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Editorial

Welcome to my first issue as editor. There are at least two articles by me in this issue so, if you wish to read about non-seventeenth century tokens, you will need to write articles yourselves. Being short of articles is always an editor's nightmare. I am only the editor, I am not meant to write it all myself so please help out! If this has arrived a little late it is because of trouble with my aging computer, soon to be replaced. If you received another subscription form with this it means you have not yet paid.

I was at Congress in 2008 and 2010 so hopefully many of you will know me by sight. I have been collecting coins, principally farthings, since the age of 11 but gradually became more specialised until I had left only my silver farthings (sold in 2005) and my Royal and Rose farthings (sold in 2009). I wrote a new classification for the latter in 2007, published by Galata. I became interested in 17th century tokens whilst working at Kingston Museum, where I am now Chairman of the Friends Committee, and built up a small Kingston collection which I later donated to the Museum. I now collect many different counties, but am especially interested in Surrey and Southwark, about which I am also hoping to publish soon. I also collect Communion tokens of Argyllshire and anything to do with Kingston.

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2011

The 2011 Token Congress will be held at the AA**** Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells on the weekend of September 23rd-25th. The all inclusive price will be £170 (the increase on 2010 being due to the new VAT rate). Further details and a booking form will be sent out in due course, but you may wish to have a sneak preview of the hotel on www.metropole.co.uk. The organisers are Mike Roberts, Gary Oddie and Duncan Pennock.

Token Congress 2012!

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. This is the same hotel as the 2005 Congress. The organisers will be Peter Waddell, Gary Oddie and Duncan Pennock.

The 29th Annual British Token Congress was held at Collingwood College Conference & Banquet Centre, University of Durham, Durham City on 24th to 26th September 2010. The previous time that Congress visited the North-East of England was in 1984 at Darlington, 26 years ago. Both of these North-East Congresses were organised by Jeffrey Gardiner, this time with valuable support from Duncan Pennock and some local helpers.

The format followed the established pattern of recent years, with 90 delegates arriving and booking in to their accommodation in time for Dinner, which was followed by Mike Roberts' impressive Auction. For the early arrivals, a brief chance to view and even explore the imposing and historic Cathedral and Castle, admirably protected by the River Wear. For those simply happy to unwind after a long journey, Gary Bankhead had arranged an impressive display of wonderful artefacts that had been recovered from the River – which he presented and discussed in detail during an illustrated talk on Sunday morning.

One of the poignant features of this year's Auction was the gift of 40 Tokens from the late Peter Gasnier's collection (see the tribute to Peter in TCSB 9, 9, December 2009, p. 325-326). Mainly 18th C. Conders, also included were some Unofficial Farthings, some Recreation Tokens and one 19th C Copper Token. All had been generously donated by Peter's Family, to raise some greatly appreciated revenue towards future Congress funds. In fact they made a shade under £300, which is a fitting tribute to a good friend. Ably assisted by some willing volunteers, Mike Roberts handled the daunting task of auctioning over 250 "lots" with his usual aplomb and wicked humour, enabling the princely sum of £200 commission to be added to Congress funds. Not much is known (or remembered!) about what happened afterwards in the basement, where the bar was located - in order to satisfy delegates' needs.

On Saturday morning, delegates met in the Penthouse, where Jeff Gardiner welcomed everybody and touched on some contentious admin matters – of which more later. Suffice to say at this point that this year I believe was a "first" in that EVERY Presentation was supported by PowerPoint photographs, thanks to the magical skills and care lavished on us by Harold Mernick. Thanks Harry for dragging us into the 21st Century!

Bob Lyall started proceedings with "Tokens of the Smallest British Colony" which we now know to be Gibraltar! Years of painstaking research have culminated in the production and issue by Bob of a super illustrated booklet. The talk discussed the contributions to the Rock made by many famous local Families, particularly those who issued Tokens at one time or another over the centuries. Noel Cox then took the

stand and spoke eloquently about “John Morgan and the Carmarthen Ironworks”. The final presentation before the coffee break was by John Theobald whose talk “Surrey does it again” this time featured five silver School Attendance Medals that had been provenanced to Yorkshire in Cedric Dry’s important catalogue about “School Attendance Medals of England, Scotland and Wales”. After considerable research and great assistance from colleagues, John was able to confirm that these Medals, awarded by “The Wesleyan Day School, Richmond” definitely were given to scholars at Richmond-upon-Thames in Surrey. Importantly one of the two designs of Medal under investigation had not been recorded previously by Dry.

After coffee break, Session 2 started with Ray Robinson, one of Jeff’s special guests, presenting a talk on “The Middridge Treasure”. This notable hoard included some Boy Bishop pieces and Ray’s excellent pictures did them full justice. Taking us up to lunch, Stuart Adams presented an intriguing talk on “Look Alike Coins” – metal and card advertising imitations of regal coinage and pieces from around the world. In his impeccable way, Stuart treated us to some fascinating and little-known tit-bits, including look-alike Unofficial Farthings; Imitation Guineas and Frickers, a Notting Hill, London firm with a Gothic Florin, Chinese Cash, French Ecus, silver USA Dollars and German Marks did not escape scrutiny either. In more recent times, the Ironbridge Gorge imitation Farthing is well-known; as are some Readers Digest and School Tokens. Stuart concluded his talk by presenting everybody with a look-alike cardboard Edward VII 1905 Shilling (5p to the younger delegates!) Plenty for all to digest over lunch!

Session 3 on Saturday afternoon started with Peter Crummett giving “An Introduction to the Temperance Movement and its Medals”. Did we know that there was even a Temperance Token issued in the 17th C?! From 1830 onwards, “Moderation” was the word and Societies were formed, not just for Total Abstinence, although many had precisely that objective, with the first being established at Preston, Lancs in 1832. Seven men signed the Pledge and became known as “The Temperance Seven”. In the early years some total abstainers were referred to as Rechabites and Medals sometimes were awarded to men who signed the Pledge. From these early beginnings sprang the Band of Hope, the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society. Often children in these organisations were rewarded with cards, certificates and Medals. Research continues apace and all aspects of paranumismatic rewards made by the Methodist Movement as a whole are the subject of detailed study by Martin Bower, prior to a book being published. On behalf of Martin, Peter would welcome relevant information that delegates and readers may have.

Next we were treated to an impressive presentation on “Token Currencies of the Camps and Ghettos of the Second World War” by Dr. David Goodall. Very

informative and often poignant in the extreme, this talk eased us appropriately into the tea break. The final Session 4 on Saturday featured at the start David Powell who told us all about “U. S. A. Tax and Ration Tokens”. What a minefield of a subject and contentious as well. David informed us of Blue Fibre “TO PAY 1 POINT”; red “1” and green “5” plastic “MISSOURI SALES TAX TOKENS; Missouri metallic SALES TAX RECEIPTS with a map of the State and the number “1” superimposed. Hugely unpopular with much of the American public in many quarters, Local Authorities were forced eventually to discontinue them. Then we had the pleasure of enjoying Pam Williams presenting a Paper on behalf of Bob Williams about “Chats on London Markets.” As always, Pam excelled herself and charmed everybody with her fascinating tales of Billingsgate, which had to be rebuilt in 1850 and again in 1874, before finally removing to the Isle of Dogs in 1972, allowing the original site to be closed for ever in 1982. Next came stories of Borough Market, the oldest vegetable market in London. Protected by a Charter issued by King Edward the Sixth in 1542, the market moved to its present site in 1851. Columbia Market, opened in 1869 and closed in 1915, the site with its beautiful – to some – buildings finally being demolished in 1966. Covent Garden, both old and new in 1964, finally closing in the City fairly recently. Poupart, one of the Covent Garden token-issuing traders, is still going strong today. He also issued unusual Cauliflower Tokens for Mitcham Market, Surrey. Spitalfields didn’t escape Pam’s witty comments either. Traders were cited in various markets who issued Tokens in one or more of them. Fascinating stuff and so typical of the superb research conducted by speakers to provide delegates with memorable Congresses.

David Young brought the day’s official programme to a close with an update on the TCS. Bulletin. Importantly, Tim Everson is the next Editor and he started the handover period at the close of this year’s Congress. In thanking David for his sterling work over the past four years, delegates also wished Tim every possible success in his new post. Yet again the plea is for plenty of copy and in good time too please!

An enjoyable buffet Dinner followed, allowing delegates to mingle with friends old and new. As in previous years, Jeffrey Gardiner had organised some original “keepsakes” at table for each delegate’s pleasure - a selection of Vinson Family Kentish Farm Tokens. These linked last year’s Guildford Congress to Durham, since Lord Vinson, now of Alnwick, Northumberland started a highly successful post-war Guildford company. As Dinner drew to a close, a few delegates disappeared early, to set up their tables for another of the Congress highlights, the Saturday evening Bourse. Some hours later, leaving many with empty wallets or purses, a happy and busy day drew to a close.

On Sunday morning as dawn was breaking, four intrepid folk from the South Coast ventured round the river walk and nearby Cathedral. Finding a side door ajar, they entered and were amazed to have the entire Cathedral to themselves, except for a duty caretaker. An awesome experience and all of this took place before 0715! The final morning session started with a superb talk by Gary Bankhead – see the introduction – who is a retained Fire officer for the City and specialist diver, both in the deep sea and inland rivers. Working closely with the University archaeologists and Cathedral staff, Gary and a small band of experts have located some memorable artefacts that have remained buried in the River Wear around the Cathedral, some of them not having been seen for nearly 700 years. Truly remarkable was the fact that Gary had been up most of the previous night, fighting a fire at a near-by College!

Next to take the rostrum was Alan Cope with an excellent report on the Isle of Man Paranumismatica, including the contentious internment “money”. A number of short presentations followed and then Jeffrey Gardiner started the process of winding up this year’s memorable Congress. Unfortunately for Jeff, the preparation and build-up to Durham had been fraught financially, to say the least. The recent problems in the British Banking Industry gave the pen-pushers an ideal opportunity to harass Jeff in every possible way right from the close of business at Guildford last year. No new account could be opened – because Congress does not have a Constitution! Yes, we are in the 21st Century, but sadly the honest ethos of those who lovingly laid down the original informal guidelines way back in 1982 apparently no longer can be accepted today. After some heated debate, three “volunteers” agreed to act on behalf of the delegates and provide the necessary formality to ensure the success of future Congresses. Next year the plan is to visit Llandidrod Wells - hopefully full details will appear in the December issue of TCSB. Subsequently Jeff Gardiner confirmed that the Account had been closed and a statement sent to Tim Everson for publication in a future Bulletin. Importantly, Jeff and Andrew Andison have purchased a new Audio system from Society funds, with Jeff adding: “Hopefully everybody in the future will be able to hear!” Great news for us delegates with hearing loss who had difficulty hearing some of this year’s speakers, despite Jeff’s best efforts to persuade them to use the mike.

Thank you Jeff for a job well done in very trying circumstances. Long may Congress continue and flourish!

Token Congress 2010 Accounts

Income and Expenditure Accounts

Jeff Gardiner

Income

Receipts from Delegates
Sponsorship from ABC Coins
Sponsorship Private
Congress Auction
Token Sale

Total Income

Expenditure

DUCAT Ltd deposit
DUCAT Ltd final payment
Look-a-like coins
Folders and Printing
Returned fees
Auction Payout

Total Expenditure

Excess Income over Expenditure

Add to Congress Account 2009

Total Funds

Many thanks to Jeff Gardiner for all his work on the 2010 Congress.

Token Congress 2013

Gary Oddie

Now that we have the rare situation where we have two congresses booked in advance, it is possible to look at the whole Token Congress organisation a bit more objectively. For the past twenty nine years it has run successfully on an ad-hoc basis, with a change of venue and organiser(s) each year. This informality and variety has been the spirit of the Congress as originally intended when Brian Edge organised the first one in 1982. Each Congress has an informal committee, sometimes just one person. This can cause problems when formal interactions with banks and hotels are

required, especially when there is a discontinuity at the end of a Congress. There are usually some hasty discussions at the end of every Congress that seem to be repeated almost annually. Since Congress 2010, I have received communications regarding the formation of a Token Congress Committee, both pros and cons. If this is to be done formally, then its remit needs to be worked out and discussed at the next Congress, or even in the pages of the Bulletin.

Ralph Kellet of Broughton in Lancashire

Tim Everson

In his Uncertain Tokens section, Williamson lists as no. 47:

RALPH.KILLETT = The Fruiterers' Arms

HIS.HALF.PENY.I668 = R. M. K.



There is no further detail or notes.

Dickinson corrects the surname to KELLETT and I was recently able to buy a (poor) specimen on Ebay which confirms the rest of Williamson's reading, although 'The Fruiterers' Arms' is simply Adam and Eve under a tree, and is not within a shield. There is a better specimen in the Norweb Collection, which Robert Thompson has kindly offered to illustrate this article (Fig. 1).

When my specimen of the token arrived, my attention was immediately drawn by the Fruiterers' Arms, as Phil Mernick had just written an article on Fruiterers' tokens in BNJ (See Bibliography) and I wondered if there was a connection. The pieces mentioned in BNJ come from the Three Cranes area of London, and dated examples date from 1700 to 1739. The Ralph Kellett piece is clearly 17th century but I thought there might be a connection with Phil Mernick's earliest piece which was issued in 1700 by Sir James Collett (c.1645-1711), Master of the Fruiterers' Company in 1687. Alas, I was wrong! After further research it became quite clear that the names Kellett and Collett are entirely unconnected. Collett is a London (or French) name whereas Kellet is a northern name, as indeed is Ralph. The earliest Ralph Kellett I could find in London was baptised in 1704 at St. Bartholomew Exchange, London, the son of Henry and Mary. Before 1750 the lists of Fruiterers' Guild members and apprentices in London is very patchy, so an earlier London Ralph is still a possibility. There is a list of members of the Fruiterers' Guild in 1696, which lists Collet and Collett but no Kellett at all.

However, Kelletts are much more common up north, especially in Lancashire, and I did find a Ralph Kellett of the correct date (and wife) on Familysearch on the internet. Ralph Kellett married Marie Graddel on 14th July 1667 in Broughton in Lancashire. Familysearch listed this as Broughton-in-Furness, but when I checked with Lancashire Record Office they corrected it to Broughton, just north of Preston and originally part of Preston Parish. John Kellet issued Lancashire BW 103 at Preston in the company of Thomas Woley and they were both Grocers. Guild Merchant Rolls survive for Preston and have been published, which shows that the Kellett family were well established as grocers in the area, which may be taken to be connected with fruiterers. Two Ralph's are listed in 1662 and again in 1682. It seems most likely that the Ralph Kellett who issued Uncertain 47 was indeed the Ralph Kellett who married Marie Graddel in Broughton near Preston in 1667, and this token should consequently be placed in Lancashire.

With thanks to Bruce Jackson, County Archivist of Lancashire, and Robert Thompson, who had independently tracked down the same Ralph Kellett as me!

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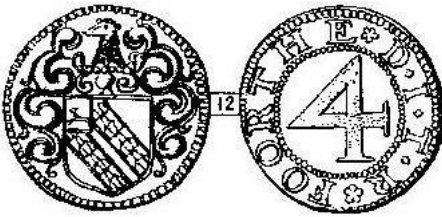


Fig. 1

Figure 1 reproduces an accurate drawing by E. Pulleyn for Boyne's 1858 catalogue.¹ The obverse and reverse of English Tokens Uncertain 65 would have been better transposed, to make the arms the obverse as in his plate. While it would be possible to rotate the figure 4 through 180°, as may be found in Elmhirst's *Merchants' Marks*, inversion of the 4 is not necessarily right here.² Consequently the reverse legend is taken to commence with a cinquefoil at 1 o'clock, and to read · D · I · T · R · FOORTHE, not FOOR · THE as in Boyne and Williamson.³ A description merchants' mark may or may not be correct here, although the token will be attributed to four merchants, and another token with the same arms substitutes for the 4 a cross formy or pattée, of which the four arms might signify the same.⁴ Williamson Uncertain 105 is 'Another varying in having a large 1 in place of 4... struck on a square blank... heavier than the last'; but no specimen has been identified.

Davis & Waters gave no evidence when they classified these tokens under 'Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets'.⁵ Yet, building upon this classification, Frank Purvey attributed the tokens to Scotland and to Forth (Lanarkshire), once a mining village.⁶ Noting that Forth lay to the south of the Lanarkshire coal field, Michael Mitchiner opined that the 'form' of the token suggested it was more likely to have been issued in the Cunni[n]ghame area of North Ayrshire.⁷

The arms were blazoned nearly correctly in Boyne and Williamson (less so in Mitchiner), but nobody seems to have attributed them. They can be blazoned as Two bends Vair [i.e. of fur pattern], on a canton a demi-greyhound running. With tinctures that becomes *Gules 2 bends Vair on canton Or demi greyhound courant couped Sable*, the arms of Forth.⁸ Otherwise, blazoned *Gules two bends Vairy Argent and Sable...*, they are specifically the arms of Robert Forde of Hadley, i.e. Hadleigh in Suffolk. Thus FOORTHE does not represent a locality but a family, with various spellings.

The crest is that in the 1539 grant of arms to Robert Ford(e) of Hadleigh, A bear's head, erased [i.e. torn off], with a golden muzzle. The colour of his bear is given as *Vert*, but for other members of the family *Sable*.⁹ The description *A greyhound's head erased...*, is of less authority.¹⁰

Suffolk, however, is not the most likely location for the issue of large tokens of industrial appearance. The Forth family was long established in Butley and Hadleigh, Butley being a rich Augustinian abbey which William Forth (died 1559) purchased in 1544-5.¹¹ His third son, William Forth of Hadleigh (d. 1599), bought land at Nettlestead eight miles away, and built there what was described as a handsome small house.¹² His second son by his second wife, William Forth of Nayland and Nettlestead (baptised 1579), was named in the 1620 will of his cousin John Winthrop (1588-1649), first governor of Massachusetts Bay. He had the following sons:¹³

William, LL.D., bap. 1612, will proved 1671;

Dannet, named after his uncle by marriage Dannett Poyntell (but hereafter spelled Dannet), life dates unknown but described as 'elder brother' [of the following];

Jo[hn], 1659;

Robert, living 1657;

Thomas, 1680.

Both John and Dannet (otherwise Daniel) were Nonconformists who became wealthy brewers in London, each becoming Master of the Brewers' Company, an alderman, and a Sheriff of the City of London.¹⁴

Dannet Forth (flourished ?1624-1676) was apprenticed to a Draper in 1639;¹⁵ free of that company in 1646; in 1650 he married Anne Edwards at St Antholin, Budge Row; their daughter Mary married as his second wife Francis St John, son of the Commonwealth Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.¹⁶ In 1661 Dannet was translated from the Drapers' Company to the Brewers' Company, of which he became Master in 1670. He had been Farmer of the Irish Revenues in 1669; and was Alderman for Cheap ward 1669-76. In the Royal African Company he had £1,000 of original stock in 1671, as did his brother John, and they each subscribed no less than £2,500 in the London Dissenting Subscription of 1670, more than anyone else except the Baptist William Kiffin with £3,600; the William Forth who subscribed £500, a lawyer and Excise Commissioner, was probably their eldest brother.¹⁷ A 1672 Account of the Aldermen described Dannet as 'a person that hath much more command of his passion than his brother, and a man of greater abilities in business, but as to church affairs, of the same principles with his brother'.¹⁸ His arms were in Brewers' Hall in 1900.

John Forth (1625-1678) in 1650 married Susan or Susannah, daughter of Sackford Gunson or Gonson of Kingston upon Thames, where in 1657 he was Bailiff.¹⁹ In 1668 he married as his second wife Albinia, daughter of Sir Henry Vane the younger, author, politician, and second governor of Massachusetts Bay, but beheaded in 1662 on charges that his services to the Commonwealth constituted treason against Charles II.²⁰ John Forth was Alderman for Cripplegate ward, 1668-76, and Master of the Brewers' Company in 1668, when his parish was St Mary Aldermanbury. From 1669 to 1675 he owned Lordshold manor, the principal manor of Hackney, where in 1672 he was taxed on 23 hearths, and his house was licensed as a Presbyterian meeting place; in 1673 he added further manors.²¹ He was Farmer of the Irish Revenues in 1667. Chancery Proceedings in 1698 (Tillie v. Forth) reveal that John Forth Esq., heretofore Alderman of London, had large brew-houses at Kingston upon Thames and at Taunton, sugar works in Middlesex, and ironworks in Worcestershire.²² The latter may have been mills in Chaddesley Corbett, over the lease of which Ald. John Forth was in dispute with one Yate.²³ However, in 1674 he was involved with Sir Clement Clerke in leasing Cradley forge (etc.) from Philip Foley; by 1675 their partnership was in arrears and they requested permission to substitute Dannet Forth for Sir Clement Clerke.²⁴ The 1672 Account of the Aldermen characterised John Forth as 'a hasty, passionate person; no lover of the Church of England... he rarely sees the inside of a church',²⁵ by which must be meant an Anglican church. John Forth, esq., late of Hackney, died in 1678 in the parish of St Giles in the Fields, intestate.

In 1685 his principal creditor Henry Greene believed that John Forth had been possessed of a brew-house in Kingston upon Thames with a stock to the value of two or three thousand pounds, which 'colourably' he made over to John Grant and Richard Mayo, likewise money to the value of £2,000 or thereabouts to Albinia his wife.²⁶ Richard Mayo (1631-1695) was minister at Kingston, 1656-62;²⁷ a John Grant was mayor of Kingston Sept-Oct. 1688.²⁸

Potentially there are family members to account for all the initials on the tokens: D for Dannet, I/J for John, and T for Thomas Forth, Merchant Taylor of London, who contracted with partners in 1663 for the lease of the Great George Brew-house in Thames Street.²⁹ Thomas Foorth junior was apprenticed as a Brewer in 1676-7 to Robert Foorth, in which he had been preceded in 1668 by Humphrey, son of Sackford Gunston (Gunson) of Kingston upon Thames.³⁰

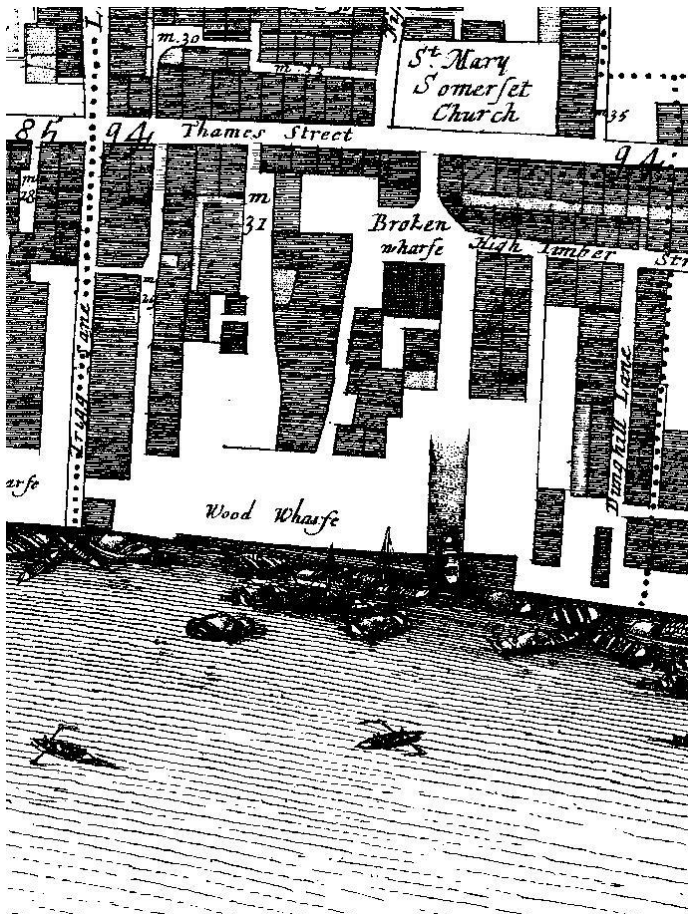
That brew-house in Thames Street is the best locality for attribution of the Foorth tokens. Firm details are elusive, but Boyne³¹ noted that 'A large number of these pieces are said to have been found lately in the Thames', which may be assumed to mean the Thames at London. Although no record has been found of Daniel, John, Thomas, and Robert Forth in partnership (1663-6), the tokens would seem to have been intended for the Great George Brew-house, which must have been destroyed in

the Great Fire, leaving a trace in George Yard, Thames Street, west of Broken Wharf.³²

A Durham connection comes with John and Albinia's only son, Henry Forth, an active magistrate in Darlington, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Hilton, attorney, but died childless on 17 June 1746, aged 72.³³

The Norweb Collection has three specimens of Williamson's Uncertain 104 (reading **FOORTHE**), but none of the other varieties.

Fig. 2



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Dix Noonan Webb Auction, 6 October 2010

Peter Preston-Morley

Britain's most valuable British token-related auction, the sale held by Dix Noonan Webb on 6 October 2010, pulled together 1,088 lots of tokens and related books valued on the day by 116 different buyers at a premium-inclusive £346,654.

This raw data exemplifies not only the demand for almost all types of tokens at the moment, led by the 18th-century series, in which this auction was particularly well represented, but also what happens when a comprehensive library of token literature

comes under the hammer. Time after time it seemed that price was no object to acquiring something that might not appear on the market for many years, if not decades. But in the uncertain financial times in which we live, is it really so surprising that collectors want to spend their money on something tangible, something they can enjoy?

Almost half of the total realised (£168,846 to be exact) was accounted for by the second portion of the enormous Robinson S. Brown Jr holding of 18th century tokens, bringing the total paid for that part of the Brown collection so far sold to £259,926. The disposal this time featured purely pieces listed under the catch-all heading of 'Middlesex' by Dalton and Hamer. Until the DNW series of sales the Brown name had not meant much this side of the Atlantic. Descended from the Kentucky family who established what became the Brown-Forman Corporation, Brown was, like many other US collectors of 'Conder' tokens before him, first attracted to the series via the Early American Coppers Club. He possessed the means to form a vast collection and proceeded to do just that; such is the strength in depth of the market in 18th century tokens in the USA that Brown could buy much of what he wanted from, or through, US dealers and, over the years, only Richard Gladdle from the British trade dealt with him on a regular basis.

That said, it was hardly surprising that the American element of the audience at the sale, whether in person, on the telephone or sat at home in front of a PC following the auction on the internet, was a massive influence on the outcome. The highest price for a single Brown item was the premium-inclusive £4,440 for the Noble/Spingarn example of the silver medal commemorating the trial of Daniel Eaton in 1794, engraved by Florimond Goddard, a clock and watch maker, for the London Corresponding Society (DH 203). David Dykes volunteered some most interesting information on the issue prior to the auction, which he kindly permitted us to make public as a saleroom notice.

Staying with the London Corresponding Society, a mule halfpenny by Skidmore pairing a hanging man with Masonic emblems (DH 291), which had sold for a then mind-blowing £430 at the R.C. Bell sale in 1996 but suffered a reversal to under £400 at the W.J. Noble sale two years later, advanced to no less than £3,120 this time around. At almost all auctions like this there remains one topic by which the event will be remembered and 'hanging men' were the talk of the day. A group of six such pieces (DH 827ff), some (but not all) associated with Thomas Spence, mostly in nice but not exceptional condition, was contested to £4,920. A pair of Skidmore 'hanging men' mules (DH 834 and 835) cost £1,140 and £2,040 respectively, while a nice example of the 19th century Taylor 'hanging man' (DH 836), which would normally have retailed for £200-250 before the auction, piggy-backed the rest of its brethren to £780.

Two US private collectors fought for the privilege of owning the most valuable token on the day, an example of the imposing penny of Charles James, the Bow Street die-sinker, featuring a standing vulture (DH 32E), which needed £4,200. Now in the same collection is the Cokayne/Spingarn example of the 1791 white metal medal of the pugilists Daniel Mendoza and William Ward (DH 35), which changed hands for £3,840.

As in every auction, though, there were bargains to be had if one looked carefully. A silver striking of the halfpenny issued by the printers Thomas and Robert Davidson (DH 294c), the edge privately engraved with the name of one of the partners who later became Master of the Stationers' Company, was something of a steal at £156. A nice example of Thomas Hall's 'small toucan' halfpenny (DH 318) went to the same home for £696, cheaper than the comparable specimen in the D.L. Spence sale five years ago, while a Christopher Ibberson 'small boar' halfpenny (DH 339) cost £348 and one of Westwood's rare 'British Commercial' halfpence, 1797 (DH 1006), perhaps ten times as rare as the comparable pennies and farthings, brought £312.

Less than 50 lots were devoted to 17th century tokens this time, headed by the Derbyshire and Leicestershire element of the late Ernest Danson collection which conspired to bring £2,670 and was highlighted by a mixed grade group of 12 Derby city tokens for £1,200. Neil Beaton's group of 18th century tokens, £20,256-worth on the day, were acquired roughly half-half between UK and US buyers, but the latter were once again to the fore for the dispersal of 18th century tokens from other properties, chief among which was a brass halfpenny by the child prodigy John Gregory Hancock (DH Warwickshire 140), from the Cokayne sale nearly three years ago, which found a new home for £2,100.

Aficionados of the 19th century series had to wait until the end of a long day but there were pieces well worth waiting for here – and a number of bargains. A superb-looking 1811 Barnstaple shilling needed as much as £564, while a Tavistock penny of the same date, a variety that had escaped the camera lens of the Withers', was a specialist acquisition for £288. For once, unofficial farthings were the day's Cinderella, many prices dropping back for lack of demand and the main market-maker in the series being absent from the day's proceedings. The late David Magnay's imitation spade guinea collection brought in £6,768, a remarkable amount considering that serious collectors of ISGs can be counted on the fingers of two hands and one particular buyer in this otherwise eBay-dominated market bought half the lots on offer.

Room buyers may have dominated the token part of the auction, but the auctioneer's commission book determined the destiny of most of the lots in the important library of token literature formed by David Griffiths. This was the most important sale of

numismatic books of any kind to have been held in London for many years, let alone a sale of token books, and at the end of just over one hour's proceedings the total stood at £76,618.

The day's highest price was the £4,680 generated by the fully-provenanced copy of Thomas Sharp's catalogue of the Chetwynd collection. Fully meriting the cataloguer's description as 'one of the major individual volumes on British tokens in private hands', it was owned by Robert Boyne and then by his son William, spent a short period of time with a new York collector in the late 1890s before being acquired by W.J. Davis, who sold it to Arthur Waters, who sold it back to Davis in 1902; after Davis's death it went back across the Atlantic for spells of ownership with O.P. Eklund and Howard Gibbs before coming back home in the 1960s.

What is thought to be one of only three copies known of the pseudonymous Christopher Williams' 1795 publication on 18th century tokens, the first catalogue of its type and owned from new by Sarah Sophia Banks, needed £2,520, while a printer's proof copy of what is known colloquially as 'Waters' Pye', the 1916 publication by Arthur Waters adapted from the second and third editions of Pye's *Provincial Copper Coins*, £2,400.

Newbury Borough Farthings

Tim Everson

Introduction

I was recently struck by the great variety of tower punches and dies used in the Borough of Newbury farthings and realised that they could not surely all date from 1657, the date placed on the reverse. I surmised that they must have a fixed date like those of Luke Nourse of Gloucester, and that a study of them might lead to a more exact dating of the dies. Unfortunately, I soon discovered that, unlike Gloucester, there is little surviving documentation of the issue of these farthings. There is a decree which tells us that they were indeed issued as farthings, but no surviving accounts. On the plus side, Norweb had a very good run of these tokens, missing only one obverse die, and Robert Thompson had already organised them into a chronological sequence thanks to very good die linkage (Thompson 1984, Norweb nos. 106 to 120). The following list of die pairings has the Norweb numbers as well as Williamson numbers for convenience.

Newbury farthings can be described as follows:

Obverse: BOROVBGH.OF.NEWBERY = Tower

Reverse: IN.COVBNTY.OF.BERKS = B. N. | 1657

From obverse D onwards NEWBERY is rendered as NEWBRY

Newbury farthings come from 13 obverse and 9 reverse dies, giving 16 pairings.

These can be listed as follows:

Ramage was responsible for dies A-E and 1-5

First Tower punch NEWBERY

A1 Norweb 106 BW 55

B2 Norweb 107 BW 55

C3 Norweb 108 BW 55

First Tower punch NEWBRY

D3 Norweb - BW 51

E3 Norweb 109 BW 51

E4 Norweb 110 BW 51

E5 Norweb 111 BW 51

Second Tower punch

F5 Norweb 112 BW 54

Third Tower punch

G5 Norweb 113 BW 52

G6 Norweb 114 BW 52

Fourth Tower punch

H6 Norweb 115 BW 54

I6 Norweb 116 BW 54

J7 Norweb 117 BW 54

Fifth Tower punch

K8 Norweb 118 BW 52

Sixth Tower punch

L9 Norweb 119 BW 52

M9 Norweb 120 BW 52

BW 53, a variety with CWNTY instead of COVBNTY, is a misreading and does not exist.

Illustrations

The Newbury tokens are illustrated by die pairings as listed above. The pieces are all from the author's collection with the exception of B2, E5 and M9 for which the illustrations from Norweb are used by kind permission of Robert Thompson. C3, G6 and L9 were also originally in the Norweb Collection (108b, 114b & 120) whilst A1, E3, G5, H6 & I6 all came from the Cyril Rowe Collection via Nigel Clarke.



A1



B2



C3



D3



E3





E4



E5



F5



G5



G6





H6



I6



J7



K8



L9





M9



The Tower Punches

The first tower punch is a simple tower of two embrasures and three turrets designed by Ramage as early as 1649. He used it on the 1649 farthings of Isabell Oats of Pontefract, Yorkshire (BW 267) and on many other issues, including the Borough issues for Northampton for which there is documentary evidence of their issue between 1653 and 1660. The last dated farthing to use this punch is probably that of William Hutchinson of Newcastle, Northumberland (BW 5), also in 1660. Ramage died in 1661 and further Newbury farthings were made by other engravers. Using this evidence it seems safe to assume that farthings bearing this first punch (obverses A to E) were issued between 1657 and 1661.

The second tower punch, used only on obverse F, has four embrasures and five turrets, the one on the far right being rather weakly cut. The die uses smaller letter punches with large serifs and is clearly not by Ramage. It also uses a cinquefoil initial mark. It is combined with the last Ramage reverse die 5 and is short lived.

The third tower punch is a much sturdier affair of three embrasures and four turrets. It has yet another set of letter punches and is also found on just one die, once combined with the last Ramage reverse die (5) and once with a new die (6). This latter reverse has letter punches which match the obverse. The initial mark on this obverse G is a rosette, whereas the new reverse retains Ramage's mullet. This tower punch is also used on the Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire token of George Patterson (BW 53, N. 2141), but this is unfortunately not dated.

The fourth tower punch has four embrasures and five turrets and is on three dies with initial mark mullet, combined with reverses 6 and 7. Letter punches are different again and show that the designer of obverse dies H, I and J was also responsible for reverse 7.

The fifth tower punch reverts to three embrasures and four towers with large stones around the gateway. It has a rosette initial mark and obviously used a third tower punch coin as a guide. It appears to share some letter punches with the dies H, I, J and 7, and is probably the same engraver who now works through to the end of the series.

This fifth tower punch also appears on two token issues for Lee Hartley of Pontefract in Yorkshire dated 1668 and 1669 (BW 263 and D 263A, Norweb 6004-5). This gives us a useful comparison date.

The sixth and final tower punch seems to be a cleaned up version of the fifth punch. The heavy stones around the gate and the portcullis have been filed away, and the windows re-cut. Dies L, M and 9 feature the same lettering as before and are the same engraver. This last tower punch was also used on the token of Allice Boulton of York dated 1671 (BW 387, Norweb 6114).

We can now list engravers and dates as follows:

Ramage: Dies A to E, and 1 to 5. From 1657 to about 1661

Engraver 2: Die F. About 1661-2

Engraver 3: Dies G and 6. Early 1660s (1662-4?)

Engraver 4, early period: Dies H to J, and 7. Middle 1660s (1664-7?)

Engraver 4: middle period: Dies K and 8. About 1668 to 1669

Engraver 4: late period: Dies L, M and 9. About 1670-1671/2

List of pieces examined by the author:

Very worn or chipped pieces are indicated with a w after the weight in grams. Locations are in parentheses. Pieces with different die axes listed separately.

Dies, Norweb no., numbers seen, die axes and weights:

A1	N.106	4	180	1.10 (N), 1.00 (C), 0.84, 1.08 (WBM)
B2	N.107	4	180	0.91 (N), 1.14 (FW), 0.89, 1.04 (WBM)
C3	N.108	11	180	0.94, 0.87 (N), 0.89 (G), 1.12 (C), 1.10 (BM), 0.92 (RM), 0.89, 1.02, 1.01, 1.15, 1.20 (WBM)
D3	N. -	3	180	0.94 (G), 1.16 (E), 0.82 (C)
E3	N.109	5	180	1.27 (N), 1.35 (C), 0.83 (FW), 1.28, 1.17 (WBM)
E4	N.110	13	180	0.88 (N), 1.15 (G), 1.25, 1.11 (E), 0.61w (C), 1.08 (BM), 0.92 (FW), 0.73, 0.98, 1.21, 1.38, 1.03, 0.98 (WBM)
E5	N.111	7	180	1.07, 1.20 (N), 1.11 (G), 0.91 (FW), 1.25, 1.24, 0.44w (WBM)
F5	N.112	11	180	1.05 (N), 1.18 (G), 1.26 (E), 0.85 (C), 1.21 (BM), 0.86, 1.60, 1.62, 1.63, 1.07, 0.95 (WBM)
G5	N.113	8	0	0.85, 0.58 (N), 0.73 (G), 0.82 (E), 0.81 (BM), 0.85 (RM), 0.91, 1.05 (WBM)
G5	N.113	4	180	0.72 (H), 1.02 (C), 1.14 (RM), 0.87 (WBM)
G5	N.113	1	270	1.02 (WBM)
G6	N.114	6	0	0.96 (G), 1.09 (H), 0.80, 1.03, 1.00, 1.05 (WBM)
G6	N.114	11	90	0.97, 1.17 (N), 1.06 (W), 1.70 (BM), 1.06, 0.66w, 0.85, 1.03, 0.94, 0.94, 0.79 (WBM)
G6	N.114	2	270	0.75, 0.96 (FW)
H6	N.115	1	0	0.80 (FW)

H6	N.115	2	180	0.82 (RM), 0.43w (WBM)
H6	N.115	4	90	1.06, 1.03w (N), 0.66 (C, overstruck on uncertain token), 0.93 (WBM)
I6	N.116	3	0	0.92 (N), 0.76, 1.01 (WBM)
I6	N.116	4	180	0.95 (G), 0.60w (C), 0.91, 0.66 (FW)
I6	N.116	2	90	0.75, 0.78 (WBM)
J7	N.117	5	0	0.84, 0.47w (N), 0.68 (E), 0.69 (F), 1.02 (WBM)
J7	N.117	7	90	0.59 (N), 0.88 (G), 0.94 (C), 0.52w (W), 0.81, 1.63, 0.78 (WBM)
J7	N.117	1	270	0.85 (BM)
K8	N.118	6	0	0.81 (N), 0.75 (BM), 0.88 (FW), 0.51, 0.62, 0.62 (WBM)
K8	N.118	6	180	0.63 (G), 0.57 (E), 0.74 (H), 0.72 (C), 0.71 (RM), 0.57 (WBM)
L9	N.119	2	0	0.95 (N), 0.82 (WBM)
M9	N.120	3	180	0.60w (N), 0.65, 0.53 (WBM)
M9	N.120	1	270	0.93 (BM)

137 tokens examined

N = Norweb, G = Gentleman (DNW auction T5, 2007), E = Everson, H = J L Holman stock, C = Clark stock (All ex Cyril Rowe Collection), W = Wagner (DNW auction T6, 2009), BM= British Museum, RM=Reading Museum, F = Ford (DNW auction T7, 2009), FW = Fitzwilliam Museum, WBM = West Berkshire Museum, Newbury.

All the Ramage obverse dies, and also die F, are struck at 180. After that, the die axis is quite variable, even within the same die pairing. Issues appear to be regular and continuous with the only notable difference coming at the end of the series where dies L9 and M9 are noticeably scarcer. This may be due to a slacking off in production as the issue of regal farthings in 1672 approached.

If we divide the tokens into four groups, one for each engraver, then average weights (omitting the worn specimens) are as follows:

Ramage: 1.05g

Engraver 2: 1.21g

Engraver 3: 0.95g

Engraver 4: 0.80g

Engraver 4 can be further subdivided into early, middle and late periods, giving averages of:

Early Period: 0.86

Middle Period: 0.68

Late Period: 0.77

Engraver 2, using his die F and the old Ramage die 5, strikes heavier pieces than Ramage did himself but, apart from that, we see a gradual decline in the weights of the tokens over their period of issue. The only exception is Engraver 4's late period (Dies L, M & 9) but a limited sample of five pieces may be to blame for this. Weight loss is quite common in coinage, as new coins were struck to the same weight as those already in circulation to stop the hoarding of heavier coins. Coins in circulation were always a bit worn so weights tend to decline over time. The phenomenon has also been noticed in tokens before. This is certainly the case with the Bristol farthings, for example, which seem to have been issued at three different, declining, weight standards of 3.49g (1651-2), 3.18g (1652 & 1660) and 2.87g (1662 & 1670) (Thompson 1988).

With only 137 specimens examined, and no surviving accounts, it is impossible to say if there was an official weight standard, or indeed a changing weight standard, for any of these Newbury farthings required by the borough. And how many farthings did the borough require? Using Robert Thompson's tables on tokens issued per die in BNJ 1994 (see Bibliography), we see that this can vary greatly, from 2436 (Stamford) to a possible 96,000 (Gloucester and Worcester 1669). If we use Oxford and Bristol as upper and lower benchmarks, and count the nine Newbury reverse dies as the longer lasting ones because fewer were needed, this gives us a (very approximate) range of between about £50 and £310 worth of tokens issued. If we use Robert's mean of 19,355 tokens struck per die we end up with £181 9s and 3 farthings. Since it seems, boroughs and corporations generally received twice the value in tokens of monies laid out, we might perhaps guess that Newbury spent about £100 and received about £200 worth of tokens over this 14-15 year period.

Other Newbury Tokens

If we examine other tokens privately issued at Newbury we notice eight issuers issuing nine tokens: Thomas Cowslade (BW 56), Margery Gerde (TCSB 7, 5, p.189), William Harrison (BW 57), John Hill (BW 58), John Naish (BW 59 & possibly TCSB 9, 10, p.372), John Noraway Junior (BW 60 & possibly TCSB 9, 10, p.372), Joseph Sayer (BW 61) and John Spencer (BW 62). All of these pieces feature the Grocers' Arms with the exception of John Hill (a skull) and Joseph Sayer, Rector (a Bible). It would seem that there was an early agreement between the grocers of the town to issue tokens bearing the Grocers' Arms, and perhaps the Borough tokens were then issued before many other traders could join in. Only John Naish (1652) and William Harrison (1657) have dated tokens, but it seems likely that all these tokens, with the exception of Joseph Sayer, predate the start of the Borough issues in 1657, and that the Borough of Newbury succeeded in suppressing private issues with their borough farthings. Indeed it may be that these grocers were the mainstay of the Borough at the time. The exception to the rule is Joseph Sayer. His token clearly states that he is the

Rector, and we know he held that post from 1663 to 1675. With the Rector as issuer, this piece is probably intended principally for the poor, or perhaps it is even a communion token, and was obviously an exception allowed by the Borough.

Conclusion

The important point to notice about these Borough issues is that dates on tokens can only be taken as a starting point for an issue. The evidence above clearly shows that Borough of Newbury farthing tokens were issued continuously from 1657 to 1671/2 but continued to have the fixed date of 1657 on the reverse. It is likely that many private traders did likewise.

Acknowledgements

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Thomas Barrett of Kirklington, Cumberland BW5. Reattribution to Kirtlington in Oxfordshire **Christopher Granger**

Thomas Barrett came from Kirtlington in Oxfordshire and this is borne out by parish registers, hearth tax returns etc.

The following entries appear in Kirtlington parish register.

Alice Barret baptised
Joane Barret buried 1558
Christopher Barrot and Ursula Robinsonne married 1558
Alice Barrot baprised 1560
Alice Barrot buried 1560
Elizabeth Barrot baptised 11.12.1561
John Barrott baptised March 1563/4
Anthonye Barrott baptised 15.3.1565/6
Richard Barrett baptised 15.11.1569
George Barret baptised 15.8.1579
Justinian Barret baptised 17.10.1582
Lettice daughter of George Barret baptised 19.7.1605
Lettice daughter of George Barret buried 22.7.1605
Anne wife of John Barret buried 22.12.1606
John Barret and Alice Ciscell married July 1607
John son of George Barret baptised 25.1.1607/8
Mary daughter of John Barret baptised 19.10.1608
John Barret buried 4.7.1609
Anne daughter of George Barret baptised 28.1.1609/10
Christopher son of Justinian Barret baptised 19.10.1610
Ellen daughter of George Barret baptised baptised 16.3.1613/4
Arthur Barret and Mary Cukow married 21.9.1616
Justinian Knowles and Alice Barret married 5.11.1616
Thomas son of John Barret baptised 12.2.1616/7
John Barratt and Margaret Pitts both of Aderbury married 5.8.1624
Anne wife of George Barret buried 1.1.1631/2
George Barret and Margerie Carter married 2.6.1632
Mary daughter of George Barret 15.11.1634
Margery wife of George Barret buried 3.3.1636/7
Mary Barret buried 27.3.1698
Charles Barret and Martha Webb widow both of Betchington married 17.1.1693/4

In 1641/2 George Barret was assessed to three shillings and six pence halfpenny in local taxes. This compares with 35 shillings paid by Stephen August gent., ten

shillings paid by Thomas Chamberlayne Esquire and eight shillings and two pence paid by Humphrey Hide Esquire in the same village and yeomen and more wealthy tenant farmers who paid from two to three times as much and many who paid less than a shilling.

In 1665 Thomas Barret was assessed to tax on one hearth. Sir John Chamberlane has eleven hearths, Thomas Lenthall, gent. had seven and Thomas Medlicott gent. seven. Widow Chamberlaine and John Chamberlaine had respectively two and three hearths. Mr Goodall, the vicar had a modest two. Nine other households had from two to four hearths and nineteen others had, like Thomas, only one. Needless to say, tax avoidance was always in some people's minds and a few hearths may have been blocked up.

It seems likely that Thomas and his wife had no children and none appear in the parish registers but very few entries were made between 1646 and 1662. He may have been buried on 11th May 1669 but black ink which has been spilt obliterates the surname.

The will of his grandfather survives.

Testamentum xrofer Barret de Kirtlington in Com Oxon husbandman

In the of name of god Amen The xiiiith day of June Anno domini 1596 I xrofer Barret of Kirtlington within the Countie of Oxon husbandman beinge sicke in bodt but pfect in minde and memory praised be god do make this my last will and testament in manner and forme Followinge

Firste I bequeath my soule unto almightie god trustinge to be saved and my body to be buried within pyshe Churche yarde of Kirtlington afforesaid

Also I geve and bequeath unto Ursula Barret my wiffe x cuples of Ewes and Lambes one blacke cow iii quarters of winter corne and iii quarters of barlye and all such household stuffe and bedinge as I had with her at our marriadge Also I geve to her the beste fether bed and bedstead and all thinges therunto belonginge Also I geve unto Ursula my wiffe ii strikes of pees ii geese one gander foure henns one cocke two drink barrells a table a cheare a forme a bord cloth a joyned *forme* the best bushell bagg two wheeles foure platters vi dishes one Loade of wood a peare of bellowes a peare of hookes and hangers

Item I geve and bequeath unto Elisabeth Barrett my daughter iiis foure pence

Item I geve and bequeath unto Anthonye Barrett my sonne xxvii iiiid

Item I geve and bequeath unto xrofer Barrett my sonne iiil

Item I geve and bequeath unto Richard Barrett my sonne xvii viiid

Item I geve and bequeath unto Thomas Barrett my sonne one pott iiiii sheep and iiil

Item I geve and bequeath unto James Barrett one pott v sheep and iiil
Item I geve and bequeath unto George Barrett one Ewe a lambe a read calfe and xl
Item I geve and bequeath unto Justinian Barrett my sonne a weyninge calfe and iiil
Item I geve and bequeath unto dorotheie Barrett my daughter vi xiiis iiiid which I will
shalbe paid unto her when she is xx yeres old Also I geve her a christringe hook a
peare of fine sheets two pillow beeres the greatest brasse pott savinge one foure
platters a pewter dishe and a sawcer

The rest of all my goods moveable and unmoveable my debts beinge pd my legacies
pformed and funerall expences discharged I geve and bequeath unto my sonne John
Barrett whom I doth make Executor of this my laste will and testament

Also I will that John Rayer and Thomas Hanle to be overseers of this my will I geve
unto either of them for their paynes iiis iiiid

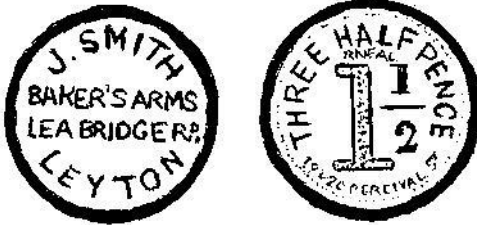
These beinge witnesses George Boote John Rayer Thomas Hanle
Probate granted 24.7.1596

Administration of John Barrett's estate was granted to Alice Barrett, his widow on
5.7.1609. His inventory was valued at £47.17s.4d

Administration of Justinian Barrett's estate was granted to Alice Barrett, his widow
on 16.7.1612. His inventory was valued at £8.10s.2d

There is no reason to believe that Thomas was closely related to his namesake in
Duns Tew. He was married to Mary and died in about May 1697 with administration
granted to Mary. A Thomas Barrett, tallow chandler, joined in the application for
letters of administration. A son, John, was baptised on 10.3.1655/6.

The weather was as unpredictable then as it is now. An entry in Deddington parish
register for the baptism of a Joh Barrett who was born on 3.4.1663 states "& it was
the greatest Raine that day the like flood was never knowne Upon ye Charell when he
was baptized and it drove down severall mills"



In Ralph Hayes' excellent work, 'Hotel and Pub Checks of Greater London', published in two volumes (1991 & 1993), he states that for the Borough of Waltham Forest: "A check has not been recorded for the Borough yet". Well, I am pleased to report that a specimen has now come to light. It is from the town of Leyton in the southern part of the Borough, formerly in the County of Essex.

The new pub check was issued by J. Smith at the Baker's Arms in Lea Bridge Road. Here are the details:

Obv: J. SMITH : BAKER'S ARMS : LEA BRIDGE RD. : LEYTON
Rev: THREE HALFPENCE : R. NEAL : 1½ : 19 & 20 PERCIVAL ST.
Brass / 28mm

Lea Bridge Road takes its name from a wooden bridge that spanned the River Lea in the 18th century. This was replaced by an iron bridge in 1820, and in 1892 the third and present bridge was opened, carrying traffic into Leyton.

Book Reviews

Bob Lyall: *The Tokens and Checks of Gibraltar*. Lyall 2010

It is always a pleasure to receive a new book about tokens, especially those that focus on smaller political or geographical entities. Bob Lyall is the author of books on tokens of the British Caribbean and Malta. His new book, 'The Tokens and Checks of Gibraltar' lives up to the standards that he has set in his previous works. 'Gibraltar' starts with a brief introduction explaining the need for and the usage of tokens. As with most colonies, actual coinage was in short supply, and tokens filled the need for small change. The logic for attributing tokens to Gibraltar when it is not stated on the

token is explained. The use of both Spanish and English on the tokens and a local maker who signed his work are of particular interest. These could be of use in the identification of unattributed tokens in other's collections.

Mr Lyall identifies and defines three types of token in use; tokens, checks and tallies. The listing of tokens is alphabetical by issuer name. Issuers range from businesses to schools to fraternal organisations and the Sanitary Commissioners. Each listing provides the material and size of the token. Most of the listings contain a photo of the token and a description of the issuer. In a few cases, a photo of the business or an advertisement is also included. A total of 60 tokens are catalogued. To further the hunt for Gibraltar tokens, a listing of night clubs known to have used the check system is given. Two additional tokens are listed as 'possible Gibraltar'. Two tokens previously thought to be from Gibraltar are re-attributed. References, sources and acknowledgements complete the book.

The book is 21 pages with card covers, 5 7/8 inches by 8 ¼ inches. Copies available from bob.lyall and paul The retail price of it is £5.

Dick Hanscom

John Yarwood: *Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth*. Yarwood 2011

John Yarwood has now published his 'Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth' in a revised and much expanded 2011 edition. Back in 2006, I pointed out that it was much expanded, leaving me little room to say more other than it is now much more enlarged! It now comes in A5 size paperback' A\$60 post paid to UK; or PDF on CD A\$20 post paid to UK. Airmail to UK is A\$27 so he is subsidising UK orders in the hope someone will fill the gaps in his knowledge. For local (Australian) orders the price will be about \$50, either from dealers or post paid from John, likewise the CD will be \$20 post paid. Multiple copies will be available at a discount. The book will be available after January 10th 2011. Cheapest payment option PayPal to tremadoc@netconnect.com.au. Order from the author:
John F Yarwood

Malcolm Johnson

Paul and Bente Withers: *The Token Book*. Galata 2010

A Review of this book will appear in the next edition of TCSB

Notes and Queries

609 V. A. Ltd

Anthony Judge has asked the membership the purpose of this token in brass. V A Ltd stands for Vickers Armstrong Ltd, shipbuilders from 1928 until 1968. In 1928, the company took over Armstrong Walker on Tyneside, a company in a similar business to V A and through the years underwent slight name changes. In 1968 this particular shipyard was passed to Swan Hunter, was nationalised to become part of British Shipbuilders in 1977, was privatised in 1986 keeping the name of Swan Hunter, but closed within 3 or 4 years due to the UK Government giving the new MOD contracts to a shipyard in Scotland. I am sure some of the older members heard about the ongoing saga in the media at the time.

I believe this token was for use in Naval Yard at High Walker on the River Tyne where V A's shipyard was situated. With the letter 'P' and the number, it leads me to think that the token was used as a pass or identification to enter the docks or shipyard. My contact says that River Wear Commissioners (Now the Port of Sunderland Authority) had similar tokens. His assumption is that the token would be to identify the company for which the person worked rather than the person himself, and could date to WWI or WWII.

He cannot say in which year the token was issued, nor for how long it was in use, but the design, I think, lends to the 1930s. Does any other member concur?

Chris Mearns

612 Spanish Civil War

During the Spanish Civil War, large sections of the public rejected the Labour Party's non-intervention policy, and sought ways to aid the Republican Government.

The London Co-operative Society issued cardboard tokens in their support carrying the message: "MILK FOR SPAIN 6d".

I would be pleased to have details of similar initiatives by Co-operative societies. Please contact me on 01433 639375 or on lizpetel4googlemail.com.

Peter Jackson

613 Montevidean Dining Rooms



Can any member state place of issue etc. for these AE, oval, uniface tokens and/or state if similar specimens are known in other collections please?

The first, 15.5mm x 23mm, is of 1/2D value, while the second, 18mm x 28mm is for 1D

Francis Heaney

614 T G



Can any reader name the issuer etc. of this brass, 25mm diam. token and/or state if a similar specimen is known in other collections please?

Obv: T G over dog running right, all incuse.

Rev: (Austrian?) Arms?

Francis Heaney

615 W W



Can any member name issuer etc. of this brass, 22.6mm diam. token and/or state if a similar specimen is known in other collections?

Obv: Three crossed fish dividing TRADE and MARK, cmkd. WW / 3 / C.

Rev: QV Head left, VICTORIA REGINA

Francis Heaney

616 United Skinners Friendly Society



Can any member name the place of issue etc. of this bronze, uniface 34mm token and/or state if similar specimens are known in other collections please?

UNITED SKINNERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY, L & D over 2D. MERCIS

PRIMARLE GENTIS over WOOL on a woolsack with sheep left above and shearing (?) implements below.

Francis Heaney

617 W J & Co



Has any member details of issuer etc. of this bronze, 27.25mm token and/or know if there are similar specimens in other collections?

Obv: W. J. & Co.

Rev: ONE / BUSHEL

Francis Heaney

618 J. R. HART. Token?



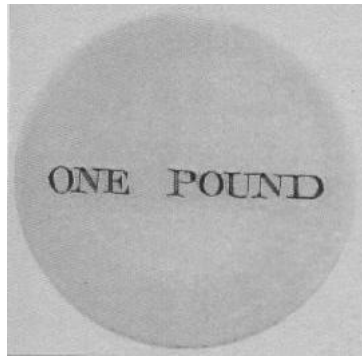
Would fellow members describe this as a token or what? It is brass, 41.77mm diam., and wafer thin!

Obv: GROCERIES WINE & SPIRIT STORES. J. R. HART / 118 / G^T. BRITAIN. S^T. / DUBLIN

Rev: Incuse mirror image of obverse.

Francis Heaney

619 Gaming Token



Does any member have details for issuer etc. of this ivory-like (weight not known at this time), 43.25mm in diam. token, and/or know of similar in other collections?

Obv: Harp, rose to left, thistle to right, shamrock under.

Rev: ONE POUND

Francis Heaney

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:4)

WANTED: JOSEPH LAKE - BVRNE

Beds 26A or Lincs 41

Has anyone seen this Seventeenth Century token since Boyne?

Reward offered for information leading to a photograph of a nice VF specimen!

However, a scan or even a rubbing of a grotty metal detector find will suffice if it can be identified!

Gary Oddie

(10:4)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:4)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:5)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:4)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(10:9)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

As mentioned at Congress, Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes.

If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind the new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson

(10:4)

Alan Judd

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

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

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

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

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

(9:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Thank you very much for all your kind words about my first issue as editor. I am also particularly grateful to all those who have sent in articles as requested, whether long or short. Keep them coming and we can keep up the quality content. Thanks also to those who helped with the Notes and Queries. I am sure we all have something we wish to find more about (or indeed anything about) that can be put in this section.

We have fourteen members who have not paid their subs and so will not be reading this (yet)! If they catch up, we will have 158 UK members and 9 overseas members.

I thought readers might like to know how their money is spent:

Accounts at present:

Subscriptions and balance from David Young:

Income: Further subs., binders, back numbers:

Outgoings: Printing Volume 10, 1

Outgoings: Postage and Labels:

Outgoings: Envelopes:

Total Money Held:

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. Earlier numbers are available as follows: Vol 2: nos. 2 & 9. Vol 3: Index only. Vol 4: nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & Index. Vol 5: nos. 1, 2, 4, 10 & 12. Some of these are already down to one two copies only.

Token Congress 2011

The 2011 Token Congress will be held at the AA**** Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells on the weekend of September 23rd-25th. The all inclusive price will be £170 (the increase on 2010 being due to the new VAT rate). You may wish to have a sneak preview of the hotel on www.metropole.co.uk. The organisers are Mike Roberts, Gary Oddie and Duncan Pennock. Don't forget to offer talks and/or items for the auction.

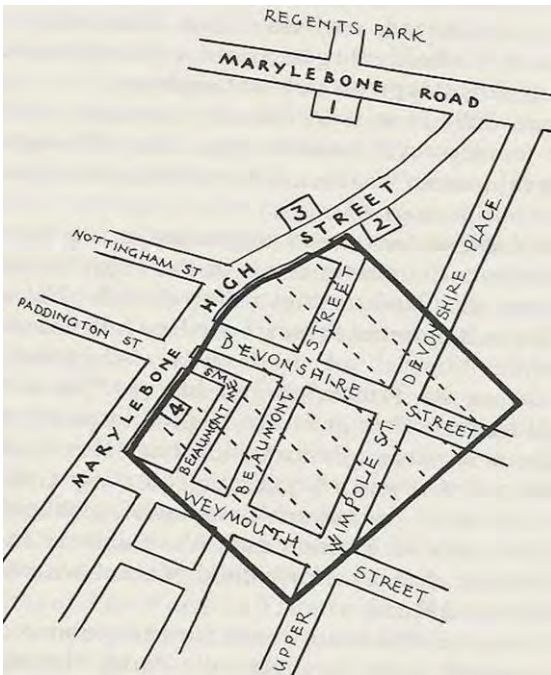
Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. This is the same hotel as the 2005 Congress. The organisers will be Peter Waddell, Gary Oddie and Duncan Pennock.

Is It Marrowbone or Marybone

David Young

The village of Tybourne lay between Hampstead Heath and the Oxford Road, but the church was somewhat isolated from the village; being in fields on its own it was often robbed and eventually fell into disrepair. After receiving petitions from the congregation about the state of their church, Robert Braybrooke, the Bishop of London, in 1400 granted the parishioners a license to build another church closer to the village. This new church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and because of its proximity to the stream it became known as St Mary at the Bourne. In time the name became corrupted to Marrowbone, Marybone and eventually Marylebone; the village, parish and surrounding area took on the same name, the gardens however are usually referred to as Marybone.



Henry VIII was fond of hunting, but as he became older and larger he did not like travelling too far; so the wooded area beyond the village of Marylebone appealed to him as it was within easy reach of St James's Palace. He arranged for the purchase of some 500 acres which included the manor of Marylebone, and established a park where he could go hunting; he also converted the manor house into a hunting lodge. It remained a royal residence until Queen Elizabeth granted a lease on the manor to Edward Forsett. However, this did not stop Elizabeth from making use of the house, such as in 1600 when she entertained the Russian ambassador there and

went hunting in "The Great Black Forest of Marylebone".

Later, in 1611 James I cancelled the original lease and granted a new one on just the northern part of the manor which was mainly the park; when this lease expired in 1811 the park reverted to the crown and eventually became part of Regents Park. As recompense the King sold Forsett the southern half of the manor, which included the

manor house. In 1708 Forsett's descendant sold the estate to Edward Harley, the Duke of Newcastle; and through various marriages both parts of the estate eventually became the property of the Portland family. The names of the streets in the area give witness to the families involved, for example Cavendish Square, Harley Street and Portland Place, to name just a few.

During the Commonwealth most of the trees in the park and surrounding area were felled and sold to settle the outstanding pay of Colonel Harrison's Regiment of Dragoons. In 1650 the gardens at the back of the manor house were separated from the house and converted into a place of amusement, being opened to the public late in 1659. To start with there were dog-fights, cock-fights, bear and bull baiting as well as boxing matches, in which some of the pugilists were women. Shortly after the restoration, there was a bowling green surrounded by gravel walks, around this were fruit trees and the whole lot was surrounded by a square brick wall.

The Manor House itself was sold in 1703 and converted into a school for the sons of the nobility and gentry before they went to university; the headmaster, Rev'd John Fountayne, made it one of the best in London, where the pupils had to speak French all the time. After Fountayne's death in 1786 the house remained unoccupied and become rather dilapidated, it was eventually demolished in 1791 to make way for a livery stable.



In July 1667 Pepys and his wife went for a drive in their coach and had a drink by the gates to the garden. The following May Pepys actually went to the Gardens, but this time with his mistress. He described his visit after going to the theatre with Mrs Knepp, “we abroad to Marrowbone and there walked in the garden, the first time I ever there, and a pretty place it is, here we eat and drank and stayed till 9 at night; and so home by moonshine”.

In 1691 the London Gazette refers to the place as Long’s Bowling Green at the Rose, and John Locke’s diary informs us that “many persons of quality could be seen bowling there during the summer”, This gave rise to a line in one of Pope’s poems “Some Dukes at Marybone bowl time away”. Not only could they lose time, they could also lose their money as gambling was very popular; in fact ten pounds could be bet on the outcome of a single bowl. At the end of each season the Duke of Buckingham, an inveterate gambler himself, would give a dinner at the Rose for his friends and the final toast was always “May as many of us as remain unchanged next spring meet here again”. Joseph Pote’s book “A Foreigners Guide in London” published in 1729 apart



The earliest picture of “The Rose of Normandy” in Marylebone High Street

from mentioning the Bowling Green at Marybone also notes that there was a gaming table for dice and cards under the direction of the Groom Porter. Gay alludes to the gaming at Marybone in his “Beggar’s Opera”, and that it was being used as a rendezvous for undesirables.

In these early years there was no charge for admission, but apart from bowling there were few other attractions; except for the musical concerts with illuminations that were held each year to celebrate the King’s birthday. In 1736 a the tall scaffolding tower was erected for the Flying Man, but unfortunately a storm blew it over; so no one saw him fly down it by a rope with a wheelbarrow in front him, I am not sure why the wheelbarrow was required.

The area was still regarded as a country village; and as late as 1728 The Daily Journal noted that “many persons arrived in London from their country houses in Marylebone”. However the building of Cavendish Square and surrounding streets increased the population of the area, so that by 1739 there were 577 houses in the parish. The new road built across the fields between Paddington and Islington made access from the city much easier, part of this new road is now known as Marylebone Road; even so those living in the large houses in the High Street still considered themselves to be living in the country.

Daniel Gough, who had been the proprietor of the Rose tavern for some years, acquired Marybone Gardens. In 1737 he enlarged them and charged an entrance fee of one shilling in an effort to make the gardens more exclusive in the hope of securing the patronage of the nobility and gentry. Gough was possibly inspired by Jonathon Tyers’ success at Vauxhall, as the following summer he advertised the opening of Marybone Gardens as a place of evening entertainment; and announced the opening of a subscription for the season at half-a-guinea a ticket, everybody else had to pay sixpence a night. Another advertisement noted that no servants in livery were to be admitted nor persons of ill repute. The price of tickets soon increased as the Daily Post of 1741 announced that “silver tickets will be delivered to subscribers at sixteen shillings each, which will admit two persons each night during the season”. The season started in early May and usually lasted three months, sometimes longer; at first the gardens were open between six and ten in the evening, but within a few years the opening time had been moved to five. The price of the tickets increased to a guinea within three years.

An undated silver ticket with a rose and MARYBONE GARDENS below is possibly one of Gough’s season tickets; the fact that it has a rose on the obverse may be a coincidence but it could also indicate Gough’s association with the Rose tavern. On the reverse is engraved the name Mrs Amy Mauran with the number 36. It would seem that these season tickets



were transferable as I have seen references that holders of these tickets let them out for the evening, at a fee of course. On entering the gardens a note was made of the number on the ticket, this was to stop them being used again; and some of the later advertisements state that tickets can only be used once.

The main entrance to the gardens was in the High Street through the Rose, and a footpath across some fields led to another at the back; the path was flanked by a small enclosure known as the French Fields. This area had been cultivated by Huguenot refugees who settled in this part of London after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Although the gardens themselves were relatively safe, getting there was a different matter as they were nearly a mile from the West End and one had to travel over unmade roads through farm land. In March 1715 the Evening Post reported that “On Wednesday last four gentlemen were robbed and stripped in the fields between London and Marylebone”. The robberies, particularly those with violence, were so frequent in the neighbourhood that within a few years of opening the papers noted that “the proprietor of the gardens was obliged to have a guard of soldiers to protect the company to and from London”.

Once one had entered, the grand walk lay in front; this was at the centre of the gardens and was planted



with trees which met overhead with lamps suspended from each of the trunks. Latticed alcoves were spaced at discreet distances on either side. To the right of the walk stood the orchestra with its bow front and large roof to keep the musicians and singers dry on wet evenings; and on the left was the Great room which was used for balls and suppers. Gough engaged a band of musicians made up of the best players from the opera and theatre orchestras; two years later he commissioned Bridge to build an organ. The evening entertainments, which started at six, were usually confined to concerts, both musical and vocal, although balls were occasionally held in the great room.

In 1746 Gough sold his interest to John Trusler; who came from Bath and was a cook by profession. Trusler preferred to keep out of the way in the kitchen and let others organise the entertainments; however, his advertisements for the balls noted that proper care would be taken to provide the best of eatables, and reminded patrons that they had to pay for everything taken from the sideboard. The gardens now opened in the morning for public breakfasts, these were held in the great room, which was enlarged and refitted for the purpose: a concert followed at midday. The first display of fireworks was after a masquerade at the end of the 1751 season; they were introduced with a kind of apology hoping that “the playing of the fireworks will not incommode the ladies”. As yet fireworks had not become such an indispensable part of an evening’s entertainment. The Music Hall Act of 1752 ordered that all places of public entertainment for music and dancing had to have a licence, which had to be renewed each year; Marybone obtained one with no problems.



It seems likely that the acquisition of the licence made it worth while for the proprietors to enlarge the gardens, as in 1753 the London Advertiser announced that the gardens had been “made much more extensive by taking in the bowling green and considerably improved by several additional walks; that lights had been erected in the coach way from the Oxford Road and also on the footpath from Cavendish Square to the entrance of the gardens; and that the fireworks were splendid beyond conception”. A transparency illuminated from behind was added to the purely pyrotechnic displays of cascades and showers of fire, as well as something called air-balloons, “the first time seen in London”. These were rather similar to our modern

rockets. The advertisement also stated that “Persons with Firearms” would escort the company along the footpath from Cavendish Square.

Subscribers requested that “no persons whatsoever should be admitted with any offensive weapon”. This seems a prudent request as quarrels could easily flare up into formal duels; and Marylebone fields were a notorious place for the fighting of duels.

As late as 1773 a duel was fought in fields near the gardens between Lords Bellamont and Townsend, in which the former was severely wounded. Even so the gardens were well regulated as is evidenced by the fact that Sir John Fielding, the London magistrate, declared that Londoners should have no need of Mrs Cornely's "doubtful" Soho entertainments when they had Ranelagh with its music and fireworks and Marybone with its music, wine and plum cakes.



A Prussian writer, Archenhrlz, in an article about Londoners' stated that "they take great delight in public gardens near the metropolis, where they assemble and drink tea together in the open air. The number of these gardens in the neighbourhood of the capital is amazing, and the order, regularity, neatness and even elegance of them is truly admirable." Many considered Marybone to be the most delightful of the pleasure gardens; and it could boast to having some of the largest and politest assemblies ever seen in London. But they could not match Ranelagh in terms of high fashion or Vauxhall for its sheer spectacle, and there was the disadvantage of Dageth Farm just to the west of the gardens, which was notoriously dangerous and the haunt of highwaymen. Although only eight acres in size the proprietors still provided excellent firework displays, masques and balls and even introduced Italian Carnivals. One other thing that differentiated Marybone from its rivals was the fact that the "proprietor humbly requests that gentleman will not smoke in the walks".

Marybone was particularly noted for the quality of its musical entertainments and this was one of the main attractions of the gardens, with the best singers and musicians of the day appearing there regularly. Dr Arne wrote a number of songs and duets for the concerts, and the orchestra under his direction frequently played selections of Handel's music. Thomas Smith in his "Book for a Rainy Day" recounts an amusing anecdote: One day while Handel was walking with his friend the Rev Fountayne, the composer asked his companion for his opinion of the music being played by the band. Having sat down to listen to the music the clergyman soon suggested they should move saying "it is not worth listening to, it's very poor stuff". "You are right Mr Fountayne" said Handel "it is very poor stuff, I thought so myself when I had finished it". Handel went on to assure his companion that the music really was bad having been composed in a hurry.

Trusler's daughter, Mary, helped her father by providing warm mince pies when the gardens opened in the winter; they must have been welcome on a chilly evening as no amusements were provided. Many of the advertisements now emphasised the quality of the catering at the gardens. The Daily Advertiser in 1759 announced that "Mr Trusler's daughter begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry that she intends to make fruit-tarts during the fruit season; and hopes to give equal satisfaction as with the rich cakes and almond cheesecakes. The fruit will always be fresh gathered, having great quantities in the garden; and none but loaf sugar used, and the finest Epping butter. Tarts of a twelve penny size will be made every day from one to three o'clock. New and rich seed and plum cakes are sent to any part of the town". Another advertisement stated that cows were now kept to provide fresh milk.

Towards the end of George II's reign the popularity of the gardens improved with more aristocratic visitors going there; and as if to reflect this, the cost of admission to the balls and masques was increased to five shillings. The breakfast concerts continued to be popular, these started in May and continued though the season, weather permitting; and from 1760 the gardens opened on Sunday evenings after 5 o'clock when "genteel company were admitted to walk gratis and were accommodated with coffee, tea and cakes". The gardens were one of the places to visit when coming to London. Even a group of American Indians, known as the Cherokee Kings, paid a visit to the gardens with their ladies when they were staying in Marylebone.

The following year Trusler and his daughter moved to the Golden Lamp in Boyle Street, where they continued making cakes and other dishes as can be seen from this advertisement; unfortunately Trusler died three years later. Thomas Lowe, the tenor, took a lease on the gardens; he was a popular singer who had appeared in many of the concerts in earlier years.

The next issue of silver tickets are again undated, but as Lowe's name is on the reverse it must have been issued after 1763. The tickets are not named but each is numbered, the highest recorded being 620; so it seems probable that a 1000 of these tickets were issued. A register was kept that listed the names of those



who had taken subscriptions; this was possibly used to record when they visited the gardens or to remind them to purchase one for the following season. Shortly after taking over the gardens one of Lowe's adverts stated that "besides the usual patrol to protect the Company to and from the gardens, Mr Lowe, having received information of several robberies being committed in and about the City Road, he thinks to acquaint the public that he has provided a Horse Patrol to protect the Company to and from the City and other adjacent parts. They will set out this evening at seven o'clock from Marylebone along the road to Moorgate and protect any Company returning that way as far as the gardens". Lowe also felt it necessary to offer "a premium of ten guineas" over and above any other reward for the apprehension of any highwayman or footpad in the vicinity of the gardens. Another anecdote from Smith's book is the story about Dick Turpin; who one evening publicly kissed a beauty and when she protested replied "be not alarmed madam, you can now boast that you have been kissed by Dick Turpin", with that he left. By 1766 the normal route to the gardens was difficult to use because of the building work going on in the area, the new housing was getting closer. An advertisement suggested alternative ways of getting to the gardens which would be easier for coaches and hackneys; and noted that "proper persons will attend to direct the coachmen".

Subscription tickets admitting two people and costing one and a half guineas were issued in 1766 and 1767; this issue appears in both brass and a silver alloy, they are uniface and all are numbered. To try and attract clientele from a wider area the tickets could be purchased in different parts of London. However, it seems that many of them were purchased by local tradesmen "for the accommodation" of their friends and customers.



Lowe may have been one of the best tenors of the day but he was no business man; the gardens were losing money and he was building up large debts. The wet summer of 1767 was the final straw as later that year he became bankrupt and had to pass the lease on the gardens and all its contents, to his creditors, Messrs Beaumont and Troughton. Lowe continued to sing at the concerts and for a time was even allowed to manage the gardens; but the following year Mr Pinto took over the management on

behalf of the creditors. Eventually Samuel Arnold, the well known composer, in partnership with John Berry acquired the lease in 1769, and under their management the gardens probably offered more attractions than in any other period and it could be regarded as its best years. Their first season did not start well as due to the wet weather the opening was postponed until the middle of May. Other advertisements stated that “very effective drains” had been installed so that the gardens “became dry and pleasant in a short time after heavy rains”; it also stated that showers would not hinder the performances and there was now a covered platform for dancing. At the same time the ball room was altered for the performances of Burlettas, which were short amusing shows with music. The performers and waiters at the gardens had a benefit evening each season to supplement their incomes; as in the theatres, card tickets were sold for these benefits.



Another issue of tickets was made in 1770; these are copper bracteates and cost two guineas each; all are numbered and dated with the last figure of the date being punched in. There were further issues dated 1771 and 1773, so it seems likely that one dated 1772 may turn up. I have found no reason why the silver tickets were replaced with copper ones, apart from that fact that they would be cheaper to make. The highest number noted is 985; so it would seem reasonable to assume that at least 1000 of these tickets were issued each year.



In 1772 a spectacular show was devised by Morel Torre; he was the former firework master at Versailles who was employed by Arnold and Berry to produce a display in honour the King’s birthday. Torre created a semi theatrical semi pyrotechnical entertainment that depicted the classical myths; using actors to mime the scenes and every resource of the fire workers art to produce the desired effects. These so called Exhibitions of Torre were so different that they caused astonishment and delight and were the sensation of Marybone for the next three years; the first was called “The Forge of Vulcan”. The audience was kept well away from the structures and after the ordinary fireworks had finished a curtain rose to reveal Vulcan leading the Cyclops to work at their forge, where the fire blazed; Venus entered with Cupid at her side and asked for some arrows to be made. With this Mount Aetna appeared to erupt with lava flowing down its sides. I am not sure how these displays worked but it seems that one of the volcano effects was produced

with rockets attached to ropes giving the illusion of fire moving across the arena, and transparent troughs of water lit from below with fire were used to give the impression of flowing lava. A contemporary description of the display may also help; “the smoke thickens, the crater on top of Etna vomits forth flames, and lava rolls dreadful along the side of the mountain; this continues with increasing violence till there is a prodigious eruption, which finishes with a tremendous explosion”. Torre should really be regarded more as a producer of firework displays rather than a working pyrotechnician; he employed others to do the work while he stood at the gate making sure he received his share of the takings.

Some residents in the neighbourhood thought that the fireworks were a nuisance and wrote to the newspapers, and attempts were made to stop the displays; but Arnold was able to show that Torre had a licence from the Board of Ordinance for the fireworks, and so the displays continued. Dr Johnson went one evening with a friend but the weather was showery and the management were unable to light the fireworks. The small crowd was disappointed and Johnson believing that the management was being thrifty and waiting for a bigger crowd, behaved like a spoilt child totally forgetting himself. Unfortunately some young men overheard and nearly caused a riot.



In 1773 while looking for the ancient City Wells a spring was discovered and the following year the gardens were given the name Marylebone Spa. The waters were said to be good for nervous and scorbutic disorders, and that “they strengthen the stomach and promote a good appetite and a good digestion”. An advertisement noted that the “Spaw will be open from six every morning in the summer, admittance to be one shilling for which each person can drink the waters or breakfast on tea or coffee”. Another popular attraction was the series of lectures given the following year by William Kenrick, the author of numerous books and pamphlets. These were given in the theatre which for the purpose was called the School of Shakespeare; the lectures to a large extent were just recitations from some of Shakespeare’s plays. The following year George Cary gave lectures on mimicry at a cost of half-a-crown. On another occasion a large part of the garden was laid out in imitation of the Boulevards at Paris;

the boxes fronting the ballroom were converted into shops and given French sounding names, such as La Blonde the milliner and Mr Tete the hairdresser.

The gardens popularity was beginning to decline and there were frequent complaints to the local magistrates from the owners of the new houses that now nearly surrounded the gardens; the main concern was with the fireworks and the danger of their houses catching fire. There were so many complaints that in 1776 the magistrates refused to renew the gardens' license, so the proprietors could do nothing else but close them. An attempt was made in 1778 to revive them, but this came to nothing and soon the land was built over and all traces of these gardens disappeared. George Daniel writing in 1849 recalls a meeting with Mrs Holloway, whose father had been the head waiter at the gardens in its last years; she recalled how gambling ruined her father and described the gardens as a very low place.



The old Marybone church had been replaced in 1740 and this in turn was rebuilt in 1818; when an investigation was carried out in 1883 it was found to be in need of repairs; these were carried out and at the same time the interior was restored in the Italian Renaissance style, the architect being Thomas Harris. The necessary funds were raised by a bazaar held in

November 1887 at the Portman Rooms in Baker Street; here a reproduction of a portion of the old Marybone Gardens was built to show what they looked like in their heyday. An avenue of trees with lamps on their trunks was constructed with alcoves either side; at the end of the avenue was the Concert room, where various entertainments took place; and the celebrated Marybone cakes were on sale, I am not sure where they obtained the recipe. The event was advertised and a commemorative book was produced.

A copy of one of the silver tickets was produced in white metal, the obverse is similar to the 1766 tickets but with the date 1887 while the reverse has BAZAAR PORTMAN ROOMS NOVEMBER. These silvered tickets cost ten shillings and admitted the purchaser to the opening ceremony and also gave admittance to the bazaar and the other entertainments for the whole week; in fact they were just like the old season tickets.



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The 18th Century Pleasure Gardens of Marylebone, Mollie Sands, 1987
Marylebone Park, Ann Saunders, 1967
Marylebone and St Pancras, G Clinch, 1890
The Streets of St Marylebone, L Jacobs, 1955
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Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 20.

Ralph Hayes

Further to the R.O.F. pieces listed by Noel Cox in T.C.S.B. Vol.9. No.12 ,another piece has been found reading No.10 which is for Hooton near Birkenhead. It is of the same design as No.300 in Part 18.

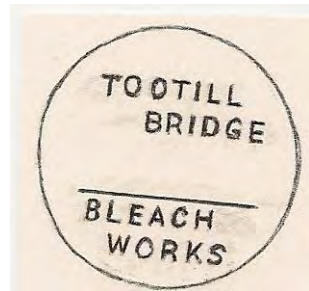
This is the last of the second series of these checks. I hope to carry on with the third series which at present will be much smaller, so if anyone has any pieces that are relevant and not recorded please forward the appropriate details to me for future inclusion.

316. W.A.SILVESTER LTD. Dunhampton Farm,
Stourport-on-Severn, Worcester. Mixed farming. 1958.
Blank with raised centre.25mm.



317. S.KNOWLES & Co.
Tottington Mill, Ardill. Leeds. Cotton mill nr.Bury. 1891.
Not in 1874 or 1919.Blank with beaded rim. Alloy 32mm.

318. TOOTILL BRIDGE BLEACH WORKS.
Brookside Finishing Co.Ltd. Tootill Bridge Works,
Tonge, Bolton.1932-1947.1948 records Brookside
Finishing Co.(1938)Ltd.Tootill Bridge Works
Tonge, Bolton.(1932-48) Not in 1955. Uniface
35mm.



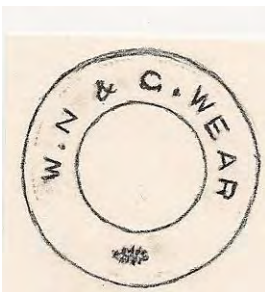
319.TUBULAR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS CO.
Improved Thorp Sky Scooter. Los Angeles, U.S.A.
1964-6. All incuse. Uniface 32mm.

320.G.R.TURNER Ltd. Langley Mill. Nr. Nottingham. Mfrs. of Railway Rolling Stock and Mining Machinery & General Engineers.(1919-1959) 1961 records (a subsidiary of the United Steel Co. Ltd.) (1919- 1970) Not recorded in 1972. Uniface 35mm.



321.WATKINS & KEEN London Works. Patent Nut and Bolt Co.(Watkins & Keen,Proprietors) Mfrs .of all descriptions of nuts, bolts, spikes, rivets, coach screws, set pins, cotter pins, tie rods, washers, smith's and every kind of railway fastenings etc. by patent machinery, London Works.(Late premises Fox, Henderson & Co.) Smethwick Birmingham and 24,Budge Row, Cannon St. City EC. (1862-1874) Not in 1919. The reverse reads S.A. Daniell-Maker-52 St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. 31.5mm.

322.FOX HENDERSON & Co. 1846. Engineers & Machinists, 3 Trafalgar Sq. London. Uniface. Oct. 30mm.



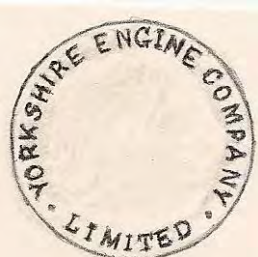
323.W.N.& G.WEAR .Recorded in the 1920's as Pork Butchers with a shop in Nayland, Suffolk. Recorded in 1937 as Farmers at Tendring Hall Farm,Stoke by Nayland. Also Blacksmiths,The Forge, Nayland.(1920's- 1937)+. Uniface. 32mm.

324. WELDLESS STEEL TUBE Co.Ltd. Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Hot Rolled Tube Mfrs.(1919-1964) Not in 1965. Copper . 33mm.



325. W. WHITELEY, Westbourne Grove. Wm. Whiteley Ltd. Queens Rd.W.2. from 1919 until 1940 when it changes to Queensway. First recorded as Universal Providers but often changes to Departmental Stores until 1959 when it becomes permanent. Westbourne Grove has only been found recorded for Wm. Whiteley Ltd. in 1931 which records Bargain Arcade, 35,37,&39, Westbourne Grove,W.2. This may of course have been the only place it was used. For Wm.

Whiteley Ltd. (1919-1980)+. Uniface. Square C/H. 26mm. Note: a William Whiteley is recorded in 1874 as a Linen draper in Westbourne Grove & Westbourne Hall, Bayswater W.



326. YORKSHIRE ENGINE COMPANY LIMITED. Mechanical Eng.s. 26, Parliament St.S.W. 1874. Locomotive Engine Builders, Meadow Hall Works Wincobank, Sheffield.(1919-1962) Not in 1965. Although very worn appears to be the same both sides. 33mm.

327. Y.S.C.LTD.(THE) Mfrs. of Cutlery & Aircraft Fittings & Accessories. 13, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus,E.C.1. 1938-40. 45, Underhill Rd. Dulwich S.E.22 1943-48(temp'y address). 45-47, Copeland Rd. S.E.15. 1955-59. The reverse is uniface but is stamped C above 1. (1938-1959) Not in 1960. 25mm.

OR: YORKSHIRE STEEL CO. LTD. Eng's, Razor Mfrs.& Cutlers. 30 Holborn E.C.1 (1919-37) Not in 1938..



Brawn, Not Brains. The Men Who Built the Palace.

Linda Robinson

In 1852, Sir Joseph Paxton set about preparing new plans for the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The plans included landscaped gardens and grand water works in addition to the immense glass and iron building. The implementations of these plans required the efforts of many men and the contractor, Messrs Fox and Henderson, advertised vacancies for strong men. Their advertisement would certainly raise a few eyebrows today, for it stated “MEN WANTED – brawn needed not brains”. The number of men hired was initially 3000 and peaked at 5000. As there were no mechanical excavators or tipper trucks, many of these men would have been involved in digging with shovels and moving earth with wheelbarrows.

While the 1851 Crystal Palace was being built ‘The Illustrated London News’ provided weekly reports showing the new machines that were enabling such a speedy assembly of the large building. Paxton’s modular design allowed machines to finish and paint large sections. Stationary steam engines were used to drive punching, drilling, adzing and planing machines, and many of these machines were used again at Sydenham. Mortar mixing machines were used on the terraces for the stone work, but manpower was still the most important. Any modern building site is noted for its giant gantry cranes, but Fox and Henderson had to use horses, men, shear-legs and pulleys to raise the semi-circular ribs for the transept roof.

The workmen were single men from all over Britain, living nomadic lives. They settled wherever the construction jobs were, sending money back to rarely-seen families before moving onto the next job. Their muscle power and stamina built our railways and canals and they became known as navigators or “navvies”. The Channel Tunnel workers today have lifestyles not too dissimilar.

The navvies did not enjoy the advantages of the welfare state or unions to fight for better pay and safer working conditions. If the weather or illness prevented them from working, they received no pay. Most of the navvies formed groups with a leader who negotiated joint employment and pay. In this way they protected and supported any man who was injured or ill.

The contractors had an ingenious solution for recording the hours worked and paying the thousands of men. They devised a system whereby each man was given a number and 3 discs. The number was simply to avoid confusion over multiples of names, eg. Smith, Brown, Jones etc. The 3 discs each had the man’s number on them. Three times a day a disc was handed in at a paybox, enabling records to be kept. At the end of each week the men collected, through a hatch in the paybox, a zinc cylinder containing their wages and a slip with name, number and amount. A policeman stood by, ensuring that the money and the slip were kept and the cylinder deposited in a

basket for re-use. The contractors claimed that 15 men could be paid in one minute and presumably fraud, irregularities and delays were eliminated. Paydays are somewhat easier to manage these days with bank accounts and computer printouts.

