Auctioneer in Malton and his business eventually became the local firm of Boulton and Cooper.

In the days before road transport the livestock came market either by the railway or more usually it was walked there on its own legs. Many people were employed as drovers to walk these cattle and sheep to and from market and in the more isolated areas this would mean a very long walk.

The tokens were given to the drovers by the auctioneers as a thank you for their efforts - the drovers wages would be paid by the farmer who had bought or sold the stock. The tokens could only be spent in shops, pubs etc in Malton and the shopkeepers would exchange them for cash at the auctioneer’s office. This system ensured that the trade was kept within the town of Malton.

One of these tokens is stamped with a figure 3 and the other a figure 6, but I have no idea what these numbers represented. Could they be exchanged for three mugs of tea or three beef sandwiches or six pints of ale? If anyone can throw any light on this mystery I would be delighted to hear about it. What was their worth?

A similar thing used to happen when my father paid the rent every six months to the Earl Fitzwilliam Malton Estate Company. With the receipt he was given four paper tokens, each one about the size of two postage stamps. On these tokens were printed “Manor of Malton - Value

“Quill Corner”

6d” and they could be exchanged in local shops. When I was a child my father would give them to me to spend and on these two occasions every year I considered myself very well off. I usually got 6d a week pocket money and the tokens were a 400% increase!

Shopkeepers would exchange them at the estate office for coin of the realm and I have often regretted not keeping any of these paper tokens - just for old times sake.

Push Penny Rules. On token dealers’ lists one can often find pieces issued for ‘Push Penny’ or ‘Shove Halfpenny’. A typed list of the rules is found on a note bearing the letterhead of Alec Watson & Mitchell’s Ltd, *requisites for all sports*. It would appear in this case that the company sold boards with ‘pushers’ but without metal discs as they advocate the use of worn pennies and halfpennies.

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ATTORNEYS
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50 MARKET ST
PHONE BLACKFRIARS 3070

35 OXFORD ST.
PHONE CENTRAL 6145

PLEASE REPLY TO

OUR REF. YOUR REF. DATE

Toss up for choice of ends.

Loser Kicks off.

Games is commenced by placing ball in centre with discs outside large ring.

First player then plays ball by pushing his disc with a sharp flick of his pusher.

“Pushing through is a foul”

Pusher to be played with long edge on board i.e. the pusher must not be used vertically.

Ball going over goal line is played from goal line where it went over by defender.

Opponent must place his own disc anywhere in his own half for a goal kick.

Ball going over goal line off defending disc is a corner.

Corner kick is played 2 hits from corner with ball and disc inside corner circle.

Defending player must place his disc in goal mouth for corner kick.

Players disc striking his opponents disc before touching ball is foul. Penalty two free hits.

A goal cannot be scored direct from a kick off.

A goal may be scored off the cushion.

Coins are used for playing with - penny for the discs and halfpenny for the ball.

Worn coins are most suitable.

To keep board in good condition use a wax furniture polish.

E. D. Chambers

The Bookshelf

Social Club Tokens & Tickets of Northumberland & Co. Durham by Denzil Webb. Privately printed, 2000, A5, ii+13pp, card covers. Available from the Author at £1.50.

This booklet lists the various tokens issued in metal and plastic from the many social clubs in the north east of England. It lists the tokens by town within the individual counties and the listing style is straightforward and gives a good pen picture of each one. The tokens are for the most part fairly modern with a large percentage of them being for 1 pint. A modest booklet at a very modest price.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Yorkshire Tavern Checks, Tavern Checks of Bradford and Leeds. By Neil B. Todd and Andrew Cunningham, 2000, privately printed, 28pp, 7" x 8½", card covers. Available from the Authors at £4.50 (+ 50p p&p).

This is another volume in the series of catalogues of tavern checks by Neil Todd. The co-author is Andrew Cunningham and it is similar to those that have gone before and covers the large conurbations of Bradford and Leeds.

The introduction deals with the question of whether these checks were issued depending on the ratio of hostleries to population, a proposition introduced in previous catalogues. The number of token issues against approximate year of issue are illustrated by bar charts and show that the peak of the issues for Leeds seems to be around 1870 while that for Bradford is nearer 1865 with a smaller peak towards 1880.

The listings of the checks are in the usual brief style with four pages of high quality rubbings to aid identification. Comparison of the illustrations reveals that the 2½d check from the Kings Arms, Holbeck, Leeds (p.21) is actually a 1½d check and shows how it is all too easy to create a new variety. If in doubt all checks have references as to their source and a comprehensive bibliography completes the booklet. Quite why technical details such as size, metal, and diameter are omitted is never made clear.

For collectors of Yorkshire tokens or tavern checks this catalogue is a very worthwhile buy.

Andrew D. N. Andison

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F); no.7 pp.267-270 (G-I); no.8 pp.309-312 (J-M); no.9 pp.351-355 (N-R).

S A

332.1 As 332. Rev. 10p Brass/27.5mm
 332.2 S.A within circle/all incuse/no rim. Rev. SALFORD AUTOMATICS in circle/all incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

S. A. & G. T.

334.6 As 334.5 without c/h. Rev. As 334.5. Brass/18.5mm

S.A.M.Co.

337.60 CLOWN curved/beaded rim. Rev. VALUE curved above 1D- (1 = straight top arm). Brass/17mm

Note: 337.34 and 337.59 have angle to top arm of 1.

337.61 As 337.2. Rev. W Brass/17mm

337.62 As 337.2. Rev. 10

337.63 CLOWN curved. Rev. 1 = 8.5mm C = 2.5mm. Brass/17.5mm

337.64 As 337.63. Rev. 1 = 9.5mm. Brass/17mm

337.65 S.A.M.Co- in line with G below/breaded rim. Rev. VALUE ONE PENNY in three lines. Brass/30mm

337.66 As 337.63. Rev. 4 = 9.5 x 8mm. Copper/17mm

337.67 CLOWN curved with 4D- central. Rev. FOUR PENCE curved with c/m H.U.C

Alloy/17mm

337.68 As 337. Rev. 2 Brass/17mm

337.69 As 337.43 but different die, the letters having a smaller appearance. Rev. As 337.43 but a different die, the dash being closer to the D. Brass/17mm

337.70 CLOWN curved with 1D- central. Rev. ONE PENNY curved with c/m A.C Brass/17.5mm

337.71 Clown curved. Rev. 20 Brass/17mm

337.72 As 337.27 with c/m G Rev. 1 Brass/17mm

337.73 As 337.70. Rev. As 337.70 without c/m. Brass/17mm

337.74 As 337.67. Rev. As 337.67 with c/m P Alloy/17mm

SAMC

337A.1 As 337A. Rev. As 337A. Silvered brass/17mm

Samson Novelty Co.

338.71 As 338.45. Rev. As 338.45 Silvered brass/21mm

338.72 As 338.7. Rev. As 338.5. Silvered brass/21mm

338.73 As 338.9. Rev. As 338.5. Silvered brass/21mm

338.74 As 338.7 but stamped 4 Rev. As 338.5. Silvered brass/21mm

338.75 As 338. with c/m B.G.L Rev. As 338. Brass/17mm

338.76 As 338.19. Rev. As 338.15. Alloy/30mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Samson Novelty Co. (cont.)

- 338.77 As 338.10. *Rev.* As 338.10 but two stars. Brass/21mm
 338.78 As 338.10. *Rev.* As 338.10 but three stars. Brass/21mm
 338.79 SAMSON NOVELTY curved with Co., below/DEAN ST FETTERS LANE E.C.4 curved
 in three lines with star spacers/circle close to plain rim. c/h. *Rev.* GOOD FOR FREE
 PLAY ON MACHINE with star spacer. Brass/31mm
 338.80 I BRING YOU LUCK curved with two dot spacers/(sitting cat) central/plain rim. *Rev.*
 The Lords Prayer in thirteen lines. Brass/16mm
 338.81 As 338.61 but different debris. *Rev.* As 338.61. Brass/22.5mm
 338.82 As 338.31 without SAMSON LONDON *Rev.* As 338.24. Brass/27.5mm
 338.83 As 338.21. *Rev.* As 338.21 with c/m R.E.W.S curved with 1 below/all in a circle.
 Brass/32.5mm
 338.84 As 338.10. *Rev.* As 338.10 but five stars. Brass/21mm
 338.85 As 338.1 but 6 central. *Rev.* Same. Brass/19mm
 S B C
 338B.1 S B C SWIMMING curved with PUBLIC in line/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22mm
 Saturnia
 338C. PRIZE TO THE VALUE OF curved with 5/- central and SATURNIA in line below/plain
 rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/22.5mm

Sandown Pier

- 338D. SANDOWN PIER in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Harry Levy (showboat) two star spacers
 SHOWBOAT Brass/31mm

Sankey Vending Ltd.

- 338E. SANKEY VENDING LTD. with eight star spacers (eagle) central/plain rim. *Rev.* Same.
 Brass/25mm

Sand Castle

- 338F. BLACKPOOL SAND CASTLE in three lines with outline oval all incuse in a recessed
 area/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ within a raised circle. Brass/22.5mm

Scotcoin

- 339C. Blank with incuse circle. *Rev.* SCOTCOIN above and below one slot in circle/all incuse/no
 rim. Steel/22mm

S.E.G. Automatics

- 340.22 As 340.11. *Rev.* As 340.11 with c/m J above C in rectangle. Brass/24mm
 340.23 CONSOLE SEGA curved with rectangle central dividing a striated circular area/inner
 scalloped beaded rim. *Rev.* JACKPOT in line with arc above and below/dots and lines
 towards inner scalloped beaded rim. Alloy/21mm
 340.24 As 340.23. *Rev.* As 340.23 but SPECIAL AWARD in two lines. Alloy/21mm
 340.25 FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with nine star spacers, SEGA with small R in a circle
 and ornament above and below/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Steel/24mm
 340.26 As 340.2. *Rev.* As 340.2. Silvered brass/19mm

Security Token

- 340A. SECURITY TOKEN in two lines on striated surface/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse
 between two slots within a raised circle/no rim. Brass/21mm
 340A.1 As 340A. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/21mm

Sescomatics

- 340B. Sescomatics curved twice with two star spacers/inner circle with striated area to centre
 circle/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Brass/22.5mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Selecta

- 341.2 As 341. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/19.5mm
 341.3 As 341. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/21.5mm

Shefras Novelty Co.

- 342.8 SHEFRAS NOVELTY CO., curved with three diamond spacers/beaded rim/hex c/h. *Rev.*
 FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with one diamond spacer. Brass/21mm
 342.9 As 342. *Rev.* As 342. but one diamond spacer. Brass/21mm
 342.10 As 342. *Rev.* As 342. Brass/23mm
 342.11 SHEFRAS'S NOVELTY CO. LONDON E.1 curved with two diamond spacers/beaded
 rim. *Rev.* FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with one diamond spacer.
 Silvered brass/21mm
 342.12 As 342.11. *Rev.* As 342.11. Brass/21mm
 342.13 As 342.4 but motif = 14.5 x 10.5mm (note Ref. 342. = 14 x 10mm). *Rev.* As 342.4. 22mm
 342.14 As 342.3 but motif = S = 9mm (note 342 = 3 = 8mm). Brass/27mm

J. E. Sheeran

- 342A. J. E. SHEERAN in two lines in a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots and
 circle. Brass/25.5mm
 342A.1 SHEERAN'S incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots.
 Brass/22mm

Shaw Leisure

- 342B. Blank with incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* SHAW LEISURE in two lines in circle/all incuse
 between two slots. Brass/21.5mm

Sheffield Hotel, Hanley (Juke box token)

- 342C. S S C in line above 21/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Uniface. Aluminium/33.5mm

Shell

- 343.3 B in a recessed rectangle above one slot with SHELL incuse below/no rim. *Rev.* One slot
 with 0562 incuse below. Note Chord segment recessed above B and inverted reverse at
 base. Brass/25mm

Caravan Site, Dorset (shower token)

- 346A. Blank with incuse circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same with one slot. Brass/27.5mm
 346A.1 As 346A. *Rev.* As 346A. Steel/27.5mm

F. Simmonds & Sons

- 348A. Motif with S central, F. SIMMONDS above with & SONS all incuse below/plain rim. *Rev.*
 EUROCOINTM all incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm

Silvers

- 348B. SILVERS underlined and curved/20p central with AMUSEMENT STORE in two lines
 below/plain rim. *Rev.* AMUSEMENTS curved twice with THOMAS'S underlined central.
 Brass/24mm

Sims Automatics

- 348C. Sims Automatics curved with (figure) central holding a (token with two slots) and bearing
 the word SIMS/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM above and LONDON incuse
 below two slots. Steel/22mm

Silcock Leisure Group

- 348D. SILCOCK LEISURE GROUP in three lines within a rectangle that has an incuse outer
 line/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below one slot.
 Brass/22mm
 348D.1 As 348D. but within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* S.L.G. incuse within raised circle.
 Brass/22mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Skee Roll

350.3 As 350. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE curved with two dot spacers. Brass/21mm

Skegness Pier

350B. SKEGNESS PIER in two lines with outline design/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim.
Rev. EUROCOINTM incuse within raised circle. Brass/22mm

Skill Auto Machine Co.

351.3 As 351.1. *Rev.* D in circle with border of alternate dots and rosettes. Brass/16mm

351.4 SKILL AUTO MACH; Co curved with ½D central/plain rim. *Rev.* Uniface.
Brass/16mm

351.5 As 351.1. *Rev.* As 351. but M in a circle with beaded border of alternate dots and rosettes.
Brass/16mm

S L

351A. S L incuse within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse in raised circle.
Brass/22mm

Skillful

351B. Skillful curved/beaded rim. *Rev.* 4 Silvered brass/17mm

Smarts Amusement Park

351C. SMARTS Amusement Park in three lines above (face of clown) and set on a circle of stars/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse between two slots. Brass/22mm

Slots A Fun

351D. SLOTS A FUN in three lines/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN between and LONDON below two slots. Brass/27.5mm

Southern City Leisure

352A. SOUTHERN CITY LEISURE curved/plain rim. *Rev.* CASCADE Brass/29mm

Solly's

352B. SOLLY'S with line above and below/plain rim. *Rev.* NO CASH VALUE curved with ornament spacer. Brass/21mm

Southend Amusements Limited

325C. SOUTHEND LIMITED curved with two dot spacers and AMUSEMENTS in line with R. NEAL curved above an ornament and LONDON E C curved above LIMITED/plain rim. *Rev.* R. NEAL 49 & 50 PERCIVAL ST. E.C. curved with 2D central. Brass/28mm

Spin F'rit

354A.1 As 354A. but TEN COUPONS. *Rev.* Same. Brass/28.5mm

Spinning Coin

354B. SPINNING COIN (spinning coin) curved incuse within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same but in recessed circular area. Brass/22.5mm

S.S. Great Britain (turnstile token)

355B. S.S. GREAT BRITAIN ENTRANCE curved with two dot spacers (child)/plain rim. *Rev.* S.S. GREAT BRITAIN 1843 curved with two dot spacers (ship)/plain rim. Brass/25mm

355B.1 As 355B. but (adult). *Rev.* As 355B. Brass/29mm

Stretton Automatics

356.1 STRETTON LEISURE incuse curved in a raised centre/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/

356.2 As 356. *Rev.* As 356. but letters = 2.5mm. Steel/22mm

Note: 356. *Rev.* letters are 2mm and also in steel.

Steward & Patteson Ltd.

356A.2 As 356A.1 but the tops of the segments inner projections. *Rev.* As 356A.2 Brass/21mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

- Strathclyde Transport [& Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive]
356C. STRATHCLYDE TRANSPORT curved with U central/plain rim. *Rev.* BRIDGE STREET
PARK AND RIDE Brass/24.5mm
- 356C.1 S P T E curved with U central/plain rim. *Rev.* CAR PARK in line. Brass/22.5mm
356C.2 As 356C.1 but E retrograde. *Rev.* As 356C.1. Brass/22.5mm
356C.3 As 356C. *Rev.* PARK AND RIDE curved twice. Brass/24.5mm
356C.4 S P T E in line/plain rim. *Rev.* K/B (Kelvin Bridge?) Brass/24.5mm
356C.5 As 356C. *Rev.* WEST STREET CAR PARK curved. Brass/24.5mm
- Stafford Borough Council
356D. STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL in three lines within a circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.*
Blank with circle. Steel/22.5mm
- Summit Coin Ltd.
360.2 As 360. *Rev.* NO VALUE in two lines. Brass/22mm
- Sun Automatic Co.
361.1 As 361. *Rev.* 2D. Alloy/17.5mm
- Sun Valley
362A. SUN VALLEY BLACKWOOD curved (sun) within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOINTM with PAT. below within circle/all incuse between four slots. Brass/22mm
- Sutton Road S.O.S. (Southend on Sea)
264A. SUTTON ROAD S.O.S curved with S.C.S in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* Motif KÄRCHER
clean park in three lines. Silvered/22mm

Notes & Queries

407 *Royal Carriage Dept.*

I have a piece very similar to the one illustrated on p.276 but mine appears to be brass (or very light copper) without a piercing and having the broad arrow on the reverse pointing to the right. Kenneth Smith in his 1967 *Catalogue of World Transportation Tokens and Passes, except North America* p.255 lists the piece as 992L Brass Ø 36mm numbers all incuse, but reverse blank.