The Crystal Palace Company had great difficulty in finding rented accommodation for the navvies. A few workmen's huts did spring up on the Palace site in 1852, but most men had to find digs. In the 1850s the area was agricultural and Penge, Beckenham and Norwood were very small. The luckier workers found lodgings in Lower Norwood, 200 went to Beckenham, but the less fortunate had to travel daily from Forest Hill. This problem was, however, only temporary, and was resolved by the building of Norwood New Town, an industrial housing estate. The estate was surrounded by a high wall and contained its own public houses. Bordered by Central Hill, Oxford Road, Rockmount Road and the Effra Stream, Norwood New Town was the first of its kind in the world.

This part of the South East has not seen any major development since the rebuilding of Croydon, but the London Borough of Bromley are now considering proposals from several developers for a new building on the former Palace site. It is to be hoped that, when the navvies return, it will be to construct a building of impressive effect, reflecting Paxton's original design, and worthy of the most prominent location in South London.

(Originally published in Crystal Palace Matters, no.57, Summer 2010. Brought to the Editor's attention by Dilwyn Chambers and published with permission of CPM)

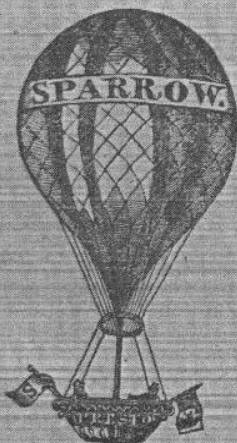
The Merchant Ballonist of Bishopgate

R. O.-S.

The art, faculty, or ability of borrowing lustre from Aviation by association with it without contributing anything towards it, is not new, and clever advertisers – either of themselves or products in which they are interested – have not been slow to hang their merchandise where it could not fail to be seen by those who turned their eyes upwards to watch the doughty efforts of the skywaymen. But it is doubtful if any show has been more brazen in a commercial sense than that of the well named gentleman of Bishopgate, who, nevertheless, deserves full marks for his foresightedness. In his own way he was a pioneer, and as such deserves to be remembered.

In 1823 a young ironmonger named Isaac Earlysman Sparrow lived at Bishopgate. He was however no ordinary humdrum merchant, but a young man of enterprise who, in addition to owning and conducting the business, was a keen student of aviation (or

BLACKING
& preserving
Harness, and
Leather
dirt, & subject



for cleaning
Boots, Shoes,
all kinds of
exposed to
to friction.

SPARROW'S LEATHER SAUCE,
FROM THE BALLOON NAIL-WAREHOUSE,

Bishopsgate, London.

And the Market Prices of Nails are Published by Mr. Sparrow, every Monday, in the Morning Advertiser.

During Mr. Sparrow's aerial voyage with Mr. Green, from Oxford, in 1823, among the various topics while travelling in the air, Blacking became a subject of conversation. Ever since that period Mr. Sparrow has been making unctuous experiments on that article, and he has now, after a laborious study of nearly three years, succeeded in producing a most beautiful black liquid, without those dangerous and filthy ingredients which are generally put into common Blacking, and it will henceforward be known to the world as SPARROW'S LEATHER SAUCE. Sold wholesale and retail by the Inventor, Mr. SPARROW, Nail-Merchant, Balloon House, Bishopsgate, London, and by all the Principal Shopkeepers in the United Kingdom.

Having succeeded in establishing a popular, good and wholesome article of Blacking, called SPARROW'S LEATHER SAUCE, he is now pursuing his favourite study on Aërostatics, and by God's help and the mental strength he has given him, feels confident that his experiments on that science will be soon completed, and enable him next summer to navigate his Balloon in the air with as much facility as sailors do ships in the water. His next grand attempt will be from Tower Hill, and he purposes ascending at the identical time the Margate Steamers leave the river, to reach the Pier, tack about (in sight of the inhabitants), return and descend at the Tower, long before the Steam Passengers make their landing at Margate. Of this exhibition due notice will be given to the Public.—Carriers, Coachmen, and Captains are informed that orders for SPARROW'S LEATHER SAUCE, however large, will have no attention unless the money be paid down upon the Nail, at the Balloon House, Bishopsgate, London. Vitriolic Acid contracts the Leather, renders the Shoes hard, and that is the cause of all corns. This Sauce is free from those dangerous and filthy ingredients which are generally put into common Blacking, and those who constantly use it shall never have Corns.

Six, Twelve, and Eighteen Pence each Bottle.
NO VITRIOL.

NO CORNS.

aerostation as it was called) and not only accompanied the then-famous aeronaut Charles Green on a balloon flight, but later turned this experience to good account for publicity purposes – surely a pioneer in this respect?

That he was a man of means is shown by the fact that he paid the sum of 50s. to Green “for the privilege of being allowed to encounter the perils of the voyage”; and that he possessed courage as well as business acumen is clearly evident when we read (from an old newspaper report) an account of the ascent, which began inauspiciously by a serious mishap to the balloon, and ended up with a forced descent, when Mr Sparrow was thrown violently out onto the ground.

It was at Oxford, in June of 1823, that the ascent took place, and a crowd of over 5,000 persons were gathered there to watch. It had been timed for 1 o’clock, but it was dogged by ill-luck from the offset, for considerable delay was caused by an accident to the poles which supported the balloon for inflation. At last, however, this was completed, and the aeronauts took their seats in the car.

“Nothing could exceed the intrepid self-possession of them both”, and amid the cheers of the onlookers the balloon began to rise slowly and majestically from the ground. To accelerate speed, Mr Green threw out part of their ballast, but again ill-luck intervened, for the net-work of the balloon caught against the corner of a nearby chimney, with a jerk that almost upset the gondola. The crowds down below gasped, but fortunately the aeronauts were able to keep their seats and, “instantly Mr Sparrow waved his flag gaily and frequently, in token of the car having regained its balance.”

For a time all went well, and the two voyagers were able to converse together and admire the view. The experience of being in a balloon made a great impression on Mr Sparrow, and he described the sensation of it as being “not unlike the feeling excited by the action of a swing.”

They were now up at a considerable height, and moving swiftly eastwards. The barometer had been damaged in the accident at starting, and although they were still able to calculate roughly by it, they had to resort to the primitive measure of hanging one of their flags over the side of the balloon, and “observing the action of the air upon it.”

A further misfortune now overtook them, in the cap of the neck of the balloon coming off, so that they were obliged to stand up in the gondola and tie a silk handkerchief tightly round, to prevent a too-speedy escape of gas; and shortly after this the balloon began to descend rapidly over the woods of Nettlebed Heath.

They had no ballast left by now, and had to fling out the cushions to try and lighten the car – themselves clinging to the hoop which suspended it from the balloon. And none too soon, either, for a moment later they struck the earth with a violent shock, and rebounded to a height of 50 feet. A second tremendous concussion occurred a few yards further on, and this time Mr Sparrow was pitched out altogether; but in spite of this he had the presence of mind, as he lay on the ground, to catch hold of one of the trailing guide-ropes – by which plucky action the balloon became entangled in some trees nearby, and Mr Green was able to climb down to safety.

It is not altogether surprising that such an experience made a big impression on Mr Sparrow, and it is greatly to his credit that the misfortunes which had befallen did not in any way deter his enthusiasm for aerostation; indeed, from an interesting old whole-page advertisement published by him (which, we must admit, is a confusion of balloons and business matters), he proclaims further research regarding aerial navigation, and announces his next ascent, to be made from Tower Hill, in which is to be incorporated a unique race between him and the Margate steamer – due to leave from the pier at the same hour.

We can picture Mr Sparrow as a young man torn asunder between his numerous enthusiasms; at one moment studying the navigation of balloons, at the next, deep in scientific research connected with his business. So great was his combined keenness on business and pleasure that he now adopted a balloon as his trade-mark, and christened his warehouse at Bishopsgate, “Balloon House”.

From his advertisement we learn that during his ascent with Charles Green they had a discussion on business matters – in particular, the virtues of different brands of boot blacking. We are not told what Mr Green said to Mr Sparrow in that memorable talk, nor whether he advised him that ballooning for a living was a risky proceeding, nor yet possibly whether he suggested that Mr Sparrow was neglecting his business? But we do know, from Mr Sparrow’s own advertisement, that for the next three years he put ballooning on one side, and devoted himself to exhaustive research work in the subject of blacking, which “unctuous experiments” resulted in the manufacture of what he described as “a most beautiful black liquid, free from those dangerous and filthy ingredients which are commonly put into blacking.”

So great was his confidence in the success of this “Leather Sauce” as a financial proposition that he advertised it by causing a number of small bronze tokens to be struck, bearing on one side a portrait in relief of himself in flying costume, and on the reverse a picture of the famous balloon. There are altogether about six different varieties of these famous coins; and, while some of them also include reference to the great balloon ascent at Oxford, one and all proclaim “Isaac Earlysman Sparrow”, and his warehouse at Bishopsgate.



It is more than probable that, with his famous new blacking now on the market, Mr Sparrow considered his fortune to be already made, and looked forward to devoting his leisure to the pursuit of his favourite study – aerostation.

Whether or not his experiments in that respect were ever successful, or whether his projected scheme of racing the Margate steamer ever materialised, we do not know; but we can certainly admire him for his infinite enthusiasm and enterprise.

A young man of parts, indeed – but of so many and diverse interests that we are (although sorry) not altogether surprised to find his name featuring among the bankruptcy lists of a few years later.

(Originally published in *Popular Flying*, May 1935. Thanks to Dilwyn Chambers for bringing it to the Editor's attention.)

Sarasota Trolley Post

Jack Harwood

The Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition inaugurated a Trolley Post for its February 1994 exhibition. The City of Sarasota operated a trolley (a rubber-wheeled trolley, no rails) around the downtown area and out to some of the outlying beach communities (St Armand's Circle, Lido Key and Longboat Key), primarily for the use of tourists. It operated for a number of years, charging only a minimal fare (25-cents, I believe). The trolley never covered its operating costs, and was therefore discontinued about five or six years ago.

For the 1994 philatelic exhibition, the show committee arranged with the city for an additional stop at the Sarasota Municipal Auditorium, the show venue, near the edge of downtown. We also arranged with the Sarasota Postmaster to have a regulation US Postal Service mailbox placed on the Trolley, and mail deposited therein required normal US postage as well as a Trolley Stamp (and the latter was cancelled with a commemorative canceller). A special wooden trolley token was also produced, good for one trolley ride.



This system operated for 1994, 1995 and 1996 exhibitions. Sadly (in my opinion), the show chairman appointed for 1997 didn't think much of the scheme, and it was not

continued. Three different Sarasota Trolley sheetlets were prepared, one each for 1994, 1995 and 1996.

(The illustration shows the 1995 issue which was given away free with *The Cinderella Philatelist* in October 2010, from which this short article is reprinted. Thanks to Dilwyn Chambers for drawing the editor's attention to this).

John Moss of Hereford Overstrike

Tim Everson

In Spink Numismatic Circular CXIV, 1 for February 2006, I published a token of John Moss of Hereford which had been overstruck on another token. In Paul and Bente Withers' *The Token Book*, a further example is illustrated which is also overstruck and which enables us to read some more of the underlying token. Firstly let us describe the John Moss token itself which is as follows:

Obv: IOHN.MOSS = A Fleece

Rev: OF.HERRIFORD = M|I. I.

The original pair of dies were made by Ramage, and are illustrated by the Norweb example, N. 2062. A second issue, in which the overstruck pieces occur, was made by combining the Ramage obverse die with a new reverse die by a different die sinker. My original example as published in SNC is shown below in Fig. 1.



Fig 1.



Where IOHN should be on the obverse, one can read STREET, perhaps with a final extra E. On the reverse, just above the IF of HERRIFORD can be seen TH or TE, perhaps preceded by a P, B or R. Part of a linear circle (?) crosses the central M, and a straight line below the central mullet may indicate a shield.

The example photographed in *The Token Book* is illustrated in Fig. 2.



Fig 2.



On this piece the dies have been struck on a different axis, so the STRE.. of STREET appears on the left of the coin before MOSS. Crucially we now have the final two letters of the preceding word, so we can see NG.STRE. Not much of the undertype can be seen on the reverse, only some disturbance of the inner linear circle at 12 o'clock.

On hunting for locations in London and Southwark calledNG.STREET, I was surprised to find that only KING STREET (Various ones) and NEW KING STREET seemed to fit. Many of these pieces actually read KINGS.STREET or have the KING and STREET on different sides, or are on larger halfpenny flans, and so can be discounted as the undertype. I reduced the possibilities to five or six, but none of these had the required TH or TE on the other side. Perhaps readers can tell me whether I have missed some other location or token. A final possibility is that the underlying type was not issued, but was a cancelled order, with the stock being used up in its entirety with this John Moss overstriking. Hopefully other examples may come to light. I have seen a third piece but it was too worn to be of further use.

Thanks to Michael Dickinson for help with spotting letters on the original piece, and to Bente Withers for providing the photographs of the second piece.

The Tokens of John Chorlton, 81 Piccadilly, Manchester **Andrew Andison**

There are five known tokens issued by John Chorlton of 81 Piccadilly, Manchester. They are made up from four different dies bearing the company name and two Queen Victoria dies. Whenever you acquire one of these pieces it is not obvious which one is which, as most catalogues are a bit vague when it comes to describing individual varieties.

The earliest listing is probably that of 23031 in Neumann's 1865 *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen vor Josef Neumann, k.k. Landesgerichtsrath, b. Mitglieder der Gessellschaft des Museums in Prag. Vierter Band. Enthält die Besschreibung englischer Token, Jettone und Zeichen.*

Av. Der Kopf der Königin Victoria nach rechts gewandt.
Rev. JOHN CHORLTON, dahinter entgegengesetzt: MANCHESTER
In der Mitte 81 | PICCADILLY
Gelbes Kupfer; im Ringe geprägt. Randirt. Gr. 9. Farthing nach 1840.

This could describe four out of the five known specimens so the listing is only really useful for the note that it is a “Farthing nach 1840”.

A much better listing has to be *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies, Local & Private Tokens, Jettons, &c., Compiled from Various Authors, and the Most Celebrated Collections; Together with the Author's Own Collection of About Ten Thousand Varieties, Illustrated with plates of Rare and Unpublished Coins.* published by John Forsyth, Manchester in 29 parts between 1868-1884. The following is a transcription from that catalogue:

Chorlton.

- 213 O.—“John Chorlton 81 Piccadilly. Manchester.”
R.—Bust of H. M. G. M. Queen Victoria to left. E.—Milled. *Brass.*
- 214 As last, except “Piccadilly” commences more to the right.
- 215 As last, except “Piccadilly” higher.
- 216 As 213, countermarked with a Sprig.
- 217 As last, with larger Sprig, indented.
- 218 As 215, with “J D” and a Bird, indented.
- 219 Similar to 213, no dot before or after “Manchester.”
- 220 As last, countermarked “Walker.”
- 221 O.—As 214.
R.—Bust to left, “S. A. D. F” below; “Victoria Queen of Great Britain.”
E.—Milled. *Brass.*

If you ignore numbers 216, 217, 218 and 220 which are just countermarked specimens there are the five basic tokens.

Ninety seven years later R. C. Bell's 1975 *Unofficial Farthings 1820 - 1870* appeared. This allocated the number Lancashire 45 to Batty 219 and Lancashire 46 to Batty 221. In Robert Bell, John Whitmore and James Sweeny's *Bell's Unofficial Farthings, A Supplement*, published in 1994, Batty 219 is renumbered as 3210A (no stops), Batty 214 becomes 3210B (stops line to top of PICCADILLY), Batty 213 becomes 3210C (stops line to centre of PICCADILLY), and Batty 215 becomes 3210D (stops line to bottom of PICCADILLY).

The Queen Victoria dies.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

This die without any legend (Hawkins Q36; BWS QV178 (Fig 1)) is only found on the pieces of John Chorlton and the pub check from the Main Top, Liverpool. However it does appear to be a small version of another die (Hawkins Q22; BWS Q22 (Fig 2)) used by T. Pope, Birmingham (Press: BWS 830), T. Pope, Birmingham ((Exhib (Q17B; CP10) BWS 850), T. Gilbert, Bloxwich (Bell Staffs 8; BWS 1080), H. Savill, Colchester (Bell Essex 2; BWS 1460) and J. Butterworth, Longton (Bell Staffs 18; BWS 3060). The third die (Hawkins Q83; QV20 (Fig 3)) appears to have been used only for the John Chorlton token and one issued by Caversham House Academy, Reading (BWS 4410).

The company name dies.



Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

These are the four different dies and can be distinguished thus:

Batty 219 — Similar to 213, no dot before or after “Manchester.”. This is the easiest to identify because it has no stops, the 1 also has no lower serifs. (BWS A, no stops, (Fig 4)).

Batty 214 and 221 — As last [213], except “Piccadilly” commences more to the right. More to the right in this case means the P is about 1mm from the M rather than almost touching the top left serif of the M. Despite being very subtle, the way LLY rises is a useful identifying feature. This is the die that appears with both Queen Victoria dies. (BWS B, stops line with top of PICCADILLY, (Fig 5)).

Batty 213 — “John Chorlton 81 Piccadilly . Manchester.”. The P is just about touching the M. (BWS C, stops line with centre of PICCADILLY, (Fig 6)).

Batty 215 — As last [214], except “Piccadilly” higher. Batty’s description is best qualified by the fact that the top edge of the word PICCADILLY is in line with the right limb of N. (BWS D, stops line with foot of PICCADILLY, (Fig 7)).

Hopefully the above illustrations makes identification easier. As to the issuer, it has to be said the combination of John and Chorlton, both very common in the Manchester area, makes directory searching very difficult. He is listed in Pigot & Slater’s *Directory of Manchester & Salford*, 1841, as Chorlton, John, toy dealer, 81 Piccadilly. Neumann was spot on with his dating.

Book Review

THE TOKEN BOOK by Paul and Bente Withers, Galata Press, 2010

Anyone who sets out to write a new price guide for British tokens, and decides to do them all in one book is a brave person indeed. Writing such a volume would be, in my view, like tiptoeing through a mine field. No matter how it is done or how the prices work out, there will be discussion, applause, argument, and even derision from some quarters. Thus, even writing a review/critique of the book has me a bit cowed.

But, I signed on for the chore. I asked for, and received, input from many who bought the book, both in the UK and the USA, and this review will thus have my thoughts and those from collectors who have actually used it. The summary will contain further thoughts with some collector's suggestions.

THE BOOK----Handsome presentation, with quality work in manufacture.

THE HISTORY---A well accomplished section, including the preface, a history of the need for tokens, and a brief explanation of the history of token price guides. There follows three easy to read and concise sections giving the basic history of 17th, 18th, and 19th Century British tokens. A further explanation of the language found on tokens, especially 17th Century pieces, follows, along with plated tokens giving us a look at the various arms found on the pieces themselves, a very nice to have and a large plus for the book's usefulness.

HOW TO USE THE CATALOGUE, a grading guide (with plates), information on value and of numismatic terms. This is well done and leads the collector to understand what he is about to read. All have had a huge amount of applause for the **plates of the tokens**, superb images, and an A+ all the way.

WHERE THE PRICES COME FROM----it is noted in the preface that the values have been taken from auction results, dealer's lists, personal observations of dealers trays, and personal experience of what sells and what does not at a given price. Also noted is that experts have been consulted.

ABOUT THE PRICES IN THE GUIDE---I have decided to treat them all here in this statement, as thoughts have been all over the map. Each person has had a thought on his/her own series, or even particular tokens--- and the thoughts went like this: Prices seem fine.---- The prices seemed too high. ----The prices seemed to low.----The rarer ones were sometimes priced less than the common pieces---The rarer ones were sometimes bulked in a group of a few pieces with the same price listed for the group as a whole----- Some common pieces did not have a price listed when they are traded all the time and the price is known. -----

You get the idea. Many prices are, as one said, "spot on", others were not. One can nitpick over the entire book and come back to the fact that a price can be figured out. It is a guide, not gospel.

THE PRICE GUIDE-----17th C tokens. Catalogue, Williamson 1891. Price Guide, Dickinson, 1986.

Collectors in the UK are keen on these pieces, and thus have some strong opinions about this section of the book. Most agree that it is well laid out, with nice plates of tokens, but not all are happy. Most also think that the prices in the book are, for the most part, too high. That is not the biggest complaint, however. Many UK collectors concentrate on their home county, often a few others as well, and have become experts in their own collecting area. Many indicated that not only was the section they were interested in not only not complete, but in some cases the total number of tokens stated for the county is wrong.

Many of the purchasers, used to the 1986 price guide by Michael Dickinson, were expecting to be able to look up all tokens and at least have a frame of reference to each. The Withers, for reason of space, have chosen to use the method used by Seaby in their pocket guides issued in 1970 and 1984, where not every token was listed and the new guide seems to have 75% to 80% of the total pieces known.

Thus, though much expanded, the listings are more like the Seaby "sample" guide than the complete Dickinson listing. I heard some rather rousing sentiments about this, most purchasers were expecting a complete guide. What was presented was considered well done, but not quite what was needed or expected. The end of this review will have some further thoughts by users of the book, and thoughts of what might be done in a further issue.

THE PRICE GUIDE-----18th C tokens. Catalogue, Dalton and Hamer, 1910-1917.

This section follows the Dalton and Hamer Catalogue well, with a couple of exceptions. All I can say about this section is that it would be impossible to ever get it right. As a dealer in these tokens, I cannot imagine trying to write a guide on a British token that is collected avidly in two countries. Some tokens are sought heavily in one country, others sought heavily in the other country, and each country uses a different currency--- and at that, currencies that do not stay stable with the other.

The pound can be worth \$2, on a given day, and at other times only worth \$1.60 to the dollar, this latter number being used as it was the approximate price when the book was written.

Thus is it impossible to have a correct number down for each country. The suggestion was given that, in this section, the prices should be British prices for British collectors with British grading and in British pounds---and let the Americans figure it out from there. This is largely what was done in the book. The price seen in the guide might be spot on, or horribly out of kilter with reality in one country or another. Really an impossible situation for the writer of the guide. I have had many question why a common piece is listed at a much higher price than one with a different edge that is never seen, and why very common pieces such as a Midd 336b has no price, while the rarer milled edge variety, which is seldom seen, is priced. These seem to be auction results, but no frame of reference to the auction is given. It is a condition that exists in a good many places. Many prices seem to be very close,

but others are well off the mark. Without a question this was the most difficult section to price, and it shows. Many questioned the use of auction results as a price in the guide. More on this subject later.

THE PRICE GUIDE---19TH C Silver Tokens Catalogue, Dalton, Silver Tokens 1922.

This section has not had much input here, but some have been happy with the prices, others not, as one might suspect, with the major complaint here being the catalogue order. One user said he went to the index a number of times trying to find something that was there, but in a different order than in Dalton's book. A read though it shows that--- and I can see the thinking of the author, but the users seem to want it to follow what they know. Even if the new order is logical to the book editor, it makes things harder to find for the collector who is used to the older numbering system.

THE PRICE GUIDE---Copper Tokens, 1811-1820, Catalogue, Paul and Bente Withers, 1999.

The 19th C copper tokens are easily the most understood by the authors, as they wrote the catalogue as well. Familiar with the prices and the layout, there seems to be nothing missing with the exception of some Canadian tokens, and even this seems to be understood and not a big deal. I have heard very few complaints about the prices in this section. One major collector thinks that though some prices are quite high, they are probably realistic as the series has not been priced anywhere in a long time.

THE PRICE GUIDE---Evasion coppers. Catalogue, Cobwright, 1993.

This section has the best plates yet for this series, nice examples of many varieties, a much better look than ever before. The prices are reasonable, and have heard no grumbling there either.

THE PRICE GUIDE---Overall impressions and thoughts----from users in two countries---

The overall impression of the book is one of being useful, but not complete. Novice collectors think it just fine, old timers seem to think it is disappointing on one level or another. Thus it is considered well accomplished, but only partially successful.

I know the Withers' left out sections of the 17th Century tokens simply because of the amount of space it would take, and the size the book would have to be. It has been suggested that, perhaps, the 17th Century book could be a separate one, thus made complete with all prices, and that the 18th, and 19th Centuries could be expanded a bit and placed in a second volume. This would allow for expansion of each series and though two books, would keep the size reasonable for each.

Another thought is that the use of auction results, though interesting, should not be in the "price guide" part of the book, and that if an auction result is all that is available to use, the price could be a line- no price----with a symbol noting that information is on an "auction results" page. Pieces sold at auction can be bought for

very little if no one is after the piece that day, or it can go for many times estimate if two people or more are fighting over it--neither price being correct as to true value in commerce.

In the end, though, what has been produced is a usable book, and a very handsome production, one that has taken a good deal of thought and lots of work by the Withers. It is perfect? No, not at all, but it is what it says it is----a guide that will tell you in general which pieces are rare and which are not. It will give prices that might be found and prices someone actually paid. You might pay more or less for one in any given grade. Overall, though some values are not on the mark, and some listings not complete, for a monumental first effort it is both acceptable and useful to the novice collector as well as the seasoned veteran.

Bill McKivor, The Copper Corner

Token Congress – An Open Letter

Anthony Gilbert

In response to Gary Oddie's piece on Token Congress 2013, published in the Bulletin Vol 10, 1, and in which he invites comments and ideas, I consider that what was proposed at the Durham Congress makes enormous sense in taking forward the organising of the Token Congresses. We already have an established banking facility that moves its hierarchy each year, though maintains its domicile, with changing signatories to conform to the next Congress organiser(s) and venue. This was a step in the right direction, but from personal experience the cheque which we presented in final settlement for the Swindon Congress in 2007 was refused by the hotel. Thankfully, a thousand pounds in cash plus my credit card was acceptable! Whilst the ad hoc organising of the Congresses, i.e. lack of an elected committee or formal Secretary and Treasurer etc, has worked in the past amongst an enthusiastic group of like-minded tokeners, today's business climate can make this situation difficult to operate, i.e. we lack corporate structure or referable articles of association or constitution and thus no readily traceable historical business record or date of establishment. The banking industry is now exercising increasing restraint over 'one-off' bank accounts because of Head Office blanket diktats in regard to possible and potential money-laundering activities. I feel that it has now become obvious to some of the regulars at the Congresses that we do now need to conform to the modern business requirements of the organisations that we need to deal with, i.e. banks, hotels, conference centres, universities, colleges, etc

What was proposed at the Durham Congress was that Gary Oddie, Duncan Pennock and Mike Roberts, all self-declared 'younger' (?) regular attenders, would without election but with popular approval and annual appraisal, form a working (or steering)

committee of Congress facilitators. This seems to be an interim way forward and a step to ameliorate communication and effective administration of business when dealing with projected and planned Congress venues.

This writer originally suggested something along the lines of what has now been propounded at Congress a decade ago, but never mind, the time has come to address the problems that recent Congress organisers have faced. The establishment of a moving bank account was an honest attempt at eliminating a problem, but it has hit some buffers. One must now congratulate our inchoate Steering Committee for their proaction, and support this sensible move, for at least, it should help to encourage more tokeners to offer to get involved with organising a Congress.

Looking ahead, it may well come to pass that it will be necessary to establish a more permanent Congress committee structure, or perhaps just a halfway house, i.e. election to the Steering Committee on a biennial basis at a Congress.

It is a historical truism that organisations that do not evolve to take account of modernising circumstances, or move with the times, risk stagnation and then face possible decay or extinction. We have progressed to embrace technology in regard to slide presentation and our own public address system at the talks, and we have been innovative in adding the now popular Friday evening token auction.

I offer this open letter in the same spirit that Gary Oddie wrote his piece. Perhaps others would likewise now contribute by offering their own guidance, advice or opinions in the light of their particular experience in either numismatic or other fields.

Notes and Queries

609 V A Ltd

I should have responded rather sooner to the question in Vol 9, No 12 posed by Anthony Judge regarding V A| Ltd.

In fact, V A Ltd derived from previous incarnations of the company that started at Barrow-in-Furness having gone public in 1867. During its history, tokens were issued in the following names, which broadly trace its principal interests at the time:

B S B Co Ltd (Barrow Shipbuilding Company Limited), 1871-88

N C & A Co Ltd (Naval Construction & Armament Co Ltd), 1888-97

V S & Co Ltd (Vickers Sons & Co Ltd) and V S & M Ltd (Vickers Sons & Maxim Ltd), 1897-1911

Vickers Ltd, 1911-27

V A Ltd (Vickers-Armstrong Ltd) 1927-55

Over the period it acquired properties in various parts of the country, having diversified into manufacturing equipment for the British Army, aviation and the automobile industry. The meaning of the letter P stamped on the token is uncertain,

but it should be noted that other letter do occur. Mine has a letter E, and others have PW which, I understand, stands for Pipe Works.

Charles Farthing

614 TG

I have a poor man's pub check which I believe is from Bolton, which has an identical animal, but with the initials B W E E, but I cannot place the pub or landlord. The reverse is the same.

Cliff Stockton

614 T G

This is a poor man's pub check and dates to after 1881 when the Victoria YH Obverse was often replaced with the Austrian arms. The initials T G would have been the licensee's initials and the "dog" is probably either a Greyhound or a Fox, those being typical of pub names. It is likely to be from Lancashire or perhaps Cheshire and could be either a fully licensed pub or, quite often, a beer house. Without a find spot it is impossible to attribute it, because there may have been more than one pub called the Fox (or Greyhound) with a landlord who had the initials T G. I have a couple of hundred poor man's checks, three of which have a similar "dog/fox" punch but with different initials. Identifying Lancashire beer houses is tough as there were very, very many of them and there is no overall listing by pub name as there is for fully licensed pubs. Some towns listed beer houses by name on occasions but not on a regular basis (the directories typically listed the licensees and addresses but not the name of the house).

Bob Lyall

615 W W

This is another poor man's check perhaps dating to c.1887 (I've dated some such tokens with this obverse die to 1887) – if from a pub, then the pub name would have been the Three Fishes or something similar, presumably with licensee either WW and location C... or licensee WC with wife WC perhaps. However, as it says TRADE MARK in tiny letters it may well not be a pub at all but the emblem could be the trade mark of a business.

Bob Lyall

618 J R HART

This was almost certainly made to be glued to the end of a box or crate. Its size and thinness makes it very unlikely that it was intended as any kind of token.

Andrew Andison

620 CANADA 1841



This copper token is 25mm in diameter. The obverse reads: CA(N)ADA 1841. The reverse is very faint, but PENNY can be made out. Above this it may have read ONE or HALF. Who knows anything about it? I'm not even sure that 1841 is a date because Canada does not come into being under that name until 1867.

Tim Everson

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

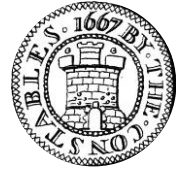
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:4)

WANTED



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



Richard H. Hardy

(10:5)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:4)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(10:9)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

As mentioned at Congress, Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes.

If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind the new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson

(10:4)

LAST CALL - Bedfordshire 17thC Tokens

A new book on the above subject is approaching completion.

If any readers have specimens that I have not seen, even if common, just in case it is a die variety, information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade.

Also trying to trace the Henry Fitzhugh piece (W12) overstruck on London (W1048), (Ex Shuttlewood) last seen on Nigel Clarke's List No 20 c.1982.

Gary Oddie

(10:4)

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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Thank you once again for all your articles. There is a very nice variety with something for everyone in this issue I hope. I can't believe that it's only three months to the Token Congress. Let's see if we can get over 100 attendees again this time. The figures for Durham were a little lower than previous years, but it was a long way north for some of us! I will buy a beer at Congress for anyone giving me an article longer than six pages!

Accounts:

Money Held from last quarter

Income:

Late and new subscriptions, and back numbers:

Outgoings:

Printing of TCSB 10, 2

Stamps and envelopes

Discount stamps bought before postal rate rise (500)

Total Held:

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2011

The 2011 Token Congress will be held at the Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells on the weekend of September 23rd-25th. The weekend will follow the usual format. Deposits or full payment (£50/170 per person) and offers of talks to be sent to Gary Oddie (196 Manor Gardens, Cambridge Street, St Neots, Cambs, PE19 1PU). Lots for the Friday evening auction to be sent to Mike Roberts (c/o Ramsdens, 18 Lewisham Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, HD7 5AL). A map, provisional programme and list of delegates will be sent out in July.

If you need more information, please contact Gary Oddie

Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. Further details will be announced at the 2011 Congress.

A c19th Check Maker Salesman's Sample Case Containing Unrecorded Welsh, Essex and London Tokens

Michael Knight



I thought that the following recent purchase would be of interest to readers of the Bulletin. It is a bit outside my area of collecting, but I couldn't resist it when it appeared on Ebay, inaccurately described as 'Covent Garden tokens in presentation case', but I saw it contained an Essex pub token, a Welsh time check and two tokens from Chile.

With the different shapes of flans, and the different sizes of the round flans, and four of the pieces with the maker's name of Thornton of Turnham Green, I suspect that this is a salesman's set for this London firm. Of additional interest is the fact that many of the contents are either unrecorded, or unrecorded varieties.

The case itself is "plush", black without any markings and approximately 16 by 10.5cm. The list of the contents (outer legends given first), from left to right, starting with the top row, follows:

- 1) J.EDWARDS DAGENHAM THORNTON GOOD INTENT TURNHAM GREEN W

1/-

26mm gilt brass, plain edge

Obverse similar to Adams 491 (1), but with details of Thornton rather than Neal as maker; reverse is a completely different design. This token confirms Hawkins (2) statement that “when Thornton’s business ceased....his dies evidently...passed into the hands of Ralph Neal”.

This token is not an original part of the set. The other three round tokens on the top row fit snugly into their recesses, and range upwards in size. Recess number 1 where it sits is only 22mm across for a token of 21mm in diameter to fit. The Dagenham token is 26mm wide, much larger than the recess, and 1mm bigger than the token in recess number 2. Although not an original part of the set, it has been in the case for some time, as it has left its mark in the lid silk.

- 2) W M. HILLS FLOWER MARKET THORNTON TURNHAM GREEN. W
141 COVENT GARDEN

1s

25mm gilt brass, milled edge

Todd’s 1987 Covent Garden work (3) records a similar piece by Thornton for 6d. No example in lot 1163 of the Chambers collection (4).

- 3) G.E. STEEL COVENT GARDEN & FARRINGDON MARKETS 1s

8 pointed star

29mm brass, milled edge

Similar to piece illustrated by Todd (1987) p57, but different size and completely different reverse design.

- 4) WILSON ENFIELD THORNTON, TURNHAM GREEN W 5/

Blank

31.5mm brass, milled edge

Similar to Chambers collection lot 1148 (30mm and no makers name)

- 5) E.F. SMITH COVENT GARDEN THORNTON 2s TURNHAM GREEN.W

2s

38mm oval brass, plain edge

Not in Todd (1987) or Chambers collection

- 6) SMITH & SON COVENT GARDEN MKT 2s
Spade & fork
28mm square with cut corners, gilt brass, plain edge

Chambers collection had a 6d and 1s from this series in lot 1163. Not in Todd (1987). He lists a 1s token by A Smith & Son by Collins & Kirling, 34 Hatton Gardens. He notes it is perhaps an emission of Jn Smith & Son fruit salesman 1889/1892-1909/1911, who issued token 9 below.

- 7) SMITH & SON COVENT GARDEN MARKET 5/s
Spade & fork
39x23.5mm, oblong with cut corners, gilt brass, plain edge

Not in Todd (1987)

- 8) H-W 2
Blank
29mm hexagonal, copper, plain edge

Any information on this piece would be welcomed.





- 9) JOHN SMITH COVENT GARDEN MARKET CHISWICK 1s
 Hoe & rake
 30mm heart shape, gilt brass, plain edge

Not in Todd (1987), but an example in Chambers collection lot 1163. In view of the reverse design, this is probably related to the issuer of number 6 and 7 above.

- 10) LANDORE SIEMENS STEEL COMPY LANDORE NEW WORKS TIME
 CHECK
 Blank
 27mm square brass, plain edge

Cox (5) records a round pay check for this company (Cox 369), and notes the new works was built in 1871, and the production of steel ceased in 1888.

- 11) THE SAN JORGE NITRATE CO LD OFA SAN JORGE
 20
 28.5mm x 20mm oblong nickel, plain edge

This company is not in Rulau (6). However, a recent Ebay listing in the USA had a collection of 389 different Chilean nitrate company tokens. There was a 10ctvs, 50 cts, 10 cts, \$1 and \$2, with an unspecified catalogue's reference numbers H315, H316, H317, H318, H319 respectively. From this it would appear that this 20 denomination is unrecorded in the "H" catalogue. Any information on a catalogue of Chilean tokens would be appreciated so this can be checked out.

12) THE SAN JORGE NITRATE CO LD 10
OFICINA SAN JORGE 10
21mm octagonal nickel, plain edge

Not in Rulau, although catalogue "H" appears to record this denomination.

What is the date of the set? Hawkins's excellent work states that Isaac Thornton, 386 High Road, Turnham Green, Middlesex was active 1870/73-1909/10. Tokens 6, 7 and 9 have an issuer dated to 1889/1892-1909/1911 by Todd, and Cox has an end date of 1888 for check number 10. From this I would suggest a date early in the 1890s.

For the tokens in the set that are not signed, it allows a manufacturer to be assigned, and therefore a range of dates when the pieces were struck.

I would be interested if anyone else knows of the existence of other salesman's sets.

Notes and references:

1. Adams, Stuart 'The Essex Collection of post 1820 Tokens Tallies & Medallions' (1993)
2. Hawkins, RNP 'A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Ticket, Checks, Medalets, Tallies and Counters 1788-1910' (1989)
3. Todd, Neil B 'A Catalogue of Covent Garden Market Tallies' (1987)
4. Harry Chambers collection, Simmons Gallery Mail Bid 35, 4 October 2005
5. Cox, Noel & Alan 'The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993' (1994)
6. Rulau, Russell 'Latin American Tokens 1700-1920' (2000)

Two from the Shambles (Not in Dickinson)

by Roger Paul

St Nicholas Shambles is an ancient parish in the city of London situated adjacent to what is now Newgate Street. It takes its name from the church that once stood here before its demolition by the forces of Henry VIII during the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century. The “Shambles” refers to the abattoir and butchery trade which had been traditionally based in the parish. Michael Dickinson records 17 token issuers from this location, all of them unpriced (and presumably scarce) with one exception.

Recently I had the good fortune to acquire an apparently unrecorded farthing from this location. Both Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson have confirmed that this particular token is unknown to them. Although it has a small piece missing and is a little corroded, all design and legends are clear and readable. The location shown on the reverse “BACKSIDE SHAMBLES” is identical to that on W2709 Joseph Larke’s farthing. The token was found by a metal detectorist close to the Kent coast.



Obv WILL(I)AM SANDERS = A Horse
Rev BACKSID(E) SHAMBLES = W.A.S.
Diameter: 16mm. Weight: 0.80 grammes.

This example is the second unpublished token from the locality that I have in my collection. The Elias Goldbee farthing however, is previously known from the Wetton specimen and was reported by Michael Dickinson in the December 2002 T.C.S.B. It was by all accounts offered for sale in 1989 at a Spinks auction. Coincidentally my Elias Goldbee farthing was also found in Kent but in this case much further to the

north in the Rochester area. It has been somewhat over cleaned but remains reasonably clear for an excavated example.



Obv ELIAS GOLDBEE END = E.F.G.
Rev OF S NICHOLAS SHAMB = A Griffin
Diameter: 15mm. Weight: 0.95 grammes.

My thanks go to Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson for their as always courteous and knowledgeable help.

Grace Elliott, Mercer of Plymouth, Devon

Neil Beaton

The rediscovery of an additional issue.

The Grace Elliott token is recorded in Williamson as:
Devon W248 GRACE ELLIOTT = The Mercers' Arms
OF PLYMOVTH = G. E

W. R. Hooper reported in his "Notes on a Collection of Devonshire Seventeenth Century Tokens" in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association (Vol. 77 – Exeter 1945) a variety of the above token with initials A.G.E

This was subsequently published in Michael Dickinson's book on the series as:

Devon 248 GRACE ELLIOTT (A) ¼ Mercers Arms.

I examined both examples of this token in Plymouth Museum which reveal that there are two distinct tokens with the same wording, although the second piece has the addition of a date of 166(6)?



GE Token

Obverse: Tall thin bust, small low crown
Initial mark rosette
Tall thin lozenge between Grace and Elliott
Four dots in diamond at end of legend

Reverse: Rosettes below and above G.E
Initial mark rosette
Lozenge between of and Plymouth
Four dots in diamond at the end of legend



Maiden





A G E Token:

Obverse: Shorter bust – arms and body resemble “M”
Tall serrated crown
Lozenges below bust representing battlements
Initial mark pierced five pointed star

Reverse: Four lozenges in diamond at end of legend
Lozenges each side of E and below A G
Legend starts at 10 o'clock
Lozenge after legend before date 166(6)?

Elliott is a Plymouth name found in business both historically and currently.
Biographical details remain to be researched.

I would be pleased to hear from anyone who has examples of either token.

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery for pictures of both the coins. The two other illustrations of the Mercers' Arms come from the Mercers Company website.

Alexander Giles: Tokens of an Edinburgh Undertaker

Andrew T Macmillan



Recently I acquired examples of these 24mm uniface copper tokens (illustrated x2) with incuse legend **ALEX^R. GILES / EDIN^R.** round a raised central **H** or **R** stamped within a toothed incuse circle with horizontal lining, also present in the incuse letters. The reverses show a raised flat circle in the centre and, most clearly on the R token, flattening behind the impressed legend. Their purpose was a mystery. I was told they were from a small batch of Giles tokens which came on the market a couple of years before, and there was also a brass version without a central letter; photographs I have seen show its field is entirely blank.

With the annual Edinburgh Post Office Directories now mostly available online from the National Library of Scotland I could seek the issuer from my desk. Giles is a scarce name in these directories. Alexander Giles (sometimes Alex or Alex^r) is listed from 1801 to 1833, almost always as an upholsterer, but also as an undertaker, and for five years each as a cabinet-maker and as a builder. The table summarises his entries; workshop and house addresses are not always given. Brodie's Close was the same place as 304 Lawnmarket, Buchanan Court was at 300 Lawnmarket, and Brodie's Court is probably a misprint. The only other Alexander Giles in that period was in the 1831 volume as a brush and trunk maker at 11 Greenside Place, a different part of town from the addresses in the table. I checked the alphabetical section of each volume from 1799 to 1835 plus some earlier volumes and every fifth year to 1900 (quoting the first part of the date on the volume, so that 1833-34 becomes 1833). The directories generally claim to be published in May, June or July for the 12 months ahead (though one is 'for the year 1803').

Alexander Giles in Edinburgh Directories from 1801 to 1833

Vol.	Description	Address	Workshop	House
1800	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			
1801	cabinet & upholstery whse	North College St		
1802	<i>(no directory?)</i>			
1803	cabinet & upholstery whse	North College St		
1804	cabinet-maker	35 South Bridge		
1805	cabinet-maker	35 South Bridge		
1806	upholsterer to Prince of Wales	35 South Bridge		'house above'
1807	upholsterer to Prince of Wales	35 South Bridge		'house above'
1808	upholsterer to Prince of Wales	35 South Bridge & North College St		house & shops College Wynd
1809	upholsterer to Prince of Wales	<i>(see House)</i>		house & shops College Wynd
1810	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			
1811	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			
1812	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			
1813	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			
1814	upholsterer & undertaker	2 S.Hanover St	Warriston's Close	
1815	upholsterer & undertaker	75 Princes Street		
1816	upholsterer & undertaker	35 South Bridge	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket	90 South Bridge
1817	upholsterer & undertaker	35 South Bridge	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket	90 South Bridge
1818	upholsterer & undertaker	35 South Bridge	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket	90 South Bridge
1819	upholsterer & undertaker	35 South Bridge	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket	90 South Bridge
1820	Upholsterer	35 South Bridge	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket	Buchanan Court
1821	Upholsterer	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket		Buchanan Court
1822	Upholsterer	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket		Buchanan Court
1823	Upholsterer	Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket		Brodie's Court
1824	upholsterer & builder	Brodie's Close, 304 Lawnmarket		
1825	upholsterer & builder	Brodie's Close		
1826	upholsterer & builder	Brodie's Close		
1827	upholsterer & builder	Brodie's Close		
1828	upholsterer & builder	Brodie's Close		
1829	upholsterer & undertaker	Brodie's Close		
1830	upholsterer & undertaker	304 Lawnmarket		
1831	upholsterer & undertaker	304 Lawnmarket		
1832	Upholsterer	35 South Bridge		
1833	Upholsterer	35 South Bridge		
1834	<i>(no Alexander Giles)</i>			

Some other records seem to relate to members of the same family. Arthur Giles is listed in 1774 as a wright at the foot of Leith Wynd (now Jeffrey Street, north from the old Netherbow Port), then at College Wynd by 1784 until 1799, but described as a wright and undertaker from 1790, his address and undertaking linking him with Alexander. John Giles, a cabinet-maker in 1807 at Cowan's Close, Causewayside, had the same occupation that Alexander listed from 1801 to 1805. William Giles, vintner, Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket, in 1775 is more tenuously linked with an address used by Alexander 41 years later!

The 1900 directory revealed the Rev. Alexander Giles MA, born in 1825 and a Free Church minister at Ashkirk, in the Borders, 1867-97. He first appears in Edinburgh in 1898, presumably following his retirement. W. Ewing (1914) *Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1843-1900* gives his dates at Ashkirk as 1867-67 which seems an obvious misprint, as his successor took over in 1897. I do not think the tokens could be his, nor date from the end of the nineteenth century.

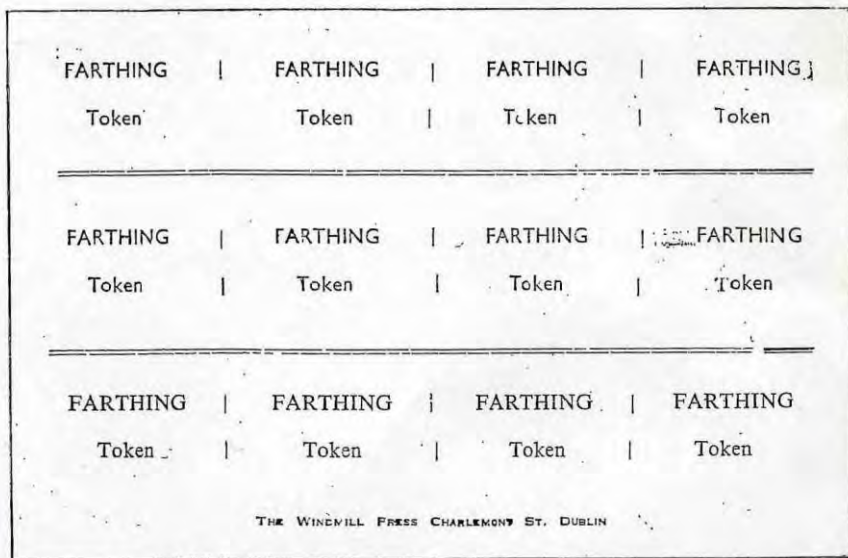
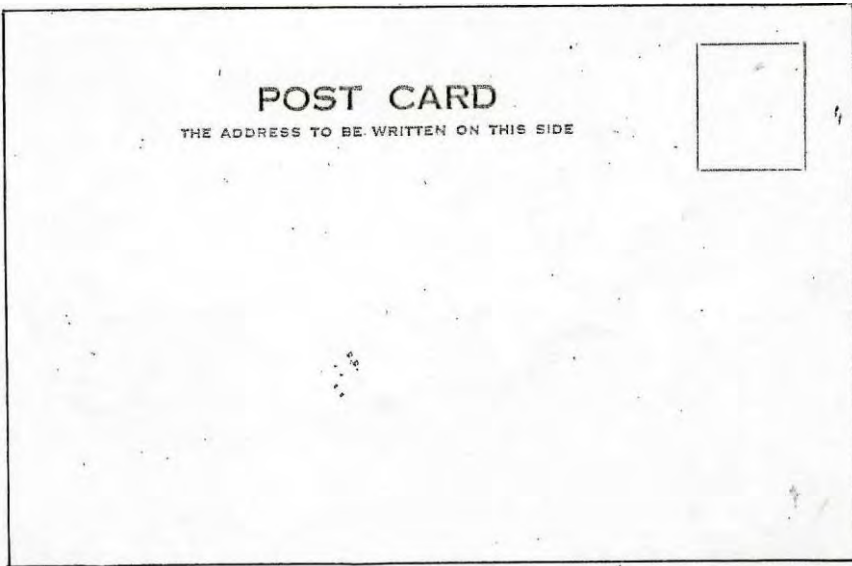
Alexander Giles was the son of Arthur Giles. He was born on 23 June 1780. It seems he could turn his hand to cabinet-making and building work but was basically an upholsterer 1801-33. Whether he was always an undertaker, like his father, or only in 1814-19 and when no longer listed as a builder in 1829-31, is unclear, bearing in mind that missing detail may reflect the way in which the directories were compiled. His 1814 and 1815 addresses are in the New Town, where 75 Princes Street and 2 South Hanover Street appear to be a corner site; the others are in the Old Town. In the previous four years he could have been away, but maybe he was just not entered in the directories. Brodie's Close at 304 Lawnmarket was evidently a business address from 1816 to 1831, but it is curious that 35 South Bridge (where it bridges the Cowgate) only resurfaces in 1832 after a gap of 11 years, perhaps when he gave up non-upholstery work. North College Street (now Chambers Street) was on the north side of the College (Edinburgh University Old Quad) and College Wynd ran off it down to the Cowgate. Kirkwood's 1817 map is a useful reference.

What of the tokens? Without numbers they could not have been used to identify upholstery or other orders. They have no holes for hanging on hooks. They do not advertise a trade, and there is no indication of monetary value. Their purpose would be clearer if we knew what **H** and **R** stood for, and whether there were other letters.

My suggestion is that they were used in the undertaking business. When a coffin is lowered into a grave the principal male mourners may be given cords attached to handles on the coffin and assist in the process. This is an honour, and to prevent unseemly argument and confusion at the graveside they are told in advance where to stand. I have seen this arranged with small printed cards, and maybe in earlier times tokens might have been given out. As each cord was untied and handed to a mourner he could give back his token to the undertaker. So **H** could stand for Head and **R** for Right side. One would expect more than one cord on each side of a coffin, but maybe a degree of flexibility and verbal instruction took care of that. Having failed to find any reference to such tokens I cannot suggest what to call them. I will be very pleased to hear from anyone who can throw light on the subject.

Some Irish Cardboard Farthings

Francis Heaney



Illustrated here is an Irish postcard, 140mm x 90mm, with light green imprinting on a white background to the front. It did not form part of any official Irish Post Office stationery and, I'm told by postal history experts here, it is definitely a post-war item. The reverse, in black print, shows an uncut block of twelve farthings with a printer's name and address below. It is not known if the printer was responsible for only one or both sides of the card.

Irish farthings were formally demonetized in December 1969 but they had not been in general use for many years before that, the last circulating pieces were dated 1959, though a further issue was minted for 1966 to complete specimen sets brought out in that year.

The printer, The Windmill Press, has not been listed in the Company's Registration Office nor in the Registry of Business Names. Neither have I been able to find it listed in any Dublin Street Directory printed during the period covered (none were produced for the years 1959, 1961 or 1962), nor in any Commercial Directory available to me. And despite visits to the area and meetings with likely suspects and neighbours, nothing positive has yet emerged; it was obviously though, a very small concern.

Charlemont Street, Dublin, is located a short walk south of Stephen's Green, and the direct link to the village of Ranelagh just beyond the Royal Canal. It has never been one of Dublin's affluent areas, despite recent partial redevelopment with, historically, a wide mix of uses including private houses, tenements, offices, various trades and many small, local retail outlets.

The absence of a more precise date of printing, and an issuer's name is, of course, frustrating, but perhaps the card may possibly be placed around the early 1960's. Philip Grierson, in his "**Numismatics**" (London, 1975), refers, on pages 168-169, to "*cardboard farthing tokens issued by some Dublin bakeries when the farthing was discontinued in Great Britain (1961) and the supply ran short across St. George's Channel*" (the implication here that there had been a significant quantity of GB farthings in Dublin, was not, in fact, the case – info from Colm Gallagher). County Dublin-born Grierson didn't state the source of his information but, as a regular visitor home to Bray, where his mother and his old nurse lived at this time, he had first hand knowledge of the situation. Certainly at least one issued cardboard farthing token has survived. The then dominant bakery of Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, operating wholesale, retail and agency outlets, including hundreds of door-to-door delivery vans on the road, ran out of farthings and produced their own surrogate card pieces (see illustration, borrowed from Barry Woodside's website "Irish Tokens").



Assuming then that tokens, similar to those featured here, were in fact issued, it is likely that they were for at least one, busy, local retailer, sufficiently respected to have them accepted without any issuer's name (though they may have been subsequently stamped or signed before use by at least one retailer), and wise enough to employ the word "token" to avoid potential legal problems over substitution of the elusive official metal pieces.

Dublin bakers were not the only or earliest issuers of paper farthings as "Paper Farthings" headed a note in Spink's Numismatic Circular, January-February 1920 (duly recorded by Harry Manville's Numismatic Encyclopaedia, Vol. II, Pt.2, P.710), concerning vouchers put out by some London bakers. My thanks to Philip Skingley (Spink) for a copy of that note.

Following discussion about this item Colm Gallagher added the following:

The farthing was never a popular coin in Ireland. Free State authorities contemplated issuing their new coinage without farthings but decided to include the denomination because it was used in the prices of bottled milk and bread. Despite intermittent demand for farthings being driven by changes in the price of bread, a speaker in a Dail debate in 1950 claimed that the farthing was a coin which had no use "if indeed, it ever had". Government was reluctant to do away with the denomination because to increase the price of bread by a halfpenny rather than a farthing would have a disproportionate effect on the consumer price index and consequently on wage negotiations.

Up to the mid/late 1960's bread was sold to an overwhelming degree through the retail shops that the three major bakeries, Boland's, Kennedy's and Johnson, Mooney and O'Brien, had established throughout the city and suburbs or by their horse or electric "vans" which visited every housing estate each day. (While these outlets did accept farthings when tendered they were often put aside for their novelty interest or, as in my local bread shop, retained for scrutiny by this then young coin-collector customer whose weekly haul rarely ran to eight with many weeks fallow). Shop assistants and "van men" generally circumvented the dearth of farthings by totting up the change for the goods purchased by regular customers and adding as appropriate "and I owe you a farthing" or "less the

farthing I owe you since yesterday”. The downside of this practice – disputes about “who owed the farthing” when an assistant was absent or where a different family member was the bread purchaser from day-to-day, suitability to passing trade – was avoided by introducing tokens.

Metal tokens of the kind circulated in the nineteenth century were explicitly ruled out by the 1950 Coinage Act which, in consolidating previous legislation on coinage provided that “no piece of metal or mixed metal of any value whatsoever shall be made or issued in the State as a coin or a token for money or as purporting that the holder thereof is entitled to demand any value denoted thereon”. In the course of the 1950 debate, incidentally, one contributor raised the issue of the ramifications of banning metal tokens such as those issued by Guinness to their staff to exchange for their daily ration of stout, and those issued by the Mount Street Club to the poor in Central Dublin!

Restricted to choosing between tokens in flimsy paper or more durable cardboard, at least two of the Dublin bakeries opted for cardboard, delivered to them in sheets – a choice probably influenced by the issue of booklets of cardboard tokens, value 1d, by CIE’s Dublin bus service available to employers for use by employees in paying for work-related journeys or to facilitate convents whose nuns, forbidden to handle cash, could travel around the city.

I quite deliberately acquired examples of the tokens issued by Kennedy’s and Johnson Mooney & O’Brien, which were identical in size, substantially similar in design, though neither identified the branch which put them into circulation. I never encountered a Boland’s token, despite several observation visits to their shops, and suspect that they didn’t issue them because their prime business was the manufacture of floor and their retail shops were much less ubiquitous than those of their rivals.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 21

Ralph Hayes

This third alphabetic series is basically recorded as before. Please remember that they are a part of my own collection and are not for sale. New pieces are still required for future lists so please contact me if you have anything suitable.

328. A.H.C. (CAMBERLEY)LTD. Bolt & Nut Merchants. 167, London Rd. Surrey. 1965. By 1980 the address is 479/481 London Rd. (1965 -1980) Not in 1986. Uniface 32mm.



OR A.H.C.MARINE LTD. Marine Supplies. 221/227, The Broadway, Wimbledon, SW19. 1965-1973. By 1980 the address is 51, Haydons Rd. London SW19. (1965-1980) Not in 1986.

329. ALLDAYS & ONIONS LTD. Registered in 1889 as Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co. Ltd. The name was changed in January 1919. Recorded then was Matchless Works, Fallow's Rd. Sparkbrook, Birmingham and Great Western Works, Sydenham Rd, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Matchless Works is not recorded in 1928 or after this. 1971 records Alldays, Peacock & Co. Ltd. at the same address plus Winterstoke Rd. Weston –Super-Mare, Somerset. Engineers & Mfrs. of complete Smithy & Foundry Equipment including Power Hammers, Cupolas etc.(1919-1970) Alldays ,Peacock & Co. Ltd. still there in 1980. Oct. 32mm.



330. ALLEN, SOLLY & CO.LTD. Hosiery Mfrs., Brookfield, Arnold, nr Nottingham. 1874

Allen, Solly & Co. 8 King Edward St., Newgate St. EC1 Only 1919.

Allen, Solly & Co. Ltd. Brookfield, Arnold nr Nottingham. (1875-1973). Not in 1979. The reverse is blank but is stamped H. W. Hill & Co. The details of this can be found in Part 16, No.270. All incuse. No rim. 32mm.

331. ANTI-FRICTION BEARING CO. LTD. Bearing Mfrs. 49 Harford St., Birmingham. Limited by 1946. (1938-1948) Not in 1955. All incuse. No rim. 30mm. This is tentative.





332. ATHLONE WOOLLEN MILLS CO. LTD. Shannon Mills, Northgate St. Athlone, Co. Westmeath, Eire. Woollen & Worsted Mfrs. (1919-1959) Not in 1961. Copper with circle to rim on reverse. 31mm.

333. ATLAS STONE CO. LTD. Artificial Asbestos Cement Products & Cast Stone Mfrs. Coldhams Lane, Cambridge, 1919. Plus Stone Court Works Greenhithe, Kent 1943. Asbestos Cement Mfrs. 15 Victoria St. SW1. Only: 1938 & 40 & 41. Whaddon Rd. Meldreth, Royston, Herts. Cambridge: Greenhithe; Strood Dock, Strood; Fort Lane Lower Shorne nr Gravesend 1943-59. 1961 includes Harbour Rd. Rye, Sussex. By 1970 only Greenhithe, Strood & Rye are recorded, and the only one in 1980 is Harbour Rd. Rye. (1919-1980) The reverse reads 2/6 in relief. No rim. 32mm.



334. BARFORD (AGRICULTURAL) LTD. Engineers, Syston Lane, Belton, Grantham, Lincs. The name changed to Barfords of Belton Ltd. by 1961. Tractor Mfrs. 1979 records Concrete Mixers Mfrs. (1955-1959) 26mm.



335. BARROW SHIP BUILDING CO. LTD. (Barrow-in-Furness). Registered in 1871. Voluntary Liquidation 3/1899. Stamped IW (Iron Works). Reverse blank with beaded rim. 26mm.

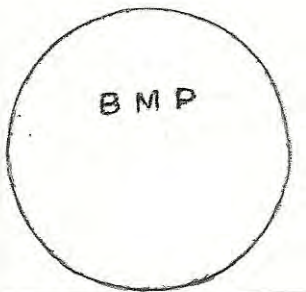
336. G.BEATON & SON LTD. Hinge, Windscreen & Window Mfrs., Beatonson Works, Victoria Rd. Willesden, NW10. From 1965 Motor Vehicle Accessories Mfrs. (1955-1973) Not in 1979. 32mm.



337. BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS LTD. Gatwick Airport. Was formed in November 1970 with the acquisition of British United Airways by Caledonian Airways. (1970-1980)+ Uniface with stamped number. All incuse. 25mm.

338. BRITISH MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO. LTD. Fuel Oil Importers.

The Lowe, South Shields; Stanlow Sidings, Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Cheshire & Archery Rd. Woolston, Southampton 1932. The addition of Connswater Rd. Belfast & Oil Station, Dunglass Bowling, Glasgow, 1940-43. Also recorded is Shell Refineries Ltd. Stanlow Refinery Ellesmere Port, Wirral and Shell Mex & B.P. Ltd. (Office address). 1946 only records Woolston, Southampton but with several others for Shell Mex & B.P.Ltd. 1948 records Woolston & South Shields plus the additional title (Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd.). 1955 & 1959 do not include Anglo- American but records Connswater Rd., Belfast, Oil Station, Dunglass and Woolston. 1961-62 includes the additional title (Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.) Woolston. 1965-69 London address only. Without a stamped number the usage of this piece is not known. (1932-1969) Not in 1970. 38mm.





339. BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS. Gatwick Airport. B.U.A. was formed by the merger of the Airwork Group and Hunting Clan Air Transport in July 1960. In 1961 they were recorded as an Air Charter Company but in 1962 as an Airline. They subsequently became a part of B.C.A.L. in November 1970. (1960-1970) Uniface with stamped number. All incuse. 25mm.

The Tokens of John Chorlton – A Note

Bob Lyall

Further to Andrew Andison's article on 'The Tokens of John Chorlton 81 Piccadilly, Manchester', I have the following data regarding John Chorlton in my file on Lancashire unofficial farthings and a couple of further countermarked pieces in my collection:

JOHN CHORLTON 81 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER. In addition to the countermarked varieties listed by Andrew, I have one token countermarked W C and another with two ornaments that might be roses.

From trade directories in Manchester and Warrington libraries:

He was not listed in 1836, but in 1838 and 1841 he was a toy dealer at 81 Piccadilly, the address on the token. In 1855 he was trading as a jeweller & dressing case & workbox, archery & fishing tackle manufacturer and fancy bazaar at this same address. This address was called 'Fancy Repository' in 1864 and 1869 but had become a Post Office by 1881. No J D or Walker listed as a 'Fancy Repository' in 1864. The maker of one token was S A Daniell of Birmingham who started business in 1861.

John Chorlton lived at Falshaw, near Alderley (Cheshire) in 1855, probably commuting to Manchester by train from Alderley station. This was probably a very good address, perhaps indicating his business success.

Two Unpublished Tokens from The Maze in Southwark

Robert Sharman

On looking through my annotated copy of Williamson recently, I came across two unrecorded 17th century tokens from The Maze in the London Borough of Southwark. Both tokens were discovered along the Thames foreshore about twenty years ago. Here are the details:- New Dickinson numbers given

D.306B

Obv. (Mullet) THE.SVN.IN.THE.MAYES A Sun in splendour

Rev. (Mullet) IN.SOVTHWARKE T. C.

¼ D

Found at Shad Thames 1991

Another Maze token listed by Williamson and issued by Nicholas Mackreth (W.308). also depicts a sun and is probably from the same sun tavern as D.306B. (Dickinson also lists “Tho Hawes by ye Dyers Armes” which is D.306A)

D.307A

Obv. (Rosette) IOHN.LEWES.AT.THE.BELL.IN.THE = A Bell

Rev. (Mullet?) MAYES.IN.SOVTHWARKE = HIS/HALFE/PENNY/ I.M.L. ½ D

The above description is taken from a rough sketch given to me by one of the Thames diggers on the south bank. Note the phonetic spelling of Maze on both tokens, a common error by many die-sinkers in the 17th century.

According to Williamson, the Maze formed part of the garden of the Abbotts of Battle, and was attached to Battle House. The Pond was a pool in the same garden for “fancy fysshe”. In 1881, my grandfather actually attended Maze Pond Sunday School, and was given a book for good behaviour.

Due to modern developments in Southwark, many of the old streets and buildings have disappeared. In 1959-63, an eleven storey surgical tower was built on the site of The Maze and Maze Pond for Guy’s Hospital. Today, there is still a street called Great Maze Pond, which divides the old and new buildings of the hospital. (vide W.307, “George Horsley at ye Great Maze Ponde in Southwarke, 1668”). There are now in total, five tokens recorded for The Maze, and one for Maze Pond.

The Tokens of John Linton - Salter of Bridgwater

Terry Winsborough

Earlier last year I acquired an undated Bridgwater, Somerset token of John Linton as a detector find from somewhere in the Southern counties, probably Dorset. It was advertised as BW 62 and while only in Fair condition, all of the legend, arms and initials were quite readable except for the letters I, D and G of BRIDGWATER. (Fig.1)



Fig. 1

After a close examination I could see that it did not correspond to the description in Williamson¹ because the word 'IN' was missing from the reverse. This was unusual in itself because the vast majority of 17th century tokens have either 'IN', 'AT' or 'OF' before the place name. The County of Somerset has only four tokens recorded without these words², but two of these have the word 'IN' placed on other varieties. The token is of mixed metal, weighs 0.99gm, measures 15mm in diameter and has a die axis of 0 degrees. Williamson records four issues of John Linton as BW62-65 and I had long realized that they were all rare except BW 63, the 1656 issue and the only one obtained for my collection until now.

I spoke to Steve Minnitt, the County Museums Officer for Somerset, but he was at that time unable to help as the Somerset County Museum (SCM) was closed long term for a major alteration and refurbishment, and the coin collection was inaccessible. The Norweb Collection³ was no help as it contained only BW 63 which was that dated 1656 and the second issue of John Linton as noted in Williamson. The third and fourth issues are BW 64 and BW 65, dated 1658 and 1659 respectively. Michael Dickinson was very helpful and he kindly sent me a copy of an article published in 1915 by H. St. George Gray and Henry Symonds FSA⁴, which detailed corrections and new varieties of Somerset tokens found since Williamson's work published in 1891 and which Michael cited in his 1986 catalogue⁵. I had heard of this

publication but never managed to obtain a copy. After reading the Bridgwater entries under both 'New Varieties' and 'Corrections' the puzzle about BW 62 was solved!

Gray and Symonds were members of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society and token collectors of some note, who took the opportunity to closely study, in addition to their own, the 17th century tokens held in the then Taunton Castle Museum. The Museum collection at that time actually belonged to the Society (as also did Taunton Castle) and had been enlarged since Dr. G.C. Williamson published his work. Williamson's Somerset listing was practically a re-issue (omitting Bristol) of the work 'Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century', published in 1886 as part of the Proceedings of the same Society by William Bidgood⁶, who was the then curator of the Museum (being so from 1862 until 1901).

In their 'New Varieties' section Gray & Symonds listed three Bridgwater tokens, one of which was the undated issue of John Linton BW 62. They had identified two distinct varieties of this token and recorded them as 62a and 62b.

62a (Fig. 2) was described as reading:

Obv. IOH . LINTON = The Salters' Arms
Rev. BRIDGWATER = I . E . L .



Fig. 2

62b was described as the same except for reading IOHN and so was identical to my recent acquisition (Fig.1), but it appears to lack an inner border on the obverse while having a solid inner border on the reverse. 62a has beaded outer and inner borders on both sides. The SCM specimens of 62a both feature pierced mullet markers and ordinary round stops, while my specimen of 62b seems to have solid mullets with round stops. It is difficult to be certain from worn examples but these two tokens appear to have been prepared by different die sinkers.

Quite why there should be one undated issue of this token with the spelling IOH and another with the more familiar IOHN is unclear. I initially thought that IOH was perhaps the first issue with a spelling mistake, causing John Linton to order another with his name corrected but leaving the first in circulation to save money. This may be the case, but on studying the colour scans sent to me later from SCM when the collection was once more accessible, the obverse of one of their two specimens of 62a (the other being too worn to be definite) shows a colon stop after the H of IOH. I believe the use of such a stop is highly unusual and it made me wonder whether the die sinker used it to indicate the shortened form of IOHANNES, the Latin version of IOHN. I would have thought that the use of Latin names on a tradesman's token during the Commonwealth period was unlikely, but when I later checked the Bridgwater Parish Registers for the same period, I found that baptisms, marriages and burials were all recorded with Latinised first names.

Another unusual feature of BW 62a is that there is no 12 o'clock mullet marker, the I of IOH being at 12 o'clock on the obverse and the B of Bridgwater similarly on the reverse. The remaining empty legend space from about 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock is filled with 3 stops and 2 mullets. BW 62b features a 12 o'clock mullet and conventional word spacing as can be seen in Fig. 1, which is another reason for thinking that BW62a was the first and unsatisfactory striking. Under the 'Corrections' section of Gray & Symonds it is also noted that the arrangement of the initials on BW 63 and 65 were misplaced in Williamson and should read I. L. / .E. instead of I. E. / .L. (*Although this is a misunderstanding of Williamson's layout – Ed.*)

There is no mention of BW 64 at this time, in spite of it having been listed in Williamson as being of the same type as 63 and 65. The reason for this will be made clear later.

With my research having progressed this far and realizing that all four of John Linton's tokens with the exception of the 1656 issue were extremely rare, I decided to ascertain as far as possible what specimens and numbers were held in museums and by private collectors known to me. Much help was given by Steve Minnitt of SCM who not only provided me with details and scans of the museum specimens, but tipped me off about the existence of a surprisingly large collection of Somerset 17th century tokens in the Salisbury Museum (SM), and a small collection held in the Blake Museum, Bridgwater (BLM). He also put me in touch with Phil Sealey, a local long time collector of Bridgwater tokens. Phil in turn provided me with a list of the 240 Somerset 17th century tokens at Salisbury Museum, of which I was previously unaware!

Eventually, Jane Ellis-Schon, the Collections Manager and Curator of Archaeology at the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, was able to confirm the existence of this

collection and explain that it was part of the Wessex section of the original Pitt Rivers Collection⁷, which had been gifted to the Museum in 1975 by H.M. Treasury. Unfortunately, even this impressive collection, probably the best of Somerset outside the British Museum (BM) and SCM, contains only one John Linton token which is a specimen of BW 63 the 1656 variety. Nevertheless the collection contains several Somerset rarities and I intend to go and see them shortly at the invitation of the Curator.

The numbers of the various John Linton issues which I have traced so far are:-

BW 62 (Gray & Symonds 62a) - Two specimens held in SCM. No specimens held in the BM, SM or BLM. No specimens located so far in private collections. Not in Norweb. (Fig.2).

BW 62 (Gray & Symonds 62b) - One specimen in own collection. No specimens held in the BM, SM, SCM or BLM. None having been seen by any dealer or private collector contacted so far. Not in Norweb. (Fig.1).

BW 63 (1656) - One specimen in each of BM, SCM and SM. One specimen in the Norweb Collection (N3986) where the correct arrangement of the initials is confirmed. Several specimens are held in private collections or have passed through dealers' hands in recent years. (Fig.3).



Fig. 3

BW 64 (1658) - No specimens held in the BM, SM, SCM or BLM. Not in Norweb. None have been seen by any dealer or private collector in recent years. No reference in Gray & Symonds. Michael Dickinson knows of no specimen having come on to the market. Can probably be regarded as non-existent and a mistaken reading originally by William Bidgood.

BW 65 (1659) - Two specimens held in SCM. No specimens held in the BM, SM or BLM. One specimen held in the trays of Nigel Clark in 2005, ex The J. Harris Collection and one other previous to that. Two specimens traced in private collections so far (extra to the foregoing). Not in Norweb. (Fig.4).

In addition to this information, it is worth recording that Phil Sealey made notes several years ago when studying tokens in the SCM, that their specimens of BW62 (presumably 62a), BW63 and BW65 were acquired from the Lowsley Collection in 1889. David Young also has a list of the Somerset tokens purchased by Baldwins from Henry Symonds in 1928 and it was noted that Nos. 62, 63 and 65 were there, but not 64.



Fig. 4

It will be seen from the sketches that both BW 63 and BW 65 have solid inner borders on the obverse and lack any on the reverse. Both have beaded outer borders and show other similarities, such as the lozenge stops and pierced mullet markers which indicate that they were probably produced by the same hand.

Having sorted out his tokens, I thought it appropriate to try to find out something about John Linton himself. The Salters' Arms seemed a good starting place because these are of fairly scarce usage on tokens; only 2 of 362 Somerset issuers listed in Michael Dickinson's 1986 catalogue used these arms. The other issuer is William Cornish of Mells who probably traded salt as a minor commodity, as he is described on his 1651 token as a Mercer.

John Linton had set up a business in Bridgwater, a busy port on the River Parrett, which had been trading to ports in Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal since at least the 15th century. A census taken in July 1695 revealed a population in Bridgwater, St Mary Parish of 2,200 men women and children, with a further 600 living in closely adjoining parishes. Salt was one of the commodities imported and was valuable in

mediaeval times as a preserver of meat and fish, as well as being used in everyday cooking by those who could afford it. Herrings were caught locally in the Bristol Channel, packed in barrels between layers of salt and exported in small trading ships to Mediterranean ports where they were considered a delicacy. Salt was also mined at Droitwich in Worcestershire⁸, loaded into barges and carried down the River Severn to the Bristol Channel where it was transferred to sea-going sailing barges called trows, and shipped to Bridgwater. There it was transhipped into barges again and sent inland along the River Parrett or one of its tributaries, to various distribution points where merchants would then carry it by carts to towns in South Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire. It is likely that William Cornish of Mells was so supplied with salt. The labour and carriage costs for such a journey must have been enormous, which gives an idea of the value of salt in those times.

I contacted the Salters' Company in London⁹ and there met my first setback. Their librarian Katie George explained that most of the Guild Archives were destroyed along with their headquarters in the Great Fire of London in 1666. All they had left from this era was a Dictionary of Members covering the period 1636 - 1656, which contained the names of newly admitted members and the name of John Linton was not listed. Ms George concluded that he thus probably became a member before 1636.

The Hearth Tax Returns for Somerset of 1664 - 65 have survived in Dwelly's National Records Series¹⁰, as does the Index to Somerset Hearth Tax Exemptions Certificates of 1670 and 1674. Both were transferred onto CD in 2005 by B.D. Welchman. I obtained a copy, only to find that just about every Hundred and Parish in Somerset is listed – with the exception of Bridgwater, St Mary's! A very helpful Bernard Welchman checked all other obtainable Somerset Records in print, but could not find it. He could only hazard a guess that being a distinct borough, Bridgwater had been assessed separately and the record subsequently lost.

My third setback came after contacting Somerset County Records Office (now housed in a new building at Norton Fitzwarren just outside Taunton and renamed Somerset Heritage Centre), to see if I could unearth any mention of John Linton in their Wills and Probate Records. I then learnt that these records from this period were destroyed by enemy action during the Second World War, when they were sent to Exeter for safe keeping and then bombed during an air raid in 1941!

I eventually managed to spend a few days in Somerset and visited the Heritage Centre in early March this year. The parish records for Bridgwater St Mary are held there from 1558 onwards with gaps where registers or pages from them have been lost. I searched the baptismal register from 1600 – 1640 with no result for a John Linton at all. There was one mention of a Joanna Linton, daughter of Patrick and Editha Linton being baptized on 25 June 1626, so at least it showed evidence of a family of that

name in the parish. I was using microfiche films to search but found them worn, dirty and sometimes indecipherable and so asked if I might study the original register. One of the archivists brought out this well worn old manuscript book, bound in very tatty red leather covers and held together by white ribbons. Looking through and treating it very carefully, I soon found that its 350 year old entries in ink were easier to read than the microfiche copies, especially when translating some of the Parish Clerk's Latinized Christian names.

The marriage register was then checked for the years 1610 – 1653 again with no result, but John Linton could of course have married a woman from another parish. The burial register was also searched from 1660 – 1675 with no result. The burial entries from 1676 – 80 are missing and there is a note in the record which reads “From this year to 1680 one John Staddon then parish clerk had the names of the persons dead and they are dead and lost with him”. There were burial entries on 29 February 1675 for an Elianor Lynton and on 28 January 1681 for an Eleanor Linton. Either of these could tie in with a baptismal entry which I found on 5 October 1606 for Elionor, daughter of Rafe Demont and Agnes his wife. Given the initial ‘E’ from his tokens and the variable spelling of the times, one of these women could possibly have been the wife of John Linton. Burials from 1682 – 1690 were also searched with no result, and although several burials with the Linton name were noted, these could possibly have been his children or relatives.

This was an interesting day at the new Heritage Centre, but most frustrating! I had already arranged for a Records Office researcher to look over the same records in case I missed anything, but he found nothing definite except an entry from the Somerset Marriage Index for a John Linton marrying a Mary Baker on 20 January 1664. If this was our John Linton the salter, then it must have been a second marriage, in which case it does not correspond with the burial dates of either of the two women assumed to have been his wives. I would think this entry probably refers to a son also named John. The researcher also found a baptismal entry on 26 November 1615 for a John Lyninge son of Henry and Alice, which he later tied in with a catalogue data base entry for a John Lyninge who was a J.P. and Mayor of Bridgwater in 1668. He posed this as a possible variant of the name Linton, but given the consistent spelling on the tokens and similar entries in the parish register, I would doubt that they are the same man.

Nothing definite seems to have been recorded in the available parish records about John Linton which is quite surprising as he must have become a well known and prominent tradesman in 17th century Bridgwater. He must also have lived within the parish for him to have kept up his day to day business dealings. The only other reason I can think of for there being no marriage entry, is that he may have been a Royalist supporter during the Civil War when Bridgwater was a predominantly Puritan town.

The Royalist vicar of Bridgwater St Mary's George Wootton, had been expelled from his living in 1645 and replaced by a Presbyterian minister called John Norman, who himself became highly unpopular. Many people refused to attend St Mary's church for worship while the resulting religious upheaval continued. Some of them attended non-conformist churches for several years until John Norman himself was replaced by another, presumably Royalist incumbent in 1662¹¹. John Linton may therefore have been married in a non-conformist church. Had he reverted to Church of England communion after the Restoration, his burial should have appeared in the parish register.

It would have been more satisfying to have found some personal details about the man after recording so much about his tokens, but I was thwarted at every turn! Despite this, I hope this article will give the reader a fair impression of who John Linton was, where he lived, his business and his extremely rare tokens. If any members have more information about the tokens themselves, particularly the whereabouts of specimens of BW 62a or 62b, I would be pleased to hear about it. There must be at least one decent specimen of BW 62b in circulation somewhere for Gray & Symonds to have seen and recorded it in 1915.

My thanks are due to Steve Minnitt of SCM, (now reopened as the Museum of Somerset) for much help and encouragement with this article and to Michael Dickinson for his information and advice. Also too Phil Sealey and David Young for providing details of past and present token collections of Somerset.

References

- ¹ 'Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century' edited by George C. Williamson in 1891, vol.2 London – Southwark as reprinted in 1967 by B.A. Seaby Ltd.
- ² BW 264 John Meredith of Taunton, BW 325 Amos Stocker of Wiveliscombe, BW 340 Ambrose Seward of Yeovil and BW 342 William Godfrey of Glastonbury.
- ³ SCBI 44 – The Norweb Collection Part IV Norfolk to Somerset by R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. Spink and Son 1993.
- ⁴ Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Vol. LXI (1915), pp 115-127.
- ⁵ 'Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values' by Michael Dickinson 1986. B.A. Seaby Ltd.
- ⁶ Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Vol. xxxii (1886), part ii, pp 115-145.
- ⁷ Collection formed by the late Lt. Gen. Augustus Pitt Rivers 1827-1900, who donated his huge anthropological and archaeological collection to Oxford University in 1884.
- ⁸ 'A History of Somerset' by Robert Dunning. Published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd. 1983, Chapter XI.
- ⁹ The Salters' Company, one of the twelve Great Livery Companies in the City of London with headquarters at Salters' Hall, 4, Fore Street, London EC2Y 5DE.
- ¹⁰ 'Dwelly's Hearth Tax for Somerset 1664-65' and 'Dwelly's Index to Somerset Hearth Tax Exemption Certificates of 1670 and 1674'. Printed by E. Dwelly, Fleet, Hants. 1916. Edited and originally published by T. L. Stoaite. Transferred to CD by B. D. Welchman 2005 (West Country Books).
- ¹¹ 'War and Peace in West Somerset 1620-1670' by Douglas Stevens, p.96.

Auction Report

The James O'Donald Mays Collection of Silver Tokens.

Spink, London, 23rd March 2011.

For collectors of shillings and tokens of the 1811/12 series, this name will be very familiar as the author of two books on the subject; *The Splendid Shilling*⁽¹⁾ and *Tokens of Those Trying Times*⁽²⁾.

The 243 tokens were well described, illustrated and lotted as per Dalton numbers in the 156 lots (302-458). The first thing to note from the catalogue is what appears to be a very peculiar distribution of the tokens in the collection. Whilst a comprehensive collection, the rarities of the series seem to be under-represented. The grades of the tokens were typically quite high, though many of the pieces had an uneven red/blue toning in the fields, whilst the gaps between the lettering was lustrous, indicating a common source at some stage in the past, and a possible artificial colour due to storage or chemical effects. The catalogue gave no provenances to any of the pieces.

After a few spectacular prices earlier in the morning, the first token went on the block at 13:20, with Richard Bishop on the rostrum. The more normal pieces went for between 1 and 1.5 times upper estimate and the rarer pieces typically realised between 2 and 2.5 times upper estimate. The most expensive token, as expected was lot 322, the RRR Dorset (D.3) of Dorchester bank showing St. Dunstan on the reverse. This realised £580 against an upper estimate of £250.



Of the five or so collectors in the room, one managed to secure in excess of one third and possibly 50% of the lots. About 20% of the lots went to bidders on the web, bidding via "Spink Live", though not quite as lively as when the bidding is in the room! The online bidding is certainly quicker than even a year ago, but when two on-line bidders start to battle, the ping-pong across the internet does seem a bit slow for the people sat in the room.

Just 17 lots failed to find a buyer, these being typically the minor varieties of the Bristol and other issues that were in the lower grades. The total hammer price was £17,220 as compared to the total upper estimate of £12,410.

Gary Oddie

(1) James O'Donald Mays. *The Splendid Shilling: The Social History of an Engaging Coin*. New Forest Leaves, 186pp, 1982.

(2) James O'Donald Mays. *Tokens of Those Trying Times: Social History of Britain's 19th Century Silver Tokens*. New Forest Leaves, 248pp, 1991.

Book Review

Newton and the Counterfeiter, by Thomas Levenson (London: Faber and Faber, 2009), xii, 318pp.

The study of counterfeiters and their activities is usually little more than an analysis of their products, often long after the fact. Those counterfeiters that do make it to public notice often do so only at their trial where some error in their operation has come to the attention of the authorities. Having been caught in the act or in possession of counterfeit coins or tools for counterfeiting was the usual method by which the smaller and less skilled operators were brought to justice. The bigger fish were much more careful and required more effort from the authorities and significant evidence for the charges to hold.

In the late seventeenth century, William Chaloner was one such high profile counterfeiter who tried to maintain the outward appearance of a gamekeeper, when all along he was a poacher. Whilst Chaloner first came to the attention of numismatists over a century and a half ago⁽¹⁾ it was for his proposals to the mint for improving the state of the coinage and suggesting methods to make counterfeiting more difficult. His suggestions for adjusting the weight of the coinage and for introducing a security edge were well considered, and compare well with the other suggestions of the time⁽²⁾. However these were just a ruse to gain access to the Mint and its machinery on the pretence of carrying out trials. In the same proposals he openly accused the moneyers and mint masters of misconduct and being complicit in counterfeiting. As his reputation preceded him these attacks were seen though quite quickly, but he could not be cornered, and after a short stay in Newgate, was released. Whilst the Mint was not the best run organisation, with accumulated sinecures at the top, with Isaac Newton as Master, he turned his mind to many other tasks, and with the recoinage complete, he turned his energies to counterfeiters in general.

At this point the hanging of William Chaloner at Tyburn on 22nd March 1698/9 might have become just another footnote in numismatics^(3, 4, 5). However shortly afterwards, an anonymous author produced a short pamphlet entitled "A Short View of the life of Will Chaloner, the notorious Coyner. . . .with a brief account of his trial, behaviour and last speech". With just ten pages of text, this forms the keystone to the book that Levenson has carefully crafted⁽⁶⁾.

The book contains two main strands, the life of Newton and how he came to be prosecuting counterfeiters and the life of Chaloner and how he came to lock horns with and finally be hanged by evidence supplied by Newton. The book is written as part biography, part historical detective story, part social history. The extensive notes (pp253-291), bibliography (pp292-301) and comprehensive index (pp302-318)

confirm that Levenson, a Professor of Science Writing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has left few stones unturned in the reconstruction of this story.

The book begins with the early life of Newton and his arrival in Cambridge in June 1661, his Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics in 1669 and his life at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he would spend almost twenty years working on his Principia. The first mention of a position at the Mint can be found in a letter from Newton to Locke on 30th June 1691⁽⁷⁾, possibly a reply to a conversation or letter now lost.

The next section considers William Chaloner's early life and his journey to the small town of Birmingham, then well off the main thoroughfares, for an apprenticeship in nail-making. It was here that his skill in metallurgy, casting and engraving were developed. The area was already well known for producing false coins which had entered common parlance as "Birmingham Groats". Levenson considers this to be referring to counterfeit groats, however from the description in the original Guzman Redivius, this is more likely a counterfeit shilling that contained no more than a groats' worth of silver. Chaloner is then found in London, where his fortunes rise and fall as his schemes for making money via false gold and silver coins, and false lottery tickets amongst others, initially flourish and then wane. What sets Chaloner apart from all of his contemporaries was his awareness of the legal system and his ability to argue his way out of some very tight corners. On several occasions he simply turned King's evidence on his collaborators, received the substantial reward (£40) and walked free.

It was during 1696 that Newton and Chaloner first crossed paths; just another counterfeiter, amongst the many that had been investigated by the Mint's officers. Most broke under interrogation and were quickly removed from circulation. Chaloner stuck to his story that his coining equipment had been supplied by corrupt mint workers.

The Great Recoinage distracted Newton for a couple of years, and Chaloner fell onto hard times. In 1698, Chaloner petitioned Parliament on the grounds of Mint conspiracy in false coining and that he had been made destitute after his previous petitions had resulted in his imprisonment. Chaloner had now put his head (or neck) into plain view and Newton started to bring together all of Chaloner's past so that when the trial came, there would be no escape. At the trial, Newton's case was watertight and on March 4th, 1699, Chaloner was found guilty and was sentenced to death by hanging.

The story finishes with Chaloner feigning madness and writing letters, directly to Newton, pleading for clemency⁽⁷⁾. With Chaloner's execution came the end of a very

colourful character who had played and lost a game of the highest stakes. Whether Newton would have seen Chaloner as such a special case is not as clear from the original sources as Levenson paints in his book. However Levenson has achieved a very original spotlight on the crime of counterfeiting, the criminals and their interactions with the authorities in the last decade of the seventeenth century. The book has also brought Newton's activities at the Mint to a much broader audience than previously.

In all, an excellent read with many thought provoking points, all highlighting the difficulties of studying the activities of counterfeiters.

Gary Oddie

Postscript

Whilst this book is not exactly token related – one area that immediately stands out as worthy of further study, is exactly what was happening in Birmingham between 1650 and 1700? With just twenty main types of seventeenth century tokens⁽⁸⁾, of which seven relate to the heavier side of metal working (one cutler, one blacksmith, and five ironmongers), this would also appear to be the genesis of the more subtle side metalworking that would become the diestamping, coining and counterfeiting metropolis of a century later.

References

- (1) R. Ruding. *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*. London, 1840.
- (2) M.-H. Li. *The Great Recoinage of 1696-9* (London). 1960.
- (3) J. Craig. *Newton at the Mint*. Cambridge, 1946.
- (4) J. Craig. Isaac Newton and the counterfeiters. *Notes Rec. R. Soc. Lond.* 18, pp136-145, 1963.
- (5) C.E. Challis. *A New History of the Royal Mint*. Cambridge, 1992.
- (6) Anonymous. *Guzman Redivivus: A short view of the life of Will. Chaloner*. London, 1699.
- (7) H.W. Turnbull, J.F. Scott, A.R.Hall, and L. Tilling. *The Correspondence of Isaac Newton*. Cambridge, 1959-1977, especially v3 p152 and v4 pp305-307, but there are many other references to counterfeiters.
- (8) G.C. Williamson. *Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century*. Seaby Reprint, 1967.

Notes and Queries

620 CANADA 1841

I have a slightly better specimen of this token, where “half penny” can just be made out. However the answer to its attribution is to be found in Breton’s guide. It is illustrated at no. 532 and was issued by James Duncan & Co., hardware merchants of Montreal.

Robert Barraclough

My rather elderly Canadian catalogue [Charlton 1970], in the miscellaneous Quebec tokens section, shows this token to be a halfpenny issued By James Duncan & Co., hardware merchants of Montreal. Two dates known: JC28 1841 & JC28a 1830.

Malcolm Johnson

(The same information was supplied by Ralph Hayes)

Kelsie B Harder, *Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names: United States and Canada*, reprint edition (New York, Oxford 1985), tells me that the name [Canada] first appeared in 1534 in the narrative of Jacques Cartier....It was then applied to the St Lawrence River (1638)....and so to the whole country. The name Canada became official with the Canada Act.... of 1791.

Robert Thompson

621 Loveday Internment Camp



Does anyone know of these tokens/check pieces?

All are Brass with blank rev; 3d, 6d, 9d, are 24mm round; 1/3, 2/-, approx. 29mm square.

These were found during the demolition of one of the old barracks at the Loveday Internment Camp near Barmera, South Australia c1946. These buildings were sold off shortly after WW2 when the camp was demolished. To my understanding there was nothing there until July 1940 when the first two camps 9 & 10 had to be completed by 20 Aug 1940. Camp 14 was added in December 1941; this was divided into four sections A, B, C and D.

These tokens are not known at Loveday or anywhere else; paper chits were used at Loveday until the issue of the regular Australian internment camp series of tokens [5/- to 1d] that were first *issued here 9 July 1943 in lieu of the paper coupons which were then destroyed.

[*From History of Internment in South Australia - 1940-46]

Malcolm Johnson

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

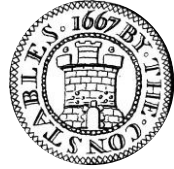
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:4)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(10:5)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:4)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(10:9)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes. If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind that new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson

(10:4)

LAST CALL – Bedfordshire 17thC Tokens

A new book on the above subject is approaching completion

If any readers have specimens that I have not seen, even if common, just in case it is a die variety, information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade.

Also trying to trace the Henry Fitzhugh piece (W12) overstruck on London (W1048), (Ex Shuttlewood) last seen on Nigel Clark's List No. 20 c.1982

Gary Oddie

(10:4)

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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Hopefully this edition will be handed out to members at Token Congress 2011, so welcome to Wales! If you were unable to attend, you will have received this in the aftermath of what I'm sure was a splendid event. Details will follow in the next issue.

If you would like to receive the next issue then now is the time to subscribe. Please try to be prompt; a leaflet/form is enclosed with this issue.

This is the first issue I've had as editor that I actually struggled with a bit to fill, as can perhaps be seen by the many appearances of my own name. I had quite a lot of articles but they were often quite short ones which is why the contents page is quite cramped! There were also no Notes and Queries this time except for one I added in to fill the last pages. So, be inspired by the Congress, by what you read here, or by the beginning of the Autumn Token Term and get scribbling!

David Griffiths

I have to announce the sad news that one of our stalwart members, David Griffiths, died on Saturday 3rd September. An obituary will appear in the next issue and please feel to write in with your own memories of David.

Accounts:

Money Held from last quarter **£1,640.23**

Income:

Late and new subscriptions, and back numbers: +£31

Outgoings:

Printing of TCSB 10, 3 -£280

Envelopes and foreign postage -£62.57

Total Held: £1,328.66

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. Further details will be announced at the 2011 Congress.

John Moss of Hereford yet again

Tim Everson



Following on from my article in TCSB 10, 2 about the second issue of John Moss's farthing from Hereford, examples of which seem to be overstruck on an unidentified token, I present here yet another example. This piece resides in the Cuming Museum in Southwark, and is clearly overstruck on the same tokens as those I mentioned previously. Once again the obverse lettering IOHN MOSS is barely visible and we can seeEING.STREE.. followed by the SS of MOSS. This gives us one more letter than before, namely the E in EING, but I know of nothing to match that. The reverse die again shows disturbance by the underlying type to the linear circle above the central M and to the M itself, but nothing is clear. I have now seen four examples of this issue of John Moss. One was too worn to be of use, but the others were all clearly overstruck on a token from ..EING.STREET(E). Since this type cannot be identified (yet!), it seems possible that they were never issued and that the whole stock was re-used to strike these John Moss pieces (and maybe others). Any further ideas or attempts at identifying the undertype would be welcomed by the author.

A Pawnbroker's Advertising Label

Anthony Gilbert



The picture shown on the previous page is a paper advert stuck to a 2p coin which I found on the pavement in Orpington High Street (Kent). It is printed white on blue with 'pawnbrokers' underlined in red, and the small pawnbrokers' symbol of three balls also in red. Initially, the nearest branches of H & T Pawnbrokers I could find were listed in Lambeth and Wandsworth. The H & T stands for Harvey and Thompson who have over 130 stores in the UK. Besides pawnbroking, they offer a pre-paid Mastercard and cheque cashing service. Some further research discovered that they had also just taken over a local jewellers, hence the discovery in Orpington. The lady in the Welling H & T shop explained that these 2p advertising pieces were available on the counter-in-store across their branches, but the offer had now ceased. The £46 relates to 1/3 value for any 9ct. gold article weighing the same as a current 2p piece. She kindly gave me the remaining 2p pieces in the shop – 1979 and 1994, so I now have examples of all three Queen's heads!

A 17th Century Trading Token from Streatham in Surrey

David Williams and Tim Everson



The token which forms the subject of this note was found by Mr David Hunt who was using a metal detector just outside Godstone. The token was reported to David Williams as the local Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme on whose database it can be found (SUR-885237). The diameter of the token, which is very worn, is now 18.1mm and its weight is 0.55g.

Trading tokens were issued by individual traders between 1649 and 1672 to serve as small change, which was not being issued by central government. Surrey Archaeological Society holds a superb collection of over 300 varieties for Surrey, mainly from collections formed by Penfold and Wetton.

This discovery is the first known 17th century trading token from a business in Streatham and is a very exciting find. Unfortunately it is in rather poor condition. The drawing shows the letters and design which are clearly visible, and much of the remaining legends can be reconstructed from similar tokens in the series. The initial marks both sides (where the legend begins) appear to be rosettes.

The Obverse reads: ED[.....].WHITE = Lion rampant

The Reverse reads: AT.STRETHAM.IN.SVRRY = HIS|HALFE|PENY

The obverse design appears to be a lion rampant, two paws of which are just visible. The word 'WHITE' is too far away from the first name to be a surname, and the legend must read 'AT.THE.WHITE' or 'AT.Y^E.WHITE' with the sign name being completed by the picture. This is a frequent occurrence on tokens.

The Obverse legend might then read: ED[.....]AT.THE (Y^E).WHITE = Lion rampant

The identification became a certainty on learning of the important inn at Streatham called the White Lion. A property calling itself The Lyon was standing in 1507 and is first known as The White Lion in 1608. This developed into a prominent village inn and parish meeting place. It was in the Manor of Leigham and was associated with the Holland family from 1558 to 1623, after which the trail dies out.

Our only missing piece of the jigsaw now is the name of the issuer. This is probably Edward rather than Edmund, and if the first name is written in full, rather than EDW:, which is a slight possibility, then the surname is fairly short. Parish records no longer survive for this period in Streatham but the Hearth Tax does. The only Edward paying the Hearth Tax in 1664 is Edward Sims who remains a likely candidate, but the Hearth Tax does not specifically connect him with the White Lion and the token may be issued by an as yet unknown Edward, of which there are plenty of candidates. The name Sims is also connected in the Manor Rolls to a different property. We may have to wait for a clearer example.

The token is presently with Mr Hunt, who has signalled his intention to donate it to Guildford Museum.

Thanks to John Theobald for putting us in touch with each other, and to Janet Wilmshurst, John Brown and Graham Gower of The Streatham Society for the Streatham research.

(David Williams is the Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey and East Berkshire. A version of this article appeared in Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin 427, June 2011)

A New Token from Mowl-Strand, Southwark Tim Everson



Whilst researching my book on Surrey and Southwark tokens, I came across this unpublished specimen in the Cuming Museum, Southwark. I apologise for the poor quality of the picture. Hopefully I can improve on that for the book, but the token is struck in lead and gave off a lot of reflection despite its heavily corroded surface in parts.

Obv: ROGER.LA..... = Tobacco Roll or perhaps a portcullis?

Rev: MOVLE.ST = L| R. A.?

Mowl-Strand or Moule Strand was the stretch of riverside on Bankside between Falcon Stairs and Maslin Stairs in the north west corner of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark. One other token is known from here; Abraham Williamson which is listed by Dickinson under Bankside as Southwark D.139A. Mowl-Strand features on the Rocque map of London and others of the 18th century, but the name seems to have fallen out of use by 1800.

Pay, Time and Tool Checks – Manchester Ship Canal Bob Lyall

In June's TCS bulletin, Ralph Hayes asked for any more "new" pay, time or tool checks. From my little "side collection" of Manchester ship canal paranumajunk, I detail 4 pay checks and would love to hear from anyone who has any different ones from the Manchester ship canal as I strongly suspect there must have been others I've failed to trace.



1. **M.S.C. / B.D.** stands for Manchester Ship Canal, Bridgewater Division. The M.S.C. company bought the Bridgewater canal in the late 19th century. It was the first canal to connect Manchester with the sea via Runcorn docks in the late 18th century, but this was a narrow boat canal and so by the later years of the 19th century was hopelessly out of date having been largely superseded by the railway system.

2. **M.S.C. Mode Wheel Workshops** - The ship canal's engineering workshops were at Mode Wheel in Salford. This is an example of a check that has been reused for a second employee by having a small piece of brass brazed over the original number and then renumbered. Probably a pay check, but could possibly have been a time check.



3. **Manchester Ship Canal Workshops** - I've not been able to discover just where this was used, but probably at one of the workshops along the canal's length. There was a workshop at the Latchford locks complex which used

pay checks (according to a conversation I had 15 years ago with the employees there), but sadly I had not acquired this check prior to the closure of the workshop, so was unable to ascertain if their checks were of this type. This one has also had a secondary

user with his number stamped on the reverse. What the 8 on the obverse signifies or the S on the reverse can only be guessed at now, sadly.





4. **Irlam ferry.** This token was originally for use on the ferry across the canal at Irlam, and they were sold at a discount for regular users. At the time of issue up to c1952 the cost of a ferry crossing was one (old) penny. The ferry was operated in a row boat. A second "penny ferry" (as it was known) was, and still is operated at Thelwall whereby the "penny-ferryman" lives by the side of the canal and is on call to ferry passengers across the canal. These two ferries were instituted to continue the facility of a walkway that had been breached when the canal was built. The Thelwall ferry price was, as I recall, held at one old penny until the introduction of "new pence" when the price was raised to 10p, or 2/- in old money, a crossing, (i.e. a 24 fold increase on the 1894 original rate), and the last time I spoke to the penny ferryman he told me the fare was still 10p. The number on the obverse is a ticket number. All the ferry ticket/tokens were numbered, the employee number is on the reverse. Whether this had special use for employees at Irlam isn't known. Perhaps the tokens were just reused after they ceased to be used c1952. It has been pierced for suspension, so might be for a time check or a pay check, it isn't certain which, but the hole is not "as made" for the ferry.

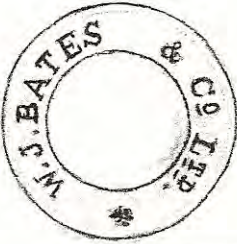


My interest in the canal's paranumajunk was generated by a conversation I had with my great aunt in the early 1980's when I asked her if she ever saw Queen Victoria? "Yes" she said, "it was when she came to open the ship canal and we schoolgirls went to see the opening" - my aunt was born in 1883, she was 21 when the Wrights flew their first aircraft and 86 when the moon landing took place! She was also the 2nd woman doctor at Manchester University and had to do dissection in a separate room from the men as it was regarded as a bit rude!! My other interest in the canal was caused by living on one side of it but working on the other and being "bridged" all too often when going to or coming home from work.

If anyone has any other different M S C pay/time checks I'd love to learn details. Bob.Lyall@BTinternet.com or 01925 262713.

340. BAGLEY & CO.LTD. Bottle Mfrs. Glass Works, Knottingley, Yorks. (1919-62) Not in 1965. All incuse. SN SH. 43mm. (No illustration for this piece as it was lost in the post).

341. W.J.BATES & CO.LTD. Victoria Ironworks, Denton, Nr. Manchester. Not listed in any of the Directories available but the following details are recorded.
1900 June. Royal Agricultural Show at York. Showed a new Oil Engine. 1917,18,19, Published adverts for Gas Engines. 1920 Engine 34hp. Marked as Bates & Scholes. 1900/1920 SN SH 32mm.



1918.

342. BRITISH UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.LTD. Supply all footwear manufacturers with all their machinery needs. They could also lease machinery from them if necessary. The firm was formed from the British Company of Pearson and Bennion combining with the American firm of United Shoe Machinery and was incorporated in October 1899. Starting with the Union Works, Belgrave Rd. Leicester, they gradually expanded and had sites in many countries. During both World Wars, B.U.S.M.'s precision engineering was used to produce various items for the armed forces. "Lester" is a version of "Leicester". 1899/1980+ Plain rim. Rev. Beaded rim & inner circle. SN. SH. Alum. 29mm. More information can be found about the firm on wikipedia.com.





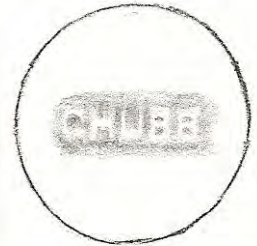
343. JOSEPH BULL & SONS. Belvedere Wharf, River Itchen, Hants. Not recorded in any of the available directories but the following information is known:- 1840's Built Northam, Hants Railway station and is associated with other stations. Also had their own Tramway system at the Wharf. 1863 - Built Woolston Church, Hants. 1871-3 Built Guildhall Winchester (Sir Gilbert Scott is also credited with this in 1873). 1840's/ 1873+ Rev. same. SN. 31mm.

344. C.A.I.LTD. Architectural Ironmongery Mfrs. Cleveland Rd. Wolverhampton. 1965/1969. Not in 1972. SN. SH. 30mm.



345. CARTER REFRIGERATION DISPLAY LTD. Refrigerator Cabinets, Shop Equipment & Self-Service Store Fitters & Consultants. Redhill Rd. Hay Mills, Birmingham. 1962/80+ SN. SH 26mm.

346. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO. LTD. 57, St. Paul's Churchyard EC. (1874 not Ltd.) Various sites at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle on Tyne & London. 1972/3 includes Chubb Security Centre, 18 & 19 Lionel St. Birmingham. 1874/1980+ SH. 32m.



347. H. COLLIER & SONS LTD. Motor Cycle Mfrs. 44& 45, Plumstead Rd. Plumstead, S.E.18. 1919/28 SN. SH. 25mm.





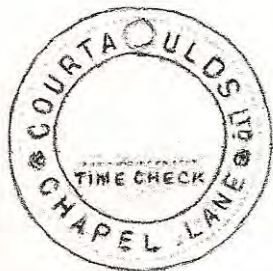
348. ALF COOKE LTD. Carton Box Mfrs. Colour Printers, Lithographic & Letterpress printers & Playing Card Makers. 1955. After the title (Universal Playing Card Co.) Crown Point Print Works, Crown Point, Hunslet Rd. Leeds. 1919/73 Not in 1979. SN.SH. 30mm.

349. CO-OP SHOE WORKS – Wheatsheaf Shoe Works, Wigston Rd. Leicester. (1919)

1955 the address changes to Knighton Fields Rd. There was also a Boot & Shoe Mfry. in Leeds from 1919 to 1959. (1919/ 1959). Not in 1961. SN. SH. 34mm.

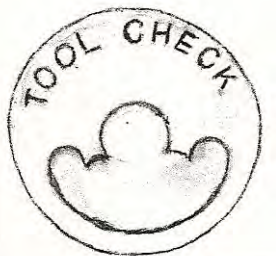
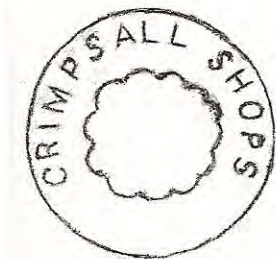


350. COURTAULDS LTD. Production of Cellulose & Acetate Yarn, Artificial Silk & Rayon. (Man made Fibres) Chapel Lane, Foleshill Rd.nr Coventry . 1927/73. Not in 1979. SN. SH. Zinc. 36mm.



351. CRIMPSALL SHOPS, Locomotive and Carriage Repair Workshops. Doncaster Plant Railway Works. London & North Eastern Railway, then British Railways. The Works were established by the Great Northern Railway in 1853 with its 150th Anniversary in 2003. By 2008 apart from buildings being used by ‘Wabtec’ the site had been completely flattened, the main entrance gate and fencing still standing. The check would have been in use before British Rail took over. C/H. 33mm. Note:

Gresley’s A4 Class was produced at Doncaster and four were painted Silver Grey for use on the Silver Jubilee day 6th May 1935. Subsequently the “Mallard” broke the record for a Steam Locomotive at 126 mph.



A Cock and Bull Story

David Young

I should first give my reasons for picking such an odd and possibly unsavoury subject. A few years ago I acquired four tokens relating to cock fighting and as with most of the tokens I have I like to try and find out something about where and how they were used. Since the tokens are unusual and rarely seen I thought other collectors may be interested to see them.

Life in the middle ages was both hard and cruel, punishments for relatively trivial crimes could be very harsh, hangings always attracted a crowd and the stocks of



most towns were rarely empty. So it is not too surprising that the sports and entertainments of the time reflected this brutality; to our eyes these sports are barbaric but our ancestors were a rather blood thirsty lot.

The baiting of animals was a favourite form of amusement for the Romans and it seems likely that they introduced it to Britain. By the middle ages the baiting of bulls and bears had become a popular form of entertainment; particularly so during the Elizabethan period, when it attracted huge crowds from all classes of society and where large sums of money were wagered on the outcome of the contest. Even the Queen would spend the occasional afternoon watching the sport and Elizabeth frequently held baits at Whitehall to entertain her distinguished guests. In 1591 the Privy Council forbade the theatres in London from opening on Thursdays as they distracted people from “the game bearbaiting and like pastimes which are maintained by her Majesty’s pleasure”. In the country baiting took place at fairs or to celebrate local events and any convenient area of ground was used. In London special arenas were built in Southwark that could hold up to a thousand spectators seated on tired benches. During the eighteenth century baiting took place at Hockley in the Hole, sometimes as often as twice a week. Bull-baiting was far more prevalent in England due to the scarcity and therefore cost of bears.

Before the start, the bull’s nose would be blown with pepper so as to infuriate him, the poor animal was then tethered by a rope some fifteen foot long, to a ring fixed to a stake in the ground. Local dog owners would set their dogs, one at a time to worry the bull, with the aim of seizing the bull by the nose and not letting go so as rendering the bull helpless. All the while the crowd looked on and cheered. The bull would try to slide one of his horns beneath the dog’s belly to toss it high in the air so

that the fall may injure or kill the dog. Occasionally the bull broke free and ran through the crowds scattering them as they tried to save themselves. Evelyn in June 1670 notes in his diary that “one of the bulls toss’d a dog full into a lady’s lap, as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena”. After about an hour the baiting was stopped and the bull was usually slaughtered for meat. To start with any dog was used; later the preference was for the Bull Mastiff; but these dogs were too large and slow so through careful breeding the Bulldog evolved.

In some towns where bull-baiting was popular and a regular entertainment an iron ring was set in the ground especially for the purpose, the bullring in Birmingham would have been one such place. In 1802 a bill to make the baiting of animals illegal was introduced in the House of Commons, but it was defeated; however twenty years later the Animal Protection Act was passed. This was the first animal anti-cruelty law; it made cruelty to cattle, horses and sheep illegal; however bull-baiting was not specifically banned until 1835. Even so there are records of baiting taking place as late as 1878.



A bull being baited

Another popular sport was cock throwing, or rather throwing at cocks as the point of the sport was to throw a stick to try and hit a tethered cockerel. The birds were tied by one leg to a stake at a distance of a chain or 22 yards; their owner would then

offer sticks at 2 pence a throw. The cock had room to manoeuvre and had been trained to avoid being hit, as when knocked over the bird became the property of the thrower. A variation of this sport had the birds suspended over the street in an earthen pot with just their heads and tails showing. A successful throw would break the pot so releasing the bird. A newsheet of 1700 notes that “a brewer’s servant from Southwark knocked down so many cocks that by selling them again he returned home some twenty eight shillings and eight pence richer”.

Of all these sorts of sports by far the most popular was Cock fighting, with nearly every village and town holding regular tournaments. The venues for these fights varied from elaborate arenas with tiers of benches surrounding a raised platform, to just a hole in the earthen floor in a village inn onto which the cocks were shaken out of a bag. This gave rise to the term “shake-bag” for a rather shabby looking bird.

Fitz-Stephen writing before 1191 mentions how on Shrove Tuesday boys took their game cocks to school and spent the morning cock fighting; after dinner they played ball in the fields. The school master received a half penny from each of the boys; the money he received was taken into account when deciding his salary. By 1366 the authorities were alarmed that cock fighting had become so wide spread amongst all classes of society that the government tried to stop it as an idle sport. As one might imagine they were not very successful; during the Commonwealth the Puritans were equally unsuccessful when they tried to ban the sport. To give some idea of the popularity of the sport most Englishmen would agree with Gervase Markham when he wrote in 1614 that “there is no pleasure more noble, delightsome, or voyd of couzenage and deceit than this pleasure of cocking”.

During the reign of Henry VIII the sport became more organised, Henry built the first cockpit in London as part of his palace at Whitehall and he added another to his palace at Greenwich. Within a few years other pits sprang up in the city; the principal ones were in Jewin Street, Shoe Lane and St Giles in the Fields. We have a good description of the Shoe Lane pit as Pepys visited in December 1663 and recorded in his diary “to the Shoe Lane, to see a cock fighting at a new pit there, a sport I never was at in my life: but Lord! To see the strange variety of people from Parliament man to the poorest ‘prentices, bakers and what not, all these fellows one with another cursing and betting”. In April 1668 we find Pepys visiting the new cock pit by the King’s Gate in Whitehall and again he was surprised by the “mixed rabble of people”. Evelyn visited Bankside to see a cock fight, but he did not enjoy the experience and felt that it was “a rude and dirty pastime”. Both Queen Elizabeth and James I made regular use of the cockpits at Greenwich and Whitehall, in fact James would watch the sport twice a week. After the fire at Whitehall in 1697 the cockpit was altered and used as the Privy Council Office.



Hogarth's print of the Royal Cockpit

The Royal Cockpit in Birdcage Walk was built by Charles II; this is the cockpit that is featured in Hogarth's print, which was first published in 1758. In the centre of the picture is Lord Bertie Albermarle holding some money in his hat while arranging his bets. The reason for his odd stance is that Bertie was completely blind even so he still had a great passion for the sport. James Boswell went to see a cock fight in December 1762; he felt sorry for the poor cocks and was surprised that none of the other spectators showed the slightest pity for the birds. Another print, this time by Rowlandson, illustrates the same place fifty years later when it is called the Royal Cock Pit. The Regency period is when cock fighting was at its most popular; even so in 1816 the Royal Cock Pit was demolished as Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease. Not wanting to be deprived of their sport some of the wealthier enthusiasts arranged for a new pit to be built in Tufton Street.

It was during Charles II's reign that the "Rules and Orders for Cocking" were drawn up; these ensured that birds were matched by weight before they could fight. By the end of the eighteenth century the whole process was formalised with a "Main of Cocks" being twenty one or more individual cock fights, it was always on odd number so there would be winner. These fights or mains were regularly advertised in the newspapers. The Morning Post advertised in 1805 that "Cocking to be fought on Monday January 7, and continue all the week at the Cock Pit Royal, South side of St James's Park, the Gentlemen of Suffolk and the Gentlemen of Hampshire's MAIN OF COCKS, for five guineas the battle and one hundred guineas the odd."



When someone refused or could not pay their losses they would be put in the basket and suspended over the pit for the rest of the meeting, at the end of the meeting they would be released and banned from attending any more cock fights. In Hogarth's print the shadow over the centre of the pit is from a man suspended in a basket who is offering his watch in payment.

No tokens relating to bull or bear baiting have yet been recorded and I think that it unlikely that metal tickets were ever used; similarly the sport of throwing at cocks does not lend itself to the use of tickets of either metal or paper. A few of tickets relating to cock fighting have been recorded, but so far I have found no references as to their use. At the bottom of Hogarth's print is an example of an oval ticket, this was probably used to gain entrance to the Royal Cockpit in Birdcage Walk. I have a similar looking token in both bronze and silver, it is 38mm high and 28mm wide, on the obverse is a standing game cock facing right with the words COCK PIT above. The reverses on both of mine are plain, but in 1971 Seaby's listed a silver ticket with the name *Lord Milton* engraved on the reverse.

A much smaller copper ticket has two game cocks facing each other with ROYAL SPORT above them on the obverse, while on the reverse is a game cock standing facing left. The size of the ticket is 29mm by 25mm.



The fourth token is in brass and larger being 45mm by 32mm and looks as though it has been cast. The obverse is very similar to the previous one with two game cocks facing each other on a platform with ROYAL SPORT above; the reverse just has the name JOHN WATLING. I have tried to find out who John Watling was, but I have had no success so far. It is possible that Watling managed a cockpit or organised the

fights, probably in London or he could have looked after and bred the fighting cocks for someone with the necessary funds. On the other hand the token could be his personal ticket for entrance to a cockpit. Any help of information from other members would be gratefully received.



In 1849 the sport was finally made illegal; this meant that even fights arranged on private premises were not permitted. However this did not stop the sport as cock fights still took place, but now they were surreptitiously organised in the country.

It is surprising the number of words and phrases of regular use that have their origin in cocking. For example words such as “cocky” or “cocksure” or phrases like “to show a clean pair of heels” or “pit against”.

The breeding of the birds was so important that books were published on the subject; one such book is “The Cocker” written by W. Sketchley, Gent. in 1814, the title page goes on to say the it contains “Every Information to the Breeders and Amateurs of that noble bird The Game Cock: to which is added a variety of other useful information for the instruction of those who are attendants on the Cock Pit”.

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English Sports and Pastimes, C Hole, 1949
Pleasures of the Past, I Brooke, 1955
The Amusements of old London, W B Boulton, 1970
The Pleasure haunts of London, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925
London, Charles Knight, 1893

Images on Tokens (i) – Cambridgeshire 18th Century

Gary Oddie

Tokens by their utilitarian nature often display little more than the name of the issuer, maybe a denomination, though often this is implicitly assumed to be known by the original users, an address or town and possibly some small print advertising the manufacturer. If we are lucky, a trade might also be mentioned. On the other hand, some tokens display more artistic merit and whilst some certainly circulated as money, others were issued more as medals for collectors. In this latter class fall many of the 18th century issues.

Having put together a small collection of Cambridgeshire 18th century tokens, researched the background of some of them, and written up the first Newmarket piece, including paintings of the finish line of the horse race shown on the token⁽¹⁾, the question arose as to how the die engraver actually came up with the design? Was he there in person, making sketches, did he just create an artistic impression to order, or did he copy an existing drawing, engraving or painting? What follows is the sequence of steps that I followed to try to answer this question.

Most of the Cambridgeshire 18th century tokens show well known images of colleges for which there are many candidate engravings from that century (e.g. King's College, Queens' College etc). One token with a less common image is shown below.



Fig. 1. Bishop's Hostel token from Skidmore's Globe Series. D&H Cambs 1 and Middlesex 114⁽²⁾.

This particular specimen is interesting in that it may be the D&H plate coin as there is a distinctive metal flaw at two o'clock on the edge, outside the beading of the obverse that is common to both.



Fig. 2. D&H illustration of Bishop's Hostel token.

The building was designed and built by Robert Minchin between 1669 and 1671 and was restored by A.W. Blomfield between 1874 and 1878. It is named after Dr John Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The stone above the doorway is inscribed "Bishop's Hostel, 1670". It is part of Trinity College, and is on Garret Hostel Lane.



Fig. 3. Recent photograph of entrance Bishop's Hostel.

A quick search for illustrations of the building revealed two candidates. The first by Pieter Van der Aa.

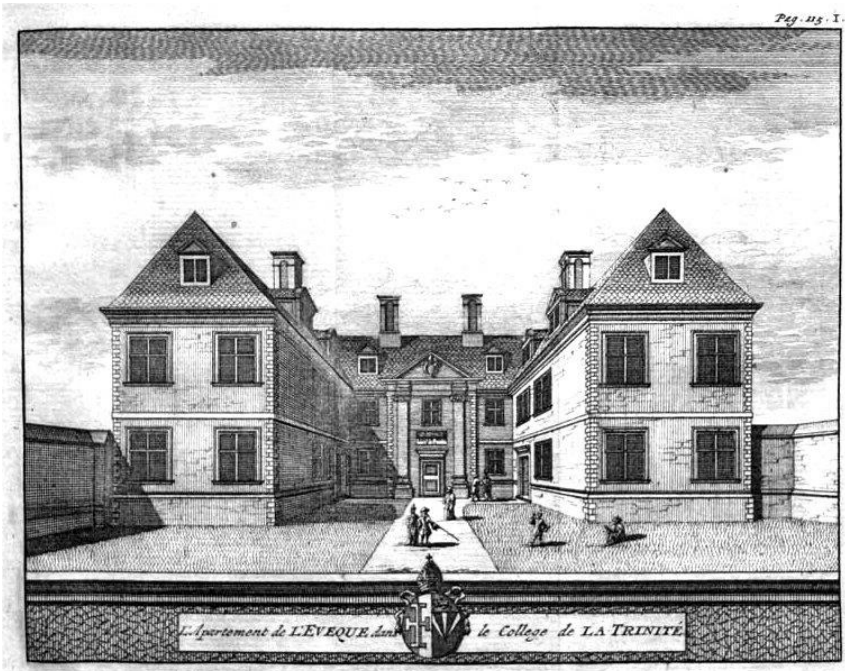


Fig. 4. L'Apartment de L'Eveque dans le College de La Trinite
by Pieter Van der Aa (1707).

Pieter Van der Aa (1659 - August 1733) was a bookseller and publisher from Leiden. His masterpiece was a series of plates illustrating Great Britain and Ireland, published in eight volumes in 1707⁽³⁾. The cities of Cambridge and Oxford were each given a volume.

Digging a little deeper revealed that the Cambridge plates were all copied and reduced directly from plates drawn by David Loggan.

David Loggan was baptised on 27th August 1634 in Danzig, to an English father and Scottish mother. He first studied under Willem Hondius, the famous print maker and cartographer. Loggan moved to London in the 1650s, where he produced various engravings, including the title page of the 1662 folio edition of the Book of Common Prayer. He married in 1663 and moved to Nuffield, Oxfordshire, to avoid the plague in 1665.

In 1669, Loggan was appointed 'public sculptor' to the University of Oxford with Robert White as his assistant. His folio *Oxonia illustrata*, a series of engravings of bird's-eye views of the main buildings and colleges, was published in 1675. He returned to London the same year and from 1676 he began preparing the new *Cantabrigia Illustrata*. The plates are undated and some may have been published prior to the release of the folio volume in 1690⁽⁴⁾. In that year he was made engraver to Cambridge University. He was buried in London on the 1st August 1692.

Cantabrigia Illustrata contains a series of views of Cambridge, the city and its colleges, as well as of Eton College, which has much in common with the architecture of King's college. Plate xxxi is a fine engraving of Bishop's Hostel which compares extremely well with the design on the token.

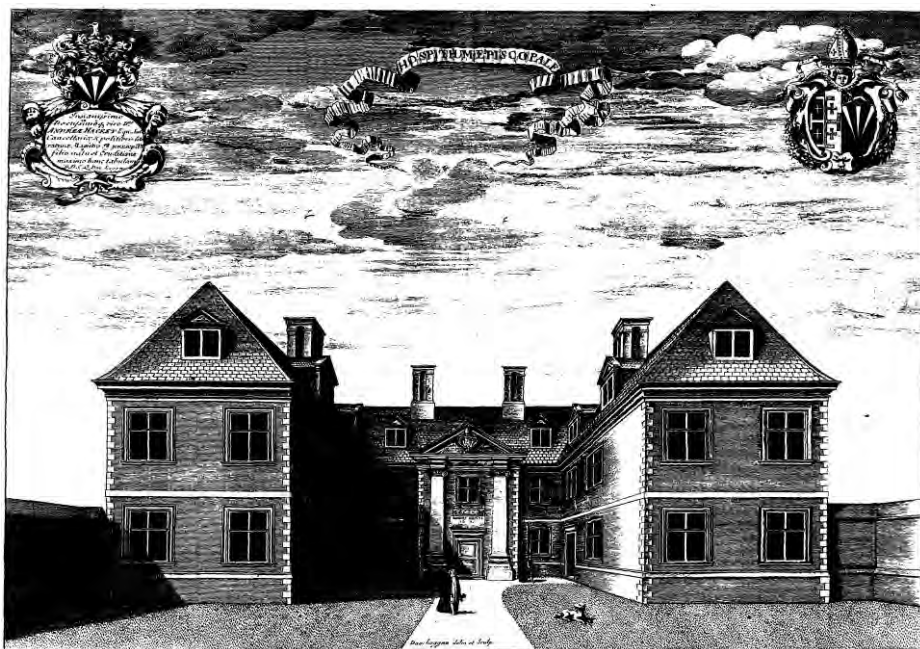


Fig. 5. Bishop's Hostel by David Loggan, 1690.

Inspection of a copy of Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata* reveals the sources of most of the designs of the Cambridge tokens.

Description		Dalton & Hamer		Loggan Plate
Obverse	Reverse	Cambs	Middx	
Bishop's Hostel	Globe	1	114	xxxI
Christ College Gate	Globe	2	115	xxv
Emanuel College	Globe	3	116	xxxiii
King's College Chapel	Globe	4	117	xx
Trinity College Gate	Globe	5	119	xxix
Queens' College Gate	Globe	6	118	xxii
King's College Chapel	West Front of New building	7		x / -
Queens' College Gate	Portcullis and Scales		171	xxii
Trinity College Library (Neviles Court and now the Wren Library)	Portcullis and Scales		172	xxx

Table 6. Comparing Cambridge Tokens with Loggan Plates.

For nine out of the ten designs, the accuracy of the perspective and engraving of the dies by Jacobs is striking when compared to Loggan's plates and must point to the Loggan plates being the primary source for Jacobs' work.

However there is a problem and nine out of ten hits is not quite good enough. The issue is with the reverse die of David Hood's penny token Cambridge D&H 7, described on the token as the "West Front of the new building".



Fig. 7. David Hood's Penny token of 1796.

The New Building refers to what is now known as the Gibbs' Building or the Fellows' Building. The work was begun in 1723 after a design by Nicholas Hawksmoor (c.1661-1736). The College invested heavily in the South Sea Company and so the original design was cut back and only completed in 1729/30 by James Gibbs (1682-1754).



Fig. 8. The “new” building of 1729/30. King’s college chapel is visible at the far left.

Though expected to exist, it has not yet been possible to locate a pre-1796 print showing the building from this angle. Interestingly the issuer of the token also issued a halfpenny (Cams D&H 19) where he describes himself as a “print seller, carver, gilder and picture framemaker”, so he will have had access to many contemporary prints that the die engraver could use.

If anyone does know of a print (1729-1796) that shows this building, the author would be most pleased to hear. Similarly, if any readers have any tokens where they can identify the original illustrations used by the die engraver, this article might form the beginning of an interesting multi-author series.

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2. R. Dalton and S.H. Hamer. *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*. 1910. Seaby Reprint, 1967.
3. P. Van der Aa. *La Delices de la Grande Bretagne et de L'Irlande*. Leiden, 1707.
4. D. Loggan. *Cantabrigia illustrata (sive, Omnium celeberrimæ istius universitatis collegiorum, aularum, bibliothecæ academicæ scholarum publicarum sacelli coll: regalis / nec non totius oppidi ichnographia*. 1690. This book was reprinted in 1716 and a 1905 facsimile reprint also exists by Macmillan and Bowes. These are all rare.

The hot air baths that had been so popular with the Greeks and Romans had a revival in Europe in the thirteenth century with the return of the Crusaders; but this popularity did not last long. However after the restoration in 1660 there was renewed interest in these hot baths, this time under the Italian name of Bagnios, here one could go for sweating and cupping as well as bathing and washing.

The first of these bagnios was built in 1679 by a group of Turkish merchants and given the title Royal Bagnio; it was situated on the north side of Newgate Street. Sir William Jennings, a favourite of the Duke of York, managed to obtain a royal patent for the building and operating of all public Bagnios and Baths and in 1682 he opened The Duke's Bagnio. This was situated on the south side of Long Acre in a three story building between Conduit Court and Leg Alley on a piece of land called Salisbury Stables. A pair of large gates opened onto a courtyard, on the other side of which was the entrance to the bagnio; over the door was inscribed "The Duke's Bagnio". Jennings's own house was next door in Long Acre and partially obscured the bagnio from the street; within a few years a coffee house opened on the other side of the entrance.

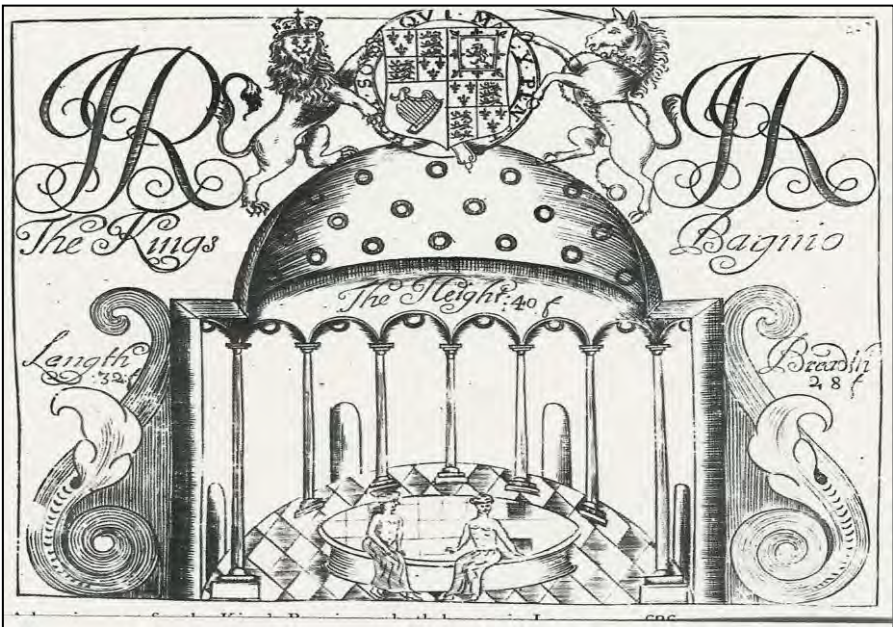


Fig. 1. Advertisement for the King's Bagnio

In 1683 Doctor Samuel Haworth published a pamphlet on this new commercial venture in Long Acre in which he described it as a “stately edifice”. The main room was oval in shape, 45 by 35 feet, paved in marble with a high cupola style roof in which there were several glass panels to let light in. Niches in the walls supplied hot and cold water into fonts, and adjoining the main bagnio were four small round rooms heated to different temperatures; these small rooms had tiled walls and cupola style roofs but on a much smaller scale. The water probably came from normal sources as no special qualities were attributed to it. Medicated baths were however provided as in the basement there was a sort of laboratory in which were “chemic furnaces, glasses and other instruments necessary for making the bath waters”.

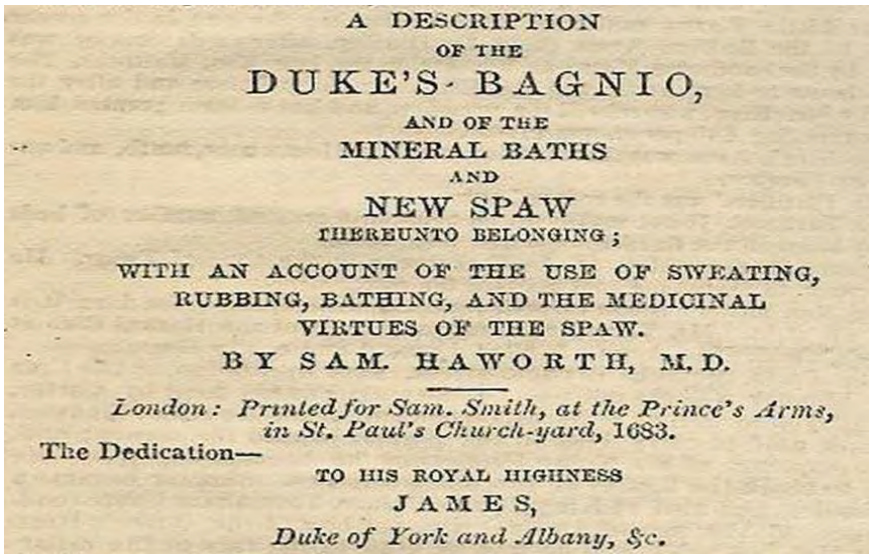


Fig. 2. The title page of Doctor Haworth's pamphlet

A visitor to the Bagnio described the entrance as “a large hall where the porter stands to receive the money. Hence we pass through an entry into another room, where hangs a pair of scales to weigh such as, out of curiosity, would know how much they lose in weight while they are in the bagnio”. He goes on to say that on “women's days there are all imaginable conveniences of privacy, and not a man to be seen, but all the servants are of the female sex”. The days set aside for women were Tuesdays and Fridays, while the men had the use of the bagnio for the other four days, it not being open on Sundays.

The silver admission ticket, which was probably issued when the bagnio opened, has a representation of the bagnio on the obverse, with the legend “THE DUKE’S BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE, TUESDAY FRIDAY WOMAN”. On the reverse is a monogram of JDY, James Duke of York, with the motto “HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE”.



Fig. 3. Silver admission ticket

On the accession of James II the name was changed to the King’s Bagnio and in 1694 the place was refurbished and enlarged. The name was changed again in 1702 to the Queen’s Bagnio in honour of Queen Anne and on her death it was changed back to the King’s Bagnio. On the upper floors there were a few rooms where gentlemen could stay for the night; as Lord Mohan did on 14 November 1712, unfortunately the following morning he was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton in Hyde Park.

Although bathing houses were still popular by the middle of the eighteenth century the term bagnio was also being used for by other places, mainly around Covent Garden, which provided a different and altogether more personal sort of service. To counteract this some of the original bagnios, which operated just as bathing houses, changed their name to Hummums and started advertising themselves as Turkish baths; some of these continued into the nineteenth century, however by the end of the eighteenth century the Duke’s Bagnio had disappeared.

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{N.B. Auctioneer's Premium + VAT totalling 24% has to be added to all realisations below, in addition to which the 17th century tokens attracted an additional 5% Import Tax making a total of 29%}.

A 1200+ lot Sale of Coins of all types had a short hiatus for two groups of tokens. 577 17th century tokens (of which 51 were duplicates) from 31 of Williamson's 'counties' were sold in 73 lots. These were followed by 15 lots of the silver nineteenth century token series although the cataloguer seemed to suggest they were of an earlier period.

The former were the collection of William Pheatt, an American dealer many of whose coins went through London Sales many years ago following his death. More recently his family discovered a box containing these pieces & consigned them. Fortunately many original invoices were available to the cataloguer so provenances not discernible from the tokens alone were uncovered. Chief amongst these was Philip Greenall whose often entertaining original envelopes were missing. And a number of Norweb tokens were also present, happily with attendant envelopes and tickets.

Statistics with reference to these are not worth much given that this was not an exciting collection. There were some useful tokens of the metropolis and a couple of rare Dublin issues but very few of the others would have quickened the pulse of specialist collectors and there wasn't an in depth group of any area bar a useful 39 pieces of Oxford City. The quality overall was reasonable as it should have been given that the collector wasn't looking for specific pieces. The group suffered too because Pheatt didn't seem to have sought out any of the specialist dealers of the period (mid to late 90s?). Even the Norweb issues were not derived directly from the original Spink dispersal.

Buyers were difficult to identify as most hid behind the auctioneer's book or bid on the internet. Whilst your reviewer bought nearly 50% of lots, many were on commission and few others present bought more than a couple of lots. Six Devon pieces made £145 hammer against a top estimate of £100, a pair of Charterhouse Lane £190 against £120 top estimate, a Southwark not recorded by Williamson made twice top estimate at £300 and a group of three from the same area £320 against the same estimate. However many purchases fetched little over half the bottom of some very optimistic estimates.

Notable lots to other room bidders included 3 nice but not rare Reading farthings which realised £280 to CNG and an ordinary group of Witney, Oxon made £320 to a private buyer. Judging by the reference numbers allocated to internet & Book bidders, the remaining lots were well spread. Quite a few were still falling way below bottom

estimates, but good results included the Oxford City group at £800, 8 very ordinary Dorset pieces at £200, double the top of a reasonable estimate, and the pair of Dublin pennies at £440 against a £200 top estimate.

The silver tokens were mostly bought by absentee bidders. Many catalogued as being in extremely fine or better grades looked cleaned or optimistically catalogued to your reviewer's eyes, and the modest estimates covered or exceeded the realisations of all but 3 lots, the highest being £110 for 2 Newark shillings.

Go to the Toilet before the Coffee Counter! Tony Holmes



A recent journey (June 2011) across France and Germany impressed on our party that to use the toilets at most roadside services, one must pay 70 eurocents, and in many cases this must be paid in the correct amount of euro-change, put into a slot in the door. So long as you have come provided with enough coins, the door will

not only open for you, but it will give you a rectangular laminated token for 50 eurocents, which you may spend in the services.

The token is inscribed in German and English, (but not French). It has a strip, probably laser-marked, at the left hand side. It seems to be issued by Sanifair and has a picture of a cup of coffee on the reverse, with a German inscription: 'Fetch yourself a coffee! You hold 50 cents of the price in your hand'

I remember the opposite system in South Africa, where if you bought something at the shop, you were given a metal token which opened the toilet door; but in Europe you should go for the toilet first! I understand this is done in the Netherlands too, though I have not checked this personally.

Mentions of Tokens etc in 'Reflections on the Mersey'

by Frank Unwin, Gallery Press 1984

Dilwyn Chambers

Page 80: The (Dock) Road absolutely teemed with vehicles of every description. There were the steam wagons – a familiar sight in the 30s. But they had their disadvantages. Their water tanks only allowed for 15-mile journeys (12½ miles for safety), and special hydrants were conveniently installed along the routes. Coal had to be loaded daily, too. Another disadvantage was the Mersey Tunnel. It was often difficult to get enough steam up to go through the Tunnel without a stop.

They were once an everyday sight, hauling their loads along Merseyside's streets. Special copper discs were used which fitted the special boxes that once supplied water for those old steam wagons. By placing the tally into a slot, the driver or his mate could obtain a tankful of water. These water boxes were located at certain points on the main routes. The tallies were obtainable from the Water Board at sixpence each. Although running out of water for a steamer was like running out of oil or petrol for a modern lorry, the steam wagon driver could at least resort to natural water supplies en route, such as village ponds, streams and ditches. But trouble often arose between carters and steamer drivers when the latter poached water from the horse troughs.

Page 106: If a pawnshop employee's job was secure in the thrifty and threadbare 30s, so also was the check man's. For they were the days of the check. Certain stores issued checks to needy people enabling them to purchase clothes and things and repay the amount weekly by instalments, plus interest, of course. Thousands of folk took advantage of this scheme, and the check man calling round for the weekly repayments was one of the most familiar sights on Merseyside.

Page 107: It's good to know that dockers get a far better deal these days. In the bad old days of casual labour the docker's tally became worth its weight in gold. They couldn't be employed without a tally, and they could even get credit for a meal on the strength of it. There was a system which the men called 'three on the hook and three on the book' – which meant three days work and three days on the dole. In those days the men stood around hopefully – and very often hopelessly – for the jobs that were available, and a tap on the shoulder meant they had one, perhaps for only half a day. And then it was hanging about again, waiting for another tap on the shoulder.

Page 145: We were only allowed to walk through the completed (Mersey) tunnel on two occasions. I remember the first occasion very well, as I was one of the 35,000 people who plodded through from Liverpool to Birkenhead. We took the ferry back. That was on December 18th, 1933, and we paid sixpence for the privilege, which went to the Liverpool Echo Goodfellow Fund. It was quite an experience, but some people expressed disappointment at not finding portholes along the length of the tunnel through which they could see the fishes.

The following Easter, the public were allowed through again, two months before it was officially opened, and once again the proceeds went to local charities. Then there was an unofficial trail opening when, at six o'clock one morning, a fleet of vehicles of all kinds – lorries, vans, taxis and private cars descended on the tunnel in one mass. This was a sort of dress rehearsal to test the ventilation system. To make it as authentic as they possibly could it was arranged that the drivers paid with cardboard money, and received similar change. All went quite smoothly.

Extract from 'The Best Butter in the World: A History of Sainsbury's.' Ebury Press 1994

Bridget Williams

Further branches (of J Sainsbury were opened) by John James in Croydon. Some were specialist stores with a more restricted range than the first shop. In 1884 a branch was opened at 18 London Road (later renumbered 35 London Road) that was a pork butcher's shop. This was the first branch to sell Sainsbury's own sausages which were manufactured on the premises using a hand operated sausage making machine. These proved so popular that Mr Hancock, the employee responsible for their manufacture, was soon making them for other Sainsbury's shops. A third branch in London Road, which opened in c.1888, specialised in game and poultry. Another 'auxiliary' branch for the sale of provisions was opened in November 1889 at 122 (later 134) North End Road. In 1896 the original was extended by the purchase of the adjoining premises.

By this time the street had been renumbered and the enlarged shop became 9/11 London Road.

The success of the first Croydon branch was important in determining the long term progress of the business. No contemporary records survive of its profitability, but it is beyond doubt that the luxury goods it sold, although cheaper than other retailers', attracted higher profit margins than those on basic foods. By broadening both his range of goods and the markets in which he offered them John James set his business apart from rivals such as Lipton, Home & Colonial and Maypole Dairies, which sold only a limited range of products and whose shops were intended to appeal primarily to the working classes.

It was not until 1888 that similar branches to Croydon were established in other middle class areas. In this year John James opened shops in Balham, Brondesbury and Lewisham. These carried a range of goods comparable to those offered at Croydon.

The opening of these 'high class' branches led to an increase in the range of goods sold in less prosperous neighbourhoods. One example was the opening of a specialist branch for the sale of game and poultry at 51 Chapel Street, Islington, in 1888. John James seems to have used the shop to sell off supplies of game which were surplus to the requirements of his up-market branches. This was to the advantage of the local residents, who were able to buy luxury items at very competitive prices.

Several designs of brass advertising tokens were issued between 1882 and 1913, usually to mark the opening of new branches. Most were copies of George III spade guineas and dated '1798'.

Obverse: J. SAINSBURY – FOR BEST PROVISIONS (Head of George III)

Reverse: J. SAINSBURY – PROVISION MERCHANT OPPOSITE – WEST CROYDON STATION



(Thanks to Dilwyn Chambers for this information.)

A few members may know that before I got mixed up in coins and tokens, I was a student of ancient Greek warfare, particularly arms and armour. My M. Phil thesis at Manchester University in 1992 (several years late!) was on 'Ancient Greek Body Armour: 1500-150 BC', and I later wrote a book on Greek warfare, again particularly concerned with the armour.

Last year when I became editor, I was musing on what was or wasn't a token, and the meaning of the word, when I suddenly realised that I had written about tokens before, when I was studying Greek armour. So here is an article on possibly the oldest known tokens (unless you know better!), and ones that you are perhaps unlikely to find except at a very dodgy Greek Boot Sale.

The main source for these tokens is an article written by J H Kroll in *Hesperia* in 1977, reporting on a find of 9 lead armour tokens from a well in the Athenian Agora, though other possible examples are now known from elsewhere. These circles of lead are about 2cm in diameter and are stamped on one side with an illustration of a piece of armour, and on the other side with a Greek letter, alpha, gamma or delta. They date to the middle of the third century BC. It seems these tokens were to be exchanged by soldiers for state equipment, and it is suggested by Kroll that the letters stand for different sizes of helmet, cuirass and greave (leg armour). The shield tokens both have alphas because shields are all one size. Another possibility is that the letters represent different army units and that there are different regimental markings on the equipment. Whatever the significance of the letters, the tokens are good evidence for state supplied equipment coming into use at this time (middle of the third century BC) after compulsory military service was dropped. Previously, all citizens had fought in the army at some time or other, and so all had their own equipment. The rise in the size of the Hellenistic armies and the cost of the equipment meant that states now had to provide basic equipment themselves. Athens now supplied irregulars with equipment and possibly even her mercenaries.

Two of the tokens are illustrated with a cuirass which has been struck from the same die. This has four horizontal bands on the chest and two shoulder flaps rather like later Roman armour. A protuberance from the neck is too large to be a neck guard, and must represent a post on which the armour is hanging. This armour is likely to be of a material sort; leather and/or linen was usual for infantry at the time. Writing tablets referring to cavalry units, and some cavalry equipment was also found in the well which led Kroll to believe that the tokens were also related to cavalry but this is unlikely. Cavalry units were still the domain of the upper classes who provided their own equipment. Also, two of the tokens illustrate shields, only introduced for cavalry a generation later, and three illustrate greaves which never seem to have been worn by

cavalry who preferred leather boots. As mentioned previously, the shield tokens both have the letter alpha on the reverse. The greave tokens are all different with one alpha, one gamma and one delta, and the two helmet tokens are similarly mixed with an alpha and a gamma. It is interesting to note that the Greek letter beta does not appear. This may be because we simply don't have an example surviving, or perhaps beta was too troublesome to draw onto a die compared with the other letters. The letters are more crudely done than the pictures of the armour and occasionally show signs of overstriking. In one case, an alpha has been stamped over a gamma, and in another a gamma has been stamped over an alpha or delta. It is generally agreed that these letters stood for the Greek equivalent of small, medium and large, and were handed over at the start of a campaign to a soldier who had signed up. He could then take his tokens to the armoury to collect his equipment, thus making these an early form of tool check!

Apart from the Athens find, similar tokens have been found elsewhere, mainly helmets and shields, but as far as I am aware, none of these have Greek letters on the reverse, which must be an Athenian thing.



Fig. 1. Reverses of seven of the tokens showing, top row: Alpha, Gamma, Alpha. Bottom row: Gamma (over Alpha or Delta), Gamma, Delta, Alpha. (I lifted this from the internet but there was no picture of the obverses!)

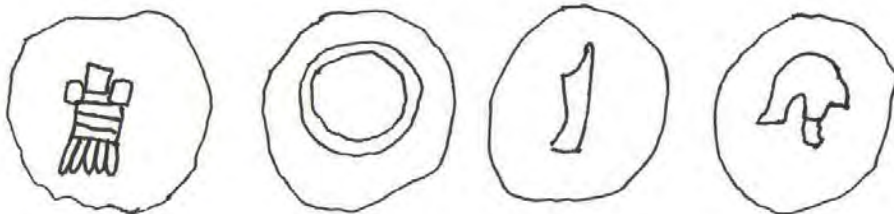


Fig. 2. Author's drawings of the four obverse types: Cuirass, shield, greave and helmet.

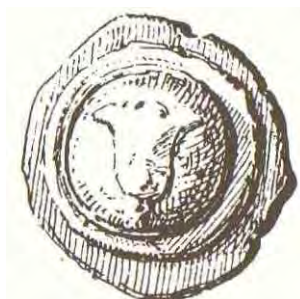


Fig. 3. Obverse of a lead token from Rhodes showing a shield featuring a flower, a well known symbol of Rhodes. Reverse is blank

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Notes and Queries

622 Machine-Vended Medals and Elongates

This is a cross between an article and a request for further information concerning these two types of tourist collectables which I (and many of you, I'm sure) succumb to on holiday.

Machine-Vended Medals

I have come across medal dispensing machines in France, Belgium, Germany and Greece selling medals at 2 Euros each. Can members tell me of any other countries and whether they exist for any other currencies. My three Greek medals are inscribed 'Hellenic Heritage' and 'Collectors Coin', and my Belgian medal is similarly inscribed 'Belgian Heritage' and 'Collectors Coin', so obviously the same firm. The Belgian coin is also inscribed around the edge: 'Heritage on a Coin. www.nationaltokens.com.' These are all 31mm in diameter and undated. Which other countries do 'Collectors Coins' come from?

My two French examples are 34mm and do not mention a manufacturer, although both are dated. The Notre Dame medal has 'Edition 2007' on it and one for Sacré Coeur is also dated 2010. Does anyone know who made these?

A final example is from Germany and is 35mm across. This is made by 'Deutsche Munzkollektion, who have presumably not made them for other countries.





Elongates

Elongates have been around for a much longer time than machine-vended medals. I believe they date back to the World's Columbian Exhibition in America in 1892 but please correct me if you know better. Obviously there are American versions of the machines which press out the coins, but I have only seen them in the UK and Europe. In both these places the commonest machine has a selection of designs from one to four, and is operated by turning a large wheel. It is not always obvious which design you are selecting which is why I can show a picture of a rather fatuous 'I love you' penny, instead of one saying 'London Aquarium which I was aiming for! The only exception to a hand operated machine I have seen is in Moffat in Scotland where the machine was driven by an electric motor and required no physical effort. It also only cost 50p instead of the usual £1. In Europe, the machines have generally cost 1 Euro

and used a Euro cent coin for the impression, but as these are now harder to find, Salzburg Zoo insisted on the impression being made on a 10 cent coin. I would be interested to know from fellow tokeners of the geographical spread of these machines and types of coin used.

Tim Everson

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:8)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:

The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.

The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.

The Free Food Society.

A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:6)

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

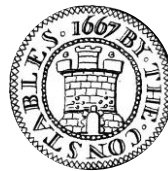
Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:4)



WANTED

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



Richard H. Hardy

(10:5)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:4)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:4)

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:4)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(10:9)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes. If you have a collection, however small, of any pieces or die varieties not listed in Norweb, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine! Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind that new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson

(10:4)

FIRST CALL – Cambridgeshire 17thC Tokens

After some hesitation I have decided to start looking into Cambridgeshire seventeenth century tokens.

If any readers have specimens, the information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade will suffice for now and I will send out more specific requests as the work comes together. Similarly for varieties and background information on particular issuers that isn't in; Gilbert, Wratten, Norweb, Holmes, Devenish or Jacobs.

Gary Oddie

(10:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor

Tim Everson

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Editorial

Well, those of you who were at Llandrindod Wells for Token Congress will know that I was unwell and unable to turn up which was a great disappointment to me. Apparently a splendid time was had by all as usual and you can read about it in the Bulletin courtesy of David Young.

Thanks to everyone for their response to my plea for articles in the last issue of the bulletin. I won't say they came flooding in, but I have filled this one before November is out and have got a fair few left over for the March issue which is most pleasing. You will notice that the first article by Robert is the written up version of the talk he gave at Congress. A couple of members have pointed out to me that they and others cannot usually attend Congress and are very grateful when interesting talks given there are printed in the bulletin. So can I appeal to everyone who gave a talk at Llandrindod Wells to consider putting pen to paper and writing it up for the benefit of our readers.

I have occasionally printed articles and extracts that have been previously published elsewhere and are sometimes still in copyright. One of our members, Nick Wetton, has pointed out that permission from publishers of copyrighted material needs to be sought. For (free) help with this he can be contacted at: Solelh Books and Permissions, 22 Waldegrave Street, Hastings East Sussex TN34 1SL

So this is the end of my first year as editor. Only two to go. Thank you to everyone who has sent in articles, long or short, I do appreciate them all. It is great fun for me to see the articles before anyone else and I have met lots of new friends as a result. I can thoroughly recommend it. I must thank Gary Oddie especially for his technical help on many an occasion, and for organising the printing.

Finally, I have to report that we have lost another member. Clifford Stockton of Bolton died at the end of September.

Subscriptions

Forms are enclosed again for those who have forgotten to pay their subscriptions yet for Vol. 10, 5-8.

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. The organisers are Peter Waddell and Gary Oddie. A flyer is included with this Bulletin. If you need more information please contact Gary – details in advert on last page of this issue.

Poor Robin's Halfpence

Robert Thompson

The following token seems to have been first published by Charles Golding:¹

Obv: ·WILLIAM·WINSTANLEY around the arms of the Worshipful Company of Drapers of London: [three clouds, perhaps with sunbeams issuing], crowned with triple or imperial crowns.

Rev: ·OF·QVENDEN·1669 around HIS|HALF|PENY|··



Fig. 1

Refs: Williamson Essex 256; Norweb ii. 1341.

The Essex village of Quendon is the only place with such a name. Williamson's sub-editor C. W. Stainsfield added a note on the family, of which the 'distinguished ornament' was Henry Winstanley, the builder of the first Eddystone lighthouse, whose excessive confidence led to his death there in a storm in 1703.

The original *Dictionary of National Biography* in 1900 left open the possibility that the token-issuer was William Winstanley (d. 1690?), possibly a brother of Henry. The *DNB Errata* of 1904 amended his date of death to 1698, and his relationship to 'second son of William Winstanley (d. 1687)', so apparently there were two Williams, either of whom might have been the token-issuer.



Fig 2

The *Oxford DNB* of 2004 retained this ambiguity. However, its online version in May 2005 made William the second son of an older Henry, the lighthouse builder being William's nephew, but gave no source. I took an opportunity to ask Dr Lawrence Goldman, *ODNB* editor, about that, and he remembered being convinced by a local historian specialising in Winstanley. With the assistance of Roger Barrett I identified that historian as Alison Barnes, a freelance writer and broadcaster, whose researches into Winstanley so far have led to a brief life with a long title,² and an encomium of 'the man who saved Christmas' [from the Puritans],³ whence **Fig. 2**. In the title of her biography you may see a birth date for Winstanley of 1628, which seems plausible for a man whose first wife Martha died in 1653, but the *ODNB* gives none, presumably for lack of documentation. More recently she has introduced a reprint of the hoax, recounted, and probably perpetrated by William with his nephew, *The Flying Serpent* (**Fig.3**).⁴

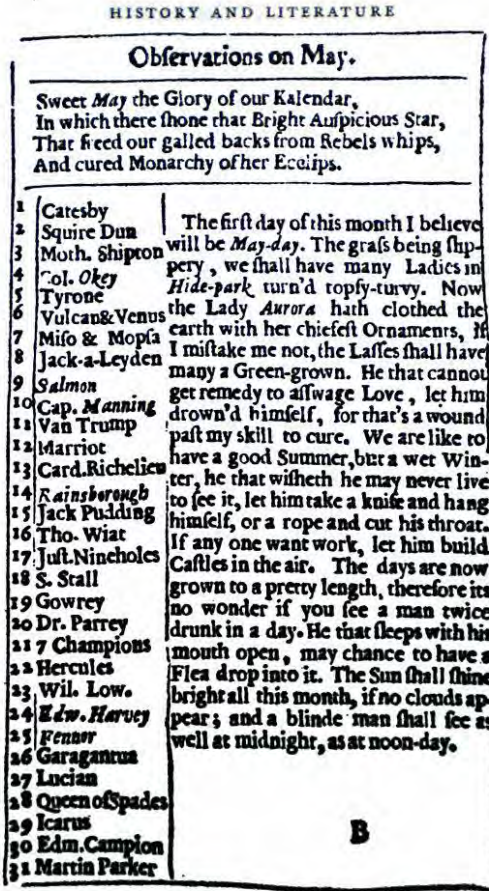


Fig. 3

In consequence the token-issuer can be identified with certainty as William Winstanley (d. 1698), compiler of biographies and poet. He was apprenticed as a draper to a future token-issuer, William Leader, in Saffron Walden, of which Winstanley became a freeman in 1649.⁵ Curiously, although the token is dated 1669, it was not until his mother's death in 1670 that he succeeded to his father's property, paying a sum of money and a yearly rent to his eldest brother Thomas.⁶

In addition to farming Winstanley wrote so much that it becomes possible to look into the mind of a token-issuer. In 1655 he published *The Muses Cabinet*, including one poem dedicated to the memory of his first wife, and another poem satirizing almanac-makers and astrological prediction. Yet his most important creation, in 1662, was

Poor Robin's Almanac, which he compiled for 36 years until his death, and which others continued until 1777. Its formula was to combine jokes and satire with much of the useful information found in conventional almanacs (Fig.4). Thus, it contained both a serious and a facetious chronology; a calendar of saints' days, and of villains' days, who were a very heterogeneous bunch: in 1666, Borgia, Moll Cutpurse, Robin Hood, Mother Shipton, Dr Faustus, Caligula, John Lilburne, Richard III, Tom Thumb, Copernicus, Peter Quince, the Witch of Endor, and so on. His royalist politics led him to ridicule the beliefs, and damn the politics of the Dissenters, so he provides a contrast to some token-issuers.



From *Poor Robin* for 1665, a mock almanac which replaced saints' days with sinners', and offered a blend of humour and strong royaliam

Fig. 4

In his 1665 almanac he included a mock indenture by which the scrivener William Weakbody sold his wife to John Lusty, gent., with her virtues, the beauty of her mind, her chastity, and her temperance, for a consideration of £20; so wife-selling could be contemplated as a semi-official method of popular divorce by consent, if better documented for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although Winstanley had remarried in 1653, to Anne Prime (buried 1691), her initial does not appear on his token, and a misogynist humour also appears in his suggestion that the Indian practice of suttee should be introduced into England.

In *Poor Robin's Almanac* for 1666 he revived cavalier propaganda that the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 contained 666 words, and was therefore the Beast of Revelation. In May 'my Lady leaves off eating green pease and cherries, as being so vulgar that the common people eat of them as well'; but the common people were no better: 'Joan shall jet it in finery with my Lady although if you search her pedigree, you shall find she comes of the family of the Fustylogs, the Dowdies, the Trollops, the Trugmouldies... and the Bartholomew Fair Pig-dressers'.

In his 1669 almanac he predicted that 'The grocers' trade will be *current* this year, a *fig* for care, their calling will never be out of *date*'; and he described a gallows in pseudo-heraldic terms:

'Three Trees, two Rampant, and the other Cressant [*sic*],
One Halter Pendant, and a Ladder Passant'.

Presumably about the time that he went into Stationers Hall in Ave Maria Lane with the manuscript of this almanac, printed under Stationers' Company auspices, he might also have delivered an order for his tokens to the moneyers in the Tower of London; although whether he would have collected them on foot is not known. In his 1690 almanac he supplied a list of slang words for stealing: *padding, cloving, milking, filching, nabbing*.⁷

Apart from almanacs Winstanley published in 1660 *England's Worthies: select lives of the most eminent persons*, from Constantine to Oliver Cromwell, Cromwell being omitted from the 1684 edition. Later publications included:

1665, *The Loyal Martyrology; or, Brief Catalogues and Characters of the most eminent Persons who suffered for their Conscience during the late times of Rebellion...*, with the *Catalogue and Characters of the Regicides*;

1668, *The Honour of Merchant Taylours, wherein is set forth the noble acts, valiant deeds, and heroic performance of Merchant-Taylors in former ages, their honourable loves, and knightly adventures*,

'a ridiculous book' according to Samuel Pepys, who bought and read it on 10 August, although he did retain it, bound into a volume of *Vulgaria* ;⁸

1678, *Poor Robin's Perambulation from Saffron-Walden to London*, which shows that he walked the 44 miles, stopping off in Stansted:

‘There at the Bell, at my old friend’s, George Perrin,
I drank and tippled like unto a herring—
For there is ale, and stale beer strong and mighty’.
George Perrin was another issuer of tokens, at the Bell in Stansted Mountfitchet.⁹

I have not found anything more relevant to tokens as yet, but William Winstanley did publish a lot. His last work was *The Essex Champion, or, The famous History of Sir Billy of Billerecay* (1690), a burlesque based on *Don Quixote*. So, a royalist token-issuer with a sense of humour.

1. [C. Golding], *An Account of the Tradesmen’s Tokens of Essex* (Lowestoft, 1867), p. 19, no. 214.
2. Alison Barnes, *Poor Robin, being a brief account of the life of the ingenious William Winstanley, poet, journalist, bookseller, historian and novelist, of Saffron Walden and Quendon, 1628-1698* (Uttlesford, 1998); cover title ‘The ingenious William Winstanley...’
3. Alison Barnes, *William Winstanley, the man who saved Christmas* (Cromer, 2007).
4. [William Winstanley], *The Flying Serpent, or, Strange News out of Essex* (Cromer, 2010); originally published London, 1669.
5. William Leader’s 1668 halfpenny is Williamson, Essex 275 = Norweb ii. 1363.
6. Eileen Judson, *The Lives and Wills of Essex Token issuers* (Little Bardfield, 1987); Alison Barnes (n. 2), p. 13.
7. Bernard Capp, *Astrology and the Popular Press: English Almanacs 1500-1800* (London, 1979), pp. 39-40, 116-17, 123-5, 161, 175, 229, 234.
8. Samuel Pepys, *The Diary*, ed. R. Latham and W. Matthews (London, 1970-83), ix. 277 & n. 2.
9. Williamson, Essex 298.

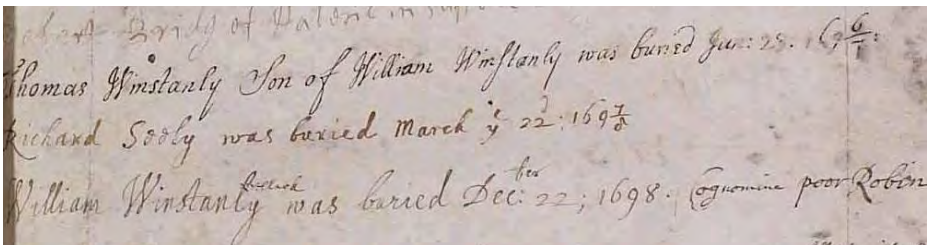
Further Notes on Winstanley, ‘Poor Robin’

Judy Brook

Having looked up all I could find locally it seems certain that William's father was Henry Winstanley, (there is a copy of his will at the Essex Record Office) and his mother was Elizabeth Leader. So the two Leader tokens of Samuel and William Leader could have been issued by either his twin uncles or, more likely looking at the dates, his grandfather Samuel Leader (1653) and uncle William Leader (1668), the latter could be where he got the idea to issue his own from. The Leaders were a very wealthy family in Saffron Walden and owned businesses and much property. They also left much money to set up Leaders Charity.

William was a draper and though he had a son William by his first marriage the latter is always described as a tailor so probably not the issuer especially as Martha died in childbirth in 1653 and is buried at Saffron Walden Church. Incidentally Martha and William lived in Saffron Walden at this time in Creepmouse Alley, such a wonderful name. It was demolished in the early 1800s to widen the road.

One point of note is the part William Winstanley took in the Civil War, while still an apprentice, especially the Battle of Linton. He was instrumental in recruitment in Saffron Walden where nearly 100 men were enlisted for the battle and the following year some Parliamentary scouts were captured by Royalist forces at Audley End (one of the ends of Saffron Walden about a half mile from the town centre) under the command of Winstanley who appears to have been given the rank of Captain. (This information comes from a booklet by Martyn Everett entitled *Saffron Walden and the English Civil War Ragged Robin Press 2007*). This must have been dangerous because General Fairfax had his headquarters at some time in Saffron Walden in the Sun Inn Complex owned by the Leaders!



The bottom entry on this register from Quendon Church records, shows the burial of William Winstanley on 22nd December 1698, ‘Cognomine (Nicknamed) poor Robin’. He died of smallpox.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution Museum at Whitby

Chris Mearns

I visited the above museum in September 2010. I found on display some 6 tokens of which 4 showed the obverse and the other 2 the reverse in a small case.

The Lifeboat Institution was founded in 1824: Whitby had one of the earliest lifeboat stations to be built to rescue both crew and passengers who were in danger of losing their lives in stormy weather on vessels which were in distress. It was one of the first of many stations founded in U.K. Whitby was a major coaling port in the late 1700's and in the 1800's.

These tokens are to be found in a section with a sign "1862-1880" at the back of the showcase. I can only deduce therefore that they were struck and used in those years. On display below the case, was a label which I quote below verbatim:-

"(These) tokens were given to members of the public who helped launch the lifeboats. The tokens would be handed in after the launch in exchange for cash"

These tokens are made of brass, are (GB) crown sized, but appear to be thicker and had been cleaned. I shall describe one as follows:-

Obverse: **LBI**

Reverse: **W**
UPGANG
LIFEBOAT
23

The words on the reverse were struck from a die whilst the letter "W" and the number "23" have both been punched. Another token still has a "W" but the number is "13". The other 4 show the obverse having the letters "LBI" struck from a die again. I can only assume that "W" stands for "Whitby" and the number is for record purposes in the ledgers when these tokens were exchanged for cash at the going rate at the time on the day after the launch. There is no indication of a monetary value on them.

The tokens were used up until 1957 when the pulling boat was withdrawn from service at Whitby No. 2 Station. Upgang saw service 1865-1919, was on the west

side, a mile from the harbour, being the second of three stations established in the port.

I have since spoken to the curator and he tells me that from the service records, the RNLI secretary would hand out between two (2/-) and three (3/-) shillings a launch, costing as much as £15 for a single launch to the charity. He did not know who the die sinker was or where these tokens were struck, but indicated they were in use nationwide at the other life-boat stations at that period.

PS. It is unusual for this use of tokens to be exchanged for labour for the coin of the realm but I am sure there were other charitable organisations who did likewise. Elsewhere in the British Empire and its influence in the 1800's, establishments would issue tokens for labour to spend at the company store and even get the labour into debt. It would appear nothing much has really changed even today with the ubiquitous "plastic". The LBI was an example of a charity of that time.

Warrington Steam Vehicle Tokens

Bob Lyall

In the September 2011 issue, Dilwyn Chambers recorded some token records relating to the Mersey.

He reminded me of some local Warrington token research I did about 20 years ago which is worth recording even though it did not have a finite ending. I learned through talking to elderly local guys that each of the 4 main roads into Warrington (A49 North and South and the A57 East to Manchester and West to Liverpool) had water hydrants for the use of steam vehicles so they could purchase water by the use of a token bought from the local water authority. The hydrants were operated by inserting one of these tokens. My informant told me where he thought the last one of these hydrants still was in Sankey Bridges (West Warrington) but sadly, when I went to check it out, it had been removed presumably as long since redundant. Another one on the West side of the town had gone where the M6 access road linking the A56 had been built. Indeed, the water authority was no longer the Warrington Borough water authority but was the regional North West Water company.

Apart from steam rollers which I recall still in use in the 1950's the only active steam vehicles I recall were 3 steam lorries driving up Oxford Road in Manchester in the year I started work, 1954. If Liverpool and Warrington supplied hydrant facilities for steam vehicles, then it is likely other authorities did likewise. Anyone know any more?

David Brandon Griffiths (1940-2011)



David Griffiths was born in Conway, North Wales, on 8 November 1940, moving to London when he was five. Like many expatriates, he became very keen to retain his links with his mother country, and in addition to representing it at athletics in sprint events, he realised how interesting it was to link local history with collecting.

Initially he collected Welsh 17th century tokens, triggered by the 1973 publication of George Boon's book on the subject. But, finding out how much individual 17th century tokens cost and, encouraged by Monica Bussell (1906-74) at Seaby's, David decided to start collecting Welsh 18th century tokens, principally Anglesey. He put together what is believed to be the largest collection of these pieces ever assembled.

David soon expanded his 17th century token interests to cover Hertfordshire, of which county his collection is the largest of its kind ever formed, and other counties, in particular Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland and Shropshire. His collection of 18th century tokens covers all counties, with a particularly large group of Middlesex tokens, and his smaller 19th century collection includes tickets, checks and medals.

Having dispersed his library of token literature in these rooms a year ago, David's token collection, the subject of 38 years of dedicated collecting, will feature in a group of auctions staged by DNW over the coming years, beginning here with his 18th century tokens of the counties from Bedfordshire to Middlesex, 359 pieces in total. Among them are excellent representations of Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, his local areas, along with a good run of issues associated with Robert Orchard, the Sawbridgeworth brewer, and David Alves Rebello, the Jewish merchant domiciled in Hackney. There are a number of silver proofs and particularly good groups of the extensive issues made for the quack chemist Basil Burchell from London's Long Acre and the bookseller James Lackington, based at Finsbury Square. Provenance was important to David and there are pieces here from virtually all the significant dispersals of tokens held since the Davis sale in 1901.

A regular at the annual British Token Congress for many years, David single-handedly ran the 1998 event at Hemel Hempstead and was a co-organiser of the Congress when it visited Warwick in 2008.

David was principal of a firm of chartered accountants and continued to add selectively to the core elements of his token collection in his retirement. Apart from coins David had many other interests, principally politics, and was a long-term Liberal Democrat, contesting two parliamentary and two European seats. He retired as treasurer of the European Liberals comparatively recently; formerly he was treasurer of the Liberal Democrats and Liberal International. He was also for many years treasurer of the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged. Away from business, he followed the fortunes of his beloved Queens Park Rangers football club in west London and was a regular at Loftus Road, looking forward to his team's newly-won promotion to the Premier League.

Sadly, David succumbed to a lengthy illness on 3 September 2011. He leaves a son, Gareth, daughter Justine and three grandchildren, Daniel, Joshua and Rex. A regular attender at almost all the significant British token auctions since 1982, he was a familiar figure who plotted new acquisitions, whether in the saleroom or from a dealer's list, with an assiduous purpose, set himself limits and was not often bested for something he really wanted. I will miss him and our frequent lunches, a chance for me to escape the city for the Chiltern hills and a hostelry with no cellphone signal and for him to likewise escape from the demands of his beloved BlackBerry and catch up with all the latest token gossip.

P.J.P-M.

David Griffiths – happy memories

David Young

I first became aware of David in the 1970's when I found that books I was after had been acquired by him. I cannot now remember when we first met, but I think that it must have been at one of Spinks' early token sales; we found that we had a common interest not just in the tokens themselves but also the books written about them. We were lucky that we had very different collecting interests which meant that we never had to compete for a particular token. Although our collecting fields were diverse we were always interested to hear and see any new pieces that either of us had acquired. We would meet regularly, usually in London, but sometimes in Northwood and occasionally David would venture down to Somerset. David kindly allowed me free access to his ever growing library of token related literature; which was always helpful when trying to trace the provenance or rarity of a particular token. When he sold his library I was pleased that I was able to acquire some volumes from the auction.

During the 1990's I spent some years working with David in his accountancy practice often staying at Hyde Lane. In the evenings after a good dinner we would spend the rest of the evening looking at tokens and discussing various aspects about them. I became quite good at counting the acorns on the Anglesey penny tokens and David would listen to me talking about the London pleasure gardens. If we were working in London an excuse was usually found for a visit to either Baldwin's or Spink's to look at some tokens, this was often followed by drinks at the National Liberal Club. When Dix Noonan Webb began holding their token auctions David and I would always meet at them, sometimes travelling together from Bovingdon. The day usually finished with a visit to a local pub or restaurant where with a meal or drink we would discuss the prices realised and look at each others acquisitions. David enjoyed the annual Token Congress and I knew that this would mean there would probably be a lively debate based on his favourite topic "what is a token". Organising the 2008 congress in Warwick with David and Peter was both fun and entertaining.

In later years we continued to meet, now always at Hyde Lane, but it was sad to see the deterioration in David's health. Luckily he retained his interest in tokens and we could still have an interesting talk or lunch at the local pub. At our last meeting at Watford hospital David seemed to be making a recovery, so I was saddened to hear of his death only a fortnight later. I have many happy memories of times spent with David and will miss him.

Token Congress 2011

David Young

The 30th Token Congress was held from Friday 23 to Sunday 25 of September 2011 at the Metropole Hotel in Llandrindod Wells. Most of the eighty five delegates due to attend had arrived by Friday evening in time for the excellent dinner. The auction took place after dinner with Mike Roberts working his way efficiently through the four hundred lots which realised a total of over four thousand pounds, the commission of 10% going to the Congress funds. The rest of the evening was spent drinking in the bar while chatting and swapping tokens.

On Saturday after a good breakfast, Gary Oddie opened proceedings and welcomed all to the Congress. *Welcome to Powys – The Paradise of Wales* by Alan Cox gave details of a number of the tokens that were issued by businesses in Powys. Robert Thompson's talk *Poor Robin's Halfpence* told us about William Winstanley, a token issuer in 1669 and publisher of an almanac for a number of years. Philip Mernick talked about *Dr Eady* a quack doctor of Soho, giving details of his life, his token, bankruptcy and eventual breakdown. After the coffee break Jon Lusk spoke about *Getting the name right – part 2* in which he added further information about the names of some issuers of 18th century tokens. *Time on my hands* by Stuart Adams was about tokens with clock faces on them or references to time.

After a very light lunch Andrew Wager gave us *A History of the World in 10 Tokens* a light hearted look at some tokens which represented products or ideas that have had a significant impact on the world. This was followed by Ron Kerridge who spoke about *Collecting Olympic Participation Medals (1896-1948) - an insight into the mayhem, madness and memorable moments at the Olympic Games*, in which he recounted some of the strange events that had happened at the games. Gary Oddie talked about *Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens* showing us some of the analysis that he has done on this county's tokens; he went on to explain how he had taken John Gaunt's notes and turned them into the recently published book on Bedfordshire tokens.

After the coffee break David Young spoke about the *Theatre Royal Drury Lane*, giving a history of the theatre and details of the tickets used there. Researchers' spots included requests from Philip Mernick, Peter Glews and Bridget Millmore. Gary announced that Tim Everson, the editor of the Bulletin, was unwell and unable to attend; David Young volunteered to collect next year's Bulletin subscriptions and forward them to Tim.

Peter Waddell announced that he and Gary Oddie would organise the 2012 Token Congress which will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Northampton. The venue for the 2013 Congress was discussed and Peter Preston-Morley and David Young said that they would try to arrange a return visit to Warwick for that year.

The formal Annual General Meeting of Token Congress then took place, this was chaired by Mike Roberts and minutes of the meeting will be presented at the next AGM.

The Congress dinner then followed with wine kindly provided by Dix Noonan Webb. The bourse provided entertainment for the rest of the evening with plenty of tokens for sale. For some the evening talking went on late into the night.

The Sunday morning secession started with *The 18th century token that never was* presented by Bill McKivor. This was followed by David Powell who spoke about *Late English Leads, 1672-1850: They aren't all grot!* Peter Glews gave a talk on *England's Biggest Conder?* He showed a picture of himself standing in front of a house with the Dudley token projected on it. After the coffee break Bill Kennett spoke about the *Selkirk Communion Tokens and their associations* which detailed the various tokens of the individual churches in Selkirk.

Gary thanked all those who helped particularly Mike and Sue Roberts for running the auction and Harold Mernick for manning the projector. Duncan then gave a vote of thanks to Gary. Some delegates stayed for lunch while others made their way home after a most enjoyable weekend.

Seventeenth Century Glasshouses

Gary Oddie

One of the main features of the seventeenth century token series, apart from its size, is the diversity of issuers and the potential for even a singular token to open up a window on people, trades and places that have been lost in the intervening years.

The token illustrated below caught my attention recently, as it shows an image of a building, which is most unusual⁽¹⁾.



Fig.1. The Calne Glasshouse token.

- Obv. AT THE GLASS HOVSE
A building showing arched door, windows, roof and central turret.
- Rev. IN CALNE 1669
ASI
- Details. Brass, 16mm

This piece is listed as Wiltshire 35 in Williamson⁽²⁾ and further specimens can be found in Norweb 5433⁽³⁾ and in the Wiltshire Heritage Museum in Devizes⁽⁴⁾. A very good illustration of the token can also be found illustrated in Boyne's plates⁽⁵⁾.

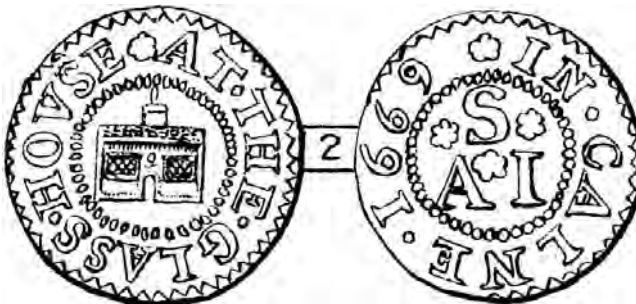


Fig. 2. Boyne's illustration of the Calne Glasshouse token.

The most recent specialist work on Wiltshire tokens provides some background information on possible owners of the initials shown on the token. “Anthony Smith who married Jean in 1659, had an establishment of four hearths, where ‘Town Money’ was paid”⁽⁶⁾. Information lodged at Devizes Museum and cited in the Norweb notes adds the following regarding the building itself “The Deeds of No. 5. Market Hill, Calne (subsequently West Hill House) go back to the 17th century, when the premises were the Bell Inn; the back premises, known as 12 Quarrbarton, are described in the deeds as the Glass House.”

Suspecting there might be something interesting behind this token, the web beckoned. Several searches later had uncovered much about a modern chain of restaurants, gardening and an album by a very obscure 1970s progressive rock band from Wales!

A quick check on Lillywhite and what was happening in London⁽⁷⁾. GLASS HOUSES in London appear to date from the end of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. A Patent was granted by Elizabeth in 1580 to a Venetian for making Venice glasses in Crutched Friars, and according to Stow “the friers Hall was made a glasse-house, or house wherein were made glasse of diverse sorts to drinke in”. Lillywhite then lists nine glass-houses from seventeenth century London and describes them as “usually a place where glass is made, and possibly a house made of glass and in isolated cases a place of refreshment.” Into this latter class falls the Glasshouse Inn, Broad Street, London, visited by Samuel Pepys on 30th March 1663 and 25th February 1663/4.

A slightly different search then produced the entrance to a rich seam of information and links and references to the history of glass and glass manufacture. Here the Calne token appears merely as a sideline to the study of seventeenth century glass⁽⁸⁾.

A mid seventeenth century glass house was a place where glass could be manufactured from the raw materials and then re-worked into articles such as drinking glasses and sheet glass. Initially the industry was small scale, but as demand grew so did the size and capabilities of the glass manufacturers. The granting of Royal Patents on manufacturing techniques and the restriction of the use of wood for charcoal (James I, indenture of 1614, as the trees were needed for ships) meant that coal had to be used. This resulted in a rapid evolution of furnace design and inventions allowing the handling of larger masses of molten glass. In the seventeenth century Britain evolved from a small local manufacturer and net importer to a dominant position in European glass manufacture and export.

The raw materials of sand, potassium nitrate, trees for charcoal and clay for sealing the furnaces and making crucibles, were all plentiful in Calne and nearby in Compton Bassett⁽⁹⁾.

Very little is known of seventeenth century glass house design, though might be inferred from the buildings of a century later⁽¹⁰⁾. A large underground flue directed air to the middle of a conical furnace, around which sat clay crucibles from which the

molten glass was taken through apertures in the side of the furnace. The upper part of the furnace was an empty space which allowed the heat to rise and draw more air into the bottom of the furnace. The figures below show an early glass house of a French design and an eighteenth century glasshouse of an English design when the furnace had grown too large to fit inside the main building.