John Tolson

408 *W.M.R.E. and W.L.M.S.E Locomotive Dept.*

Being unable to identify any railway company with the initials W.L.M.S.E., I asked a dealer in railwayana for an explanation of the letters and was told that W.E. stands for WOMAN EMPLOYEE, in this case on the London, Midland and Scottish. Presumably the other tally comes from the Midland Railway. My very worn example of the W.L.M.S.E. piece is zinc, uniface, measuring 44.5 x 34mm, with counterstamped number 1320.

Ian Caruana

Notes & Queries

409 *Griffin Inn // Broughton*

This is from Salford.

Neil B. Todd

410 *William Fisher, Bridge Inn, 3d*

This is from West Bromwich.

Neil B. Todd

415 *3 lions 1910*

Information requested about this oval brass piece. It has 3 lions in a shield with 1910 below on the obverse. On the reverse are seven lines cmkd with 639.



Brian Edge

416 *Town Clock Presented in 1878 // Rhoda Trotter & Son*

This 'token', AE 31mm, commemorates the gift of a Town Clock by JAS SCOTT in 1878 on the obverse. The reverse states that it is a 'Token given by RHODA TROTTER & SON 1878 to school children'.

Information requested to identify the town. Also there are four closely placed dots punched irregularly on the reverse. What is their significance?



Information requested to identify the town. Also there are four closely placed dots punched irregularly on the reverse. What is their significance?

Mike Ewing

Adverts

WANTED - HAMPSHIRE (INCLUDING BOURNEMOUTH + I.O.W.)

17TH CENTURY TOKENS; TOKENS, CHECKS, PASSES, ADS., FOBS, MEDALLIONS AND ANYTHING ELSE NUMISMATIC FROM 1820 TO DATE.

ALSO MILITARY TOKENS FROM BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Michael Knight

[7:1]

Adverts

SOCIAL CLUB TOKENS & TICKETS
OF
NORTHUMBERLAND & CO. DURHAM

A preliminary listing by Denzil Webb, 13pp card covers A5.
£1.50

WANTED:

[6:10]

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

[7:1]

FOR SALE: A copy of *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*
by R. Dalton and S.H. Hamer. Second printing, November 1977.
As new - with dust wrapper. £60 (inc. postage)

Nick Cook

[6:10]

WANTED: ALL TYPES OF EVASIONS AND BLACKSMITH TOKENS
ALSO GEORGE III COUNTERFEIT ½d & ¼ds; especially counterfeit ½ds
dated 1776, 1777, 1781, 1785 etc, all examples with retrograde dates or
legends and all others of crude design styles.

Good prices paid and everything required for growing study collection.
Richard Colliass

[6:12]

Adverts

TOY COINS
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

DAVID MAGNAY is now buying and selling.
Speak to me and visit my web!

[6:12]

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:12]

WANTED NORFOLK

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING
TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.
High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

[6:12]

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

[6:12]

Adverts

WANTED - NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair - farthing size.
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.
Towchester 17th century token - HOWES, Wells 169, Williamson
166

P. Waddel

[6:11]

I COLLECT PORTUGAL & COLONIAL TOKENS;
TELEPHONE TOKENS AND DOG TAGS FROM WORLD

Jamie Salgado

[6:12]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

especially Belfast and Ulster pieces from 1820 to 2000
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory, etc. many
swaps.

B. Woodside

[6:12]

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

[6:12]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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BULLETIN

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Editor

Andrew D. N. Andison

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Editorial

This is the second last Bulletin that I shall be editing before handing over to Gary Oddie who has volunteered to take over running the Token Corresponding Society. Please give Gary all the support he needs by supplying material for future issues. Articles of any length are required in order that the *Bulletins* contain a mixture of subjects.

However, could I issue a plea to those who have sent, or are thinking of sending, material by email. If you have quite a few graphics then try and keep them to a reasonable size and send them as a series of small emails rather than one huge one. I have received emails where it has taken over an hour to receive. If the line drops on a big email 99% of the way through it has to start transferring from the beginning again. Just think of your recipient's phone bill!

Andrew D. N. Andison

Updates to list of members' email addresses

If you are not on the list and would like to be included then please send me your details (ideally by email as I can then cut and paste addresses without transcription errors). Apologies to Bob Lyall as I managed to mistype his email address in the previous *Bulletin*. Anyone who sent him a message at the wrong address is requested to re-send it to his correct address which is bob@xxxxxx.xxxxxx.co.uk (note the "r" after the "lyall"). Here are some more new email addresses, as well some amendments, for you to add to your electronic address books.

Andrew D. N. Andison
Norman Brodie
Henk Groenendijk
Alan Henderson
Bob Lyall
Andrew Macmillan
Jaime Salgado
Mark P. Smith
Mike Shaw
Robert H. Thompson
Ronald A. Ward
Pam & Bob Williams

Token Congress 2001

The Token Congress 2001 will be held at the Burlington Palm Court Hotel, Great Yarmouth from Friday 9th to Sunday 11th November. The cost of £110 per person includes accommodation on Friday and Saturday nights in en-suite single or double rooms, all meals from Friday evening meal to Sunday lunch. The organiser Bill Kennett would like to receive deposits (£15 per person, payable to Token Congress 2001) by the end of June, together with any special requirements.

As always talks are required for the congress and if you have one of less than 30 minutes then please let Bill Kennett know. If you have never given a talk before then you could not have a friendlier audience than at a Token Congress. If you are interested in tokens and have not been to a Congress before then you should definitely be making your way to Great Yarmouth.

The Annand, Smith & Co. Token of Australia

By David Vice

It seems singularly appropriate to commemorate Format's enjoyable first visit to Australia by making some fresh observations on what is generally accepted to be Australia's first copper token issue. It originated as an attempt to overcome difficulties experienced by shopkeepers in finding enough change for trading on market day. Not only was the supply of official copper and silver always insufficient, but the problem was accentuated by petty racketeers who cornered the few coins available and sold them to traders at a premium. The situation was remedied by a firm of family grocers run by Mr. Robert Smith and Mr. George Annand from their premises in Little Collins Street, Melbourne. In late 1848 or early 1849 they wrote to their agents in England, Thomas Elwell and Sons of Wolverhampton, requesting a supply of copper tokens. In a trade directory of 1850, Elwell & Sons were described as Hardware Merchants and Factors of Horsley Fields, Compton.



PENNY TOKEN

- Obv. – The circular inscription “.ANNAND SMITH & CO. MELBOURNE” surrounding the words “FAMILY GROCERS” in two straight lines.
- Rev. – Inscription “BRITANNIA”. Britannia in clinging drapery, seated to left on a rock, amidst waves with a ship in the distance. In her right hand she holds an olive branch and in her left hand clasps a trident. By her left side is an oval shield bearing the combined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick heraldically coloured.
- Metal – Copper, Diameter – 34mm., Weight varies 247 - 260.5 gns. / 16.01-16.88 gm.

Elwell & Sons discharged their commission by contacting the Soho Mint, near Birmingham. In many ways this seemed a natural choice since the Mint was only a handful of miles away. Yet the last consignment of coinage to leave Soho had taken place nearly two years earlier on the 22nd August 1847 bound for Singapore. The Mint was obviously being rundown and in the intervening period it functioned on a skeleton basis, fulfilling old contracts for the supply of mint machinery to India and Mexico and striking the occasional prize medal from existing dies. For them to accept an additional coinage contract in these circumstances was surprising and suggests that the agents were well known on a personal basis with the principals of the Soho Mint. This closer than normal relationship between customer and supplier is strongly hinted at again by the choice of reverse design for the Annand, Smith & Co. token. The Soho Mint adopted an existing die engraved by Kuchler forty-four years earlier for the Imperial penny issue of 1806/07. The old die was lightly polished to remove rust spots, and most interestingly, the Soho signature placed on the oblong tablet to the right of the shield removed. An indication, perhaps, that the Mint did not want their connection with the coin advertised. This shows a weakening of control exercised over the running of the Mint by the Boulton family. The slight of an old Imperial die being used to strike a token coinage must almost

have been enough to make Matthew Boulton and Matthew Robinson Boulton turn in their respective graves.

On three occasions in 1849 the Soho Mint struck a small quantity of tokens for Elwell & Sons. Details of these transactions are recorded in the "Mint & Coinage Day Book".

May 23rd

Thos. Elwell & Sons, Wolverhampton
For 2 Casks containing 5 Cwt. of Copper Medals 27½ pieces to the lb. for
"Annand Smith & Co. Family Grocers Melbourne"
The net wt. of Copper packed is 5 Cwt. @ 1/4d per lb. 37. 6. 6.
For a new die 1. 0. 0.
£ 38. 6. 6.

Sent from hence this day per Railway to the order of Mr. N. L. Hotchkin 3
East India Chambers, Leadenhall St. London.

Oct. 12th

Thos. Elwell & Sons
For 2 Cask containing 5 Cwt. of Copper Tokens 26⁷/₈ pieces per lb.
Similar to those supplied May 23rd 1849.
Net wt. of Copper 560 lbs. @ 1/4d per lb. 37. 6. 6.

Sent from hence this day per Railway to the order of Messrs. Devett & Moore
Billiter Street London.

Dec. 31st

Thos. Elwell & Sons
For 2 Casks containing 5 Cwt. of Copper Tokens 26.880 pieces per lb.
Similar to those supplied 12th Oct.
Net weight of Copper 560 lbs. @ 1/4d per lb. 37. 6. 6.

Sent from hence January 15 1850 to the order of Messrs. Cannon Miller & Co.
Liverpool.

The first consignment of tokens to leave Soho did not arrive in Australia until October 1849. Their arrival is well attested by the Melbourne newspaper the "Argus", which makes reference to the coinage in its copy of the 20th of October : -

"To obviate the extreme inconvenience occasioned by the scarcity of coppers, particularly by the grocers, who have not unfrequently to pay a

premium of from sixpence to a shilling a pound for their Saturday night's supply. Mr. Councillor Annand has had coined at Birmingham a large supply of penny pieces, having on the one side the figure of Britannia, and on the obverse the inscription "Annand, Smith & Co., family grocers, Melbourne." This expedient will have the effect of not only increasing the coinage in circulation in the province but it will operate as a most active standing advertisement of the house."

The tokens were not so well received in other quarters. The rival newspaper "The Melbourne Daily News" made some rather scathing remarks and wrote :-

"In a recent number of this journal we alluded to the cheap method of advertising adopted by a certain grocery firm, which, although they bear the name of the firm on one side, were clearly intended to resemble the copper penny pieces of the realm, for which, indeed, they were passed by the importer. We clearly showed the illegality of this step, which drew from Councillor Annand (for he was the importer and utterer) an advertisement denying that they could be construed into an imitation of current coin of the realm, any risk of this description having been guarded against by the name of the firm, of which he is a partner, having been placed on one side.

A lame excuse is certainly better than none, and although we look upon this as a very lame one indeed, the old gentleman will have an opportunity of testing its validity, we being in a position to state that proceedings have already been commenced against him for uttering and putting off the coinage alluded to, under the section of the Act we previously quoted and which declares the offence to be high misdemeanour".

Although the opinion of the "Daily News" may have been coloured slightly by their opposition to Councillor Annand's political views, their comments do seem to bear an element of truth. Messrs. Annand, Smith & Co. must have been sailing extremely close to the wind in their selection of the seated version of Britannia on the reverse of their tokens. Future events, however, were to demonstrate that the campaign against the tokens by the "Daily News" came to naught and by the 14th January 1850, the triumphant "Argus" was able to report :-

"Copper coins. This useful articles continue exceedingly scarce. The supply imported by Annand, Smith & Co. has been all exhausted. These gentlemen inform us that so highly was the accommodation, afforded by these appreciated that they had application for them not only from all quarters of Melbourne, but also from Geelong and other distant places".

These tokens proved immensely popular not just as a useful commodity in their own right, but also as an effective means of advertising and a profitable source of income. Neglecting agent's fees and the cost of transport involved Annand, Smith & Co. for a total outlay of £112.19.6d. produced a coinage valued at £189.12.0d. This represented good business in anybody's terms and Annand, Smith & Co. took full advantage of their position as pioneers of the trade by ordering yet another quantity of tokens. This time the Soho Mint could not oblige in striking the coins.

An auction sale of April 29th 1850 had seen the disposal of the Mint's assets, with most of the coining equipment being purchased by the Birmingham engineers Ralph Heaton & Son. It was in fact the new Mint of Ralph Heaton & Son, who with the helpful co-operation of Soho in furnishing the necessary dies, proceeded to strike the Annand, Smith & Co. tokens. These tokens are easily recognised from the earlier issue by the presence of the initials H & S (Heaton & Son) on the oblong tablet to the right of Britannia's shield.

In conclusion it may be stated that the Annand, Smith & Co. tokens possess a number of memorable features. They participated in creating a more than generous slice of numismatic history. The tokens represented the last coinage to leave the manufactory of the famous Soho Mint and in all probability the first coinage to leave the premises of Soho's equally illustrious successor the Mint of Ralph Heaton & Son - Later to be known as the Mint, Birmingham Ltd. By its example as Australia's first copper token coinage it inspired many other merchants and traders of Australia and New Zealand to issue tokens of their own, a trade which was to dominate the Australian currency scene for the next twenty years.

CATALOGUE OF ANNAND, SMITH & CO. TOKENS

Remarks

- | | |
|---------|--|
| ISSUE 1 | Struck at the Soho Mint near Birmingham. Britannia holds a laurel branch of 14 leaves. No maker's initials on the oblong tablet to the right of Britannia's shield.
Mintage 15,400 pieces. Weight 254.5 gns./ 16.49 gm. |
| ISSUE 2 | As above but weight slightly heavier at 260.5 gns./ 16.88 gm. Mintage 30,103. |

The Legend - William Pudsey (1556 - 1629)

The earliest reference connecting the name Pudsey with coinage can be found in a seventeenth century description of the extraction of metals from their ores ⁽⁵⁾. In the section describing lead and silver extraction in the North of England:

“The other place was within the township of Rimmington in the parish of Gisburn, in Craven, in the aforesaid West-riding of Yorkshire, in a field called Skelborn, belonging to one Mr William Pudsey an ancient esquire, and owner of Bolton Hall, juxta Bolland; who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, did get there good store of silver ore, and converted it to his own use (or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escalope, which the people of that country call Pudsey’s shillings to this day. But whether way soever it was, he procured his pardon for it, as I am certified from those that have seen it.”

However, earlier references confirm the finding of argentiferous ores in the Skelhorn and Grassington areas of Yorkshire ⁽⁶⁾. In 1565 a charter granted to the company of the mines royal lead to a group of German miners being brought to Keswick, to investigate the profitability of silver mines in the North. Amongst these Walter Baseby, an expert assay and test master, is reported as follows:

“And while the said old Basby was with me, I procured some of the said ore that had been formerly left, of which (I looking on) he made several trials, and I am sure that I was not imposed upon by him, nor deceived, but that it yielded in the tun about 26 pounds.”

Thus it is clear that the landowners and miners were being suspected of concealing a Mine royal, ie any ore that could profitably produce precious metals becoming property of the crown. About 1600 other local mines were capable of 67 pounds of silver per ton of ore. In 1660 Colonel Ambrose Pudsey, William’s grandson, who had been dispossessed of the estate during the Civil War, petitioned to reopen the mine ⁽⁶⁾:

“Having for these many years concealed a mine royal in Craven in Yorkshire.”

Lead and some silver continued to be mined sporadically, and in the middle of the eighteenth century a person was convicted and executed at York for counterfeiting silver coin in metal supposed to have been procured from the

lead mines of Rimington⁽⁷⁾. The history of the Pudsay family is well documented, as they owned Bolton Hall till the eighteenth century, by which time debt had eroded the family estate. Prior to this the family had made large contributions to the local church including a complete rebuild from a Norman ruin in the fifteenth century into today's design (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Bolton-by-Bowland church (C19 print ⁽⁷⁾)

In the church, the tombstone of Sir Ralph Pudsay, William's grandfather is exceptional in displaying his three wives and twenty-five children, all of whom he survived ^(7, 8 and 9). He was succeeded by his eldest grandson, Ambrose Pudsay. The coining of silver was a capital offence, and legend has it that William Pudsay's activities were discovered. He was chased by Royal officers from his house on horseback, escaping by leaping across the river Ribble from Rainsbergh Scar, since known as Pudsay's leap. At a later date he allegedly obtained a pardon for coining from the queen, who was his godmother. There is no documentary evidence for any of this story, but a local popular poem goes as follows ⁽⁹⁾:

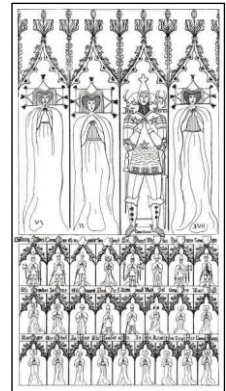


Figure 3:
Pudsay tomb at
Bolton-by-Bowland
church ^(7 and 9)

Pudsay was lord of Bolton Hall
Loved and honoured by every degree
Lords and ladies and clowns and all
Hailed the young knight so gallant and free

[A magical bit was given to him by two local elves who dwelt in Arthur's hole, a cavern in the Ribble bank near Bolton-by-Bowland]

They gave him there a magical bit
The strangest thing you ever could see
And charged him aye to remember it
If ever he chanced to be forced to flee

[The ballad goes on to narrate his digging deep and meeting with silver bright in the mine at Skelhorn]

So then he made and thought no ill
The Pudsay shillings his debts to pay
Still, at the mint by Bolton Mill
The dross of his works is seen today

[When the soldiers came for him he seized the magical bit, placed it in his horses mouth, and made his famous leap across the Ribble]

Out of the gates himself he flung
Rainber Scaur before him lay
“Now for a leap or I shall be hung,
Now for a leap” quoth brave Pudsay

[He rode on to beg for forgiveness of Queen Elizabeth and received her pardon]

She gave him then her hand to kiss
So, while the tears stood in his ee
His heart was brought from bale to bliss
“But no more Pudsay shillings said she”

The original source of this poem has not been traced and several verses are missing. Though a very romantic story, there is no hard evidence connecting William Pudsay with counterfeiting. No evidence of the Royal pardon remains and inspection of Pudsay's Leap does suggest that magic would be required for a horse and rider to survive!