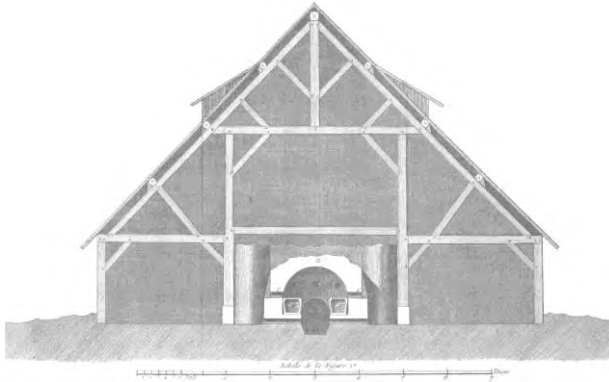


Fig. 2. Glass house with internal furnace. France, late 17th, early 18th century⁽¹⁰⁾.

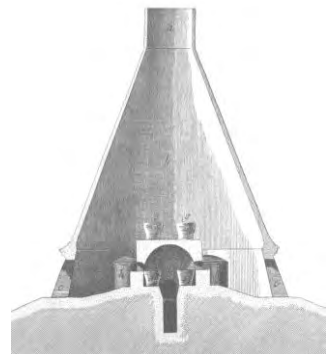


Fig. 3. Mid 18th century English glass house with external furnace⁽¹⁰⁾.

Neither of these designs seems to be a close match to the image on the token. Glass houses were of sufficient importance to be shown on 17th and 18th century maps, one example being the glass house near Alfold, shown on John Speed's map of Surrey in 1610.

The figure below shows the glass house at Redcliff Backs, Bristol, as drawn on Millerd's map of 1710. Note the swirling smoke coming out of the top of the turret.

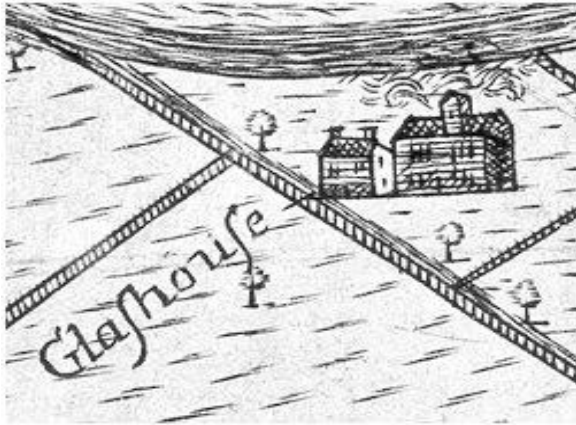
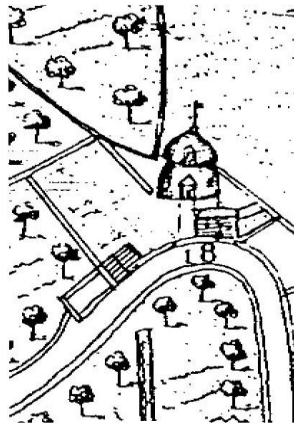


Fig. 4. Glass House at Redcliffe Backs, Bristol, in 1710⁽⁸⁾.

Inspection of earlier editions of the map shows that this building was constructed sometime after 1673. Another glass house can be found illustrated on Henry Bell's *Groundplan of King's Lynn*, dated 1680 and a subsequent map of 1725 shows that the building had been and remodelled into a more conical design ⁽¹¹⁾.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5. Glass house at King's Lynn in 1680 and in 1725⁽⁸⁾.

A late 17th century trade card shows another simple cylindrical design for a glass house^(8, 12).



Fig.6. Trade card - John Burroughs at the Glasse house without Ludgate London.

In 1674 John Burroughs was a signatory on the Indenture of agreement between the London Glass Sellers Company and George Ravenscroft for the supply of the new flint glass, and he was master of the Glass Sellers Company from 1681-2.

The glass houses shown in figures 4 and 5a are quite close to the design shown on the Calne token and suggests that the die engraver, working in London, was familiar with the design of these early industrial buildings.

It would seem that the seventeenth century glass house was seen as a novelty for travellers to visit as can be seen in Celia Fiennes diary⁽¹³⁾:

Here begins my northern Journey in May 1697. . . .To Aberford we Came by several pretty Seates in view, we Lay at an acquaintances house, M^{rs} Hickingalls: thence we went to Castleton Bridge [Castleford, West Yorkshire] 5 mile, where was a glass house; we saw them blowing white glass and neale it in a large oven by the heate of y^e ffurnace. All the Country is full of Coale and the pitts are so thick in y^e roade that it is hazardous to travel for strangers.

And some months later *.From Woolsly after and 8 weekes stay I went to Wolverhampton 11 long mile, then to Churchill neare Sturbridge 9 or 10 mile further, by the many glasshouses where they Blow Broad Glass, but they were not at work on that sort when I was there.*

Though glass houses were once relatively well known, most seem to have been lost somewhere during the industrial revolution, and are waiting to be rediscovered. The Calne token might be the earliest image of an industrial building on a token.

Notes and References

1. Item 280762283354 sold by murphywoody on eBay, 2nd November 2011.
2. G.C. Williamson, *Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century*. London, 1889-91.
3. R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson. *Sylloge of coins of the British Isles* (SCBI 49). The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, USA: Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750. Part VI: Wiltshire to Yorkshire, Ireland to Wales. 1999.
4. Two pieces donated by F.M. Willis, who published an update to G.C. Williamson in *Wiltshire trade tokens of the seventeenth century* in 1892. DZSWS:2003.1.59 and DZSWS:2003.1.60.
5. W. Boyne. *Tokens issued in the seventeenth century in England, Wales and Ireland by corporations, merchants, tradesmen etc.* London. 1858. Wiltshire no 20, and Plate 33, no 2.
6. E.G.H. Kempson. *Wiltshire XVII Century Tokens*. 1978.
7. B. Lillywhite. *London Signs*. 1972.
8. C. & S. Brain. *Pioneering Glass*. Their quite excellent web page is at <http://www.cbrain.mistral.co.uk/home.htm> which includes a comprehensive bibliography, and scientific and historical links.
9. J.E. Jackson. *Wiltshire: the Topographical Collections of John Aubrey*. Aubrey's notes of 1659-70 published in 1862.
10. D. Diderot and J.R. d'Alembert. *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*. France 1751-1772. *Art du Verre* reprinted 2002. Also in Jacques Lacombe. *Arts et métiers mécaniques*. 1782.
11. G. Rastrick. *Ichnographia Burgi perantiqui Lennae regis in Agro Norfolciensi accurate delineata Ano MDCCXXV*. London, 1725.
High resolution image available here – http://www.vintage-maps.com/zoomify/template.php?zoomifyimage=10982_0.jpg
12. F. Davis. *Early 18th-century English Glass*. Country Life. 1971
13. C. Fiennes. *Through England on a side saddle in the time of William and Mary*. London, Field and Tuer, The Leadenhall.



JOHN MARSH = a spring OF SEDBERGE 1666 = HIS HALF PENY

The above Token is listed in Dickinson as Yorkshire 303A & is also listed in the Norweb Sylloge Volume 49 as being a Yorkshire token. The Norweb specimen is illustrated above with the kind permission of Mr Robert Thompson. It is noticeably weakly struck in parts, and the authors Thompson & Dickinson give the issuing town an incomplete reading of Sedbe— Personally, looking at the photo, I could only be certain of the first three letters. There is no corresponding hearth tax return at Sedbergh (1672) as published by the Ripon Archaeological Society. Also the IGI baptism records cover Sedbergh, but there is no-one of this surname listed. I submit therefore its attribution to Sedburgh is suspect.

The IGI does however list baptisms & marriages of men of the name Marsh at Sedgley in Staffordshire:

John Marsh son of John was baptised 2/Oct/1636 at Sedgley

John Marsh son of John (or Nailer) Marsh & Mrs Isabell Marsh was baptised 7/Jul/1639 at Sedgeley & buried 4/Aug/1708 at Sedgley

John Marsh married Elizabeth Cheadle 29/Sep/1653 at Sedgley

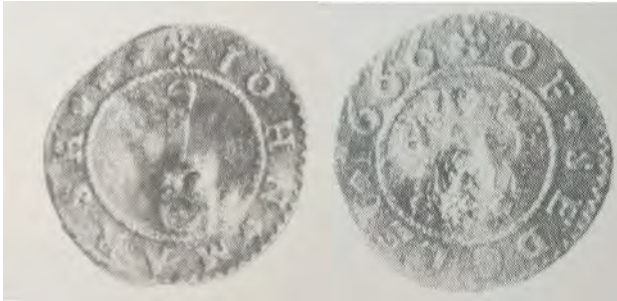
John Marsh born about 1633 of Sedgley married Elizabeth Joukes 3/Jun/1658 at Sedgley

John Marsh married Joane Griffen 31/May/1658 at Sedgley

The Staffordshire hearth tax returns were published in “Collections for a history of

Staffordshire”, those for Sedgley appearing in the volume for 1923 where John Marsh was assessed at 2 hearths.

I submit that the token should be deleted from Yorkshire & reassigned to Sedgley in Staffordshire where I note an issuer of the name is listed in Dickinson (Staffordshire 48A) the device being given as a roll of cloth? There was no specimen of Staffs 48A illustrated in Norweb, I have encountered a photo of a specimen but unfortunately I did not record its source. My apologies to its publisher for any breach of copyright.



As can be seen the token appears identical the device is not as certain but the locality is undeniably Sedgley.

Commenting on my first draught of this article Mr Robert Thompson suggested the device may be something to do with the nailing industry. Cassells Gazeteer published in 1893 gives the following description of Sedgley, which would give some support to this theory:

Sedgley - parish & town in south Staffs 3 miles south of Wolverhampton. Nails, rivets, chains, locks & safes are manufactured; and coal lime & ironstone abound.

Re Time, Pay & Tool Checks – Part 22

Roy Rains

349 Co-op Shoe Works

The Check is attributed to the Wheatsheaf Shoe Works in Leicester. This was a C.W.S. Factory so I doubt very much if this is a true statement. I would have expected a large factory like the ‘Wheatsheaf’ which employed over 1500 people and was opened in 1891, to have had C.W.S. and WHEATSHEAF on any checks they used. The Leeds C.W.S. shoe factory in Meanwood Road, Leeds (which opened in 1912) had that as

their full title on their checks.

I have seen several C.W.S. artefacts from the Wheatsheaf works all bearing that name but never any metal checks.

Ref: The Story of the C.W.S. 1863-1913 by Percy Redfern.

Time, Pay & Tool Checks – Part 23

Ralph Hayes

352. CROSSES & WINKWORTH LTD. Cotton Spinners & Mfrs.



99 Lever St. Bolton. Recorded in 1874 without Ltd. at Rose Hill, Bolton. 1932 Records C. & W. (Crosses & Winkworth) Ltd. Lever St. Bolton. 1938 to 1946 records Crosses & Winkworth Consolidated Mills Ltd. By 1948 they are recorded as Crosses & Winkworth – a branch of Crosses & Heaton Ltd. SN SH 32mm.

There is another piece recorded with C. & W Ltd. on the obverse with the reverse reading 1½D in a circle & wreath, made by Vaughton Birm. 1919 to 1946+. 26mm.



353. W. COULTHARD & CO.LTD. Mill & Mine Furnishers, Asbestos & Oil etc. Crown Works, Crown St. Carlisle. Diecasting, Machine Bldrs, Durrhill Rd, Carlisle. By 1968 also Builders & Plumbers Merchants, Engs. & Motor Garage Equipment at the Crown Works. 1919 to 1980. Reverse (open wreath) SN. 30.5 mm.

354. JOHN DANKS & SON PTY.LTD. Hardware, Brass Founders, Plumbing Engs. and Importers. The business was started in 1859 by the brothers John & Samuel Danks in Bourke St, Melbourne and grew to include factories in Sydney. Directories available record:- 1919. Hardware Merchants, 403, Bourke St. Melbourne, & Brass Founders, 324 Pitt St. Sydney. 1932- 1948 records Importers, 391-403 Bourke St. Melbourne.

1960-1969 records Importers, Corner of Bank St. & King's Way, South Melbourne. The business is still recorded in 2005. SN. SH. 33mm.





355. DE HAVILAND AIRCRAFT CO. LTD. Aircraft Designers & Mfrs. Stag Lane Aerodrome, Edgware. 1940 records Airscrew Northern Division Lostock, Bolton & Hatfield Aerodrome. 1943 records Hatfield Aerodrome & Factory No.2 Leavesdon Aerodrome, Watford. 1955- 1962 Records Hatfield, Broughton, Christchurch, Portsmouth & Stevenage. 1932 to 1962. Not in 1965. SN SH All incuse. 32mm. This is tentative.

356. DESIGNS & INSTALLATIONS LTD. Tool Mfrs. Special Purpose & Packaging Machinery Mfrs. Walnut Tree Close, Guildford. 1960 to 1973 Not in 1980. SN. 29mm.

NOTE. The tool check belongs to David Winter, an apprentice there from 1961 to 1965.



357. DOUGLAS MOTORS LTD. Motor Cycle Mfrs. Agents & Dealers. Hanham Rd, Kingswood, Bristol. Showrooms 19.St. Augustine's Parade. 1928 to 1932. Not in 1938. SN. SH. 31mm.

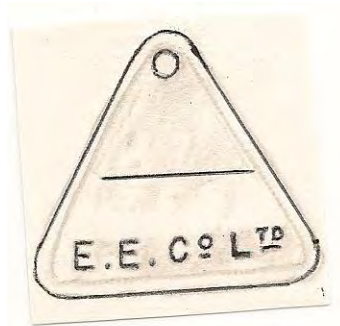
358. DOULTON & CO.LTD. Sanitary Engs.Glasgow Liverpool & Paisley. Sanitary Pottery, Manchester. Pottery, St. Helens. Crucible Mfrs. Birmingham (1919).

1948 records Birmingham, Erith,Burslem S-o-T. Tamworth & Wessex Clay Works,Hamworthy, Poole.1959- Doulton Fine China Ltd, Nile St.Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.only. Pottery Mfrs.

1972 records see Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd., Tableware, Glassware & Hotelware Mfrs. Beswick, Doulton Fine China Minton, Webb Corbett, Dunn, Bennett. Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent. 1919 to 1980 + SN SH. 33mm.



359. EASTNOR ELECTRIC CO.LTD. Electrical Engs. & Die Casters, Eastnor St. Old Trafford, Manchester, 1932. 1940 records Elsinor Rd, Old Trafford, Manchester. 1932 to 1962. Not in 1965. Triangular.



360. EBBW VALE CO.LTD. Actually the Ebby Vale, Steel, Iron & Coal Co. Ltd., which is still recorded in 1932 as Colliery Proprietors etc. No record of the EBBW VALE CO LTD. has been found. This is legal because the check would not be used outside of the premises. Registered in 1868 and ceased to act in October 1936. The Iron & Steel assets were sold to Richard Thomas & Co.Ltd. and the colliery properties to Partridge, Jones & John Paton Ltd. See Tokens etc. of Wales (no.397) by N. & A. Cox. SN. 33mm.

361. ELECTRIC CO.LTD. Electrical Engs. Generating Plants, Mining Plants, Electric Railways & Tramways, Motors & Switchboards, Hydraulics & Aircraft Mfrs. There were works at Accrington, Phoenix Works Bradford, Kidsgrove, Netherton, Newton-le-Willows, Freckleton, Luton, Dick Kerr Works Preston, Liverpool, Rugby, Stafford & Whetstone. The last recorded reads English Electric Co. Ltd. (Re-inforced Plastics Division) Glass Fibre Reinforced Products Mfrs. Freckleton Works Mill Lane, Warton, Preston in 1973. The Head Office was at Queens House Kingsway WC2 1921 to 73 Not in 1979. SN SH. (2 of) 30mm. & 32mm.



362. ROBERT FITTON, Turf Lane Mills. Spinners & Cotton Goods Mfrs. 30, Canal St. Manchester. Turf Lane Mills were adjacent to Canal St. Robert Fitton has not been traced, the majority of the Directories record R.Fitton with others reading Richard Fitton.1919 to 1973. The Reverse has an open wreath with No. and H.Pasley Sheffield. 31mm.



363. FORD MOTOR CO. LTD. Motor Car
Mfrs.Dagenham, Essex.

1919-1928 Ford Motor Co (England) Ltd.Trafford
Park, Manchester. 1932 records Ford Motor Co.
Ltd.Dagenham, Essex.

1943 also records Ford Motor Co.Ltd (Aero
Engines) 12, The Strand, Derby. 1948 records
Motor Vehicles, Passenger & Commercial, Iron
Founders , Blast Furnace by-products, Farm &
Industrial Tractors, Farm Implements & Industrial
Engineers.

1961 Records a Parts Division, Aveley Depot, South Ockendon,
Essex. By 1972 various addresses are recorded incl.

Research & Engineering Centre at Laindon, Basildon, Essex.

1919 to 1980+ SN SH. W/M. 35mm. Alum 19mm. There is also
a Henry Ford & Son Ltd. Motor Tractor, Truck & Car Mfrs.
Marina,Cork. 1919 to 1959. Not in 1961.



A Potato Picker's Token from Hagley, Worcestershire

Andrew Wager

I recently acquired a specimen of a brass token from Hagley Worcestershire which contained very little information to assist with its origin. It is uniface in brass, diameter 25mm, with the simple obverse legend TATE HAGLEY.



Mr Whitmore, former resident of Hagley had not seen one and so he suggested it might be related to the cattle market in the town. In the end it was Googling the legend which led to the answer.

Tate is clearly a longstanding name in the area with several references appearing to the Tate family from as far back as the nineteenth century. The website of the Hunnington Coarse Fishery described how “25 years ago the Tate family moved from Hagley in Worcestershire to Hunnington” because “the Landlord Lord Cobham wanted the farm at Hagley for building purposes”. The family converted part of the new farm into a fishery which opened in 2004 and is run today by Dan Tate, son of the original owner of the farm at Hagley, Fred Tate.

I phoned Mr Tate and he immediately recognised the description of the token. He was able to supply the information that they were used on his father’s farm he thought as late as the 1960’s. They were given to potato pickers when they had filled one bag of potatoes. At the end of the day the tokens were given in by the pickers and recorded in a book so that payment could be arranged. He said that he has only one of these tokens himself which he “found the other day”.

It just goes to show that in researching tokens you sometimes just have to pick up the phone to find an answer!

Reviews

GAUNT, John. *Bedfordshire seventeenth-century tokens*; edited and expanded by Gary ODDIE. Llanfyllin: Galata Print Ltd., 2011. 149 pp.: illus. (many coloured).

So here at last, thanks to Gary, is the important work John Gaunt was putting together until death intervened in 2010. Some of his documentation facilitated attributions to Leighton Buzzard, Lidlington and Stevington of ambiguous place-names in *Norweb Tokens Part I*, but there is much of interest here on other individuals. For example, Hugh Holton of Bedford, and William Willmot of Cardington, both issued tokens in the year they completed their apprenticeships, so reinforcing a suspicion that tokens were often provided at the start of a career. John Impie of Ampthill’s presentation for recusancy was not Popish recusancy, for he was buried and married as a Quaker, leading to the couple being imprisoned for living in sin. Henry Rugeley of Potton (1642-1690) was Purveyor to Hospitals in Ireland, according to Whittet 1983 (footnoted, but his article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of 9 July 1983, pp. 43-44, is

lacking from the References). Francis Seagre of Woburn was excommunicated for refusing to have his children baptised.

Sadly, no records have been found for the Overseers of Biggleswade or of Langford. The town of Bedford did not have a corporate issue, which is perhaps not surprising when so many token-issuers were on the Council. Reproductions of signatures, and a page from the 1673 Minute Book, give practice in reading seventeenth-century hands, although the authors needed to learn that 'ff' equals 'F', so that the first 'f' should not have been capitalised on pp. 45 and 46. The Robert Holdstock of Elstow who made his will on 12 February 1688/9 cannot have been buried on 15 January 1688/9.

The catalogue generally seems comprehensive, including Michael Dickinson's re-attribution of Ann Parkeson of MARSTON, though not (p. 13) the attribution of John 'Burkhuest' of SVTTON to Sutton Valence in Kent (Norweb iii.2757/2), to which may be added Buckhurst's four hearths in 1664. Milne's 1936 attribution of Edward Wallington in WOOTTON (107A) to Wootton in Oxfordshire was uncertain, and the correct attribution is now known to be Wotton under Edge, which is in Gloucestershire.

As for descriptions, the Falcon on the tokens of Thomas Tompkins in Biggleswade, and William Gurney in Leighton Buzzard, should not have been doubted, for there are jesses on their legs. The initial marks show that 25.2 (a true die pair) preceded 25.1. In Cople most clearly, and in the ambiguous BVRNE (of which helpfully a specimen has been located in Lincoln), Joseph Lake's man with tobacco-pipe standing at a table or bench is likely to be chopping tobacco leaf, cf. Crawly & Dimock in Winslow, Bucks. The illustrations are excellent, although the obverse and reverse of no. 43 have been transposed. The astonishing correction of John Pearce of Lidlington's device from 'article of dress' to Bust of Henry VIII is visible for all to see.

Congratulations are in order for adopting the more satisfactory term 'triad' of initials used by archaeologists. The Tables of initial marks on pages 132-9 will provide material for future work to elucidate production of the tokens. Note, though, that the maker David Ramage died not in 1663 but in 1661. Finally, the extraordinary 1669 reference, brought to numismatic attention by George Berry, to the theft of twelve brass farthings of Isaac Sheppard of Shefford, is located, transcribed and reproduced.

Robert Thompson

Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 62 – The Norweb Collection, Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750 Part VIII Middlesex and Uncertain pieces by RH Thompson & MJ Dickinson (Spink 2011)

When Part I of this series was published in 1984 containing 840 different tokens on 35 plates (numbered in Roman numerals, happily changed to Arabic numerals by Part III!) the author envisaged the collection being published in a further 3 volumes with extra Indices & Concordance with 'Williamson' to follow. The final volume which has now appeared twenty-seven years later is the eighth and largest with 1617 different tokens on 68 plates. It is understood that any publication of indices etc may not become strictly part of the series, but will hopefully appear eventually regardless.

These are important volumes recording the largest collection of this series ever formed. Said to contain 'some 13000 pieces' we can now see that there are approximately 9484 *different* pieces in the collection. Bearing in mind that until Spink's first token sale in 1979, 17th century tokens were rarely described properly in sale catalogues, let alone illustrated, it will be seen how important the cataloguing and illustrations in these volumes are.

The title of this volume considerably undersells the book. In 'Williamson' the county of Middlesex effectively means the villages within about 4 miles of central London and mostly to the north of the Thames such as Ealing, Islington and Limehouse, some 300 tokens. Here it is used additionally to cover all the tokens in Williamson's London outside the City of London issues. In addition there are another 209 tokens contained under various headings after the Middlesex issues. These include many tokens ascribed to counties in 'Williamson' or 'Dickinson' where the authors were doubtful or uncertain of those attributions. These are often now resolved with several tokens finding new county homes with which county specialists need to familiarise themselves. New light is shed on other 'uncertain' tokens. An interesting group of 'later forgeries and fantasy pieces' is also included, although the reviewer would have liked to have seen some discussion as to how many different workshops were believed to be involved, who they were supposed to fool (just collectors?), why some of them are not simply locally made contemporary 'copies' when the issuer could not wait for a new order to be processed in London, and what makes them 'later' and how late?

In the introduction to the volume there is a very stimulating essay about an Upper Shadwell token issuer with an interesting trade, and in the body of the text a discussion about the issuer of a token of 'Enfield and St Ives' which relates back to a token published in Part III under Huntingdonshire.

The volume has so many sections in the text that anyone searching for specific tokens would be well advised to go straight to the Concordance with 'Williamson' provided early in the volume. Whilst Part VII was broadly in alphabetical order of locality, this part is initially divided into Metropolitan and Rural Middlesex and then further divided by Borough. That the Boroughs used are as they were in the early 20th century seems to be somewhat arbitrary even if they roughly align to several later London Boroughs. However the reviewer was a little puzzled to find others in the Addenda without any obvious reason for not being included in the main text. Even if these were last minute confirmed locations, having them slotted into their correct catalogue positions would have taken little extra time given that it has taken about 30 years for the volume to appear at all.

Further to the above the authors' regret that no suitable map could be found for this volume is strongly supported by the reviewer with no little incredulity at this shortcoming. Most Londoners will find it hard to place most of the streets and alleys involved let alone non-Londoners and foreigners. Even a sketch map showing the relative positions of the Boroughs cited would have been helpful to many.

Also, being the last volume it is disappointing that attributions in earlier volumes that one understands have been accepted as being incorrect now, have not been updated in this, for example Barnes of Stevenage, Herts to Steyning, Sussex and Burgis of Woodhurst, Hunts to Wadhurst, Sussex. And given that several pieces from the Lowe Collection sold in the 1979 Spink token sale went quickly into the Norweb Collection, it's disappointing that the provenance is not noted in all cases including under Newport, Shropshire in this volume's addenda. It engenders scepticism as to the completeness of other detail.

There is, however, considerable scholarship in the text and overall it is a masterful work, indispensable to any serious collector of the series or dealer in it, and given the continued heavy subsidy on the cover price by the Norweb family, a no-brainer for the library.

Nigel Clark October 2011

Accounts

As it is the end of my first editorial year and I have this one spare page to play with, I thought I would list the accounts at the end here rather than in my editorial.

Money on Account in Last Quarter:

Money in for membership renewal,
adverts and new binders:

Money out for printing Vol 10, 4
and foreign postage

Total in account:

As can be seen, we held over £1,000 on account at the end of the year before the new subscriptions started coming in. This is a healthy position to be in. In fact, at present, we are taking in about £1,700 per year in subscriptions and spending about £1,400 on production of *The Token Bulletin*. However, postage is going up again next year, possibly quite substantially, and other costs will also rise (especially sticky address labels!) What it does mean, is that there is certainly no need for subscriptions to rise in the next year or two, barring global economic breakdown.

Our current membership appears to be 163, although 38 members have not renewed yet. Forms will be enclosed again for you late people with this issue! We continue to gain new members, which is a useful balance against those we lose. The Congress this year appeared to be a particularly good advert for us this year, bringing in two or three new people.

The Congress this year was also a financial success in that a small surplus was made. Mike Roberts is preparing the accounts for the Congress and they should be in the next issue of *Token Bulletin*.

Tim Everson

Notes and Queries

622

There is a flattening and stamping machine for elongates in the foyer of the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff. It cost £1 plus the 1p and there is a choice of legends. The sides are made of glass so that you can view the process. The end result was disappointing from my point of view.

Tony Gilbert

622

Re your question about elongates, I have about 230 of them from Australia, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hawaii, Morocco, New Zealand, Spain and the U.S.A. The Scottish pieces I have were also from a motorised system like your Moffat piece. Most of my elongates are from Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Regarding the machine vending medals; I have 11 different pieces that I was sold when visiting a house or place of interest in or around Brussels. One paid 2 Euros and were given a medal on entry. I do not know if they had made them previously. They do not have Collection Coin or Heritage on the edge.

I collect Millennium Medals; the French pieces are mainly reading Collection Nationale – Medaille Officielle – Limited Edition. The latest I have is for La Coupel Saint Emer 2004 which does not read Millennium. Gets rather confusing! I also have over 800 Dutch tokens and medals, but none appear to be of the machine vended type.

Ralph Hayes

623



This token is brass, 26mm, with a milled edge and must have had a practical usage as it has a 2½d denomination on the reverse. The problem is how to read it. The Edward Grey Hood Hound doesn't sound very promising. Was it Hollo, the Edward Hood Greyhound? Does Fine link with Way Ale (not a term I've ever come across) and is Head Porter a person or does it refer to Porter, the drink, and link to the Ale? I'm baffled – perhaps a reader may be able to do better than me!

Andrew Cunningham

624



Script AS monogram in wreath. 6 below. 26mm. Rev. Blank; came with suggested military connection.

Malcolm Johnson

625



Coupon C.A. counter-marked 3. 24mm hexagonal, brass. Rev. Blank with beaded rim.

Malcolm Johnson

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John Gaunt and Gary Oddie. A4 150 pages. Fully illustrated throughout in colour, with the illustrated pieces being enlarged x 2 to facilitate identification of varieties.

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'In summary, this new book is unrivalled in the seventeenth-century token field in its comprehensive coverage of background information from contemporary records of people, their possessions and events in their lives, and in its good illustrations of the tokens and much else. It well and truly replaces the only previous specialist work on the tokens of the county of exactly the same title, published privately by Joseph Hight Blundell in 1928. It is an attractive production by Galata Print Ltd, and should be on the bookshelf of all those who are interested in the series generally and the social history of the seventeenth century, and not only those who collect tokens of Bedfordshire.'

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Small groups or individual items or whole collections purchased for a very fair price with no buyers or sellers commission or delay as would be the case if they were consigned to auction

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:9)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:

The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.

The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.

The Free Food Society.

A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:6)

WANTED

Norfolk (England) Parantumistica

Helen Kennett

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

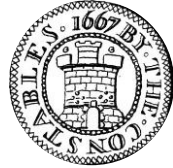
(10:8)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:5)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:1)

HELP WANTED – SURREY & SOUTHWARK (17th Century)

Tim Everson is working on a new listing of the 17th century tokens of Surrey, including Southwark. He will be listing full readings and descriptions as Williamson and including many photographs of pieces not illustrated in Norweb. All known die varieties will be included, as will some biographical notes. If you have a collection, however small, I would love to see them. Show me yours and I'll show you mine!

Let's try and make this as definitive a book as we can, bearing in mind that new Southwark tokens continue to appear fairly regularly. Please don't wait until I've published and then show me one that isn't in the book! All help gratefully received and acknowledged. Please contact Tim Everson

(10:8)

Cambridgeshire 17thC Tokens

If any readers have specimens that I haven't seen, the information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade will suffice for now and I will send out more specific requests as the work comes together. Similarly for varieties and background information on particular issuers.

Does anyone know where the token of Sil(vester) Ives in Wh(ittlesey) W.196 is currently located?

Gary Oddie

(10:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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Editorial

Not much space for an editorial this issue as I have had to cram in the accounts for Token Congress 2011, where we made a small surplus. Normal (Bulletin) accounts will be listed next issue. I had a splendid time at The London Coin Fair where I met several members for a convivial time in the pub afterwards! Three or four of you promised me articles that were in the pipeline, so I look forward very much to those. The next big token event will be the next part of the David Griffiths sale (and George Berry's 'Pepys London' tokens) at DNW on 11th April. Unfortunately, it looks like I will not be able to attend, but I am sure it will be a great day out for those of you who can make it. My thanks of course go to all those who have contributed to this issue which covers a nice variety of topics.

Finally, I must report that another of our members, David Allen, has sadly died.

Token Congress 2011 - Accounts

Income		Expenditure	
Delegates		Hotel Deposit	
		Rooms residual	
	4x70	Corkage	
DNW - Wine Donation		MR expenses	
Bourse Tables		GO expenses	
Auction 10%		Wine	
		Congress Tokens	
		Raffle Prize	
		Refunds (4x70)	
		Surplus	
Totals			
Opening balance		Closing balance	

Subscriptions

Forms are enclosed again for those who have forgotten to pay their subscriptions yet for Vol. 10, 5-8.

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. The organisers are Peter Waddell and Gary Oddie. If you need more information please contact Gary – details in advert on last page of this issue.

Newly Discovered London Token Poses 17th-Century Mysteries

Mark Fox

(Adapted from an article that appeared in the November 2011 issue of *World Coin News*.)

In September of 2010, Alan Smith, owner of Essex Metal Detector Supplies, was out metal detecting in a small field near Blackmore in Brentwood, Essex, when he unearthed this curious 17th-century London trade token:



Fig. 1: The New Token. Photos courtesy of Alan Smith

14.92 mm. 0.8 g. Copper alloy. ¼d.

Obv. ★ HALFEMOON • COVRT, crescent moon within dotted circle.

Rev. ★ IN • BOW • LANE • 1667, marks and initials ♦D♦ | R • A | ♦♦ in three lines within dotted circle.

As Alan would learn, this issue was not listed in Michael Dickinson’s *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and Their Values* (1986).

A year after the discovery, Alan placed the farthing token on eBay.co.uk where for several days it appeared to receive only mild interest. But coin and token collectors can be sneaky, and on the last day it was revealed how many of them were snipers and more determined to win the token than I was. When the dust had settled, the earthy-looking token, struck slightly off centre, had realized a hammer price of £421.56 (\$656.71)! Paul Withers explained to this writer that both he and Dickinson, who he had conversed with at this year’s Token Congress, were “astonished by the price it made—quite mad. I can see that the rarer tokens of some counties—Lancashire,

Cheshire, Cornwall, and Yorkshire might make that sort of money, but even for those counties it would have to be something quite special. You can buy nice desirable tokens, even heart-shaped ones for that money.”



Fig 2: Map of Breadstree and Cordwainer Wards showing the location of Half Moon Court on the southern and of Bow Lane. Drawn in 1755 by Benjamin Cole

Mystery on Bow Lane

Clearly two of the main questions surrounding the Half Moon Court token are who the issuer was and what trade he was in. The three initials on the reverse indicate that R. D. was married to someone whose given name began with ‘A’. The crescent moon on the obverse was possibly copied from his shop sign. However, what trade the crescent moon was advertising is still uncertain, as it may simply be a symbol for the court.

Research conducted by this writer after the auction confirmed that this token was absent from Part VII of *The Norweb Collection of Tokens (City of London)* as well as unlisted in every other reference consulted. However, there happen to be several other token issuers on Bow Lane who were known to researchers as far back as William Boyne’s time, Jacob H. Burn among them. One operated the Mermaid Tavern, not to be confused with the tavern of the same name on Cheapside, famous in



Fig 3: A section of the previous map, with Half Moon Court circled in red.

Shakespearean lore. A couple of other Bow Lane traders known to us through their tokens include Bartholomew Hill, a possible leather seller (BW 380) and John Wolrich, proprietor of The Cock (BW 385–7), another drinking establishment which Burn informs us was “a house of considerable notoriety even prior to these dates [1652 & 1658], was destroyed in the great fire of September 1666 but, on being rebuilt, resumed the old sign; and after the lapse of two centuries ‘crows still’—the house with its cognomen is yet extant.”

The Great Fire of 1666 brings to mind a significant point, as the Half Moon Court token is dated 1667! Even the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, home to the world-famous Bow Bells, and from which Bow Lane earned its present name, was destroyed by the fire. John Richardson in *The Annals of London: A Year-by-Year Record of a Thousand Years of History* (2000) writes, “By the end of this year [1667] only 150 new premises were complete, though in the next five years 8,000 were built.” The inference is that R. D.’s shop was possibly one of those 150 new buildings or that it somehow survived the disaster in usable condition.

Half Moon Court itself, which was essentially a west side street off Bow Lane, existed for a few centuries later. In one of several 18th-century surveys of London that mention this court, John Entick wrote, “Half-moon-court, by some called Lugg-yard, a place something open, but ordinary: it is likewise by some called Whalebone-court,

from one that there used to boil whalebone.” According to Philip Greenall in his 1991 *British Numismatic Journal* paper, “Dividing Seventeenth-century Tokens Between London and Middlesex,” Half Moon Court was “lost beneath Mansion House Station,” an underground railway station that opened in 1871.



Fig 4: Like the Tradesman who circulated the Half Moon Court tokens, Prt Brailsford was one of several token issuers located on Bow Lane in Cordwainer Ward, a lane which was apparently dominated by candle makers and tavern owners. Although the obverse of Brailsford’s undated token displays a horseshoe, Volume IV of the *London Topographical Record* (1907) states that he was a tallow chandler, based possibly on evidence gleaned from another token issue with an uncertain connection, in the author’s opinion. Photo courtesy of John Mills, UKDFD Ref. No. 23989.



Fig 5: A Close neighbour of the mystery Half Moon Court token issuer was John Dix(e), a tallow chandler who also lived on the same court. The obverse of this undated token by Dix shows a man engaged in dipping candles. (c) Museum of London. Acc. No: NN16579.



Fig 6: A Second example of John Dix’s token. (SCBI 59, 6674). Struck from the same dies. (c) Museum of London. Acc. No: NN16580

Before we finish dwelling on this London niche, it is worth noting that R. D. was not alone. A tallow chandler (maker of candles from animal fat) named John Dix(e) has been identified in Part VII of the Norweb Collection (SCBI 59, 6674) as having been located on the same court, although his tokens only say “IN BOW LANE.” As reported in Volume I of *The Survey of Building Sites in the City of London after the Great Fire of 1666* (1967), a surveyor staked out the foundations for his shop on August 18, 1669, indicating that the Great Fire did indeed sweep through Half Moon Court.



Fig 7: This 1648 dated issue with a crescent moon, stating that it belonged to a Half Moon Court, has been attributed to ‘The Hermitage’ by Michael Dickinson. (c) Museum of London. Acc. No: NN16672

More than Once in a Blue Moon

If we broaden our view of London, it will quickly become apparent that the emblem on R. D.’s tokens was far from original. A similar, but thinner lunar crescent was used

by one token issuer with the legend, “★ AT • THE • HALFE • MOON.” The opposite side is equally fascinating: “★ IN • THE • CORTE • 1648,” with the centre of the piece denoting that the proprietor and his wife had the initials ‘W.’ and ‘H. B.,’ respectively (BW 588). As with the half moon symbol, there were no lack of other Half Moon Courts in the English metropolis. As an example of the difficulty such vaguely addressed tokens pose, W. B’s piece was attributed to Cheapside by Boyne, but has now been placed in “The Hermitage” by Dickinson.



Fig 8: An assumed variety of the 1648 Half Moon Court Token from “The Hermitage”, dated 1658 and signed with the initials of a different tradesman and his wife. (c) Museum of London. Acc no: 96.66/318.

A presumably later variety of this type bears the date 1658 and a different set of initials: ‘S. A. M.’ (BW 589). Any firm connection between the business establishment (which likely was a tavern) represented by these tokens and our man from the Half Moon Court on Bow Lane must be regarded as slim at best.



Fig 9: Edward Attwood’s token from Cheapside. (c) Museum of London Acc no: 96.66/319

Another “half moon” token that deserves more than passing mention here is the one issued by Edward Attwood of Cheapside (BW 572). Although undated, the pictorial device on its obverse bears a striking resemblance to the crescent moon design used by R. D. Given the fact that the two tradesmen were very close neighbours, it is more than likely that both of their tokens were engraved by the same hand. Interestingly, Attwood’s Half Moon was a tavern which was rebuilt after the Great Fire, only to succumb to the flames again in 1821. According to Williamson, “During a long series of years the Half-Moon Tavern maintained a distinguished notoriety, and is historically recorded as the scene of many public city events.”

From researching a handful of other London tokens displaying an obvious crescent moon in their designs, most, surprisingly, can be connected to either the tavern or tallow chandler trade. Because these two professions appear in force on Bow Lane, it is tempting to envision R. D. engaged in one or the other.

Far from Home?

As it is widely known, 17th-century trade tokens were primarily meant to provide a shopkeeper with a more convenient way to make change for his customers, and as such, were rarely lost far from their place of issue. But there are exceptions as Leslie Ross, an experienced metal detectorist from Kent, explains: “Most of my detecting is done locally between Gravesend and Rochester in Kent and I have been lucky enough to find some nice tokens, mostly local examples, and a few from London issuers, but have found a few that have strayed far from home. I think the strangest was a Kings Lynn, Norfolk example, but a local detectorist I know very well actually has the record of finding one from Ireland.”

The Half Moon Court token was found approximately 22 miles away from the London trader who issued it on Bow Lane. In this writer’s collection is a worn, but rare Kingston Upon Hull halfpenny dated 1668 and issued by Thomas Watson (BW 160), another tallow chandler. It was dug up in a farmer’s field believed to have been an Anglo-Saxon marketplace, in the small village of Kilham, located in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It so happens that Hull and Kilham are also separated by roughly 22 miles. However, Paul Withers regards these and the Irish token as probable losses by travellers. He further notes that “with the possible exception of the Bristol issues, 17th century tokens are unlikely to have been accepted outside of the parish in which they were issued. Anything more than a mile or three outside is unusual.”

In describing the site in Brentwood, Essex, where the London token was discovered, Alan Smith keenly observed that it “has several trackways crisscrossing it and has seen activity for the last couple of thousand years so finds from almost every period are common. I have found around five tokens on this field and all of them have been

from various locations and none issued from the same trader; this could suggest a market site nearby but I have yet to discover its location. I continue my search.”

And so will this writer. If and when new information becomes available on the identities of R. D. and his wife, it is hoped that a follow-up to this article will appear, and one more numismatic gap from a time of struggle not too unlike our own, will be bridged.

The Norweb Collection of 17th Century Tokens – a personal assessment

Nigel Clark

For the first time collectors and other interested parties can see in its totality what the Norwebs managed to achieve with their 17th century token collection, now that it is fully published. As a collector of a much smaller part of the same series for about the same number of years, some 35, an assessment of their success in their pursuit seems useful if only for current collectors’ comparison purposes.

I am unaware of new additions having been made much after 1982, but it is quite possible that acquisitions were made prior to the mid-1950s. Whatever the exact period, it is interesting to consider the circumstances of their collecting. Living for the most part in Cleveland, Ohio the Norwebs could not easily visit British dealers or attend Coin Fairs where such pieces were offered by a multiplicity of dealers by the time I began collecting in the mid-1970s. In fact there were very few British coin dealers in post-war Britain although the 3 major London firms of Spink, Baldwin and Seaby all had good stocks of these pieces and they were the chief sources for the collection. Whilst the tokens were a keen interest of both the Norwebs, it should also be remembered that they were actively collecting the full range of British coins, later tokens and coins of several other countries. And it was not just numismatics that inspired their acquisitive interests. They had many major art works (some now in Cleveland Museum) and probably important pieces in other fields too. However their British coins and tokens were highly prized by both Mr and Mrs Norweb. Although American, Mr Norweb had been born in Nottingham and had other family connections with Yorkshire.

Whilst many collectors today are happy to specialise in relatively narrow areas of interest, there is still the possibility of new items appearing through their own dealer and other collector contacts, whilst the free-for-all that is eBay and similar sites on the internet is being fed by, amongst others, metal detectors cashing in on their discoveries. Together with online sites and an increasing number of auction houses, the modern collector has more access to material than many can cope with. The

Norweb collection was built when many of these sources were unavailable and hence it grew in a different way. Of course their financial resources were greater than those of most current collectors, but they were not cavalier in their approach to the market because of that. Their relationship with individuals in the three big London dealers ensured access to some once in a lifetime opportunities. Indeed one large acquisition of 17th century tokens was the personal collection of one of Baldwins' principals, AHF Baldwin. Also, the numismatic collecting field was less populated than it is today, prices were relatively more modest even allowing for inflation, and 'coppers' were disregarded by some senior members of the Trade including auctioneers. Bill French at Glendinings, the best auctioneer on the rostrum I have encountered in any speciality, was dismissive of these series. 'Glens', for many years Britain's leading numismatic auctioneers, sold the collection of LA Lawrence over 4 sales in 1950-1. Lot 1308 contained 615 George V pennies, halfpennies and farthings in 'mostly mint state'. The 1933 penny therein did not merit a mention although the coin entered the Norweb collection many years later.

In fact there were few notable catalogued dispersals of 17th century tokens in the post-war period prior to the H Lowe collection at Spink in 1979. The Carthew collection, dispersed by Seaby from 1946, much of it listed in their Bulletins, then Taffs in 1956 and Hird (in one lot!) in 1974 (both through Glendining sales) are the only ones that come readily to mind. Even though at least one of the 'big three' had a 'Wants list' by 'Williamson' number from the Norwebs, it did not seem to be used at all actively. So it is as well that several complete collections were acquired when they became available including Ralph Nott's & much of Virgil Brand's general collections of 17th century tokens, as well as Horace Hird's specialist Yorkshire group. One should not be dismissive of their achievement on account of this though. It is almost impossible to obtain good groups of some counties without acquiring existing collections. The trend continues right up to the present day as some dispersals from the David Griffiths collection will show. Mr Norweb was also assiduous in following up wanted individual pieces from dealers' lists and auctions even in his late 80s.

The Norweb sylloges record every token in the collection and number every *different* piece including die varieties. Some of Williamson's sub-editors list die varieties (Durham and Norfolk come to mind) but most stuck to 'types'. The best current estimates of how many different pieces probably exist seem to home in on the number 20,000. Despite having the biggest collection ever formed, the Norwebs had 'only' approximately 9484 *different* pieces. It is approximate because there are a few instances of numerical insertions such as 2283/1 & 2283/2, and 2799/1 & 2799/2 in Part III. These increase the total which is then decreased by the fact that the corpus of Bristol farthing tokens that are seamlessly numbered in Part II include a quantity not represented in the Norweb collection. So the collection has roughly half the extant issues. Given that the Norwebs did not actively look for die varieties this is a

remarkable quantity. The figure always mentioned as being the size of their collection – some 13,000 – therefore implies approximately 3,500 die duplicates were present.

Within the collection there is a wide variety of achievement level. Some counties are predominantly high grade specimens whilst others have a bigger proportion of poor grade pieces. Specialist dealers will have noticed that areas like Ireland and Sussex often produce the latter, possibly due to specimens being used some time after their being declared illegal in 1672. Initially only farthings were issued in England so many of those were used for longer than larger denominations with consequential wear on the earlier issues.

Numerically, too, the collection has differing levels of achievement amongst the counties. Given that some dealers and auctioneers like to append ‘not in Norweb’ to their descriptions, it behoves the collector to know how relevant that handle is in each circumstance of interest. Ten counties (excluding single issue areas) seem to me to be excellent representations – Berks, Durham, Essex, Herts, Northumberland, Oxon, Rutland, Surrey I, Surrey II (mostly Williamson’s Southwark) and Yorkshire. One might include Hants, Norfolk and Wilts in this group too. A ‘type’ piece (ignore die varieties in these evaluations) ‘not in Norweb’ from these areas should be considered positively by a prospective buyer. A further eleven counties might be considered relatively strong compared with what most specialists manage to achieve these days. Cornwall, Dorset, Glos, Hunts, Leics, City of London, London/Middx, Northants, Somerset, Westmorland and Worcs form this group. With these areas it is not unusual to find a piece absent from Norweb but that fact needs to be considered when evaluating it. With any other area, the ‘not in Norweb’ is frankly just sales patter. In four areas – Lancs, Lincs, Ireland and Monmouths/Wales – the collection is too under-represented for the absence of a specimen to be considered. By this you should understand that there are quite common specimens of these localities not represented in the collection. There are a number of possible reasons for this. Given the percentage of pieces sourced from three London dealers, it is entirely possible that some county collectors had sufficiently ingratiated themselves with the same dealers that they received priority. And several counties have gained the reputation for ‘never turning up’ barring a handful of pieces.

The publication of the collection – even within the weaker represented counties – has brought to light many hitherto unrecorded tokens and has caused many readings in the standard works to be corrected or, in a few cases, deleted. The volumes are a wonderful guide to a greater appreciation of the merits of both individual tokens and to particular county groups.

The prospects for collectors – private or institutional - seeking to build good county groups beginning now are not as bleak as some might suppose. Price levels (ignoring inflation) rose in the late 70s as collectors re-assessed the market, and they continued upwards through to the end of the century. Since then, although a few startlingly high realisations have occurred, the general price levels for commoner items have barely changed and those pieces currently look cheap. This probably partly explains a recent proliferation of collectors looking for Fine or better grade specimens of any county at moderate prices. Eventually the availability of those will evaporate and prices will rise again. Mercifully, the 17th century series has not suffered from the ‘hype’ surrounding the collecting of 18th century tokens and the fanatical obsession with grade that some collectors of that series have. It is a market which has not suffered from present-day North American influence either. Although museums have acquired many Norweb tokens, thousands of others have been dispersed to individual dealers and collectors over the last 23 years and many of those are still in commerce. In turn, many Norweb specimens have displaced others from collections, or collectors looking for two or three counties have honed in on one and disposed of the others when the relevant Norweb area became available due to financial considerations. And detectorists are always adding to the supply of pieces even if a number of those are not in optimum grades. By reading the various historic dealers’ lists (eg Seaby and Spink), auction catalogues (including early Glendining and Sotheby) and general and specialist works on the subject, the collector will gain an understanding as to what is and is not rare, consequently saving themselves much anguish and frustration let alone money. Most dealers will impart of their knowledge to their customers too and should always be asked for help and advice. Collectors who work in a vacuum rarely get the best results.

Good hunting!

John Crampton: a Lancastrian Enigma

Roger Paul

17th Century Traders Tokens from Lancashire are notoriously difficult to find and it was with a degree of good fortune that I recently acquired what appeared to be an example of the extremely scarce JOHN CRAMPTON halfpenny which is attributed to Lancaster although the legend reads only “IN LANCASHIRE”.

My example was purchased very cheaply, and although quite clear on the design side, left a great deal to be desired when it came to the legend. On receipt of the token my initial task was to confirm my provisional identification and the obvious way to approach this task was to find a known specimen and compare dies. What appeared to



Fig 1: The Author's Example

be a fairly straightforward task suddenly became anything but, as I failed dismally to locate a single example in any of the obvious institutions. (Even the British Museum did not have an example of this very rare token in their collection). Just as I was about to give up on this approach and appeal to T.C.S members for help, I received a belated e-mail from a collection access officer at Warrington museum. This gentleman had taken the time and trouble to make an extended search of the museum's collection of Traders Tokens and had managed to find an example of the John Crampton token which was not shown on the museum's computer records. A detailed study of the two tokens confirmed my suspicions that this was an example of the John Crampton halfpenny, and having now seen a legible example of this piece I decided to try and find why this token had been attributed to Lancaster.



Fig 2: Warrington Museum's Example

The provenance given to me by the metal detectorist who found it was “just outside Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.” Now Mansfield is a long way from Lancaster and it seemed to me that unless there was a specific documented reason for the Lancaster attribution, then one of the towns in South Lancashire was a more likely location. As always in this kind of situation I decided to contact Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson to see if they knew anything of the John Crompton Halfpenny. Michael told me that the then curator of Lancaster museum, A.J White, had expressed serious doubts about the Lancaster attribution in a 1984 letter to Jock Shaw and felt that Liverpool was a more likely location although no reasons were given for this. Robert felt that John Crompton may have been a roadside purveyor of alcohol in an insignificant location or from one with a place name too long to fit around the legend on the token. He also added that he possessed a pencil rubbing of this token which had been inserted in a copy of Boyne (1858) previously owned by Nathan Heywood. This rubbing had been written in opposite the heading Lancashire and Robert believes that with no actual evidence of a specific location he decided to allocate this piece to the county town. We were also able to establish that Robert’s pencil rubbing is almost certainly that of the Warrington museum specimen, this in its way illustrating how rare this token is.



Fig 3: Robert Thompson’s Rubbing

A couple of days later Robert contacted me with the very interesting news that he had located a John Crompton on the I.G.I. This gentleman was shown as a resident of Bolton Le Moors (modern day Bolton) born in 1628 and dying in 1694. Clearly the dates fit in perfectly and this location, although still some way from Mansfield, is

significantly closer than Lancaster. Following up on Robert's information I managed to trace two further John Cramptons from Bolton Le Moors, neither of which could possibly be our man. On October 23rd 1595, John Crampton married Isobel Longworth at the parish church of St Peters and could conceivably be our man's grandfather. Yet another John Crampton is shown as emigrating to Virginia (U.S.A) in the year of 1623. There is, of course, the slight possibility that these 2 could be the same man and although this is of limited relevance it does illustrate that Crampton was a relatively common local surname.

In the absence of any evidence to support the Lancaster attribution, I believe that this token should be re-classified as "Uncertain" probably Bolton. I would be very interested to hear from any collector who has an example of this very scarce token along with any provenance they may have. I have included a photo of my token plus the images supplied to me by Colin Taylor of Warrington Museum. Robert Thompson has also supplied images of his pencil rubbing.

I would like to express my thanks to Robert Thompson, Michael Dickinson, and Colin Taylor of Warrington Museum for the assistance they have given me in writing this article.

Notes on Berkshire Seventeenth Century Tokens **Vincent West**

This short article lists die varieties and minor description corrections for the Berkshire seventeenth century tokens, which are as far the author is aware unpublished or only available in a locally published sale catalogue.

Cookham: Martha Spot halfpenny (W 17)

On the reverse, the R of HER is over S and the E is probably over I, i.e. HER over HIS. This was first noted in the Garry Atkins Collection sale catalogue (lot 17) and is confirmed by the Norweb illustration (N 76) and my own specimen.

Ilsey: Richard Weston halfpenny (W 39)

There is a second reverse die used with the same obverse die. On the first reverse die (N 88), the A of HALF is well separated from the I of HIS and the central (compass point) pellet touches the right leg of the A; on one specimen there is a die flaw running from the H of BARKSHEIRE to the P of PENY. On the second reverse die the lines of the central inscription HIS/ HALF/ PENY are more irregularly positioned, the A of HALF nearly touches the I of HIS and the central pellet is below the A. I am grateful to Mr Paul Curson for drawing my attention to the new die and the die flaw.

Newbury: John Naish farthing (W 59)

There is a second obverse die in my collection used with the same reverse die. The first obverse die (N 125) reads “**m** IOHN I NAISH I IN” where **m** represents a mullet and **I** a lozenge; the second obverse die reads “**m** IOHN:NAISH:IN:” .

Wallingford: William Eliot halfpenny (W 134)

On the obverse the I of HIS is over S. This was first suggested in the Garry Atkins Collection sale catalogue (lot 123) and is confirmed by the Norweb illustration (N 210).

References

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Berkshire, The Garry Atkins Collection, Reading Coin Club, 5 October 1998 (catalogued by Michael Gouby).

Some Rare Gambling Tokens

Ron Kerridge

Some time ago I acquired an interesting article from THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS dated 24th January 1863, which was entitled ‘Column for the Curious’ and dealt with gaming at Christmas. This interesting article prompted me to delve deeper into this subject.

Apparently gaming was formerly a royal pastime at the Christmas holidays which the subjects of the sovereign were permitted to witness. This gaming in public was very popular in Charles II’s time and lasted many years until it was finally discontinued some time in the reign of George III. It consisted mainly of two card games known as *Basset* and *Hazard*.

Basset (French-*Bassette*) was also known as *barbacole* and *hocca* and is a gambling card game that was considered one of the most polite. It was intended for persons of the highest rank because of the great losses or gains that might be accrued by players. The game migrated into England from France about 1677 but never caught on outside court circles on account of its costliness and the heavy risks it entailed on the players. A player might win but the big winner was the dealer, who had a number of privileges under the rules of the game. It is recorded that whoever kept the bank must, in a short time, acquire a considerable fortune. Nevertheless, after three or four years many players impoverished their families to such an extent that parliament enacted a prohibition on the game with severe penalties.

This gaming took place in public on certain days at the groom-porter's place in St. James's Palace, where the nobility and even the princesses staked considerable sums of money. The groom-porter of old is described as an officer of the royal household whose business it was to arrange the courts gambling and to see the king's lodging was furnished with tables, chairs, stools and firing, to provide cards, dice etc. and to resolve disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling etc. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas. At the time the newspaper article was written in 1863, the office of groom-porter still occurred in the palace household.

An interesting £10 silver token was illustrated in the article which appears to have passed among the players for the benefit of the groom-porter (see below).



It was owned by a Mr E. Hawkins and described as about the size of a half-crown and made of silver. In the centre of the obverse is L – X (£10), with the legend around, AT THE GROOM PORTERS BASSETT; mint mark, a fleur-de-lis.

On the reverse, a wreath and coronet; the coronet being of gold let in; legend around, NOTHING VENTURED NOTHING WINNS; mint mark again a fleur-de-lis.

Theodore Hook, in one of his novels gives us the benefit of his experience on the subject:-

‘The room at St. James’s formerly appropriated to hazard was remarkably dark, and conveniently called by the inmates ‘Hell’Those who play, or have played, English hazard, will recollect that, for a similar inconsequent reason, the man who raked up the dice and called the odds was designated ‘the groom-porter’.

The game of Hazard is an old English card game played with two dice which was mentioned in Geoffrey Chaucer’s ‘Canterbury Tales’ in the 14th century. Despite its complicated rules Hazard was very popular in the 17th - 19th centuries.

In 1823 William Crockford (1775-1844) was granted a lease for the premises Nos. 50–53 St. James’s Street, London for a term of 42 years at a yearly rental of £400. By

1828 his newly built gaming house was opened and 'Crockfords Club' was to become the most famous gaming house in Europe. During their first two seasons at 'Crockfords' the business at the hazard-table was enormous and over £300,000 changed hands. It is recorded that he fleeced the aristocracy and in the process amassed one of the greatest fortunes imaginable, from which he established homes at 11 Carlton Terrace (later to become Prime Minister William Gladstone's house) and another at Newmarket. In 1844 he died enormously rich. After his death his Club in St. James's Street was eventually re-modelled and from 1877 was occupied by the Devonshire Club.

In my collection I have two mother-of-pearl tokens which are reputed to be Georgian gambling tokens used at 'Crockfords'. One is rectangular measuring 70mm by 27mm and the other circular measuring 43mm in diameter.



Reverses and obverses are similar. The motto in the centre reads SUB CRUCE SALUS. Another larger square token is known to exist with similar designs.

Although it is recorded that ‘Crockfords’ used ‘*bowls for holding counters from £1 - £200*’, I have been unable to verify that the mother-of-pearl tokens in my possession were actually used at ‘Crockfords’. The motto SUB CRUCE SALUS (Salvation under the cross) on the tokens appears to have no connection with the name Crockford, but the tokens may have been provided for use by a distinguished club member!

Nevertheless, all the tokens mentioned in this article appear to be very rare, and a record of their existence in the Society’s Bulletin seems justifiable.

References

The Illustrated London News, 24th January 1863, ‘Column for the Curious’.

Wikipedia.

The Devonshire Club and ‘Crockfords’, H.T.Waddy, 1919, pp34 -36.

Some More Notes on Surrey School Attendance Rewards

John Theobald

This article provides some fresh information about rewards made to Surrey Schoolchildren in Edwardian times and follows on from the article that appeared in TCS Bulletin Vol.9 No.9, December 2009, pages 353 to 355. That featured two different **TOKENS** which were awarded to children at Bramley School, Surrey. Since that time, no additional Surrey School Tokens have come to light. Therefore, it is with some trepidation that the subject of Postcards is submitted to readers of the TCS Bulletin. However, I consider that card – not metal – rewards also merit attention, particularly since the series is well documented in Cedric Dry’s excellent catalogue, published by John Whitmore in 1992. (Bibl.1)

Apparently for just one single year in 1905, children attending Surrey Schools under the auspices of the Education Committee of the Surrey County Council were rewarded for one week’s perfect attendance. The reward consisted of a black & white Postcard, which was illustrated with photographs of a variety of Surrey scenes. The Surrey system is well documented in Cedric Dry’s catalogue on pages 123 and 124. This includes a list of then (in 1992) 26 different known Postards, plus 6 more that were known to exist but presumably had not been seen by the author. Interestingly, none of the 5 Guildford scenes is listed by Mr. Dry, although today these appear on E-Bay more frequently than other Surrey NANL Postcards.

Several friends generously have made their collections of these NEVER ABSENT NEVER LATE (NANL) Postcards available to me for study. As a result, I propose that those 32 known Postcards can now be increased to 47 in total. Having been unable to find a similar, more complete record, this latest list reads as follows:

LOCATION	Description on the Postcard
ALBURY	Albury Park
ALBURY	Albury Hotel
BARNES	The Thames at Barnes Bridge
BISLEY	The Camp
CHEAM	Nonsuch Park, Cheam
COOPERS HILL	Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill
CRANLEIGH	Cranleigh Church
EGHAM	Royal Holloway College, Egham
ESHER	Claremont Palace, Esher
ESHER	Gateway, Esher Place
EVERSHED'S ROUGH	Bishop's Cross, Evershed's Rough
FARNHAM	Farnham Castle - Entrance
FARNHAM	Farnham Castle Keep
FRENHAM	Frensham Pond
GODALMING	Charterhouse School, Godalming
GODALMING	Godalming Old Town Hall
GUILDFORD	Royal Grammar School, Guildford
GUILDFORD	St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford
GUILDFORD	Warwick Bench, near Guildford
GUILDFORD	Abbots Hospital, Guildford
GUILDFORD	Guildford Castle
HAM	Ham House
HAMPTON	Hampton Church and Garrick Villa
HAMPTON COURT	East Front
HAMPTON COURT	West Front
KEW	Cambridge Cottage, Kew
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	The King's Stone, Kingston-on-Thames
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	Market Place, Kingston
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	Surrey County Hall, Kingston
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	Surrey County Hall – Interior
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	The Old Grammar School, Kingston
KINGSTON-on-THAMES	Tiffins Girls' School, Kingston
LEATHERHEAD	Leatherhead Church

MERTON	Rutlish School, Merton
MERTON	Merton Abbey
MOLESEY	Molesey Lock
PEPERHAROW	Peperharow Park
REIGATE	Reigate Priory
REIGATE	Reigate Grammar School
REIGATE	Reigate Castle Gate
RICHMOND	Richmond Palace Gate
RICHMOND	Richmond County School
RUNNYMEDE	Runnymede
SURBITON	Parker's Ferry
SUTTON	Sutton County School
WALLINGTON	Wallington County School
YORKTOWN	The Staff College, Yorktown

All of the Surrey NANL Postcards were supplied by E.S.A. London (Educational Supplies Association). Like the Surrey School Attendance Medals, which were awarded for one whole year's regular attendance, these Postcards contain scant information. Usually simply the date of issue and/or the child's name is all that appears on each Postcard. Therefore it is extremely difficult to provide a local Village or Town provenance to either the Postcards or the Medals.



ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

E.S.A. LONDON Copyright.

Never Absent. Never Late *Anticipation C. Sch. 4. Oct 1871 17. 7. 05*

One fascinating exception to this dearth of information has surfaced and is illustrated here, kindly provided by my good friend and collector, John Young. Thanks to an

industrious but anonymous Teacher, we know that this NANL Postcard, depicting St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford, was issued on 17.2.05 to F. Aslett at Artington C. Sch. The precise whereabouts of Artington C. Sch was a mystery, until John Janaway researched its precise location recently, at Littleton, adjacent to the Loseley Park Estate, near Guildford. The School was used by children of employees on the famous More-Molyneux Family Estate.

This is not a definitive listing. Should any readers of the TCS Bulletin have more of these Postcards that are not listed here, both Tim Everson (Hon. Editor) and I would be delighted to hear from you. Also not all of the "descriptions" have been matched with a Postcard. Ideally a photograph of the additional Postcards or corrections would be very helpful.

Acknowledgements: John Young kindly has made his extensive collection available for inspection and he loaned the copy of the Artington C. Sch. Postcard. John Janaway researched the location of Artington C. Sch.

Bibliography: *School Attendance Medals of England, Scotland and Wales* by Cedric Dry M.A., published as a limited edition of 200 copies in 1992 by John Whitmore. ISBN 0 9513257 2 B.

Turnpike Tokens: Philip Plumb's Observations Robert Thompson

Philip Walter Plumb, JP, FCLIP (1925-2006) had a distinguished career in public and academic libraries, serving as 1992-3 President of the Library Association, and wearing his humorous hat as chairman of the W. S. Gilbert Society.¹ I knew him better as a Friend of Hackney Archives, where with the aid of a grant from the British Library he catalogued the collection of sermons in the Tyssen library, and researched their authors.² Apart from war service in Burma, he spent his life beside the Old North Road in Buntingford (Herts.), and studied the local history of turnpike roads and bridges, also lock-ups, cages and prisons. Knowing he had contributed on these to the forthcoming historical atlas of Hertfordshire, I held back from publishing a talk to Token Congress 2008 until I could see what he had written. That atlas was finally published in 2011, and does not supersede the value of his observations.³

There is an indication of a turnpike in John Ogilby, *The Traveller's Guide* (1675), in the introduction to the London to Berwick road (abbreviations silently expanded): "Tis one of the most frequented Roads of the Kingdom, though none of the best way; for after the first 20 or 30 Miles 'tis generally so bad, that there was a certain late

imposition upon Travellers, for 3 Years, at Stilton and elsewhere of about a Penny for a Horse, &c. towards the Repair of that part of it...”⁴

The need for turnpikes was also spelled out by Defoe: ‘the soil of all the midland part of England, even from sea to sea, is of a deep stiff clay... nor is it possible to go from London to any part of Britain, north, without crossing this clayey dirty part... Suppose we take the great northern post road from London to York, and so into Scotland; you have tolerable good ways and hard ground, ‘till you reach Royston... But from thence you enter upon the clays, which beginning at the famous Arrington-Lanes, and going on to Caxton, Huntington [i.e. Huntingdon], Stilton, Stamford.’... ‘The consequence has been, that turnpikes or toll-bars have been set up on the several great roads of England, beginning at London’. Defoe’s editor notes: ‘Originally a turnpike was a barrier of pikes stretched across the road, swivelling open on a pivot when the toll had been paid.’⁵ Gary Oddie has perceptively related a supply of surplus pikes to the ending of the Civil War.

At one gathering I fell into conversation with Philip Plumb about turnpikes. Having bought a copy of *Norweb Tokens Part III* (‘very good value’), he was delighted to find William Flower of Stilton, ‘tollman’, and wrote on 15 October 1998: ‘In particular it has provided further proof to me that there was a toll gate at Stilton following the 1663 Act despite the claim by Sidney and Beatrice Webb that it was never erected. I now discover that all three gates, Wadesmill, Stilton and Arrington Bridge, the successor to the Caxton gate, issued tokens.’⁶

Because we persist in studying tokens in counties no-one, I think, had even connected these tokens from three different counties. Yet in 1663 the state of the Old North Road persuaded the justices of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire to collaborate to obtain the Road Repair (Herts., Cambs. and Hunts.) Act, 15 Cha. 2, c. 1, empowering them to levy tolls at one place in each county, and appoint surveyors to supervise the repair of the roads, using the income from tolls under the direction of the justices. This was the first Turnpike Act.

The places chosen were Wadesmill in Hertfordshire, Caxton in Cambridgeshire, and Stilton in Huntingdonshire. This Justices’ Act remained in force for eleven years, but the Highways (Hertford) Act of 1664, 16 & 17 Cha. 2, c. 10, added the Puckeridge to Barley road en route to Cambridge, and permitted the Cambridgeshire tollgate to be moved to Arrington Bridge, because the site at Caxton was easily by-passed. More important to those involved in financing the repairs, the eleven-year period of the 1663 Act was extended to twenty-one years in order to improve the chances of the money borrowed being recouped. This was largely successful, although travellers were still complaining about the state of the road at the end of the century.

Despite the common impetus behind them, the tokens have neither the same date, nor a common diesinker, so they seem to have been individual initiatives by the gatekeepers. What the tokens do have in common, apart from the device of a turnpike or the legend **TOLEMAN**, is the denomination of a halfpenny, which at Wadesmill was the charge for a score of sheep or lambs.⁷ Tolls varied, however, from place to place, and from time to time. Charges for horses without vehicles varied between a halfpenny and two pence each.⁸

The relevant tokens are as follows, none being known for the Caxton tollgate. All three places are named in Ogilby's Plate 5, which marks 'Tole Barr' south of Arrington; but the strip maps are difficult to reproduce.⁹

ARRINGTON BRIDGE (Cambs., Arrington parish)

Obv: ·HENRY·ATKINS·AT·THE [turnpike]

Rev: ·AT·ARRINGTON·BRIDGE around HIS|HALF|PENY|··

BW Cambs.7; Norweb i.365; Withers p. 32.

STILTON (Hunts.)

Obv: ·WILLIAM·FLOWER··· around TOLE|MAN|W·F

Rev: ·OF·STILTONE·I666 around HIS|HALFE|PENNY|····

BW Hunts.68; Norweb iii.2367; Withers p. 75 (obv. only).

WADESMILL (Herts., Thundridge parish)

Obv: ·EDWARD·LAWRENCE·AT·Y^E [turnpike]

Rev: ·AT·WARDS·MILL·I669 around HIS|HALF|PENY

BW Herts.197; Norweb iii.2282.

Edward Lawrence, gent., was receiver of tolls at *le Turnepike* 1672, an early use of a word which first occurs in statutory use in the Roads (London to Harwich) Act 1695, 7&8 Will. 3, c. 9.¹⁰ However, Edward Lawrence of Wadesmill was presented at Quarter Sessions on 8 January 1671-2 for 'for taking of money of carters and waggoners for the toul [*sic*], they not cominge through the turnpike, nor yet on the road between Royston and the turnpike', and he was indicted for 'converting to his own use divers sums of money, received by him in virtue of his said office, for the passage of carts and horses there', a constant temptation for collectors of money.¹¹ Nevertheless, subsequently he was regularly appointed one of nine surveyors.¹² He was still there on 24 February 1674-5, when he signed off a bill for work done, and timber measured by carpenters William Sutton and William Stoakes, about the rebuilding of Wards Mill bridge.¹³

1. Val Hume, Philip Plumb (Local profiles), <www.buntingford.com/profiles/profile.htm>; D. Mander, Obituary: Philip Plumb (1925-2006), *Hackney Terrier* 73 (winter 2006/7), 8.
2. P. W. Plumb, History in sermons: the Tyssen collection, *Hackney History* 3 (1997), 3-9; Hackney and the beginnings of Nonconformity, 4 (1998), 3-12; Restoration Hackney: a haven for the ejected, 5 (1999), 12-21; Early Dissenting academies, 11 (2005), 4-11.
3. D. Short, *An Historical Atlas of Hertfordshire*, (Hatfield: University of Hertfordshire Press, 2011). Partial contents: Philip Plumb, 'Turnpike roads', 40-41, 184-5.
4. [John Ogilby], *The Traveller's Guide, or, A most exact description of the roads of England, being Mr Ogilby's actual survey and mensuration by the wheel of the great roads from London...* (London, 1699), 10; first published as *Itinerarium Angliae*, 1675, but probably written about 1669 (P. W. Plumb, 16.12.98).
5. Daniel Defoe, *A Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain*; ed. P. Rogers (Harmondsworth, 1971), 429, 709n.
6. Sidney Webb & Beatrice Webb, *English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act, Vol. 5: The Story of the King's Highway* (London, 1913), 115: 'That at Stilton excited so much local opposition that it was never erected', but no authority is given for the statement. One might caution that the existence of a token does no more than prove a supply of small change for a gate which might have been in the planning stage.
7. A. Jones, Turnpiking the Old North Road, *Hertfordshire's Past* 31 (1991), 10-20 (p.11). I owe this and other information to Philip Plumb's daughter Alison.
8. A. Cossons, *The Turnpike Roads of Nottinghamshire* (London, 1934), 20-21.
9. J. Ogilby, *Britannia, volume the first* (London, 1675), pl. 5.
10. Webb & Webb (note 6), 147.
11. W. J. Hardy, *Hertford(shire) County Records, Vol. I: Notes and extracts from the Sessions Rolls, 1581 to 1698*, compiled under the direction of the Hertfordshire County Council (Hertford, 1905), 228, 230.
12. Jones (note 7), 12.
13. Hardy (note 11), 264-5.

Unusual London Token Found in Oxfordshire

Roger Paul

As an active metal detectorist of some 30 years experience I am rarely surprised at some of the weird and wonderful things that are recovered from Britain's farmland. Recently, while on a day's outing to rural Oxfordshire in an area where a number of Traders' Tokens have been found, my search partner Robert Piercey handed me a token of a sort that I have not seen before.



It had all the appearances of a 17th Century Trader's Token and was clear enough for me to read the legend and identify the central device as a fox. However, the reverse appeared blank and despite careful cleaning remains so. It measures 18mm diameter, weighs 2.10 grammes and is made of a copper alloy of some sort possibly brass. The legend reads "JOHN ROVND IN HOLBORN" around a Fox sejant (sitting). The "I" in IOHN is a little corroded and I have assumed it to be an I because of the use of a V in the surname.

I believe that this token is actually uniface for two reasons. Firstly, both the name of the issuer and his location are shown on the same side. This was not the normal practice on Traders' Tokens from this period and suggests that only one die was available. Secondly, the token is well struck and clear, and in my view it is inconceivable that such drastic wear could have occurred on one side only. Missing of course from the legend is a mark of value and the issuers trade although by the token's size and weight it may have been assumed to have been a halfpenny. I have been unable to trace any similar piece and Robert Thompson, Michael Dickinson and Nigel Clark all confirm they have not seen anything quite like it. The central device of a fox appears to be a fairly unusual representation on tokens of this period and nearly all of those that I managed to trace were in association with an inn incorporating the

name Fox. The use of a fox as an illustration on a token would seem to me to be very limited to a trader, as cunning would not be a quality that he would wish to advertise to prospective customers. Working on that basis I have tried and failed dismally to trace a Holborn Inn that may have had some connection with a fox, but I would suggest that this is the most likely home for this mystery token.

Should any member have an example of this token or any knowledge of a similar piece I would love to hear from them and can be contacted by e-mail at argus.maisonpaul@mypostoffice.co.uk

A Royal Victoria Theatre Pass Revisited

Philip Mernick

The December 2009 issue of TCSB (Vol. 9, no. 9) contained an article entitled “The Royal Victoria Theatre Passes: English or Australian” by Mike Carter and Malcolm Johnson. The article discussed whether the listed tokens were used in England or Australia. Included in the items listed under Royal Victoria Theatre (pages 340/1) was a silver pass originally listed by Michael Mitchiner as item 8088 in his book “Jetons, Medalllets and Tokens: British Isles from circa 1830, Volume 4”.

8088 W. DIND / TO LORD JOHN TAYLOUR
rev. COMPLIMENTARY / RVT

I claim no expertise on the subject of theatre passes but thought something might come from looking up the names on the above silver pass. I did find some information on the people mentioned, told Robert Thompson about it, and then totally forgot to do anything about it! Robert, like the proverbial elephant, never forgets and recently reminded me of my claims, thus forcing me to re-investigate.

Searching the Internet reveals a lot of information to confirm the Australian origin of the pass although both men were born in the British Isles! William Dind was born in Stepney, Middlesex on April 20th 1813 and emigrated to Australia on HMS Duckenfield in 1834, landing in Hobart, Tasmania, where he married, in 1835, Eliza Paterson from St Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales. He moved to Sydney in 1840 where he is recorded as licensee of the Cornwallis Frigate, Crown and Star and Garter public houses and later the Lily of St Leonards, North Shore. He was licensee and manager of the Royal Victoria Theatre, Sydney from about 1853 to 1863 and later licensee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney. He also opened a hotel (in 1854) on the North Shore much frequented by theatrical performers and died in Mosman, New South Wales in 1895.

Lord John Henry Taylour was born in Ireland in 1831, 3rd son of the 2nd Marquess of Headfort and, as a Captain in the 85th Light Infantry, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of New South Wales, Sir John Young, in 1861, returning to the UK in 1867. He rose to the rank of Major General and died in 1890.

The pass is therefore likely to have been issued in Sydney, some time between 1861 and 1863.

Information from Trove web site, National Library of Australia and the Richmond Pioneers web site.

<http://trove.nla.gov.au>

<http://victoria.mypeoplepuzzle.net>

John Davis, 19 Percival Street, Clerkenwell, London

Philip Mernick



19 Percival Street will be familiar to token collectors as the business address of Ralph Neal from 1866 to 1895, and again from 1930 to 1936. John Davis is listed by trade directories at 19 Percival Street, Clerkenwell from 1810 to 1865¹. Roy Hawkins describes him on page 673 of *A Dictionary of Makers* (A.H. Baldwin, 1989), as “A diesinker and seal-engraver (not known for any metal discs).” As far as I am aware that last statement still holds, but the above invoice dated 1857 includes the line

“EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL LABELS FOR PATENT OR OTHER ARTICLES, COINS, CHEQUES, &c.”

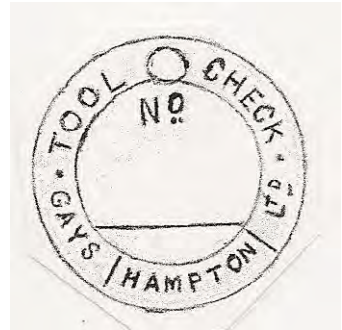
It seems unlikely that he would have made that claim without ever making any tokens, so where are they? Have some been listed as being by J(oseph) Davis of Birmingham?

- 1) Holden 1811 and Kelly 1866: convention being to assume that the data was prepared in the previous year. Kent’s directory of 1811 has him at 8 Stanhope Street, Clare Market, so he may have moved to Percival Street late in 1810. There is no earlier directory listing of him at any address. Davis is not listed in Post Office directories until 1822 which shows the danger of relying on one source only.

Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 24

Ralph Hayes

364. GAYS (HAMPTON) LTD. Tool Mkrs, Eng’s & Special Purpose Machinery, Oldfield Rd, Hampton, Middx. 1943 to 1980+ SN SH 37mm.. Note: Previous records read Gay Bros. 8 Union St. Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. 1938 to 1941.



365. CHARLES GOODALL & SON LTD. Playing Card Mkrs. Chromo-Lithe & Letterpress Printers, Mfrs. of Bristol & Mounting Boards, Pasteboards, Printers Cards & High Class Stationery for Home & Export. Head Office & Works, 24, Gt.College St., Camden Town, N.W.1. City Warehouse, 17 St. Bride St. Ludgate Circus, EC4. The Company became limited in 1898. In 1922 the Company was merged with De La Rue. For further information see www.gracesguide.co.uk/ Charles Goodall & Son. The Reverse reads – Camden Works Time Ticket. (A Monogram of C G & S) SN SH 38mm.



366. GREENWOOD & BATLEY LTD. Eng's, Machine Tool Mks. Forging Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, Steam Turbines, Electric Motors, Trucks etc. Albion Works, Armley Rd. Leeds.
1919 to 1973. Not in 1979. SN. 33mm.
The reverse is blank. There is a variety of this check made by Ardill, Leeds.



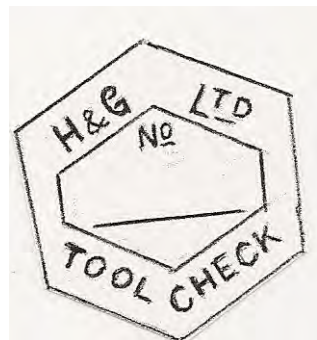
367. HAILES PLANT LTD. Estate & Quarry Co. Ltd. Brick Mfrs. Slateford, Edinburgh (1932). Hailes Plant depot, Dumbryden Rd. off Langstone Rd. Edinburgh (1955 & 1959).
1986 records Contractors Plant for Hire, Westwood Works, West Calder, Midlothian Reverse an open wreath. SH. 31mm.

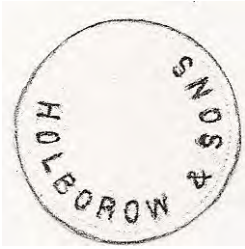
368. HARLAND & WOLFF LTD.
Thanet Div. Ship Builders & Repairers, Tilbury Docks, Tilbury & Various. 1932 to 1973. Not in 1979. SN SH 27mm.



369. HARLAND & WOLFF LTD.
Diesel Engine Works, Lancefield St. Anderson Quay, Finnieston, Glasgow, 1919 to 1966. Not in 1968. 26mm.
This is known with a stamped value.

370. HEPWORTH & GRANDAGE LTD. Piston & Piston Ring Mks & Exporters, Snow Hill, Birmingham & St. John's Works, Neville Rd, E. Bowling, Bradford. Various. 1919 to 1980. (in 1986)
OR
HODGKINSON & GILLIBRAND LTD. Globe Hosiery Works, Lower Bridgeman St., Bolton & Bradford St. Bolton. 1919 to 1980 (in 1986). SN. SH. 35x40mm.





371. HOLBOROW & SONS LTD. Builder & Plumbers, Market Place, Tetbury, Glos. Starting as Plumbers in the 19th C, they expanded to build housing estates and by the 1940's employed 400/ 500 men. SN. SH. Reverse Blank. 30mm.

372. I.A.HODGSON & CO.LTD. Tin Box Mfrs. Heaton Junction, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1928 to 1943. By 1946 part of the Metal Box Co. Ltd. SN. SH. 32mm. (Malcolm C. Johnson)



373. THE M. HYAM WHOLESALE CLOTHING CO. LTD. 69-73, Cannon St. E.C.4.London. 1919 & 1921. 1932 records Abbeygate Works, Stanwell Rd. Colchester. This changes in 1948 to Whitewell Rd. Note: At times Abbey Gate is noted. 1919 to 1980. Not in 1986. SN. SH. Circle on Reverse. 30mm.



374. INGHAM & SONS LTD. Yarn Merchants. 4 Amber St. Manchester. 1932 the only record found. Reverse blank. SN. 31mm.



375. J.R.BROWN & CO.LTD. Artesian Well Borer & Eng'r. 28 to 32 Burrell Rd. Ipswich. By 1968 the address had changed to Lion St. 1937 to 1973. Not in 1979. All incuse. SH.Copper. 31mm.This is tentative.

Comments on Nigel Clark's Critique of SCBI 62 – The Norweb Collection: Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750, Part VIII: Middlesex and Uncertain Pieces, by R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson (Spink, London, 2011)

In his critique that appeared in the previous issue of *TCSB*, Nigel Clark raises queries about the group of forgeries and fantasies (nos. 9406-14). For 9406-7 and 9410 references are made to Peter Preston-Morley and Harry Pegg's *A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth-century Tokens of Nottinghamshire* in *British Numismatic Journal* 51 (1981, pp. 183-4 and pl. xxiii), where a likely area and time period for the manufacture of these forgeries and others of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire tokens is proposed. It can be seen that there are similarities in the style of these to 9411-14, for which we compare recordings by Williamson, the first two of them also to undoubtedly genuine Norweb specimens in Part VI, while indicating some doubt as to the state of the dies for 9413-14. The relatively unworn state of 9406-7 and 9410-13 is suspicious, though one wonders whether they were produced for sale to collectors, as precursors to forgeries of more valuable coins, as a fun exercise, or for pure devilment. We discuss 9408-9 separately. The good news is that the entire group has been donated by the Norweb Trustees to the British Museum for Nigel and others to study and publish their own conclusions as to their status.

Nigel is puzzled presumably by the Middlesex tokens that appear in the Addenda (9453-71). These are absent from the main text because over 60 plates had been partially assembled with numbered photographs by the time documentary evidence to attribute them with confidence to a specific location had been uncovered. (Further digital images were added at a later stage). Many hours of work would have been required to reassemble these illustrations, let alone renumber most of the volume; besides, references to these added tokens are provided in the main text.

That no suitable map could be found for the volume is deemed incredible. Nigel's suggestions for one are invited for the next *TCSB*. In fact Londoners and others will have no difficulty in placing most of the streets etc. if they make the effort to see a copy of the maps of Rocque and Ogilby & Morgan, to which we have given references. They are available in modern editions, details of which can be found on pages cvii to cviii.

Any further notes on provenances that Nigel can provide in these pages will be welcome. We have made no claim as to the completeness of the provenances or further information provided, though it is evident that efforts in this direction have not been inconsiderable.

Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson

Notes and Queries

623

Can I suggest reading the token by matching the words into sensible phrases, rather than trying to work out a logic to their position:

EDWARD HOOD

THE GREYHOUND

HOLLOWAY HEAD

FINE ALE AND PORTER

A quick google search threw up the existence of The Greyhound a cider house in Holloway Head.

Ian Caruana

623

In reply to Andrew Cunningham's query regarding the token illustrated in TCSB No.5, Vol.10, Bill and I were intrigued with the token and the legend. After some thought Bill concluded that the inscription read thus:

Edward Hood
The Greyhound
Holloway Head
Fine Ale & Porter

The location for the Greyhound being Holloway Head, as in italics below:

Hollo
The
Edward Grey
Hood Fine Hound
Way Ale & Porter *Head*

On further delving via the internet, Holloway Head transpired to be in the Ladywood District of Birmingham and although there was a photograph of Holloway Head on the Birmingham Library Archive site it did not show the Greyhound. A search on the Ancestry site however really came up trumps. In 1871 Edward Hood, born 1837, in Birmingham and his wife Mary, were recorded on the Census Return as living in Montague Street, the hamlet of Aston Manor in the parish of Church Aston, (Aston, Birmingham) and Edward is listed as a brass founder. However, by the time of the 1881 Census for Birmingham, Edward Hood is listed as a beer retailer, living with his wife and family at No. 24 the Holloway, to which the enumerator has added

'Greyhound' in the schedule column for the address. There were six children in the family at the time, the youngest was two, and the family employed a servant. Edward, (beer retailer) and family also appear on the 1891 Census for Holloway Head at No. 89, (note change of street number) though now the Greyhound is referred to as the Greyhound Inn.

Helen Kennett

623

This is, as suspected, a Birmingham pub check and the skill is in piecing together the address. It actually reads EDWARD HOOD, THE GREYHOUND, HOLLOWAY HEAD, FINE ALE & PORTER. What on earth inspired his curious design will ever remain a mystery. Edward Hood is listed in the 1871 census as a beerseller at The Greyhound, 89 Holloway Head, aged 54 with his wife, three sons and two daughters. The pub later passed into the hands of the Beard family (initially Marmaduke V Beard!), who brewed there from 1926 to 1965, making it the last (to the best of my knowledge) home brewed pub in Birmingham, although it actually supplied four public houses. The pub then became a cider house for a while before being demolished.

Andrew Cunningham with thanks to Simon Monks

626



I hope someone might be able to help with the attached token. It is a George III halfpenny stamped on both sides W (crown) R/ COOPER /KINGSTON.

I bought it in Hampshire, and there is a Kingston in Portsmouth but I haven't managed to trace any likely candidates (I'm assuming the WR and crown stands for William IV). I'm starting to think it may be from Surrey.

Michael Knight

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:9)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:

The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.

The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.

The Free Food Society.

A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:9)

WANTED

Norfolk (England) Parantumistica

Helen Kennett

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

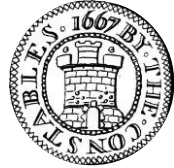
(10:8)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:9)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:1)

Dorsetshire Tokens Wanted

Pub Checks and Passes of Dorset

And 17th century Shaftesbury, Blandford, Sherborne.
Other places considered

Also 18th century D&H the rarer Dorset tokens

Michael Yeatman

(10:7)

Cambridgeshire 17thC Tokens

If any readers have specimens that I haven't seen, the information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade will suffice for now and I will send out more specific requests as the work comes together. Similarly for varieties and background information on particular issuers.

Does anyone know where the token of Sil(vester) Ives in Wh(ittlesey) W.196 is currently located?

Gary Oddie

(10:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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Editorial

Various sales reports in this quarter's issue confirm the fact that the market in tokens is stronger than ever in line with the rest of the collectibles market. This is likely to continue as long as bank interest remains low and stock markets volatile. This is not necessarily a good thing. People like to see a return on their assets but most token collectors are more interested in collecting the pieces and researching and writing about them, rather than trying to make a profit. Let us all hope the market isn't ruined by investors as the coin market was in the 1990s. About eight people didn't sign up again this year, but I also know of three new members, and several non-members are coming to Congress to see what we're like so we must give them a warm welcome. Once again, thank you to all the contributors for this issue. Keep them coming in. We can also catch up on the accounts this quarter. Thanks to those who pointed out the £10 error in the last statement. I hadn't run off with it, honest! I just can't add up very well. I did make an investment for the society in March by buying 1,000 2nd class stamps before the rates went up, so that should cover our UK postage for nearly two years.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
	Printing March TCSB
	Printing Decem. TCSB
Income	Envelopes
Late subscriptions	Sticky labels
Adverts, binders etc.	Stamps
	Foreign Postage
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available. Spare copies of most issues from volume 6 (1) to the present are still available at £2.50 each including p&p. There are also some earlier numbers.