Other Options

An alternative explanation has been offered by a Mr West who states that the counterstamped sixpences were “to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a shilling, to pay the army in the time of rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudzey, who was afterwards executed for giving it.”⁽³⁾

Indeed the sixpences shown in figure 1 are genuine coins that have been counterstamped. A more sceptical view is that these may be no more than the “caprice of some silversmith”⁽¹⁰⁾. Motives for countermarking are always difficult to discover. The scallop design however has a history dating back to Roman times as a religious symbol and so a possible connection may lie with the badges used by medieval pilgrims⁽¹¹⁾.

It has also been suggested that the Pudsey shillings were counterfeits with a Rowel mintmark⁽³⁾. The connection here is that the Pudsey arms can be described as "Vert a Chevron, between three pierced Mulletts Or." The arms, shown in Figure 4, appear on the font and other carvings in Bolton-by-Bowland church⁽¹²⁾. Again, this is an unlikely solution, since no counterfeiter would sign his work with his own coat of arms and the mullet is not a mint mark for this reign. The mint mark mullet only appears on the coinage of James I much later in 1611-12.

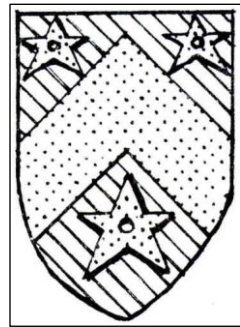


Figure 4: Pudsey Arms

Counterfeit Elizabeth I Shillings

Contemporary counterfeit Elizabethan shillings are quite scarce. The following examples show three different methods of manufacture.

Figure 5: Elizabeth I counterfeit shilling *mm tun* (1591-5). Slightly base silver, good quality cast from genuine coin, nearly full weight, probably contemporary⁽¹³⁾.



Figure 6: Elizabeth I counterfeit shilling mm tun (1591-5). Very base silver, cast using hand cut moulds, clipped, light weight and probably mid seventeenth century⁽¹³⁾.



Figure 7: Elizabeth I counterfeit shilling mm unidentifiable, bust style 1586-1602. 'Sheffield plate', thick fine silver fused onto a copper core, struck with false dies.



The last piece is interesting in that it must have been manufactured at least before the Great Recoinage of 1697 and thus many years before Thomas Bolsover 'invented' the process of 'Sheffield Plate' in 1742. Though badly damaged, the detail in the hair, ruff and the shield suggests an attempt to produce a high quality counterfeit, very probably contemporary.

Conclusions

In summary several stories have been proposed connecting the name Pudsay with counterfeiting from illicit silver. The earliest references refer to shillings. These should not be confused with the counterstamping of Elizabethan sixpences with a large scallop, though the name Pudzey can be linked to these in Ireland.

Though an interesting story, that has been retold many times, it must be concluded that the counterstamped pieces do not fit with any activities at the lead mines owned by William Pudsay. If any Pudsay coins exist, they will be shillings, showing signs of being made locally - hand cut dies or moulds, close to full weight and containing a high proportion of silver, possibly fine silver.

The author would be pleased to hear of the existence of any Elizabethan counterfeits fitting this description with the mintmark scallop as used on genuine coins for the years 1584-6.

References and Acknowledgements

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2. M. Folkes. *Tables of Gold and Silver Coins*. London, 1763.
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13. Thanks to A.H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd.

A Manchester Plane Maker's Countermark

by Bill Kennett

A countermarked 1799 halfpenny has turned up¹ with an interesting history which may explain the origin of similar pieces. The countermark 'T HEWITT / MANCHESTER' can almost certainly be attributed to a plane maker in Lloyd Street, Manchester who was also a Beer Retailer.



Fig.1: Countermarked coin

Obv. Cmkd. T HEWITT / MANCHESTER
Rev. Cmkd. MANCHESTER

The Manchester & Salford directories have at Lloyd Street (18 Cooper St.)

1829	17 Thomas Richard.
1836/38	17 Edwards Jos., plane maker.
1843	17 Hewitt Thomas, plane maker & beer retailer.
1850	17 Hewitt Ann, Joiners tool maker & beer retailer.

Plane makers usually marked their products on the heel of the plane and collectors of these joinery tools catalogue them under maker and type. The Collectors Bible² lists over a thousand such makers and their marks. The entry for Hewitt gives the mark as T HEWITT / MANCHESTER, just like the countermarked coin, and says two examples of the marked tools had been seen by 1977. The 1850 directory entry for Ann Hewitt is quoted as the address of the maker. (In addition the steel blade makers marks are listed such as I & H SORBY / CAST STEEL though there are obviously fewer of these.)

An 1848 map of central Manchester shows the approximate location of the Hewitts' premises as on the left hand side of Lloyd street just before St Andrews Presbyterian Church.

We can only conclude that the countermark on the coin was made using the same stamp as the marks on the heels of the planes manufactured at 17 Lloyd Street, Manchester by Thomas Hewitt in the 1840's. Was the mark on the coin made as a test of the stamp by its maker in Sheffield or Birmingham perhaps or did Hewitt have some use for countermarked coins as tokens? Possibly even as pub checks! He was, after all, a beer retailer. Gavin Scott³ tells me that the crucial test is -"is there more than one?"- if not then it is probably the stamp makers lump of convenient soft metal for testing his work. I have only seen one and until someone comes up with another this must be the answer.

Notes:

- 1). Acquired from an Internet US auction thanks to Bob Lyall.
- 2). *British Planemakers from 1700* by W L Goodman, 2nd. edn. 1978 Published by Arnold & Walker, Needham Market.
- 3). *British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins* by J Gavin Scott, 1975 published by Spink & Son Ltd. London.

In the 17th century Scotland had its own plentiful supply of copper coinage. It varied greatly in quality but it was sufficient so that the issue of tokens, so plentiful down south, was not needed in Scotland.

Section 16 of the *Treaty of Union* of 1707 set forth that “the coin shall be of the same standard and value, throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England”. It also stated “a mint shall be continued in Scotland under the same rules as now in England”. However, as we know, they reneged on the second part and the Scottish mint was closed down a couple of years later. This meant that Scotland was dependent on receiving its coins from London.

Towards the end of the 18th century the Royal Mint in London, could not or would not issue enough base metal coinage and so there was shortage of copper coins in circulation. This resulted in *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*. It is usual to give 1787 as the start date for this series but this ignores the Glasgow tokens of a few years earlier. Around 1780 Glasgow was rapidly expanding as an industrial centre (having lost the tobacco trade to the colonies) and needed a large quantity of copper and silver coin to pay the workforce.

However it is surprising that the first tokens were not issued by the industrial concerns but by the humble tea shop. Perhaps their need for the smallest circulating coin, the farthing, was the keenest.



Fig.1: D&H Lanarkshire 18

A farthing of 1780, issued by James Angus, is undoubtedly the premier token of the 18th century series (fig.1). The style of the lettering makes it look earlier than three other tokens which James Angus also issued (figs. 3, 4 &5). All these three are similar to each other and distinguishable by the position of the letters. All three bear the words A / SHIFT / 1780 on the reverse and I'll return to that later. A further token (fig.2 !), D&H Lanarkshire 19,

apparently shares the same obverse as D&H Lanarkshire 20 and 22 but is missing the words A/ SHIFT /1780 on the reverse. Has this token ever been seen?



Fig.3: D&H Lanarkshire 20



Fig.2: D&H Lanarkshire 19



Fig.5: D&H Lanarkshire 22

Fig.4: D&H Lanarkshire 21

James Angus was, as his token suggests, a grocer and tea dealer. According to *Tait's Directory* of 1783 his shop was in the Trongate.



Fig.6: D&H Lanarkshire 38

Following on from James Angus's farthings of 1780 is a single token issued by James Kirkwood dated 1781 (fig.6). The style is so like those of James Angus that they undoubtedly came from the same workshop. The words A / SHIFT are not used on this piece. James Kirkwood was also a grocer with his shop on the trongate.

To stay with 1781 it is worth mentioning the two varieties of token issued by Ralph Erskine & Co. (figs.7 & 8). What makes these tokens so interesting is their style, showing a ship at sea as a reference to Glasgow's importance as a seaport.



Fig.7: D&H Lanarkshire 25

Fig.8: D&H Lanarkshire 26

His business is described by David Murray in his paper 'A note on some Glasgow and other provincial coins and tokens' read to the Glasgow Archæological Society on 16 February 1882:

In Bailey's Northern Directory they figure as grocers. Like Angus and Kirkwood, they had their shop in the Trongate, where they carried on the business of grocers and spirit dealers under the sign of "The Lemon Tree and Sugar Loaf." They were fully alive to the value of advertising and ready money, and kept their wares constantly before the readers of the *Mercury*. They dealt in fruits, groceries, perfumeries, and confections "on reasonable terms for READY MONEY." Their stock was as miscellaneous and comprehensive as that of the modern co-operative store. Lisbon lemons and English apples; Turkey figs and Muscatel raisins; Teas of all kinds, chocolate, coffee, cocoa and sugar; wines and vinegar—an unfortunate association; truffles and morels; mustard and saltpetre; salt loaves and Pomfret cakes; "guilt" and plain writing paper; Dutch sealing wax and Irish wafers; bleached wax and blacking for shoes; raspberry drops and cinnamon tablets; Greenouch's pectoral lozenges from the balsam of Tolu; Stoughton's elixir; Ruspini's famous tincture and dentifrice for the teeth; dragon roots for the teeth and gums; and a score of other powders, elixirs, soaps and syrups.

(The *Glasgow Mercury*, 18th October, 1781; see also 11th January and 10th and 13th December, 1781; 4th January, 1st April, 16th September, 2nd December, 1779; 9th and 14th December, 1780.)

This article is titled “A Shift in Scottish Coinage” and indeed the move from officially minted copper coins to traders issuing their own tokens is indeed quite a shift. We have moved from the state providing to “do it yourself”.

But what of the A / SHIFT on the back of James Angus’s tokens? This puzzled collectors for quite a while and possible interpretations given were that these were given as part of wages by the industrial concerns. However consulting the *Oxford English Dictionary* provided a somewhat more basic answer. One of the many meaning of ‘shift’ is quite simply a substitute in times of need. That, indeed, is very good description of these tokens. We still use the word today although usually as makeshift.

SHIFT.

136. O: A | SHIFT
R: ¼

M. 5

The obverse without doubt indicates a certain time worked in a mine, therefore it is included here. It is very old work.

Fig.9: D&W 136

When you consider this aspect of the words A / SHIFT you suddenly realise that the obverse of the token listed as No.136 in the section on Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets by Davis & Waters (fig.9) is no longer “without doubt indicates a certain time worked in a mine”. Especially so since it has a ¼ on the reverse, is made of copper and the size given, Mionnet 5 (fig.10), corresponds to the size of the farthing tokens.

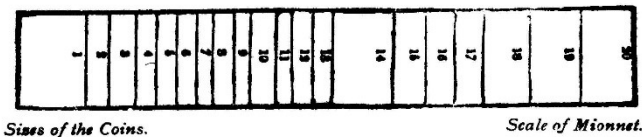


Fig.10: Mionnet’s scale

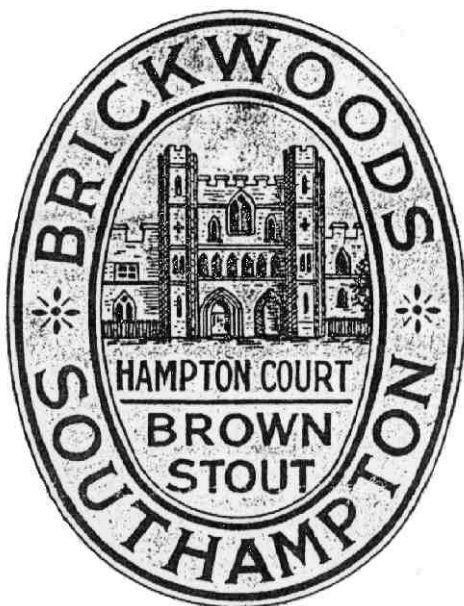
“Quill Corner”

Hampton Court Brewery. In volume two of *Hotel & Pub Checks of Greater London* (Hayes, 1993), p.242, I listed two Hampton Court Brewery checks.



I added the comment that there was no apparent trace of such a brewery in the relevant area of London but Forder & Co operated the Hampton Court Brewery in Southampton. Forder & Co Ltd of the Hampton Court Brewery, 23 French Street were taken over by Brickwood & Co Ltd of Portsmouth in 1925. Brickwoods shortly afterwards issued the illustrated beer bottle label. I am increasingly of the opinion that the Hampton Court Brewery tokens should indeed be attributed to Southampton.

Andrew Cunningham



Plastic Tokens. Plastics “came in” in the 1950's but we have “plastic” tokens from the 19th century onwards. I have colonial tokens made of “plastic” which were variously Celluloid, vulcanised rubber and (surprisingly, but analysed as such) sealing wax! But what were the other materials used?

“Quill Corner”

For instance, there is that vast range of tram/bus tokens and also co-op milk tokens from c. 1900 onwards; has anyone analysed them? Can anyone enlighten us about who made “plastic” tokens, how and out of what and how to tell the material used? Would any of this data enable us to date such tokens? I can add the manufacturer’s name Woollen from 19 Love Lane, Sheffield as the maker of Warrington’s “p” value plastic bus tokens, but that is the limit of my knowledge. Is there a retired chemist out there who might like to embark on a small research project?

Bob Lyall

A Tavistock Truck Ticket. Some time ago I acquired a strange piece from Coins of Beeston. It is a rather crude uniface cast brass check in very high relief with an overall thickness of about 1/4". The outside legend reads MFI CO. TAVISTOCK with the numeral 3 in the centre. The edges are ground down to a taper very much similar to a weight. Now, with the help of Ralph Hayes, a Mount Foundry Ironworks was found to be operational in Tavistock in Holden’s 1811 Directory. It is not recorded in Pigot’s 1830 Directory. My theory is that it is a truck ticket issued by this company as it corresponds to the dates when the Welsh equivalents were issued. The design and fabric of the piece implies that it was a home produced item at the works. Why not make your own when the ability of manufacturing an adequate token for ones needs are there?



Emyr George

Story Time. The Weekly Telegraph pieces would seem to answer the query about the story that appeared in *Our Own Magazine* (*Bulletin* vol.6 no.7) where a magazine was distributing prize discs?

Malcolm C. Johnson



“Quill Corner”

A Reproduction Problem solved?

Working on my catalogue of Hampshire Tokens I often come across problems in producing a good illustration. This is particularly the case where there is serious staining such as on the piece shown here (fig.1). Does one use a cleaning preparation or not illustrate at all? I came up with a compromise recently with a piece so badly stained that it was impossible to create an illustration. I painted the surface with a very slightly watered gouache paint, working it well into the design so that it was well coated, but removing any concentrations of paint. After a few hours the paint had settled and was well dried. I then scanned it, did a little juggling with brightness and contrast, and produced the illustration shown here (fig.2).



Fig.1: Original state



Fig.2: enhanced detail

After all was finished I ran the piece under a cold tap and the paint disappeared and the piece was none the worse for the experience. Whilst some might shudder at the thought of treating tokens in this way, if they are bad enough to be incapable of reproducing in print in any other way it is a system that works. Although not yet tried I suspect it would also improve photographs of similarly stained pieces. The paint used was Windsor & Newton's Designers Gouache Brilliant Yellow. I tried their Gold Imitation but it was too reflective.

Bryan Hennem

R. Boultons Auction Mart. Re. Jim Halliday's note about R. Boultons Auction Mart (*Bulletin* p.389), surely the most likely explanation is that 3 and 6 are values in pence, in line with the coinage. One cannot imagine anyone wanting 6 pints at one time, and the only way these tokens would circulate locally and be redeemed at the office is if they had a monetary value.

Andrew Macmillan

“Quill Corner”

R. Bolton’s Auction Mart. Why would the 3 and the 6 stamped on these tokens not be the obvious, like 3d and 6d? *Bob Lyall*

Thos Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus,

London E.C. It may be interesting to read the following extract of an article from the May-June 1956 issue of the *Cook’s Staff Magazine*, kindly sent to me by Paul Smith, the Company Archivist. The article was written by Mr Frank Bestley, then deputy coroner at Southend-on-Sea. The extract describes the use of the token illustrated here.



Mac McCarthy

My mother was for many years in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Cook. On her marriage in 1888 she and my father were installed on the top floor of 107, Fleet Street and lived there for approximately 20 years. It is an indication of the generosity of the Cook family that as far as I know my parents paid no rent, were supplied with fuel and light, and my mother was afforded the privilege of supplying teas to those members of the firm’s staff who were working late.

It seems probable that the firm were the first to think of the equivalent of what is now called the luncheon voucher, because those of the staff who were provided with tea received it in exchange for a metal disc about the size of a halfpenny stamped Thomas Cook & Son. Who remembers those teas, which were ad lib and consisted of bread and butter (repeat butter), jam or marmalade, or watercress, and slabs of cake? The food was beautiful and always served on china with gold and green lines around the edges.

The “checks,” as the discs were called were taken on the following morning to the cash desk and money received in exchange. That system continued until about 1907.”

“Quill Corner”

Pub Check Help Wanted. Can anyone out there help, please? There are several pub checks on the list of unattributed tokens, but with roads or districts that non pub check collectors might recognise as “their town” or a town you know. They are unusual names and are as follows:

“Long town” a district presumably, where a pub called the Anchor or Rope & Anchor may have been?

“Sunny Vale” where the Bear Hotel might have been.

“Coaches Street” where the Catherine Wheel pub might have been.

“Forge Springs” where the Church Inn may have been.

“M’Auley Street”

“Lower Lawley St”

“Burrett Road”

“Top of Green Market” (or, more probably, Green Market)

If anyone recognises any of these, could they contact Bob Lyall or Neil Todd, please?

Another Hull Trawler Owner’s Market Tally ?

Could the check I have recently purchased be another Trawler Owner’s Tally? It appears to almost fit the bill, but I am not convinced as yet. The initials end in H and could stand for Hull. I don't have the reference books to solve the other initials which, I guess, should be read as R.J.S. I have checked the 1889 Directory for Hull, and find a Richard Simpson, a Steam Trawler Owner and Fish & Ice merchant, but this doesn’t account for the J. Most of the tallies listed are counterstamped with a number, and most are holed. Mine has neither, although a shilling seems to fit. If anyone knows who issued this check and why, I would be most grateful to find out.



Mac McCarthy

The Bookshelf

Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 49: The Norweb Collection, Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750. Part VI. Wiltshire to Yorkshire, Ireland to Wales. By R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. London, Spink & Sons Ltd., 1999. lxxii pp. + 43 plates with commentary + 5 indices, clothbound. £25.

This, the sixth volume listing the 17th century tokens of the Norweb collection, covers the remaining counties of England except London and Middlesex, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man and Sark. The preface gives details of tokens that have been reattributed as a result of the authors' research. Following the preface there is a short article by R. H. Thompson on 'The Petty Coinage: Sir William Petty's Tokens and His Views on Small Change'. This details the life, views and tokens issued by William Petty of Glanarought, Co. Kerry, Ireland. The iron works that he operated feature on the tokens as a furnace on the obverses and what is now assumed to be drop hammer heads on the reverse.

The arrangement of the catalogue importantly emphasises the purpose of these sylloges which is "to put the tokens in the Norweb Collection at the service of those who would base studies on them, and not itself to publish documentary research". The forty three plates, with their detailed narrative, illustrate the tokens in this great collection which were issued in the areas listed in the title. Somewhat disappointingly the illustrations in this volume are not of such a high standard as those in previous volumes. Some of the plates are rather dark and it is difficult to make out the details. Plates 11, 12 and 13 fall into this category. On the other hand plates 17, 18 and 19 are admirably light and allow the details to be seen.

As a Scot it is particularly satisfying that the token issued by William Dick of Braid, the only Scottish piece in this entire series, is used as the frontispiece. Like the tokens of William Petty they are for an industrial concern and show a salt pan in action on the obverse. Is this a true 17th century token given Leake's quoted comment of 1726 'There was likewise a coin of Sir William Dick of Braid, allowed to be current amongst his Colliers and salt-Makers'?

This book is certainly worth its bargain price of £25 and should be bought by anyone with an interest in 17th century tokens. **Andrew D.N. Andison**

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F); no.7 pp.267-270 (G-I); no.8 pp.309-312 (J-M); no.9 pp.351-355 (N-R); no.10 pp.- (S).

Timeframe (snooker)

376B. TIMEFRAME set over a (triangular snooker frame)/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/25mm

T.J.Brookes

378.1 As 378. with c/h. *Rev.* As 378. Brass/21mm

Top Rank Club

382.4 RANK AMUSEMENTS curved (man striking gong) all incuse on a raised seven sided surface/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Seven sided brass/22mm

382.5 The Top Rank Club incuse in script in three lines on raised circular area/no rim. *Rev.* (Man striking gong) incuse on raised circular area. Steel/20mm

382.6 RANK Amusements in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Harry Levy (Showboat) two star spacers SHOWBOAT. Brass/31mm

382.7 As 382.5 but in raised circle. *Rev.* As 382.5 but in raised circle. Steel/20mm

382.8 RANK Amusements curved twice (man striking gong) all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21.5mm

Top Twenty

383.2 TOP TWENTY curved with TOP monogram style within central circle/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM above and TOP 20 incuse below one slot which divides a raised circle/no rim. Copper/21mm

Treasure Island

385A. TREASURE ISLAND curved with series of dot spacers (palm tree and sun)/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Brass/22mm

Trevors Filling Station

385B. TREVORS STATION curved with FILLING in line/plain rim. *Rev.* CAR WASH in two lines. Brass/24mm

Trust House Forte Hotel, Swindon (locker token for swimming pool)

385C. (An eagle with upstretched wings, its head turned to its right) within a circle of stars/beaded rim. *Rev.* Same. Note: 2mm thick. Brass/28mm

Twentieth Century Cash Register Ltd., Glasgow

386A. TWENTIETH CENTURY GLASGOW curved with two dot spacers and CASH REGISTER LIMITED in three lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* A SOUVENIR GIVEN OUT BY THE AUTOMATIC CHANGE GIVER in seven lines/milled edge. Brass/21.5mm

Underwoods Pop Inn

390A. Underwoods POP INN in three lines with Leisure below on a striated background/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOINTM incuse within a raised circle. Brass/21mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Unknown - For Amusement Only

- 392.48 FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with one diamond spacer/beaded rim/ c/h. *Rev.* same. Brass/22.5mm
- 392.49 As 392.27. *Rev.* As 392.27. Silvered brass/23mm
- 392.50 As 392.48 without c/h. *Rev.* As 392.48. Silvered brass/21mm
- 392.51 As 392.48 with outline diamond spacer and c/m 10. *Rev.* THIS TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE curved with one dot spacer. Brass/24mm
- 392.52 FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with diamond spacer/beaded rim. *Rev.* NOT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR GOODS curved with diamond spacer. Silvered brass/21mm
- 392.53 As 392.52. *Rev.* PROPERTY OF MACHINE curved with diamond spacer. Silvered brass/21mm
- 392.54 As 392.52 with three diamond spacers (F to Y = 9mm)/plain rim. *Rev.* As 392.52/plain rim. Silvered brass/21mm
- 392.55 As 392.54 but F to Y = 11mm). *Rev.* As 392.54. Silvered brass/21mm
- 392.56 As 392.52. *Rev.* Blank. Silvered brass/21mm

Unknown - Loaned For Amusement Only

- 393.19 LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with one diamond spacer/beaded rim. *Rev.* PROPERTY OF MACHINE curved with one diamond spacer. P to E = 7mm. Brass/21mm
- 393.20 As 393.19. *Rev.* As 393.19 but P to E = 9mm. Brass/21mm
- 393.21 As 393.19. *Rev.* As 393.19 but P to E = 10mm. Brass/21mm
- 393.22 As 393.19. *Rev.* As 393.19. Silvered brass/21mm
- 393.23 As 393.19. *Rev.* As 393.19 but P to E = 11mm. Silvered brass/21mm

Unknown - Miscellaneous

- 394.22 LUCKY TOKENS AMUSEMENT ONLY curved with two star spacers (four leaf clover) central in a circle/ plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Silvered/31mm
- 394.23 AMUSEMENTS ONLY curved with two four part cross spacers/1 with a star within central circle/beaded rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/29.5mm
- 394.24 AMUSEMENT in central line/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/21mm
- 394.25 SPECIAL on scroll with Prize below/five stars in curve above and nine below/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/30.5mm
- 394.26 Blank with incuse circle and one slot/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle. Brass/22mm
- 394.27 As 394.26. *Rev.* As 394.26. Brass/27.5mm
- 394.28 PROG 1 all incuse within circle/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with two slots and incuse circle. Brass/25mm
- 394.29 PROGRAMME curved with 2 central/plain rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/22mm

Unknown - No Value

- 396.15 NO VALUE in two lines/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/27.5mm
- 396.16 NO CASH VALUE curved with raised circular area and segment/plain rim. *Rev.* same. Blue plastic/26mm
- 396.17 As 396.16. *Rev.* Same. Black plastic/26mm
- 396.18 As 396.16. *Rev.* Same. Light yellow plastic/26mm
- 396.19 As 396.16. *Rev.* Same. Pink plastic/26mm

Unknown - Number Only

- 397.28 1 within a circle/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/19mm
- 397.29 2 central/beaded rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/18mm
- 397.30 2 central/beaded rim. *Rev.* Blank. Brass/17mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

Unknown - Number and value series		
398.59	As 398.27. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.27.	Silvered brass/19mm
398.60	As 398.15. <i>Rev.</i> Blank with c/m E monogram style with an (arrow head).	Silvered brass/19mm
398.61	As 398.32 with c/h. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.32	Copper/19mm
398.62	As 398.29 without c/m. <i>Rev.</i> Same without c/m.	Copper/19mm
398.63	As 398.13. <i>Rev.</i> Same.	Alloy/19mm
398.64	1 in outline = 13.5mm x 10mm/no rim. <i>Rev.</i> Blank but a circle with a series of lines to a plain rim.	Brass/18mm
398.65	As 398.23. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.23.	Brass/18.5mm
398.66	As 398.37 with c/m E monogram style with an (arrow head). <i>Rev.</i> Same.	Copper/19mm
398.67	5S in outline/plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.60.	Brass/18.5mm
398.68	7/6 in outline/plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.60.	Brass/18.5mm
398.69	10/S in outline/plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> As 398.60.	Brass/18.5mm
<i>Note:</i>	the above three tokens appear to have been struck from a larger token, some of the figure lines going on to the rim.	
398.70	As 398.12 but 2 = 10mm. Heart shaped cut-out. <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Alloy/18.5mm
Unknown - Redeemable for Merchandise		
399.3	As 399.2 but 6d <i>Rev.</i> As 399.2 but 6d	Alloy/19.5mm
399.4	GOOD FOR ONE PENNY IN MERCHANDISE curved with star spacer/circle close to plain rim. c/h. <i>Rev.</i> No.80 curved with ...	Brass/31mm
Unknown - Stated Monetary Value		
400.39	3 ^D .. in outline with PRIZE curved below/beaded rim. <i>Rev.</i> Uniface.	Silvered brass/16.5mm
400.40	VALUE curved above 4 ^D =/beaded rim. <i>Rev.</i> A (heart) in outline.	Alloy/16.5mm
400.41	VALUE FOR 1D. WORTH OF GOODS in four lines/beaded rim. <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Brass/30mm
400.42	As 400.15. <i>Rev.</i> As 400.15.	Silvered brass/20.5mm
400.43	2 ^D ../plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Brass/18.5mm
400.44	2 ^D within a circle and border of alternate dots and circles/no rim. <i>Rev.</i> 96 with circle.	Brass/18.5mm
400.45	As 400.3 without stars/no rim. <i>Rev.</i> As 400.3.	Brass/18.8mm
400.46	As 400.4. <i>Rev.</i> As 400.3.	Silvered brass/18.5mm
<i>Note:</i>	Ref 400.45 and .46 both read 500 incuse in the rectangle.	
400.47	VALUE curved above 2 ^D ../beaded rim. <i>Rev.</i> (Lion-like face).	Brass/16.5mm
400.48	As 400.44 but ½ ^D -. <i>Rev.</i> Blank central area.	Brass/18.5mm
400.49	TOKEN VALUE NO CASH VALUE curved with 5p central plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> Same.	Brass/23mm
400.50	10P/plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Brass/28mm
400.51	1 ^D in beaded circle/all incuse/no rim. <i>Rev.</i> Same.	Brass/18.5mm
400.52	VALUE curved above 2 ^D ../beaded rim. <i>Rev.</i> blank.	Brass/18mm
400.53	1 ^d - As 400.5. <i>Rev.</i> (Cockerel with dotted border and small lines to edge.	Brass/18.5mm
400.54	As 400.48. <i>Rev.</i> As 400.48 but lines scored to form a cross.	Brass/18.5mm
400.55	As 400.19 but 1 = 4.5mm. <i>Rev.</i> Same. (Note: 400.19 1 = 5mm).	Alloy/18mm
Unknown - To Be Spent in the House		
401.51	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Titan?) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.52	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Sentry box) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.53	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Ferris wheel) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.54	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Lighthouse with ornament each side)	Brass/17mm

The Bookshelf – Supplements

401.55	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Sunflower)	Brass/18mm
401.56	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Three berries on branch)	Brass/18mm
401.57	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> 150	Brass/18mm
401.58	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Tulip).	Brass/18mm
401.59	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Tree) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Silvered brass/18mm
401.60	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> 400 with parallel lines above and below.	Brass/18mm
401.61	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Brass/18mm
401.62	As 401.9 but 6d- <i>Rev.</i> Blank but stamped R	Silvered brass/18mm
401.63	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Wire mesh).	Brass/18mm
401.64	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Outline of tree in shield).	Brass/18mm
401.65	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Mountain) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.66	As 401.9 but 3 ^D <i>Rev.</i> (Arc de Triomphe) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Silvered brass/18mm
401.67	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> 500 with parallel lines above and below.	Brass/18mm
401.68	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Beehive and bees) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
<i>Note:</i> 401.8 and 401.26 are now considered to be a beehive and bees.		
401.69	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Boar) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.70	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> As 401.66.	Brass/18mm
401.71	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Ornate square)	Brass/17mm
401.72	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Olympic type torch)	Brass/18mm
401.73	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> As 401.72.	Brass/18mm
401.74	As 401.9 but 6d <i>Rev.</i> As 401.66.	Brass/18mm
401.75	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Wreath)	Brass/18mm
401.76	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Moon-like face)	Brass/17mm
401.77	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Aqueduct) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.78	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Sentry box) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.79	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Wheat sheaf) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.80	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Bunch of six bananas)	Brass/18mm
401.81	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Wire mesh)	Brass/18mm
401.82	As 401.3. <i>Rev.</i> (Tree) as 401.59.	Brass/18mm
401.83	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Tree with roots at base)	Brass/18mm
401.84	As 401.9. <i>Rev.</i> (Dragon's head in the top of a castle with tail in doorway below) with French mintmark and DEPOSE	Brass/18mm
401.85	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Knife, fork and spoon)	Brass/18mm
401.86	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (Plant in flower)	Brass/18mm
401.87	As 401. <i>Rev.</i> (A rose)	Brass/18mm
401.88	As 401.14. <i>Rev.</i> As 401.14.	Silvered brass/18mm
401.89	As 401.9 but 3 ^D <i>Rev.</i> Blank.	Silvered brass/18mm
Unknown - Token Awarded for Skill		
402.5	As 402.4. <i>Rev.</i> As 402.4 but diamond spacer.	Silvered brass/20mm
402.6	THIS TOKEN AWARDED FOR SKILL curved on a striated surface with R central in a circle/plain rim. <i>Rev.</i> THIS TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE curved with outline diamond spacer on striated surface with R central in a circle.	Silvered brass/20mm
402.7	As 402.2. <i>Rev.</i> As 402.2	Brass/20mm
402.8	As 402.3. <i>Rev.</i> As 402.3 but diamond spacer.	Brass/20mm
402.9	As 402.1 but D central. <i>Rev.</i> As 402. with one star spacer and D central.	Silvered brass/20mm
402.10	As 402.3 but ornate J in a square outline. <i>Rev.</i> As 402.6 but ornate J in square outline.	Brass/20mm

Notes & Queries

395 *Swadlincote & District Adult School*

This appears to be a lead pull to attach, with cord, to a salesman's sample card. The illustration shows a similar item attached to one of the cards in my collection. While this piece, for the South African Magical Society, has been cut to shape others on the card are not trimmed.



Malcolm C. Johnson

415 *3 lions 1910*

At this period the towns of the Netherlands were issuing 'Dog Licence Tags' with just the year, serial number, and Coat of Arms of the town. Very few of them showing the name of the town. I have located Dutch towns with Arms that include two lions and one lion, but alas not yet one with three lions. My search will continue. In every other respect this item would appear to be a Dog Licence tag, renewable annually, from the Netherlands. **Philip Bugden**

417 *Countermarked coins*

I recently acquired three countermarked coins that do not appear in Scott.

- (a) G.R in large letters sans serif in serrated rectangular indent. Once on obverse only of penny of 1797.
- (b) D.HOLROYD indented in medium caps serif both sides of penny of 1797.
- (c) CLARK indented in small caps sans serif with, immediately beneath, 20 OLD BOND ST in small italic caps both sides of a Spanish 5 granos of 1870.

Any comments welcomed.

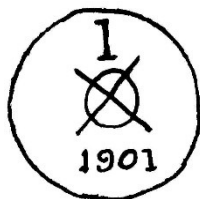
P. R. Edwards

Notes & Queries

418 1 XO 1901

Information requested about this countermarked piece.
It is uniface and made of brass.

Brian Edge



419 *For A Friend of Jesus*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. FOR A / FRIEND OF / JESUS.

Rev. Plain.

Edge Plain, 000, pewter, oval, 28.2 x 21.8mm, 5g



Andrew D.N. Andison

420 *W. Cooper, Moorehanger*

Can anyone locate Moorehanger, from where W. Cooper issued this brass, 28.5mm, 2s token. I have checked the Ordnance Survey Gazetteer, and the London A-Z, the latter as it may be a farm check from somewhere that has been subsumed by the expansion of London.