Token Congress 2012

Token Congress 2012 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton on the weekend of 5th-7th October. The organisers are Peter Waddell and Gary Oddie. If you need more information please contact Gary – details in advert on last page of this issue.

Industry and Co-operation in Sawston, Cambs.

Gary Oddie

The village of Sawston lies seven miles south of Cambridge. It can be traced to before the Norman Conquest and was a typical small agricultural village. From the middle ages, the high lime content of the water in the local streams and rivers encouraged the manufacture of leather and parchment as a cottage industry. This grew rapidly in size alongside the introduction of a paper manufactory in the nineteenth century. Sawston thus became one of very few industrial villages in the county⁽¹⁾.

By 1841 there were 13 parchment makers in Sawston besides 5 skimmers and 7 fellmongers. The chief employer was Thomas Evans, a Welsh leather-worker who bought the tanyard in 1844. His son Thomas Sutton Evans succeeded him in 1850 and greatly expanded the business. The first steam powered machines for manufacturing chamois leather were introduced in this factory in the 1850s. In 1871 the population of the village was about 1500 of which Evans employed 186 men, 4 women, and 54 boys at the Old Yard. Their jobs were described as; fellmongers, skimmers, parchment-makers, leather-dressers, glove-cutters, and makers of chamois leather⁽²⁾.

Thomas Sutton Evans carried on bitter feuds with the local doctor, baker, and mineral water manufacturer, and he established rivals to all three in Sawston. Employees who had dealings with the competition were sacked. Failure to vote for Evans' man in the local elections also resulted in dismissal. He set up a brewery at his skinyard and owned four public houses where his workmen would be paid, but only after they had put down 4d for beer. After the Education Act of 1870 made elementary education compulsory he allowed boys from the skinyard to attend school but only after completing their morning's work. He even quarrelled with the ministers of both the church and chapel, and at one point forbade his employees to attend either. In 1853 he purchased some land at the southern tip of the parish and built a beerhouse and rows of cottages for his workmen in South Terrace and along the main road. The locals called the area the Spike, after the Irish penal settlement⁽³⁾. Downturns in the leather trade meant that many of the houses remained unoccupied for years at a time.

Another local entrepreneur, John Crampton took over a local printing-works in 1860, opened the Sawston Emporium, a post office and general store in 1861, and by 1863 also owned a factory for bottling mineral-water.

A co-operative society was founded in the village in 1867 by a group of craftsmen from the leather works and elsewhere. They built a shop and it is said that Evans sent men each night to knock down what had been built during the day⁽³⁾. In spite of opposition from Evans the society flourished, though in 1872 it was said that labourers could not use the shop because they were paid fortnightly and needed credit.



Fig. 1. Sawston co-operative Store c.1880⁽³⁾.

The co-op issued tokens, a few of which have survived and are listed in Roy Rains' excellent book⁽⁴⁾. However an appendix to a catalogue written in 1871 by W.G. Searle, lists several more denominations. Searle was the sub-editor of the Cambridgeshire section of Williamson's seventeenth century work and his reference collection is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. The following tokens are known to exist.

SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

- around ½^D, Fe brac, 21mm (Searle 9, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 1^D, Fe brac, 21mm (Searle 8, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 2^D, Fe brac, 27x20mm (Searle -, Rains 3, GMO)
- 3^D, Fe brac, 21mm (Searle 7, Rains 4, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 6^D, Fe brac, 21mm (Searle 6, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 1/-, Fe brac, 23mm (Searle 5, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 2/-, Fe brac, 23mm (Searle 4, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)
- 5/-, Fe brac, 23mm (Searle 3, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)

SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

- around HALF SOV^N, Br, 19mm (Searle 2, Rains 9, GMO)
- ONE POUND, Cu brac, 22mm (Searle 1, Rains -, Fitzwilliam Museum)

SAWSTON IND AND CO-OP SOCY L^D

- around ½ CWT, Zn, 26mm (Searle -, Rains 12, GMO)



Fig. 2. Sawston Co-op Tokens.

The tokens in the Fitzwilliam Museum were gathered contemporaneously with their original use and thus retain most of their original tin plating. The absence of a half crown denomination also suggests that the original issue was before 1874. The 2d shows no signs of tinning and so is likely a separate issue after 1871. The co-op added the title IND(ustrial) and became Limited sometime between 1888 and 1892⁽⁶⁾. This sets an earliest date for the ½ cwt token, which was probably for coal. The ½ cwt token is varnished and the two holes have been drilled after striking, suggesting that this token might have been attached to something, maybe a box or drawer in which the tokens were kept.

The Sawston Industrial and Co-operative Society Ltd joined the Cambridge Society in 1951⁽⁵⁾. Its building also went through a few changes as can be seen below.



Fig. 3. Sawston Industrial & Co-operative Society Store c.1900⁽⁷⁾.



Fig. 4. Sawston co-op c.2000⁽⁷⁾.

Returning to the nineteenth century; Edward Towgood was the owner of the paper-mill in Sawston, and T.S. Evans tried to compete by buying a paper mill in Wales. Now fighting on too many fronts, Evans' financial downfall took just a few years. Thomas Frederick Evans inherited the business from his father in 1882 but was unable to revive its fortunes, and in 1884 the firm became a limited liability company. The company went through several changes of ownership and industrial activities remain on its site to this day.

The Eastern Counties Leather Co. Ltd., was set up in 1879 by a group local men including John Crampton, Frederick Prince, and the Congregational minister J. McCune Uffen. Initially it provided employment for workers dismissed by T. S. Evans. They built a new tannery known as the New Yard, at Langford Arch, just over the parish boundary in Pampisford, but still in the Sawston postal district. The history of this company forms the subject of an excellent booklet published for its centenary⁽³⁾.

A letterhead from 1920 is typical of the time and shows an engraving for the main entrance to the factory site.



Fig. 5. Bill head for the Eastern Counties Leather and Parchment Company, 1921⁽³⁾.

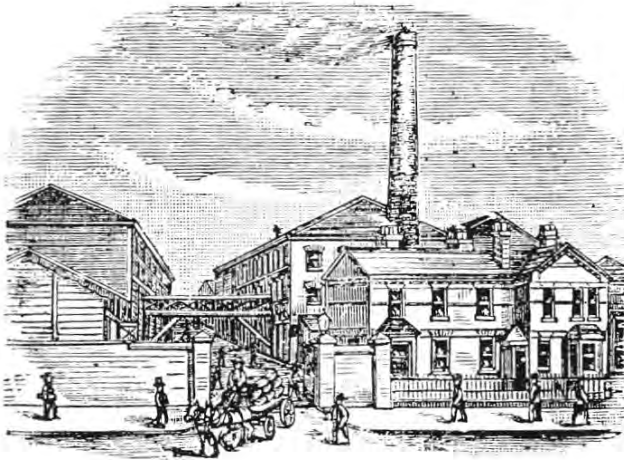


Fig. 6. Detail of the factory entrance⁽³⁾.

The main building at the entrance is accurately depicted, even down to the courses of different coloured bricks, as can be seen from this photograph.



Fig. 7. Eastern Counties Leather and Parchment Company, factory entrance c.1960⁽³⁾.

As with many industrial activities, tool or pay checks were used in the factory, of which a single specimen has been found.



Fig. 8. Eastern Counties Leather and Parchment Company, tool check.

- Obv. THE EASTERN COUNTIES LEATHER & PARCHMENT COM^Y L^D 1879
LANGFORD ARCH, SAWSTON, CAMBS
around a Ram's Head.
- Rev. Counterstamped 141.
- Details. Br. 37mm, milled edge.

At its peak there were over 200 employees in this factory and the leather industry employed over a third of the population of the village. The figure below shows the population of Sawston, and sketches an estimate of the numbers employed in the leather industry. Reduced exports in the early 20th century started a long term decline.

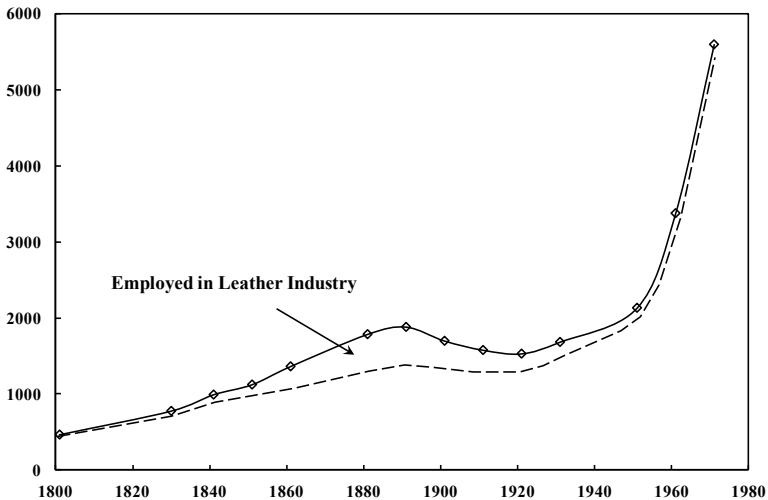


Fig. 9. Population of Sawston and estimate of Leather Industry workers.

In 1976, the Cambridge Water Company bought a borehole in Sawston, in order to extract drinking water for the City of Cambridge. A few years later, in 1982, a European directive on water quality (introduced in 1980) was enforced and the water was found to contain perchloroethane (PCE). This solvent had been used to degrease the leather in the tanning process for many decades. The small spills had accumulated in the water table and migrated into the underlying rocks into which the boreholes had been sunk. The water company took the Eastern Counties Leather & Parchment Company to court, seeking £1 million in damages. The case escalated to the appeal court and then the House of Lords. The case centred on the “foreseeability of harm” and was eventually settled in favour of the leather company.

Though today, most of the original factory sites have been taken over by other light industries, leather manufacture still continues in Sawston under the name Hutchins & Harding.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Victoria County History. A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: vol. 6, 1978, pp. 246-263.
- (2) T.F. Teversham. History of Sawston. 2 vols, 1942, 1947.
- (3) B. Davies. Eastern Counties Leather Company Ltd. One Hundred Years. 1981.
- (4) D.R. Rains. Catalogue of Co-operative Checks. 2nd edition, 2004.
- (5) W.G. Searle. The Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Town, County and University of Cambridge. 1871. p36.
- (6) Kelly’s Directories of Cambridgeshire 1888, 1892.
- (7) The Sawston Village History Society has a well maintained web page at <http://homepage.nflworld.com/brucemilner/sawstonhistory/index.htm>

Many thanks to Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge for providing the illustrations of their Co-op tokens.

A New Distillery Tally for Fallon, Brett & Co., Kilbeggan, County Westmeath Gerry Buddle

In the Noble sale 61-B (August 1999), Lot 586 consisted of 10 variously shaped copper sheets crudely stamped with either “F B & Co” or “IL” in various combinations, and described as workers tallies from the distillery of Fallon, Brett & Co in Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath (See example in illustration below.) This series was further researched by Barry Woodside and is included in his website on Irish tokens (1).

To provide some background to the tokens, the Kilbeggan site was originally George Codd’s Brusna Distillery, dating from the mid 18th century. After Codd’s death in 1823, the building was let to John Fallon, a tobacconist from Tullamore, and in 1824 he joined with Patrick Brett and Henry Gower to form a distilling company which traded under the name “John Fallon, Patrick Brett and Co”. F B & Co produced considerable quantities of whiskey from the late 1820s onward, but the Fallon – Brett partnership was dissolved in 1831 due to Fallon’s financial difficulties. Brett continued production with other partners and by the 1860s the distillery was being run by the Locke family. Distilling continued on the site until 1953 and the buildings now house Locke’s Distillery Museum. This museum has a small collection of these workers tallies, which adds weight to their attribution and suggests that they probably date from the period 1824 to the early 1830s.

In his article on them, Woodside suggests that the “IL” stamp probably means one load and refers to a cartload of spent grain. The “FB & Co” stamp is self-evident. The extant pieces are stamped onto copper, brass or pewter (one suspects whatever came to hand) and vary in size from about 2.5 cm up to about 5 cm.



New tally



Existing Fallon Brett tally

I recently acquired the piece illustrated from a dealer's junk box at Spitalfields market in London. It is copper, weight 10.8g, and measures 4.7 x 3.5 cm. It is stamped with an F at the top and B at the base, with the word COALS in between. Although this is unlike any of the extant Fallon Brett tokens, there are a number of similarities which suggest it may be of the same origin :

1. The size, style and material – most of the existing tallies are copper, and a similar size to this one. They also bear similar crude stamped legends.
2. The content - FB might not of course mean Fallon Brett, but the existence of similar pieces with the same initials seems more than just co-incidental. Also, distilleries need fuel and although peat would be the most usual in Ireland, coal was also undoubtedly used. The Locke Museum website notes that loads of coal were supplied from the distillery to the workers at the beginning of winter, to be paid for by deductions from their wages.
3. The size and style of the punches used - The F and B on the new piece are the same size (1.1cm) as the F and B on some of the existing tallies, though less heavily struck. The fonts are also very similar, and this is even more marked on the C of COALS which is not only of a similar size (0.7cm) to that in “Co” on the existing tallies, but also shares the characteristic upper serif only.

On the negative side, all the other tallies known which bear the “FB” initials also have the legend “& Co”. However, given that all the tallies were handmade and each is unique, perhaps we need not read too much into that. Possibly this latest tally dates from a slightly different era and it certainly serves a different purpose from any of those already known. However, given the many similarities to the existing pieces, I believe it may reasonably be assigned to this series. I would welcome any comments from other experts or collectors regarding this tentative attribution.

Reference.

- (1) Barry Woodside, Irish Tokens – Distilleries and Breweries, at www.irish-tokens.co.uk/distillery.htm (1997-2008)

Mrs Cornelys and Carlisle House

David Young

The London pleasure gardens of the eighteenth century were only open during the summer months, so where did the fashionable society go during the winter months? There was always the theatre and the opera, but for music and dancing there were a number of places where concerts or masquerade balls were held on a regular basis. One such place was Carlisle House in Soho Square where Mrs Cornelys' fabulous masquerades were the talk of the town. Born in Venice as Theresa Imer she married a dancer called Pompeati with whom she had a son; but she soon tired of Venice and moved on to Germany via Vienna before arriving in Amsterdam, where she lived with a wealthy Dutchman, Cornelis de Rigerboos. Somewhere along the way she met Casanova with whom she had a brief affair, and a daughter whom Casanova acknowledged as his.



Carlisle House and Theresa's new Assembly Rooms

Theresa first came to London in 1746 to sing at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket but she was not that successful, so returned to the continent, where, for the next few years, she toured European courts and opera houses. By 1760, this time calling herself Mrs Cornelys, Theresa was back in London, where with the help of her lover John Fermor and his money she took a lease on Carlisle House with the intention of opening it as a place for evening entertainments. At around this time she was fortunate to meet Elizabeth Chudleigh, the Duchess of Kingston, with whom she became close friends. Elizabeth was not only a great beauty of the period but also a Maid of Honour and favourite of Princess Augusta, mother of George III; which meant that she moved

in the highest echelons of society and knew everyone at court worth knowing. So while the building was being redecorated, Theresa and Elizabeth began gathering together a group of influential and wealthy people to subscribe to her social events; soon to be known as the Society of Soho square.



The first meeting of the society on 27 November 1760 was a great success with the house full to overflowing. For the second meeting in December, Theresa requested that ladies should not wear hoops in their skirts so as to give more room. Before the second season Carlisle House was completely refurbished and a two storied pavilion was built in the garden with a new concert room over 80 feet in length. The whole building was fitted out in the Chinese style and the lavish decorations were wildly extravagant. The second season was even more successful and by 1763 Theresa and Carlisle House were firmly established on the London social scene.

Masquerades were held once or twice a month; these always created a stir amongst the fashionable set, but admission was restricted to members of her Society and was by personal invitation only. In fact a small committee of women headed by Elizabeth would vet anyone wishing to join. Part of the attraction of Carlisle House was the snob value of being a member of such an exclusive society. The tickets were engraved by Cipriani and Bartolozzi and printed on card or paper of a different colour for each event, so as to help the nobility find the correct ticket.

Theresa's advertisements for her masquerade balls never mentioned anything as crude as the price of the tickets, nor did she discuss money with her guests. However Casanova notes in his memoirs that at times there were six hundred guests at two guineas a head. This was later increased to five guineas for a gentleman or two ladies. Soon everyone who thought they were important wanted a ticket and they were eagerly sought after.

A Danish Envoy noted in his diary with satisfaction that the Duke of Richmond had sent him a ticket, even Horace Walpole visited Carlisle House despite the fashionable crush inside the house and the mob obstructing the arrival of the chairs and carriages outside. Tobias



Smollett, in his book *Humphrey Clinker*, refers enthusiastically to “Mrs. Cornelys' assembly, which for the rooms, the company, the dresses, and decorations, surpasses all description”.

Most of the references to tickets would imply that they were made of card or paper; I have found no mention of a metal ticket, however they do exist. The obverse of this silver ticket has a sun above a lyre while the reverse has the name of the owner and Teresa Cornelys in the exergue. These silver tickets are very rare, and I think they were most likely used by members of the committee who approved admittance to Carlisle House. My reasoning for this is that the only two tickets so far recorded were issued to members of the committee. One is named to Her Grace the Duchess of Kingston and the other is the one illustrated which is named to the Right Hon Countess of Berkley.



In 1764 William Almack opened his Assembly rooms in St James's but despite the competition Theresa continued with her concerts and balls and she even refurbished Carlisle House with more extravagant decorations. Fanny Burney visited and although she thought the rooms were magnificent she did not enjoy the experience as it was so crowded. Some of the guests were quite eccentric and would arrive in outrageous costumes, such as the peer's daughter who was dressed as an Indian princess with three girls carrying her train and two negro boys carrying a canopy. At another ball the Duchess of Bolton went as Diana accompanied by Adam in flesh coloured tights and an apron of figs. Death in a white shroud arrived bearing his own coffin complete with epitaph. Possibly the most outrageous was when Elizabeth Chudleigh went as Iphigenia; Walpole described her as being in "a state almost ready for the sacrifice with rather a deficiency of dress".

After a dozen years of presiding over the Carlisle House masquerades and concerts which were the centre of fashionable London Society, in 1771 Theresa ill advisedly staged operatic performances without the necessary licence. As may be expected the proprietors of the King's Theatre in the Haymarket resented this infringement of their privilege. She was fined at Bow Street court for not having a licence and then indicted before a Grand Jury for keeping "a common disorderly house". This was the beginning of Theresa's downfall. The opening of the Pantheon the following year was the final blow, by the end of that year she was bankrupt and all the contents of Carlisle House were sold at auction. Over the next few years Theresa organised the occasional concert or masquerade, but she never regained her former pre-eminent position and soon retired into private life while her beautiful pavilion became a Roman Catholic chapel.

References

- Empress of Pleasure*, Judith Summers, 2003
Soho Past, R Tames, 1994
Soho, Judith Summers, 1989
The Romance of Soho, E Beresford Chancellor, 1931
Soho Square, M Goldsmith, 1947
The Pleasure of the Imagination, J Brewer, 1997
Pleasures of London, M Wilson Disher, 1950
The Amusements of old London, W B Boulton, 1970
The Pleasure haunts of London, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925
London Old and New, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893
The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker, T Smollett, 1980

Brentford and Kew Markets

Bob and Pam Williams

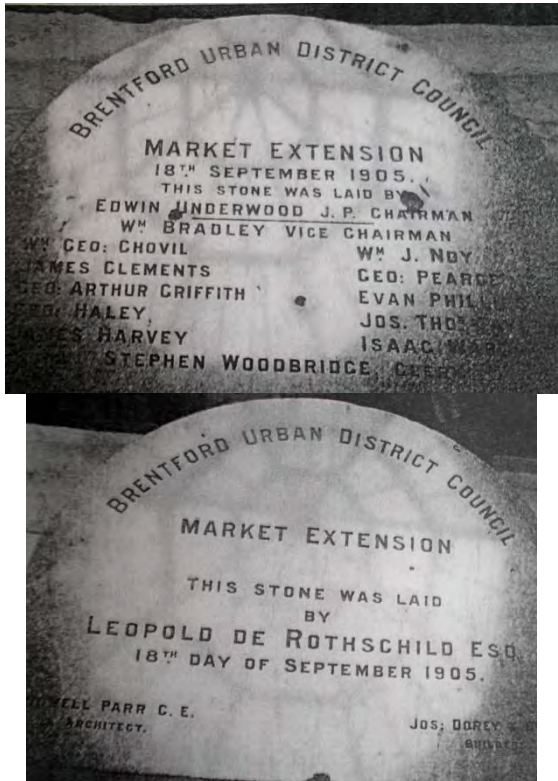
Bob and I are planning to write a book on the history of Brentford and Kew Markets and their tokens. We have started and are at the research stage. We are visiting many libraries and museums local to the market in order to gather information. It is going to be a long job and although interesting there is a great deal to do. Many of you have written books already and we look forward to receiving some guidance at the congress in October. Meanwhile if any of you have information or tokens please bring it to the congress where we can copy it down and Stuart (bless his heart) is prepared to photograph tokens and information.

The market started at Kew from humble beginnings. Traders from outlying market gardens stopped off at the Express Tavern, Kew for a drink or use of the toilet on their way to Covent Garden or Spitalfields. Hence many of the traders have tokens for all these markets. People at Kew saw the traders carts and asked to buy produce. Eventually some of the traders didn't bother to go on and the market started. I show below a photo of the Market taken round about 1888.



Eventually there were about 60 traders here and complaints were being received because people going to the station were missing their trains trying to get by the market.

Eventually a two and a half acre site facing Kew Bridge Road was purchased with the idea in moving the market there. Thus began Brentford Market. It was opened in 1893 by the Mayor of London. It expanded rapidly and so the council bought more land next to the site in 1902. The Borough Architect was commissioned to design a new covered market building which opened in 1906. One of the two foundation stones was laid by Leopold de Rothschild.



The next extension of the market took place in 1921 and by now it had rooms for ripening bananas, opening up a trade in tropical fruits.

By the 1960s horse drawn carts were replaced by refrigerated lorries and vehicles. Getting in and out of the market with these was proving difficult and in 1974 the market was transferred to a new site on the border with Southall. This move was not popular with stallholders and eventually the premises were used for a Sunday Market and eventually a skateboard rink and were demolished in 1982.



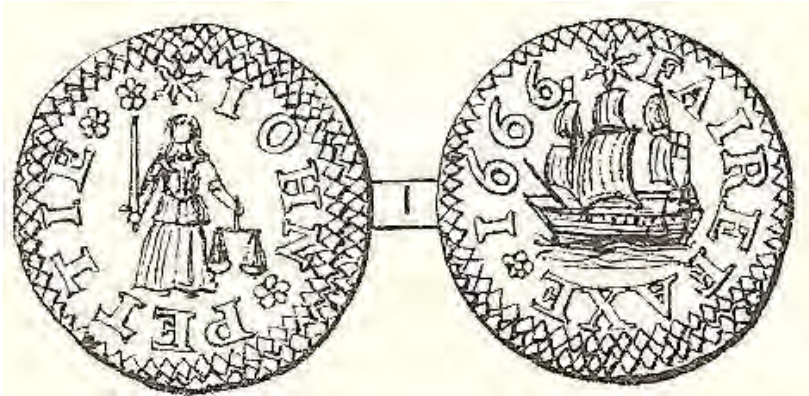
The traders were moved to Western International Market in 1974 and after a rebuild in 2008 it is still in use today.



The Fairfax Token

Quentin Archer

One token in my collection was a misfit. It wasn't especially scarce and had been known to collectors and cataloguers for many years, but despite the presence of names and signs no one had been able to propose a convincing origin.



The obverse read: IOHN * PETTIE = figure of justice with scales

The reverse read: FAIREFAXE * 1666 = ship in full sail

It was recorded as Dickinson¹ London 969A, Williamson² Uncertain 5. My own specimen was 18mm in diameter, which suggested a farthing, although at 1.58g it was a little on the heavy side.

The earliest reference I could find appeared in Notes & Queries for June 1856 (p.504), where the contributor suggested that it might be connected with the Fairfax Estate in co. Monmouth “lately presented to Lord Raglan as a memorial of his gallant father”, but without any further reasoning³. Boyne included it in his pioneering 1858

¹ Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles*, London 1986.

² George C. Williamson F.R.S.L., *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc. A new and revised Edition of William Boyne's Work. Vol II*, London, 1891.

³ The property was Cefntilla, headquarters of Lord Thomas Fairfax at the time when he was besieging Raglan Castle during the Civil War. Fairfax's role is considered further below.

compendium⁴. Although he placed it in the “Uncertain” section (under number 9), he added a footnote querying whether it should be attributed to Fairfax Court in the Strand. His illustration of the token accompanies this article.

Williamson reproduced Boyne’s listing, including the footnote. Dickinson, no doubt keen to rescue tokens from the obscurity of the Uncertain section, allocated it to London but retained the question mark against Fairfax Court. No other tokens of Fairfax Court are listed.

I was very sceptical about the attribution to Fairfax Court. The first difficulty was even finding the place. Most published historical maps of London do not show it. Eventually I located it on a five feet to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1871 where it is shown as a very narrow, short passage leading north-west from the Strand, one building to the east of the slightly wider (but still narrow) Lumley Court, which survives. It disappeared at least a century ago, and the rather unappealing modern building which houses the current premises of Stanley Gibbons now covers the site.

The earliest printed reference to Fairfax Court I found was a Westminster poll book for 1780⁵. In his apparently meticulous descriptions of streets and alleys of 1720, Strype⁶ mentions Oliver’s Alley as lying to the east of Lumley Court, confirmed by Rocque’s map of 1747⁷, but makes no reference to Fairfax Court. It seemed that Oliver’s Alley had either been renamed Fairfax Court or the area had been rebuilt with the same result, as the two names do not appear to co-exist in any document. In any event, there was no evidence that a Fairfax Court, or even a Fairfax Inn, was in existence anywhere in 1666, the date of the token.

Perhaps it wasn’t an English token at all? There is no town or village called Fairfax in the UK, but there is a City of Fairfax and Fairfax County in Virginia, USA. However, the dates didn’t work. Both places were named after Thomas Fairfax, 6th Lord Fairfax of Cameron (1693-1781), who inherited land in Virginia from his maternal ancestors, the Culpepers, in 1719. Fairfax County was not founded until 1742, the City in 1805.

⁴ Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc., described and illustrated by William Boyne, F.S.A., London, 1858.

⁵ Copy of the Poll for the Election of two Citizens to serve in the Present Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster, 1780.

⁶ A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster...by John Strype, M.A., London, 1720.

⁷ Reproduced as The A to Z of Georgian London, London Topographical Society Publication no.126, 1982.

As Fairfax did not provide any useful leads, I turned my attention to John Pettie. No other trader of that name appears to have issued tokens, and internet searches did not immediately reveal the existence of any likely candidates. There was a John Pettie (or Petty) who was Surveyor-General of Ireland at about the right time⁸, but no obvious connection between him and “Fairfax”.

Could it be a political token? Was this John Pettie demonstrating his support or loathing of one Fairfax? This thought was prompted by the figure of Justice on the token; did the ship mean that Fairfax should go away? Or that he should launch a fleet? Or what?

Lord Thomas Fairfax (1612-71) was perhaps the most successful English soldier in a difficult age. He was a general of the parliamentary forces in the Civil War, gaining notable victories at Marston Moor and Naseby, by which time he had been appointed (at the age of thirty-three) supreme commander. He was astute (and principled) enough not to be counted amongst the regicides, and resigned his commission in 1650. For most of the period thereafter he lived in retirement in Yorkshire, although he supported the return of Charles II in 1660. From that date until his death he accomplished little of note, although in 1666 he was still doubtless the most famous Fairfax of all. If a John Pettie had had an argument with him in that year, it did not reach the history books, and issuing political tokens was then a much rarer (and riskier) practice than a century later. So that seemed a dead end too.

Then I searched British History Online, and the breakthrough came. The search revealed an entry in the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic) for 7 October 1665 recording a communication from “The Fairfax”, then at Spithead: “John Pettie, purser, to Sam. Pepys. Will discharge Robt. Williams and Robt. Feastie upon the first notice, if such be the Commissioners' pleasure.”⁹

It began to fall into place. “Fairfax” was not a man, but a ship, amply evidenced by the representation of a ship on the token itself. Quick checks showed that The Fairfax (the second of that name, and doubtless named after the famous commander) was launched at Chatham in 1653 and had a naval career of almost thirty years before being wrecked in 1682. She was a third-rate frigate (and thus comparatively large),

⁸ A cousin of Sir William Petty, who carried out the notorious Down Survey of Ireland – see Ted McCormick, *William Petty and the Ambitions of Political Arithmetic*, Oxford, 2009, p.100.

⁹ *Calendar of State Papers Domestic* (ed. Mary Anne Everett Green, 1864): Charles II, 1665-6, vol. 134, October 1-17, 1665, item 56.

with fifty-two guns on launch, rising to seventy-two by 1672.¹⁰ Unlike many other vessels in the navy she was not renamed on the Restoration, a mark of the respect in which Lord Thomas Fairfax was held.

In 1666 the English were in the midst of a naval war with the Dutch, and the Fairfax was heavily involved. In early June she took part in the Four Days' Battle in the Thames Estuary, the greatest naval battle of the age of sail¹¹, acquitting herself with some distinction. At that time she had a complement of 320 men and sixty guns; nineteen men were killed and twenty-five wounded during the battle, a relatively high figure compared with the rest of the fleet¹².

A ship's purser was a middle-ranking officer who might transfer from one vessel to another during his career. It was a reasonably lucrative appointment, and pursers would be required to buy into the position and provide sureties. While they were entitled to wages, these were only a little over double those of an able seaman¹³, and there was opportunity to gain significant additional income by trade on the side or less honest means. Pursers were responsible for victualling, and were paid a victualling allowance by reference to the number of men on the ship's books. If those numbers were inflated, the purser (probably in league with the captain) profited.¹⁴

The diarist Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) was at that time Clerk of Acts at the Navy Board. He was gifted and industrious, and concerned about the state of victualling, for which there was never enough money. In November 1665 he managed to get himself appointed to an entirely new post, Surveyor-General of Victualling. Then he set about reforming the system of pursery. Under his changes, which persisted until the nineteenth century, pursers were allowed the full value of victuals for the ship's authorised complement only. They might still be able to practise some profitable trade, in common associated businesses such as the sale of tobacco, sugar, and brandy, but there was much less incentive to cheat.¹⁵

So John Pettie found himself to be purser of the Fairfax just as the system was being changed, resulting in fewer opportunities to make money on the side. Morale must have been a little low. The Calendar of State Papers notes a letter of 1 May, 1666, received from the Fairfax when at the Buoy of the Nore. Sir John Mennes told the

¹⁰ N.A.M. Rodger, *The Command of the Ocean*, London, 2004, p.218.

¹¹ *Ibid*, p.72.

¹² Frank L Fox, *The Four Days' Battle of 1666*, Barnsley, 2009, pp.263, 332.

¹³ Rodger, *op. cit.*, p.619 (1653 scale of sea pay; £3 for the purser and £1 4s for an able seaman of a third rate).

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.105.

¹⁵ *Ibid* pp.105-6.

Navy Commissioners that he “acknowledges 15,000l. received; has paid off seven ships named; can neither get books nor hear of the pursers of many of the smaller ships; pursers in general are very negligent of their duties, and will continue so if some severe course be not taken to chase them from their conclave at London.” He enclosed a note of the previous day from Captain Peter Bowen of the Matthias, saying “Thos. Salmon, purser of the Matthias, resolves not to come near the ship any more, by reason of his great debts to the men; he has not left so much as a sea book behind him, whereby to prove the discharge, death, or runaway of any of the crew.”¹⁶

There are references in the Calendar to a John Petty being a purser of the Bonaventure in 1644, and of the Royal Charles in 1671. His final position seems to have been as purser of the Drake, and his widow is recorded as petitioning in 1684 “for payment of three bills of extraordinary necessary money for 51l. 10s. 0d., 46l. 15s. 5d., and 33l. 15s. 4d.”¹⁷ John Pettie (or Petty) was not the rarest name, and it is quite possible that these references are to more than one person. The office of purser of the Fairfax was held also by others – there are references to a Mr Pind in 1659, and a Mr Byend in 1662.

Michael Trenerry has kindly pointed out to me that it should be no real surprise that a purser should issue tokens, given that sutlers (suppliers to the army) did so. A chapter on these appears in George Berry’s book.¹⁸ What is perhaps more puzzling is why no other examples have come to light. Ships appear on many other tokens, but I can find no clear connection with a purser.

There is another puzzle. What does the figure of Justice indicate? She does not appear on any other token of the period. My own view is that this was the figurehead of the Fairfax, the unique sign (other than a flag, of course) which would distinguish her at a distance from other vessels. Regrettably I have not yet been able to prove this. Female forms were commonly used as figureheads, including Justice herself¹⁹, but there appears to be no surviving plan or sufficiently detailed picture of the Fairfax which confirms or disproves my suspicion. There are plenty of avenues for further research here, though, so maybe one day someone will run this one to earth.

¹⁶ Calendar of State Papers Domestic, Charles II - volume 155: May 1-11, 1666, item 4.

¹⁷ Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 7: 1681-1685 (1916), pp. 1377-1392, Entry Book for November 1684, pp 1-10 under November 8th.

¹⁸ George Berry, Seventeenth Century England: Traders and their Tokens, London, 1988, pp.143-8.

¹⁹ Used, for example, by the Doges of Venice on their *bucintori*.

It is possible that John Pettie meant the device to signify the justice of the English campaign against the Dutch, which would give the token a political dimension, but that is only speculation.

In early 2009 I wrote to Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson pointing out briefly what I had discovered, and asking if they knew of the real meaning of “Fairefaxe” on the token. They did not, and encouraged me to write about it. In the event, they beat me into print, publishing the token as no. 9352 in Volume VIII of the publication of the Norweb Collection²⁰ and kindly mentioning my name. It is with apologies to them for the delay, and with thanks for their support, that this article finally appears.

The design of the token is unusual. It has a double toothed outer border on each face, but no inner circle or ring. The stops between the words on each side are in the form of pierced mullets or possibly cinquefoils. My initial thought was to question whether this was an English token at all, but recent correspondence with Messrs Thompson and Dickinson has convinced me that it is. In style it is quite similar to the token of John Willd issued in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire in 1666²¹. The punches for the ship appear identical to those used on the vessel portrayed on the 1666 token of Rob Ridge of Chester²², omitting the pennants. The mint mark, a six-rayed star, is very similar to that used on the 1666 issue of Rich Hopkins of Luton²³. It is therefore highly likely that it was made by one of the masters in the Tower.

Most collectors of seventeenth century tokens confine themselves to one or more counties, and the insertion of a new mobile category of “naval token” would upset that. Happily for them it seems unlikely that the token was in regular use at sea - otherwise, why would the purser bother to go to the trouble and expense of having dies made bearing his name? When on board the crew could trade only with him, and he was also in control of any income they might receive, so a medium of exchange was hardly necessary. It is also most unlikely that it would have been used as a means of paying wages, first because an income of just under a shilling a day would require far too many tokens, and secondly because seamen were commonly paid by means of redeemable paper tickets issued months or even years in arrears. It seems far more likely that it was used for shore trade.

²⁰ Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, Vol. 62, The Norweb Collection, Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750, Part VIII, Middlesex and Uncertain Pieces, London 2011.

²¹ Williamson 21; no.23 in Peter Preston-Morley and Harry Pegg, A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire, BNJ Vol. 51 (1981) pp. 134-196, where it is illustrated on Plate 4 (Plate XIX in the volume).

²² Williamson Cheshire 31, Norweb 508.

²³ Williamson Bedfordshire 70, Norweb 37. The best illustration is in John Gaunt and Gary Oddie, Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens, 2011, p.95.

Two places would appear to have the greatest claims. Chatham (Kent) was home base for the Fairfax, as that was where the Royal Dockyards were located. However the Admiralty, and the prime source of funds, were in London, and that is where pursers seem to have congregated when not on active service, as the reference above to the London “conclave” illustrates.

So perhaps the tentative attribution of this token to London by early researchers is correct, but for wholly different reasons.

Finally, I can observe that a convincing attribution of a previously uncertain issue can have significant effects on value. Spink offered two examples of the former “uncertain” token in their Numismatic Circular in October 2004 at £15 each. Baldwin sold an example at auction in September 2005 for a hammer price of £30. The duplicate in the Norweb collection (the main piece presumably having gone to the British Museum) was offered on 29 March 2012 in the final Norweb sale as a single lot with a correct attribution, and the statement that “the token is the only one of the series known to have been issued by a serving naval officer”. Estimated at £150-200 it sold to a telephone bidder for a hammer price of £480, which with buyer’s premium of 20% will have cost the lucky winner £576.

Time, Pay & Tool Checks - Part 25

Ralph Hayes

376. KAY & LEE LTD. Wholesale Clothiers & Distributors. 17 High St. Allam St. Ancoats, Manchester- Various. 1969 records 29 Church St. Manchester & 31 Dicconson St. Wigan. 1919 to 1973. Not in 1979. The reverse is blank. SN. SH. 27mm.

OR

KRYN & LANY (1928) LTD. Eng’s & Steel Founders, Coburn Works, Dunhams Lane, Letchworth, Herts. 1919 to 1943. Not in 1948.

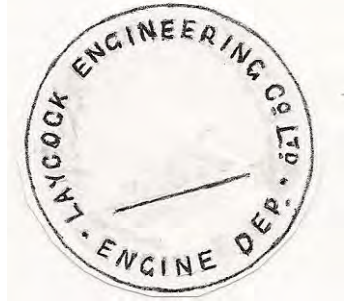




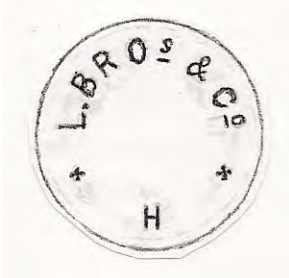
377. KELLOGG CO. OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD. Cereal Food Mfrs. Park Rd, Stretford, Manchester. The reverse inscribed by hand, T. Burns .1932 to 1980 (in 1986) SN. SH. All incuse. 32mm.

378. LAYCOCK ENGINEERING CO. LTD. Railway & Transport Engineers & Contractors,

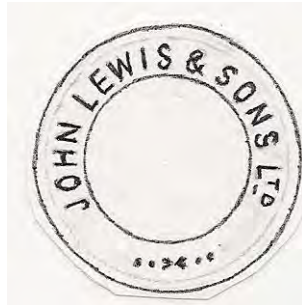
Service Equipment Mfrs. & Garage Equipment Mfrs. Victoria Works, Archer Rd, Millhouses, Sheffield. By 1961 it was listed under the Birfield Group. 1928 to 1980. (in1986). SN. SH. Alum.39mm.



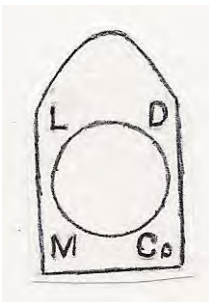
379. LEAROYD BROS. & CO. (A Branch of Huddersfield Fine Worsted Ltd.) Trafalgar Mills, Leeds Rd, Huddersfield. The reverse is by H.Pasley-Sheffield in an open wreath with N°...SN. 1932 to 1973. (Not in 1979) 31 mm.



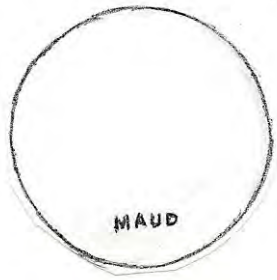
380. JOHN LEWIS & SONS LTD. Ship Builders. 186, Albert Quay, Point Law, Aberdeen. 1919 to 1973. (Not in 1979) SN.SH.36mm.



381. LOCKERBIE DURHAM MOTOR CO.LTD. Motor Engineers. 18 New Elvet, Durham. 1938 to 1943. (Not in 1932 or 1948). SH. 20x32mm.



382. O. F. MAUD. Worsted Cloth Mer's. Argyll Mills, Bingley. 1938 to 1943. O. F. MAUD & Sons Ltd. Worsted Mfrs. Spring Mills, Parma St. Bradford, Yorks. 1948 to 1955. 1959 records 12 St. Georges Sq. Huddersfield. 1961 to 1966 records Green Lea Mills, Dalton, Huddersfield. 1938 to 1966. (Not in 1968) SN.SH. All Incuse. 35mm.



383. MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO.LTD. Marconi Works, Chelmsford & Hall St. Station Basildon, Essex. & Various. 1919 to 1962 (Not in 1965) SN.SH. 26mm.

OR

MOORLAND WOOD TURNING CO.LTD. Woodlands Mill, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth, Huddersfield. 1938 to 1980. (in 1986) SN.SH. 26mm

384. NATIONAL STEEL FOUNDRY(1914) LTD. Kirkland Works, Leven, Fifehire. 1919 to 1980. (Not in 1986) SN. SH. The letter Z is stamped on reverse. All incuse. 31mm.

OR

N.S.F.LTD. Ingrow Bridge Works, Keighley, Yorks. (National Switch Factory). Switches, Appliances & Instruments, Electronic Components Mfrs. 1955 to 1980 (in 1986)



385. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. (Arms & Motto) Blank reverse with SN. This is assumed to be for the use of staff who worked outside of the main offices etc. ie Public Convenience, Telephone or Proof of Identity etc. 31mm.

386. OFFICE CLEANING SERVICES LTD. 28-34 Eagle St. Holborn W.C.1.

Recorded all over Great Britain, Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Newport(Mon) etc. 1961 to 1980 (in 1986) SN.SH. Black painted on brass. Uniface 32mm.



Middlesex and Uncertain Pieces from the Norweb Collection: The Auction at Spinks, 29th March 2012

Tim Everson

Although Spinks' auction room was busy for much of the various sales on this day with some forty people in the room, it reduced to a dozen or so for the tokens, principally because it was now lunchtime! But what is lunch when there are tokens to buy! The sale comprised some 202 lots and was the final part of the Norweb Collection of 17th century tokens which have sold over the last 30 years nearly. The largest section was urban Middlesex which took up 120 lots. No fewer than 100 of these were bought by Nigel Clark. Seven went to a telephone bidder and eight to buyers on the internet. Fred Rist bought a lot of Westminster pieces and Robert Thompson bought the two Shoreditch lots and two lots with interesting Ramage related pieces. The most expensive lots were the main Shoreditch group and a group of tokens from Drury Lane, Westminster. Both sold for £780 hammer price which is £967.20 once commission and VAT is added. It should be said that nearly all the lots went for three times the top estimate.

In the section for rural Middlesex, Nigel Clark again bought the majority of lots, 24 out of 27. Tim Everson bought one of the Hampton Court hearts, Robert Thompson bought the Hackney pieces, and the top price for a single token was realised for a lovely halfpenny of Hampstead featuring a portrait of Catherine of Braganza (BW 79). This was bought by Freeman for £700 hammer, £868 after commissions.

The pieces in the 'Other Locations' took up thirty lots with seventeen purchased by Nigel Clark, three to telephone bidders, five on the internet and the Kent group failing to sell. Michael Dickinson bought the Blakey in Lancashire piece and Richard Gladdle bought three lots including the 'school reward' tokens. The final 25 lots were all duplicates from the collection and 21 of these lots were bought by Michael Trenerry, generally at double the estimate. Nigel Clark and Fred Rist bought one lot each in this section, and there were two more sales to the internet.

Overall the prices were very high and the family is bound to be pleased with the result. Urban Middlesex sold for £60,756 including commission, Rural Middlesex for £12,994, 'Others' for £8,700 and the duplicates for £12,698, making a grand total of £97,216. A fitting finale for the largest collection of tokens ever formed and a series of sales never likely to be repeated.

A fascinating little collection of 17th century tokens, mostly of Kent was featured at the end of the first day of Woolley & Wallis' Silver Sale on 24th April 2012. Woolley and Wallis are based in Salisbury and are renowned for their sales of silver, but not usually for tokens. Nevertheless, a few hardy tokeners had heard of the sale and duly turned up on the day or attached themselves to a telephone or the internet to bid. The collection seems to have been formed by Sir Charles Fergusson (died 1849) and comprised some 220 tokens of Kent along with some 120 other pieces and appears to date from the early 19th century. Old tickets were sometimes inscribed with interesting notes such as: 'found 1829', 'bt 1824' and 'found Gravesend 1847'. There were 13 lots of Kent pieces generally divided into large groups for various towns; a Canterbury Lot, a Maidstone Lot, etc. These generally sold for between £360 and £650 hammer. The two exceptions were a superb Gravesend group which had no less than six pieces not present in the Hogarth Collection (BW 289, 292, 293, 303, 305 & 309) and a group for Dartford, Deptford, Greenhithe, Greenwich and Woolwich which had two such pieces (BW 134 & 135). These lots were both knocked down for £1,600 which is £2,022.40 when the whopping 22% commission plus VAT are added. Another rare token featured in a lot of eight Faversham pieces; the square token of Phillip Butler which again was missing from Hogarth. This group fetched £550 hammer, £695.20 total and went to Nigel Clark, as had the Gravesend group. Two heart-shaped tokens for Milton-next-Gravesend, BW 414 & 418, fetched £442.40, whilst one for Maidstone (BW 396) went for £480.32 in total, the latter also to Nigel Clark. Other lots went to anonymous telephone and internet bidders. The last three lots of the token collection each consisted of about 50-60 tokens. Lot 524 had 51 London tokens and four Southwark tokens. Estimated at a very modest £300-400, it was knocked down to Nigel Clark for £3,200. That's £4,044.80 in total, or just shy of £75 per token which seems a fair price for London pieces these days. The last lot of 60 pieces came from all over. It included some bashed Bristol City and other 'Town' tokens, but also some very rare pieces. I noticed a couple from Hereford and an apparently unpublished Wrexham piece. Also estimated at £300-400, this too sold to Nigel Clark for £4,200, or £5,308.80 total. The last lot had a Mic Wilson token of Dublin plus various other damaged tokens and some Royal and Rose farthings. Estimated at £30-50, these sold for a total of £480.32. The two large lots at the end helped push the total price for the sale to £16,500 (20,856) which I'm sure was a surprise to the vendor and goes to show that auction houses away from London are still a very useful source for rare tokens, although probably not for bargains.

The Seed of the Serpent – further notes on an unidentified token Quentin Archer

I refer to the article by Mark Fox in the last issue entitled “Newly Discovered London Token Poses 17th Century Mysteries”. My belief is that many of the mysteries described in the article can be resolved if the token is given the correct date. I also believe that I can identify the issuer.

The token was described as reading HALFEMOON COVRT surrounding a crescent moon on the obverse, and IN BOW LANE 1667 surrounding D/R A on the reverse. The condition of the token is poor, and I am not sure that the reading COVRT is supported in the illustration (or in the picture supplied when the token was sold on eBay). It could equally be CORTE, as in Williamson 588, which was also illustrated in the article. Leaving that aside, however, it appears to me that the date is not 1667 but 1663.

A glance at the illustration in the article will show that the last digit is not clearly a 7. It appears to have a lower half jutting out to the right, which is typical of a 3. I suspect that the finder may have been misled by the flat top to the digit, expecting that this would appear only on a 7, and not a 3. However all the examples of London tokens issued in 1663 which I can find have a flat top to the 3, and not the curved top which is the rule nowadays.

Even if the last digit were uncertain, there are other reasons to doubt that a token from this part of the City would be dated 1667. First, there are only a small number of City tokens from the Fire zone known to be dated this year, about half of them from the river bank. I can find none which are farthings, and of the halfpence I can find only one (W461, London Stone) which is even moderately near Bow Lane. Secondly, for the reasons given in Mark Fox’s article, it seems unlikely that the premises at Half Moon Court were rebuilt by 1667. As Strype (1720) mentions, it was also known as Lugg Yard, and there is a record of a case heard by the Fire Court on 3 July 1668 concerning seventeen messuages in Bow lane and “Lugges Yard” in which the petitioning lessee was ordered to rebuild.(1) The parish registers of the nearby St Mary Aldermary do not record any events between 1666 and 1668, and there appears to be a longer gap in the records of Holy Trinity the Less, the parish in which Half Moon Court was situated.

So who was “R D”? Well, the following appears in a letter written by the free thinker and polemicist Lodowick Muggleton to the Quaker Richard Chair, first published by Muggleton in 1667:

“...you have reported, that you knew me in Trinity-Lane, and that I was a very cruel Man to my Servants, and would abuse my ‘Prentices; and further, you will not believe, but that I lived in Half-Moon Court, in Bow-Lane; which Things are all false; for I never lived in Half-Moon Court in my Life, neither was I ever cruel to my Servants; Cruelty was always contrary to my natural Temper, therefore the Neighbours that lived by me, and in my House, will say I was one of the patientest Men to my Children and Servants, upon the Earth...But I suppose you mistook the Man, to say I was cruel to my Servants; it was one Richard Drew, one of the Seed of the Serpent, as yourself is, that was cruel to his ‘Prentices; he would beat and abuse one boy he had, most sadly, to my Knowledge: for this Richard Drew lived in my House at that Time when that Boy was abused; and afterwards the said Richard Drew lived in Half-Moon Court ever since, till the Fire in London; and this is about twenty years ago, since he lived in my House.” (2)

The registers for the parish of Holy Trinity the Less mention a Richard Drew (or Drué), who was married to Anne and had three children christened between 1660 and 1663. I can find no other person with the initials “R.D.” who was married to an “A” in the registers for the time either for that parish or for the neighbouring parishes of St Mary Aldermary and St Thomas Apostle. Over the preceding 20 years it seems that there was more than one Richard Drew in Holy Trinity the Less, as the register also records a Richard Drew having three children by an Anne in 1643, 1648 and November 1652, a child by “Marrey” in January 1652, and a child by Susan in 1657. It is also possible, of course, that one of the 1652 entries is an error.

Richard Drew (with three hearths) appears in the 1662 Hearth Tax return for the Precinct of St Thomas the Apostle and Trinity in Cordwainer Ward fourteen entries below “Lodowicke Mugelton” (with ten hearths). No street or court names are given in the return but there is no other “R.D.” mentioned.

The initials R.D. with wife A were not common in London. The Norweb Sylloge volumes list only two examples out of over 3000 tokens from the London conurbation, neither of them from the City. It is therefore very unlikely that there was a second couple with those initials in the small Half-Moon Court at the same time. Our token issuer would accordingly appear to have been discovered, although it might be going a bit far to identify him as the Seed of the Serpent.

- (1) Reproduced in Vol II of the Fire Court, ed. Philip E Jones 1970, Decree D-113
- (2) A Looking-Glass for George Fox the Quaker, and other Quakers, reprinted 1766, p.107

Token demand holds up well in recession Peter Preston-Morley

With the economy in dire straits almost everywhere you turn, it seems that, more than ever, collectors are turning to their hobbies for some welcome relief from the tribulations of everyday life. Coins (and for our specific audience, tokens), continue to be in demand – good, bad or indifferent, everything has a price. And some of those prices have, of late, been quite remarkable. Within the space of 4 weeks between the end of March and the end of April, four separate auctions proved how demand for 17th century tokens from genuine private sources has mushroomed as a total figure not unadjacent to £150,000 changed hands for specialist groups of London, Middlesex, home counties and Cornish tokens in venues as disparate as Stockport, Salisbury and the West End premises of two of the larger numismatic houses. That's big money for small money, whichever way you look at it, regardless of the scant publicity that accompanied at least three of those four auctions. Predictably, the sale that was publicised to any degree was that held by Dix Noonan Webb in London's Mayfair on 11 April, featuring as it did 618 lots of British tokens of all kinds, some tickets and passes and a run of numismatic books. On the day 85 buyers parted with £127,650 (\$201,687 for anyone reading this across the pond) and only four lots failed to find new homes.

The lead group of material in the DNW sale, 17th century tokens from the collection of the late David Griffiths majoring on the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Hampshire, pulled in £34,860. A 17-piece group from Winchester cost £720 while 9 tokens from Dunstable and 12 from Windsor needed £552 apiece; the best single, a square token from Jacob street, Southwark, a great rarity but not in the best of condition, made £540 – it had cost the owner no less than £307.50 15 years before. But these prices paled against some of those paid for pieces associated with the diarist Samuel Pepys, from the collection of George Berry, with a struck halfpenny of Walter Elford, proprietor of The Great Turk coffee house on Exchange Alley, topping the table at £696, and a halfpenny of the Guildhall vintner Thomas Ailay, whose establishment was destroyed in the Great Fire, commanding £600.

Over 110 lots were devoted to Scottish tokens from the collection of Neil Beaton, which combined to bring in £20,604. Eschewing some of the pseudo and specious pieces from the 18th century, this was an excellent collector's group of over 730 pieces, mostly acquired since 1995, and represented an opportunity for the Scottish specialist that met with an enthusiastic reception. That said, it was a pseudo Scottish token that stole the show on the day, a gold restriking on a thick flan of the Fullarton pattern sixpence of 1799 with, unusually, an unbroken provenance almost from the day it emerged from W.J. Taylor's Birmingham workshop in the 1880s, and owned since by the likes of Hamer, Cokayne and the Babycham heir Keith Showering, which

needed £6,000. By contrast, an early and elusive silver restrike of the same coin by Matthew Young made just a tenth of that – £600.

At the back of the catalogue, 11 lots were devoted to regal evasions formerly in the Francis Cokayne collection, valued by buyers on the day at an eye-watering £10,080. Prices for these things are very ‘up and down’ and the last such group to pass under the DNW corporate hammer, 17 lots in October 2011, were all snapped up by one buyer for £3,324. That wasn’t the case this time, with honours shared on both sides of the Atlantic and the pieces of obvious US interest with the AUCTORI PLEBIS legends attracting top honours; one alluding to North Wales but deemed too horrible to merit a catalogue illustration cost £816 while another naming Hispaniola made £600. The tickets and passes section was small and select but wasn’t short on surprises either, with one of two nickel tickets for the Dublin & Kingstown Railway needing £840, which made the £1,056 bid for the Duke of Northumberland’s silver ticket for Newcastle-upon-Tyne racecourse, 1800, seem like a very good buy.

An Unpublished Token from Without Bishopgate Glen Ward

I bought this token at a Birmingham coin fair. Michael Dickinson confirms that it appears unpublished. It is a metal detector find but the wording is all legible.



*IOHN:RVSSON:AT:Y^E

*WITHOVT:BISHOP:GAT^E
within.

beaded inner circle, three stills (?) within.

beaded inner circle, *R* *I. E* in two lines

A John Russon married Elizabeth 27th Jan 1685/6, (British history online), although this may be a son of the issuer.

Robert Thompson thinks the three objects are probably stills. Although the bases of them are rectangular rather than rounded, and there's apparently nothing underneath them like brickwork or flames.

In 'London Signs' by Bryant Lillywhite (publ. 1972) is listed 'Three Stills - Bishopsgate Street before 1761', which may well be the same establishment as this token, although it is very unlikely that this record is from a specimen of the token.

A Token of Mr Hancock of Shadwell Dock

Tim Everson



As I only had half a page left to play with, I thought I would publish this unusual 17th century token issued at Shadwell Dock. The first example of this token was discovered in January 1990 and thoroughly published by Robert Thompson in Spink Numismatic Circular XCVIII, 5 for June 1990. There it was decided that the device was more likely to stand for a Mr Hancock or similar, rather than as a place name like the 'Bird in Hand'. This second example (unless you know of any others!) was purchased about three years ago from Ebay, and is without provenance. It appears to be from the same dies and is indeed a nicer clearer specimen than that found in 1990.

Notes and Queries

626

George Cooper, cutler, of Brick Lane (now Union Street), Kingston looks a good candidate. He seems to be the only obvious Cooper in the 1841 Kingston census who is (i) the right age and (ii) working in a trade which might extend to weight manufacture, however crude.

David Powell

626

In reply to Michael Knight's query it is very likely that the countermarked token belongs to Kingston in Surrey. Directories show Elizabeth Cooper, working cutler, Thames Street (Pigot, 1839) and George Cooper, cutler, Thames Street (Post Office, Home Counties 1845).

The crown and WR could indicate that Cooper traded by appointment to William IV or claimed to do so, adopting the mark as part of his brand-marking punch.

Gavin Scott

Adverts

HELP WANTED

BRENTFORD AND KEW BRIDGE MARKETS

Bob and Pam Williams are working on a new listing and analysis of the tokens and history of the above markets. Would anybody having these tokens or any information bring them to the congress in October. Stuart will be available to photograph them.

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:9)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:

The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.

The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.

The Free Food Society.

A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:9)

WANTED

Norfolk (England) Parantumismatica

Helen Kennett

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

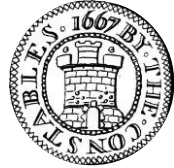
(10:8)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:9)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:1)

Dorsetshire Tokens Wanted

Pub Checks and Passes of Dorset

And 17th century Shaftesbury, Blandford, Sherborne.
Other places considered

Also 18th century D&H the rarer Dorset tokens

Michael Yeatman

(10:7)

Cambridgeshire 17thC Tokens

If any readers have specimens that I haven't seen, the information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade will suffice for now and I will send out more specific requests as the work comes together. Similarly for varieties and background information on particular issuers.

Does anyone know where the token of Sil(vester) Ives in Wh(ittlesey) W.196 is currently located?

Gary Oddie

(10:8)

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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Further to my article on the Kent etc Collection sold by Woolley and Wallis in the summer, both Peter Preston-Morley and Nigel Clark have provided me with further information about the provenance of the collection which was omitted from the catalogue: ‘A collection of 17th century tokens of Kent and elsewhere formed in the early to mid 19th century, a number retaining the collector’s identification tickets, the oldest of which dates to 1824. Two letters dated 1880 and 1881 and sold with one lot suggest that the collection was then in the possession of the soldier, politician and colonial administrator, Sir James Ranken Fergusson Bart, GCSI, PC, FSA Scot (1832-1907), of Hever Court, Ilfield, Gravesend. It seems probable that the collection was started by his father Sir Charles Fergusson who died in 1849 and was continued by his son.’

This is the end of my second year as editor so remember we need another volunteer a year from now! Subscriptions are now due and a form is enclosed. Please also remember to check when your adverts are due for renewal. Overseas subscribers ONLY may pay me by Paypal if that helps. My email is on the first page. This issue is being handed out to members at Congress to save postage and I hope to see you all there. Keep those articles coming in! If you wish to comment on an article, please do so in the form of a reply to TCSB, not individually to the author or me, so that everyone gets to see your thoughts and/or corrections etc!

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing June TCSB
Late subscriptions	Foreign Postage
Adverts, binders etc.	
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available.

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

Token Congress 2013

Token Congress 2013 is being held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the weekend of 4th-6th October. The organisers are David Young and Peter Preston-Morley.

The Theatre Royal Drury Lane

David Young

The Theatre Royal Drury Lane is probably the best known theatre in London if not the world; it is also one of the oldest surviving theatres in London. The list of people who have been connected with Drury Lane over the centuries reads like a who's who of the theatrical world and every monarch since the restoration has sat in the Royal Box. Over the years there have been all sorts of entertainments including wild beast shows, chariot races, equestrian and aquatic displays as well as concerts, operas, comedies, pantomimes and dramas. Although called Drury Lane for most of its life the main entrance to the theatre has been in Brydge Street, now called Catherine Street.



Theatres in London flourished during the Elizabethan period and their popularity continued throughout the reigns of James I and Charles I. Two of the most influential dramatists of the time were Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killigrew; both had written plays to be performed at Whitehall for the king and had also arranged plays at some of the London theatres. Throughout the Commonwealth the Puritans did all they could to suppress the theatres and imprisoned anyone found putting on such entertainments. Davenant himself was for a time in prison, once out of prison he joined Charles II in exile in France, there he met Thomas Killigrew who was a friend and favourite of Charles.

They both returned to London after the restoration and after several petitions to the King both Davenant and Killigrew were granted royal charters which gave each of them the right to build a theatre and employ a company of actors. This in effect gave them a monopoly on theatrical performances in London. The patents also stated that all the women's parts should now be played by women, instead of boys, as had been the custom. There was however one problem, Sir Henry Herbert who had been Master of the King's Revels under Charles I and believed that he still held the position for the new king and complained to Charles II that he should be in control of the theatres. Charles asked the Attorney General to look into the matter in the hope that it would

resolve itself. It did eventually, when in 1673 Herbert died and Killigrew took over as Master of the King's Revels. The original of Killigrew's patent is still owned by Drury Lane and is now housed in the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Killigrew and Davenant joined forces and opened at the old Cockpit theatre in Drury Lane on 8 April 1660, but within a month they had split into two companies dividing both the actors and the plays between them. Killigrew was the first to open in November at Gibbon's former tennis court in Vere Street. Pepys went to see the first show and notes that actresses performed for the first time. Davenant converted Lisle's tennis court in Lincoln's Inn Fields and opened the following June. The reason for the delay was because Davenant had redesigned the stage to incorporate moveable scenery in order to create a more realistic backdrop to the actors and so give more effect to the plays. In response Killigrew decided to build a new playhouse and leased a parcel of land from the Duke of Bedford.



Killigrew's Patent

Killigrew built his new playhouse on the site of an old riding yard between Brydge Street and Drury Lane; the cost of £1,500 being raised by the sale of shares in the building and lease. Although access to the theatre from the streets was down narrow passages, it did have moveable scenery and a proscenium arch. This was the first true Theatre Royal and being the King's Company of Comedians, the actors were considered part of the Royal Household and entitled to wear the Royal Livery. The theatre was quite small with seating for seven hundred and opened in May 1663 with "The Humorous Lieutenant". Pepys and his wife went to see the play but had to leave as the glazed dome over the pit was letting in the rain. Refreshments were provided by Mary Meggs better known as Orange Moll, a widow who had a licence to hawk her fruits to all those in the pit and boxes. It was felt that if oranges were sold to the gallery they might be thrown onto the stage. Nell Gwynne is supposed to have been one of these orange girls; what is certain though is that she had an affair with an actor named Hart and it was he who encouraged her to become an actress. With her ready wit, Nell soon found that she had a talent for comedy, however within five years she had retired

from the stage having taken up a far more lucrative position. A good example of her wit was when her coach was stopped by the mob mistaking it for the French Catholic Duchess of Portsmouth, Nell opened the window and shouted “Pray good people, be civil, I am the Protestant whore”.

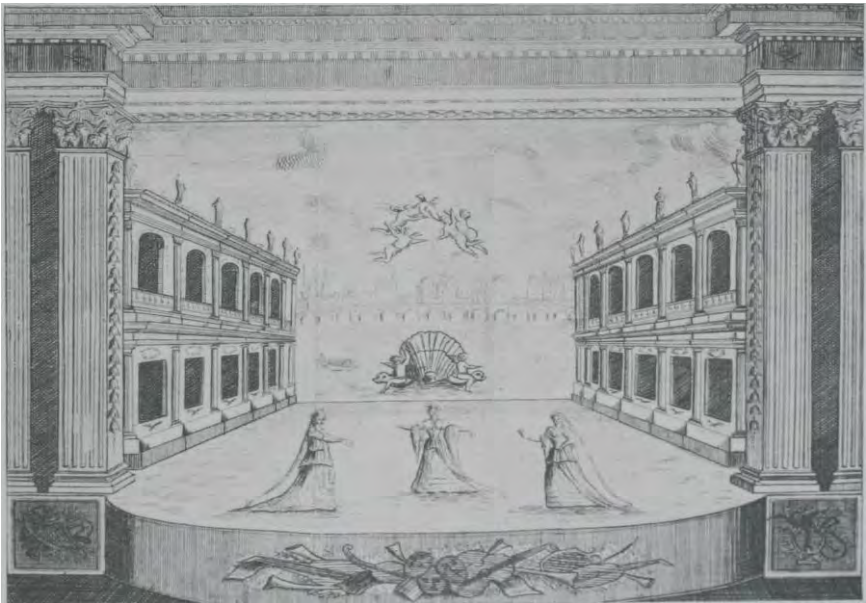
The first tickets recorded for Drury Lane are dated 1671 and it is interesting that this is the same date that the Duke’s theatre opened and issued its first tickets. It is also the year in which Charles Killigrew took over the management of Drury Lane from his father. Killigrew may have discussed with Davenant ways in which they could record how many people were in the theatre and therefore what the takings should be; or Killigrew may simply have copied Davenant’s idea. Whatever the reason, the tickets are clearly dated 1671, they are copper and the obverse has the bust of Charles II with THEATRE ROYAL, while the reverse has the date and either FOR THE PIT or FOR THE FIRST GALLERIE or simply UPPER GALLERIE. The tickets gave one access to their chosen part of the auditorium but it did not guarantee a seat. These were on a first come first served basis and to be sure of a seat one had to get to the theatre early or pay someone to reserve a seat for you. The nobility and gentry sent their servants to reserve a seat. On entering the auditorium the ticket was handed to the collector so that it could be used the following day.



1671 Tickets

Performances took place daily and were advertised with playbills posted in convenient places and by word of mouth, the shows lasted over three hours with five acts. We would recognise old Drury Lane as a theatre with its rows of backless benches in the pit, with boxes around and galleries above, but the actual performances were very different. To start with the curtain was raised at the beginning of the evening and stayed open until the play finished with scenery being changed in full view, and any actors who were unlucky enough to die in the play had to wait for a reasonable amount of time before they could get up to make their exit. The plays started at three in the afternoon to make use of the daylight, otherwise lighting was provided by large rings of candles suspended above the stage and should one of them begin to gut the candle snuffer was called for; wandering onto the stage in the middle of a scene to tend the offending candle. The actors wore their normal day cloths, except that the more important actors and actresses had richer and more ornate costumes, many of

these were given by the nobility when they had tired of them. One could always tell if the play was a tragedy as a green cloth would be laid on the stage so that the actors dying would not get their cloths dirty. The audiences were not quiet as they are now, going to the theatre was as much about going to see and be seen as to watch the play, so the latest gossip would be discussed or arrangements to meet would be made often using one of the orange girls as an intermediary. Most of the men wore swords and fights were frequent, in fact the action in the auditorium was often more exciting than that on the stage. One has to wonder just how much people could see or hear from the gallery with the smoke from the candles and the noise from the audience.



The stage in 1684

To avoid large gatherings of people during the plague all the theatres in London were closed in 1665 for nearly eighteen months. After the reopening disaster struck in January 1672 when fire destroyed the theatre and over fifty houses around it. The actors moved to Lincoln's Inn Fields while their theatre was rebuilt to a design by Christopher Wren. Although additional building shares were sold to help finance the rebuilding the King's Company never really recovered after the fire. The new building was much larger with a capacity of 2000, but it was still hemmed in with access down narrow passages. Now called the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane it opened in March 1674 with "The Beggar's Bush".



The orange girls in the audience

The King's Company was not well managed, Thomas Killigrew could never be bothered with the day to day management so he left this to three of his principal actors Mohun, Lacy and Hart. Being actors they staged dramas and the new Restoration Comedies, but these were not as popular as the operas and spectacles that Davenant was staging. In contrast the Duke's Company was successful and well run with Thomas Betterton looking after the artistic side and Davenant's widow and son Charles taking care of the business side. Charles Killigrew was no better a manager than his father and by 1682 the King's Company was in severe financial difficulties;

their solution was to join forces with the Duke's Company. Charles Killigrew and Charles Davenant agreed to run this United Company together; they merged both groups of actors into one and in some respects the patents became merged. Although both the Duke's theatre in Dorset Gardens and the Theatre Royal were used it was at Drury Lane that most performances took place. The formation of the United Company could well be the reason for the next issue of tickets; these are copper and dated 1684. They have the conjoined busts of Charles and Catherine of Braganza on the obverse



1684 Tickets

with the words THEATRE ROYAL, under the busts is a small R for Roettier; the reverse of each is similar to the previous issue except for the date. It is interesting to note that the tickets are graded in size with the largest ticket being for the more expensive seats, those in the pit. There are no tickets for the boxes as at this time there was a separate boxkeeper who was responsible for collecting the money for these seats, usually while the performance was in progress. It was Garrick, in 1745, who insisted that all those using the boxes should pay for a ticket before entering the theatre.

Over the years there had been many purchases and sales of shares in the lease, the building and the patent, some of them as small as one fortieth part, with the result that a large group of people were now involved with the theatre and all of them had different expectations. Some of the deals were dubious, if not fraudulent as in some cases the same share was sold three times and the ownership became so confused that one of the lawyers admitted that even he was unclear of the situation. Eventually by 1693 Christopher Rich emerged with Davenant's patent and a major share in the theatre. Rich immediately upset the actors by reducing their salaries and his penny pinching and dictatorial style of management did not help. By 1695 a group of the actors had become so dissatisfied that Thomas Betterton, their spokesman, petitioned the King on behalf of the group. They were granted a licence to perform plays and moved to Lisle's tennis court in Lincoln's Inn Fields, so began a period of fierce competition between the new theatre and Drury Lane. In 1704 Sir John Vanburgh purchased this licence and the following year Vanburgh moved productions to the new theatre he had built in the Haymarket. While at Lincoln's Inn the actors issued their own tickets, these are dated 1695 and have the bust of William III on the obverse; the reverses as usual indicate in which part of the theatre they were used, PIT, FIRST GALLERIE or UPPER GALLERIE.



1695 Tickets

The acoustics at Vanburgh's theatre were found to be better suited for opera so this was now performed on two days and drama on four. The competition between the two theatres continued until June 1709 when the Lord Chamberlain issued an "Order of Silence" against Rich and Drury Lane, this in effect closed the theatre. However in

November William Collier was granted a licence by the Lord Chamberlain and so was able to reopen the theatre and now that Rich had gone the dissenting the actors were happy to return. Rich in the mean time had remodelled and moved to the theatre at Lincoln's Inn Fields taking Davenant's patent with him, some years later his son John built Covent Garden theatre. Collier arranged for three actors, Richard Wilks, Colley Cibber and Thomas Doggett, to take over the management. The triumvirate were a success and worked well together, each supplying what the other lacked, so at last began a profitable period for Drury Lane. This lasted for a number of years but in time these actors retired and sold their interests in the theatre so that by 1732 Charles Fleetwood was in sole possession. Unfortunately Fleetwood was a gambler and always

in debt, so the theatre's finances had to support his extravagant lifestyle. The bailiffs would call to remove pieces of scenery when he could not make a loan repayment. This disappearing scenery and the non payment of salaries caused friction with the actors. Despite all this Fleetwood survived, mostly by good luck; such as when Charles Macklin played Shylock in the Merchant of Venice in a style that we would recognise instead of the comic version that was usually portrayed. Macklin was a huge success and this helped Fleetwood with his over stretched finances.



David Garrick with his wife

David Garrick burst upon the London scene in 1741

and in the following year he made his first appearance at Drury Lane. Audiences were enthralled by Garrick's style of acting and spellbound at the passion and emotion that he brought to the plays. He was an immediate success and the talk of all London. By 1747 Fleetwood was so heavily in debt that his creditors forced him to sell. James Lacy in partnership with Garrick acquired Fleetwood's interests in the theatre and they

then obtained a new lease and an extension of the license. The two complimented each other well, with Lacy looking after the business side while Garrick took care of the artistic side and under these more stable conditions Drury Lane entered one of its greatest and most successful periods. Garrick brought order to the theatre; he cleared away the stage boxes and insisted on regular and punctual rehearsals. A visitor from Oxford wrote “Since Mr Garrick’s management the stage is become the school of manners and morality; ribaldry and prophaness are no longer tolerated”.

Going to the theatre was not yet the quiet orderly affair we are familiar with. Getting into the theatre was the first problem; to ensure that one had a seat it was still necessary to get to the theatre early, otherwise one joined the crowd at the entrance and fought one’s way in; orderly queues were unheard of. The nobility and those with money sent their footmen to keep their places and many of the advertisements reminded patrons to send their servants by a particular time. James Boswell records in his journal of February 1763 how he sat in the pit from four in the afternoon with two of his friends hats beside him to keep their places. During the play the audience would get up and walk about and hold conversations with their friends and this did not make the job of the poor actors any easier. For many, theatre going was still very much about going to see and be seen. If



Garrick & Lacy’s new façade and street entrance

the audience was displeased with the play or an actor or even another member of the audience they would make their displeasure known with catcalls and other noises. This meant that both actors and management had to submit to the vagaries of the audience and placate them when necessary by apologising from the stage. Samuel Johnson put it rather well when he said, “We that live to please, must please to live”. A German visitor in 1775 records that on one evening because the epilogue was not delivered, “suddenly there came a shower, first of pears, then oranges, and next quart bottles, onto the stage”.

Garrick and Lacy paid off all the outstanding mortgages by selling forty shares in the theatre at £250 each. These shares had a twenty-one year life and granted each subscriber a free seat to every performance and a proportion of the nightly rent. Part of the money raised was used for the enlargement and embellishments carried out by Robert Adam in 1775. The alterations included a rather ornate ceiling and the erection of a splendid entrance in Brydge Street; this was the first time that the theatre had a proper street entrance.



1776 Tickets

The next issue of tickets are dated 1776, they could have been prompted by the recent refurbishments. The tickets are copper and have DRURY LANE with the date on the obverse along with the relevant part of the auditorium, BOX, PIT, FIRST GALLERY or UPPER GALLERY. One of the few references to the use of tickets is in an old account book of 1779 in which there is a payment of £4-12-6 to “a boy counting copper tickets for 185 nights”, this being the number of nights that the theatre was open for the 1778/79 season. The curtain was now being raised and lowered during the course of the play and costumes were more realistic and were beginning to be influenced by the period of the play. Garrick introduced pantomime to Drury Lane and he improved the lighting of the stage. He also helped his fellow actors with the creation of the Drury Lane Dramatic Fund and arranged a benefit each year to provide it with money. The purpose of the fund was to help actors who fall upon hard times, the fund is still in existence. Unfortunately all good things come to an end and in 1776 Garrick announced that it would be his last season, his farewell performance moved the audience to tears. Later in the year Garrick and Lacy’s interests were acquired by

Richard Sheridan in partnership with his father-in-law Thomas Linley and their backer Dr James Ford.

By 1791 the theatre was in such a bad state of repair that Sheridan decided to demolish it; the company moved to the rebuilt King's Theatre in the Haymarket and stayed there for three seasons while their new theatre was built. In 1793 lead tickets were issued

with KING'S THEATRE and the date on the obverse, with the section of the auditorium they relate to engraved on the reverse along with a number; so far only PIT and FIRST GALLERY tickets have been found. I believe that these tickets were used by the Drury Lane Company while they were in the Haymarket. The King's Theatre

usually staged opera and as most of its patrons came from the nobility and gentry the tickets were normally made of silver or ivory and usually for periods of a year or more. These are the only tickets for the King's Theatre to state a part of the auditorium and being lead they would be cheap to make.



1794 Auditorium and stage

The new Theatre Royal, designed by Henry Holland, opened in March 1794 with a concert of music by Handel as it was Lent. The new building was cavernous with seating for 3600 and the size made it difficult for some of the audience to hear the actors in the opening performance of Macbeth. Sarah Siddons described it as “a wilderness of a place”. On the first night when the curtain was raised it revealed the stage turned into a lake with a man rowing a boat on it, an iron curtain was then lowered and hit with a hammer; all this was to show what fire precautions had been taken. The orientation of the new theatre had been changed so that the main entrance was now in Russell Street. This upset many of the actors, being overly superstitious they thought it a bad omen and then to open with the “Scottish Play” was a sure sign that the theatre was doomed. This did not worry Sheridan but because of the size he staged more spectacles and operas instead of plays. He also found that the production costs were far more than he expected and the increased audience revenues were not covering the shortfall. This just added to Sheridan’s problems as he was now deeply in debt.

The copper tickets with THEATRE ROYAL on the obverse have always been attributed to Drury Lane; the reverse indicates which part of the auditorium they relate to, GAL, PIT or BOX. Although undated these tickets were probably issued some time around 1795 after the opening of the new theatre.



One evening in the late 1790’s George III was acknowledging the applause from the people in the foyer when there was a stir outside. The Prince of Wales was alighting from his coach; he entered and greeted his father. Unfortunately, the king was not in a good mood and instead of greeting his son the king boxed his ears. The Prince left and went to some other entertainment but the management were concerned how they could keep the two apart on other evenings. Their solution was to create two Royal boxes one on either side of the stage with two separate staircases. On 15 May 1800 the king was taking his seat when James Hadfield fired two pistols from the pit towards the royal box. Luckily the shots just missed the king and Hadfield was quickly subdued; George III appeared unruffled and ordered the performance to continue. Hadfield, a discharged soldier, was found to be insane and so sent to Bedlam.



The salaries received by actors were not good and the proprietors were in the habit of reducing these further when the takings were poor, so most actors came to rely on their benefit evenings. These started when James II suggested holding a benefit performance as a compliment to Mrs Barry; soon actors expected at least one benefit evening a year. Special tickets were usually printed for these occasions; the actor in question would then sell these to his friends and the nobility and gentry. If the actor or actress was popular they might receive anything up to fifty guineas for a 4/- box ticket; this gave rise to the term “golden ticket”.

Sarah Siddons made a triumphant return in 1784 as Lady Macbeth, the role in which she became so famous; two years later her brother John Philip Kemble joined and was soon helping with the management. Although Sheridan was brilliant and charming he was hopeless with money, rarely paying his or the theatre’s bills; he would promise to meet the actors to pay their salaries and then take the week’s receipts for himself and leave by another exit. He never spent any money on the theatre so that the costumes became rather ragged and the scenery was dirty and dilapidated. Kemble and his sister found Sheridan’s attitude annoying and were tired of being fobbed off; eventually they could take no more and in 1803 they left and moved to Covent Garden.



On 24 February 1809 a fire started in a coffee house in Brydge Street and despite all the fire precautions soon the new theatre was ablaze, by morning only the west wall was left standing. The fire could be seen from across London and lit up the city; Sheridan was by now an MP and on his feet making a speech when news of the fire

reached him, he immediately went to Covent Garden and pushed through the crowd to the front where a watchman asked where he was going. Sheridan's reply belied his feelings "can't a man warm his hands by his own fireside". He then seated himself at an outside table of the Piazza Coffee House with a bottle of wine while he watched his beloved theatre burn. Sheridan immediately began planning for the rebuilding and turned to his friend Samuel Whitbread, who suggested that a committee of gentlemen should be appointed to manage the project. The committee under Whitbread's chairmanship decided to finance the rebuilding by the formation of a joint stock company and in two years they had managed to raise £400,000. Benjamin Wyatt designed the new theatre with its original orientation, the first stone was laid in October 1811 and the theatre opened the following October with a performance of Hamlet. One casualty of the fire was Sheridan, he was in debt with no asset and the committee insisted that he took no part in the new theatre. Since the formation of the United Company in 1682 Thomas Killigrew's patent from the king had been dormant and Drury Lane had kept operating under a series of licences or short term patents. In 1813 the newly formed Theatre Royal Drury Lane Company of Proprietors managed to purchase the final portion, so at last the patent was no longer split into parts and the theatre could once again use its own patent.

The next issue of tickets have DRURY LANE THEATRE on the obverse along with the part of the auditorium to which they relate. Most of them are copper, but some appear to be plated and a few are noted in white metal; again these tickets are undated but they were most likely issued shortly after the new theatre opened around 1815. There is a copper ticket for the Upper Gallery and although the style is different I think it was most likely issued around the same time. One of the plated pieces has the name John Williams on the reverse; it is unclear who he was, he could be the maker of the ticket but so far I have been unable to find any information about him.



Tickets issued around 1815

The proprietors or rather shareholders of the new company elected a committee, who in turn appointed Samuel Arnold as manager, but this was not very successful resulting in the whole committee resigning in 1815. A new committee was elected with Lord Byron as chairman and by 1819 they realised that the only way they could keep the creditors at bay was to lease the theatre at a good rent. Robert Elliston made the best offer so was granted a fourteen year lease, he opened in October with the comedy “Wild Oats”. Two years later Elliston remodelled and redecorated the auditorium and added the present portico to the Brydgc Street front; unfortunately he suffered a stroke in 1825 and being unable to pay his arrears forfeited the lease the following year.

An ivory ticket for a private box has TRDL and some numbers on it; this stands for Theatre Royal Drury Lane and the numbers most likely indicate the position of the box and which seat. There is a similar piece in the Theatre Museum with the additional letters JSC for Joint Stock Company. This means that the ticket must have been issued after 1811 and I would think it is for a season but there is no indication as to which one.

During August 1821 a pageant called “The Coronation” was staged at Drury Lane depicting the coronation of George IV; a copper medallion was issued to commemorate the play and was possibly used to advertise it as well. The Gentleman’s Magazine records that it was “one of the most magnificent pageants that we ever witnessed on the stage”.



The next lessee Stephen Price only lasted four years before being ejected by the committee when he was declared bankrupt. Over the next three years Drury Lane passed from one pair of hands to another until Alfred Bunn took over the lease in 1833 and for a time he controlled both Drury Lane and Covent Garden. This was not popular with the actors as he reduced their salaries and made them appear at both theatres, so



on most evenings the actors could be seen running in their costumes from Bow Street to Drury Lane. Bunn gave up the lease in 1839 because of his mounting debts and was declared bankrupt the following year. By now there was so little confidence in the theatre that when a block of five shares, which entitled the owner to free admission for life, came to auction they only realised £35. In 1841 both the stage and auditorium were converted so that a dinner could be held on behalf of the Conservatives.

A big problem for all the lessees was the Free List; these were the seats that were given free for each performance. Sheridan had created over three hundred “renters tickets” in 1791 to finance his rebuilding and then there were the current proprietors; so that it seems that anyone who had any connection with the theatre believed they were entitled to a free seat which could be passed on to friends. As one can imagine these were not the cheaper gallery seats, so each night a substantial amount of potential revenue was being lost to the lessees.



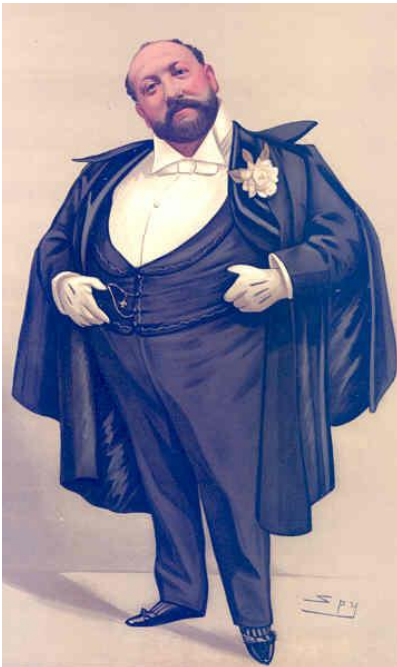
Wyatt’s new Theatre Royal opened in 1812

After another group of unsuccessful lessees Bunn returned to Drury Lane in 1843. This was not good timing as The Theatre Act of that year did away with the monopoly of the patent theatres so adding to their difficulties. Bunn however survived with a mixed bag of entertainments which including opera and circuses; he brought in Ducrow and his performing horses and engaged Van Ambergh’s famous performing animals. These were particularly popular and even the young Queen Victoria went to see the show. In

the winter of 1847 Bunn sublet the theatre to Louis Jullien for a season of autumn concerts. Monsieur Jullien was an eccentric French composer and conductor who for the next few years staged a series of promenade concerts; a cupro-nickel ticket of admission was used for



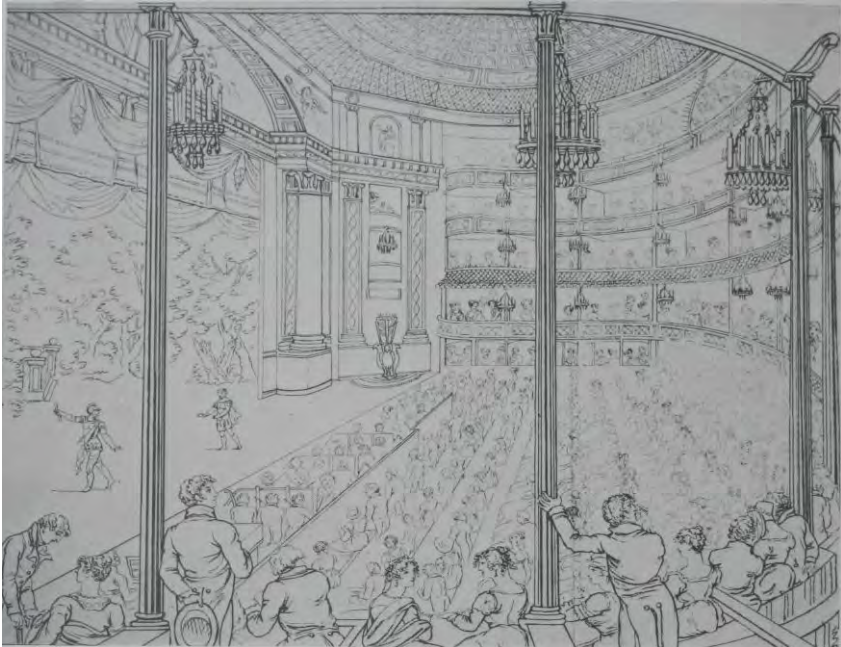
these concerts. Bunn had to give up the lease again at the end of 1849 but returned in 1851, he finally left in 1852 and was declared bankrupt again. There was a serious threat that the theatre may be demolished and the area redeveloped but the new lessee Edward Smith helped to save the building. Smith was a showman who had earlier managed the Cremorne Gardens; he survived for ten years by alternating opera and drama with circuses and vaudeville turns like the Human Fly who walked upside down on the ceiling. When F B Chatterton took over the lease in 1866 he tried staging both Shakespeare's and Byron's work but soon reverted to operas and pantomime. Although these were popular they were expensive to produce; this resulted in his bankruptcy thirteen years later, when he complained that "Shakespeare spelt ruin and Byron bankruptcy". Another ivory ticket is dated 1868 and is for the season's operas, the number 178 on the reverse most likely refers to a seat in what was now called the stalls. Although the Gas lighting, which had been installed in 1817, was a significant improvement over the oil lamps and candles it was not until the advent of electricity in the 1880's that the subtlety of an actor's expression was really visible. Now the audience sat in darkness, able to concentrate on the brightly lit stage.



Augustus Harris

The theatre's fortunes improved in 1879 when Augustus Harris took over. Gus, as everyone called him, had been the manager of the Royalty theatre and planned to open with Shakespeare despite what Chatterton had said, this was to be followed by drama and pantomimes. Harris opened in November with Henry V, there were lots of horses and plenty of sword fighting in the battle scenes; this was followed in December with the pantomime Bluebeard. At the end of each performance Gus appeared on stage in evening dress and facing the audience he asked "Well are you satisfied", a burst of applause and cheers told him they were. Pantomime had always been popular and staged regularly; now Harris engaged some of the well known music hall stars to appear in his pantomimes; so that artists like Dan Leno and Vesta Tilly became very popular with a wider audience. Although many of his productions relied on spectacles rather than drama, they were popular and profitable; so Gus produced a

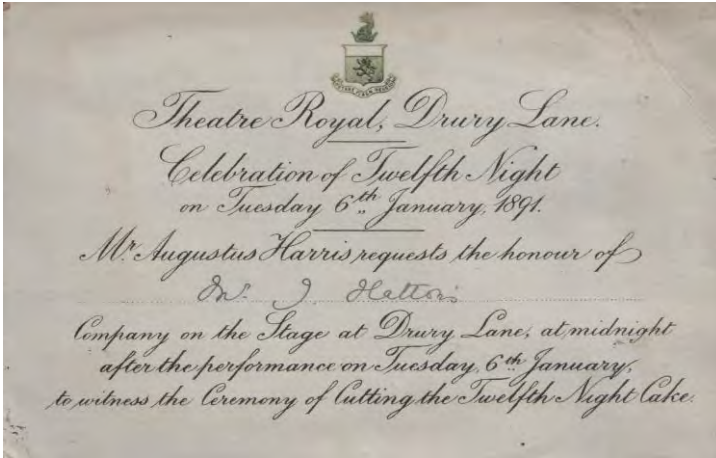
new sensational drama each year with ever more amazing scenes and effects on the stage. In one show there was the Battle of Rorke's Drift, in another a train crash with a real locomotive; another had an exploding ship with the hero and villain fighting in diving suits. In 1888 he staged the "The Armada"; when brass tokens were issued to advertise the show.