Gary Oddie

421 *Naze.*

Information requested about this brass token counterstamped NAZE. / fish (depicted) / JPH It has been suggested that it is a fishing pass for the river Naze.



Emyr George

Notes & Queries

422 *T. Fordham*

Information requested about the issuer of this brass token.

Emyr George



423

C. Neame, Selling

Information requested on the issuer of this token. It reads C. NEAME / SELLING around a circle with III cmkd in the centre. The actual size is around that of a British penny coin.

Roy Wells



424 *Victoria // Portugal*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. Jubilee bust of Victoria to left with VICTORIA DEI GRATIA above.

Rev. Cross with IN HOC SIGNO VINCES above and • ⊙ • below.

Edge Grained, brass, round, 19mm



Ralph Hayes

425 *Mondale*

Information requested on this token.

Obv. 1 divided by the word UNIT with MONDALES RECIPROCAL UNIT above and scrolls below.

Rev. Uniface.

Edge Brass, round, 24mm

Ralph Hayes



Adverts

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

[7:1]

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

[7:1]

WANTED: ALL TYPES OF EVASIONS AND BLACKSMITH TOKENS
ALSO GEORGE III COUNTERFEIT ½d & ¼ds; especially counterfeit ½ds
dated 1776, 1777, 1781, 1785 etc, all examples with retrograde dates or
legends and all others of crude design styles.
Good prices paid and everything required for growing study collection.

Richard Colliass

[6:12]

TOY COINS
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

DAVID MAGNAY is now buying and selling.
Speak to me and visit my web!

[6:12]

Adverts

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:12]

WANTED NORFOLK

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING
TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.

High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

[6:12]

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

[6:12]

WANTED - NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair - farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Towchester 17th century token - HOWES, Wells 169, Williamson

166

P. Waddell

[6:11]

Adverts

I COLLECT PORTUGAL & COLONIAL TOKENS;
TELEPHONE TOKENS AND DOG TAGS FROM WORLD

Jamie Salgado

[7:3]

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

especially Belfast and Ulster pieces from 1820 to 2000
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory, etc. many
swaps.

B. Woodside

[6:12]

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

WANTED

[6:12]

DOG LICENCES AND DOG COLLAR TAGS
from U.K., continent, and world wide
Purchase or exchange.
Philip Bugden

[6:12]

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editors

Andrew D. N. Andison

Gary Oddie

Subscription (for one year / three issues) - £6 for UK, £8 for Europe (including Eire), £10 for rest of the world. Payment should be remitted by Pounds Sterling Money Order or Cheque/Banker's Draft drawn on a UK bank as the Society has no facilities to exchange overseas currency. A subscription to a series of three issues can be taken out at any time. The subscription charging periods for volume 7 will cover *Bulletins* 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9 and 10 to 12. A new subscriber joining "mid-period" will be sent all of those *Bulletins* which he or she has missed during that current subscription charging period.

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Editorial

All things come to an end and this is true of my time in charge of the *Bulletin*. It seems very hard to believe but it was back at the token congress in 1993 that I, perhaps rashly, volunteered to take over as editor of the *Bulletin*. Having less free time nowadays means that I cannot give the *Bulletin* as much attention as it merits, and so, twenty four issues later I am stepping aside. I have the job of compiling the index still to do but it can be sent out with the next issue.

Gary Oddie is to be the editor for the next volume and he introduces himself below. I do hope everyone gives Gary a good start by sending him in lots of material for future issues. I would just like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for their support over the last eight years.

Andrew D. N. Andison

Gary Oddie

Hopefully my name should be familiar to readers of the *Bulletin* already, but for those who would like a little background. I have been collecting coins from a very early age and specialised in shillings about twenty years ago. Then about fifteen years ago the purchase of a few token and counterfeit shillings started a generalisation that continues to this day. The diversity of the various series combined with the restriction of the denomination has lead to many interesting avenues of investigation and contact with other collectors and researchers.

More recently I have also added Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire to the collecting themes and this has allowed other series such as the seventeenth century tokens and tool checks to be looked into. The acquisition of a token is merely the beginning of an investigation into who, when, where and why the piece exists. With the smallest snippet of information having the potential to solve the often cryptic clues left by issuer (who often has left little else) or finding someone else who has already investigated a token, this is where the *Bulletin* comes in.

Taking over the editorship will not be an easy task, as Andrew has set a standard of both presentation and content that will be hard to match. My plan is to maintain the shape, size and frequency of the issues and in the beginning, the range of questions, snippets, solutions and definitive articles. For this I hope the 'membership' will continue sending their material for publication. If

circumstances permit, I would also like to start producing 'special issues' that are dedicated to single themes, such as: the seventeenth century, listings, large single articles or booklets that could stand alone. This would also be a suitable outlet for the Token Congresses Proceedings, if the organisers and speakers would like a permanent record of the event.

Gary Oddie

Updates to list of members' email addresses

If you are not on the list and would like to be included then please send me your details (ideally by email as I can then cut and paste addresses without transcription errors). Here is one more new email address for you to add to your electronic address books. The entire list should appear in the next issue.

Philip Mernick

Token Congress 2001

The Token Congress 2001 will be held at the Burlington Palm Court Hotel, Great Yarmouth from Friday 9th to Sunday 11th November. The cost of £110 per person includes accommodation on Friday and Saturday nights in en-suite single or double rooms, all meals from Friday evening meal to Sunday lunch. The organiser Bill Kennett

Token Congress 2002

The Token Congress 2002 will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Cheltenham from Friday 18th to Sunday 20th 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 meal to Sunday lunch. The organiser Barry Greenaway

Ranelagh Gardens by David Young

Richard Jones first Earl of Ranelagh, by all accounts, was a rather likeable rogue, even the Bishop of Salisbury, a family friend, said that few trusted him, though everybody loved his company. He was an Irish Peer who had to leave Ireland after some shady transactions while he was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. Once in London, one of his daughters became Charles II's mistress, which gave him the opportunity to pull some strings at Court. He was subsequently appointed Paymaster General and Treasurer to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Over the next years the extensions at the hospital cost a lot more than anticipated; whilst at the same time his lordship was building himself a house to the east of the hospital.

Ranelagh then used his charm to persuade King William III to give him a pay rise. Luckily for his lordship the king spent sometime out of the country and the governor of the hospital was a rather ineffective old man, so his lordship was able to finish his house and then concentrate on creating a magnificent garden without any interference. In 1690 he petitioned the king for a long lease on his land, and seven years later he managed to persuade the king to grant him the freehold. But his luck did not last, as after the king's death parliament found him guilty of fraud and dismissed him. However, using his charm again, this time on Queen Anne, he obtained another job, and even became a Privy Councillor.

After Lord Ranelagh's death in 1712 the estate passed to his unmarried daughter Caroline. Handel's Water Music was played for the first time when king George I came to visit Caroline; the king liked the music so much that it was played three times on the way there and twice on the way back. On her death in 1730 the estate passed to his trustees. The property was divided into lots and sold, with much of the garden being put back to fields. The house and surrounding garden were purchased by John Lacy, one of the Patentees of the Drury Lane Theatre, with the intention of creating a rival to Vauxhall.

However, objections from the Royal Hospital and the proprietor's lack of capital delayed things for some years. To solve the problem thirty six shares in the property were sold at £1000 each, and the shareholders set about turning it into a place for public amusement. The principal shareholder was Sir Thomas Robinson, an MP who was noted for the length of his speeches. Until 1747 he was Governor of Barbados, but on his return he became director of

entertainments at the gardens, and due to his height and cheerful disposition was commonly known as Ranelagh's Maypole and Garden of Delights.

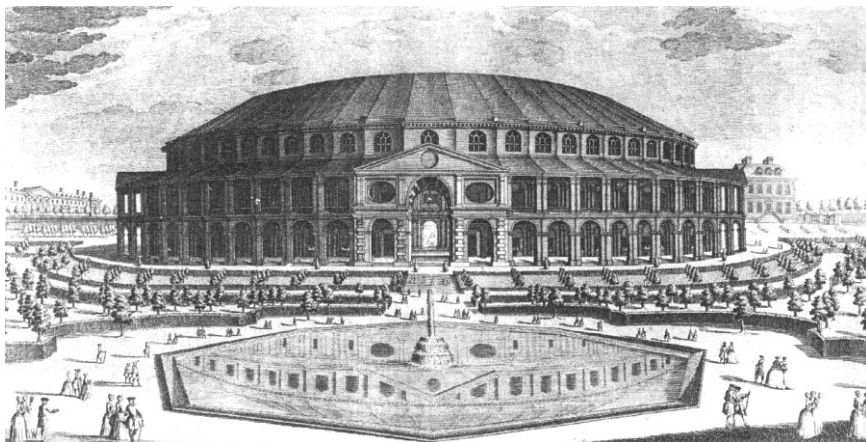


Fig.1: Exterior of the Rotunda

Eventually in 1741 a large circular wooden building (fig.1) was erected, designed by William Jones who was also the architect to the East India Company. The building was at first called the Amphitheatre but was soon known as the Rotunda. It was 555 feet in circumference with an interior diameter of 150 feet and was about the same size as the Albert Hall.

There were four large porticoes opposite each other, which provided the entrances. Around the side there were fifty two boxes in two tiers, each capable of holding eight people. The lower boxes were open at the front, which gave them the appearance of alcoves. The upper boxes had balconies that overlooked the gardens. Above these were the windows with the whole interior brightly decorated and gilded and lit with thousands of candles set in chandeliers which were suspended on long ropes from the olive green coloured roof.

The roof was supported in the centre by a large elaborate octagonal pillar, which was open at the base (fig2). This originally housed the orchestra, but for acoustic reasons a new stand was erected on the side in 1746 when the organ was added. A large fireplace was then built in the centre of the pillar instead.

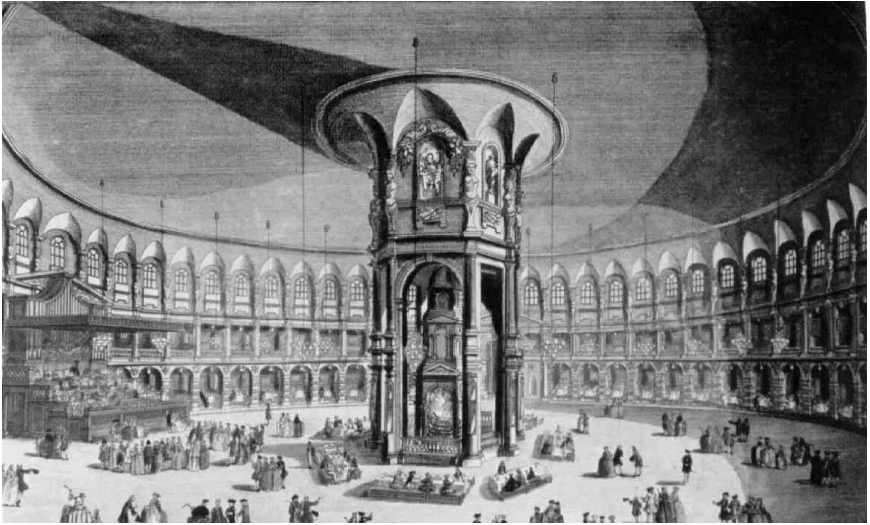


Fig.2: Interior of the Rotunda

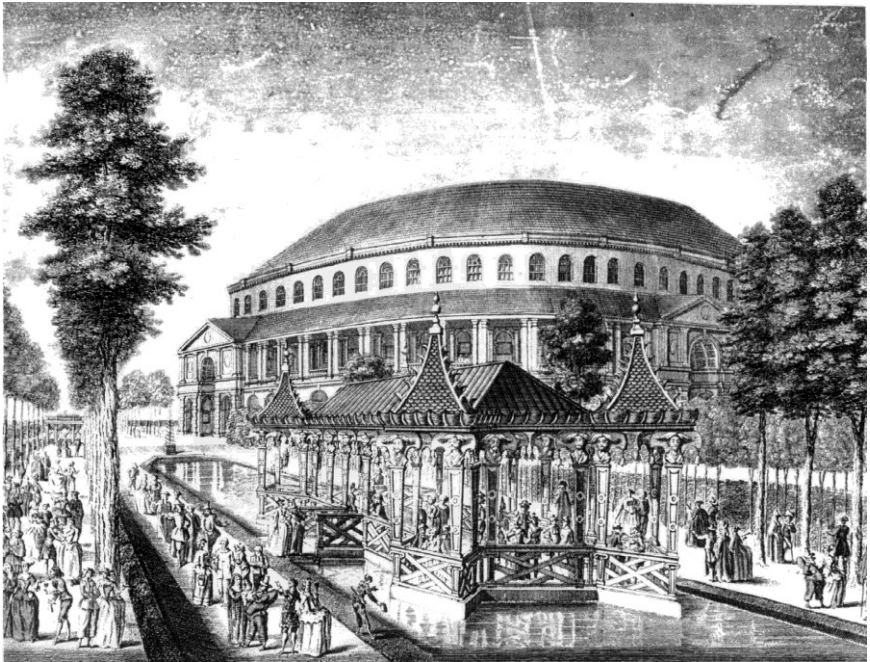


Fig.3: The pavilion on the canal

Outside, there were formal gardens with gravel walks shaded by elms and yews, a grand walk leading to the Thames, and a circular Temple of Pan. A pavilion was built on an island in the middle of a long canal of water (fig.3); this was usually called the Chinese pavilion but at other times it was referred to as the Venetian Temple. Some years later the rotunda was connected to Ranelagh house by a colonnade. The Gardens opened with a public breakfast on 5 April 1742, and were a success from the start.

Horace Walpole, the noted diarist and letter writer, wrote after the opening “Two nights ago Ranelagh Gardens were opened at Chelsea, the Prince, Princess and Duke, much nobility and much mob were there. There is a vast amphitheatre finely gilt, painted and illuminated into which everybody that loves eating, drinking, swearing and crowding is admitted for twelve pence.” At first Walpole did not like Ranelagh, but two years later he had changed his mind, saying that “Every night I go to Ranelagh which has totally beaten Vauxhall. Nobody goes anywhere else, everybody goes there.”

It is perhaps interesting to note how the different characters in Smollett’s book *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* describe the gardens at Ranelagh.

The young Lydia Melford says it looks like “the enchanted palace of a genie adorned with the most exquisite performances of painting, carving, and gilding, enlightened with a thousand golden lamps, that emulate the noon-day sun. Crowded with the great, the rich, the gay, the happy and the fair; glittering with cloth of gold and silver, lace, embroidery, and precious stones. While these exulting sons and daughters of felicity tread this round of pleasure, or regale in different parties, and separate lodges, with fine imperial tea and other delicious refreshments, their ears are entertained with the most ravishing delights of music, both instrumental and vocal.”

On the other hand her uncle Matt Bramble gives this description of the amusements “One half of the company are following at the other’s tails, in an eternal circle; like so many blind asses in an olive mill, where they can neither discourse, distinguish, nor be distinguished; while the other half are drinking hot water, under the denomination of tea, till nine or ten o’clock at night, to keep them awake for the rest of the evening. As for the orchestra, the vocal music especially, it is well for the performers that cannot be heard distinctly.”

Lord Chesterfield was so enamoured with the place that he ordered all his letters to be directed there. Another letter writer Edward Gibbon thought it “the most

convenient place for courtships of every kind, the best market we have in England.” Boswell noted that Dr Johnson often went to Ranelagh, which he deemed a place of innocent recreation. A visitor from Germany noted that the company at Ranelagh looked superior to that at Vauxhall, as none of the lower class go there.

It soon became the fashionable place to be seen at; all visitors to London, both from overseas or up from the country, had to make at least one visit to the gardens and often many more. The gardens were not, however, the exclusive preserve of the nobility and gentry. In fact anyone who could pay the usual admission of 2/6 was able to go to the ordinary evenings. For a shilling one could walk in the garden during the day, everyday except Sunday. Although this was beyond the poorest it was well within the reach of many Londoners.

At first morning concerts were given in the Rotunda, but when employers complained that young men and apprentices were being lured from their work, the times were changed. The concerts, either vocal or instrumental, were then held in the evenings on Monday, Wednesday and Friday starting at 7 o'clock. The regular season began at Easter, but the rotunda was often open in February. Between the acts of the concerts the company could walk in the gardens which were well lit, or they could promenade in the rotunda. On some evenings there were displays of coloured lanterns and transparencies, these were semi-translucent pictures that were lit from behind.

Refreshments on these ordinary evenings were limited to tea and coffee with bread and butter. The fare on Gala nights was much more lavish, but for the ordinary evenings it was very poor, and this gave rise to some wag calling it The Bread and Butter Manufactory.

Copper tokens were issued in 1745 (fig.4). It seems most likely they were given to visitors on entrance to the gardens and were redeemable for refreshments. The lower right ticket have a small countermark resembling a dog; there seem to have been a number like this, but I am not sure of the reason and I have found no references either.



Fig.4: Copper tokens issued in 1745

Through the 1760s Dr Arne was in charge of the music, he encouraged the English style of singing and gave local composers and singers the opportunity to perform at Ranelagh. All the most popular singers and musicians of the period appeared in the Rotunda, with some of the music and songs specially composed by Handel, Hyden, and many others. In June 1764 a young Mozart played the organ and harpsichord with several of his own compositions. He was only eight at the time and was accompanied by his father on violin and his sister, who sang.