The auditorium and stage in 1813

Robert Baddeley was proud of the royal connection and always wore the Royal Livery when he was off stage; when he died in 1794 his will left some money and instructions that the interest should be used to make a cake to be eaten every Twelfth Night by the company of His Majesty's Comedians that were appearing each year, here we see the 1935 cake. This custom is peculiar to Drury Lane and has continued every year since 1795, except for a few years during the last war when there was no company at the theatre; the celebrations still takes place each year.

When the ground lease expired in 1894 Harris negotiated for an extension, the Duke of Bedford, as he had done with Garrick and others before, granted the new lease to the person actually running the theatre, in this case Augustus Harris. This effectively did away with the Company of Proprietors. Harris's unfortunate death in 1896 did not change anything as he was succeeded by his stage manager Arthur Collins. Collins acquired the lease from Harris's executors and the building and scenery from the old



1891 Ticket for the Baddeley Cake

company; to finance this he formed a new company in 1897 and became the managing director of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane Limited. The new company also acquired Killigrew's patent and it is still owned by them. So the formula for box office successes that Harris had established was followed by Collins with each year's production trying to outdo the previous one. In 1902 the show was Ben Hur and the centre piece was the chariot race with four chariots with live horses galloping on stage. A special treadmill affair was constructed for the horses to run on and to add to the spectacle a panoramic background of the arena and spectators was made to move in the opposite direction. The theatre stayed open during the First World War but economies were made, especially in the cost of producing the shows and pantomimes. So the pantomime "Sleeping Beauty" became "Sleeping Beauty Re-awakened" in the following year and "Sleeping Beauty Beautified" in the year after. Alfred Butt became joint managing director with Collins and oversaw the major renovations of the auditorium in 1922 when the seating was reduced to 2200. In 1916 Frank Benson was knighted by George V in the theatre after a performance of Julius Caesar. Benson was the actor manager of a touring company and had founded a school for acting in 1901, particularly fond of Shakespeare's plays he organised the annual Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Festival for nearly thirty years.

Within a week of the start of the Second World War Drury Lane became the headquarters of the Entertainment National Service Association, better known as ENSA and although the building was bombed on more than one occasion, it luckily survived relatively unscathed; this is one of the bombs that did not explode. Since the war the spectacular drama has given way to the musical and in 2005 Drury Lane was acquired by The Really Useful Group, the company owned by Andrew Lloyd-Webber.



The Theatre Royal in the 1930's

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1: The Official Issues.

In the “*Irish Numismatics*” section of “*Coin & Medal News*” February 1986, Derek Young’s illustrated article about the unofficial currency which circulated in Camp No.2, included a specimen of the official paper tokens; it was for 1d, signed on the reverse by an internee, and dated 7.3. ’21 (not 4/3/21 as stated by Young). It appears to be still the only known specimen in private hands.

A recent effort to track down further official tokens surprisingly yielded quite a few, with all but two pasted into autograph-type books, alongside poems, drawings, autographs and the like. Louis J. Walsh records that the autograph book was a “disease” that “*appeared to have spread all over the camp. The most unexpected sort of people seem to have sent home for dainty little books, and they went around the compound*” beseeching fellow internees to write “*something*” in them. “*I have seen with my own eyes, autograph books in the possession of gunmen from Clare and County Councillors from Westmeath, poets from Dublin and captains of industry from Lanesboro*”. They may not have been to everyone’s taste but, for the numismatist and historian, we are thankful that some have survived.

Walsh, who arrived in Camp No.1 in December 1920, stated that “*we were not allowed British money in the camp..... instead we were given ‘chits’ for the cash that was taken from us--- that is, printed slips with the values of various coins marked on them. These were negotiable in the Canteen and passed current inside the ‘cage’; and on release they were exchangeable for money of an equal face value. If cheques or postal orders were sent into the Camp, the military had them cashed, and ‘chits’ to the amount were given to the prisoners entitled. These distributions of money took place at regular intervals..... In the beginning a penny for each book of ‘chits’ (worth 5s) was deducted from our moneys to pay for the printing of the books; but after a long controversy..... this practice was abandoned, and we were paid in full*”.

An anonymous entry in one book, to “*Dear Paddy*”, dated Xmas 1920 records:

*We were searched and examined the day that we came,
And they gave me a number along with my name,
They took knives and razors----- likewise LSD,
And instead gave us “chits” that’s a worry to me,
They are slips coloured orange, green, pink, white and red,
But their meaning or worth I can’t keep in my head,
So Pat! I advise you wherever you are,
Avoid paper-money stamped ‘Ballykinlar’.*

These low-value tokens were issued in Camp No.1 initially, during 1920, and then also in Camp No.2 which opened in January 1921. The total number of internees is recorded as 1,647, with a few more in Camp No.1 than No.2.

Listed below are the tokens known to date, with their values, approximate sizes, and colours. All are uniface except where noted and, having been pulled from a booklet or sheets, have at least one serrated edge. The location of each is also given:

(NLI) = National Library of Ireland, Manuscripts Dept., Dublin

(KG) = Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin

(MA) = Military Archives, Cathal Brugha Barracks, Dublin

(PC) = Private Collection, Dublin

**1 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

Good for 1/- / Prisoner's No.....

650 x 370. Black lettering on yellow.

Thomas Honan (London),
autograph book.

Camp No. 1.

(KG : Box.11, KMGLM-2010.0168)



**2 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

Good for 6d / Prisoner's No.....

650 x 370. Black lettering on green.

John Byrne (Dublin),
autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(NLI : Mss. 45,005)



**3 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

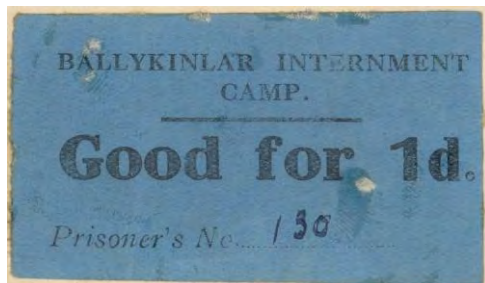
Good for 1d / Prisoner's No.....

640 x 375. Black lettering on blue.

Thomas Honan (London),
autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(KG : Box 11, KMGLM-2010.0168)



**4 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

Good for 1/-

635 x 425. Black lettering on pale green.

Reverse oval stamp dated 28 Jul 1921.

(MA : Comdt. Owen Quinn "*Ballykinlar
Collection*").

Three serrated edges.



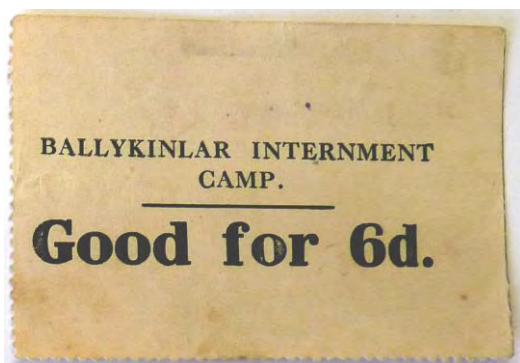
**5 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

Good for 6d

690 x 475. Black on cream.

(MA : Comdt. Owen Quinn
"*Ballykinlar Collection*").

Two serrated edges.



**6 : BALLYKINLAR INTERNMENT
/ CAMP. /**

Good for 3d

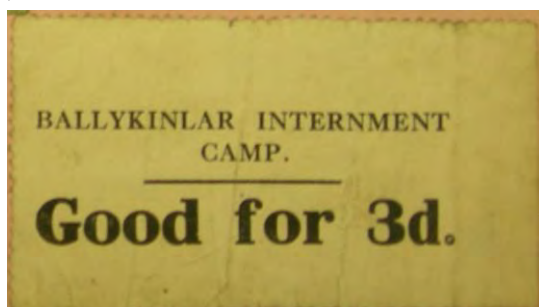
710 x 400. Black on cream.

John Byrne (Dublin),
autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(NLI : Mss. 45,005).

Three serrated edges.



**7 : BALLYKINLAR / INTERNMENT
CAMP. / 1/-**

520 x 365. Black on orange.

Sean McGrath (London),
autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(KG : Box 12, KMGLM-2010.0180)



**8 : BALLYKINLAR / INTERNMENT
CAMP. / 6d**

510 x 365. Black on green.

Sean McGrath (London), autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(KG : Box 12, KMGLM-2010.0180).

Also Thomas Honan (London)
autograph book.

Camp No. 1.

(KG : Box 11, KMGLM-2010-0168)



**9 : BALLYKINLAR / INTERNMENT
CAMP. / 3d**

490 x 365. Black on pink.

Sean McGrath (London), autograph book.

Camp No. 1.

(KG : Box 12, KMGLM-2010.0180)

Also autograph book of

Joseph S. Considine (Dublin),

Camp No.1.

(NLI : Mss. 34,954)



**10 : BALLYKINLAR / INTERNMENT
CAMP. / 1d**

495 x 365. Black on blue.

Sean McGrath (London), autograph book.

Camp No.1.

(KG : Box 12, KMGLM-2010.0180)

Also autograph book of

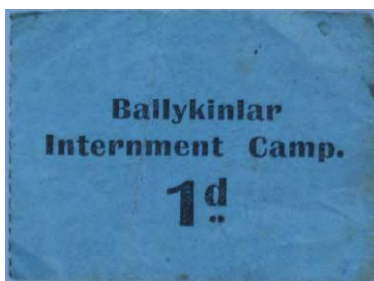
Joseph S. Considine (Dublin),

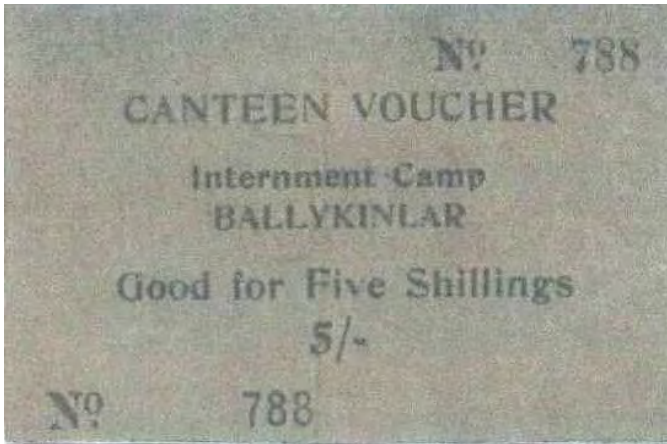
Camp No.1.

(NLI : Mss. 34,954)

Also (PC : signed "Tomas O'Gradaig 1392 / 7.3.21",

(Newtownsandes, Co.Kerry). Camp No.2.





**11 : No. 788 / CANTEEN VOUCHER / Internment Camp / BALLYKINLAR /
Good for Five Shillings / 5/- / No. 788**

Size probably 885 x 585, colours not known. Illustration from Dublin's "Evening Herald", 19th Feb. 1962, "The Book of Ballykinlar" by Owen Quinn. Fr. John McLister was official Chaplain to the prisoners and known to Quinn who came into Lister's possessions relating to Ballykinlar. This item was part of those, but hasn't been traced yet. It is the highest value known among the official issues.

For interested numismatists in the London area, a check among the National Archives at Kew (References : WO35/94-120, 132, 138-144, and probably others) would most likely reveal further details of these official tokens.

(To be continued)

A Further Yorkshire Token

Tim Scotney

At the time of writing the following token appears on Ebay. It is in somewhat poor condition & the issuer's name is uncertain. However it is certainly an unrecorded issue from Skipton in Yorkshire. Luckily the place of issue & the issuer's first name are certain. There are two possible places of issue: Skipton in Craven & Skipton Bridge in the North Riding. Skipton Bridge appears to have been a very small parish in the 17th Century & no likely issuers appear in the hearth tax of 1672. Skipton in Craven however was a far larger place & I would suggest the token was issued there. Several Henrys appear in both the hearth tax returns & the parish records. With an active imagination I would suggest the surname Mitchell fits what can be seen of the issuer's surname.

Henry Mitchell (possibly)

Noted on Ebay 12/06/2012



Obv: A Lion

Rev: HENRY MITCHELL(?) OF SKIPTON = HIS|HALF|PENY

The hearth tax and IGI give the following information: Henry Mitchell & his mother were assessed at 12 hearths at Skipton (west Riding) in 1672.

Henry Mitchell son of Henry was born 2/May/1649 at Skipton

Rachel Mitchell daughter of Henry was born 4/Dec/1653 & died 5/Oct/1654 at Skipton

Mary Mitchell daughter of Henry was born 17/Jan/1651 & died 1/Oct/1654 at Skipton

Richard Mitchell son of Henry was born 20/Nov/1655 & died 21/Nov/1660 at Skipton

Bridget Mitchell daughter of Henry was born 17/Jun/1657 & died 26/Sep/1660 at Skipton

Isabell Mitchell daughter of Henry was born 3/Jun/1658 & died 28/Sep/1660 at Skipton

John Mitchell son of Henry was born 3/Feb/1660 & died 15/Oct/1660 at Skipton

Martha Mitchell daughter of Henry was born 2/Feb/1661 at Skipton

James Mitchell son of Henry was born 28/Nov/1662 & died 1/Feb/1664 at Skipton

Christopher Mitchell son of Henry was born baptised 20/Aug/1666 at Skipton

Henry Mitchell married Elizabeth Dale 30/Jul/1668 at Skipton in Craven

A Red Lion pub still exists on the High St in Skipton in Craven. However this is a far smaller place than would be suggested by the number of hearths.

Winchester finds of Jettons and Tokens Robert Thompson

On 20 April, in the Old Museum in Winchester College, there was launched after more than forty years' work a volume of Winchester Studies devoted to the Winchester mint.*Since this massive book is priced at £100 its token content may be overlooked.

'Jettons and tokens' by the late S. E. Rigold, the inscriptions revised by Philip Mernick, pp. 641-8 and plates 121-2; this includes 17c farthing tokens, most local, but one of the five tokens was from the Elephant [& Castle] without Temple Bar, BW London 3061, and the only published illustration I know.

'Lead tokens and related items' by the late Geoff Egan, pp. 658-61 and plate 123; this includes a token mould made of Caen stone.

'A Jewish counter or token' by Marion M. Archibald and Martin Biddle, pp. 699-704.

It was disappointing to see the misspelling 'Nuremburg' on pp. 644 and 646 (correctly 'Nuremberg' elsewhere), but I shall leave further comment to those with more expert knowledge of jettons or of Winchester.

*Martin Biddle, ed. *The Winchester mint, and coins and related finds from the excavations of 1961-71*; the catalogue of the coins of the Winchester mint by Yvonne Harvey; and contributions by ... [others]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2012. 725pp.: 123 plates. (Winchester studies, 8).

London Transport Park and Ride Tokens (Extracted from London Transport Magazine, January 1970)

Price 3d

A boost for 'park and ride'

Six more of London Transport's coin-in-the-slot station car parks are to get discount token facilities. It is planned to introduce the red, oblong tokens at Edgware, East Finchley, Cockfosters, Hainault, Tottenham Hale and Blackhorse Road later this month.

This will bring the number of car parks using the system to 12. When fully developed, the tokens will be usable at any one of 41 station car parks equipped with this type of automatic control.



A new boost for London Transport's "park and ride" campaign – automatic car parking machines that take cheap-rate tokens as well as coins



Parking tokens are sold at five for 6s. – normal automatic charge is 2s.

The new system brings down the cost of parking considerably. Five tokens can be bought for 6s. The normal coin charge at an automatic park is 2s a day. Weekly season tickets cost 7s. 6d. (available only at non-automatic car parks).

If the park a passenger normally uses is full up, he will be able to drive onto another and use his tokens there.

With this in mind, the conversion of car parks to the new equipment is being carried out by areas. All the stations dealt with so far – Finchley Central, Woodside Park, High Barnet, Queensbury, Canons Park and Stanmore – are situated in north-west London.

Car park users obtain their tokens at booking-offices, where an automatic counting machine keeps track of the numbers sold. The booking clerk simply feeds used tokens into the machine, and as the oblong pieces are counted they are magnetised ready for re-use. When the passenger inserts his token in the automatic barrier it is demagnetised again.



Senior booking Clerk Alf Hastings remagnetises tokens after use in the automatic machines at Stanmore

The new system eliminates the time-consuming business of making regular checks on car parks to ensure that everyone has paid – and will be considerably more effective. The token system will provide a further incentive to passengers to “park and ride” rather than take their cars into central London. London Transport’s 71 car parks can now accommodate over 11,000 cars – 8,500 of them in the automatic car parks now in use or to be commissioned shortly.

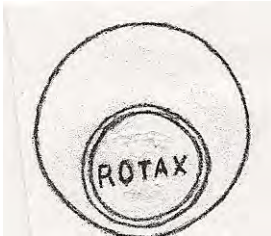
Receipts from car parks were close on £110,000 in 1968 – and last year’s figure was some 16 per cent up.

Discovered by Dilwyn Chambers and reproduced by kind permission of Transport for London (TfL)

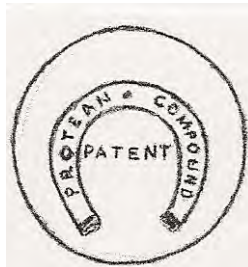
Time, Pay & Tool Checks - Part 26.

Ralph Hayes

387. PHOTOMATON LTD. Mayfair, London. Parent company set up by Clarence Hatry in 1928 to operate photograph machines. Bankrupt 1929. Struck off register 14th July 1933. The reverse is blank. 22.5mm.



388. ROTAX LTD. Aircraft Electrical Equipment Mfrs. Rotax Works, Chandos Rd. Willesden Junction, N.W.10. Also at Well St. Birmingham in 1943 only. 1955 & 1959 record "B.S.M." Works, Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam. 1972/1973 record Rotax Ltd. Aircraft Comp's Mfrs., Lower Ford St. & Read St. Coventry. Note; 1919 & 1928 record Rotax Motor Accessories Co. Ltd., Rotax Works, Victoria Rd. Willesden Junction. 1932 to 1973 (Not in 1979) SN.SH. 29mm.



389. SANITARY FOOD PATENT. The reverse reading Protean Compound Patent. This piece has not been traced but the attached note reads C.1890 Sanitary Food Co. produced Dog Food. 32mm.

390. H.W.SULLIVAN LTD.

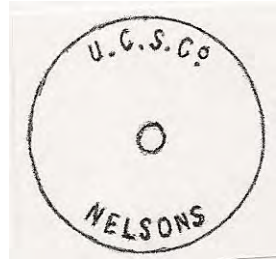
Electrical Engineers & Instrument Condenser Mfrs., 55 Leo St. Peckham. (1919 to 1962). 1965 to 1973 records Murray Rd. Orpington, Kent. 1979/80 records Archcliffe Rd. Dover. (1919 to 1980). Not in 1986. Note: It is not known if 1917 is a date or check number.





391. W.B.STEPHENS LTD. Wholesale Grocers, Palace St. Plymouth. (1930). 98 & 99, Union St. Plymouth (1938 -41). 1943 records Sydenham Damarel, nr. Tavistock, Devon. 1948 records Plymouth & Market St. Torquay & Webber Pl. Falmouth. 1955 to 1962 records Plymouth & Torquay only (1930 to 1962). Not in 1965. Same reverse.30mm.

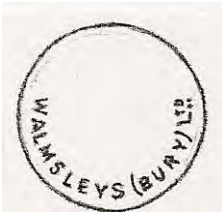
392. UNION COLD STORAGE CO.LTD. Liverpool & Various Stores & Offices, including Nelson's Wharf, West Smithfield, London (1919 to 1973). Not in 1979. C/H. SN. 32.5mm.



393. GEORGE WALLER & SON LTD. Gas Eng's, Compressors & Apparatus Mfrs. Phoenix Iron Works, Stroud, Glos. (1928 to 1973) Not in 1979. SN. SH. 32.5mm.



394. WALMSLEYS(BURY)LTD. Paper Mfrs. Eng's & Machinery Mfrs. Atlas Works, Elton, Bury,Lancs. 1965 to 1973 also records Rotoklene Self Cleaning Strainer Mfrs. Riverside Works, Elton,Bury. 1919 to 1932 records Charles Walmsley & Co.Ltd. Atlas Works. The title shown is recorded from 1936 to 1973. Not in 1979. SN. SH. 26mm.



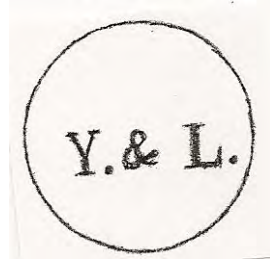
395. WALSALL LOCKS & CART GEAR LTD. Lock Mfrs. Neale St. Walsall & Walsall Rd. Willenhall, Staffs. 1919 to 1973, then the same in 1979 without '& Cart Gear' in the title. SN on reverse. All incuse. Square. 22mm.





396. WOODLANDS MILK FOODS LTD. Food Mfrs. & Packers, Barnacre, Cock Robin Rd. Catterall, Garstang, Preston, Lancs. (1955 to 1970) Not in 1972. All incuse. SN. SH. 25.5mm.

397. YOUNG & LESLIE LTD. Stevedores, 6-8 Tower St. Leith. (1919 to 1966) Not in 1968. Reverse Blank. SH. 31mm.



A Suggested Name of the Issuer of a Loughborough Token

Tim Scotney

**JOHN ----- 1665 = the mercers arms
IN LOUGHBORROW = HIS HALF PENY**

The above token is listed as Williamson no 70 in the Leicestershire series. There seems to have been no suggestion of issuers surname. The parish records of All Saints Loughborough are currently in the process of being transcribed and unproofed copies can be obtained from leicestershire.webs.com

The records contain notes of only 2 mercers of the forename John in the 17th Century namely John Burbidge & John Fowler.

James Burbidge son of John & Phillip was baptised 23/Aug/1635 & buried 20/Jan/1635-6

Phillipa Burbidge daughter of John was baptised 15/Dec/1636 & buried 3/Jun/1638 (father a mercer)

John Burbidge son of John & Phillipa was baptised 10/Oct/1638 & buried 8/Nov/1639 (father a mercer)

Elizabeth Burbidge daughter of John & Phillipa was baptised 15/Mar/1639 (father a mercer) & buried 14/Jun/1643

Thomas Burbidge son of John & Phillipa was baptised 16/Oct/1642 (father a mercer)

Nicholas Burbidge son of John & Philippe was baptised 5/May/1644

Elizabeth Burbidge daughter of John & Phillipa was baptised 27/Jun/1646 (father a mercer)

Phillippa Burbadge (widow) was buried 6/Jan/1653

John Burbadge appears therefore to have died between 1646 & 1653, He cannot therefore be the issuer as the token is dated 1665.

John Fowler married Abigail Dixon 29/Nov/1627

John Fowler son of John was baptised 5/Jul/1629

Rebecca Fowler daughter of John (Jun) was baptised 28/Jul/1633

Sarah Fowler daughter of John & Abigail was baptised 30/Oct/1635 & buried 9/Nov/1639 (father a mercer)

Samuel Fowler son of John (Jnr) & Abigail was baptised 29/Jun/1638

John Fowler (sen) was buried 26/Feb/1650

The will of Abigail Fowler of Loughborough (widow) was proved in 1689

Katherine Fowler daughter of John was baptised 4/Apr/1654

John Fowler son of John & Katherine was baptised 13/Feb/1655 (father a mercer) & buried 22/Nov/1658

Sarah Fowler daughter of John & Katherine was baptised 8/Dec/1657 (father a mercer)

Katherine Fowler wife of John was buried 8/Oct/1658

John Fowler was buried 20/Feb/1681

The issuer would therefore appear to be John Fowler who also issued 2 further tokens at Loughborough namely Williamson no 63 & 64 both of which feature the grocers arm. The former bears the initial of his wife Katherine & appears to be a farthing suggesting a date of issue before 1658. The later without wife's initial is dated 1665 the same year as the token bearing the mercers arms.

Notes and Queries

627

I am undertaking some research into the Potteries around Swadlincote in South Derbyshire and it has been suggested to me that Sharpes, a major employer, may have used tokens to pay workers. As our research is aimed mainly at the lifestyle and health

of the workers this could be an interesting avenue to explore. I am hoping that one of your members may have information and would welcome their feedback.

David Blain

628

The **P.Cassin** token, 14 Castle Street, (*Bell* p.223, No.4; *Batty* 1746; *Macalister* No.154), often stated *unlocalised*, can be placed in Dublin, with a Patrick Cassin, grocer, listed at that address in Wilson's Dublin Directory for the years 1796, 1797 and 1798. The premises were on the south side of the street, close to the La Touche Bank and Dublin Castle. In Cassin's time the street was in a prime commercial location, leading west to Skinner's Row (since widened to form Christchurch Place) and High Street, and east to Dublin Castle, Dame Street and College Green. With Lord Edward Street later formed to provide a more direct link between Dame Street and Christchurch Place, the importance of Castle Street greatly diminished; our number 14 no longer stands, nor does the La Touche bank, and it has become a one-way street, occupied for the most part by modern apartments, though number 4 has been greatly preserved and occupied by the Civic Trust. The surname Cassin was not uncommon in Dublin at that period, with another, also a grocer, in Grafton Street. The token is listed in *Lindsay's* "View of the coinage of Ireland" (Cork, 1839), p.111, No.96, as belonging to the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's. Is there any earlier reference to this issue ?

Francis Heaney

629

The **Simmons** token, (*Bell* p.171, No.22; *BUFS* p.143, No.5900) is referenced by Bell as "*Samuel 181*" (which I've never seen, unfortunately). Is it possible that this is in fact the leaden token listed by *Dalton & Hamer*, p.513, No.419 ? Or perhaps the token was issued in both lead and copper. A Robert Simmons, grocer, is listed in the Richard Lucas Cork Directory for 1787 at Daunt's Bridge in the city centre, while a William Simmons, tobacconist, operated out of Barrack Street; perhaps they were related. We next find, in Haly's New Cork Directory 1795, that Robert has moved to Barrack Street, though no street number is given. His time in Cork may not have been the happiest. In March 1799 he was forced to offer a reward of ten guineas for the conviction of the person(s) responsible for repeatedly breaking the windows of his premises in Barrack Street, on one occasion "*in so violent a manner as to endanger the lives of my daughters who attended the shop*". And to add to Simmons' misfortunes, William Flynn's "Hibernian Chronicle", in March 1802, was further to announce that "*Robert Simmons of the City of Cork, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman*", was bankrupt. The poor man was forced to list for auction his "*stock within, consisting of wines in timber and bottle, spirits of various kinds, bottled porter, a*

large quantity of empty casks, groceries of every kind, the shop fixtures and distilling utensils, &c. &c.”, as well as his household furniture, plate, china and linen. At a later date, his other property, namely three houses, all on Barrack Street, including his resident with the shop attached, were also listed for sale.

Francis Heaney

(Michael Dickinson adds: This token was listed at the end of the exceedingly rare final edition of James Conder’s *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets*...believed to have been published in 1804 or soon after, though without indication of its metal.)

630

William Arnold token 1790. Many years ago, Bill Seaby brought this item to my attention. I don’t know if he published it, but it’s only now that I can confirm the reference. *The Leader*, (Dromore edition) 26th April 1941, carried a story by Colin Johnston Robb, headed “*The Story of Ballymacarn and the First Flax Mill in County Down*”. From a somewhat protracted article, it is shown that a William Arnold, Ballynahinch, Co.Down, reportedly in “*1789 erected a new lint mill at a considerable expense, with scotching handles driven by a water wheel put down on a stream from Slieve Croob which falls into Ballymacarn Lough, for the more expedient handling of the flax crop on the estate of Lord Moira. The lint straw in this mill is crushed by cog rollers and buffed by six handles mounted on an axle-tree*”. The article goes on to state that two surviving artifacts from that period were “*A small set of brass scales mounted on a mahogany base used by William Arnold at his mill for the purpose of weighing the gold, there being no paper money in those days, and a copper token having inscribed on one side the crest of the Arnold’s, an eagle’s headed ducally gorged, holding in the beak an acorn branch, and on the other side the inscription : I promise to pay the bearer 2d on demand, William Arnold, Ballymacarn, 1790*”. At the time of the article, 1941, these two items were in the possession of a descendant, Mr. R. J. Cleland of Pittsburg, U.S.A.. I wonder if this token has since surfaced ?

Francis Heaney

(Michael Dickinson adds: I am not aware of any record of this token by Bill Seaby. I possess his working copy of Peter Seaby’s *Coins and Tokens of Ireland* (1970) but the Arnold piece is not annotated therein. It seems an unlikely issue, the reverse apparently of similar type yet nearly thirty years later than the 1761 dated tokens of John McCully and those of similar date of Thomas Fisher, issued about 18 miles away at Newtownards. In its favour as at least an intended bona fide token however, is evidence that McCully’s twopences were apparently still in circulation at least as late as 1775 – see Robert Heslip’s excellent article ‘Eighteenth Century Ulster Tokens’ in the BNJ for 1992.)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(10:9)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:

The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.

The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.

The Free Food Society.

A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:9)

WANTED

Norfolk (England) Par anumismatica

Helen Kennett

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

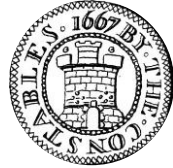
(10:8)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:9)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:8)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:8)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:8)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:1)

Wanted

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

Cambridgeshire 17thC Tokens

If any readers have specimens that I haven't seen, the information will be gratefully received. W/D number, die axis, grade will suffice for now and I will send out more specific requests as the work comes together. Similarly for varieties and background information on particular issuers.

Does anyone know where the token of Sil(vester) Ives in Wh(ittlesey) W.196 is currently located?

Gary Oddie

(10:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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

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Editorial

Token Congress 2012 was a great success and our thanks go especially to Gary Oddie and Peter Waddell for their organization, but also to all of you who helped with the talks, the auction and the beer drinking etc! It was great to put faces to a few more names and I look forward to seeing lots of you again next year.

I have two websites to tell you about in this editorial. Ray Hamson has constructed a super site to help with the identification of Royal and Rose farthing tokens at www.stuartroyalfarthings.com and is on the lookout for additional images of unpublished pieces. Julia Hoffbrand of the Museum of London (who found our own website most useful) recommends their own collections website for co-op and market tokens and more. The address is: www.museumoflondon.org.uk/Collections-Research/Collections-online. She says the information is quite basic but that she hopes to add to it and would welcome help from Token Society members.

Two members have resigned but we have picked up eight new members via the Congress.

Could members please view their adverts! Some are soon to run out, while others have been paid far into the future! The figure to the bottom right of the advert is the last issue in which it will appear.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing September TCSB
Subscriptions, adverts, binders etc.	Foreign Postage
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor

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

Token Congress 2013

Token Congress 2013 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the weekend of 4th-6th October. The organisers are David Young and Peter Preston-Morley. If you need more information please contact David

**Our Local Tradesmen and Their Own Coins in the 1660s:
A Lecture to the Mill Hill Historical Society, 14 December 1984
Philip D. Greenall**

[Philip Greenall MSc (1915-1991) was a well-known member of the British Numismatic Society, and Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society. This lecture gives a sample of his gossipy style, yet includes research which was worth citing in Norweb Tokens Part VIII. It was typed up by his widow Stella (1926-2008), and needs to be published. RHT]

The December meeting of the Mill Hill Historical Society was held in the public library in Hartley Avenue NW7, when some sixty members gathered for an illustrated lecture on the rather parochial money that might have been found in a local purse just over three hundred years ago. The speaker was Philip Greenall, a member of the Society who declared a life-long interest in Mill Hill and its neighbourhood. He was, however, introduced as a former president of the London Numismatic Club, the capacity in which he enjoys the study of old coinages. Combining these two interests, he was to talk about the village tradesmen who in Commonwealth and Restoration times had issued their own local token coins for small change in our then rural and rustic area.

Mr Greenall said he would be showing colour slides of the now little-known small brass and copper unofficial farthings and halfpennies of that period, many of the local ones dated in the 1660s. In size they were like the halfpennies and pennies of the 1980s. He would concentrate on those that actually named traders and villages hereabouts. Other slides would show contemporary old local manuscripts that named these same individuals, and even today could tell us something more about them. Perhaps local history in many areas did rather tend, quite understandably, to give prominence to a district's past celebrities, major land-owners and buildings. He hoped his audience would enjoy hearing about bits of research into a few of the more ordinary local middle-class citizens of their own district so long ago.

Local token coins had in fact appeared in great profusion in towns and villages all over the country between 1648 after the royalists had lost the civil war, and 1672 when Charles II banned them on issuing his own regal copper coins. This homely money met a desperate need because the government had long failed to provide the small change needed more and more for the growing minor transactions of everyday life. Enterprising unofficial moneyers would offer to manufacture this makeshift coinage for traders in the change-starved localities. Most of us had heard the old phrase "not worth a brass farthing", but in fact to the villager of those days it might well have mattered about as much as does our tenpenny piece to us today.

These tangible bits of local history usually identified their issuers by name or initials or both. As on other family objects in those days, triangles of initials were common, with that of the surname at the apex, of the husband's first name lower left, and of the wife's lower right. Tokens normally made known also where the issuer belonged, and sometimes indicated his trade too, signs and devices and pictures quite often being used to help the illiterate, and to embellish the token (and sometimes, indirectly, perhaps even to advertise). Hence local people knew where they could bring suitable quantities, to have them redeemed for official silver coin of the realm – where for example 16 of an issuer's farthings could be exchanged for a groat, or 12 halfpennies for a sixpence. With this implied guarantee, such unofficial small change could circulate freely as an acceptable local currency wherever the issuer was known and trusted. Mill Hill itself was then far too tiny and insignificant a hamlet – one of perhaps a dozen minor clusters of dwellings in the rambling countrified parish of Hendon – to justify tokens of its own. However, just a few have survived that do name small country places nearby such as Hendon and Edgware, while a few more name Barnet. In those days, if the yeoman or yokel of Mill Hill had small change in his purse, it would be likely therefore to name his neighbouring villages.

To familiarize his audience with this coinage in general, before homing in on our own locality, Philip Greenall started by showing slides of a few interesting examples. To emphasize that in those days signs hung outside businesses of all sorts, and not only outside taverns, he showed a farthing issued in 1664 by Roger Rea at the Golden Cross in Cornhill, and followed this by showing a newspaper advertisement of 1662 announcing that Roger Rea, elder and younger, sold John Speed's now famous historical maps – a far cry from ale! A farthing of 1660 named “Brighthelmston”, Brighton to us; while a heart-shaped halfpenny was issued by the overseers of the poor in “Bigilsworth”, our Biggleswade. Two tokens, a farthing and a halfpenny from the same couple, named “Pudin Lane” in the City, one from before the Great Fire of London, that in 1666 had started there, the other from after. A 1657 farthing described “ye Lyon” as being actually “on” London Bridge, while another also shown named “ye Mearemayd Tavern Cheapeside”, a pub earlier patronized by Shakespeare but destroyed in the Fire. And he ended this short introduction with a token for 1671, towards the end of the period and, much less usually, for a full penny, issued in Friday Street by one of the newly fashionable City coffee-houses.

The speaker suggested that a nice way to carry his talk from urban London to the villages of old Middlesex, of which mainly he would be speaking, might be to start from the “Red Lyon in Hye Holborn” (where incidentally Oliver Cromwell's disinterred body was lodged overnight before being taken to Tyburn). He showed today's pub of that name, followed by a 1652 farthing of the former inn, and an entry in the travel section of an old London handbook of 1681 stating: “Harrow-on-the-Hill....Nathanael Page Coachman comes to the Red Lyon in Holbourn, in and out,

every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday”. This slide was followed by one of a Harrow token that actually named “Nathaniell Page”. It bore the family triangle of initials, N (&) J P, and also the grocers’ arms. Next came a Harrow halfpenny naming John Millgate and displaying the initials J (&) E M. This bore an anchor, the sign of his tavern now demolished. The old burial registers named their wives as Jane and Elizabeth, which tallied nicely with the initials on the two coins. A manuscript hearth-tax roll dated 1664 and signed at the end by Millgate as “Constable” in that year. Another dated 1666, and shown too, interestingly listed Millgate for tax on five hearths, and Page on three, while their neighbour on the list, “The Free Schoole”, today’s great public school, then afforded only a Spartan four.

Once in Middlesex, the speaker showed John Ogilby’s 1672 map of that county, which included some of south Herts. To show the rough limits of his talk, to the north west of London, he had sketched in a sort of leaning box, perhaps about eleven miles by nine. Mill Hill, Hendon and “Edgworth” lay in the middle, and just within its four corners were Watford and South Mimms, Acton and Holloway. In those days there was no county of London, no Greater London, no sprawling suburbs, and the villages sprinkled thinly across his patch were set in a rural and mostly Middlesex countryside. In fact, in those days, Middlesex stretched right to the City. Within our area so outlined, he knew of tokens from the 1600s from some seventeen of the small places named by Ogilby, and he had marked all but two of these with red dots to indicate from where he had examples. Alas, Finchley and Elstree were still eluding him. He would converge upon our own Edgware and Hendon rather erratically by showing quickly some of those he did have from the other local villages – though time would permit him hardly to touch upon their background documentation.

The Pinner halfpenny of Ralph Page in 1667 showed a hand holding a bird. It was interesting to find another issuer called Page so close to the Harrow one. The name was then widespread all around our parts, and of course we have our Page Street even in Mill Hill. Another ubiquitous local clan, respected, well-to-do, and also owning land everywhere in these parts, was that of Nicholl or Nichols – names then were more flexible. As his audience well knew, members of the family in Mill Hill had owned Copt Hall, and had founded the almshouses. A “Nicholas Neckall” (Nich:Nicholles” of “Wilsdon” on a hearth-tax roll dated 1666 – more spelling flexibility!) was the issuer of the “Willsdunn” halfpenny, another one that displayed an anchor. An octagonal token of 1668 for Acton showed a little man making a row of candles, probably his trade. In 1669 one from Bushey depicted a maltman’s shovel and he understood one of these halfpennies had been found in recent years on the site of the old Hendon brewery. A halfpenny from the then Middlesex village of Holloway was especially interesting. It named “the Mother Read Capp” (there was still a rebuilt Holloway pub of that name – respelt); and the slide showed on the token a wench

wearing a big cap while she served cakes and ale. Samuel Pepys had written in his diary an amusing entry, about the maid who in 1661 had served him there.

Philip Greenall did not linger over his rather plainer farthings of Shenley (1666 at the Berry) and Whetstone (1665, Elizabeth Hoare), about which he had so far discovered comparatively little. By contrast, his Highgate halfpennies, and what could still be found out about their issuers, could monopolize a lecture. Of these he showed one of 1669 for a “coachman”; and another, of 1668, for “ye Gate House”, followed by the will of the “gentleman” issuer. Near the top of Highgate Hill there was still an establishment of that name, but outside there no longer stood the old arch spanning the road, as seen on the token. A good tale in the local history of ordinary citizens in another close-by Middlesex village – almost like detective work three centuries later – had stemmed from his halfpenny for “the Well at Hamsteede”. He had traced Dorothy Bazell, the issuer’s wife, through four widowhoods; and William Wayland, her penultimate husband, who lasted less than six weeks, had been a Hendon man. There were nasty epidemics about in those days.

And so the speaker came to places in our modern and extended London Borough of Barnet, which had now swallowed up even Mill Hill. He reminded his audience that the Barnet proper of that earlier century, High Barnet, was a small Hertfordshire Market town – hence its other name of Chipping Barnet – astride one of the chief roads from London to the north. At least nine different tradesmen had then named this busier village on their tokens. Of these, he showed a farthing bearing the drapers’ arms, from a trader called James Burges, who was recorded locally also as a Barnet churchwarden. Another showed a row of candles, presumably implying that John Rotherham the issuer was a candlemaker or tallowchandler; he too was recorded in the local archives – as a governor of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School. And an attractive halfpenny depicted “ye Mermayd”, a hostelry whose location was now not clear, though it was always possible that the taverner’s name on it, William Prestwood, might yet yield a clue.

Because his three concluding tokens named places the closest to where we were now gathered, the speaker hoped that for them his audience could find some interest in a bit of extra background detail and reasoning. They were the 1664 farthing of Edgware; and, of Hendon (the parish that then included Mill Hill), the 1669 halfpenny and the 1666 farthing. All three were now remarkably scarce, and in fact seemed generally so little known that he himself had yet to come across references to them in publications about the district by even highly regarded local historians. The attractive bigger and commoner Hendon token halfpennies of a century and a quarter later – coins that showed a simplified picture of the parish church – were quite widely known, while this much earlier local money seemed to escape attention.

For many years, the farthing on which he pointed out the name “Edgworth” – an old name for Edgware that the audience had already seen on Ogilby’s 1672 map – had

been attributed to the tiny village of Edgeworth in Gloucestershire. But several numismatists had been suspicious because there were old family names and initials around our Edgware that fitted the puzzling and anomalous inscriptions on the token better than did the nearby ones in Gloucestershire. In 1982 a Middlesex numismatist finally marshalled the evidence convincingly in a published article, and since then our local claim had not been disputed. Not only did this 1664 farthing bear an ambiguous place name, but it had created further puzzlement by carrying the name “Michaell Shepard” on the side that showed a little candlemaker at work, and yet anomalously the reverse displayed a triangle of spouse’s initials R (&) E D that failed to match the name – a rare phenomenon.

To aggravate the puzzle further, it seemed that the Edgware hearth-tax rolls did not name a Michaell Shepard. However, his photographs of those dated 1666 and 1667 both named a Daniell Sheppard and a Robert Davison in the village. Furthermore, a slide of this Daniell’s will, dated 1685, and proved in 1686, showed references to “my son Michael Sheppard” and to “my daughter Elizabeth Davison” so there were candidates for the R (&) E D. And the tax rolls for Kingsbury, very close by, named two Michael Sheppards – one of them (in another context) called “senior”. Three hundred years later we could only guess as to what might have happened to generate such a batch of puzzles. For example, the farthing might have been made in 1664 for brother and sister – possibly redeemable in Edgware by Mr Robert and Mrs Elizabeth Davison, yet also in Kingsbury (a place-name with no known token) by her brother Michael Sheppard. The speaker supposed it conceivable that Michael had moved to Kingsbury to work with his older namesake – just possibly a candlemaker uncle, say. However, in a lecture in which he had been trying all along to present firm contemporary evidence, he must resist flights of fancy. His Edgware story ended with Elizabeth Daveson’s own will dated 1709, referring to “my loving Brother Michael Shepherd” as being by then a “Gent” living (like her) in “Stanmore Parva”, in other words in Little Stanmore, the parish of St Lawrence Whitchurch, alongside Edgware. Turning finally to Hendon, Philip Greenall apologised for the poor state of his halfpenny issued in our own former parish in 1669 for John Allen. To help make his specimen less nearly illegible – still rather an act of faith – the slide displayed it alongside a black and white photograph kindly supplied by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of their much better example. So far he had failed to spot Allen in contemporary local hearth-tax returns. But, browsing the Hendon churchwardens’ accounts in our very helpful local history library had revealed an entry, that he showed, for a “John Allen victualler” subscribing in 1676 towards the relief of those who had suffered in a recent big fire in Southwark. It was at least a start to discover that the elusive Allen could have run some local tavern.

By contrast, his Hendon farthing dated 1666 was still in rather nice condition, and he had been able to discover more about the issuer. This simple little token read “John

Greene in Hendon maltman”; and, in addition to the date, it displayed the spouses’ triangle of initials “J (&) M G”. An entry in the old Hendon parish register read “John Greene was buried ye 18th day of May 1668”. This had led to his will, which enabled the speaker to display a photograph of John Greene’s actual signature, together with a reference to “Mary my beloved wife” nicely consistent with the initial ‘M’ on the coin. Mary Greene’s own will dated 1674 shed an interesting light on her life story by referring to “my late husband Jno. Greene”, to “my husband Richard Greene deceased”, and “to my son Richard Tyler” – while the accompanying inventory included quite an impressive list of farming goods and chattels ranging from livestock to “Brewing vessells and other Lumber”.

But it was the other inventory shown too – relating to John Greene’s will of 1668 – that had yielded his first clue as to actually whereabouts in Hendon our local maltman might have lived. Before rather charmingly cataloguing such modest goods and chattels as “a small alemalt mill with some other small things..£2 10 0”, this tiny roll of parchment at the Guildhall referred to “John Greene late of Hendon Lalley”. But where in the Hendon of the 1660s was Hendon Lalley? As no-one interested in this sort of thing whom he had consulted seemed to have heard of it, he had himself attempted a reasoned conjecture.

The old local names for the various meads and fields and localities of the parish might well with time have become corrupted in the dialect of a largely illiterate country population. Therefore names a trifle similar to this, such as Lellands and Lower Lay, to be found in various old surveys in four parts of the parish, might all have been virtually synonymous originally with, say, Low Lands or Low Lea. In our local history library, an index to an old field-map of the Manor compiled in the next century lent support to this idea with an entry that read “Lillands (Lally)”. He had therefore to try to eliminate three of his four candidate areas. Those in the Hale and the Burton Hole Lane areas were the easier to rule out, being in the northern half of the parish. As he showed, the 1664 hearth-tax roll listed John Greene as dwelling in “Hendon Southend”, as distinct from “Hendon Northend”, where later Mill Hill grew. So his choice for John Greene’s “Lalley” seemed to lie between a locality that the next century’s field-map placed just east of Brent Street and south of Bell Lane; and a “Lellands” or “Lilland” appearing in an earlier and unmapped list or survey of 1635, in entries that referred also to “Hyde house” (in the west of Hendon) and to “Answer Streete” (possibly a variant of Ancient Street, said to be an old name for Colindeep Lane). At his present stage of looking into the problem, he felt it more reasonable to guess the site by Brent Street and Bell Lane for property the Greenes might have occupied, partly because the 1667 hearth-tax roll listed John Greene only nine names away from a “Paul Nickolls” with an impressive 23 taxable hearths. This bearer of that well-known local surname, a Justice of the Peace, lived at the former Hendon Place, nearly opposite today’s Hendon Hall, barely half a mile down the lane from the suggested site. If the speaker’s present surmise for “Hendon Lalley” was right, and

indeed our local 1666 farthing was issued from thereabouts in the parish there was a rather nice touch – maybe pure coincidence, maybe significant – with which to finish. The triangular area he pointed out on the old map, around where Hendon School now stands, was bounded by Brent Street, by Bell Lane – and by Green Lane.

(Prepared for publication by Tim Everson and Robert Thompson)

The Token of John Hart of Horsham - A Personal Opinion

Tim Scotney

**IOHN HART OF = A hart lying under a tree
HORSHAM SUSSEX 1666 = I. H.**

The above description of a token appears in Williamson as Sussex 100. It was omitted from Dickinson with a note of its probably being a misreading of Sussex 102, John Hindley, which is described in Williamson as :-

**IOHN HINDLEY = a hind couchant
IN HORSHAM 1666 = I. H.**

There are obviously similarities in these descriptions, however there are also differences, which I suggest may indicate they refer to different tokens; most notably the presence or lack of a tree in the device on the obverse, & the presence or lack of the county name Sussex on the reverse. I am unaware of the reason Mr Dickinson omitted the token from his work but obviously one reason would have been the lack of any known specimen. I would submit the deletion may have been premature. There is evidence from the parish registers that a John Hart was present in the town. He died aged 21, early in 1666 the year of issue of the token. If he had issued tokens I doubt many would have gone into circulation and fewer still have survived. In my opinion there remains a possibility one may yet be discovered.

Richard Hart son of Richard & Margaret was baptised 19/02/1643 at Horsham

John Hart son of Richard & Margaret was baptised 30/01/1645 at Horsham

Mary Hart daughter of Richard & Mary was baptised 14/03/1647 at Horsham

Joane Hart daughter of Richard & Margery was baptised 17/08/1651 & buried 22/03/1663 at Horsham

William Hart son of Richard & Mary was baptised 10/04/1654 at Horsham

Richard Hart householder (poor) was buried 4/12/1655 at Horsham

John Hart (bachelor) was buried 4/03/1666 at Horsham

John Hart does not appear in the hearth tax return of Horsham in 1662, presumably he was not at that time a householder.

At the end of 2011 a metal detectorist searching in or about Sedgeford in Norfolk found an example of the token issued by Morrow Dobbs in 1660, which has remained classified as “Uncertain” since it was published by William Gilbert in 1927¹. Dickinson numbered it as Uncertain 23B. The Gilbert specimen, of farthing size and weighing 1.04g, found its way into the Norweb collection via Baldwin, and was published in the final volume of the *Norweb Sylloge* as no. 9330 but without any attribution to a location. A second specimen, weighing 0.86g was found ‘on the west side of Bury St Edmunds’ and sold on Ebay in 2011.



The token’s legend is clear:

Obv: MORROW DOBBS around M D

Rev: IN SVCHE 1660 around a goat’s head and neck.

The new find, published by the Portable Antiquities Scheme as no. NMS-10ED33, appears to be a die duplicate of the Gilbert specimen. It weighs 0.96g. Dr Adrian Marsden, who recorded and identified it, had the good sense to search “Morrow Dobbs” in the online catalogue of the holdings of Norfolk Record Office. After noting that the token was of “a type unknown to Mitchiner” he recorded, no doubt basing his text on the summary catalogue entry, that “Morrow Dobbs is attested in a Tithe agreement for 1669 relating to lands in North Runcton, Setchey, Notley and West Winch. The name Suche on this token is close to Setchey and it is likely that Morrow Dobbs dwelt there and issued this token a few years earlier”.

I visited the Norfolk Archives Centre to look at the original deeds. There were thirteen small documents dated between 1663 and 1669, all of them agreements with

¹ W. Gilbert, “*Unpublished seventeenth-century tokens in the collection of William Gilbert*”, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1927, no. 346.

the Rector of North Runcton, Norfolk, for the composition of tithes. Only one of them, dated 21 October 1663, mentions Morrow Dobbs. It reads:

“Agreed upon betweene Dr Rowles Rector of North Runcton and Murrow Dobs of Setchy that for every Acre of grasse ground lieing in Setchy North Runcton Nottly and Westwinch belonging to Dr Rowles hee is to pay for every Acre yearely one shilling and for every Acre sowne hee is to pay in kinde and for his privie tithes hee is to pay twelve pence for every score of Acres he hath in use and his agreement to last till three years are expired from August the first last past to which agreement we have interchangably set our hands the day and yeare above written

In the presence of us
Joh Thorp [mark] his mark
Robert Dobbs”

The document is signed “Nath: Rowles” and “morrow Dobbs”. Morrow Dobbs (note the difference between the clerk’s spelling of the name in the agreement and the signature of the party himself) writes clearly but shakily, while the hand of Robert Dobbs is that of a younger man.

Setchey today is a hamlet in West Norfolk, a few miles south of Kings Lynn on the A10. Its first church seems to have disappeared in the sixteenth century or earlier, and in another of the tithe agreements Dr Rowles is described as minister of “North Runcton cum Setchy and Hardwick annexed.” In the mid-17th century it was probably rather more prominent than it is today, as it lay on the main road to London and had enjoyed regular markets since the 13th century, although in about 1830 they ceased to exist when the fortnightly cattle market was moved to Lynn (now King’s Lynn)².

Its name has varied considerably in publications. It was not shown on the first map of Norfolk produced by Saxton in 1574, but appears in Ogilby’s *Britannia* of 1675 as both Seechy (on the road map) and Seeching (in the index). It was shown on Robert Morden’s 1680 map as Seecham and is then variously Seeching, Seching, Sech-hythe, Seech, Sechy, Setchie, Seechy, Setchy, Setch and Setchey³. The variant form of “Setch” is recorded in several sources⁴, and indeed Bryant’s map of Norfolk of 1826 refers to it only as Setch (“The Hamlet of Setch”, “Setch Hall”, “Setch Bridge”, etc.). Today, Setchey can be reached by means of Setch Road.

² Francis White’s *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Norfolk*, 1854, p. 668.

³ Raymond Frostick, *The Printed Maps of Norfolk 1574-1840*, Norwich, 2011.

⁴ White, *op. cit.*

At first sight the find spot of Sedgeford, about fifteen miles north, might seem to be a contender. However, it does not appear ever to have been known by a name which did not contain the element “ford”.

A search at www.familysearch.org reveals no “Morrow Dobbs” anywhere, but does record the christening in 1656 and burial in 1657 of a Murrow Dobbs at All Saints in South Lynn, Norfolk, which is very close to Setchey. This may have been the son or grandson of the Morrow Dobbs named on the deed. I have traced no other person of that name in any location.

A copy of the will of “Murrow Dobbs” can be found in the Archdeaconry of Norwich Probate Records at Norfolk Record Office. It is dated 20 May 1660 and gives legacies to Dobbs’ wife Frances and niece Mary Nicholl, leaving his son Robert Dobbs as executor and (presumably) residuary legatee. The elder Dobbs died in 1667, in the same year as his son, as the www.familysearch.org database reveals the burial of a Robert Dobbs at Lynn in 1667. A brief record (in Latin) of the administration of the younger man’s estate can also be found in Norfolk Record Office.

I have found no contemporary reference with the spelling “Suche”. The die-sinker had probably never heard of the village, and may have relied on a scrap of paper or word of mouth. Dialectal differences doubtless played a part, and the substitution of V for E is not unknown in the token series⁵. The fact that Morrow and Dobbs could be spelt differently within such small instruments as the tithe deeds is another indication of the possibility for variation. The Rector did not escape – a different clerk in 1669 spells his surname as Rolls rather than Rowles.

The goat’s head on the token might indicate that Mr Dobbs was a cordwainer, as goatskin was valued for shoemaking and goats’ heads appear on the Cordwainers’ Arms. However, the tithe deeds show that he had a fair amount of land, so he may simply have been a breeder of goats.

In summary, the fact that the only recorded instance of a Morrow Dobbs which has come to light is of a man living in a small village (“Setchey” or “Setch”) with a tolerably close name to that on the token (“Suche”) is a strong argument for allocating this piece to Norfolk.

⁵ See for example Williamson Yorkshire 305.

An Unrecorded Yorkshire Traders Token

Roger Paul

Following the publication of an article written by myself for metal detecting magazine *The Searcher*, I was contacted by a Lincolnshire metal detectorist. He sent me some photographs of an unrecorded Yorkshire halfpenny traders token that he had found while searching farmland in his home county. I have not actually seen or handled the token so I am unable to offer any further details on weight etc, but judging from the photographs it is in pretty good condition. It reads as follows:



Obv- THOMAS MARRIOTT around a shield of Mercers' Arms
Rev- IN SHEFFIELD 1669 around HIS HALF PENY

Robert Thompson tells me that a Thomas Marriott was assessed on 6 hearths (Yorkshire West Riding Hearth Tax Assessment, Lady Day 1672).



Intriguingly, the same detectorist also reports that he has found no fewer than four examples of the John Featherston at The Red Unicorn token, a presently unlocated farthing (Uncertain BW 42), on farmland in South Lincolnshire. From this information we can certainly surmise that the issuer and his inn were based in this area.

This article was printed in the Isle of Man Times & General Advertiser on Tuesday Jan 16th and again on Saturday Jan 20th 1894, the follow up appeared on Saturday Feb 3rd 1894. I thought it would be of interest to anyone interested in forgeries and/or to Hanover tokens.

Alleged Smashing

On Monday at the Douglas Police Court, before the High-Bailiff, William Haby, a labourer, was charged with tendering a counterfeit sovereign, knowing the same to be a false coin, to one, Elizabeth Barnes, barmaid in the Shakespeare Hotel, Victoria-street, kept by Arthur Shepherd. Supt – Boyd said accused got certain goods and tendered this coin in payment. The coin in question was an “Hanoverian Sovereign,” commonly used as a card counter. Elizabeth Barnes said: On Saturday night I remember the defendant coming into the bar of the Shakespeare Hotel with another man, between 8 and 9 o’clock. I do not know the other man’s name. The defendant called for two pints of beer and a glass of rum, which were supplied to him. Defendant had one of the beers, and the other drinks were for friends. The price of the three drinks is eightpence. The defendant put the coin produced down, saying it was a sovereign. I was very busy at the time, and was about to give him change, when, Mrs Shepherd came into the bar and saw the coin. She asked if I had given the change, and I said “no”. The defendant was then present. She asked who was the man that had given it, and I pointed him out to her. Mrs Shepherd called the master. Mr Shepherd came and asked the defendant where he had got the coin from. He replied, “From the Custom House this morning.” Mrs Shepherd asked, “What for,” and he said that he was in the Navy. I then left the bar. Arthur Shepherd, landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel, said: The last witness, Elizabeth Barnes is a barmaid in the Shakespeare Hotel. On Saturday night last I was called into the bar about half-past eight. I found my wife, the barmaid, the defendant and others there. I was informed when I came into the bar that the defendant had ordered two glasses of beer and a glass of rum and had tendered a counterfeit coin in payment. This is the coin (produced) and there is no doubt that it is counterfeit. I called the defendant up to the bar counter, and asked him what sort of joke he was playing in tendering this coin for a drink. I put the coin before him. He asked what was wrong with it. I told him he was old enough to know that it was a “flash sovereign”. He said he did not know it was a “flash sovereign,” as he had received it from the Customs that morning, and mentioned something about the navy. I told him to take it back to where he got it from and he gave me eightpence for the drinks. He became rather abusive, and demanded his change out of the sovereign. I regained possession of the coin, and told him that I would put him into the hands of the police. Defendant drank his beer, and went out saying he could talk to the police as well as I could when the time came. Sometime after the defendant had

left, I went out to meet Sergeant Clague, and told him the case and the name of the man. There is no doubt that the coin produced is the one tendered by the defendant. When asked if he wanted to put any questions to the witness, accused said: "I don't remember anything about it," Thos. Vick said: I am a baker in the employ of Mr Charles Dibb and reside at 5, Hill Street. On Saturday afternoon between two and three o'clock, I was in the Villiers Hotel with my friend William Cain. The defendant was also there. I showed the coin produced to William Cain, and he showed it to the barman. The barman threw it back to Cain, saying it was a good imitation. It fell on the floor, and there was a scramble for it. The defendant picked it up. I asked him for it, and he said, "Leave it to me; you have nothing to do with it." I said, "It is not passable," and he replied, "You have nothing whatever to do with it." I said, "Well I will not be blamed for it." I then said in a joke, "If you do get it passed, you can have 15s out of it." This was said openly in the bar. I expected never to see the coin again. We then walked out, leaving the coin with the defendant in the bar. I saw the defendant in the bar again at seven o'clock, but did not speak to him. His Worship: Where did you get the coin from? Witness: From my cousin. I have had it for about eight months and just happened to feel it in my pocket and showed it to Wm. Cain. The defendant: When the barman threw it back again did not Cain get it and give it to you? Witness: No. The Defendant: Yes he did, and you said, let me see it. You said, if you get it passed you can have 15s. Witness: No. The Defendant: Did not Cain pick it up? Witness: No. His Worship (addressing the witness as he left the box): You are very young to be frequenting public houses in the way you appear to be doing. Starting in the afternoon and then again in the evening. Wm. Cain (baker, residing at No. 17, South Quay) corroborated the last witness's evidence and said when the coin was thrown back the defendant and Thomas Vick scrambled for it and the defendant got it. Vick distinctly told the defendant that the coin was a bad one and could not be passed. He heard nothing about getting it passed. The Defendant: Did not you pick up the coin and give it to Tom? Witness: No. The Defendant: You did, and I asked him for it and he gave it to me, and you said, "If you get it changed you can have 10s." You said 10s first and then 15s. His Worship: What took place between you and the witness has nothing to do with what took place between you and the barman of the Shakespeare Hotel, that was the offence. Fred McConnell (barman at the Villiers Hotel) said between two and three o'clock on Saturday the last two witnesses came into the bar. The defendant and another man were there when they came in. I was shown a coin by Cain. I looked at it, and threw it back, saying, "It is no good." It fell on the floor. I cannot say who picked it up. I heard Cain say, "Give it me, Roby?" but whether he got it or not I cannot say. I heard them say it was not passable. Before the witness left the box he said: I should like to say a word in favour of the defendant. His Worship: It is not a question of character. You can say what you like, but I will not take it down. Witness: On Saturday afternoon I had occasion to send the defendant for charge of a £1 note, and I have often sent him before, and he has always brought the right change back. I wish to say that if the defendant had been sober he would not

have tried to tender this coin. His Worship: You might put it another way and say, if you had not supplied him with drink. Witness: Yes, sir. P.S. Robert Clague said: On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, Mr Arthur Shepherd, of the Shakespeare Hotel, gave me the coin produced, and said that it had been tendered by the defendant in payment for drinks, that night. P.C. Corkill arrested the defendant in the top bar of the Villiers Hotel. He was brought to the Police Station, and duly cautioned, and charged with the offence. He stated that he did not know it was a bad one, and that he had got it from a lad who worked for Mr Charles Dibb, and that if he could pass it he was to get 15s. The defendant on being asked if he had any statement to make, said. "No sir, only I was drunk." The defendant was committed to trial, his Worship telling him that if he could show that he had got the coin at the Custom House it would make a difference. The defendant was then removed.

UTTERING FALSE COIN. Wm. Robey was charged before his honour Deemster Sir W.L. Drinkwater, sitting at a Criminal Court on Thursday, with trying to pass a false or counterfeit coin to Elizabeth Barnes, barmaid at the Shakespeare Hotel, kept by Arthur Shepherd. The prisoner pleaded guilty. His Honour said that there was a bad record against the prisoner. On 31st March 1838, he was fined 20s for being drunk and disturbing the peace. On May 27th for stealing 8s 8½d, he was imprisoned for two months. The prisoner was sentenced to six calendar months imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Loughborough Token Issuer- A Response

Christopher Granger

With reference to Tim Scotney's article in TCSB 10, 8 "A suggested name for the issuer of a Loughborough token", I think it somewhat strange that John Fowler who also issued a halfpenny in 1665 with the grocers' arms and had issued a farthing also with the grocers' arms sometime before the death of his first wife in October 1658, would have bothered to issue a corrected one to change either the spelling of Loughborough or the coat of arms to the mercers' arms, the trade shown in his will.

I would suggest that John Allen (BW Leics 59) is, perhaps, a more likely issuer. There were two John Allens, father and son. The first died in 1655 leaving a will in which he is described as mercer. He was very wealthy and left his son, John, forty pounds a year, his dwelling house and the reversions to various leases, most of which probably devolved on him later, on the death of his mother. His unmarried sister was to have £600 provided that her mother approved of her choice of husband (the wrong choice would have cost her £200). Grandchildren by two probably deceased daughters were also beneficiaries and a "cozen Fowler" received a ring. His kinsmen, Thomas and

Joseph Lovett (BW Leics 101) were to value his shop goods. The elder John Allen came from Mountsorrel but the younger was baptised in Prestwold, “the sicknesse then being in Loughborough”. The younger John Allen married Katherine Bariffe of Uppingham who was closely related to Peter Bariffe of Uppingham (BW Rutland 10). The Fowlers had traded as mercers for well over a century and his great grandfather’s inventory from 1559 survives:

Inventorie of all the gooddes moveable and immoveable of the late Deceased John Fowler of Lughborow Mercer valued and praesed by thees masters and house inhabitants of the same borough John Walley, Richard Paynter, Clement Pay, John Freson and John Slarbie 31 Jan 1559.

In primis two tables tre formes to other and two cusson stoles	iiis
Item one Cubbard	iiiiis
Item one landyron ii hookes one spaterings	vs
Item vi cussions one carpett cloth with a Garthropp in the Hall	vis viiiid
Item x platters xviii puter dishes ii basins, one chafing dish vi candlesticks, viii potingers one Parer?	xxxl

In the parler

In primis that raiment that is to say ii rabbets, one jowell ii dubletts, ii pare of house, iiiii sheetes, one hatt one pursse with gyrdle	xxl
Item in redy money	vis viiiid
iiii coverletts x pere of flaxen sheetes	xxxs
Item iiiii cofers one cubberde	xviiiis
Item the hangngs in the same parler	iiis
Item vi table napkyns ii bord cloths up.....rell, vi wheels	xiiis
Item a bedd one pere of sheetes one coverlett one matres in the ould maydens chamber	iiis

In the ketcyn

In primis vi brasse pans	xxvis vid
Item iiiii pannes ii towells	xxs
Item vi spitts ii cobbards one frying pane one gridyron and a crosset	viis

In the chamber on the garet

In primis ii bedsteads ii materis ii towells one wanded windowcloth, ii bolsters	xxs
Item one bedstead one federbed one bolster one coffer one pere of blankets and the garthropp of the same chamber	xxs
Item one whyte harnessse	xiiis
Item hemp flax and yarne	xxs

Item one flax gobell	iiis
Item ii bottell ii lomes iii payles one boben and a cheyne of yron with ye rope	viiiis
In the stuckhouse and the chamber on the backhouse In primis one mouldyng borde one knedyng trough ii pares of panniers ii pack saddels	iiis
In the yarde In primis hard wood and bylls and other alen chits	iiiiis
Item ii waynes ii plowes one pere of garres knobes and tennes	xls
Item iii putforkes ii ninekforkes	xs
Item one wurte call	iiis iiiid
Item one axe	xvs
In corne and hey In primis thre acres of barley	vii
Item the beye in the flax barne of oots and hey	iiil
Item tne beye of hey	xvs
Item the corbs of hey	xxxs
Item two hovells of Rye and pese	xl
Item the hovells and hovell chayres and other broken wodds in the yarde	xs
Item thre ladders and one propefull?	vi
In wyrke cattell In primis Fyve yokes of oxen	xiiil
Item xvi kye	xiiil
Item viii beastes of two yeares olde	iiiiil
Item vi yearlyngs	xxxs
Item Fyve calves	xxs
Item iiiii horses and mares and coltes	vi
Item vi swyne and ix pyggis	xxxs
Item ix score sheepe	xviiiil
Eius totalis	xxxxxvi iiis v

This John Fowler's uncle, Ralph left a will dated 1542, but this does not mention any trade.

Amongst many other objects, the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, which celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2011, houses the nation's collection of around 50,000 tokens, tickets and passes. They are stored in trays in kiln dried Mahogany cabinets separated over three floors of the Department where they remain an important point of reference to scholars and collectors.



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The token collection was first established through the donation of a founding collection amassed by Sarah Sophia Banks (1744-1818), sister of the botanist and explorer Joseph Banks. A satirical print by James Gillray lampoons her reputation as an eccentric and unusual figure amongst society circles (Fig.1), yet she was also a focused and dedicated collector, amassing an extraordinary collection of tokens, especially British pennies, halfpennies and farthings. Her position as a wealthy woman of independent means enabled her to acquire many unusual pieces and uncirculated specimens (See, for example, Fig.2, a plain edged Newcastle halfpenny token, issued by Spence, 1795). She was probably the earliest known collector of US tokens and coins and was able to obtain rare examples from what was, in the 1790s, the fledgling US mint at Philadelphia. Judging from the extent of her collection, we

can assume that she engaged with a broad network of dealers and collectors around the world in order to obtain specimens.



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Continually acquiring tokens since the early 1800s, the Department of Coins and Medals has also, on occasion, purchased whole collections, such as that of Dr Wilhelm Freudenthal (1813-1883). A wealthy doctor, Freudenthal built a collection of almost 24,000 tokens, coins and medalets over several decades. Their purchase in 1870, at the sum of £500, filled many gaps in the token collection and formed the basis of other series of which the Department of Coins and Medals has subsequently developed. This includes Co-operative tokens and some machine and tool checks. Of the former the Department still has some way to go to complete its collection, having perhaps only a fifteenth of all known types.



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The British Museum collection of tickets and passes remained relatively limited until 1906 when the Liberal MP Montague Guest (1839-1909) donated his entire collection of more than 2,000 passes and badges. Owing to his connections, Guest was able to form a singularly unique collection including many unusual specimens (see Fig.3, ticket for Greenwich Park, 1733, set into a key and probably issued by the Royal Borough to visiting dignitaries). The collection, formerly housed within the Department of Medieval Antiquities, came to the Department of Coins and Medals in 2007.

In the late Twentieth Century the holdings of the Department were continually augmented by the donation and occasional purchase of tokens to fill gaps within the collection as well as the addition of new types. Most recently some 500 Seventeenth Century tokens were purchased from the collection of Robert Henry Norweb, helping to make this part of the collection one of the most comprehensive of its kind. The collection is a useful resource which can be drawn upon to provide material to display in exhibitions both in the British Museum and in other institutions, especially those which are geographically localised in their themes. From the perspective of its locality, it is of great importance to the Museum that it is able to have a comprehensive selection of tokens from Great Russell Street and Holborn (see Fig.4, Thomas Eustis halfpenny token, Great Russell St, 1649-1672).



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Presently the acquisition of tokens is still considered of high importance and the Department has no defined mandate, collecting an eclectic range of token currency and relying upon the generous donation of objects to build its collection. This includes, for example, coupons issued to be spent by soldiers in US military bases during the Iraq conflict. Since they have to be flown into the military bases for use, these plastic tokens are much cheaper to transport than heavier metal coins. They help to exemplify the continuing importance of token currencies to places where coinage is difficult to obtain. In other areas, the Department continues to expand and augment its collection of non-British tokens, of which its holdings are, in places, limited.

Administration of the token collection is divided between two curators; the division being arbitrarily drawn at around 1700. Both curators also act as custodians of a vast array of objects which fall under their chronological remit. The post-1700 curator, for example, is required to provide expertise upon a range of objects from all over the world. This encompasses coins, paper money, credit cards, cheque books and other banking ephemera, totalling between 160,000 and 180,000 objects.

The Department of Conservation and Scientific Research plays an active role in ensuring that the token collection remains protected from damage and degradation. In the last ten years, the Department has begun to notice an alarming rate of disintegration in its collection of late 19th Century tokens made from cellulose nitrate. As a result, the decision was taken to try and slow the rate of degradation by removing these tokens to freezer storage in the British Museum basement.

As a publicly funded body it remains a duty for the British Museum to provide and enhance access to its collections. This is partly achieved through the public display of the objects and, in June 2012, the refurbished money gallery, sponsored by Citi Group, opened on the Upper Floor of the Museum, displaying a judicious selection of tokens. The entire token collection is also available to view in the Department Study Room by prior appointment. Ultimately, the Museum can achieve a far broader dissemination of its collection by the publication of its collections on the internet. With this aim in mind, the Museum has, in the last thirty years, invested extensively in the digitisation of the collection. The records are available to view via the British Museum website

(http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database).

At time of writing, the website is undergoing a radical redevelopment programme which, when complete, should facilitate object research.

The digitisation of records is a costly and time consuming endeavour, especially when it is considered that the holdings of the Department of Coins and Medals currently stands at around a million objects, with about ten thousand new objects being added annually. In time it is hoped that the collections of the entire Department will be available online, with inscriptions, obverse and reverse descriptions, and colour images. In October 2012 around 131,000 online object records featured images, with a total of 558,000 records, just over half the collection, available for online access. This is 40,000 more than the last census, carried out in February 2011, suggesting that although arduous, progress is slowly being made toward the digital cataloguing of the collection.

The Hilton Hotel, Northampton, was the location for this year's Token Congress, the 31st in an unbroken sequence since 1982, from 5th to 7th October. Unfortunately the organiser of the first, Brian Edge, was not able to come this year. Congress was last held at this hotel in 2005 and it was third time for Northampton and the organising team of Peter Waddell and Gary Oddie. The general opinion among delegates seemed to be that this was a good venue, with efficient and helpful staff and good food and drink. Barrels of beer from the local Frog Island Brewery were drained with relish by grateful real ale fans.

As usual several hours were available before dinner on the Friday evening for the 102 delegates to meet up, chat and perhaps do a few deals. There was ample time too for viewing items in the Auction. This year Mike Roberts had a chance to rest on his gavels, so to speak, since Susan, his wife and auction assistant, was not able to attend. It was decided to employ the services of the professional auctioneering team of Steve and Linda Heritage, trading as Antiques2Go, of Daventry. Steve's brusque style was something of a shock compared to Mike's patient and occasionally humorous way of conducting proceedings, but the sale was run in an efficient manner. The most expensive item was Lot 1, an extremely rare 17th century estate token of Sir William Dick of Braid, Edinburghshire, in at least very fine condition, which fetched £360. In all there were 205 lots, 16 vendors and 44 buyers, the 10% commission rate raising a total of just over £300 for Congress funds.

Peter and Gary welcomed everyone just after 9am on Saturday. The talks kicked off with one by Peter himself entitled *It's all a Load of Cobblers*. Northampton's history as a centre of boot and shoe manufacture was the subject, illustrated by scenes connected with the industry, and by associated paranumismatica. We learned that an order for army boots was placed in the town in Cromwell's time, and that by 1940 there were 61 manufacturers of footwear though today only a few specialist makers remain. Peter's publication *Northamptonshire & the Soke of Peterborough Tokens & Checks*, published by Galata, was newly available. Next was Mick Martin, who spoke on the self-styled *Professor Holloway*. Thomas Holloway (c.1800-1883) issued copper tokens in large numbers in 1857-8 that are known to have circulated in Australia. They advertised his pills and ointment, for which, Mick showed us, Holloway claimed cure-all properties. Despite criticism from the medical profession his medicine was widely popular, finding favour with Queen Victoria and the army too; Holloway became a very rich man, enabling him to become a philanthropist. Stuart Adams followed with a short talk on *Deltiology and Paranumismatics*. Stuart showed us examples of old postcards of various establishments, chiefly in his favourite county, Essex, which link nicely with tokens and checks from the same businesses, though perhaps issued some years apart.

After the coffee break Peter Crummett spoke of his efforts *In Search of Prof. André and finding Dr Mark*. Peter discovered that both of these hitherto enigmatic characters were passionately teetotal continental Europeans who came to England in Victorian times and toured here, giving concerts with groups of children. They are known to us, respectively, from a medalet and a ticket. Peter had found that ‘professor’ Carl André’s ‘Swiss’ Alpine Choir existed for about nine years and travelled round the country; André and his wife were Swiss but all the children – almost all of them girls – were English. Dr Mark was in fact Charles Schmidt, formerly a Prussian army officer; ‘Dr Mark & his little men’ – i.e. boys – are known to have given concerts in Manchester, and the group was invited to perform at Buckingham Palace in 1850. Taking us up to lunchtime was Tom Hockenull with *Tokens in the British Museum*. Tom, currently the Curator of Modern Money at the BM, gave us a brief history of the Department of Coins and Medals and told us something of the important collections of tokens and other paranumismatica within it – particularly those donated by the sister-in-law of S.S. Banks (d. 1818), Dr Wilhelm Freudenthal (1870), Montagu Guest (1909), and parts of the Norweb Collection selected for purchase [1980s-2011]. An example from each of these collections was shown, and an engraved token as just one example of the many different sorts of items in the museum. Tom told us of the important aspects for the museum now and in the future: acquisition of further material, conservation, display of a selection of all their numismatic items in the Money Gallery, and sharing information about the collection by placing details of it online.

In the afternoon Bob Lyall asked the question *Have you drunk in this Pub?*, and revealed that checks for 3d and 4d for the Globe Hotel, Stanley, were not English as one would expect but actually for the inn at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Duncan Pennock followed him with a light-hearted talk entitled *God bless eBay*. Duncan’s pleasure was due to the offering of a group of hop tokens on the online market that enabled him to identify the issuer, William Lamb of Lee Farm near Rye, and approximate date, 1819, of an unpublished token of his own that bore merely the initials WL and the denomination B 1.

Next up was David Powell, who talked about *Damaged Coins and Tokens*. He showed many examples of defects, counterstriking, cuts and other forms of damage evident on (mainly) lead tokens, and discussed possible reasons and causes. Pam Williams took us up to the afternoon tea break with *A Mission in Life*. This talk was about three committed Christians: Dr Albert Schweitzer, Robert Raikes and Father Damien. She exhibited medals celebrating all. Schweitzer (d. 1965) was a medical missionary in East Africa and a famous organist; Raikes began the first Sunday School in Britain in 1780, at first studies in reading and writing as well as of the Bible; and Father Raikes (1840-1889) was a Belgian Catholic priest who went to

Hawaii in 1864 to become minister at the leper colony there, building houses, a church and coffins until dying of leprosy himself. There being a few minutes spare, Tim Everson reminded us that he is researching 17th century tokens of Surrey and Southwark, and that he is entering his final year as editor of the Bulletin, so a new person is needed for Volume 11.

Refreshed, we returned to hear Howard Simmons's talk *Horses, Elephants and Keys – Unusual Foreign Tokens*. Two galloping horses was the device on a Korean warrant of the 1620s that allowed incognito government informants to requisition horses at a time of regime change with dominant neighbour China. Elephants were one of the means of transporting heavy equipment in India during the British Raj but river crossings were problematic, especially on the temporary boat bridges; Howard showed a large brass pass inscribed DELHI BRIDGE OF BOATS N^o 5 and illustrated the type of bridge, a roadway supported on a series of linked boats, with contemporary photographs. A key was displayed on a group of mystery cast brass tokens, two of which were dated 1677; Howard thought they might be Dutch but would like to identify them.

Next at the microphone was David Young, who spoke on *Devonshire Tickets and Passes*, a timely plug for his newly published book on the series. David has so far identified over 250 different pieces from the county, excluding the series of pub checks which were covered by Yolanda Courtney and Neil Todd in 1982. We were shown images of a wide variety of examples. Noel Cox followed with a quick plug for his and Alan Cox's brand new Volume 2 of *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales*, produced for them by Galata. The final talk was *Thoughts on writing a Book*, by the male half of Galata, Paul Withers. This was both light-hearted and serious. Among the advice given to would-be numismatic authors was to discuss their project with himself and Bente first, consult a bibliography, get a friend (or enemy) to read what they write, get it proof-read, and don't waffle or go off the subject; Harry Manville's works in particular were cited as being models of good practice. Paul showed on the screen a page of a projected new work on Unofficial Farthings, encouraging comments on the details given for each token.

A quick researcher spot for Trevor Owens' work on coffee taverns, houses and palaces was fitted in before Gary, apparently competing for the title 'Fastest executant of an Annual General Meeting in England 2012' (and the likely winner thereof), rattled through the necessary business in two or three sentences, promising that accounts and further admin. matters will appear in the Bulletin. No one disbelieved him! The reason for this speed was that the hotel staff needed as much time as possible to arrange and set the tables, etc. for the Congress Dinner, for which wine was again generously provided by Dix Noonan Webb at the instigation of Peter Preston-Morley. After dinner, the round tables remained for bourse tableholders to lay

out their wares. Business continued till after midnight and discussions in the lounge, as on the previous night, carried on into the early hours.

After breakfast on Sunday, Gary and Peter welcomed us back and introduced Alan Cope for his talk on *A Manx Miscellany – vol. II*. Alan took us through a further selection of images of tokens, tickets and medals of the Isle of Man, a reminder of the huge variety of numismatic and paranumismatic material available from this small area of the British Isles. He spotlighted the Cunningham family's holiday camps, run from the 1890s till the Second World War. Robert Thompson continued the session with *Tokens refused in 1666*. Contemporary evidence of tokens in circulation in the seventeenth century is rare, Robert has found. He discovered one by investigating a reference given by Thomas Snelling to the recorded journeys of Albert Jouvin. This French traveller, on a voyage to London in 1666, called in at Gravesend, where on presenting a crown piece to pay for his breakfast demanded change in silver coin, not farthings (i.e. tokens). John Whitmore took us up to the coffee break with *Twelve Penny Copper*, a talk primarily on the 1812 shilling tokens of Alexander Kelty of Newcastle upon Tyne. John showed on the screen both the issued type and a variety in copper, not in Dalton's standard work, of inferior style. A variety from different dies had been referred to as far back as 1815, and again by Davis in 1904 and Waters in 1957, but never before illustrated. John argued, convincingly in this reviewer's opinion, that this copper piece is not a forgery but a trial from dies by an apprentice that were rejected by the issuer; the major difference from the adopted reverse is that a standing figure of a miner, perhaps accompanied by a boy, is in the foreground looking towards the colliery.

Back in the Collingtree room, David Powell spoke again, this time briefly on *The Leeds Calendar Maker*. Most metal calendars were manufactured in Birmingham, but David showed us a couple of engraved copper pieces, each bearing a monogram, the word Leeds and a date – 1725 and 1734. Tim Everson was the final speaker, on the subject of *Nuremberg Tram Tokens*. These octagonal pieces struck in aluminium formed a series of 45 different varieties that only lasted in use for one year – they date from 1921. Mostly of 20 pfennig denomination, the cost of most rides, they have attractive designs including buildings, famous people and even polar bears in the town zoo.

It was now nearly time for Congress to close. Bill McKivor, as President of the U.S. Conder Token Collector's Club, extolled the virtues of that society's Journal. Gary thanked Carole and Trevor Owens for looking after the Registration desk and Harold Mernick for his expertise with the projector. A nice extra touch was getting some of the hotel staff to come into the room briefly to receive our thanks to them. Finally, Neil Beaton offered thanks on behalf of all of us to Gary and Peter for organising and running another successful Congress, for which they received well-deserved applause.

An unusual feature of this Congress was that every talk started on time, if not a little early. The longer 45-minute coffee and tea breaks, though not needed as a 'safety net' for overrunning talks, were nevertheless welcomed by this reviewer. While Congress venue and organising team for 2013 are fixed, a volunteer organiser or organisers are sought for 2014.

Token Congress from a Woman's Point of View Angela Dickinson

This was my third Congress. After letting Michael 'free' in October every year I first deigned to accompany him to a Congress three years ago on the promise of a short holiday afterwards. I really enjoyed the weekend and feel more at home every year.

It is good to put faces to the voices who phone wanting to speak to Michael and to hear the noisy excited and general chatter as the token collectors get together. It is a little like a Women's Institute meeting, only more animated!

For the non-numismatist other halves we have the chance to attend talks but some of us also enjoy getting together and taking a taxi to the nearest town. This year in Northampton a small group of us visited an antique market, had a tasty lunch in a Polish café and visited a house designed by Rennie Mackintosh. In fact a 'very fine' time was had, and Warwick here we come in 2013.

Token Congress 2012 - Accounts

Income

Delegates

2x85

Wine Donation (DNW)

Bourse Tables 15x10

Auction 10%

Sales of Donated books

Profit on beer

Totals

Opening balance

Expenditure

Hotel Deposit

Rooms residual

Corkage (£10/bottle!)

Wine

Stationery

Memory sticks

Surplus

Closing balance

Many thanks to DNW for the sponsorship of the wine at Congress dinner, also to those who donated books to be sold for Congress funds and finally to Seth Freemann of Baldwins, who had to cancel at the last minute and donated his fee to Congress. Without any of these, the modest surplus would have been a fairly substantial deficit.



These two pieces were shown at Token Congress this year. I don't know that I really need to say much more about them, other than to ask people to report whether they have seen anything similar. It might possibly be worth adding just a brief note that they appear to be probably privately commissioned pieces, for the individuals denoted by the monogram, issued shortly before the Birmingham manufacturers started issuing calendar pieces annually c.1742.

Reviews

Devonshire Tickets, Checks & Passes by David Young

A5, 134 pages, printed by Short Run Press Limited, Exeter. £16.50, 2012.

David Young's book on modern Devonshire tokens is a welcome addition to the continuing series of publications by various authors listing county pieces. At the beginning of the book after the usual accreditations is a useful list relating the functions of the various paranumismatic items. This will be particularly useful to museum curators, non collectors and local historians alike.

Listed alphabetically are the towns of Devon and within a town or village, the tokens follow the same logic. Most of the entries have their historical background and dotted throughout the text are relevant pictures and advertisements which augment the items described. These are clearly illustrated.

My only criticism is that under "List of illustrations" I would have preferred a page number rather than a Figure number.

The book is well produced and I must congratulate the author on his research in bringing all that work together into a single volume.

Stuart Adams

The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales volume 2 – Two hundred years of Welsh paranumismatic history by Noel and Alan Cox.

177pp A5 card covers. Available from Galata and Spink for £30 + p+p. Also available direct from the authors, who also have copies of book one and the Pub Checks of Wales for sale, Email alang.cox@btinternet.com or telephone 02920 561564 for details.

Wales: The final frontier
These are the writings of Noel and Alan Cox.
Their 18 year mission
To explore strange new pieces
To seek out new tokens and paranumismatica
To boldly go where no Welshmen have gone before

The first volume of this work was published in 1994. It was a hardback with sewn sections containing 283 pages and listing over 1150 tokens⁽¹⁾. It covered every aspect of Welsh paranumismatics with the exception of pub tokens which have been published separately^(2,3). On page 6 of the introduction to the 1994 book was written “The authors will be delighted to hear of additional items or of additions and corrections to the notes given with each item and promise, when sufficient material has been accumulated, to publish an update and supplementary volume.”

Eighteen years and some 800 tokens later, the book being reviewed shows that the promise has been kept. The book begins with a very brief introduction, a list of acknowledgements, public and private collections consulted and five pages of corrigenda to the first volume. These are mostly minor details, but point to the comprehensiveness and detail that the authors have sought. The new catalogue begins on page 11. Having occasionally used the original work, the new book is seen to follow the same idiosyncratic format: three main sections each with their own index at the beginning of the section. Part 1 (pp11-138) covers tokens and checks etc divided into subsections; Advertising, bonus. . . tool and pay . . . transport, truck. Part 2 (pp139-169) covers club and institute checks divided into subsections by county. Part 3 (pp170-177) covers co-operative checks, again subdivided by county. This division, however, does work with co-ops in one place, clubs in another and everything else in the largest section at the beginning, with its own index. My own copy already has post-it notes stuck on each index page. The indexes work well, and have to be the first point of access to the book.

The numbering in this catalogue is sequential, though gaps have been left at the end of each section to allow the next section to begin with a number ending in 1. This is different to the original catalogue where each part started from 1.

There has been no repetition of the introductory text to any of the sections, or details of issuers when new varieties have been found and listed. This makes this catalogue quite dry by itself, but when used in conjunction with the 1994 book, the combination is a monumental piece of work.

As with the original review of the 1994 work, which had the same issues with the indexing and dividing into sections⁽⁴⁾, I can only emphasise the praise for this new book.

If you have even a passing interest in Welsh tokens, I would recommend buying both books. If you have a copy of the first volume, I would recommend buying the new book, if only to see what tokens have been issued since 1994. If you have a copy of the second volume, seek out and buy the first and then everything will make sense.

The first volume was excellent and served to raise the profile of Welsh tokens and also to flush out new pieces. Whilst completion will be impossible, the two volumes now mean that when a token is “not in Cox”, it certainly has been well hidden.



Not in Cox –
Too late to be included but maybe volume 3?

References

- (1) The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993. Noel and Alan Cox. New copies still available in the trade from £25 plus p+p. Second hand, similar prices.
- (2) Tavern Tokens in Wales. N.B. Todd. 1980. 236 pp, card covers. Second hand copies can be had for random prices ranging £3-£150.
- (3) Pub Checks of Wales. Noel and Alan Cox, 2005. 128pp card covers, spiral bound.
- (4) Book Review: The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales 1800-1993. Noel and Alan Cox. A.D.N. Andison. TCSB v5n4 pp152-3.