At times Ranelagh's own popularity caused traffic jams with too many coaches trying to get there. Walpole noted that he had to wait for thirty six minutes, one evening, before his coach could proceed. The more important streets in

London had some form of lighting at this time, but many of those close to Ranelagh were narrow and unlit. This meant that visitors could easily fall prey to footpads and the like, even if they were in a coach. So for many the river was the preferred route. However, by 1770 the road from Ranelagh to the city by way of St James's Park was well lit, and there were armed patrols between the gardens and Hyde Park Corner as well as a guard at the back of Chelsea College.

As the gardens prospered Sir Thomas Robinson was able to build himself a house in Prospect Place, which was just outside the perimeter of the gardens. He then installed an old school friend, who had fallen on hard times, and his family in the old Ranelagh house to act as housekeeper and caretaker.



Fig.5: Admission ticket?

The Maltons lived opposite the entrance to Ranelagh and knew the caretaker. In his memoirs William Hickey, another rogue, recounts that on his return from the East Indies he lodged with the Maltons. Hickey goes on to say that when the caretaker discovered that he visited the gardens regularly, he was given a silver ticket. This gave Hickey admittance to the evening entertainments, and also allowed him to walk in the gardens during the daytime. He made good use of

this ticket, often being accompanied by the Malton's daughter Ann on his wanders through the gardens. Mr Malton did not approve of the liaison so sent

his daughter away and asked Hickey to leave his house. This silver ticket (fig.5) was engraved by Kirk and is dated 1774, and could be the sort that was given to William Hickey. Not many seem to have survived. The reverse is numbered 29 and has the word Ranelagh faintly engraved on it. Both numbers 9 and 33 are in the Montague Guest Collection in the British Museum. Number 23, which is from the Cockayne collection, was in Baldwin's medal catalogue in 1996, and number 7 was also in the Cockayne collection.

An advertisement offering for sale a share in the gardens reminded bidders that all shareholders received a general ticket of admission for two persons, and a space to park their carriage. So it seems possible that these silver tickets were the ones given to the shareholders. This would explain why those that survive are all low numbers. Perhaps there were only thirty six.

The Grand Masquerade Ball of 1748, at which George II attended along with over 2000 other people, was held to celebrate the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. There was a maypole with people in garlands dancing round it. On the canal was a sort of gondola filled with musicians and all round the gardens were bands playing music, some dressed as huntsmen and some like peasants. There was also a troop of harlequins and scaramouches. The magistrates decided that the masquerades were a nursery of lewdness, extravagances and immorality so banned them in 1769. The entertainments continued with concerts, galas and firework displays. However, the ban did not last long as the masked balls soon returned. The cost was usually between half a guinea and two guineas. The Ranelagh Regatta and Ball was held on 23 June 1775. Some 1300 card tickets, designed by Cipriani and engraved by Bartolozzi were sold for this event.

The public in the Eighteenth century liked to feel that any new entertainment either had a good precedent for it in classical times or else could be justified on moral grounds. To satisfy this a pamphlet appeared entitled "A circumstantial account of the ensuing regatta", which described at length all the various precedents and then went on to give details of the actual regatta.

There were twelve race boats each rowed by two young watermen. They started at Waterman's Hall in the city and rowed to Westminster bridge, the first three boats through the centre arch were to get prizes. By early afternoon the whole river from London Bridge to Millbank was covered with pleasure boats crammed full with people, and the banks of the river were crowded with spectators trying to gain whatever vantage point they could to see the events and also to look at all the nobility who attended. The riverbanks resembled a

great fair and the Thames itself a floating town. At 7:30 a cannon signalled the start of the race. After the prizes had been given the whole procession began to move towards Ranelagh. The director's barge, with its band playing, led the way and those with tickets landed at Ranelagh stairs at nine o'clock.

Dancing took place in the Temple of Neptune, a temporary marquee erected in the grounds. Mrs Comely, who was well known for the magnificent balls that she arranged at Carlisle House, was given £700 to arrange the supper, but it seems that it was rather indifferent and the wine was very poor.

Then in March 1777 Sir Thomas died and Ranelagh lost its able director of entertainments, and one of the most picturesque figures of the time. By the 1780's Ranelagh's appeal started to fade and, although the special celebration galas were well supported, the attendance at the ordinary evenings was falling. The proprietors decided to make economies, which reduced the standard of the entertainments and catering. However there were still several notable parties, like the ball given for the King of Denmark. Or the evening when the Spanish Ambassador arranged for the Rotunda to be decked out like a Spanish camp, with the boxes looking like tents and each guarded by a boy in Spanish uniform, and the King and Queen ate from gold plate. Also the presence of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire attracted people to the gardens. For some reason it seems that it became fashionable for all to arrive after the music had finished, some were arriving two hours late. A number of contemporary letters note this odd fashion including Walpole, who wrote in disbelief to a friend.

During the 1790's Ranelagh regained its fashionability with nearly constant royal patronage from the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and Clarence. There were regular galas and balls for all sorts of occasions, and a masquerade to celebrate the King's birthday each year with fireworks and a lavish supper.

A special building was constructed for the firework exhibition called Mount Etna, which showed Vulcan's Forge and the lava flowing from the mountain. The idea was borrowed from the attraction, which had been popular at the Marylebone Gardens some twenty years earlier. The advertisement gives a long list of all the fireworks to be displayed that evening. Signors Rossi and Tessier were the directors of the fireworks by this time. Other pyrotechnicians who had displayed at Ranelagh were Caldicot and Clitheroe.

The proprietors organised other attractions to help maintain the garden's popularity. One of the more unusual events to take place in the rotunda was the

fencing match between Mr Sainville and Chevaliere D'Eon. The match took place between the acts of the concert and was watched by the Prince of Wales among others. The Chevaliere was a most extraordinary person who dressed as a woman but did not retire with the ladies after dinner, and was a captain in the French Army having served in Russia and Austria. When the Chevaliere arrived in England the question of his or her gender was the subject of many bets. These were settled by a court case in 1778, which declared the Chevaliere was a woman. However, the final twist came some forty years later after the Chevaliere had died, as when they laid out the body he was clearly a man.

In September 1802 Thomas Todd descended into a tank of water twenty-five feet deep with the intention of staying on the bottom for some time. It seems that his leather outfit amused the spectators, not only that he only remained under water for five minutes. According to reports at the time Todd was “misfitted by his coppersmith” and he had forgotten his lamp.

The balloon assents were on the whole a little more successful, apart from one that was blown off course and crash-landed in Essex. By now Ranelagh had reached such a low point that decoy dandies were sent out to stroll in the Mall and remark in loud voices “what charming weather for Ranelagh”.

Ranelagh had become tedious with the endless promenading round and round the rotunda, fashions had changed and the war with France was dragging on. With the patronage continuing to decline the shareholders were worried about their reducing dividends.

On 8 July 1803 the Rotunda was opened for the last time as a place of amusement. Then in 1805 the Rotunda and old Ranelagh house were demolished, and the furniture was sold at auction shortly afterwards. The land was later sold back to the Chelsea Hospital.

Very few of those who visit the Chelsea Flower Show these days to admire the splendid gardens on display would realise that they are walking where once there was the most fashionable garden in London, Ranelagh.

An Unrecorded Advertisement Ticket of A Birmingham Agent for A Maker of Checks

by Andrew Wager

It is now well established that what principally determined the distribution of public house checks around the British Isles was the marketing policy of the makers who probably used a network of agents and commercial travellers. ¹

The activities of one of these agents, Jonathan Bowler, is well documented thanks to the survival of documentation and dies in the Camden Works Museum, Bath. ² Unfortunately, evidence relating to the other individuals who were involved as intermediaries between the check manufacturers and their customers does not seem to exist and even their names are not known to us. It is probable that several of the minor manufacturers of checks were agents or middlemen rather than actual manufacturers. The work of F. Lewis of Shrewsbury springs to mind. One Birmingham gun maker claims to be a manufacturer of checks on a single known example. ³ Studies of die links between such specimens and those struck by actual check-makers may in time make the relationships clear.



The purpose of this article is to record a metallic advertisement ticket that specifically names an agent responsible for marketing checks. For some time I have had in my collection a uniface check advertising the services of J.GILLON / COMMERCIAL / AGENT / TEMPLE / CHAMBERS/ NEW ST. /BIRMINGHAM.

It was only the recent acquisition of a second piece, this time with a reverse legend that made the significance of the first one clear. The reverse legend described Gillon as an AGENT FOR THE SALE OF / THE / IMPROVED / METALLIC / ADDRESS MEDALS / EMBOSSED / PAPER / ENVELOPES &c.



The question is “for whom was Gillon the agent?” There are a number of possibilities. The key phrase is “improved metallic address medals”. Both Hiron and Cottrill (formerly a manager of both Pope and Hiron) use the phrase “address medal” in their advertisement tickets. In White’s Directory for Birmingham of 1849 there are a number of advertisements for competing check and medal makers including Allen & Moore and Thomas Ottley. Three of the advertisements use the term address medals or cards and in all cases the selling point is that they are “new” or “improved”. Henry Capner of Mount Street

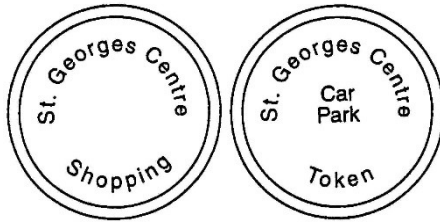
advertises himself as a “manufacturer of the improved metallic address cards ... counters, cheques ... &c”. James Hinks of Newhall St (“late of T. Halliday”) has an advertisement proclaiming that the firm has been established “half a century” and that he is a manufacturer of among other items “Tokens...Whist Markers and Counters; also the new Address medals”. Finally, Samuel Hiron has an advertisement containing illustrations of five types of check and refers to himself as manufacturer of the “improved address medals ...” which are “ ... less expensive than common cards, and form continuous and indestructible Advertisements”. It would seem that the marketing of these business tickets was a relatively new phenomenon in this year. The 1847 Directory had no advertisements of this nature. The phrasing of Gillon’s claim mirrors that of Hiron most precisely though of course he could have been an agent for more than one supplier. Unfortunately I can find no reference to Gillon in Trade Directories. He is absent from White’s 1847 and 1849 Directory, and he does not appear in other Directories for 1846, 1850 or 1855. There does not appear to be a J. Gillon living in Birmingham at the time of the 1851 census. His business may have been so short-lived that it has failed to leave behind any written record.

Assuming, as seems likely, that Gillon was operating in the late 1840’s, possibly for Hiron and others, this check would appear to be an important discovery throwing additional light on the marketing practices of check manufacturers at this significant time in their history. I would be interested to hear from readers who might have any other checks issued by Gillon or any other commercial agents of this type.

Notes and references

1. See Yolanda Courtney, Pub Tokens: Material Culture and Regional Marketing Patterns in Victorian England and Wales’, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Vol 4, No2, 2000 and *British public House Tokens c.1830-c.1920: Material culture in the industrial age* (unpublished University of Wales Ph.D thesis, 3 vols 1996). I showed Yolanda a draft of this article; she was aware of the Gillon piece and had independently come to similar conclusions as mine.
2. Minnitt, Durnell and Gunstone, *Somerset Public House Tokens* (Somerset County Council 1985), p17
3. A.Wager, ‘Did a Birmingham gun manufacturer make pub checks’ in *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* Volume 5 no.12

Car parks are not the most exciting of places but a recent visit to St George's Car Park, Preston, Lancashire yielded a pleasant surprise - a yellow plastic token.



Yellow plastic, 27.8mm, 3.0mm thick, plain edge (except for a small identifying number)

In a letter received from the Operations Manager of St George's Car Park the technology and use of the token is explained.

“When a car enters the car park, and the driver presses the token button, the time is recorded on the micro chip encased in the token. Upon leaving, the token is placed in the pay station where it reads the token and determines the length of stay and charges the relevant tariff. The token is returned for inserting into the exit barrier. Each of the barriers contains a hopper, and as they fill the tokens are emptied back into the entry barrier to be recycled.

“The system has been in operation since we opened the car park in August 2000 and it is made by the German company called Scheidt and Bachmann. Each token costs us £10.00 to replace, so we keep a tight control over them.”

Microchip technology has entered the token world! This was one of the first to have the system installed and subsequently the following towns have adopted the system:

Birmingham, Millennium Point Shopping Centre
Canterbury, New Dover Road Car Park
Sturry Road Car Park
Wincheap Car Park
Dartford, Orchards Shopping Centre
Portsmouth, Queen Alexandra Hospital

Stockton - on - Tees, Wellington Square Shopping Centre
Torquay, Fleetwood Shopping Centre
Wakefield, The Ridings Shopping Centre
Walsall, Saddlers Centre
Waltham Cross, Pavilion Shopping Centre

...and from the end of September 2001:

Bolton, Market Place Shopping Centre
Chatham, Medway Maritime Hospital.

Acknowledgements.

The author is grateful to Mr. Gary Jones, Operations Manager of St George's Car Park, Preston, and to Lin Chemiczewski of Scheidt and Bachmann, Sevenoaks, Kent, for providing the information requested.

18th and 19th Century Scottish Farthings

By A. Scot

One of the most noticeable features of the history of tokens in Scotland is that the country was bypassed by the 17th century series. The one token known from this period by William Dick of Braid (Thomson and Dickson, 1999 no.6368) seems to be for coal mining or salt making, rather than the more usual retail trades found on the ones from the rest of the British Isles. Scotland was still using its own currency at this time, and this was plentiful even if the quality left a lot to be desired.

There were a few bracteate issues from Inverness-shire in the early 18th century, but these appear to be a odd local series with no others known from the rest of Scotland.

18th century tokens proper, usually taken as being issued from 1787 to 1801 and (possibly extended to 1810), are listed in the main reference work to this series, R. Dalton & S. H. Hamer's *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*. This

book is magnificent work, yet at the same time incredibly frustrating. The policy seems to have been “ if it exists then put it in” and this leads to the inclusion of the many items which push the definition of token to its limits. However it will be a brave person that attempts to produce a catalogue that will replace Dalton & Hamer’s book.

The early 19th century tokens, which are taken as being issued from 1811 to 1819, include some dated farthing tokens and D&H includes these as well. In Scotland it appears that the shortage of higher denominations coins was alleviated by countermarked silver ‘Spanish’ dollars while the rest of the United Kingdom issued silver tokens.

Following on from the 19th century tokens were the Unofficial Farthings, and Scotland had its fair share of these.

When I started to collect and catalogue Edinburgh Tokens I started to list them in the usual way 17th, early 18th, late 18th, 19th, mid 19th, 20th. This was fine until I had the opportunity to do some research about the issuers in the old Post Office trade directories. What I found was that most of the so called 18th century tokens were in fact issued in the 19th century. This caused chaos with my cataloguing and I then decided to abandon the traditional dating periods and list the issuers in alphabetical order.

The usual starting point for the late 18th century tokens is taken as 1787 with the Anglesey series. (Everybody, I think, agrees that the piece dated 1784 (D&H Anglesey 141) is a counterfeit). However the first three tokens illustrated here are from Glasgow and show that tokens had already been circulating for some years prior to 1787.



Fig.1: D&H Lanarkshire 18

James Angus issued several tokens, the first (fig.1) being somewhat crude and is almost certainly the earliest.



Fig.2: D&H Lanarkshire 38



Fig.3: D&H Lanarkshire 25

In the next year A.Kirkwood issued his token (fig.2) which is very similar in style to Angus's later issues. Ralph Erskine then came on the scene with a most decorative ¼d (fig.3). The dates on the tokens are almost certainly dates of manufacture.



Fig.4: D&H Lothian 83



Fig.5: D&H Lothian 142



Fig.6: D&H Lothian 143



Fig.7: D&H Lothian 88

The next four illustrations show what are probably the earliest examples of copper farthing tokens from Edinburgh. The style is the main indication of age, e.g. large clumsy lettering, no street address. The Hair piece (no pun intended!) (fig.4) can be dated from directories as being issued around 1784. It is die linked through a piece with no issuer (fig.5) to that of one issued by Mason (fig.6). A. Hendrie was active from 1774 - 1795 and the style of his token (fig.7) would indicate earlier rather than later.

A problem with the earliest issues is the lack of an address on the token. This, coupled with a common surname, makes it extremely difficult to accurately date early issues. Stuart (fig.8) is a very common surname. The other three (figs 9, 10 and 11) are obviously all related but outwith the boundary of the earliest Edinburgh directories.



Fig.8: D&H Lothian 124



Fig.9: D&H Lothian 138



Fig.10: D&H Lothian 139



Fig.11: D&H Lothian 140

One of the most important events that took place in Edinburgh was the coming into force of The Police Act of 1805. As part of this all the streets were named and numbered. Some streets had been numbered prior to this but there were very few. This took a few years to trickle through and it is not till 1811 that the new numbers appear in adverts and trade directories of 1811.

According to an Edinburgh Advertiser of 1791 Robert Sheppard opened a shop on South Bridge in 1790. The following advert from the Edinburgh Advertiser of 23-27 March 1798:

NEW TEAS FROM THE MARCH SALE

Notwithstanding the great advance on ordinary Teas at this sale, SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, will supply his customers and the public in real GOOD TEAS, at the following prices:-

Good Congou 4s. Superfine ditto 4s.6d. to 5s. Congou Leaf 3s.6d. Fine Souchong 5s. Superfine ditto 5s.6d. to 6s. Superfine bloom green 6s. Superfine Hyson Green 7s. to 8s. Super Cochineal Gunpowder Green Tea 10s. per pound. Coffee Beans 2s.6d. to 3s. Ground Coffee 4s. to 5s. Patent Cocoa and Chocolate, Plain Chocolate. Common Ground Cocoa 1s. with new Nutmegs and Mace Cinnamon, Cloves, Black, White and Jamaica Peppers, White Ginger, Curry Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Sago. Millet, Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Groceries- At the lowest prices for ready money. SUGARS below cost along with Tea; say four pounds of Sugar to each pound of Tea.

[Pointing Hand] Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. N.B.-
an APPRENTICE wanted, who can be well recommended.

Within ten years Sheppard had two Edinburgh shops, one in Leith and one in Aberdeen. He moved his tea shop to “2nd from the arch West Side” which was later to become 83 South Bridge in 1800 (or just before) and stayed there until 1810. When Sheppard ceased trading at his South Bridge shop it was taken over by Robert Havens and the reverse of his farthing (fig.12) mentions this. Havens’s token can be accurately dated as he only traded from 1811 to 1814. In the meantime Sheppard’s four apprentices had gone there own ways: James Richardson took the Sugar, William Law took the Coffee, John Christie took the Butter & Groceries, and finally Andrew Melrose took the tea.



Fig.12: D&H Lothian 87



Fig.13: D&H Lothian 101



Fig.14: D&H Lothian 103



Fig.15: D&H Lothian 102

Andrew Melrose was born 17 August 1789 and opened his first shop at 301 High Street in 1812 and issued a token (fig.13). His second shop was at 83 South Bridge, Haven’s shop, and again a token was issued (fig.14). He soon became Andrew Melrose & Co. and a third token (fig.15) was issued. (D&H misses the “& Co.”) Andrew Melrose died 21 March 1855 but the company went on to become the Melroses Tea empire.



Fig.16: D&H Lothian 122



Fig.17: D&H Lothian 135

The majority of tokens were issued in the period 1814-1816 and there seems to have been quite a few manufacturers making them although maker's signatures are conspicuous by their absence. The token of D. Sinclair (fig.16) and D. Wemyss (fig.17) are undoubtedly from the same manufacturer. The former was issued 1811-1819 and the latter was issued 1814-1829.



Fig.18: D&H Lothian 100



Fig.19: D&H Lothian 108



Fig.20: D&H Haddington 103



Fig.21: D&H Lanark 40



Quite a range of stock reverse dies are used and surprisingly there is little die linkage. Four tokens, each with a slightly different variant of the popular 'Teas Spirits Wines & Groceries' reverse, are illustrated. George Meikle (fig.18) dates from 1813-1829, while that of David Morton (fig.19) dates from 1815-1816. Robert Richardson (fig.20) and H. Reid (fig.21) are not from Edinburgh and consequently I do not have accurate dates of issue.



Fig.22: D&H Lothian 76



Fig.23: D&H Lothian 132



Of the two tokens illustrated above the one by Dickson & McDougal (fig.22) was issued 1813-1814, but despite the full street address on P. Thomson's token (fig.23) I have not been able to find this in directories. I shall refer to both them later in connection with muling.



Fig.24: D&H Lotbian 144



Fig.25: D&H Lotbian 137



Fig.26: D&H Lotbian 105



Fig.27: D&H Haddington 1

Again I draw your attention to similarities, this time the five tokens issued by tobacconists. John Watt's token (fig.24) is very similar to that of James Winton's token (fig.25) which was issued 1817-1822. James Mitchell's farthing (fig.26) must surely be from the same hand that made George Amos's (fig.27). It may be coincidence that the other Linlithgow token illustrated is also issued by a Mitchell (fig.28).



Fig.28: D&H Linlithgow 5



Fig.29: D&H Lotbian 73



Fig.30: D&H Lotbian 134



Fig.31: D&H Lotbian 133

The next three tokens reflect the evolving business styles of 'one' company: that of T. Blackie (fig.29) was issued in 1815, while that of Walker, Blackie & Co. (fig.30) was issued in 1816, and finally that of A.J.&M.Walker (fig.31) was issued 1817-1822.



Fig.32: D&H Lothian 106



Fig.33: Bell Durham 1



Fig.34: D&H Linlithgow 3



Fig.35: D&H Lothian 115

The next four tokens should be considered together. Colin Moncrieff's farthing (fig.32) shows a tea chest with letters on it. The letters M (within a diamond) over E represents Moncrieff and Edinburgh, this being the customary way of marking tea chests at the time. Bell's book *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785-1819* was the source of this information and was given for a token issued by John Harrop (fig.33) (Bell, 1966 Durham 1: Davis 3)

For some reason the reverse of the tokens issued by both Thomas Brown (fig.34) and James Reith (fig.35) also have the letters H/G on a tea chest. Maybe the diesinker copied the details from that of Harrop's token without realising the significance. Apart from the letters on the chest these tokens have nothing to do with John Harrop. There are another two tokens which share the same die and surprisingly both are mules of two reverse dies, i.e. no issuer.



Fig.36: D&H Non Local 8



Fig.37: Bell Durham G1

The first (fig.36) is listed in D&H as a Scottish non local piece and is a pairing with the reverse of the token issued by Dickson & McDougal (fig.22). The other (fig.37) is listed in Bell's *Unofficial Farthings* as Durham G1 and uses the reverse of the token issued by both Edinburgh Retailers and Glasgow Retailers (fig.47). Another mule worth mentioning is Bell Scotland non local V1 which

is a pairing of the reverse of P. Thomson's token (fig.23) with the early Victorian stock reverse of a Chinaman sitting on a tea chest dated 1838. This, I think, gives some idea of when these unattributable tokens were created.

The following eight "18th" century farthings are typical of the series but note should be taken of the directory dating of the issuers.



Fig.38: D&H Lothian 81



Fig.39: D&H Lothian 82



The tokens issued by James Glass can be dated quite accurately as adverts in the *Edinburgh Observer* of 27 May 1822 and 30 May 1822 detailed the change of address from 15 Blair Street (fig.38) to 8 Hunter Square (fig.39) in that year.



Fig.40: D&H Lothian 78



Fig.41: D&H Lothian 79



Fig.42: D&H Lothian 75



Fig.43: D&H Lothian 114



Fig.44: D&H Lothian 121



Fig.45: D&H Lothian 95



The piece issued by James Douglas (fig.40) was issued 1823-1828 but is remarkable because it has the legend ONE FARTHING. That of James Forbes (fig.41) was issued 1825-1827, John Crerar's (fig.42) in 1827-1832 and John Pollands' token (fig.43) was issued in 1829. Scougall & Drysdale's token (fig.44), dating from 1832 onwards, is interesting in that Mr. James Scougall's name is misspelt on the token. Alternatively, of course, the directory listings could have been wrong and the token is correct. One should never treat trade directories as infallible. The final one issued by Lewis (fig.45) was issued 1835 onwards. Notice how the dates of issue are moving further and further from the 18th century and end up one third of the way into the 19th century.



Fig.46: D&H Non Local 2

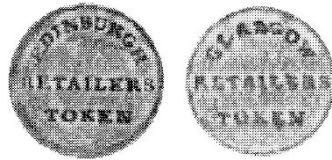


Fig.47: 1830 Retailers Tokens

The final two illustrations are of general circulation tokens without any apparent issuers. The first (fig.46) is one of the several varieties of stock token listed by D&H and is the only one to bear a maker's name. It is signed A. KIRKWOOD on the upper rim and EDINB on the lower rim in raised lettering. This was a common way for Kirkwood to mark his tokens and was especially common on communion tokens made in mid Victorian times. The company was founded in the 1820s.

The Edinburgh Retailers and Glasgow Retailers tokens (fig.47, 1830 reverse shown in fig.37) are all well used, and they obviously circulated. If tokens were banned by law the lack of an issuer could be a neat way of avoiding prosecution; but in order to circulate they would have to be trustworthy. So were these tokens put into circulation by the City councils, or Chambers of Commerce, or the like? I would certainly like to know the answer to that question.

“Quill Corner”

Another Hull Trawler Owner’s Market Tally? The illustration of a fish and the 1s value on this check virtually confirm it as a market tally, whether used by a trawler owner or a fish merchant. This was the almost universal face value of tallies at the Glasgow Fish Market, and was presumably the deposit on a fish box. I cannot help with the issuer’s initials, but directories for other years (and lists of fish merchants in them) may yet produce a match.

Andrew T. Macmillan

Leeds Industrial Co-op. Socy. Ltd. Does anyone have examples of the following pieces? ½^D, 1^D, 2^D with no maker’s name; 1/- by G.Y.ILIFFE; 2/6 by LEONARD

Roy Rains

Tokens of W. A. Bradley Co, valuers, Nottingham, with Irish countermarks. Some years ago the dealer C. Denton advertised a number of Nottingham tokens counterstamped with S & Co Ltd (see fig. 1) which he stated had been found and used by the firm Smith & Co in Balbriggan, Dublin c.1900. This particular example is uniface, gilt bronze, 32mm in diameter. Many others have been seen advertised with and without the counterstamp on at least 3 different materials.



*fig.1: W. A. Bradley & Co, valuers, Nottingham
78 c/m S / & Co LTD*



*fig.2: W. A. Bradley Valuer / W M & Co Ltd
466 c.33mm, brass*

More recently a Londonderry collector was given another piece with WM & Co Ltd 466 stamped on the reverse of a different W.A.Bradley valuer piece (see fig. 2). This was used at the clothing factory of Welch Margetson & Co Ltd in Londonderry. Does anyone know of any other c/ms on these pieces, which might also have an Irish origin, or know why they were reused in this way?

My thanks to W. Barnett for the picture and details of the W M & Co piece.

B. Woodside

“Quill Corner”

Guide to British Military Tokens. I am thinking of writing a second edition of my book on British military tokens. The first edition created some correspondence in the *Bulletin* about items not included. Therefore I am seeking information about, and illustrations of, any listed and unlisted military tokens for inclusion in a second edition.

John Yarwood

Shaw's Dublin City Directory 1850. While researching Irish Tokens I came across an electronic copy of this directory at the web address <http://www.loughman.dna.ie/dublin1850/index.html>

This site has been created by Trish Loughman and she adds the following notes:

1. I am not a genealogist and cannot assist you with general genealogical queries.
2. The original spelling, as found in the Directory, is not always accurate.
3. Women are not generally listed, unless “householders” or business owners.
4. There is usually only one name listed per address, that of the “householder” or business owner.
5. If you are putting a link from your own website to this page, or any page on this site, please, as a courtesy, let me know. The best page to link to is this one, as the order and content of the other pages is constantly under review.

Please email me [xx@hotmail.com] if there are any problems with the site.
Thanks.

Trish Loughman, Dublin, Ireland © 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001

Online resources such as this take a long time to create and so if anyone makes use of it then it is only courtesy to acknowledge the source of your information.

B. Woodside

The Bookshelf – Supplements

British Machine Tokens by Ralph Hayes. The following tokens have been recorded since the book and Supplement No.5 were issued. Supplementary listings have appeared in the *Bulletin* as follows: vol.4 no.10 pp. 10-15 (A-T); vol.5 no.1 pp.29-33 (A-G); no.4 pp.148-150 (H-L); no.8 pp.313-314 (M) and no.12 pp.492-495 (A-B); vol.6 no.3 p.109 (N-O); no.5 pp.190-193 (B-C); no.6 pp.227-230 (D-F); no.7 pp.267-270 (G-I); no.8 pp.309-312 (J-M); no.9 pp.351-355 (N-R); no.10 pp.392-396 (S); no.11 pp.427-430 (T-U).

Value for a Refreshment

- 402A.1 As 402A. *Rev.* As 402A. Silvered brass/19mm
Vaux Breweries Ltd.
403.4 As 403.2. *Rev.* As 403.2 but different 5, the vertical does not extend below the curve.
Brass/21mm

Valetmatic

- 403A. VALETMATIC within a circle/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* Same. Brass/25mm
403A.1 As 403A but centre of the M does not extend to the base. *Rev.* Same. Brass/25mm
403A.2 VALETMATIC incuse below one slot/no rim. *Rev.* PROG A incuse below one slot.
(Reverse die) Brass/26.5mm
403A.3 As 403A.2. *Rev.* PROG B incuse below one slot. (Reverse die) Brass/28.5mm
403A.4 As 403A. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle. Brass/27.5mm
403A.5 As 403A.2 *Rev.* PROG 1 below one slot. (Reverse die) Brass/26.5mm
403A.6 As 403A.2 *Rev.* PROG 5 incuse below one slot. (Reverse die) Brass/27mm

Victoria & Pimlico Amusements

- 404C. Vic/Pim AMUSE in two lines between two slots with circle/all incuse. *Rev.* Blank with circle. Brass/22.5mm
Victoria Billiards (Burmarsh House, Mawden St., London NW1)
404D. VICTORIA BILLIARDS curved with four dot spacers (crown) central in circle/plain rim. *Rev.* FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY curved (crown) central in circle.
Silvered/17.5mm

W.

- 405A.1 As 405A. *Rev.* As 405A. but 6^P- Brass/16mm
405A.2 W within circle all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below slot. Steel/21mm

Ward & Benjamin, Swanage

- 407B. WARD & BENJAMIN SWANAGE. DORSET. curved with MAKERS "SKEE LITE" in two lines/beaded rim. *Rev.* PART AND PROPERTY OF MACHINE curved with dot spacers with "SKEE LITE" in line central. Brass/23.5mm

Warwicks Amusements

- 407C. WARWICKS * AMUSEMENTS * curved (tent top) all incuse. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse between two slots. Silvered/23mm

Watneys

- 408.3 As 408.1. *Rev.* As 408.1 but 5/- and without dot after Yrs. Brass/21mm
408.4 As 408.1. *Rev.* As 408.1 but different 5, the vertical extends below the curve. Brass/21mm

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Note: On 401.1, 2, 3 and 4 the barrel is in relief but WATNEYS and the hoops are all incuse. On the reverse the rectangle is single outline.

W B's Bingo

409B. W B's in two recessed circular areas with lines going to the B and O of BINGO curved with an arrow head pointed each side/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN LONDON incuse in two lines. Brass/22mm

West Country Breweries

410.2 As 410.1. *Rev.* As 410.1 but 5/- Brass/21mm

West Country Amusements

410A. WEST COUNTRY AMUSEMENTS curved within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* Blank with incuse circle and two slots. Brass/22.5mm

West Riding auto Co.

414A. WEST RIDING AUTO CO- with dot spacer curved with CLOWN in central line/beaded rim. *Rev.* VALUE curved above 1/- Alloy/17mm

414A.1 As 414A. *Rev.* As 414A but 6D.. Alloy/17mm

414A.2 As 414A. *Rev.* As 414A but 1D- Brass/17mm

Whites Amusements

416A. WHITES AMUSEMENTS in two lines with five stars curved above and five below/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse within raised circle. Brass/22mm

Wilcomatic Ltd

417.3 As 417.1. *Rev.* As 417.1. Brass/26.5mm

417.4 As 417.1. *Rev.* WILCOMATIC central between parallel lines with 2 above and 2 below. Steel/26.5mm

Note: 417.1 is steel.

Wilson Leisure

418.3 As 418.2. *Rev.* As 418.2 but incuse. Brass/22mm

418.4 As 418.2 but incuse. *Rev.* As 418.2 but incuse. Brass/22mm

Wilts Automatics

418A. WILTS AUTOMATICS curved (Logo) central within circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ with C in a circle and motif 1986 below/ITALY PAT. and motif all vertical between four slots/all within a circle/all incuse. Steel/22.5mm

Wycombe Coin Ltd.

423C. 20p TOKEN curved with WYCOMBE COIN. LTD in two lines central/all incuse within raised circle/no rim. *Rev.* W C L motif incuse within raised circle. Steel/22mm

York Coin Machines

425A. YORK COIN MACHINES LIMITED curved (Rose) central/circle of dots close to raised circle/all incuse/no rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN™ incuse in raised circle. Brass/22mm

Yewhope Leisure

425B. YEWHOPE Leisure Ltd in two lines in rectangle/all incuse/plain rim. *Rev.* EUROCOIN above and LONDON incuse below two slots. Steel/22.5mm

Zanussi

427.1 As 427. letters = 3.25mm. *Rev.* Blank with circle of dots close to rim. Brass/21mm

427.2 As 427. letters = 3.5mm. *Rev.* As 427.1. Brass/21mm

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Note: Circle of dots on reverse of 327. = 15.5mm

Z.

427A. Z within a circle of small Z's/all incuse within a raised circle/no rim. *Rev.*
EUROCOIN™ incuse within raised circle. Brass/21mm

Glasgow Market Tallies Supplement

by Andrew T. Macmillan

Nine new tallies and one new issuer have been found since 1997 when *Glasgow Market Tallies* was published on the 50th anniversary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Numismatic Society. These include the second known Glasgow tally with a maker's name. This short supplement gives details in the same format as the original publication, except that the tallies have been scanned rather than photographed, and for clarity are reproduced about one-and-a-half times actual size, some being in less than perfect condition. There are now 73 known fruit market tallies from 21 issuers, but no addition to the 11 fish market tallies from nine merchants there. I am most grateful to Norman G. Brodie, David McFarlan, John R. Maclaren and Dr J. T. F. Morrall for lending their tallies to be recorded. Enthusiasts may like to revise the tally counts and table on p.10 of the original publication (and correct a mistake on p.11, tenth last line, where 'would' should read 'wound').