Gary Oddie

Northamptonshire & The Soke of Peterborough: Tokens & Checks by P D S Waddell

A4, 77pp. Published by Galata at £35

Many collectors specialise in the tokens of a native or adopted county, usually preferring the historic boundaries and ignoring recent reorganisations. In this case Peter Waddell has included the Soke of Peterborough, now part of an inflated Cambridgeshire, in his comprehensive survey of all the tokens of the county from the seventeenth century onwards. Token issues do not seem to have appeared after decimalisation in 1971, although there is one car-wash piece attributed to the 1980s, but the book still covers an historical period of over three hundred years.

If Northamptonshire has any claim to paranomismatic eminence, it is probably in the field of co-operative society tokens. The nineteenth century populace seems to have

taken up co-operation with as great enthusiasm as anywhere in Britain, and they vigorously adopted the token system for monitoring purchases and dividends.

The book includes the first detailed survey of the inn tokens and other refreshment checks of the county. Although there are less than fifty types, they are fully described and illustrated with histories of the issuers frequently added. Northamptonshire is on the eastern fringe of the inn token phenomenon, and it is particularly useful to have a full analysis of its issues.

The seventeenth century collector will find only seven out of 182 types where illustrations, usually in superior quality colour, are not provided, which is a remarkable achievement. The county is not well blessed with tokens between 1700 and 1820, but Northampton does have an unusual “Conder” piece, with all the evidence pointing to it having only a fictional connection with the town. George Jobson pictured and named as a banker did not exist, but the token seems to occur too commonly, as the author records, to have been no more than a concoction for sale to contemporary collectors. It is of better quality and weight than the usual run of evasive pieces, and seems to occupy a unique place amongst eighteenth century copper tokens.

The book is of 77 pages in A4 format, and is copiously illustrated in colour throughout. There is a comprehensive index, but no indications of rarity or value are given. The tokens are divided into seven chapters, each being prefaced with a useful introduction which all token collectors, even if their interest in Northamptonshire is marginal, will find informative.

John Whitmore

Notes and Queries

631

Having just discovered *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History* it would be greatly appreciated if someone can now further confirm that the following three tokens can be taken out of my “unlocalised” listings after all these years, and placed as indicated:



CHAPMAN & CO./ PAY CHECK; brass, 38.42mm. (Newton Heath ?).
 RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO / No.64; brass, 33mm, (Hartlepool ?).
 RICHARD DICKESON & COMPY – / 3D; brass, 31,33mm, rev. cmkd. RDC.
 (London ?).

PS “I now find that the Richardson Bros & Co token may be Irish, from Belfast in fact where the name is listed in directories, at various addresses between the years 1843-1919 (at least) ! The token might still be English of course as the one illustrated is the only one recorded among Irish collections to the best of my knowledge, but may be common in English collections”.

Francis Heaney

632



Does anyone have any positive information about the location and issuer of this pub check of 'The Albion Inn'?

Obv. THE / ALBION / INN

Rev. [VQD6201; Hawkins Q62A; BWS QV62] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1862 below.

Edge Grained, 000, brass, round, 23.0mm, 5.2g

Xrefs. Chamberlain, 1986 (ED)

Grenville Chamberlain listed it under Nottingham in "Nottinghamshire Public House Checks. Catalogue Part Two: Nottingham-Worksop" Bulletin of the Pub Check Study Group, no.11 [December 1986] pp.4-14. However the piece is marked with a "***" which Grenville says "are likely to belong to the county but I would be happier if more evidence were available".

The same Queen Victoria die is used for two other pub checks. One is for the Old Elm Tree Inn:

Obv. 3D with WM. WILLCOX above and * OLD ELM TREE INN * below.

Rev. [VQD6201; Hawkins Q62A; BWS QV62] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1862 below.

Edge

Xrefs. eBay item 300323462261

Despite having both a pub name and a landlord's name I have as yet not been able to locate the premises. Does anyone know where the Old Elm Tree Inn was located?

The third pub check using the Queen Victoria die is for the Eagle Inn.

Obv. EAGLE / INN with GEORGE MC.CLEARY above and * STRETFORD ROAD * below.

Rev. [VQD6201; Q62A; QV62] Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT above and 1862 below.

Edge Milled, brass, round, 23mm

Xrefs. Batty F263; Bell Lanes V64 & Locality Unknown 31; H89 293/C4; BWS 3440

There are a lot more references to this check. Roy Hawkins lists it as Manchester and indeed Slater's Directory of Manchester & Salford, 1879 records John McCleary, Eagle Inn at 330 Stretford Road.

Andrew Andison

633

Help Wanted With Identification

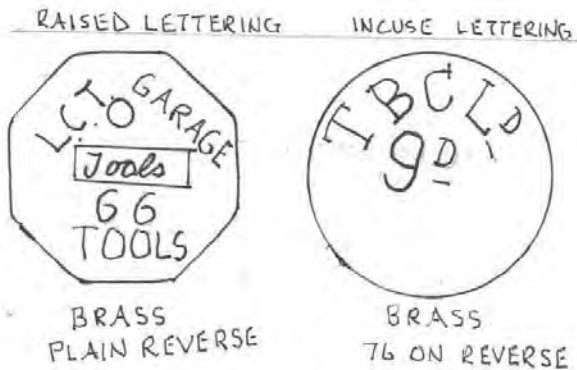


This mystery piece found while metal detecting in Buckinghamshire has so far defied identification. Even the company named on the token has no knowledge of its existence. The token, if indeed it is one, measures 34mm in diameter and resembles a works tool check in style. The words “BAXTER SHRIMPS” is divided by an “S” & a “1” (One Shilling perhaps?) and with a circular hole to the right. Baxters is a long established seafood company based in Morecambe and has been supplying Shrimps since 1799. My only thought was that it may have been a token for use at some unnamed fish market. Have any members seen or heard of such a token if so could you please contact me
(and reply to TCSB. Ed)

Roger Paul

634

Help please with identifying the following two tokens:



Anthony Judge

Adverts

WANTED IRISH TOKENS

17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

A limited number of the following publications are available from the Honorary Secretary, Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire

A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire

By Peter Preston-Morley & Harry Pegg. Reprinted from the BNJ Vol. 51, 1981. £7

Nottingham Market Tallies by Grenville Chamberlain 2002 (60 pages A4). £7

Davison & Hawksley, Worsted Spinners 1787-1810 by Professor Stanley Chapman. A lecture delivered to the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire on 13th January 2004 and printed in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 111 in 2007. All the Arnold Works Tokens dated 1791 (6d to 5/-) are illustrated. This booklet was published, partly in colour, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire in 2008. £6

The Nottingham & Midland Counties Working Classes Art & Industrial Exhibition 1865, its Prize Medals and their Maker by Grenville Chamberlain 2010. (66 pages A4). £5.50

Please make cheques payable to:

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(10:12)

Adverts

WARRINGTON & DISTRICT TOKENS WANTED

Also Small Colonies tokens
Manchester Ship Canal Medallions

Bob Lyall

(10:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.
Also all Northants non-military medals.

P. Waddell

(11:1)

WANTED

Paper/card tokens from:
The Hull People's Public House Company Limited.
The Kiosk and Coffee Stall Company Limited.
The Free Food Society.
A brass check from;- The Brook's Bar Coffee Tavern.

Trevor Owens

(10:9)

www.rarecoinsandtokens.co.uk

Helping Collectors Worldwide

Wanted and specializing in 17th century tokens
within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Also wanted: Herefordshire and Worcestershire
Hop picking tokens and information
Please contact Glen Ward

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

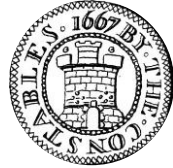
(10:12)



WANTED

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

Richard H. Hardy



(10:9)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:5)

Wanted

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

Book Wanted

Richard Samuel: Bazaar, Exchange and Mart. 524pp.

Ideally to buy, either paperback or hardback.

Alternatively if someone would be happy to lend me a copy for a few of months –

I will happy to cover all costs, or collect in person.

Gary Oddie

(10:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
Tim Everson

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<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk>

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Editorial

A very happy New Year to you all. Just before Christmas I went to the Christmas market in Rothenburg in Bavaria and was able to buy some of their 1921 notgeld iron tokens featuring town buildings, very similar to the Nuremberg tokens I talked about at Congress. Thanks to Phil Mernick for telling me of their existence. When I have done a bit more research I might give you a Congress talk on these too!

I am sure we are all now aware of the Waitrose plastic charity tokens. I have now seen that John Lewis themselves are doing similar tokens in a darker green, and the Nationwide Building Society are doing plastic tokens in bright red. Let me know of any others you come across.

Philip Mernick has sent me the address of a new Web site for British Restaurant Tokens:

Our new website <http://mernick.org.uk/br> lists tokens from 56 locations.

If you know of any not on the web site, please let me know

Accounts

Balance	£2,114.28	Expenditure	
Income		Printing December TCSB	£280.00
Subscriptions,		Envelopes & labels	£73.63
adverts, binders etc.	£760.40	Repaid sub	£10.00
Total	£2,874.68	Closing balance	£2,511.05

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor

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

Token Congress 2013

Token Congress 2013 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the weekend of 4th-6th October. The organisers are David Young and Peter Preston-Morley. If you need more information please contact David

W.L. (D) at the Ship Tavern – A New London Token

Gerry Buddle



I recently acquired the token illustrated from a London dealer. It is brass, weight 0.3 g and diameter 1.5 cm, which suggests it is a farthing. It also has the look of a river find. The die engraving is of poor quality, with some variation in letter size. The striking is uneven and there is some corrosion. The description is:

Obv: AT __E TAVERNE = A three-masted ship.

Rev: ON O __ D FISH S __EET = W L (D).

My best interpretation of the full legends based on spacing would be:

Obv: AT THE TAVERNE

Rev: ON OVLD FISH STREET

The words in the legends are divided by pellets and there are pellets at each side and below the initials.

A token is known for a Ship Tavern in Old Fish Street (BW 2146) but this bears the initials E.S. (E) and the obverse die is not the same as the above token. There is a single example of BW 2146 in the BM collection with the biographical note that the initials may stand for Edward and Elizabeth Surman. As far as I can ascertain, this new token is unpublished and there is no example in either the BM or Museum of London collections.

There was certainly a Ship tavern in Old Fish St at the beginning of the 17th century : William Abell (a future master of the Vintners Guild) was its landlord until the 1640s. However, I have not been able to determine whether this was the only Ship tavern in this neighbourhood. I have made some investigation though into the possible identity of the issuer of the new token. Old Fish St is surrounded by 4 Wards – Bread Street, Cordwainers, Queenhithe and Vintry. A look at the London hearth tax records (1) for 1662 for these wards yields a surprisingly small number of occupants with the initials WL :

William Lane – Bread Street Ward, St Matthew Friday St precinct
William Longman – Queenhithe Ward, St Mary Somerset precinct
William Loving – Queenhithe Ward, St Nicholas Cole Abbey precinct
William Lawe - Queenhithe Ward, St Nicholas Cole Abbey precinct
William Lewis – Vintry, third precinct
Walter Linsey – Vintry, fourth precinct

Moving on from this, cross-referencing each name with London marriage records (2) for the period 1630-1670, the situation is even simpler. Fortunately, D is a fairly uncommon initial for women at this time (the records are full of Marys, Elizabeths, Janes, Joans and Alices). Only one name from the above group matches with a marriage to a woman with the initial D. William Lewis married Dorothy Selfe at St Gregory by St Paul (about 200 yards north of Old Fish St) in September 1663.

If the initials on the token are for William and Dorothy Lewis, then how does this relate to the other known token for the Ship in Old Fish St ? Edward Surman's first child appears to have been christened in 1651 at St Nicholas Cole Abbey which suggests he was at least 10 years older than William Lewis and, indeed, his burial is recorded in 1653. There is also a record of the death of one Elizabeth Sermon in April 1663. One could certainly imagine a story where Edward and Elizabeth Surman ran the tavern in the 1650's and after Edward's death she continued until her own death in 1663. As her eldest child would only have been 12, perhaps the Ship was then taken on by the newly married William and Dorothy Lewis ? This can only be speculation, but the circumstantial evidence is good.

An interesting feature of the token is the use of the word "ON". Michael Dickinson points out that "ON" is generally used for locations such as hills, wharves, quays or walls and only rarely for streets. Based on this, Robert Thompson has suggested that the token may belong to Old Fish Street Hill. Despite the lack of the word "hill" on the token, this is not such an unlikely suggestion. In Rogers' article on token issuers (3), he notes that in 1652-3 Edward Surman paid rent for a cellar under the vestry of St Nicholas Cole Abbey and that this suggests that the Ship adjoined the church. St Nicholas Cole Abbey stood on the corner of Old Fish St and Old Fish St Hill so perhaps the Ship actually stood on the hill ?

Sincere thanks are due to Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson for their helpful comments and advice on the first draft of this article. Also to Michael for providing the reference to the burial date of Edward Surman.

References.

- (1) British History Online, London, Hearth Tax records, 1662
- (2) Familysearch. Org
- (3) Rogers, K, Numismatic Chronicle, 1928, p87

Heron's Douglas Whiskey - A Possible Reattribution

Alan Cope



HERON'S DOUGLAS WHISKEY countermarked on a French 10 centimes of 1855.

Gavin Scott in his book on countermarks suggests it may be for London and quotes Heron and Sons, wine merchants at three different addresses between 1861 and 1872, or William Charles Heron, wine merchant, Bayswater 1875-1883. However, there may be a Manx provenance for this piece. It was first drawn to my attention by Andrew Cunningham, who thought it might be connected with Heron and Brearley, brewers in the Isle of Man. This is in fact his specimen shown here.

George Heron was born in Ireland in c.1802. He bought Castle Mona from the Duke of Atholl around 1836 and turned it into a hotel. He was also a wine and spirit merchant at 28 Castle Street Douglas. He ran the Castle Mona until his death in 1864. His son George Chilwell Heron took over his wine and spirit business at this time and also possibly the hotel, although I cannot find him listed as landlord. However, a one gallon storage flagon is known which has on it: Geo. C. Heron, Castle Mona Stores, Douglas. He combined with brothers Henry and James Crossley Brearley in 1898, shortly before his death.

The dates of the coins would fit with Heron's dates and the 'Douglas' wording would obviously point to the Island. It is doubtful that Heron distilled his own whiskey on the Island, but he may have produced or had produced for him his own blend from imported whiskey. I checked in newspapers of the period last time I was over there for adverts with any references to 'Douglas Whiskey', but didn't find any. If any come to light then we shall have absolute proof. But until then I still think the Isle of Man is a stronger contender than London.



**JOHN WRIGHT 1667 = HIS HALF PENNY
IN BLACKWATER = I.W.**

The above token appears as no 47 in the Hampshire sections of Williamson & Dickinson. It was reassigned to Essex in Thompson & Dickinson's work on the Norweb collection on the evidence of local finds, Blackwater being described as a hamlet on the roman road between Braintree & Coggeshall at its crossing of the river Blackwater. Cassells Gazeteer 1891 states it was a hamlet in the parish of Bradwell next Coggeshall. It does not appear on any modern map I have seen, but seems to have been situated just south of the river Blackwater, about 2 miles from Coggeshall. This certainly seems a logical place of issue. However, the Essex Hearth tax of 1670 has recently been published (British Record Society vol. 127) and no one of the name Wright appears in the hearth tax records of either Bradwell or Great Coggeshall. A John Wright was assessed at 1 hearth in Black Notley, three miles SW of Bradwell. However this is about four miles from the hamlet of Blackwater & it seems unlikely he would have been wealthy enough to have issued a token. A further John Wright was assessed at four hearths at Stisted, about 1½ miles North of Bradwell and I suggest he was more likely to be the issuer. It is possible that he traded at Blackwater hamlet some five miles distant but, as Stisted is directly on the river, Blackwater may refer to the river.

Unrecorded St Giles Farthing Found in the Chilterns Roger Paul

While searching farmland in Buckinghamshire with a metal detector I had the good fortune to unearth a previously unknown London farthing trading token. Unrecorded London traders tokens have been turning up with a degree of regularity from the Thames foreshore in recent months as any inveterate e-bay watcher will know, but finds of this sort from the soil are somewhat rarer and often in poor condition.

In this case fortunately, the Chiltern chalk has been kind and the token is in clear and readable condition. It reads as follows:



Obverse: AT Y^E CROWNE IN S^T around a crown.

Reverse: GILES IN Y^E FEILDES around S. B. (A).

The initial mark is a 5 pointed pierced mullet on either side. The token measures 15mm diameter and weighs 0.70 grammes and the die axis is 180 degrees.

Robert Thompson, Michael Dickinson and Nigel Clark all confirm that the token is not known to them.

Pay, Time and Tool Checks - Railways - Part 1 Ralph Hayes



1. B. R. Ashton (C) All incuse. SN. Brass 44mm.

2. B. R. (M) Duplicate. Ashton - C. All incuse. SN. SH. Brass 35mm.



- 3. G.C.R. Barnetby. P Way. All incuse. SN. Brass 41.5mm.
- 4. M.S. & L R .Barnetby. P Way.All incuse.SN.Brass. 42mm.



- 5. L. & Y. R. Blackpool Goods Dep. All incuse. SN. Zinc.35mm.
- 6. L. M. R. YM - Bletchley. All incuse. SN. SH. Triangular. Zinc. 44x34mm.



- 7. D(iesel) E(lectric) D(epot) Bletchley. All incuse. SN. SH.Square. Copper. 32mm.
- 8. L & N. W. RY. Curzon St. Birm m. SN. SH. Zinc 31mm.
- 9. B R Bolton. All incuse. SN. Brass 32mm.



10. L. M. & S. R. LOCO. Burton. Mid. Division. SN. SH. Brass 32mm.

11. B. T. C. Bury. All incuse. SN. SH. Brass 32mm.

12. L. Y. R. Bury. All incuse. SN. Zinc. 34mm.



13. BR. E. Cambridge. SN. All incuse. Lead 41mm.



14. (L. M. & S. R.) Camden. Motive Power. SN. Brass 32mm.



15. G. W. R. Docks. Cardiff. Pay Cheque. SN. (Concave top & Base) Cox 352. Copper 37x26mm.



16. C L Rly. (Cheshire Lines) SN SH. All incuse. Brass 32mm.

Contemporary evidence of seventeenth-century tokens in circulation is so rare that any scrap should be valued, and fully published. What I shall write about has been known only darkly, through the glass of translation, and not face to face.

In 1766 Thomas Snelling referred to ‘The coining of these tokens in such quantities and for so long a time, we presume, is the only instance to be found of this sort in any state, and appears very strange to foreigners’.¹ This I can confirm from the 2008 *Journées* of the French Numismatic Society, where Sylvie de Turckheim-Pey, expert on jettons and medals, remarked to me that ‘We have nothing like that in France’.

Likewise, that great international scholar Philip Grierson noted in his bibliography that ‘In England and Ireland, where the failure of the penny to depreciate sufficiently led to the country [countries?] being perennially starved of small change, tokens were at certain periods used as coinage to an extent unknown elsewhere’.²

Snelling proceeded to quote the author of *Voyages Historiques*, Brussels, 1704, but incompletely, naming the writer only as ‘a certain author’. Moreover, that Brussels edition was not its first appearance.³

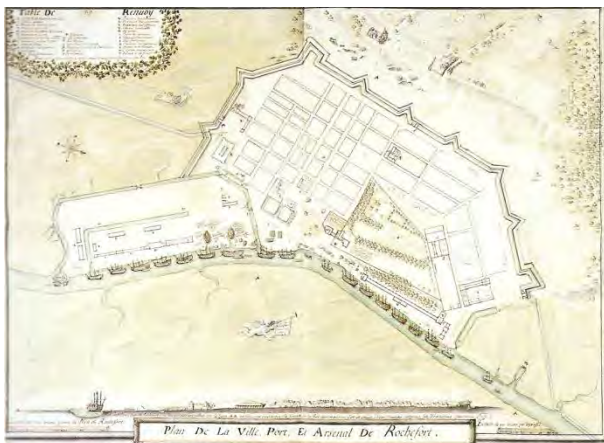
In 1801 J. G. Lipsius, conflating Latin I and J, gave the author as *Iouven* (A.), with the vowel in the second syllable printed as *e*.⁴ His bibliography is very slovenly.

In 1809 Francis Grose, herald and antiquary, in an influential source gave the author’s name as Jorevin de Rochefort, presumably through the misreading of someone’s handwriting.⁵ This has puzzled several scholars.

Thence Roach Smith in 1854 further degraded the name to Jorevin de Rocheford, with ‘d’ in place of the final ‘t’.⁶

Then Dr Dykes, in his beautiful new book (which has just won the British Numismatic Society’s North Book Prize), quoted Francis Grose as naming the author Jorevin de Rochford, without an ‘e’.⁷ Essex, however, is not the only way (but I have never seen the television programme *The Only Way is Essex*). The place-name is not part of the author’s surname, but his port of origin, Rochefort on the Charente estuary south of La Rochelle, a military port created by Colbert from 1666 as the base for Louis XIV’s Western fleet, *la Flotte du Ponant*.

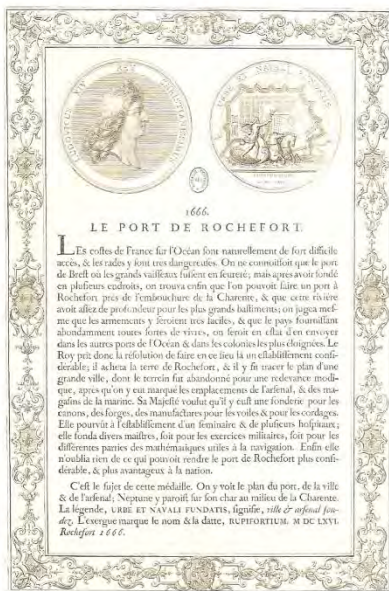
Here is a plan of the town, port, and arsenal of Rochefort, and a 1666 medal from the publication of *Medals on the principal events of the reign of Louis the Great*, both from a splendid exhibition catalogue on *Vessels and Men from the isle of Tatihou*, which I guess not many other than Phil Mernick and I have visited, or even know where it is (off the east coast of the Cotentin peninsula), but there is a maritime museum there, near the site of the 1692 Anglo-French battle of La Hougue.⁸ Rochefort was also known as Rochefort-sur-Mer, so distinguishing it from other Rocheforts such as Rochefort-en-Terre in Brittany, where Messrs Mernick, Merson, and I once found overnight accommodation in a building which also served as an antique shop!



2.6 Plan de la ville, port et arsenal de Rochefort

Dès 1669, Rochefort est choisi pour l'établissement d'un grand arsenal de Marine. Tout est fait « pour rendre le dit arsenal commode et utile pour le grand nombre de vaisseaux que Sa Majesté y fait bâtir et y veut tenir. » Les difficultés suscitées par la situation géographique du lieu (à 25 km de la mer, dans un site quelque peu envasé) conduisent à une activité très irrégulière au fil des années. En 1691, elle est relativement forte : un vaisseau français sur trois sort de Rochefort (soit huit vaisseaux).

Bibl. : Martine Acerra, « Rochefort : l'arsenal, l'eau et les vaisseaux » in *Les Marines de guerre européennes*, Paris, 1985, p. 51-61.



2.7 Le port de Rochefort 1666

Extrait de Médailles sur les principaux événements (op. cit.)

Bibl. Nat. Cabinet des Médailles.

But enough of preliminaries; our source is helpfully recorded in Dr Dekesel's bibliography of 17th-century numismatic books at J 15; in 1676 the author would be described as M^r IOUVIN de Rochefort, Tresorier de France (Dekesel J 16).⁹

J 15: JOUVIN, Albert (Rocheport)

LE VOYAGEUR | D'EUROPE, | OU SONT | LES VOYAGES | DE FRANCE |...|
D'ANGLETERRE... [etc.] | Par Monsieur A. JOUVIN, de Rocheport. | A PARIS, |
Chez DENIS THIERRY... | M. DC. LXXII.

Vol. III, Part II: VOYAGE | D'ANGLETERRE,|... [etc.]

Despite the absence of 'L.BL' from his locations there is a set in the British Library, in the General Reference Collection at 303.a.20-26, from which I laboriously copied out the texts below. Subsequently, a digitised version was placed on the Gallica site of the Bibliothèque nationale de France.¹⁰

As Snelling recorded, Albert Jouvin on his voyage to London called in at *Gravesine*, which we may recognise as Gravesend, and there came across tokens in use. This includes the following words, as translated by Francis Grose:

'It is a remarkable thing in England, that in the cities and towns, and even in every street of the villages, they strike [i.e. issue] a particular small piece of copper or brass money called a *fardin*, which will not pass beyond the street or quarter wherein it was coined [issued]. These are generally marked with the name of some citizen or of some shopkeeper, such as a grocer, a Chandler or a mercer, who buys that permission from the king [which Snelling could not find to have been the case]. So that it is a great inconvenience to travellers since, on quitting a town or village, or any city, all this small money ceases to be current'.

Jouvin's observations have been several times published, with varying degrees of accuracy, but nobody seems to have noticed that there is more, in the bilingual conversation pieces that guide-books often provide. These are printed in parallel columns of French and bad English, which it seems best to publish in successive paragraphs, omitting the French:

DIALOGUE

'Looke Mistris what i shall [i.e. shall I] give you for my breakefast [?].'

'Give me a schilling.'

'i have noe [small] money, there is a Crowne, give me the money [i.e. change] for it, but

i will have noe farthings.'

'Sir I will give you all in peices of silver, yea, if it please you, for all these little peices of pennys, and fa[r]things which are stampt [i.e. issued] in eve[r]yie towne, and in everie quartier of the citties, cannot be spent but where they have beene stampt [issued], that is true, it is a verie trouble some thing fort [!] the travellers'.

*Good morrow Mistris,
what is your pleasure sir?
I would faine breake my
fast, you are welcome sir,
come in, there is a good
drakespie, there is a gamon
of bacon. cheese, and new
butter, all that is good.*

*Looke Mistris what i
shall give you for my brea-
ke fast, give me a schilling,
i have noe money, there is
à Crowne, give me the
money for it, but i will
have noe farthings.*

There, sadly, it stops, but farthings issued in every town, and every quarter of the cities, must mean tokens. I know of no additions to the Gravesend tokens listed in Kent by Williamson and Dickinson, and we may wonder whether they include the 'Mistris' whom a French traveller paid for breakfast, but not for a bed, presumably after disembarking early in the morning. I doubt there is any evidence other than tokens, but a good possibility for the Mistress is Mary (d.1671/2?), wife of Arthur White, innkeeper of the Swan in Gravesend and postmaster (BW Kent 306; Norweb iii.2590).¹¹ Samuel Pepys in 1662 took coach from Rochester to Gravesend. (In 1665 he would buy a great deal of fine fish around Grays in Essex, and take it across the Thames to 'White's', where he had part of it dressed.)

Pepys's 1662 trip turned out quite eventful.¹²

‘to Gravesend, where it was very dark before we got thither to the Swan; and there meeting with Doncaster, an old water-man of mine above [London] bridge, we eat a short supper, being very merry with the drolling drunken coachman that brought us; and so took water – it being very dark and the wind rising and our waterman unacquainted with this part of the River, so that we were presently cast upon the Essex shoare; but got off again and so, as well as we could, went on; but I in such fear that I could not sleep till we came to Erith; and there it began to be calme and the stars to shine, and so I begun to take heart again and the rest, too; and so made shift to slumber a little. Above Woolwich, we lost our way and went back to Blackwall and up and down, being guided by nothing but the barking of a dog which we had observed in passing by blackewall; and so got right again with much ado, after two or three circles, and so on...

What a pity that Pepys never mentioned tokens, though George Berry has gathered up his references to token-issuers in London and elsewhere.¹³

Jouvin postscript

Tony Merson (mentioned above) has kindly found information about Albert Jouvin on the French Wikipédia (<http://fr.wikipedia.org>), which regrettably names him as “Albert Jouvin de Rochefort” (c. 1640 – c. 1710), French cartographer, but does identify him as Treasurer of France at Limoges from 1675 to 1702. See more at that website.

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1. T. Snelling, *A view of the copper coin and coinage of England* (London, 1766), sig. ¶2v.
2. P. Grierson, *Coins and medals: a select bibliography* (London, 1954), p.79; and in French in his *Bibliographie numismatique*, 2^e édition (Bruxelles, 1979), p.249.
3. Snelling (note 1), footnote: ‘On bat presque dans tous les Villages, de petite monnoie de cuivre qu’on nomme Fardins; ce qu’il y a d’incommode c’est que ces Fardins n’ont cours que dans le Village, & quelquefois dans la rue ou ils ont été fabriquez [...] ils sont marques du nom des particuliers que achettent la permission du Roi pour les faire battre.’
4. I. G. Lipsii, *Bibliotheca numaria* (Lipsiae [=Leipzig], 1801), p.203.
5. F. Grose, *The Antiquarian Repertory*, new edn. (London, 1807-9), iv.549-622.
6. C. R. Smith, *Catalogue of the museum of London antiquities collected by, and the property of, Charles Roach Smith* ([London], 1854), 163-4.

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8. J. Moreau, *Supplément au dictionnaire de géographie historique de la Gaule et de la France [1972]* (Paris, 1983), 211-12; Musée Maritime de l'Ile Tatihou, *Des vaisseaux et des homes* (Saint-Vaast-La-Hougue, 1992), 121. Jouvin may have been referred to by others, even by himself at p.702, as *Monsieur de Rochefort* = maister Rockfort.
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11. E. W. Tilley, 'The seventeenth-century token issuers of Gravesend and Milton-next-Gravesend', *Archaeologia Cantiana* 85 (1970), 149-74 (pp.159-61).
12. *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, ed. R. Latham and W. Matthews (1970-83), iii.156, vi.240.
13. G. Berry, *Taverns and tokens of Pepys' London* (London, 1978).

Unpublished 17th Century Tokens and Token Varieties from London, Middlesex and Surrey James Lamb



1. Halfpenny, White's Alley, Coleman Street, City of London
 Obv. ★ ELIZ: WRIGHT • IN • WHITS = Three crowns
 Rev. ★ ALLY • IN • COLEMAN • STREET = HER|HALF|PENY
 Brass, 1.36gm, 20.8grains, die axis 0°, Williamson¹-, Dickinson² -, Norweb³ -.

Found on the Thames foreshore at Southwark.

In his 1720 update of John Stow's 1598 *Survey of London*, John Strype⁴ described White's Alley as follows:

"White's Alley, very long but narrow, comes out of Coleman Street, and falls into Pitcher's Court; which is a good handsome place, having a Door into Bell Alley, and a passage thereunto upon suffrance. On the North side, and about the middle of the Alley, is a place called Alms House Yard, containing six houses, for so many poor Men and their wives; or the Survivers of them, belonging to the Company of Leather sellers."

The index of Ogilby & Morgan's 1676 Map of London⁵ lists four White's Alleys, in Holborn, Moorfields, Chancery Lane and this one in Coleman Street [26-F12, f70]. The White's Alley off Chancery Lane produced two tokens (D.496A, W.513). Lillywhite⁶ lists a Three Crowns in White's Alley, Moorfields (No. 14688) but none in White's Alley, Coleman Street.



2. Farthing, Rotherhithe, Surrey
Obv. ★ THE ♦ FLOWERDELVCE = Fleur-de-lis
Rev. ★ IN ♦ REDRIFE = I * G
Copper alloy, 1.11gm, 17.1grains, die axis 180°, Williamson-, Dickinson -, Norweb -.

Found on the Thames foreshore at Deptford, directly in front of Watergate Street stairs.



3. Farthing, Rotherhithe, Surrey

Obv. ★ IOHN ♦ WILKINS = Three tuns

Rev. ★ IN ♦ REDRIFE ♦ 1656 = ♦W♦|I*M

Brass, 0.85gm, 13.1grains, die axis 180°, Williamson-, Dickinson -, Norweb -, Portable Antiquities Scheme⁷ number PAS LON-5D0461.

Found on the Thames foreshore at Cherry Gardens, Rotherhithe on August 19th, 2012. A Farthing of Nathaniel Parkins of Montagu Close, Southwark (PAS LON-5CCE56) was discovered by the finder on the same date at the same location.

A John Wilkins paid hearth tax in the Brixton Hundred of Surrey in 1664⁸.



4. Farthing, The Minories, City of London

Obv. ★ THOMAS ♦ PEIRSON ♦ IN = Man making candles

Rev. ★ THE ♦ MINORIES ♦ 1654 = ♦ P ♦|T♦L

Copper alloy, 0.95gm, 15.0grains, die axis 180°, Williamson 1935var., Norweb 7339var.

Ex Fergusson Collection⁹. Previously published examples are dated 1655. Struck from the same obverse die as the Norweb specimen dated 1655.

17th Century token issues struck in consecutive years are quite rare. Examples from London and Middlesex include W.1057/8, 2548/9 and 2380/1.



5. Farthing, East Smithfield, Middlesex

Obv. ★ AT • Y GOVL DEN • DRVM = ★H★[H*E]★

Rev. ★ IN • EAST • SMITH • FEIL^D • = Drum

Copper alloy, 0.74gm, 10grains, die axis 270°, Williamson 924var., Norweb –

Ex Fergusson Collection. Corrects the spouses initial from “F” to “E”. The issuer is almost certainly Hugh Herne, named on an East Smithfield halfpenny (N. 8204) with the same device.

Thanks to Michael Dickinson, Liz Henly, Sam Sobel and Tim Everson for assistance in the preparation of this article.

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How a Token Led to a Dissertation

Carole Owens



Bronze, plain edge. 31mm

I have just completed a three years History with Social Science degree at Ruskin College Oxford. In my last term I had to produce an 11-12 thousand word dissertation.

Having an interest in late nineteenth and early twentieth century social history, and having written and researched life around sweated industries and the 1870 Education Act and part time education, I was looking for another topic. The token pictured was bought by my husband Trevor and had the legend "Dalrymple Home Retreat. Rickmansworth. 1D".

Research into this token brought to light a home for inebriate women. This information aroused my interest; could this be a subject for the dissertation? Using my previous Victorian research as a starting point, I set out to find out why this home existed. This led me into the world of drunkenness and social reform.

Who was Dalrymple?

Donald Dalrymple was a nineteenth century doctor, reformer and M.P. Medical men such as Dalrymple were part of the temperance movement that was quite active all through nineteenth century. Reformers had many differing ideas for curing society's ills, drunkenness being the one that was uppermost in their minds. Further research unearthed a home for inebriate women in Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, but why for women only?

The token then led to the Habitual Drunkards Act of 1879 and the Inebriates Act of 1899. Concentrating on these Acts, I discovered a world where drunkards were dealt with differently depending on their class and gender. The research concentrated on the role that middle class women played leading up to the legislation and the implementation of the Acts.

This one token led to discovering how drunkards, both rich and poor, were treated; whether in prison, asylum, workhouse, reformatories, homes or private infirmaries. This made for an interesting journey through an area of women's history not normally covered.

This shows how tokens can take on a new life and take historians in many different directions in historical research.

The Ideal Cinema – A New Token

Stuart Adams

In 2007 an advertising medallion for the Ideal Cinema was recorded.¹ Recently a priced token has come to light and is illustrated below:



Brass, 26.0 mm, plain edge.

O: Around the rim is: THE IDEAL CINEMA • LAMBETH ROAD • and in the centre is 3^D

R: ONE / OF THESE COINS / WILL BE ACCEPTED AS / PART PAYMENT FOR A / SEAT IN THE AUDITORIUM / BETWEEN THE HOURS / OF / 2.30 AND 4.30.

The Cinema was opened in 1928 but was bombed towards the end of World War 2 in 1944. The cost on a cinema seat in 1937 was 10d (4.21p) and in 1944 1s 5d (7.10p)².

References

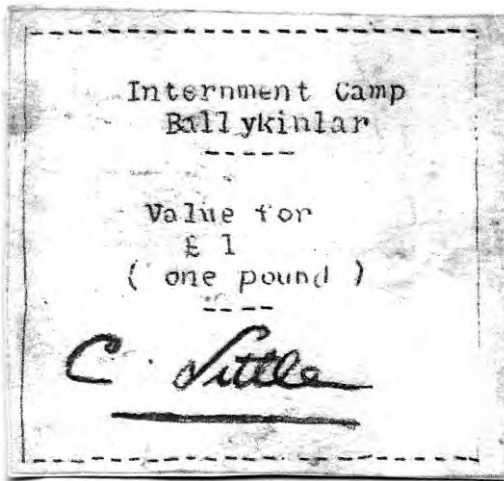
- (1) Adams S. J. (2007) TCSB, Vol. 8, No. 12, p 455–7.
- (2) Under “UK cinema ticket prices” (on the internet) from Media Statistics.

Ballykinlar Internment Camp Tokens

Continued from Vol.10 No.8, Sept. 2012, pp 303-307.

Francis Heaney

Included with the tokens in the autograph book of Sean McGrath is one unusual issue, hand-drawn and printed. It is difficult, for certainty to place it with either the official or unofficial issues, though evidence might favour the former because the signature on it is that of C. Little, the British camp commandant. It does seem odd though that he should be responsible for such a crude effort when proper printing services would have been available to him. Perhaps it was an early temporary measure. At the same time, Camp No.1, where McGrath was, is not known to have issued its own unofficial tokens, but a copier was available to the internees there (they did produce their camp newspaper for a time), and so tokens such as this could possibly have been run off with or without Little's approval. It would have been quite easy to actually forge these particular issues.



12 : Internment Camp / Ballykinlar / Value for / £1 / (one pound) / C. Little.

68 x 64. Blue on white paper.

Sean McGrath (London) autograph book.

Camp No.1

(KG : Box 12, KMGLM – 2010.0180)

In the second half of 1921 “*a new money system*” was mentioned, but not fully explained, in an internee’s letter out, and this might be linked to another manuscript source which revealed that “*chits they call the little printed slips which cried aloud, in*

bold lettering, their value, and impressed in mystic blue letters the fact that here was a privilege reserved "for internees only" (UCD Archives, Hayes Papers 53/117-3). I haven't yet come across tokens stamped "*for internees only*", but perhaps some record of them, and others not listed here, lie in the archives at Kew.

2: The Unofficial Issues.

The two camps at Ballykinlar, separated only by a barbed wire fence, were allowed no direct line of communication with each other. The unofficial tokens seem solely linked then to Camp No.2, where some formidable political leaders organised the internal government of the camp through a variety of educational, political and recreational activities. Disputes between the British authorities and the internees were many, especially with regard to the running of the camp canteen by the internees and the sourcing of and payment for its stock. There was also, probably for security reasons, an eagerness by the British to effect regular but irksome changes of the chits for "*again and yet again were chit issues called in and new coupons, fresh from the press, sent out. The printing contractors must have enjoyed the ear of the officer in charge*" (Hayes P53/117-3). On top of other important issues, this, and perhaps the *new money system*, did not meet with the approval of the Irish for, by September, they were turning out their own paper currency. A specimen of this is illustrated in Derek Young's article. It was a basic hand-written and printed effort, 46x31mm, black letters on white paper, the value 6D, one signature on the front, with a second signature and date "*1/1/21*" on the back. I have been unable to link the second name with the camp so far and do not know the significance of the date since Camp 2 did not open until the 7th January 1921. Two identical specimens, conjoined, with blank reverse, have been located in University College Dublin Archives among the Michael Hayes papers. One is for 6D and the other for 1/-. Both bear, in Irish, the number of the camp and signature of Proinnsia O Dubhaig, Irish camp commandant at the time of issue. They are, undoubtedly, the ones mentioned in a letter from one Michael O'Conaill to Hayes in September 1921, "*...we have got in a temporary chit currency (our own printing - samples enclosed, but DON'T try to forge them)*". Professor Hayes (1889-1976), an academic and politician, had been released in August to attend Dail Eireann (the Irish parliament) to which he had been elected while interned. The letter further read "*...spent one day making up £250 in chits - 40 to the £ - 10,000 separate and we're only a tanner out. It was gruelling work but it had to be done*". It would seem that these were run off from a signed master sheet of various values, and then cut.

13 : **Campa a do / baile Coinn leora / 6D**

Signed: **Proinnsias O Dubhaig**

c. 50 x 31. Black on white paper.

UCD Archives : Hayes papers P53/119.

Also PC (with a second signature & date on reverse).

14 : In centre 1/- flanked l. **Campa / a /do**
r. **baile / Coinn / leora**

Signed : **Proinnsias O Dubhaig**

c. 50 x 31. Black on white paper.

UCD Archives : Hayes papers P53/119.



While these temporary chits kept business going at the camp, O’Conaill’s September letter also reveals that the Dublin printers O’Loughlin Murphy & Boland were “*doing the permanent ones for us*”. Derek Young’s article (*Coin & Medal News, Feb.1986*), stated that these unofficial tokens were for values 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 5/- and £1. Fred Dixon replied with a letter in March 1986, stating that values of 2/6 and 10/- had been omitted from Derek’s listings. Fred was a reliable correspondent and in acknowledging his friendship with the O’Loughlin family hints that maybe this was his source for including the 2/6 issue, and it would certainly have made the set more complete. But I have never seen a specimen of the half-crown, and Fred’s own set did not include a specimen. It is possible that his informant’s memory, so many years after the event, had let him down or perhaps it had been printed but never issued (I await the deluge of “*reported sightings*” !). Fred also stated that O’Loughlin informed him that Miceal Ua Briain, an internee and artist, had designed the new tokens. This is confirmed from another source (*Linen Hall Review, Vol.12, No.2, 1995/6*). The design may have been acceptable but from a practical point of view the size and material from which they were made, made the tokens totally unsuitable for circulation. They were quite large, printed on light card, though one side, the obverse, was stiffened with fine thread set on a narrow square grid – Young describes this as “*linen-faced*”. They certainly couldn’t be folded, like a banknote, and put into your wallet without being damaged. I have never come across any that could be described as “*worn from circulation*”.

Furthermore, on one of the camp’s hand-written playsheets for a drama on 12-13th November 1921, the price of admission on the programme is indicated by a drawing

of the 3d token, while this writer has a 1d token signed by an internee and dated “18/11/21”; all only weeks before the camp was shut down in early December. It would appear then that while some tokens may in fact have reached the camp in the last quarter of 1921, the low survival rate and condition might suggest that the supply may not have been intended to satisfy the daily requirements of the 800 men there. It may have been anticipated by this time anyway, that the camps would be closed that year, as a condition of the truce between the British and Irish governments, so the need for any new tokens had probably passed.

I suggest that a consignment of newly printed tokens was sent (for approval ?) to the artist Miceal Ua Briain (Michael O’Brien). O’Brien was a past pupil of the O’Connell Schools in Dublin and it was there that Bro. William Palladius Allen formed a library and museum. Among the exhibits was a framed set of seven unofficial tokens, obverse up, with a spare to show the reverse. A note with the display connected the tokens and the artist to the school. It might be reasonable to assume that O’Brien, having received a quantity of the tokens, then passed some around to some fellow-internees and to his old school museum. The Allen set is now with the National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks, Dublin 7.

Many influential political figures that were to serve in the new Irish national and local governments had been interned in Ballykinlar so, no doubt, the printers, who displayed their names so prominently on the reverse of the tokens, may have hoped to gain favour for future government contracts. They did, in fact, offer essays for the first Irish postage stamps, but the contract went elsewhere. O’Loughlin Murphy & Boland, (originally O’Loughlin Shields and Boland, c.1897-1906) were based at Upper Dorset Street, Dublin until their demise around 1926.

I’ve been informed by the Ulster Museum that it holds no specimens of these tokens, though a 1d and a 6d were donated to Linen Hall Library, Belfast (*Linen Hall Review, Vol.12, No.2, Winter 1995/6*). The British Museum has a 1d, 1/- and £1 but the reverse of the first is apparently blank. A set of seven is in the Limerick Museum. While only six are on display at the National Museum of Ireland (less the 10/-), another set of seven, with at least one duplicate, from the Bro. Allen Library, is in stores. The Military Archives, Cathal Brugha Barracks, no doubt have a full set of seven from the Quinn donation. The manuscripts department, National Library of Ireland, have four, 1/-, 5/-, 10/- and £1 among the Frederick Allan papers (Mss 26,763); Kilmainham Gaol archives hold a 6d and 1/-. At a stamp/coin fair in Dublin, September 2012, a lot of 1d, 3d and 5/-, (originally from the Adams auction in April 2009?) passed through three dealers hands (doubling in price along the way). A 3d specimen was sold by De Burca Rare Books (sale no.78, item 35, Summer 2006), and this was one of two of that value that they held. Adams/Bonhams in February 2003 auctioned, in one lot, 1d, 6d, 1/-, 5/- and £1 which, I suspect, went to a collector in

BALLYKINLAR TOKENS
(REDUCED)



England. The writer holds the 1d, 3d, 1/- 5/- and £1 (Szauer, 1971). A set of seven was illustrated from a 1922 newspaper in TCSB Vol.7, No.11, June 2004, p.472, by Gary Oddie. No doubt others could be held in both private collections and county museums and archives, and I would welcome information about these, though I suspect that the numbers surviving will remain small.

The tokens share the same obverse legend in Irish, GAEDIL FE GLAS / I MBAILE-COINNLEORA / CAMPA A DO (Gaels under lock & key in Ballykinlar Camp Two) with the value in the centre. The obverse of the 1d is in black and yellow on white, as is the 6d, while the 3d and 1/- have red and black on white; the four also share the same reverse legend in green, black and red on white, and are each c.54.5mm diam.. The obverse of the 5/- is red and black on white, the 10/- has yellow and black on white, while both share the same reverse details (with spelling error, no “c” in Merchants) in red, green and black on white, and are c.64mm diam.. The £1, obverse in yellow and black on white, with a third reverse type in black and green on white, is c.73mm diam.. For full colour illustrations of some of these see Barry Woodside’s excellent website, www.irish-tokens.com

Notes:

I neglected to add in the previous instalment that a copy of token no. 9 is also in the autograph book of Thomas Honan (London). Camp No.1 (KG : Box 11, KMGLM – 2010.0168) and is in fact the one illustrated. *Mea culpa*.

It is possible that token no.11, so unlike all the others, and found among the visiting Chaplin’s possessions, may have been issued, along with other values, to visitors only. Quinn’s article in 1962 also makes reference to “Official canteen vouchers *good for* five shilling, one shilling and sixpence” preserved among the Chaplin’s papers, though I suspect that the latter two are, in fact, nos. 4 & 5 in this list.

The purpose of this paper is, of course, simply to help create a listing of the tokens connected to the Internment Camp set up at the British army base in Ballykinlar, Co. Down, during 1920-21. It was never the intention to tell the “*Story of Ballykinlar*”. Nevertheless, as you might expect, there is indeed a story to tell. One was intended to be written by the internees and, in fact, the titles of the several chapters and their authors had also been agreed, but in the political climate that followed their release, the project was not realised. However, a book about Ballykinlar Camps by Liam O’ Duibhir, is due to be published in March 2013 by Mercier Press Ltd., Cork, so another episode in Irish-British history will be told for those interested in the background to the internment camps, where “chits” had a small but significant role.

I'd like to thank those who assisted with this survey, especially at my first port of call, Kilmainham Gaol, Inchicore, Dublin 8, where archivist Ann Marie Ryan opened the first autograph books with official tokens that I was to see; the staff at the manuscript department of the National Library of Ireland; the Military Archives at Cathal Brugha Barracks, Dublin where, with the permission of Commandant Victor Laing, Officer in Charge, and the assistance of archivist Hugh Beckett, I also viewed the beautifully illuminated "Book of Ballykinlar", presented by the internees to Chaplin, Fr. John McLister; the staff at University College Dublin, Archives, Belfield, Dublin 4, which also permitted me to use the illustration of the tokens there; Brian Hodkinson, curator at the Limerick City Museum; and my friend, the now-retired Keeper of the Arts & Industrial Division at the National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks, Dublin, Michael Kenny.

"On My Keeping and in Theirs" by solicitor Louis J. Walsh, first printed in October 1921 and reprinted in December of that year (The Talbot Press, Dublin and T Fisher Unwin, London), and available online, tells of that writer's experience in Ballykinlar, and he adds a piece in *An T-oglaic* (An army magazine) in 1923. Peadar Kearney's letters from the camp to his wife are published in *"My Dear Eva"* (Dublin, 1976); Kearney wrote the Irish National Anthem. Comdt. Owen Quinn (Retd.) wrote of the books of Ballykinlar and the tokens in *An Cosnatoir* (the Irish Defence Forces Magazine) in December 1983, and earlier in the *"Evening Herald"*, Dublin, 19 Feb. 1962. *"Paper Money of Ireland"* by Blake and Callaway (Pam West 2009) includes an illustrated chapter about the tokens on page 82, and refers to Lance Campbell's *"Prisoner-of-war and Concentration Camp Money of the Twentieth Century"*. A reference exists in Arlie R. Slabaugh's *"Prisoner of War Monies and Medals"* (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, 1966). And there is *"Ballykinlar Tokens"*, by Derek Young, in *Coin & Medal News*, pp 60-62, February 1986. Many and varied are the other items about Ballykinlar, with perhaps the Hayes Papers in the archives at University College Dublin among the more important.

The 17th Century Tokens of Somerset in the Pitt-Rivers Collection at the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum

Terry Winsborough

This collection came to my notice while researching a Somerset token about two years ago when I went to examine it at the museum and was impressed by its antiquity and the rarity of several pieces. It was formed by the Victorian soldier, collector, amateur archaeologist and ethnologist, Lieut. Gen. Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers (1827-1900)

His 17th century token collection comprises specimens from the counties of Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Hampshire and a few Gloucestershire. This formed part of the Wessex Collection, which was kept apart from his main anthropological collection (donated before his death to Oxford University) and housed in his private museum on the family estate at Farnham, Dorset. This private museum was maintained and kept open after his death right up until the 1960s when it closed. The artefacts were finally donated to the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum in 1975 and are housed there in a special gallery. For some reason the tokens, still kept in their original cabinet with tickets and felts, were not donated to the museum until 1990.

Details about the origins of these tokens are contained in the accession books held at the Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford. These details have only recently been transferred to a searchable database¹ which I was able to access with the help of Dr Chris Morton, Curator of Photograph and Manuscript Collections at the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford University. There I found that nearly all the Somerset tokens were acquired in one purchase by Pitt-Rivers in 1891 from the London dealer Rollin & Feuardent, 19 Bloomsbury Street, at a cost of £18. There was no note about previous ownership of the collection. The year 1891 also marked the publication of the final volume of George C Williamson's revised catalogue of Boyne. It was interesting to note that all the tray tickets for the Somerset collection were made out according to Boyne's numbering system, being later crossed out and the new Williamson numbers written in a different hand.

The collection comprises over 430 tokens, of which the Somerset specimens number 232, by far the largest county represented. The 232 tokens include six duplicates, two positive re-attributions to other counties and one possibly so, with 68 not in the Norweb collection. There are another fifteen tokens missing from the original collection, which is evident by the remaining empty slots with tickets. The museum curator thinks that these were almost certainly missing when donated by the family in 1990. The tokens had been listed upon donation but not properly catalogued. Jane Ellis-Schöen, the Curator of Archaeology at the time, accepted my offer to do this, initially for the Somerset collection.

The new varieties I found, or interesting variations of existing known tokens, are recorded as follows:

BW71. Bridgwater – IAMES SAFFORDE has the date I658 from what appears to be an altered die (Fig. 1). Williamson², Dickinson³ and Norweb⁴ all give the date as I652

¹ <http://web.prm.ox.ac.uk/rpr/index.php/databases>

² *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* edited by George C Williamson, 1891, Vol 2 London-Southwark as reprinted by B A Seaby Ltd in 1967

³ *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values* by Michael Dickinson, B A Seaby Ltd, 1986

whereas Boyne⁵ records it as I658. The figure ‘8’ in the date has the appearance of possibly being changed on the punch at a later date, being not quite upright and of a thinner character than the ‘I65’ preceding it. There is no sign of an overstrike on a ‘2’ and the ticket states clearly I658.



Fig. 1

Both specimens of this token in the Museum of Somerset are dated I652, while the British Museum has only one with an illegible last date digit but which is ticketed as I652. No specimens bearing the date of I658 have appeared at auction in recent years and there is no evidence of a token of this date being in private collections. Besides the figure ‘8’, this reverse die is different in several ways from Norweb 3991 while the obverse appear the same, so only the reverse was altered for the later striking. The token is struck in brass with 180° die orientation, the same as the Norweb specimen.

My thoughts were obviously that if all the known pieces (except this one) of IAMES SAFFORDE are dated I652, what made Boyne originally list it as I658? Although Boyne and Pitt-Rivers were contemporaries, he would not have seen the token in the Pitt-Rivers collection as it was not acquired until 1891, by which time Boyne was living in Italy where he died in 1893. Either Boyne saw this token when it was in the hands of a previous collector, or there were more tokens bearing this date in circulation at the time of his publication in 1858.

The answer as to why Williamson ‘corrected’ the date to I652 in his book is easier to fathom. His sub-editor for Somerset was William Bidgood, the curator of Taunton Museum at that time, who would have had complete access to the museum’s token collection. Presumably he would have seen the same IAMES SAFFORDE tokens as are still there today and noted the date as I652 on the list of Somerset tokens sent to Williamson, without bothering to check where Boyne’s information came from. Unfortunately this reasoning is rather spoilt by a note appearing under ‘Corrections’

⁴ *SCBI 44 – The Norweb Collection Part IV – Norfolk to Somerset* by R H Thompson & M J Dickinson, Spink & Son, 1993

⁵ *Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century* by William Boyne FSA, London, 1858

in Gray & Symond's 1915 booklet⁶, which states that regarding BW71 James Safforde, the date in Bidgood's list should be I652 (not I658)! It is not clear to which list of Bidgood this referred. His original list sent to Williamson prior to publication must have recorded the date as I652 for Williamson to have printed it.

Research into these differing dates of the IAMES SAFFORDE token became even more tangled when considering just who published the date correction in Gray & Symonds 1915. Harold St. George Gray was at the time the curator and librarian of the museum at Taunton Castle, and was so from 1901 to 1949. He and Henry Symonds FSA would have examined all of the Somerset tokens carefully before publishing their list of new types, varieties and corrections to George Williamson's work. The fact that they noted a date correction from I658 to I652 in Bidgood's list was doubly puzzling when I discovered from the website of the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society, that H St George Gray began his career as assistant to General Pitt-Rivers. I therefore presumed that he would have seen the Pitt-Rivers 17th century Pitt collection and been aware of the I658 date on the IAMES SAFFORDE piece (if it was in the collection at that time). He may also have actually written the slot tickets which I have been looking at in Salisbury Museum.

In spite of its confusing background, this I658 token of IAMES SAFFORDE is a convincing 'new' variety and should therefore be listed as BW71A in Michael Dickinson's 1986 catalogue.

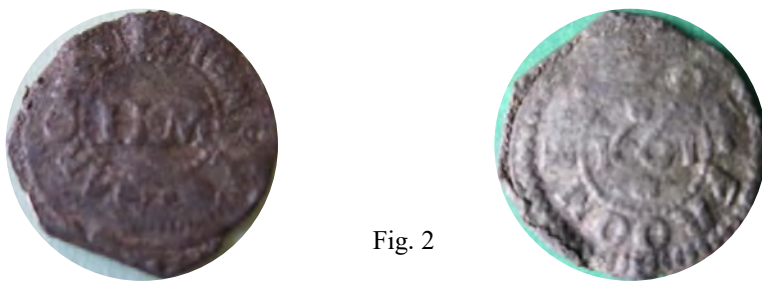


Fig. 2

BW130. Frome. HENRY MARCHANT I66I. Probably the rarest of the three tokens by this issuer and although the museum has all three, this specimen is struck on a crudely cut pewter flan. (Fig. 2) This token is not in Norweb but the obverse is exactly the same as the other two dated varieties (Norweb 4036-7), while the reverse has minor die differences apart from the date. Michael Dickinson has raised the possibility that this piece may be a trial striking of the dies together. The British Museum does not have a specimen and the Museum of Somerset has one only in normal copper alloy.

⁶ Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society' Vol. LXI (1915), pp 115-127



Fig. 3

BW170. Ilminster. ALICE ROW/RAW I664. The dual spelling of this issuer's surname is well known and it is evident that RAW is the later spelling because several pieces are known where the 'A' is struck over an 'O'. The museum specimen obverse is one such, and in the picture (Fig. 3) which is not too clear, an 'O' can be seen underlying the 'A'. Boyne lists the name as RAW, Williamson as ROW, while it is recorded under a 'New Variety' in Gray & Symonds booklet as RAW, with a note that the 'A' is struck over an 'O'. Both names are shown in Norweb 4069-70. The town name on the reverse of the museum piece is spelt ILEMISTER, while in Norweb one specimen is unclear and the other is spelt ILEMESTER. Both town spellings are common as the British Museum specimen is spelt ILEMESTER while the Museum of Somerset has pieces showing both.

I noticed on the Salisbury Museum token that the second 'I' of the town name which is quite clear under a glass (but unfortunately not in the picture) has a small flaw or dot half way up the leg. Michael Dickinson has reasoned that this could be the remains of the middle bar of an 'E', thus showing that the spelling of ILEMESTER was corrected on the die to ILEMISTER after the original issue. So probably Alice Raw had both her name and town spelling corrected at the same time for this re-issue.

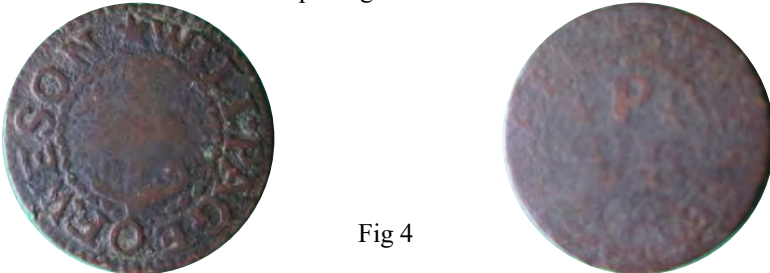


Fig 4

BW314. Weston. WILL PAGE. This undated and extremely rare token is the only one of the three listed under this place in Williamson which can be attributed with certainty to a Weston in Somerset because it bears the county name:

Obv. WILL.PAGE.OF.WESON = St George & the dragon
 Rev. SVMMERSETSHEARE = W. E. P.

The spelling of this name however, while recorded as SVMMERSETSHEARE in Boyne and Williamson appears to have been corrected in Gray & Symonds with a spelling of SVMERSETSHEARE. This is explained in a note which states “Both legends are confused by reason of over-striking on another token – possibly on No.66 which seems to have been issued by the same trader”. This refers to BW66, WILL PAGE of Bridgwater, the dated large farthing with the same initials and again with the county name, but with yet another spelling. This token may well be from the same issuer although there is no common device to link the two. The county spelling is different again on the museum specimen which is spelt SVMERSETTSHEARE. It is not in the Norweb collection and neither the British Museum nor the Museum of Somerset have a specimen. I have not been able to trace one either in a private collection or having been auctioned in recent years.

The museum piece has a very worn reverse and I was not able to take a good enough photograph to show the spelling in detail, but under a glass there is no doubt. Both sides otherwise are apparently the same as recorded in Williamson, although the obverse device of St George & the dragon is also worn but discernable. There is obviously at least one other specimen of WILL PAGE in existence for the different spelling to have been recorded at different times. A clue to its existence was provided by David Young who has a list of the Somerset tokens from the Henry Symonds collection which was sold to Baldwins in September 1928. There is a piece of WILL PAGE of Weston in that list which is noted as ‘double-struck’. This may be the token described in Boyne, Williamson and later corrected by Gray & Symonds. The Salisbury Museum specimen, by reason of its differing county spelling, looks to be a new variety of this token and may tentatively be listed as BW314A in Dickinson 1986.

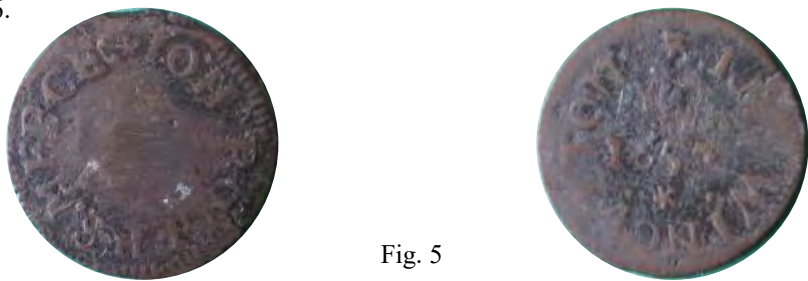


Fig. 5

BW322. Wincanton. IOHN ROGERS. This farthing token is listed in Boyne, Williamson and Dickinson as being dated I652 but it is not in the Norweb collection. The museum specimen is dated I657 (Fig. 5), not very clearly as you can see, but enough of the last digit remains to identify it as a ‘7’. In Gray & Symonds 1915 under ‘Corrections’ it is stated: “All the specimens we have seen read:

O. IOHN^N.ROGERS.MERCE^R = I. R.

R. IN.WINCVLTON = I657 “

which is identical to the museum piece as shown above.

The British Museum has one specimen of I652 only while the Museum of Somerset has two, both dated I657. The two Taunton specimens plus this one in the Pitt-Rivers collection and others known in private hands are a convincing reason to record the token shown in Fig. 5 as a new variety of IOHN ROGERS of Wincanton, which should be recorded as BW322A.

I am indebted to the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum for giving me access to the collection; to Tom Hockenull of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum and to Steve Minnitt, the Somerset County Museums Officer for providing details of their collections. Michael Dickinson has very kindly provided advice and suggestions regarding several tokens in this collection, while David Young has been most helpful in providing details about the Ilminster and Weston tokens.

If any members have information or comments to make about any of the tokens described, I will be pleased to hear from them. The tokens of the Pitt-Rivers collection are not on public display but interested persons can view them by prior arrangement with the museum director - Mr Adrian Green. Museum tel. No. 01722-332151, and more museum details can be obtained from their website:

www.salisburymuseum.org.uk

Mr and Mrs Norweb

Robert Thompson

References to the Norwebs, emanating from the British Museum and from Messrs DNW, require correction, without excluding a more extensive treatment in the future.

- 1) Mr Norweb's first name was not Robert but Raymond: R(aymond) Henry Norweb, senior (1894-1983), who was in the US Foreign Service until retirement in 1948. He supported the collecting of his wife, Emery May Holden Norweb (1895-1984);
- 2) Their tokens were specifically a joint pursuit, resulting from the Suffolk origins of the Holden family, and Mr Norweb's birth in Nottingham. So the tokens should not be provenanced to the 'Mrs R. Henry Norweb Collection'.

See page xi of *SCBI 31: The Norweb Collection, Part I* (1984). There are good accounts of both senior Norwebs in Harrington E. Manville, *Biographical dictionary of British and Irish numismatics* (Spink, 2009), and an extended treatment of *The Norweb Collection: an American legacy*, by Michael Hodder and Q. David Bowers (Wolfeboro NH, 1987). On the other hand, *The Norweb name in history*, presented by Ancestry.com (Provo, Utah, 2007) is an inflated and expensive piece of book-making (87 pages only), containing general advice on family research, and no original information.

Notes and Queries

632

In answer to the request in the December Bulletin, I do have a similar token as follows:



More details of this token can be found in *Token Collection Companion* p.159 by John Whitmore. I hope this may be of some use. I may mention that Aston Road North is still a busy road between Lichfield and Birmingham.

John Greaves

632

I have been building a master listing of Lancashire pub checks for about 20 years now and the following is the data I have for:-

The Eagle Inn, Stretford Road, George McCleary

The pub was not listed in 1841. In 1855 its address was 240 Stretford New Road, Hulme and the victualler was James Hewitt who issued a pub check for use in the billiard saloon.

The victualler in 1864 and 1869 was George McCleary (John McCleary in 1881, John George McCleary in 1895) and the road had presumably been renumbered as the address was 326/330, Stretford Road.

There are a number of Lancashire pub checks with the obverse die of VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT. 1862 and just over 20 Lancashire Albion Inn pubs in 1864 + an unknown number of beerhouses, so it might well be Lancashire but some find spots would be very helpful and I certainly can't attribute this check to Lancashire.

Bob Lyall.

632

In respect of the 'Albion Inn' token, I can report on my own experience, independent of any evidence that Grenville Chamberlain may have. Some years ago, I was able to acquire a substantial old assemblage of over 100 tokens in a dirty 1904 Lloyds Bank Nottingham cotton bag that had been obtained by a Newark second-hand dealer from a house clearance. Almost all were from Nottingham, bar four from Newark, one from Mansfield, two barbers' checks and one or two odds and ends (1826 halfpenny, Napoleon III 10 cents). Included in the group was a specimen of 'The Albion Inn'. I know this is only circumstantial evidence but I think it is strongly indicative of a Nottingham provenance. Unfortunately, I am unable to assist with Wm. Willcox, Old Elm Tree Inn, of which I also have a specimen.

Andrew Cunningham



I saw your help wanted for identifying the Baxter token. My husband has many tokens by this person. I have attached them together with photos of Billingsgate Market where the family had stalls from 1924 - 1975. There are many more Billingsgate tokens with values on, I have attached one just for information. I've included one of my favourite photos of the Billingsgate market. My photography is not perfect. I hope this answers your query.

Pam Williams

Adverts

WANTED IRISH TOKENS

17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

A limited number of the following publications are available from the Honorary Secretary, Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire

A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire

By Peter Preston-Morley & Harry Pegg. Reprinted from the BNJ Vol. 51, 1981. £7

Nottingham Market Tallies by Grenville Chamberlain 2002 (60 pages A4). £7

Davison & Hawksley, Worsted Spinners 1787-1810 by Professor Stanley Chapman. A lecture delivered to the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire on 13th January 2004 and printed in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 111 in 2007. All the Arnold Works Tokens dated 1791 (6d to 5/-) are illustrated. This booklet was published, partly in colour, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire in 2008. £6

The Nottingham & Midland Counties Working Classes Art & Industrial Exhibition 1865, its Prize Medals and their Maker by Grenville Chamberlain 2010. (66 pages A4). £5.50

Please make cheques payable to:

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(10:12)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants non-military medals.

P. Waddell

(11:1)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:5)

Helping Collectors Worldwide

Wanted and specializing in 17th century tokens within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire and Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information

Please contact Glen

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:12)

Surrey and Southwark

Still looking for Surrey and Southwark 17th century tokens for my own collection and/or to publish in my forthcoming new book. Please contact:

Tim Everson

(10:9)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:5)

Wanted

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

TOKENS LOST IN THE POST

A package of seventeenth century tokens went missing in the post sometime after January 3rd. One is particularly identifiable; Thomas Wanless at Stilton, Huntingdonshire W72. The piece is Fine with slight corrosion. The illustration is of another specimen, to help identification. Other missing tokens in the package are Huntingdonshire Williamson numbers 7, 17, 24, 28, 49, and 61 along with a VF Cambridgeshire W124. Any information will be gratefully received by Gary Oddie



(10:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Further news on plastic tokens. Andrew MacMillan tells me that Asda have also produced charity tokens, originally in lime green, now in dark green. He has even seen one for sale with a dealer!

You will see from the contents that George Berry has died and I thank Robert for the obituary. Another member of the Society has also just died; Mike Ewing who was one of the partners who had just finished producing the mammoth Commemorative Medal References with Andy Whittlestone – a legacy that will endure many decades into the future. Thanks to Charles Farthing for that information.

Time is running out for someone to volunteer to be Editor after me, taking over at Congress. It really isn't difficult. In fact it's great fun seeing everything first and I have made many new friends (and acquired new tokens!) as a result.

Apologies to Tim Scotney for failing to credit him for the 'Blackwater' article in the last issue. The article was about John Wright, not by him!

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing March TCSB
Subscriptions, adverts, binders etc.	Foreign Postage
Total	Closing balance

There is a lot of foreign postage this time because of sending extra (paid for!) copies abroad. We have also now recruited our first member from Northern Ireland, and our first Canadian. Welcome!

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor.

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

Token Congress 2013

Token Congress 2013 will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the weekend of 4th - 6th October. The organisers are David Young and Peter Preston-Morley. If you need more information please contact David

If you are intending to come to Congress and have not yet filled in the form please do so soon, as it would be a great help to the organisers. Also please offer a talk if you feel able to, and give something back to the society.

The 17th Century Token issuers of Market Harborough

Tim Scotney

Market Harborough was and is a major town in Leicestershire. Dickinson attributed no less than thirteen 17th century issuers to the town, to which can be added the recent discovery of the issue of a token by a John Ryland. The tokens give various names for the place of issue, namely Harborow, Harborowe, Harbowrovgh, Harbrovgh, Harbrow, Harbrowe, Market Harborovgh & Markett Harborovgh (Thompson & Dickinson). They have all been assigned to Market Harborough in Leicestershire, although other places of the name exist; namely Little Harborough & Harborough Magna, both in Warwickshire. The evidence for attribution has in some instances been less than satisfactory, several being attributed due to its being the only market town of the name.

The parochial church of St Dionysius is considered to be a chapel of the mother church at Great Bowden. However, it has enjoyed the parochial rights of birth, marriage & death since 1614, when they were transferred to it from the ancient church of St Mary in Arden. Its own registers survive from an even earlier date, 1584. The recent transcription of these parish registers enables attributions of these tokens to be examined further and in most cases confirmed. *The History, Gazetteer, And Directory of Leicestershire* 1846, notes many burials continued to be at St Mary in Arden, for which I am unaware of any transcript. Copies of the transcripts of Market Harborough and most other Leicestershire parish registers may be purchased from www.Leicestershire.webs.com.

All Baptisms, marriages and burials are Market Harborough unless otherwise listed.

Robert Bass



BW 77, Norweb 2873

ROBERT BASS 1668 AT = a hart standing
MARKETT HARBOROVGH = HIS HALF PENY

Anne Bass daughter of Robert was baptised 20/Jan/1629 (illegitimate, marriage not listed)

Robert Basse son of Edward was baptised 8/Oct/1626 at Stapleford Leicestershire

Robert Basse married Hester Renolds 21/Dec/1654

A son of Robert Basse was born 22/Sep/1655 & buried 9/Oct/1655

Robert Basse son of Robert was baptised 24/Dec/1656

A son of Robert Basse was born 11/Jan/1658 & buried 25/Jun/1658

Samuel Basse son of Robert was baptised 7/Mar/1661 & buried 18/Jul/1661

Joseph Basse son of Robert was born 11/Jan/1662 & buried 10/Mar/1662 (Robert was noted to be a carrier)

Annah Basse daughter of Robert was baptised 30/May/1664 & buried 17/Sep/1665

Jane Bass daughter of Robert was baptised 4/Dec/1665

Hester Bass wife of Robert was buried 14/Dec/1665

Robert Evidently remarried as

Mary Basse wife of Robert was buried 4/Aug/1668

Robert seems to have married again

William Basse son of Robert was baptised 18/Dec/1669 & buried 22/Jan/1669-70

Richard Basse son of Robert was baptised 2/Jul/1671 & buried 6/Jul/1671

The following will is noted: 1678 Bass, Basse, Robert, Market Harborough

A Hanna Bass was buried 10/Dec/1690, possibly Robert's widow

Thomas Coleman

Noted in Dickinson as--- **THO COLEMAN (M) ¼ greyhound (D.77A)**

Thomas Coleman married Mary Cawdrey 4/Dec/1639 at Melton Mowbray

Mary Coleman daughter of Thomas was baptised 13/Feb/1642 & buried 27/Mar/1642

Thomas Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 26/Jan/1645 & buried 24/Apr/1648

John Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 3/Feb/1647 & buried 27/Jun/1655

Zachariah Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 18/Feb/1652 & buried 20/Jun/1652

Mary Coleman daughter of Thomas was baptised 29/Jul/1653

Joseph Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 1/Jun/1655 & buried 11/Jul/1655

Daniel Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 15/Jan/1656

Henry Coleman son of Thomas was baptised 29/Jun/1658

Thomas Coleman was buried 3/Oct/1659

The following will is noted 1660: Coleman, Thomas, Market Harborough (administration)

Ann Gott

**ANN GOTT 1658 = a stocking
IN HARBOWROVGH = A. G.**



BW 78, Norweb 2874



BW 78, Norweb 2875

William Gott son of Edward & Anne was baptised 6/Mar/1641

William Gott son of Edward was baptised 6/Mar/1642 & buried 25/May/1642

*William Gott son of Edward was baptised 23/Apr/1643

Hannah Gott daughter of Edward was baptised 3/Feb/1647

***Edward Gotte son of Edward was born 11/Dec/1654

Elizabeth Gotte daughter of Edward was born Apr/1656 & buried 2/May/1658

James Gott son of Edward was buried 24/Aug/1657

John Gott son of Edward** was born 18/Jul/1658 & buried 6/Aug/1658 (John son of Widow Gotte)

**Edward Gott evidently died 1657-8

* possibly the William Gotte was buried 25/Dec/1663 at Market Harborough

*** possibly the Edward Gotts buried 4/Mar/1682 at Great Bowden

Augustine Harper



BW 79 but AVGVSTINE, Norweb 2876

**AVGVSTINE HARPER = the grocers arms
OF HARBROWE = A.H.**

Augustine Harper (N.B. Williamson is definite the name is Austin Harper). I suspect there is a variety with the name Austin, both names occur in the parish registers. Thompson has assured me Austin was an acceptable contraction of the name Augustine at this period, & there is no reason to suspect a different issuer.

Augustin Harper married Kathene Slader 30/Aug/1634 at Banbury in Oxfordshire
John Harper son of Augustine & Kathrerine was baptised 27/Sep/1635
Augustine Harper son of Augustine & Kathrerine was baptised 10/Sep/1637
Thomas Harper son of Augustine & Kathrerine was baptised 18/Aug/1639
Mary Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 18/Apr/1641
Joseph Harper son of Austin was baptised 13/Aug/1643
Sarah Harper daughter of Austin was baptised 20/Jul/1645
Nathaniell Harper son of Augustin was baptised 11/Jul/1647
Stephen Harper son of Augustine was baptised 11/Feb/1649 & buried 20/Aug/1649
Katherine Harper was buried 1/Aug/1685
Alice Frankling maid servant to Augustine Harper was buried 13/Feb/1641
Augustine Harper son of Augustine was baptised 21/Nov/1669 & buried 6/Dec/1669
Thomas Harper son of Augustine was baptised 20/Oct/1670
John Harper son of Augustine was baptised 27/Mar/1672
Mary Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 11/Sep/1673
Sarah Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 19/Feb/1674
Augustin Harper son of Augustine was baptised 11/Aug/1676
Susannah Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 10/Apr/1678 & buried
13/Jun/1678
Elizabeth Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 9/Dec//1680 & buried
8/Sep/168
Katherine Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 2/Sep/1682
Thomas Harper son of Augustine was baptised 15/Aug/1684
Elizabeth Harper daughter of Augustine was baptised 7/Oct/1687 & buried
9/Oct/1687
Nathaniell Harper son of Augustine was baptised Jun/1689 & buried Dec/1689
Mary Harper daughter of Augustine was buried 5/Sep/1710
Augustine Harper was buried 4/Jun/1712

Thomas Heyricke

**THOMAS HEYRICKE OF = T. H. 1668
HARBOROW HIS HALF PENY = T. H.**

North ascribes this token to Thomas Ericke of Harborough (ironmonger) however I note a Thomas Heyricke (mercier) and feel he may have been the issuer.



BW 80, Norweb 2877

Thomas Herrick married Isabell Hoyes 6/Aug/1646 at Melton Mowbray
Ruth Hericke daughter of Thomas was baptised 5/Mar/1648 & buried 9/Mar/1648
Thomas Hericke son of Thomas was baptised 4/Mar/1649
James Hericke son of Thomas was born 5/Feb/1653
Elizabeth Hericke daughter of Thomas was born Apr/1656
Sarah Hericke daughter of Thomas was born 29/Mar/1659
An unnamed son of Thomas Hericke was buried 1/Feb/1661
Mary Hericke daughter of Thomas was baptised Aug/1662 & buried 1/Nov/1686
Samuel Hericke son of Thomas was baptised 21/Feb/1663
John Heyricke son of Thomas of Market Harborough (mercier) was apprenticed as a fishmonger to William Wheatley 1/Oct/1668 (I estimate his birth as about 1654) (no corresponding baptism can be found in the registers. However I note a John Heyricke buried 23/Jul/1653 & wonder if this could be an error for baptism)
Thomas Herick was buried 22/Oct/1675
Isabell Heyrick widow was buried 13/Jan/1709
Henry Heyrick son of Thomas was baptised Nov/1686 (father a minister)
Ann Herick daughter of Thomas was baptised 2/Oct/1689 (father a minister)
Rebecka Heyrick daughter of Thomas was buried 28/Jan/1692
Thomas Heyrick (minister) was buried 9/Aug/1694
Thomas Heyrick was buried 15/Aug/1695

The following wills are noted 1709: Heyrick, Isabell, widow., Market Harborough
1694 Heyrick, Thomas, clerk, Harborough (Administration)

In *A History of the County of Leicestershire: Volume V*, (1664), J. M. Lee & R. A. McKinley comment: "Thirty-five boys who entered Cambridge colleges from the school while John Berry was headmaster have been identified. They included ---- Thomas Heyricke (d. 1694), a poet and later master of Harborough school himself."

Thomas Horton



BW 81, Norweb 2878

**THOMAS HORTON = the drapers arms
IN HARBOROWE = T. H.**

Thomas Horton married Anne Harborne of *Dranton 10/Mar/1655
(*The transcript definitely says Dranton, but Thompson rightly points out there is no such place. He suggests Drayton is meant which seems likely)

John Harton son of Thomas was born 9/Dec/1656

Katherine Horton daughter of Thomas was baptised 11/Jan/1658

Thomas & Anne Horton do not appear in Market Harborough parish registers after this date. However I note the following:-

Thomas Orton son of Thomas & Anne was baptised 30/Jun/1667 at Sheepy Magna

Jane Orton daughter of Thomas & Anne was baptised 25/Mar/1670 at Sheepy Magna

Thomas Langdel



BW 82, Norweb 2879

**THO LANGDEL OF = a hackle
MARKET HARBOROVGH = FLAX DRESE R**

Langley & Langdell appear to be variants of the same name. However they appear in the registers as distinct blocks of the same name. I have kept the blocks separate in case they refer to different people.

Thomas Langdell of Great Bowden was born about 1634 & married about 1658 (IGI) (the bride's name is not given & the marriage is not confirmed in the parish register of Great Bowden)

Elizabeth Langdel daughter of Thomas was baptised 20/May/1659 at Great Bowden

John Langley son of Thomas was buried Oct 1653

Mary Langley daughter of Thomas (father a flax dresser) was buried 10/Jan/1654

Elizabeth Langley daughter of Thomas was baptised 11/Aug/1653

A son of Thomas Langley was born 9/Mar/1656

Twin unnamed daughters of Thomas Langley were born 4/Mar/1658. One appears to have died 19/Mar/1658

Hannah Langley daughter of Thomas was buried 30/Jun/1660

Thomas Langley son of Thomas was buried 28/Jul/1661

A daughter of Thomas Langley was buried 18/Dec/1661

Thomas Langley of Market Harborough born about 1642, married Anne about 1664 & died 1709 (IGI)

Thomas Langdell son of Thomas was baptised 7/Oct/1668 & buried 6/Jan/1671

John Langdell son of Thomas was baptised 24/Jul/1670

Elizabeth Langdell daughter of Thomas was buried 24/Jan/1672

Elizabeth Langden daughter of Thomas was baptised 31/Mar/1673

Thomas Langdell son of Thomas was buried 5/Jun/1673

Anne Lagdell daughter of Thomas was baptised 19/Jan/1674

Katherine Langdell daughter of Thomas was baptised 25/Dec/1678

James Langley son of Thomas was baptised 24/Mar/1680

Mary Langley daughter of Thomas was baptised 25/Jan/1682 & buried 5/Oct/1686

Thomas Langley son of Thomas was baptised 22/May/1683

Ann Langley daughter of Thomas was baptised 2/Jul/1684 & buried 8/Jul/1688

Thomas Langley son of Thomas was baptised 20/Jul/1685

Thomas Langley son of Thomas was baptised 3/Oct/1685

Henry Langley son of Thomas was buried 4/Mar/1687 & buried 30/Mar/1701

William Langley son of Thomas was buried 9/Sep/1688

Elizabeth Langley daughter of Thomas was baptised 19/Jan/1703

Mary Langley wife of Thomas (husband a flax dresser) was buried 17/Mar/1703

Thomas Langley (flax dresser) was buried 14/Jan/1705

The will of Thomas Langley alias Langdel flax man of Harborough was dated 8/Nov/1698 and probate was granted 10/Jan/1711. His wife Anne was to be his executrix. He left his properties in trust under the guidance of his friends Jonathan Kidney (haberdasher) and brother-in-law John Wright of Harborough. The proceeds

were to go to his wife Anne for life, and thereafter to his son George and his heirs by his wife Avis. If George failed to have a son, the properties were to go to James and his family. If James also failed to have son, the properties were to go to his daughter Elizabeth Chow (or Cow) & her heirs. He gave £20 to his grandson Thomas Cow to be paid by his brother-in-law Henry Pope. A daughter, Katherine Owen, is mentioned.

Elizabeth Lyng



BW83, Norweb 2880

ELIZABETH LYNG = a mortar and pestle IN HARBROW = E. L.

On the authority of Whittet, Thompson & Dickinson state that Elizabeth Ling was apparently an apothecary in her own right. I am unable to confirm this. The mortar & pestle are certainly indicative of the profession, but it is difficult to say what if any right she had to be considered as an apothecary. She appears to have been a daughter of William & Elizabeth Blake. The parish records do not record her father's occupation but, even if he was an apothecary, as a female she would not have qualified as an apothecary by patrimony. Neither she nor her father feature in the records of the London apothecaries' company. Her husband appears to have been a book seller. However two of her sons, Edward and William entered the profession. Only William however appears in the records of the apothecaries Company.

Elizabeth Blake daughter of William was baptised 10/Apr/1613

Ann Blake daughter of William was baptised 11/Jan/1623

Elizabeth Blake was buried 5/Aug/1648 (after the marriage below) I suspect this was the issuer's mother.

Richard Lyng married Elizabeth Blake 13/May/1644

**Edward Linge son of Richard was baptised 30/Mar/1645 & buried 8/Feb/1673

*William Ling son of Richard was baptised 14/Mar/1647

Richard Lyng son of Richard was baptised 13/May/1649 & buried 1/Nov/1686

Basil Ling son of Richard was baptised 22/Jun/1651 & buried 10/Sep/1653 (son of Mrs Ling) at Market Harborough, suggesting Richard Ling died 1651-3.

Elizabeth Ling (widow) was buried 23/Nov/1685

Richard Ling son of Edward was baptised 8/Sep/1670

William Ling son of Richard was baptised 19/Jul/1682

Anthony Ling son of Richard was baptised 12/Mar/1684

*William Ling son of Richard of Harborough (deceased) (bookseller) was apprenticed to John Conyers as an Apothecary on 2/Dec/1662. He was turned over to Martin Higgins citizen & Apothecary on 7/Dec/1669.

**Richard Ling son of Edward of Market Harborough (apothecary) (deceased) was apprenticed as a tallow chandler to Daniel Dale on 9/Feb/1685/6. I estimate his birth as about 1671.

I note the following wills: 1686 Ling, Elizabeth, Harborough (administration)
1686 Ling, Richard, Harborough (administration)

Frances Reeves



BW 84, Norweb 2881

FRANCES REEVES = a swan IN HARBOROW 1667 = HER HALF PENY

Frances Reeves was the widow of Henry Simcock (see below) & also of Thomas Reeves. I can find no record of her birth, marriage to Henry Simcock or baptisms of any children, although these seem confirmed by her will. Both her and Henry Simcock's tokens show a device of a swan. Presumably this refers to the Swan Hotel. It would suggest Frances Reeve continued to run her deceased husbands business. Henry Simcock evidently married Frances 1645 – 1651 (see Henry Simcock below)

Thomas Reeve married Frances Simcocke 4/Sep/1662

Thomas Reeve was buried 8/May/1665

Frances Reeve was buried 19/Aug/1695

The will of Thomas Reeves of Market Harborough (barber chirurgeon) was made 23/May/1665 and proved 11/Aug/1665. The sole executor was his now wife Frances. His wife Frances was left the lease on his new home for her lifetime or until she remarried, after which it was to go to his son in law Edward Lambe.

His gold ring was left to his brother Edward Reeves.
His sisters Sarah and Elizabeth were left 20s gold pieces.
His aunt Sarah Webb was left 10s.
The remaining estate was left to his wife Frances.
The will was witnessed by Henry Harber and Johan Wells.

The will of Frances Reeves of Harborough in the county of Leicester widow was dated 5/Sep/1683 and proved 1695. The executor was her son in law William Brice and her daughter Anne, his wife.

She gives each of her grandchildren who ask the executors 12d.

She gives her son in law William Brice and his heirs her freehold land in the south field of Great Bowden. This land had been received from her (first?) husband Henry Simcock.

The residue of her estate was left to William Brice and his wife Anne.

John Ryland



IOHN RYLAND = an arrow
IN HARBROW = I. R.

Discovery of this token was noted in *The Searcher* April, 2007

John Ryland does not appear in the parish registers of Market Harborough. He does however appear in those of Lubenham, about 2 miles west of the town, and a David Ryland, seemingly his son, appears in those of Market Harborough.

John Rylande son of John was baptised Dec/1608 at Thorpe Arnold (possibly not the issuer)

John Ryland (shepherd) married Alice Arnold (servant to David Pappilon) 23/10/1639 at Lubbenham

Elizabeth Ryland daughter of John & Anne (presumably error for Alice) was baptised 10/Oct/1642 at Lubenham

*David Ryland son of John & Alice was baptised 19/May/1644 at Lubenham

Mary Ryland daughter of John was baptised 8/Mar/1645 at Lubenham

Sara Ryland daughter of John was baptised 2/Nov/1647 at Lubenham
Abigell Riland daughter of John & Alice was baptised 19/Feb/1654 at Lubenham
John Riland son of John & Alice was buried 22/Nov/1658 at Lubenham
Alice Ryland wife of John was buried 22/Jul/1661 at Lubenham

*It seems certain David settled in Market Harborough as
John Ryland son of David was baptised 1/May/1667 & buried 18/May/1675
Mary Ryland son of David was baptised 2/Aug/1669 & buried 20/Nov/1680
David Ryland son of David was baptised 1/Apr/1671 & buried 5/Apr/1671
David Ryland son of David was baptised 14/Feb/1673 & buried 6/Mar/1673
Elizabeth Ryland son of David was baptised 6/May/1677
Elizabeth Ryland (widow) was buried 27/Feb/1711 (presumably David's widow)

HS - (Henry Simcock)



BW 85, Norweb 2887

**AT THE SWANN = a swan
IN HARBROVGH 1651 = H. F. S.**

A History of the County of Leicestershire: Volume V, J. M. Lee, R. A. McKinley (1964)). records :- Opposite the Town Hall is the Three Swans Hotel which, like the other inns in High Street, has a long narrow yard running back from the street, entered under an archway at one side of the front range. Parallel with the yard is a narrow rear wing, part of which was originally stables. The 'Swan' at Harborough is mentioned as early as 1517 and it is possible that the front range, originally timber framed, dates from the 16th century. Close-studded timbering is visible in a gable, now enclosed inside the building but formerly abutting on the yard entrance. In the back wing a first-floor room contains panelling of c. 1700. The inn was largely reconstructed in the early 19th century when the front range was raised in height and flat-fronted bow windows were added. The most notable feature of the street front is the large and elaborate wrought iron sign, probably of late-17th-century origin. There are indications that the ironwork at the sides, incorporating the two additional swans, is later in date.