Boyd, Barrow & Co (Bazaar/Glasgow) 1881-1969



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Obv. 2/6 (lined horizontally) with BOYD, BARROW & Co above and BAZAAR below

Rev. plain

Edge plain, brass, hexagon, 28.1mm

New shape and value for issuer, now recorded with 6d 1/- 1/3 1/6 2/6 3/-

Broome & Green (Glasgow) 1928-1979 or later

Evidently successors to Parsons & Co (1912-28), with the same addresses, telephone numbers, link to Covent garden, and dates that fit. First noted 1928, in streets section only, as Broon (*sic*) & Green, 87 Candlerigg. Listed from 1929 at 85, 87 and 72, 76 Candlerigg (78 was entrance to Bazaar) as fruit brokers, sometimes also flower salesmen; and later at new fruit market at Blochairn, to last directory in 1978. Incorporated 1936 (listed as Ltd 1937); split from parent as Broome & Green (Glasgow) Ltd 1949 (listed 1950), these London and Glasgow companies being dissolved 1979. Date trading ceased uncertain. In all directories head office is given as Covent Garden, London, where the various companies were incorporated. Original company dissolved 1986. London one reincorporated 1980, dissolved 1995. No London tallies are listed by Todd (1987) *A Catalogue of Covent Garden Market Tallies*.



Obv. blank field with BROOME & GREEN above and ◻ GLASGOW ◻ below

Rev. 1/6 (lined horizontally)

Edge plain, brass, round, 27.2mm

New issuer

The Bookshelf – Supplements

James Gardiner & Son Ltd (Bazaar, Glasgow) 1906-65



Obv. 3D with JAMES GARDINER & SON LTD above and BAZAAR, GLASGOW below

Rev. plain

Edge plain, aluminium, oval, 31.8 x 24.9mm

Similar to 1/- tally, the only other recorded for this issuer

James Lindsay & Son Ltd (Glasgow) (1895) 1898 onwards



Obv. 6D with JAMES LINDSAY & SON LTD above and • GLASGOW • below

Rev. like obverse (top right of 6 points to top line of D on one side, and just below top line on other side)

Edge plain, aluminium, round, 26.3mm

In the series with plain edge and no beaded inner border (3d 6d 1/6 3/- known; plus 6d 1/6 2/6 with grained edge and beaded inner border); like the 3d it has : below the D rather than .. as on the other 6d tally

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McCaig & Webb (Bazaar) 1914-74



Obv. 1/6 (lined horizontally) with McCAIG & WEBB above and • BAZAAR • below

Rev. plain

Edge plain, aluminium, octagon, 27.3mm

Values now known are 6d 1/- 1/6 10/-

Parsons & Co (Glasgow) 1912-28



Obv. PARSONS & Co / GLASGOW

Rev. 3D

Edge grained, brass, round, 27.0mm with suspension hole

Similar style to 1/- tally; there is also a uniface 4/-

All three values have suspension holes

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L. & H. Williams & Co (Bazaar) 1879-1903 and 1909-34



- Obv. 1/6 within plain 15mm circle with L. & H. WILLIAMS & Co above and • BAZAAR • below
Rev. like obverse (16½mm between centres of legend stops on one side and 17½mm on other)
Edge plain, brass, round, 26.3mm (poor example, detector find)



- Obv. 6/- within plain circle with L. & H. WILLIAMS & Co above and • BAZAAR • below
Rev. like obverse (15½mm circle, with shilling stroke to A of WILLIAMS on one side; and 14¾mm circle, with shilling stroke between I and A on other)
Edge plain and angled (face with 15½mm circle smaller), brass, round, 26.7mm

These 1/6 and 6/- tallies similar to 6d 1/- 4/- (another 4/- is different)

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L. & H. Williams [& Co] Ltd (Glasgow) 1903-08 and 1934-83



Obv. L & H / WILLIAMS LTD / GLASGOW (first L above LI)
Rev. 6D (figure textured) in 13½mm beaded circle, all within joined leaf border with small round fruits, signed VAUGHTON • BIRM below leaf border

Edge weakly grained, brass, round, 26.0mm

Second known Glasgow market tally with signature (see 1/6 tally of same issuer); other recorded values are 3d(2) 1/- 2/6 and a different style 1/-

Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Supplement to the Catalogue for West Bromwich and Environs - Neil B. Todd (2001). e-copies can be obtained from the author at xxxxx@cs.com. Hard copy obtainable from the author

This supplement is unusual in that it had been produced as a Microsoft Word document rather than printed, which means it can be distributed by email. Produced without fancy features it can be read and printed (it is on American letter size paper rather than A4) without problems by those who do not use Word. Equally it can be tucked away rather conveniently on your hard disc, lying there waiting for you to do searches when you come across an obscure token without a location on it. Personally I have the text of Montagu Guest, Batty, Davis & Waters, and a growing chunk of Neumann on my hard disc and I have been surprised just of often seemingly obscure tokens are listed by one or other of these authors. One disadvantage of electronic media is the ease with which it can be altered. Once in your computer you can reformat the data so

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that it fits in your notebook that accompanies you when you go token hunting. The temptation is there to hand on copies with a few extra comments being added so that there quickly becomes many versions available. As more booklets and supplements are produced as computer files, rather than printed on paper, it will soon become necessary to have a central location from where you can download them. Perhaps a task for the next editor will be to set up the Society's web site! In this case, the original can of course be obtained directly from the author.

But what of the 'book' itself? As the title says it is a supplement to *Staffordshire Tavern Checks: A Catalogue for West Bromwich and Environs* by Neil Todd (Colony Coin Co., 1985). It has been produced by Neil with the assistance of Andrew Cunningham and Malcolm C. Eden.

There are around fifty tokens listed and basic information is given for each one. The obverse and reverse descriptions are quite telegraphic in that they give the text of the token but very little information about its layout. Details of the edge and the metal follow but, curiously enough, not basic information such as size. There will possibly be varieties of the tokens listed and extra information such as line breaks in the text, size, and perhaps even die axes, would help in bringing these to light. Listed after the technical information of each token are the details of the issuers and the taverns themselves. Although often just a datespan when the publican was in charge of a particular establishment, this belies the large amount of research that has gone in producing the information. Tracking down issuers in large numbers of trade directories and other sources is extremely time consuming.

The book ends with an appendix detailing which of the Great Bridge tavern checks belong to West Bromwich as opposed to Tipton.

For those interested in Pub Checks then this has to be a necessary addition to your bookshelf — either electronic or paper.

Special End of Volume Offer! Send a couple of first class stamps to the Bulletin's editorial address and a paper copy will come winging its way to you.

Notes & Queries

319 *Bathing Ticket*

As an answer to my own original query, I supply the following. In the last week I have obtained another of the described items shown here, identical to the last in size and design. If I had taken note a bit more closely of Mike Ewing's article



'Engraved Tokens' (vol.6, no.3, p.102), perhaps I might have had an inkling as to the purpose of my piece. My recent acquisition is a spinner. It is mounted in a yoke, with lugs on each side of the disc piece. My original piece did not have the lugs.

Maybe you can imagine, looking at the illustration, what happens when you spin the disc, and can now imagine the sort of naughty things those Edwardians got up to when not in bathing machines. A different type of piece than the one Mike Ewing's daughter has with the Lord's Prayer and Doxology, nonetheless very interesting, and I shall lay bets that mine will wear out faster!

R. Keith Harrison

408 *W.M.R.E. and W.L.M.S.E Locomotive Dept.*

A further one of these tokens appears in *The Industrial Locomotive* (no.99 (2001) vol.9 no.10) as a query entitled "Mystery Token" by Ken Leighton of Ipswich.

I have in my possession a small oval token (1¾ x 1¼ in) which was found in the BR yard at Parkeston Quay, Essex, some years ago. The yard is built on land reclaimed from marshland, filled by tipping locomotive ash and old ballast from all over the Eastern Region. The lettering on the token reads W.L.M.S. &E. at the top, LOCO. DEPT. at the bottom and with No. 1087 in the centre (rather like a miniature loco works plate). Presumably it is a staff pay token or something similar, and it could have main line or industrial origin. Can anyone suggest what the lettering stands for?

Noted by E. D. Chambers

Notes & Queries

415 *3 lion 1910*

If the item illustrated by Brian Edge is in fact a dog licence tag as suggested by Philip Bugden then it could be from the small town of VEEN in the Dutch province of Noord-Brabant, right on the border with Gelderland and north west of 's Hertogenbosch. The arms show three red lions on a gold background. This information comes from *De Gemeentewapens van Nederland* by Kl. Sierkema (Utrecht, 1960).

John Tolson

416 *Town Clock Presented in 1878 // Rhoda Trotter & Son*

My thanks to Ian Smith who has confirmed that this piece is from DOWNHAM MARKET, Norfolk. I now find that a centenary medal for the Town Clock was issued in 1978 - 39mm, gilt.

Mike Ewing

419 *For A Friend of Jesus*

This is a stock communion token of the Free Church of Scotland, known to have been used at Roslin, Midlothian. Another version has a second text with Bible reference on the other face. See *PSAS* 44:742 & 49:148; Cresswell 6506; Burzinski 7486 (illustrated).

Andrew T. Macmillan

420 *W. Cooper, Moorehanger*

My 1904 gazetteer lists Morhanger House as “seat 4½ miles NW of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. See Muggerhanger.” Of Muggerhanger, or Moggerhanger, it says “par. and vil., Bedfordshire, 4½ miles NW of Biggleswade and 6 miles E of Bedford....P.O. called Moggerhanger; near vil. is Muggerhanger House.” Probably a total red herring, but Gary might be surprised if he calls in for afternoon tea.

Andrew T. Macmillan

422 *T. Fordham*

The T. Fordham token that Emyr George wants to know about is one that I have attributed to Essex. There is a T. Fordham farming in Orsett between

Notes & Queries

1862 and 1870. Also there are Fordhams farming at Hordon on the Hill (I have an example) and at Little Thurrock.

Stuart J. Adams

423 *C. Neame, Selling*

This piece is listed as number 366 in *Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex & their issuers* by Alan A. Henderson (Spink, 1990). The information given by Alan Henderson is that the issuer was Charles Neame of Harefield Court, Selling, Faversham. The tokens were in use from 1850 to 1860, Charles Neame retiring in 1859. Tokens are found punched with values of I, II, III, IV and V, as well as halved tokens.

I keep wanting to connect these tokens with Shepherd Neame Brewery but as yet I have not got any justification.

Duncan Pennock

424 *Victoria // Portugal*

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES was used on some Irish Temperance medals - the following was in *The Numismatic Society of Ireland Occasional Paper # 37*.

Rev. BALDOYLE HOWTH AND KINSEALY TEE-TOTAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY 1840?

The reverse type (shield with lamb, radiate cross above, flanked by male and female figures carrying banners, SOBRIETY and DOMESTIC COMFORT) was used by several medallists and was common to many temperance societies. The above society however was the only one to use the motto 'IN HOC SIGNO VINCES'. Struck in bronze and white metal. Reverse signed I PARKES DUBLIN (Frazer page 20).

While this may be the only *Parkes* piece to use IN HOC SIGNO VINCES the Cork society also used it - it is unsigned but I have a similar piece by Woodhouse, and there is another by Jones. The Total Abstinence Society of Ireland issued a similar design with IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

Notes & Queries

Note also that the motto, with an angel on the Cork piece might be linked to the countermark George II ½d in Scott - 122.110 recorded as follows:

122.110 (Standing angel, left) IN HOC to left, SIGNO above, VINCES to right.

122.110 IN HOC SIGNO VINCES This motto - 'by this sign thou shalt conquer' is found on the coins of Portugal. However, the arms on this piece are not those of Portugal and it is likely that a brand marking punch has been used unofficially, perhaps by a gunmaker.

Might the countermarked piece and N&Q 424 both be temperance related?

Barry Woodside

426 *B ticket*

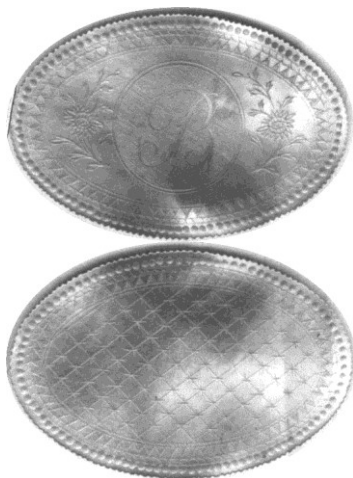
This appears to be a "member's ticket" or similar, but I have not seen one before. It is described as mother-of-pearl but looks too detailed to have been engraved. In particular the beaded border could not possibly have been engraved - or could it? Can mother-of-pearl be treated so that it can be stamped? Perhaps it is imitation mother-of-pearl.

Obv: ornate B in circle a flower either side.

Rev: cross hatching

approx 44mm x 32mm.

W. Barnett



Notes & Queries

427 *Lead Token*

Information requested about this lead piece

Obv: possibly TH

Rev: a design - perhaps petals?
approx 22mm



W. Barnett

428 *Salt Horn W.M.C.*

I have a 20 mm diameter, uniface, bronze token with beaded edge. Inscription in caps. around 11 mm diameter raised circle reads: SALT HORN at top W.M.C. between dots at the bottom. Within the circle is: ½D.

Presuming W.M.C. to mean Working Men's Club and finding no Salt Horn in the Ordnance Survey's *Gazetteer of UK*, I assumed that a mine was involved and contacted a number of mining institutions and heritage organisations, to no avail. Can anyone advise me as to location and business of Salt Horn?

P. R. Edwards

429 *Warrington & Howard*

Information requested about the issuers of this brass 6d token.

Emyr George



430 *ER Shop 120*

Information requested about the issuer of this brass token.

Emyr George



Notes & Queries

431 *Crowned V. R.*

Can anyone throw any light on this bronze, 42mm, item? It appears to be a licence type disc rather than a work tally, although I have not discounted the latter. It has a 17 mm slot rather than a hole for suspension. The only similar items I have come across have been the licence discs which cabbies or postmen have worn, suspended by a small leather strap from a pocket button or lapel. If it was worn for this purpose then it is quite an early one, being early Victorian in style, going off the crown type. The counterstamp number 6560 presupposes whoever wore it was one of a great number.



The item was purchased in Australia, in a town called Sorrell, on the southern tip of Tasmania. Sorrell is the nearest large conurbation within a short distance of Port Arthur, the early convict settlement. Transportation of convicts from Great Britain to Australia continued well into Victoria's reign until the succession of transportation in 1853. So, is the disc part of some numbering system for convicts, or is it a numbering system for their warders and Port Arthur Militia (I have one of their buttons in my collection) who manned the establishment along with the British military? Perhaps it has something to do with these same military personnel from British line regiments who were garrisoned at Port Arthur, and many other places throughout Australia in the days of early settlement. Maybe it is just a Sydney cabby or British postman who ended their careers as a settler at the turn of the last century.

An intriguing piece which may be rare (especially if it has anything to do with the transportation of convicts or the Victorian military), or maybe it is just the one such item I have in my collection which is identical to all the other items everyone else has in their cabinets. Observations welcomed from subscribers, convicts, military personnel, postmen, and British and Aussie cabbies. If nobody knows the answer, does anyone have a bit of leather so I can hang it around my dog's neck?

Keith Harrison

Adverts

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

[7:1]

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

[7:1]

WANTED: ALL TYPES OF EVASIONS AND BLACKSMITH TOKENS
ALSO GEORGE III COUNTERFEIT 1/2d & 1/4ds; especially counterfeit 1/2ds
dated 1776, 1777, 1781, 1785 etc, all examples with retrograde dates or
legends and all others of crude design styles.
Good prices paid and everything required for growing study collection.

Richard Colliass

[6:12]

TOY COINS
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

DAVID MAGNAY is now buying and selling.
Speak to me and visit my web!

[6:12]

Adverts

WANTED: SHILLING TOKENS OF ALL SERIES

Also: Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire tokens 17th Century to date

Gary Oddie

[6:12]

WANTED NORFOLK

TICKETS, PASSES, VALUE STATED CHECKS, CO-OP. SOC., ADVERTISING TICKETS, TOOL CHECKS, PUB CHECKS, FARM TOKENS AND SIMILAR.
High price paid, or will exchange. Please ring or write.

Ian Smith

[6:12]

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

[6:12]

WANTED - NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair - farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Towchester 17th century token - HOWES, Wells 169, Williamson
166

P. Waddell, 69

[6:11]

Adverts

I COLLECT PORTUGAL & COLONIAL TOKENS;
TELEPHONE TOKENS AND DOG TAGS FROM WORLD

Jamie Salgado

IRISH TOKENS WANTED

[7:3]

especially Belfast and Ulster pieces from 1820 to 2000
London & Newcastle Tea checks, Coffee, Co-op, factory, etc. many
swaps.

B. Woodside

[6:12]

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

WANTED

[6:12]

DOG LICENCES AND DOG COLLAR TAGS
from U.K., continent, and world wide

Purchase or exchange.

Philip Bugden

[6:12]

Adverts

COINS OF BEESTON

BUYING COUNTERFEIT ½D & ¼D EVASIONS—PAYING £5+ IN FINE; GEORGE II/III COUNTERFEIT ½D & ¼D—PAYING (CLEAR DATES ONLY) FROM 75P FOR G-VG 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+ vf-F) minor spelling varieties such as BRITANNIN (£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 - Instant Settlement!

[7:3]

WANTED FOR DISECTION!

Mr Andison of Runcorn (ex Edinburgh) is seeking the deceased body of a padded medal for scientific research. It is intended to dissect the said medal and study its innards as well as determining the actual amount of metal used.

Given that the fate awaiting the medal is going to render it worthless as a numismatic specimen, a truly battered specimen would suffice. If you have such a corpse lying in your junk box could you let Mr Andison (who's address is know of its whereabouts). Hopefully the current owner will appreciate that this is for research purposes and will not be expecting a huge financial reward! The results of this research will be made known to the public at large at a gathering in Cheltenham in October 2002.