Henry Simcock son of Henry was baptised 21/Jul/1633 & buried 2/Aug/1633
George Symcock son of Henry & Mary was baptised 11/Jan/1634 & probably buried 15/Feb/1636

John Symcock son of Henry & Mary was baptised 7/May/1637 (father a vintner) & buried 19/Mar/1639

Mary Simcocke wife of Henry (inn keeper) was buried 8/Sep/1645

Henry evidently remarried 1645-1657, his wife being the later Francis Reeve, see above. The initials and date of the token show this was prior to 1651. I can find no record of their marriage or baptisms of any children.

Henry Simwell inn keeper was buried 4/Apr/1657 (presumably an error for Simcock)

Henry Simcock describes himself in his will as inn holder and unprofitable servant of God. He is referred to in the will of Frances Reeves as her former husband. His will was dated 2/May/1651 and proved at London on 13/June/1657. His wife Frances was sole beneficiary. The will was witnessed by Edward Chelmisley and William Healy.

Henry Piggles Ostler to Mr Simcocks (inn keeper) was buried 23/May/1638

Henry Smith

HENRY SMITH = a bell
HARBOROVGH = H.S. BW 86

The History, Gazeteer & Directory of Leicestershire (1846) notes The Bell as an inn in Lubenham. The only occurrences of this name in the parish registers are:-
Henry Smythe son of Thomas was baptised 21/Dec/1599 at Lubenham
Margaret Smyth daughter of Henry was baptised 14/Dec/1623 & buried 21/Dec/1623
Mary Smyth daughter of Henry was baptised 13/Nov/1624 & buried 29/Sep/1625
John Smyth son of Henry was baptised 6/Aug/1625 & buried 16/Aug/1626
Ann Smyth daughter of Henry was baptised 16/May/1630 at Lubenham
Thomas Smyth son of Henry was baptised 1/Jul/1632 at Lubenham
Henry Smith (yeoman) was buried 10/Sep/1642 at Lubenham (too early to be the issuer)
Henry Smith son of Richard & Elizabeth (father a tanner) was baptised 4/Dec/1637

It is conceivable that the latter of the two men noted issued this token. However, the death rate of children, judging from the families of children of the other issuers, was very large and there is a large time gap between the records and the possible date of issue of the token. The issuers name, Henry Smith, is common and I feel the evidence is insufficient for conclusive attribution.

William Thompson



BW 87, Norweb 2883

**WILLIAM THOMPSON IN = a clasped book
MARKETT HARBOUROVGH = W. R. T.**



BW 88, Norweb 2884

**WILLIAM THOMPSON IN = a clasped book
HARBROVGH HIS HALF PENNY = W. R. T.**



BW 89, Norweb 2882

**WILLIAM TOMPSON IN = an open book
IN HARBROVGH 1653 = W.R.T.**

In 1661 William Thompson was a bookseller & stationer in Market Harborough as in that year he published Goddards "Miscellanea" (ref Williamson).

The records of the stationers company 1641-1700 show three apprentices named William Thompson entering the trade between 1649 & 1700. I note *Nehemiah Thompson gained his freedom by patrimony (see below). He should therefore have been born after his father became a freeman. None of the men noted in the apprenticeship record strictly comply with this. The closest would be:-

William Thompson bound to Andrew Kemp 11/04/1636 & freed 7/05/1655. His apprenticeship lasted 19 years as opposed to the normal eight. The authorities may have considered that he warranted his freedom prior to 1655.

*Nehemiah Tomson son of William was baptised 18/Nov/1654 (father a stationer)
William Tompson was buried 30/Apr/1670

I note the following will: 1670 Tompson, William, Market Harborough
(administration)

The Stationers company apprentice registers record William Thompson took the following apprentices:

William Harris son of Simon of Milton, Cambs, gent deceased bound 5/4/1658 for 8 years

Obadiah Smith never formally bound but freed by Thompson 1/06/1674

* Nehemiah Thompson apprentice to William Thompson became a freeman by patrimony 1/06/1674

It is notable that his sons Nehemiah and Obadiah Smith both became freemen on the same day, four years after their father's/master's death , presumably it took this long for their case to be considered .

It seems likely William had a further son, John.

Christopher Tompson son of John was baptised 10/Sep/1684

Elizabeth Tompson daughter of John was baptised 10/Feb/1685

John Tompson son of John was baptised 16/Apr/1688

Dorcas Tompson son of John was buried 21/Feb/1688

Sarah Tompson daughter of John was baptised 9/Apr/1693

John Tomson son of John was baptised 11/Jul/1695 & buried 2/Aug/1695

Susanna Tompson daughter of John was baptised 12/Jul/1696

A daughter of John Tompson was baptised 24/Mar/1697

Madglent Tompson daughter of John was buried 17/Sep/1698

Jane Tompson daughter of John was buried 24/Jul/1699

Enoch Tompson son of John was baptised 5/May/1700
Elnor Tompson daughter of John was buried 6/Dec/1700 (father a traveller)
Henry Tompson son of John was buried 22/May/1700
John Tompson (traveller) was buried 18/Sep/1701

Thomas Wilshere



BW 90, Norweb 2885



BW 90, Norweb 2886

THOMAS WILSHERE = a roll of tobacco IN HARBOROW = T. M. W.

Mercy Wiltshire daughter of daughter of Thomas & Martha (father a mercer) was baptised 19/Mar/1636

*Martha Wiltshire daughter of daughter of Thomas & Martha (father a mercer) was baptised 10/Feb/1638

Thomas Wilshire was buried 16/Jan/1661 at Market Harborough

* Martha Willshire married William Dewbery 23/Aug/1657 at Market Harborough

Berry 1982, notes an inventory of a Thomas Wilsher, clothworker dated 1681.

I feel the above records are sufficient to firmly attribute all the above tokens to Market Harborough with the exception of that of Henry Smith, which I feel needs further evidence to be certain

My thanks to Robert Thompson for reading and in several cases correcting my original draft and allowing duplication of photos from Norweb collection and

Leicester parish registers at www.Leicestershire.webs.com for their diligent work in transcribing the registers.

Main References

Williamsons edition of Boyne's Trade Tokens

Sylloge of the Norweb tokens Volume 3 by Thompson & Dickinson

National archives wills at Canterbury

British History Online

London apprentices by Clive Webb

Stationers company registers 1649-1700 by Mckenzie

The Searcher April 2007

Index to The Wills & Administrations Of The Archdeanery Court Of Leicester By Henry Hartopp

DH 70 Warwickshire

Paul Tunnard



Obv: GENERAL ELLIOT = Portrait bust

Rev: BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY 1792 = Fleur de Lis

Edge inscription: PAYABLE AT HENRY BIGGS MOORE STREET

This token was issued by a Henry Biggs of Moore Street Birmingham, who was a victualler. The subject of the token, General George Augustus Elliot, was at the time a national hero, He commanded British forces during the great siege of Gibraltar, which lasted three years and seven months. The general arrived at the rock as Governor General on the 25th May 1777, and set to work organizing improvements to the defences. However it was not until late 1779 that the siege began, when the Spanish

cut them off from the mainland and attempted to starve them out. They were relieved by Admiral Rodney in January 1780. He stayed until the 13th February when the blockade resumed, but his relief and the new supplies increased British confidence. Over the next year with continual bombardment, the threat of fire ships and sickness, the British were hard pressed and hungry. Admiral George Derby relieved them again in April 1781, bringing new supplies. The following summer was spent under Spanish bombardment, and then in November, seeing that the enemy was massing his forces for a storming of the Rock, (21,000 men in the Spanish camp) Elliot decided to sortie out and sabotage the nearest Spanish fortifications. So on the 27th November at 2.00 am, 2226 men including artillery, workmen, infantry and grenadiers, attacked the Spanish lines. They spiked all the mortars and guns, and ruined all the lines of approach and communication, and as the British retreated back to the rock they blew up the Spanish magazines. This sortie may have changed the Spanish plans because they now started to fit out 10 battering ships to bombard the British positions. These ships were reinforced with the decks roofed over and simplified rigging for they were only to be used to closely bombard the rock. On 13th September 1782 the immense project of the Spanish was put into operation. The ten battering ships were escorted by many other ships and manoeuvred into position, and with the land guns firing as well, there were over 400 guns at work attacking Gibraltar. For many hours both sides fired at each other and it wasn't until the English started using red hot shot that the battle turned and the Spanish ships started to burn. The battle continued until the following afternoon when all the battering ships were destroyed or abandoned, and although the British were badly mauled they were victorious. On 11th October 1782, Howe's fleet was sighted by the garrison. His flagship was HMS Victory and it arrived with the final relief of the Rock. Hostilities finished on 2nd February 1783.

What brought the situation to a resolution was the changing international scene. A new prime minister, Lord Shelborne, came to power wanting a universal peace with America, France and Spain. By January 1783 both sides knew a peace agreement was in the offing and Gibraltar was to play an important part in the negotiations, but if the British had given Gibraltar to the Spanish, the Government would have fallen. In the end the British offered to give up Minorca and the West Indian islands but would keep Gibraltar and the Spanish ambassador in Paris agreed to these terms at once. On his return to England, Elliot was thanked by parliament and given a peerage under the title Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar; he was also elected a Knight of the Bath. He died on 6th July 1790 at Aix le Chapelle trying to reach Gibraltar where he wished to die.

References

Siege of Gibraltar by T H Guffie

Dalton & Hamer: Provincial Tokens of the Eighteenth Century

EDWARD MOARE = 3 cloves

IN GREAT EASTON = E.M. (conjoined)

This token was listed in Williamson as Essex 185 and also as Leicestershire 18, with a note after the Leicestershire entry that it may belong to another county. Both counties contain places of the name. It was deleted from the Leicestershire listings in Dickinson's 17th century trade tokens.

I am unaware of any reason for the attribution, and I would suggest the token may indeed belong to Great Easton in Leicestershire. The token is noted in Dickinson as being a farthing suggesting an early date. The parish records of Great Easton (Leicestershire) have recently been transcribed and show an Edward More buried on 22/Nov/1658.

Whereas this burial alone seems insufficient for firm attribution I feel it casts doubt. Hopefully more evidence will emerge.

Copies of Great Easton parish registers are available from Leicestershire.webs.com

Could This Be the Seal of John Cockee?

Roger Paul

John Cocky of Watlington (Oxfordshire) issued his first farthing token in the year 1663. A year later he produced a second, this time spelling his surname "Cockee" and using an anchor as its central device and showing the date 1664. Cockee/Cocky is described in the Norweb sylloge as having been a brazier in the year 1693.



Not surprisingly the latter is very much the more common of these two tokens and I have as yet not seen an example of his 1663 farthing although the Norweb collection did boast a single specimen. Along with two of my fellow metal detectorists I have for the last few years been searching a couple of large fields just outside the Oxfordshire market town of Watlington. During these searches a number of Traders Tokens have been recovered, the majority of these being relatively local. By some way the most common of these finds has been the John Cockee 1664 farthing and I estimate that during this time we have managed to find around twenty of these tokens between us, all of them struck from the same dies.

John Cockee's 1664 farthing token is quite a handsome piece, well struck from quality dies and on a slightly larger flan than is normal for a typical farthing. Most of the examples found by us have fared pretty well in the Chiltern soil which in this area is heavily chalk based. This kind of soil treats copper alloy coins and tokens kindly and a couple of those found by us are in near V.F condition.



Last year (2012) one of my co-searchers produced a small seal matrix that he had found and to my surprise the central device was that of an anchor. The similarities between the devices on the seal and Cockee's 1664 token were at once obvious. The seal was handed to the Hertfordshire F.L.O. to be dated and recorded on the massive Portable Antiquities Website and, following a little research, Julian Watters, the F.L.O., stated that he felt that stylistically the seal belonged to the 17th Century. An anchor would appear to be a somewhat less than obvious symbol to be used on a token or seal produced for a trader in land-locked rural Oxfordshire, and was presumably down to John Cockee's trade as a Brazier. There are a number of Traders Tokens that do use an anchor as its central device but the vast majority of these are in connection with inns and taverns bearing the anchor as part of its name.

It is clearly impossible to confirm that this tiny seal is the personal seal of John Cockee as there are no initials or any other identification marks on it. In fact some

doubt must be thrown on this whole theory as the anchor on the seal is of naval style with a cable wound around its body, whereas the anchor on the token is entirely plain. Also the seal is of rather ordinary manufacture and not what you would really expect of a successful trader in a market town.



The farmland that we have been searching has however produced large quantities of material from the 16th and 17th Centuries and it is hard to escape the conclusion that part of these fields served as a market site during these times. It is of course quite probable that John Cockee would have sold his produce at this market or at least visited it on a regular basis to purchase essential supplies and just maybe on one of those occasions he lost his personal seal. This of course is pure speculation on my part but there is an interesting and somewhat coincidental precedent to this theory.

In the April 1990 edition of “The Searcher” magazine Derek Rowland reported the finding of two examples of Anchor Wildinge of Northampton’s farthing token and a seal matrix with an anchor as its central device, all from the same field. These were discovered on a Northamptonshire medieval fair site, but as far as I can ascertain a definite connection could not be confirmed despite a copy of Anchor Wildinge’s will being located. Some 22 years or so later history has pretty much repeated itself.

More Unrecorded St Giles tokens, But Not Yet Found

Robert Thompson

Roger Paul’s note in March, pp. 367-8, briefly made me think he had discovered in the Chilterns one of two long-sought issues from St Giles in the Fields. However, its denomination is not appropriate, and neither is its apparent date, even if the issuer’s initials B|SA might be.

Nevertheless, it might be the occasion to re-publish a little-known indictment for ‘making’ [i.e. commissioning the making of] halfpence as a service to their neighbours. It is buried in the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1670* (p. 623), with the putative date of ‘1670?’:

John Nicholas, barber, and Samuel Ball, milliner, both of St Giles in the Fields, for pardon for making small quantities of brass half-pence, that their poor neighbours might purchase themselves provisions, for which offence they are now indicted. [S.P. Dom. Car. II, 281A, No. 102].

AT Y^E CROWNE is not an obvious sign for a milliner, but more likely for an alehouse or tavern. So post-Restoration halfpenny tokens of John Nicholas and Samuel Ball are still to be looked for—unless the indictments frightened them into successfully destroying all halfpence produced.

An Unrecorded Irish Tavern Token

Francis Heaney



This particular specimen is brass, with a blank reverse, plain edge, 24mm diameter, value **2D**, issued by **JAs.McCANN, GOLDEN BRIDGE & INCHICORE**. By its design, the token fits into that group classified by Neill Todd (*NSI Occasional Papers No.24, 1983*) as “*Parkes 0, blank reverse die*”, originally issued between the early 1850’s and the early 1860’s (*Parkes* being the Dublin die-sinker at the time).

The area known now as Inchicore, about four kilometres west of Dublin’s St. Stephens Green and, until 1900, just outside the City boundary, was formed mainly by the townlands of Golden Bridge North, with Kilmainham to its north, and Inchicore South to the west of both. Within Golden Bridge the area around the Richmond Barracks there became known locally as Richmond.

McCanns can be traced to the area from at least 1840, right through to the early 20th century. The first “James” noted in a directory, is found at Golden Bridge, as a provision dealer, from 1840 to 1842. Although the directories then fail to list him and other well-known businesses in this area until 1850, it is clear from Public Valuations Records that he was still operating there until his death in February 1847 at the age of 70 years. John McCann, a son of James, also in Golden Bridge, but Richmond, appears from about 1850 to 1855, variously described as a grocer, spirit merchant or vintner, while a Catherine McCann is listed as a vintner in 1854. With directories at times slow to be updated, especially for places beyond the City, it is likely in fact that this was the John who died in October 1850, aged only 38 years, to be succeeded initially and briefly by (his wife?) Catherine.

A second James, the likely issuer of the token, then appears in directories from 1856 until 1875, and it was during his tenure that the property in Inchicore South was added to that in Golden Bridge. Valuation Records (1855-1865) confirm James’s licensed premises as Inchicore Tavern, while that in Richmond, which had belonged to his brother John, was sometime run by James as “*executor over this property for his late brother’s children*”. The Inchicore Tavern was located on leased lands to the extreme north end, and west side, of Tyrconnell Road (formerly the old Naas Road) which separated Inchicore South from Golden Bridge. James extended this tavern, with shop and house attached, and the premises was renamed The Foresters Arms at some stage. He died in 1875 aged 54 years.

Directory listings for the period 1876-1885 show the McCanns still in the area, with as many as three in some years: Mrs. Mary McCann (James’s wife ?) grocer and vintner at Inchicore (1876-1885); Miss Mary (niece ?) vintner at Richmond (1879-1885); and John (nephew ?) vintner at Golden Bridge (1878-1882). It is possible that the token, issued by James, was still being used during this decade.

In 1886, a third James, in his mid-20’s, appears as a grocer and vintner at the Foresters Arms (listed as Tyrconnell House by 1888), but no longer linked to any premises at Richmond-Golden Bridge by that time. In July 1893, James then acquired his second pub, the “Black Lion” (first licensed in 1734), located just across the road at Kilmainham. James died in 1918, unmarried, like his surviving three sisters, and his pubs sold. Tyrconnell House in more recent times has been renamed The Village Inn and finds itself now listed in Grattan Crescent, a much widened ancient lane immediately north of, and a continuation of, Tyrconnell Road. Part of the west side of the “Black Lion” also seems to have been sacrificed in road widening of the 1930’s, to judge from comparative maps of the area.

Other Irish tokens are known showing two addresses: Jas Tunny of Rathfarnham and also Patrick Street (Todd 230), Moore of Burgh Quay and also City Quay (Todd 179),

and Moylan of Werburgh St. and Trinity St. (Rice coll.). Among the official registers of licensed premises are also non-token-issuers with more than one outlet while it has been confirmed by a local solicitor (D.McM.) that the licence is attached to the premises rather than the person. In previous discussions it had been assumed that a “one person-one licence” law prevailed.

Pay, Time and Tool Checks – Railways - Part 2

Ralph Hayes

17. L.M.R.CREWE. S.& T.E. Dept. SN. (Chord cut base) All incuse. Brass. 38mm.



18. (CREWE) Signal & Telegraph Dept. SN. (Chord cut base) All incuse. Brass 38mm.



19. L.M.R.CREWE.S.& T.E. Dept. SN. All incuse. Hexagon. Brass 35mm.

20. CREWE. S.E. Dept. Mod.SN.SH. All incuse. Brass 32mm.

21. CREWE. S.E. Dept.N.W. Sect. SN. SH. All incuse. Square Brass 31.5mm.

22.CREWE. S & T.E. Dept.S.Box Gang. SN.
Hexagon Brass 33mm.



23.L.M.S. in relief CREWE, GOODS are incuse. SN. SH. Zinc. 33mm.



24.L.N.E.R. Loco. Camb.Dept. SN.
Oval. Brass 44x34mm.



25.B.R.LYS(M.R.) Cricklewood Depot. Motive
Power. SN .Brass 41mm.

26.N.E.R. (Darlington) D in script(driver) SN.
Scalloped edge & chord cut. Brass. 41.5 x 38mm





27. N.E.R. (Darlington) Scalloped edge & chord cut. SN. All incuse. Brass 41.5 x38mm.
 28. M.R.DERBY. Goods Dept. SN. Oval .Alloy. 46x27mm.



29. L.M & S.R. DERBY M.P. SN. Brass 32mm.



30. BR Engineers Dept. Derby North District. Pay. SN. SH. Brass. 33mm.
 31. BR Engineers Dept. Derby North District. Time. SN.SH. Alum. 33mm.



32. DERBY STN. Operating Dept. SN. Hexagon. Brass. 36mm.
 33. S80 DERBY. SN. Hexagon. Brass 35mm.
 34. S80 DERBY. SN. Chord cut base. Brass 39mm.

The Egyptian Hall

David Young

In the early years of the nineteenth century William Bullock formed a natural history collection which he exhibited in Liverpool; this included items brought back from the South Seas by Captain Cook and pieces purchased from the museums of Richard Green and Sir Aston Lever. In 1809 he moved his collection to London and set up the London Museum at number 22 Piccadilly. It quickly became a popular place of entertainment for Londoners; even Jane Austin visited and wrote to her sister saying that she had found some amusement at the museum. Three years later Bullock leased some land further up Piccadilly opposite Old Bond Street and employed Peter Robinson to design a new museum. The building had a vague resemblance to an Egyptian temple and although still called the London Museum it was usually referred to as the Egyptian Hall. The charge for admission was one shilling or one could pay a guinea for a season ticket. Bullock opened a Roman gallery with a collection of classical art and put on special displays, such as Napoleon's field carriage which was captured at Waterloo which was very popular and attracted large crowds. In 1819 Bullock sold his whole collection at auction and converted the museum into a series of exhibition rooms which could be hired, the main room was redesigned in the Egyptian style by Papworth. A few years later Bullock sold his lease and went travelling in Mexico.



Bullock's Museum

One of the first to use the new rooms was Giovanni Belzoni, the circus strongman who became a well respected Egyptologist; he displayed the sarcophagus of Seti I which he had found in the Valley of the Kings, it is now housed in the Soane museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This was followed by a family of Laplanders who came complete with their huts and herd of reindeer. For the next few years a series of freaks and curiosities were displayed. These included a mermaid, which was found to be a fake that had been made in Japan, an artificial chicken hatchery, a family of South African Bushmen and a pair of Siamese twins. In 1844



Phineas Barnham arrived in Liverpool with his latest discovery, the American midget General Tom Thumb, who was 11 years old, stood 25 inches high and weighed 15 pounds. Barnham moved on to London where he hired a room at the Egyptian Hall. Here the General made three appearances a day with visitors being charged a shilling each. He caused a sensation in the capital and was showered with gifts, including the miniature coach which is depicted on a white metal token. The coach is now exhibited at a National Trust property in Devon. Barnham and the General were presented to Queen Victoria and the royal family on more than one occasion, the Queen thought him charming. A brass token was used to advertise Tom Thumb's appearances but may also have been used as an entrance ticket. One person



who was not so pleased was the artist Benjamin Haydon; he had hired a room to exhibit some of his pictures in the hope of clearing his debts. A note in his diary clearly shows the results "Tom Thumb had 12,000 visitors last week, B Haydon 133 ½, what exquisite taste of the English people".

Panoramas were very popular during the 1830's and 40's, these were paintings on large rolls of canvas which were lit from behind and moved in front of the viewers on a series of rollers; usually depicting travels in foreign lands. Messrs Warren, Fakey



and Bonomie painted a panoramic river trip on 800 feet of canvas which was first shown in 1849. The Panorama of the Nile showed one bank of the Nile travelling upstream as far as the Pyramids and Sphinx and then coming back downstream one saw the other bank. A white metal token clearly advertises the panorama and may have been used as an entrance ticket.

W S Woodin issued a brass token which was probably used as an entrance ticket to see his carpet bag entertainments; although undated it was made around 1856 as this is when Woodin appeared at the Egyptian Hall. He called himself a Polygraphist and from what I can understand he was a sort of cross between a quick change artist and an impressionist; it seems that while dressed as one person he would dive into an extra large carpet-bag and reappear dressed as someone else. A contemporary account states that he had more refined literature, superior costumes and quicker transitions of dress and all this was accompanied by music and paintings.



Albert Smith, who had trained as a doctor, climbed Mont Blanc in 1851 and after his return gave a series of talks to small groups around Surrey. These proved to be very successful, so much so that he gave up medicine to continue with his public speaking and lectures. The following year he hired a room at the Egyptian Hall and arranged the stage to resemble a Swiss alpine chalet complete with plants and St Bernard dogs. By now his talk on the ascent of Mont Blanc was far more polished and attracted large crowds. In 1858 he made a journey to China and on his return gave another series of lectures entitled Mont Blanc to China, illustrated with his souvenirs; these were again very popular and well attended.

The copper token dated 1859 with Albert Smith's bust on the obverse was possibly used as a ticket to one of his lectures. Smith continued with his talks the following year when another token was issued dated 1860; again this was possible used as an entrance ticket. Unfortunately Smith was suddenly taken ill in May 1860 and died within two days. The silver token dated 1860 has the same obverse as the previous ones but was clearly made as a commemorative piece.



For a time in 1870 a fine collection of paintings belonging to the Earl of Dudley was exhibited while the Earl was waiting for the gallery in his own house to be built. From then on the room used to display the paintings was always called the Dudley Gallery.

John Maskelayne and George Cooke were both magicians and in 1873 they leased the Egyptian Hall for three months but ended up staying there for thirty years, where they used some of the first floor rooms for their magical entertainments. On the expiry of the lease in 1905 the Egyptian Hall along with the houses and shops on either side were demolished and replaced with an office block numbered 170-173 Piccadilly.



The Egyptian Hall

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The Baron of Piccadilly, R Fitzsimons, 1967

Barnham in London, R Fitzsimons, 1969

“Goodbye Piccadilly”, W Macqueen-Pope, 1960

Pleasures of London, F Barker and P Jackson, 2008

The Amusements of old London, W B Boulton, 1970

The Pleasure haunts of London, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925

London Old and New, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893

BERRY, George, 1928-2013

George Berry, beloved of many, died shortly before midnight on Saturday 6 April. I first knew him when he was Secretary for Publications of the British Association of Numismatic Societies (1962-9), on which he also represented the Buckinghamshire Numismatic Society. A Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society from 1964, he was awarded their Lhotka Memorial Prize for *English Medieval Jetons* (1974) as the most helpful to the elementary [and any other] student of numismatics. He had already produced *Discovering Coins* (1968), and *Discovering Trade Tokens* (1969).

In *Records of Bucks* he published well-researched articles on the token-issuers of High Wycombe (1967) and Chesham (1971), and as a member of the British Numismatic Society (1972-91) he contributed to the *British Numismatic Journal* (1973) with P. Morley on a revised survey of Buckinghamshire tokens, (1975) with B. Wood on a hoard of tokens found in Bushey where he was then teaching, (1976) on two London tokens found near Hitchin, and (1992) with R. Thompson on the misplaced token of Robert Bloomer in COLMAN HILL, from Halesowen where he had lived, and had taught children named Bloomer.

Local knowledge also enabled him to attribute the tokens of ROSORD to Rufford, Lancs. A valuable volume is *Taverns and Tokens of Pepys' London* (1978). As his son Ian said at his funeral in Beaconsfield, he was a great *raconteur*: skilled in telling stories, and the French noun appropriately recognises his love of France, such that a French pupil invited him to the family home, and came to his funeral. The biographical approach to history, indeed, interested him most. When he brought trays of tokens to a BANS lecture course, it seems he had not read Milne's *Oxfordshire*, and we had an exciting late night finding punch links between different tokens.

Domestic problems did not stop him laughing, but may mean that he kept no record of his publications, nor correspondence addressed to him. From a seat in a local supermarket he wrote a hundred articles for *Coins and Medals* and its successors, mostly on jettons and tokens. Somehow he usually tapped a new source, and fortunately he gathered up the substance of many of those articles in *Seventeenth-century England: traders and their tokens* (1988), dedicated to his wife Barbara, who died in 1998. To mark his 80th birthday on 18th October 2008, George attended that year's Token Congress, and talked about his National Service experiences.

Messrs DNW auctioned his unofficial farthings, and tokens related to Pepys in April 2012 (T5, lots 188-209)

Robert H. Thompson

Review

‘Stamped with their private stamps: the tokens of the 17th century’

by Robert H. Thompson

***Hackney History* Volume 17, Friends of Hackney Archives 2013.**

This seven page article by Robert Thompson gives a very fine overview of the token issues for Hackney as a whole, including Shoreditch, Hoxton, Clapton, Kingsland, Newington Green and Stoke Newington. These are beautifully illustrated by specimens from the Norweb Collection but enlarged and to a higher standard, helped by the quality glossy paper. Biographies, where known, are also appended. For the more general collector of tokens, the article begins with a very useful survey of production, manufacture, and the mention of tokens in contemporary documents, these last being very few indeed. Thompson also suggests many areas of local research which could turn up further information about these pieces in our libraries and record offices. It is a worthwhile addition to any token library.

There is an added numismatic bonus in *Hackney History* Volume 17, in that there is also an article on the ‘Hackney Hoard’ of American double eagles buried in Stoke Newington in World War II.

Copies of this journal are available from The Friends of Hackney Archives at £4.00 plus postage from Hackney Archives Dept.

Tim Everson

Notes and Queries

635

Another Mid-18th Century Ulster Token ?

Among the manuscripts at the Public Records Office for Northern Ireland is an undated paper read at an unknown society meeting by bank official Roy Thomas Alexander Robb (d.1928) [PRONI ref. D2095/18, which can be downloaded]. It relates to a period c.1750-1798 in the history of Larne, Co.Antrim. One of the opening paragraphs concerns us: “*Larne also suffered through the British government passing an Act imposing a heavy tax on any sailcloth imported into England. For some time a James Carley had a flourishing sailcloth factory in Mill Street, Larne, and at a previous meeting of this Society I have shown a trade token of Carley’s of the date 1750, the year in which this repressive Act was passed*”.

In his book, “*A History of Larne and East Antrim*” (Ulster Journals, 2000), the author Felix McKillop confirms that Carley, of Mill Street, was the name of an old established Larne family involved in the sailcloth business, and traces Alexander (1762-1813) and his son James (1790-1852). Assuming that Robb is correct then there

may have been an earlier member of the family also named James. The date, of course, may refer to the year of issue or the date of the founding of the business.

Francis Heaney

636

Another Larne Token

In McKillop's book referred to above, there is an illustration of a Larne token which may not have yet been formally catalogued among Irish tokens. It was issued by Thomas F. English, Mill Street, Larne, for the value of 6D, "*in the late 19th Century*". The illustration is poor but it resembles the George Baines token of a similar value shown in Barry Woodside's website "Irish Tokens", and may also be brass, uniface, plain edge, 29.5mm.. McKillop also states that "*some shops were producing money tokens into the 20th Century. These tokens were inscribed with the name of the shop and their value. Carnalbanagh-born, Guy Thompson, recalls that money tokens would have been used by farmers when sending their servant girls and boys to shop in town. The token could be spent in the shop where it was made*".

Francis Heaney

637

More Ballykinlar Tokens Reported

Further specimens of the **unofficial** tokens issued for Ballykinlar have been brought to my notice, all have been sold by London auctioneers Dix Noonan Webb through their specialised banknotes sales and are as follows :

- (1) £1, lot no 451, 7th October 2004 sale, PR £420,
- (2) 3d, lot no.1548, 14th December 2004 sale, PR £920,
- (3) 1d, lot no.1549, 14th December 2004 sale , PR £660,
- (4) 1d, lot no.2619, Godfrey Burr sale, 27th September 2006, lot no.2619, PR £240,
- (5) £1, lot no.2620, Godfrey Burr sale, 27th September 2006, lot no.2620, PR £780.

I understand that specimens have also passed through other auction houses and would welcome further details of these.

The list of **official** tokens can now also be extended. Liam O Duibhir's book "Prisoners of War. Ballykinlar Internment Camp 1920-1921" (Mercier Press, Cork, 2013), reveals that the small denominations were from 1d to 2/6, thus adding to the 1d, 3d, 6d and 1/- on my original list, and that the larger values of 10/- and £1 were typed on white paper. The £1 illustrated on my list, no.12, is therefore a forgery, as suspected, as it is hand-drawn. Apparently in Sept. 1921 the British camp commandant ordered a check of the amount of camp money in circulation and, when all chits were recalled and counted, it was found that more money was handed back

than had been issued. It was decided then that official camp money would no longer be issued, and the internees were left to their own devices.

Francis Heaney

638

Cartaux: In TCS Bulletin Vol.1, no.8 (Dec.1972/Jan.1973), p.180, there is a description of the widespread 'FC Series' of British [and continental] amusement, gaming & vending machine tokens. They are attributed to F. Cartaux of Paris, with most types bearing his mint mark of a small triangle in outline with a round dot at the apex, inside the outline, and FC along the base, also within the outline. The evidence for this attribution might be a piece bearing both the name CARTAUX and that mint mark, but the principal author cannot now remember, and fears he must leave publication of the evidence to his executors.

Forrer's Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Vol.1 revised (London, 1904, p.356), has an entry for F. Cartaux mentioning Swiss medals from 1889 to 1898, and from 1900 medals and badges of President Kruger, but there is no mention of his mint mark. One possibility is a Lille token for A.BERNARD, rev. A CONSOMMER | 20°|CARTAUX, which does not seem to be in catalogues by Ciani ?1920, Lamb 1967, Thimonier ?1980, Manasselian 1982, Schimmel 1983, or Gadoury & Elie 1990, but is illustrated on p.45 of Hans Meyer, *Katalog der Französischen Notmünzen* (Berlin, 1977). However, the photograph is not clear enough to be sure of the letters within the triangle. Can anyone help?

Robert Thompson

639



A Shanghai based friend is researching into a local token issuer of bread tokens called Hall and Holtz. They were in Shanghai from the 1840s to the 1940s when they moved to Hong Kong. His belief is their older tokens were made by Heaton's mint in Birmingham. Any information on Hall & Holtz as bakers or on Heaton's and their token business in Shanghai would be gratefully received.

Colin Williamson

Adverts

WANTED IRISH TOKENS

17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

A limited number of the following publications are available from the Honorary Secretary, Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire

A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire

By Peter Preston-Morley & Harry Pegg. Reprinted from the BNJ Vol. 51, 1981. £7

Nottingham Market Tallies by Grenville Chamberlain 2002 (60 pages A4). £7

Davison & Hawksley, Worsted Spinners 1787-1810 by Professor Stanley Chapman. A lecture delivered to the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire on 13th January 2004 and printed in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 111 in 2007. All the Arnold Works Tokens dated 1791 (6d to 5/-) are illustrated. This booklet was published, partly in colour, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire in 2008. £6

The Nottingham & Midland Counties Working Classes Art & Industrial Exhibition 1865, its Prize Medals and their Maker by Grenville Chamberlain 2010. (66 pages A4). £5.50

Please make cheques payable to:

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(10:12)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

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

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants non-military medals.

P. Waddell

(11:1)

17th Century Tokens

We include a selection of 17th century tokens in our regular illustrated sales catalogue of Roman, Celtic and English hammered coins. If you would like a sample copy please contact

Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(11:5)

www.rarecoinsandtokens.co.uk

Helping Collectors Worldwide

Wanted and specializing in 17th century tokens within a 30 mile radius of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Also wanted: Herefordshire and Worcestershire

Hop picking tokens and information

Please contact Glen W214

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

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

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

Please Contact
R. Keith Harrison

(10:12)

Surrey and Southwark

Still looking for Surrey and Southwark 17th century tokens for my own collection and/or to publish in my forthcoming new book. Please contact:

Tim Everson

(10:12)

Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted

Most with "To Every Man His Wages" are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at
www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

Colin Williamson

(11:5)

Wanted

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

17th Century Tokens

James Lamb

(11:5)

TOKENS LOST IN THE POST

A package of seventeenth century tokens went missing in the post sometime after January 3rd. One is particularly identifiable; Thomas Wanless at Stilton, Huntingdonshire W72. The piece is Fine with slight corrosion. The illustration is of another specimen, to help identification. Other missing tokens in the package are Huntingdonshire Williamson numbers 7, 17, 24, 28, 49, and 61 along with a VF Cambridgeshire W124. Any information will be gratefully received by Gary Oddie



(10:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Tim Everson

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Editorial

Farewell from me after my three years as editor. I hope a replacement has been found by the time you read this or there may be a gap before the next bulletin reaches you. I am quite happy to serve again as editor at a future date, but I need a break! I spent 12 days in Rio de Janeiro in August where I kept my eyes open for tokens but without success. I saw a couple of paranumismatic items relating to the cable car which goes up the Sugarloaf but they may have been medals rather than tokens. They were in an unlabeled museum case!

There is an obituary in this issue for one of stalwarts, Ron Kerridge, who died suddenly and will be sadly missed. He was always at Congress and I also met him a few times when talking to Worthing Numismatic Society. He was a great support to me as a youngish(!) first time speaker and made me feel quite at home there and also later at my first Congress in 2008.

The autumn season is now upon us with the usual upsurge in auction sales; DNW's Token Sale is just before Congress so I'm sure I'll see some of you there. Let the excitement begin! Hope to see you in Warwick.

Accounts

Balance	Expenditure
Income	Printing June TCSB
Subscription	Labels
Advert	Foreign Postage
Total	Closing balance

Binders and Back Issues

The cost of binders is £5.20 including p&p in the UK (rest of the world will be charged at cost). They are now available from the editor.

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

Token Congress 2013

Token Congress 2013 was held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the weekend of 4th-6th October when copies of this journal were handed out. I'm sure it was a great success. A review will appear in the next bulletin.

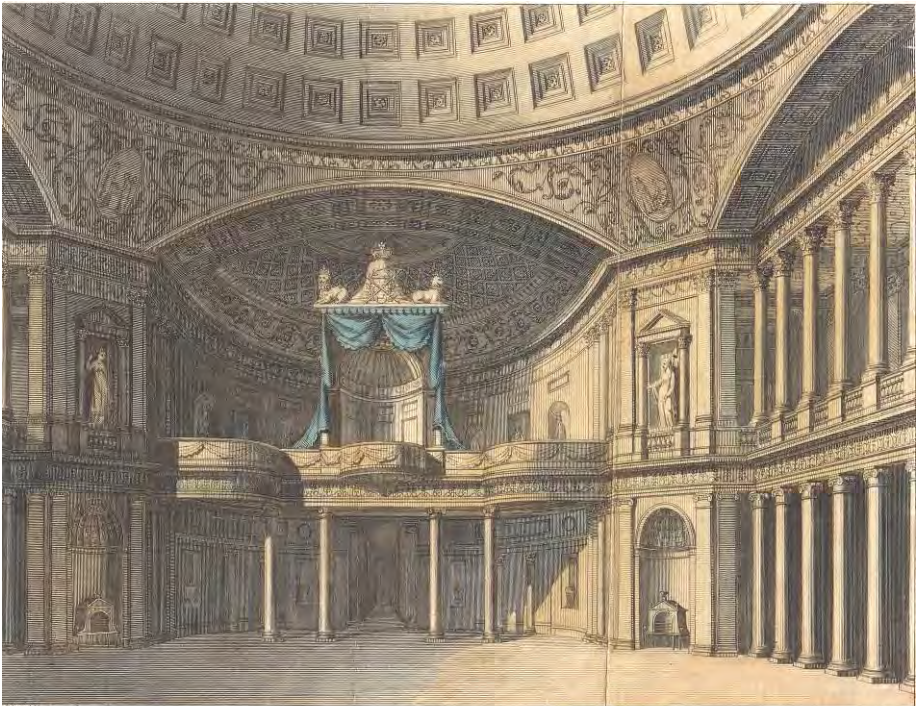
Token Congress 2014

No plans known for this as yet. It should have been discussed at the 2013 Congress and so hopefully details will appear in the next bulletin.

The Pantheon or Winter Ranelagh

David Young

In the early 1760's many of the fashionable set in London had intimated that a place of public entertainment was needed for the winter, rather like Ranelagh which was used in the summer. Philip Turst came to hear of this and he happened to own a parcel of land that fronted onto Oxford Street. Meanwhile through the 1760's Mrs Cornelys had been organising masquerades and other entertainments in Soho square; so Turst began negotiations with Mrs Cornelys about building a new place for winter entertainments on his land: these proposals however came to nothing. Then a friend of Turst's wife, Maria Ellice who knew all the right people, told Turst that she had received favourable responses from many of her friends when a new place of entertainment for the winter was mentioned. So with Maria's help Turst set about planning the building of the Pantheon, the building cost was estimated to be £25000. To raise this sum Turst sold fifty shares at £500 each. The shares were in the form of a sixty-one year lease from Michaelmas 1770 and subject to a ground rent of £8; so that in the event of the scheme failing Turst would still have an annual income of £400.



*An Inside View of the PANTHEON exhibiting their MAJESTIES Box & was fitted up under the direction of
MR. JAMES WYATT, for the Commemoration of HANDEL.*

James Wyatt was employed as the architect with his brother Samuel as the builder. Work commenced in June 1769 and took over two years. The site was an odd shape being much wider at the back; which is where the great assembly room or Rotunda was placed. The narrower portion which fronted onto Oxford Street contained the main entrance and vestibule along with the card rooms. The main room was a large rotunda based on Santa Sophia in Constantinople and was decorated in the Roman style with the roof being copied from the Pantheon in Rome but made of plaster. Below the rotunda was a large room where refreshments were served. The main entrance in Oxford Street had a portico over the front and the vestibule and all the other rooms and corridors were richly decorated.

After visiting the Pantheon a foreign nobleman observed that it reminded him of the “enchanted palaces which are said to have been raised by the potent wand of a fairy”. Even Horace Walpole, the great letter writer, described it as the most beautiful edifice in England. Charles Burney, one of the shareholders, went further and wrote that it was “regarded both by natives and foreigners as the most elegant structure in Europe, if not the globe”.

Eventually the Pantheon, or Winter Ranelagh as it was often called, opened on 28 January 1772 with a grand gala ball at which over seventeen hundred people attended, including all the Foreign Ambassadors and several Dukes. During the first winter there were assemblies only three times a week, without any dancing or music. The cost of admission was half-a-guinea; Subscribers paid six guineas a season for admission to twelve assemblies, which started at 7 o’clock. The season began in December and ended in April or May. In addition there were usually two masquerades each season when the building was elaborately decorated for the occasion.



Silver and copper tickets were issued in 1772; the obverse shows the entrance of the building while the reverse reads “PANTHEON 1772 No” with an engraved number. Charlotte Burney in a letter to her sister wrote that their father had given his Proprietor’s Ticket to their cousin Edward for the night. The silver piece is most likely one of those proprietor’s tickets, while the copper one is probably a subscriber’s ticket; both were used to gain entrance to the entertainments.

The season also included twelve subscription concerts which ended with dancing; Fanny Burney in her book *Evelina* notes that the concerts are exceedingly good. For the next few years these masquerades and concerts were very popular and the haunt of fashionable society, often being patronised by some of the Royal Dukes. By the middle of the 1780's their popularity had declined and even a reduction in the price of admission could not reverse this. In 1784 the centenary of Handel's birth was celebrated in great style with a concert which was attended by over 1600 people, including the King and Queen who used a specially prepared elaborate box. As early



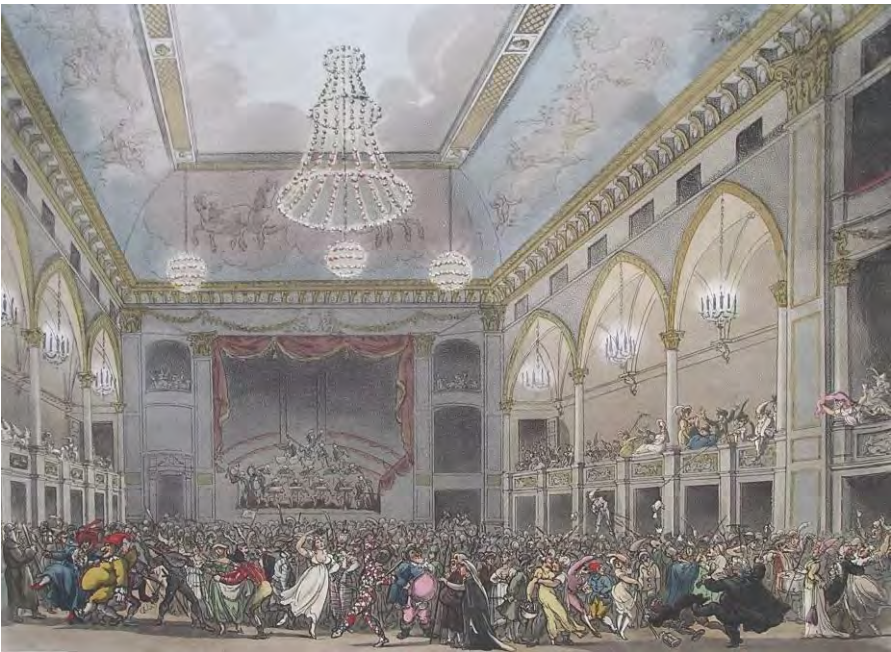
A 1791 benefit ticket

as 1777 the Rotunda was being used for other purposes out of season in order to help the finances; one use was to demonstrate a lightning conductor. Mr Pearson exhibited some stained glass he had made for a window in Salisbury Cathedral; in 1784 Lunardi exhibited his balloon, but unfortunately the envelope was punctured by part of a sky-light when it was shown the following year.

All this was to change, as in June 1789 the Opera House in the Haymarket burnt down, and two rival schemes arose for a new opera house. One was to rebuild on the old site, the other put forward by Richard O'Reilly was for a new theatre in Leicester Square. When this failed, O'Reilly who had already obtained a licence for operatic productions had to find an existing building, so he approached the shareholders of the Pantheon to lease the building and convert it into an opera house. Wyatt was engaged for the conversion, and when completed Earl Mount Edgcombe thought it was one of the prettiest and most comfortable theatres. In the meantime a new theatre was being built in the Haymarket and attempts were made to reconcile the rival factions, but to no avail. As O'Reilly held a licence he was granted a royal title by the King. So the King's Theatre Pantheon opened on 17 February 1791 with a production of a new opera, *Armida*. It seems that the performers were not properly prepared for the evening as Walpole wrote that the performance was tedious and lasted for four and a half hours. This did not stop the King taking a box at the Pantheon for which he paid £1000 a year.



Metal tickets were used for the operas; the obverse has the entrance of the building with 1790-1 engraved below it, indicating that they were for the 1790/91 season. The reverse reads “ITALIAN OPERA PANTHEON BOX No” with the box number and the name of the person who received the ticket engraved. These tickets are silvered not copper, on some pieces the silvering has nearly all worn away. Most of these tickets have the letters PS or KS on them, usually on the obverse on either side of the building. This indicates whether the box was on the Prince’s side or the King’s side.



Masquerade in 1800

Unfortunately operatic productions did not last long as shortly after the start of the second season tragedy struck when on 14 January 1792 a fire almost completely destroyed the building. It was rumoured that the fire had been started by some who were interested in the success of the rebuilt King's Theatre in the Haymarket. As there had been a severe frost during the night, the next morning the crowds gazed in amazement at the gutted building with large icicles hanging inside, some up to twelve feet in length. O'Reilly was ruined and fled the country, and the operatic licence passed to the Haymarket theatre.

The ruin was advertised for sale and later in the year Crispus Clagett took a lease and began clearing the site. Clagett, who had owned the Apollo Gardens, rebuilt the Pantheon with the intention of putting on masquerades and concerts. He opened with a masquerade in April 1795; but unfortunately he did not have much success and soon disappeared leaving many debts behind him. The shareholders now took control and continued with the concerts and masquerades interspersed with lectures and exhibitions.

In 1810 the building was leased to the National Institution for Improving Manufactures of the United Kingdom. Although well intentioned, the scheme failed to materialise and the institution was soon in debt itself. One of its directors sold the lease to Henry Greville, who owned the Argyll Rooms where he held a licence for music, dancing and the performances of burlettas. Greville felt that the Argyll Rooms were too small for his needs, so obtained permission to transfer his licence to the Pantheon in 1811. However he found the costs of adapting the building for theatrical performances was too great and being in debt, he sold his interest in the Pantheon and his licence to Nicholas Cundy.

Cundy, in partnership with one Joas Caldas, continued the conversion and opened the new Pantheon Theatre on 27 February 1812 with a ballet and burletta. Cundy wished to stage operas and was soon in trouble with the Lord Chamberlain who would not alter the existing licence which covered only music and dancing and dramatic entertainments by children under seventeen. In defiance of the Lord Chamberlain, Cundy opened his English Opera House at the Pantheon on 22 July 1813; as may be expected the Lord Chamberlain retaliated by ordering it to close. However silver tickets were issued for the Pantheon Theatre, these are dated 1813.



The following year the building was stripped of its fittings and left empty, and so it remained until 1831 when the original lease expired. Turst's descendants tried to sell the building but were unsuccessful, so they granted a new lease. The building was

converted again, this time into the Pantheon Bazaar which opened in May 1834. The bazaar was designed by Sydney Smirke with a magnificent staircase that lead to a suite of rooms where pictures were sold, and then onto the great Basilical Hall. This room was lit by large curved windows in the roof and the rich decorations included papier-mâché ornaments. Admission was free with the proprietors taking a commission on all sales. W & A Gilbey, the wine and spirit merchants, purchased the bazaar in 1867 and converted it into their new head office.

So it remained until 1937 when the property was sold to Marks & Spencer Limited, who demolished the building and erected in its place their present Oxford Street store. It had been hoped to save the original Oxford Street façade which had survived since 1772, and to this end it was dismantled and all the stones numbered but unfortunately they were mislaid during the war.



The Bazaar Hall

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Twelve Penny Copper⁽¹⁾

John Whitmore

Despite the title, much of this will be about the nineteenth century silver tokens which had a brief if spectacular existence, being almost entirely confined to two years, 1811 and 1812. In that short time they appeared in most of the major cities and towns in England and Wales, but never reached Scotland. The series originated because of the failure of the government to produce regal silver in any quantity over the previous fifty years and the problems for commerce that this inertia created.

The most northerly of the English issues were from Newcastle upon Tyne. The pioneer in 1811 was John Robertson, a silversmith of the town who issued a series of values from halfcrown to sixpence in the face of considerable local opposition. A feature of most of the Newcastle issues is that the values are expressed in pence only, even Robertson's halfcrown reading "xxx pence token". This may have been intended to deflect criticism of the difference in the silver content between the tokens and the traditional standard of the cherished if absent regal coinage. Critics alleged that his 12 pence contained as little as 8d worth of silver, although Robertson claimed this to be gross misrepresentation and that they had a minimum of 10d in silver.

Robertson's issues, except for the 18 pence, of which one of the very few surviving specimens is I believe present in the room, had substantial success despite the original hostility, in that they are not uncommon, and that several die varieties of the twelve pence exist. Robertson employed Peter Wyon, one of the most notable engravers of the period, the father of William Wyon and grandfather of L.C. Wyon, both subsequently engravers to the Royal Mint. Like so many token issuers of the period, Robertson's business eventually failed, and he was declared bankrupt in 1821. Some of his issues occur in copper, but more of that later.

The only other Newcastle tokens naming the issuer personally were the brainchild of Alexander Kelty, also a silversmith, who moved from London in 1802 and issued a single value of twelve pence in 1812. While Robertson had used a conventional design featuring the town arms and a seated female who was probably intended to represent Commerce, Kelty replaced the lady with a view of a colliery, for so long the source of Newcastle's wealth and fame.

There are three principal catalogues of the silver token series. Boyne, published in 1866, Davis in 1904, and Dalton in 1922. All three list Kelty's 12 pence in silver and in copper. The copper version is described as similar to the silver, and by implication from the same dies.

I recently acquired a Kelty 12 pence in copper superficially similar to the silver, but on closer examination both dies were distinctive. There are detailed differences in the Town arms, particularly in the depth of the sea below the motto, and the orientation of the supporters' tails. Below the colliery buildings the horse and cart are larger and lower, and there are additional figures, probably a man and a boy, to the right of it.

The first question was whether other copper specimens were similar to this or were the same as the silver. This was resolved (thanks to the help of Jeff Gardiner) as an illustration of a copper striking identical, except for the metal, to the silver, was included in the 1998 catalogue of the Noble collection sold by auction in Australia⁽²⁾. It may be significant that this Noble specimen was in choice condition.



Obv. PAYABLE BY ALEX^R KELTY / NEWCASTLE ON TYNE
Newcastle Arms. Coarse sea, seahorse tails far from legend.

Rev. NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM 12^D TOKEN
Coarsely executed pithead scene, no grass, large cart and horse, man with pick and boy, ship to left.

Details. Copper, 26.0 mm, 5.848 g, oblique milled edge.



Obv. PAYABLE BY ALEX^R KELTY / NEWCASTLE ON TYNE
Newcastle Arms. Finer sea, seahorse tails close to legend.

Rev. NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM 12^D TOKEN
Pithead scene, foreground covered with grass, small cart and horse.

Details. Silver, 25.3 mm, 4.363 g, oblique milled edge.

Versions struck in copper occur with some regularity throughout the silver token series. When first investigating the Kelty copper specimen, I wondered if there had been a plan to circulate base metal pieces with a face value of twelve pence despite their negligible intrinsic value, given that they included a promise of redemption and the issuer's name. I rejected this as particularly unlikely in the case of the Kelty issue of 1812, since in 1811 Robertson's silver issue had provoked such fury in the neighbourhood.

No copper strikes seem to be common, and I have concluded that there are just two quite divergent reasons for their existence. The first is simple forgery, made to take advantage of the number of silver tokens in circulation in order to pass as genuine pieces and so profit the maker. In order to deceive they would normally have been given a degree of silvering but this may often have disappeared by the time specimens reached the catalogue compilers. By definition, these copies, even if skilfully made, should always show die differences from the genuine tokens on close examination. Certainty is made difficult as the Dalton catalogue, while illustrating virtually every silver type, does not do so with copper specimens. In this particular case it seems inconceivable that a forger of the Kelty piece would add details that are not on the original.

The alternative and innocent function of a copper strike is as a trial piece to prove the dies and to demonstrate the quality and appearance of the tokens for the approval of the issuer before undertaking expenditure on silver bullion. It is possible that such trial strikes were made for Kelty and while the specimen I have was rejected, the version in the Noble sale was accepted.

Some evidence in favour of this theory is provided by a curious note after the entries for Kelty's issues in the Davis catalogue. He quotes a letter published in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1815 from John Bell. The magazine's correspondent, no relation to our own Robert C. Bell, coincidentally also of Newcastle, was a bookseller, antiquary and collector who himself issued a number of private farthing tokens in 1815 (Davis pp88-89). Sadly, although the 1815 volume can be read on Google books, the relevant page 592 is missing, and I have so far been unable to locate a complete copy. To obscure matters even more, the literature includes two different versions of the text. Davis' quotation, stated to be from the missing page 592, is as follows. "There was another pair of dies sunk prior to this (differently executed) but very few impressions were struck from them, being found too large for circulation". Arthur W. Waters, in his "Notes on the Silver Tokens of the Nineteenth Century", quotes the text as follows "These were a different pair of dies, but very few were struck being too large for circulation, but nothing is known of it at the present time". Waters went on to suggest that Bell had confused the issues of Robertson and Kelty and his reference to "being too large for circulation" referred to the eighteen

pence of Robertson. I believe this to be a most unlikely explanation, as the Robertson eighteen pence clearly shows his name and the higher than usual value, and in another letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, which can be read in the Google copy, John Bell himself included the Robertson thirty pence in a list of Newcastle silver tokens. I am inclined to regard the Davis quotation as the correct one. Waters, as it stands, seems partly incomplete, and less grammatical than one would expect the editor of the magazine to approve.

No specimens from these "differently executed" dies of the Kelty issue were recorded by Boyne, Davis or Waters, and since nothing has turned up in nearly two hundred years that exactly corresponds to either version of Bell's description, I am suggesting that we now at last have a specimen struck in copper from Kelty's "differently executed" dies, which constitutes a trial strike rejected by the issuer in favour of the issued silver piece, which was also struck in copper as represented by the Noble sale example. As my specimen is exactly the same size as the other twelve pence or shilling issues, this does entail discarding the "too large" remark made by John Bell in 1817 as erroneous.

A final intriguing aspect is that the Newcastle arms appearing on the copper piece more closely resemble the arms on Robertson's silver issue than they do Kelty's. This could suggest that they all came from the same workshop. Peter Wyon signed some of Robertson's issues while Davis attributes the manufacture of Kelty's to Halliday. It has to be said that many copper and silver 19th century tokens are designated by Davis as originating from Halliday, but subsequent authors, including Paul and Bente Withers, have been unable to confirm many of them or discover the source of Davis' information. Peter Wyon had been trained in Halliday's Birmingham workshop, and many Birmingham makers had business arrangements of great complexity, making it exceptionally difficult to disentangle the work of different engravers, die sinkers and manufacturers in the absence of unequivocal evidence. The possibility that all the work of producing both Robertson's and Kelty's tokens was carried out in the same group of Birmingham workshops cannot be ruled out.

Notes and References

1. Presented at Token Congress, Northampton, 2012.
2. Noble auction 58B, 7-8 July 1998, Lot 1740. Ex Spink, 1973, possibly January 1973 p21, item 518.

The 1812 Copper Shilling of Alexander Kelty

Gary Oddie

At the 2012 Token Congress, John Whitmore gave an interesting talk on a curious copper striking of a Newcastle on Tyne token issued by Alexander Kelty. I would agree that the token is a copper prototype for the final accepted design. The design contains several features that are not present or much less distinct on the final silver issue.



Fig. 1. Detail of the reverse of Alexander Kelty's copper shilling.

To the left there is a ship, a cart on steep rails, in the foreground there is a large cart with horse and man, even closer is a man with a pick axe on his shoulder walking left being followed by a boy. Underneath the workings is another distinct horse.

This is a very detailed scene of the coal mining activity in the north east in the early nineteenth century, so the engraver was either there in person or had a very good image to work from.

Searching the web to find contemporary images produced the following.



Fig. 2. Late 18th century image of a Newcastle coal pit. R. Dodd c.1756-1810⁽²⁾.

The image shows very simple pithead arrangements, with horse-drawn winding gear, part of the steam powered beam pump. In the foreground are two chaldron wagons on rails. To the middle left is another wagon and beyond that the Tyne and Newcastle. If this is a real scene, the perspective would mean that this pit head is in Gateshead. The artist, R. Dodd dedicates the image to his grace the Duke of Northumberland, including his arms. It is not possible to determine whether this is the first or second Duke. A Chaldron was a measure of coal, which varied through the centuries and depended on where you were living. A Newcastle chaldron was about 52-53 cwt.

A contemporary oil painting shows the various workings at a pit head, including details of the steam engine and beam pump and the horse drawn lifting gear.



Fig. 3. A Pit Head, Anon. c.1775-1825⁽³⁾.

An oil painting from the 1840's by W. Weldon shows much more detail of the pithead workings, though does include a steam engine which would replace many of the horse drawn work.



Fig. 4. North Eastern coalfield: colliery pithead and coking ovens. W. Wheldon, 1845.

The final design of the silver token, whilst more sharply engraved, shows significantly less detail.



Fig. 5. Detail of reverse of Alexander Kelty's silver shilling.

One detail common to the copper and silver tokens, are the tall vertical structures. Both tokens show smoke billowing from one of them, much worn on the copper token, but the stepped design is unlike any chimney that I have found an image of. If any readers, especially the northern mining experts, know what the structures are and how they were built and worked, I will be happy to hear.

References and Acknowledgements

1. J. Whitmore. Twelve Penny Copper. TCSB v10n12, pp450-453.
2. Robinson Library, Newcastle University.
3. Walker Art Gallery, National Museums Liverpool

Thanks to John Whitmore for the illustrations of the tokens and his original notes from the Token Congress talk.

Alexander Kelty – The rise and fall of a token issuer Gary Oddie

The silver token issued by Alexander Kelty in Newcastle, its copper trial striking and the recently rediscovered copper prototype have been described in the previous two articles^(1,2). What was known of Kelty's business activities was published in Mays book in 1991 as follows⁽³⁾.

In 1802, Alexander Kelty, a London silversmith and jeweller, came to Newcastle and opened a shop in Dean Street. He is known to have made gold rings from 1803 to 1805 and again in 1811. In addition, he manufactured a wide range of silver objects, among them spoons, forks, snuff boxes and ladles.

The total amount of silver assayed at the Newcastle assay office was quite small during this period, and pieces of silver or gold bearing Kelty's hallmark are all rare. Since 1991, many more archives have become available and it is now possible to piece together the lives of many nineteenth century businessmen. What follows is a chronology of the activities of Alexander Kelty.

c.1800 A matched pair of silver salvers are known with the mark of Alexander Kelty, one Newcastle c.1800, the other mark overstruck on a London mark of 1798. [Christies, 20th January 2013, sale 8139, lot 30].

1802-1812 Silversmith in Dean Street, Newcastle. Assayed silver pieces with his Newcastle mark are known from 1803, 1804, 1805, 1808 and gold rings from 1811. The books on silversmiths suggest that he retired in 1812, this is incorrect.

1804, May 22nd. At St Mary Magdalen, Richmond, Surrey, the marriage of Mr. Alexander Kelty, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to miss Alice Warburton, of Richmond Green. [Ladies magazine – Entertaining companion for the fair sex, June 1804, p335, and IGI].

1805 Love and Kelty partnership in London is dissolved [London Gazette, 21 Jan 1806⁽⁴⁾].

Notice is hereby given, that the late Copartnership carried on by Christopher Love and Alexander Kelty, under the Firm of Love and Kelty, in Old Bond-Street, Jewellers, is dissolved by mutual Consent; all Demands on the said late Firm will be paid by Mr. Love, in Old Bond-Street aforesaid. Witness our Hands, this 17th December 1805,
Alex. Kelty.
C. Love.



Silver mark from 1805 spoon.



Silver mark from 1808 fork.

1806 Alexander and Alice Kelty had a daughter, Sarah, born 1st June 1806, Christened 6th July 1806, All Saints Church, Newcastle [IGI].

1812-13 At some point Kelty must have returned to London and restarted the partnership with Christopher Love in Old Bond Street.

1813 On 3rd August 1813 Lord Byron (1788-1824). bought at Love and Kelty's, jewellers of 6 Old Bond Street, London, a 'Turquoise Bead Ring' for 12 guineas [Christies, sale 5888 lot 69, 26th November 1997].

Lord Byron's accounts at Hoare's Bank (37 Fleet Street) contain many entries for deposits and payments to Love and Kelty in the period 1813-1817, where they are referred to as Jewellers by Appointment to the Crown⁽⁵⁾. This is one example.

Jeweller's bill:

Love & Kelty, jeweller	August 3 rd 1813	
Feb ^y 12 th Set of very Fine Aquamarine & pink Topaz Ornaments		£105
Fine Crysolite & Diamond Broach		£63
Interest & Expenses on Bill		16-6
Bal. ^{cc} of D ^o . left unpaid		£12-19-6

The following letter was sent from Love and Kelty to Byron on 19th May 1814.

My Lord,

We are favored with yours and - which is by no means satisfactory - this debt being larger - and - a three years running account - the common interest exceeds - any profit - that can be gained on the articles sold your L^d.Ship We mentiond before that this debt is due to the old firm of Love & C^o - and - we were obliged - to pay the amount of it to the partner that retired from this concern last xmas - which makes it an extreme hard case - on us;- we - are unwilling to inconvenience your L^d.ship - yet you must see - the absolute necessity of its being - arranged - and which - we confidently hope - you will - do - this acct we - are willing to take bills - on your agent - or any thing in order to bring it to a close. - - we have the honor

to be Your Lordships -
Obliged & Obedient Servts
Love & Kelty

Old Bond St -
May 19 1814

The Rt Hon^{ble} Lord Byron

Ballance of acct £1079-15-9

1814 Business cards are known for the joint business Love and Kelty at 6 Old Bond Street. The example in the British Museum is part of the Banks collection and has a manuscript date 1814. London directories show that before this date No 6, Old Bond Street was the home of Love & Co., in 1814 Love & Kelty and after 1817 Christopher Love.

1816 Kelty reappears in Worcester where he is declared bankrupt [London Gazette, 23 November 1816]. The proceedings are carried out in London and are reported on 7, 18 and 25 January 1817, including the sale of his furniture.

WHereas, a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Alexander Kelty, now or late of the City of Worcester, Jeweller, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major part of them, on the 10th and 17th of December next, and on the 4th of January following, at One in the Afternoon on each day, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chase Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to Messrs. Mayhew and Price, Symond's-Inn.

1817 Christopher Love is held liable for the joint debts of Love and Kelty [London Gazette, 29 November 1817]. A further notice appears on 30 December.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Christopher Love, of Old Broad Street, in the County of Middlesex, Jeweller, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 23d of December next, at Guildhall, London, at One in the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking an account of the joint estate of the said Christopher Love and Alexander Kelty, who was in partnership with the said Christopher Love, at the time the said Commission issued against him, and of the separate estate of the said Christopher Love, and distinguishing the same, the said Commissioners having, from the evidence submitted to them, considered the stock in trade possessed by the Assignees of the said Christopher Love to be joint property of the said Christopher Love and Alexander Kelty, when all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said joint estate, are desired to attend the said Commissioners and establish the proof of their respective debts against the said joint estate, and all persons disputing the existence of any such partnership between the said Christopher Love and Alexander Kelty at the time aforesaid, are desired to attend the said Commissioners, and shew cause why the said stock in trade should not be declared by them to be the joint property of the said Christopher Love and Alexander Kelty, and all persons who consider themselves Creditors of the said joint estate, and have, in ignorance of the existence of any such partnership, proved their respective debt against the separate estate of the said Christopher Love, are desired to attend the said Commissioners, if they are desirous of having their respective proofs expunged from the file of proceedings under the said Commission against the said Christopher Love, in order to have the same expunged, and to shew cause to the said Commissioners why they should be at liberty to prove the same against the said joint estate.

1818 Kelty's estate is finally wound up on 30 May and announced 7 July.

1818 Love's estate is finally wound up on 7 November and announced on 24 November.

The final bankruptcy of Alexander Kelty and Christopher Love could be ascribed to bad debts and poor cash flow. However, all is not what it seems, and the following is an extract from a letter sent by Byron to his accountant, Murray on 25th February 1817.

... You perhaps know Mr. Love the Jeweller of old Bond Street. - In 1813 - when in the intention of returning to Turkey - I purchased of him - and paid (argent comptant) about a dozen snuff boxes of more or less value - as presents for some of my Mussulman acquaintances. - These I have now with me. The other day - having to make an alteration in the lid of one (to place a portrait in it) it has turned out to be silver-gilt instead of *Gold* - for which last it was sold & paid for. - This was discovered by the workman in trying it before taking off the hinges - & working upon the lid. - I have of course recalled & preserved the box in status quo. - what I wish you to do is to see the said Mr. Love and inform him of this circumstance adding from me that I will take care he shall not have done this with impunity. - - If there is no remedy in law - there is at least the equitable one of making known his guilt - that is - his silver-gilt - and be damned to him. - - I shall carefully preserve all the purchases I made of him on that occasion - for my return - as the Plague in Turkey is a barrier to travelling there - at present - or rather the endless Quarantine which would be the consequence - before on could land in coming back. - - Pray state the matter to him with due ferocity.

And on April 2nd 1817, Byron to Murray. . . in reply to a letter now lost.

... So Love has a conscience - by Diana! - I shall make him take back the box though it were Pandora's; - the discovery of its intrinsic silver occurred on sending it to have the lid adapted to admit Marianna's portrait - of course I had the box remitted in Status quo - & had the picture set in another - which suits it (the picture) very well. - The defaulting box is not touched hardly - it was not in the man's hands above an hour.

Any hint of sharp practices such as these, especially when visible at the highest levels of society would lead to instant loss of confidence and credit, and bankruptcy would soon follow.

1820 Interestingly a bankruptcy notice appeared in the 'Newcastle Courant' of the 18 March 1820 for Alexander Kelty, Jeweller and Silversmith, of Colenade, Pall Mall, Middlesex.

1839 An Alexander Kelty, formerly of Great Rider Street, St James's, Westminster and late of No. 9 Conduit Place, Bayswater, both Middlesex, Coal-merchant and Charcoal-dealer in debtors' prison and then out of business [London gazette 9 July, 6 Sept 1839]. The name is rare, so this might be the same person.

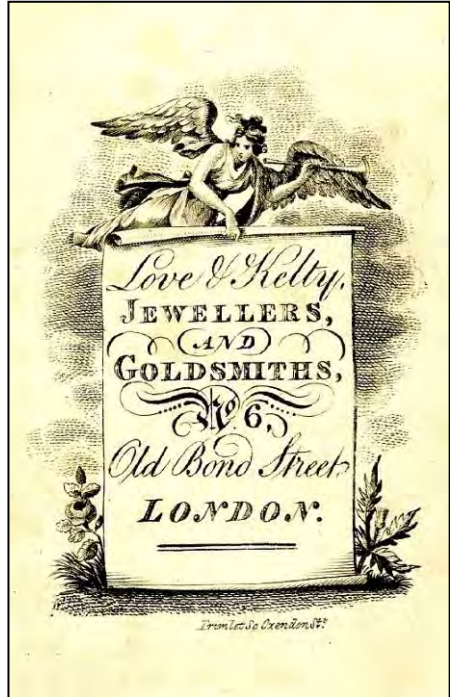
1841 Alexander Kelty then appears in the 1841 census at Willesden, Middlesex. He is said to be about 60 years old, of independent means and living with his wife Alice also around 60 years old. Interestingly a William Packer (son in law?) a silversmith also lives at the same address.

Thus in summary it would seem that Alexander Kelty was born around 1781. He must have served his apprenticeship, possibly as a silversmith in London then formed a partnership with Christopher Love. He was 21 when he moved to Newcastle in 1802, where he stayed for 10 years. He returned to London just after producing his tokens in 1812. The partnership with Christopher Love was restarted and the jewellery business flourished for a few years during the excesses of the regency period, with Love and Kelty supplying jewellery to the highest circles of society.

In 1816, Kelty appears as a bankrupt in Worcester. The partnership with Love leads to a liability and bankruptcy of both men and they disappear from business in about 1820.

There is a tantalising potential link with the coal and coke trade in London in 1839 which requires further investigation.

Kelty and his wife Alice were of independent means and living in Willesden in 1841.



References and Acknowledgements

1. J. Whitmore. Twelve Penny Copper. TCSB v10n12, pp450-453.
2. G. Oddie. The 1812 copper shilling of Alexander Kelty. TCSB v10n12, pp454-457.
3. J. O'Donald Mays. Tokens of those trying times. New Forest Leaves, 1991, p100.
4. London Gazette. A fully searchable archive of business, personal and national information <http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/>.
5. Byron's accounts are being archived, revealing some very large expenditure! http://petercochran.files.wordpress.com/2009/03/byrons_finances.pdf

James Chalsworth of Dinting - An Unrecorded Derbyshire Trade Token
Mike Shaw



Obv. JAMES CHAL(S)WORTH around a beaded circle, HIS/HALFE/PENNY within
 Rev. IN DINTING 1667 around a beaded circle with a “flowerknot” device dividing the initials I C.
 Brass, Die axis 0, 19mm, 1.23g.

Dinting is a very small village within the town of Glossop (in the High Peak).

The following appear to be the relevant entries in the Glossop Parish records (available online).

15/7/1632 Baptism: Iacobvs Charlesworth, parents Jacobi, Penelope(sic) Dinting

(siblings)

21/9/34	“	Nicholaus	“	“	“	Priscillae	“
9/10/36	“	Johes Chalsworth	“	“	“	“	Dynting
2/2/38-9	“	Rebecca	“	“	Jacob	“	Dinting
13/2/41-2	“	Debora	“	“	“	“	“
23/6/44	“	William	“	“	Jacobi	“	Dynting
19/7/46	“	Georgius	“	“	“	“	Dinting
4/7/47	“	Priscilla	“	“	“	“	“
3/3/49-50	“	Josuaha	“	“	“	blank	blank)

11/8/1657	Death	Priscilla Chalsworth	husband of James, Dintinge
30/4/1661	Marriage	James Chalsworth to Dorothy Burdekin	
31/8/62	Birth	Hellen “ father James	
17/8/67	“	Jacobvs “ “ Jacobi, Dinting	
25/1/1681-2	Burial	Jacobus “ Dinting	
11/3/1700-01	“	Dorothy Charlesworth, widow, Glossop	

The following text references were also found;

- 1 Nottinghamshire archives; Deeds and estate papers, Portland of Welbeck 157 DD/P/47/19, 18 Apr 1656.....power of attorney to James Chalsworth of Dinting, par. Glossop, yeoman to deliver seisin.....
- 2 Will of Elizabeth Rawlinson, widow of Stoneshead, Derbyshire, 1662....beneficiary James Caulsworth of Dinting.....

It seems most likely that the token issuer is the James Charlesworth baptised in 1632 and married in 1661. However, it is just possible that it was his father (a similar possible ambiguity exists around the text references and the burial of 1681-2). I have not been able to find any evidence of his trade, nor to locate him in Hearth Tax records.

My thanks go to Michael Dickinson, Robert Thompson and Tim Scotney for their comments.

Pay, Time and Tool Checks – Railways - Part 3

Ralph Hayes

35. BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION.
Engineers Dept. Doncaster. Pay. SN. Brass
39mm.



36 BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION.
Engineers Dept. Doncaster. Pay. SN. Copper on brass.
39mm.

37. D & N incuse. Railway No.
(Dundee & New Tyle). Four holes
at base. Brass 36mm.



38. B.R.(S) (Eastleigh Loco Works) / T R (Tool room) All
incuse. SN. SH. Brass 23mm.



39. S. M. E(dge) HILL (Liverpool) SN.SH. Brass 38mm.

40. L.M.S.EUSTON
T F C. SN. SH. All
Incuse. Square. Brass
33mm.



41. L.M.R. FRESHFIELD. S.& T E Dept. SN.
All incuse. Chord cut. Brass. 37.5mm.



42. L.N.E.R.GORTON
Loco Running Dept. SN. Oval.
67x40mm.



43. L.M.S.GRANGEMOUTH. SN. Brass 32mm.



44. L.N.E.R.GRANTHAM Loco Dept. SN. Oval. Brass. 44x33mm

45. G.N. or L.N.E.R. GRIMSBY TOWN. Traffic DPT/(arrows as compass points).SN.SH. Brass 33mm.



46. L M SR.HEYSHAM HARBOUR. SN.SH. Steel 38.5mm.

47. L.N.E.R. HULL Loco Dept. SN. All incuse. Hexagon. Brass 36mm.



48. L.N.E.R. HULL Loco Dept. SN. All incuse. Chord Cut. Zinc.42mm.

49. B.T.C. H(UMBER)P(ORTS) SN.SH.
Square. Brass .38mm.



50. L.M.R.HUSKISSON T SN.SH.All incuse.
Brass 32mm.

51. L.N.E.R.(stamped IM)mingham
Locomotive Dept. SN. Oval Brass
44x33mm.



Bad Teeth and Bleeding in Eighteenth Century London

David Pickup

A recently purchased¹ George II halfpenny has the following inscription engraved on the reverse,



*Blunt
operator of
teeth & bleeder
Great Windmill
Street nearby
– market
London
1772*

¹ Purchased on 16th February 2013 for £34.00.

The host coin is very worn and possibly has been smoothed further. The inscription is quite weak and part of the place name is indecipherable. A search of the Sarah Banks' collection of trade cards at the British Museum located a trade card² which reads as follows:



BLUNT
Operator for the Teeth
and Bleeder
The Upper End of
Great Windmill Street
Opposite the
Hay Market

The text is very similar but not identical to that on the coin. The word “operator” is spelt differently and the missing word for the location is now identified as Hay

² Image reference is PPA330332.

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database/search_object_details.aspx?objectid=3386049&partid=1&searchText=ppa330332&fromADBC=ad&toADBC=ad&numpages=10&orig=%2fsearch%2fsearch_the_collection_database.aspx¤tPage=1 accessed 30th April 2013. Image courtesy and © Trustees of the British Museum

Market. Haymarket was still a market for produce in the Eighteenth Century as well as a famous place of theatres and other entertainments.

Blunt held the joint occupations of “operator for the teeth” meaning a person who carries out operations and “bleeder”. Presumably the use of the word “operator” suggests something more sophisticated than a person who simply pulled out teeth.

Great Windmill Street was developed in the late Seventeenth Century and Eighteenth Century. Many of the houses had been built by a man called Thomas Panton who was supervised by Sir Christopher Wren. In 1772 it would have been a mixture of private houses, businesses and entertainments. In 1744 an area was developed by John Cartwright as tennis courts and vaults which was linked to a gaming house and later became a circus and then the Trocadero Music Hall and later a theatre.³

In 1767 the Scottish anatomist and physician William Hunter FRS, built a large house at number 16 Great Windmill Street, demolishing an earlier large dwelling to do so. Hunter's house incorporated a large library, a museum and an anatomical theatre. Hunter had been teaching anatomy since the 1740s. His career had taken off in 1745 following the dissolution of the United Company of Barbers and Surgeons which had controlled human dissection. In 1766 he bought a house in Great Windmill Street to be used as a school of Physic. His first anatomical lecture there was presented in 1767.

Hunter, the professional surgeon, lived in the same street as Blunt who is described as a bleeder. During the eighteenth century bloodletting was common and universal in the treatment of disease. It did not fall out of use until the following century. The Eighteenth Century was a time of change in the medical profession leading to the formation in 1745 of the Company of Surgeons which in 1800 became the Royal College of Surgeons.

There is a reference to a Mary Blunt in 1779 ⁴ who held a fire insurance policy 409336 for a property in Great Windmill Street insured for £400.00. Mary's occupation is recorded as a perukemaker or wig maker. Presumably she was a relative of our Blunt or perhaps she was the Blunt of the token and had given up dentistry and bleeding or developed a side line of wig making.

³ 'Great Windmill Street Area', Survey of London: volumes 31 and 32: St James Westminster, Part 2 (1963), pp. 41-56. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41453> Date accessed: 09 February 2013.

⁴ London Lives 1690 to 1800 www.londonlives.org/index.jsp

I gratefully acknowledge help from Roger Nixon for research which located the trade card

A Token of Chertsey Overstruck on a Token of Minehead Tim Everson



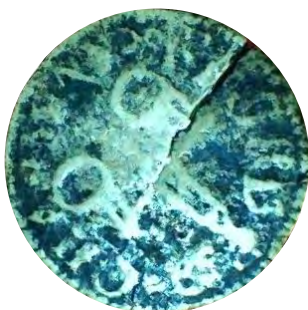
This token was bought from Nigel Clark as a possible new variety of a Chertsey token of Richard Chapman. The design is unusual in having a set of scales on each side. The obverse then appears to read RICHARD.CHAPMAN starting at 7 o'clock on the obverse, with IN.CHER.. visible on the reverse starting from 5 o'clock. The only town beginning CHER in Williamson is Chertsey in Surrey, and there is indeed a Richard Chapman there (BW25). His token however shows a trade of initials on the obverse and the Grocer's arms on the reverse. See below.



It was when trying to read the legends precisely on the new piece that I realised there were some extra letters as if from a double striking or overstriking. I then thought perhaps that it was a standard Richard Chapman piece overstruck on another token. I trawled through the Williamson indexes looking at tokens featuring scales and found that only one, that of Samuel Crockford of Minehead in Somerset, appeared to have a set of scales on both sides of the token. Fortunately, this piece was in the Norweb Collection (N.4084) and 4084a was illustrated. It is in nice condition, and is shown below.



The shape of the scales looked very like those on the new piece and other features soon became visible. The D of CROCVKFOR and the S of SAMVELL are visible on the obverse of the new piece and the initial mullet and the I of MINEHEAD on the reverse. It became clear that here we did indeed have an overstrike, although it is most unusual in that the centres of the undertype, the pairs of scales are still clearly visible whereas the centres of the Chertsey piece are not. If we rotate the new token so that it is the correct way up to be read as a Chertsey token we see that nothing can be seen of either the traide of initilas or the Grocers' arms that should be there.



A final interesting point to note about this overstrike is that the Minehead piece is dated 1654 but was overstruck with these Chertsey dies dated 1652 showing a second or later batch of issuing for Richard Chapman in 1654 or later but using his original dies.

Picture Credits:

The Richard Chapman piece is from the Penfold Collection (1168/24) held by Surrey Archaeological Society in Guildford Museum and photographed by Brian L Wood for the Matrix project.

The Samuel Crockford piece is N.4084a from the Norweb Collection used with the kind permission of Robert Thompson.



Ron Kerridge
14th February 1938 – 13th June 2013

Best known to many for his interest in local history and boundless enthusiasm for many areas of numismatics – of which tokens were top of his list – Ron Kerridge suddenly passed away on the 13th June.

I first got to know Ron through the many interests we both had in common and very quickly it seemed that we had known each other forever. Ron was a very modest man, always prepared to help, share his knowledge, and generous with his time.

It was only after I had known Ron for some time that I learnt from a mutual friend of his significant sporting and athletic achievements in years gone by.

Ron, who lived in Sheridan Road Worthing with his wife Theresa, was delighted when in 1958 he threw the javelin more than 200 feet. After that he seldom threw below 200 feet and went on to win the Sussex javelin title in 1959, 1960 and 1963 and to represent both Sussex and the Southern Counties. He was also a top-class shot-putter with Worthing Harriers until an elbow injury forced him to retire from athletics in 1963.

Football followed and Ron, a fine goalkeeper with Lancing and Worthing, won a Sussex Senior Cup medal at Brighton's Goldstone Ground in 1961 as Worthing defeated Horsham 4-3 in front of a crowd of over 4000. The greatest satisfaction for him was that he emulated his father, Charles, who was awarded a Senior Cup medal with Southwick before the war. Ron went on to play for Sussex.

A proficiency at fencing, with Sussex honours, also led Ron to again represent his county in this last of three very diverse sports.

Coupled with his interest in local history Ron developed an interest in the Sussex token coinage which he studied and researched until he became an acknowledged expert.

He was a founder member of the Worthing and District Numismatic Society of which he was president at the time of his death. In 2007 Ron and I joined forces to fashion his research notes and my photographs into "The Tokens, Metallic Tickets, Checks and Passes of West Sussex, 1650-1950" which we published in 2009.

Ron's interest in local history led him to write or co-write books on the history of Lancing, Worthing, Broadwater and Ferring and, more recently, the history of Worthing Football Club. He also delved into archaeology and geology and became an authority on flint tools.

It all culminated in Ron gaining a Master of Arts degree in regional history from Brighton Polytechnic.

All this would have been more than enough for most men, but Ron also wanted to keep physically fit and so he took up running. But, being incapable of doing anything by halves, he decided on long distances and over a period of many years, completed more than 100 marathons and several 100 milers raising thousands of pounds for charity in the process.

Ron made the short list to become one of the 2012 Olympic torch bearers and although he got through the first selection round was disappointed when he was eventually unsuccessful.

Ron will be sadly missed by the many, many friends he made during the course of a very busy, interesting and eventful life.

Ron leaves his wife Theresa, his children Vanessa and John, and grandchildren Zeke, Natasha and Joshua.

Rob de Ruiter
August 2013.

The Market Harborough Token of John Ryland Peter Waddell [TCSB 10, 11, p413 June 2013]

In 1987 as I was conducting a survey of the Northamptonshire C17th tokens in Northampton Central Museum I came across a mixed bag of uncatalogued tokens which had been found locally. Amongst them was a token that seems to answer Tim Scotney's description of the John Ryland token, described in the latest TCSB. The description I noted down was:-

Obverse, two roses IOHN RYLAND around a large arrow inside a very scrolling/cable circle.

Reverse, two roses BY HABROW around large I R inside a very scrolling/cable circle, with maybe diamond stops above and below the initials.

The workmanship looked very crude at the time but this may have been because of the corrosion as many letters looked as if they had been scratched into the die. At the time I made enquiries at the Market Harborough Museum and they reported they not heard of the issuer. I also noted I recorded it was 'BY' and not 'IN' on the obverse. This seemed to be different to the token described by Tim. I have just recently visited Northampton Museum and relocated the token [ref Y6307] and was able to photograph the item. From the photograph of the reverse image it is now agreed that the token legend reads BY HARBROW.



A New Die of Edward Rhett in Billericay, Essex

Bob Thomas and Robert Thompson



Bob Thomas published a token of Edward Rhett of Billericay in *Caesaromagus*, (The Journal of the Essex Numismatic Society) for winter 2012, which is worth reprinting here. The token is from an obverse die different to that in the Norweb collection, where initial mark cinquefoil is preceded by four pellets arranged in a lozenge shape. The existence of a second obverse die was not published by Peter Seaby or the Judsons, which adds to the picture of all these tokens being ordered and supplied from the Mint in the Tower of London. Despite the sugarloaf on Edward Rhett's token,

which would normally indicate a grocer, Mrs Judson found him described as 'comber' in 1690, but also as a shopkeeper. We still await the name of Edward Rhett's wife.

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Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 38, The Norweb Collection. Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750, Part II: Dorset, Durham, Essex and Gloucestershire, by R H Thompson (London: Spink 1988)

Seaby, P.J. & Bussell, M.E. 'A Guide to the token coinage of the 17th century'
Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, nos. 512-515 (1961), 10-14, 57-63, 102-06, 140-3

Notes and Queries

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The request for more information on the Hall & Holtz Bread Token is to be found in the Chinese Coin Forum on the internet under the title: "The Mystery of Bread Token from Old Shanghai (1895-1925)***". The first blog is about the business and you need some time to peruse the rest of the info of which there is a mine-full. If you google "Hall & Holtz Bakery in Shanghai" you will find the full title*** at the top or near the top of the page and click thereon. The author is Conrad Frost, a member of the Chopmark Collector's Club of which I am also a member.

Reference is made, no doubt you both have these British works, *A Dictionary of Makers....* by Hawkins, R. N. P. (p. 374) which refers to Pridmore (Asia) p. 324. cat. no. 327. Anyway, there is no narrative in the first of these works and I do not possess the Pridmore's works on this subject, but the 3 auction catalogues (1982) of the sale of his collection, I have.

No reference is made to this token, (I would have thought so) in "A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint" by James O. Sweeney (1981) about Heaton's mint, although the book lists some coins and narrative they struck for the Chinese Provinces of that period.

There could be other up to date research available probably in Chinese or searching in the Coin libraries in our major Museums for recent information.

Christopher Mearns



A Trolley Token

At my place of work in Central London I recently attended a 'Cycle awareness and Personal Safety Presentation' hosted by members of the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade. Amongst the 'freebies' made available was a key-ring with an attached snap-spring closure hook suspending a removable token. This token is designed as a £1 coin substitute for use in shopping trolleys – a Trolley Token – where the £1 coin is returned after the use of the trolley. This token is the first one that I have seen.

Details: 22mm diameter, 3mm thick. Weight 9gms (not critical)

Polished bright metal all over; magnetic so iron or steel. Holed at top for suspension.

Obverse: Yellow enamel recording camera motif superimposed on ultramarine enamelled outline map of Greater London. Legend around: London Safety Camera Partnership.

Reverse: www.lscp.org.uk across the centre.

Edge: Plain

Tony Gilbert

Adverts

WANTED IRISH TOKENS

17th, 18th, 19th Centuries
Albert Corscaden

(11:2)

A limited number of the following publications are available from the Honorary Secretary, Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire

A Revised Survey of the Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire

By Peter Preston-Morley & Harry Pegg. Reprinted from the BNJ Vol. 51,1981. £7

Nottingham Market Tallies by Grenville Chamberlain 2002 (60 pages A4). £7

Davison & Hawksley, Worsted Spinners 1787-1810 by Professor Stanley Chapman. A lecture delivered to the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire on 13th January 2004 and printed in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 111 in 2007. All the Arnold Works Tokens dated 1791 (6d to 5/-) are illustrated. This booklet was published, partly in colour, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Numismatic Society of Nottinghamshire in 2008. £6

The Nottingham & Midland Counties Working Classes Art & Industrial Exhibition 1865, its Prize Medals and their Maker by Grenville Chamberlain 2010. (66 pages A4). £5.50

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THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(10:12)

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

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

Bob Lyall

(10:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

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BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants non-military medals.

P. Waddell

(11:1)

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(11:5)

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www.irish-tokens.co.uk>Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(10:12)

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

Francis Heaney

(10:12)

Adverts

WANTED - DEVON & DORSET

Details of any tickets, checks or passes from Devon & Dorset

David Young

(10:12)

PLASTIC WANTED

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

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17th Century Tokens

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(11:5)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

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Also Shillings – from anywhere in the world the more obscure the better!

Gary Oddie

(10:12)
