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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Chris Whittell,

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## ***Editorial***

Just a short note to introduce myself as the new editor. Although some of you have corresponded with me over the last few years, seen me publish an article in the TCS, all of you haven't met me face to face yet. Sorry I couldn't attend any of the congress this year, even though I wished I could. This is due to pressing family and personal matters, and with it also clashing with the Indian religious festivities season (I am half Indian with an Indian mother).

I am known as a bit of a polymath with lots of interests ranging from meteorology, politics to photography. However my main and long standing interests are history and archaeology, particularly ancient and English history. A particular focus of mine at the moment is economic and social history of the early modern period, and I am due to start a PhD in History, at Queens College, University of Cambridge in January 2017, which will be on a coinage related topic. I have been interested in, and actively collecting coins since I was 8 years old, bar a few years in my late teens. I have Roman, Indian, English coins and 17th century English trade tokens in my collection, and actively collect the latter at the moment, which I regard as the most interesting area of English numismatic history. This is why I was interested in taking on the editorship of the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin.

The photo you see of me from my Facebook and Twitter profile page, but taken within the last year. Sorry I am not terribly photogenic as being very slim. I very much look forward to corresponding and working with you all in the coming years.



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

There are currently no binders in stock. I will let you know as soon as binders become 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. There are also spare copies of cumulative indexes for Volumes 1-10 and 11 which I can offer at the same price.

## ***Token Congress 2017***

The 2017 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick and will be organised by Dave Smith. The dates will be 6-8 October. [daveksmith@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:daveksmith@blueyonder.co.uk)

## Three Manchester Music Halls

Terry Barrett

They have a lot in common, and were in competition with one another. I have tried to give an idea of dating, what the hall was like, what sort of entertainment was presented and a little about the proprietor. In the main I have tried to give an idea of how the checks were used

### Royal Casino

There were three large music saloons in Manchester, one being called the Casino, another the Victoria Saloon, and the third the Polytechnic. In November 1846 it was announced that The Riding School in Lower Mosley-street was to be transformed into the Casino. By 1848 Thomas Bowman Burton was running the Royal Casino Concert Hall, 2 Lower Mosley Street, as a beer retailer. For August 1852 the artists engaged at the Casino, included “the wonderful performances of Hemet Bey, the contortionist, the admirable characteristic singing of Mr. J. Plumpton, the Irish vagaries of Mr. J. Ogden, and a host of other vocal and comic talent, the Brothers Dempsey are engaged for this week only, previous to entering on an engagement with Mr. London, of Glasgow, Whose peculiar comicalities create a furore on his appearance. We must not omit to particularise Mr. Short, the pet of the juveniles.” By 1855 Burton was also in business as a coach proprietor.

In January 1851, like his competitors, Burton was given a fine for presenting plays. At this time the admission charge at the Casino was returned in refreshment. The Select Committee of 1853 stated that “Every person on going in receives on the payment of his money a small brass check, which entitles him to refreshment.” The patrons of the hall, which numbered 1,100 each Saturday had a choice of refreshment. The refreshments consumed included, 1,500 gallons of ginger beer, 180 gallons of ale and porter, and 160 gallons of coffee, for one month alone. Although the persons had the choice of any kind of drink, not being spirits, to the value of their 2d., they preferred to take ginger beer. Burton reckoned that he lost 12,000 checks per annum, which was the equivalent to £50 a year profit to him. “Strictly conservative in his methods, when it was suggested to Burton that he used a more up-to-date system of money taking, the impresario replied briefly; “You can't beat my system, lad; I take it myself.” Thomas Burton was the only proprietor of this hall. In 1861 the “Cass” was renamed the Peoples Concert Hall at 4 Lower Mosley Street. Thomas Bowman Burton died February 23rd, 1899. The premises finally disappeared to make way for the building of the vast Midland Hotel in 1897.

### Victoria Music Hall

Benjamin Lang, became victualler at the Trafford Arms, 6 Old Bridge St. in 1838, later Victoria Bridge. Lang ran the premises as a music saloon attached to the Trafford Arms



presenting a mixture of variety and drama. He lost his victuallers licence in 1843 for presenting plays. Isaac Abrahams at the Polytechnic avoided any further censure by withdrawing his play and putting a £1 in the poor box. Lang continued to flout the law and fought for the right to put on stage plays. Unlike his two competitors he was unpopular with the authorities for opening on a Sunday. Lang continued much as before running the enterprise with a beer house licence, persistently reapplying for a victuallers licence, each time having his application for a full licence refused.

The establishment is first noted as the Victoria in December 1850. “The Victoria Music Hall.- A splendid room, a neat stage, and handsome fittings, are the distinguishing features of this princely establishment. The direction is under Mr. J. W. Cooper, a smart and original singer, and the lively author of some merry thoughts. Mr. W. H. Caster, a promising young sentimental vocalist, is in high favour with the frequenters. The Rogerio Family, including a flageolet, cornet, violin, sax-horn, and harp, are great additions. Their music is enchanting.” Lang had the roof levelled, and a room erected with plants placed here and there, forming his garden with a promenade around it. The promenade check (PROMENADE) may well have provided entrance to this part of the building.

There are different varieties of the smaller token (VICTORIA MUSICAL GALLERY). Most notably “Hiron” (1847-1851) and “Pope & Co” (1851-1854). There is also a variety with no signature of the maker. In the year of 1851 the Victoria Music Hall “price of admission to some part was 2d. and



to another part 3d. or 4d the latter sum being the highest, and, entitled the person to a glass of ale in exchange for a check.” In 1853, The Victoria, along with the Casino and the Polytechnic, are stated to have been using checks which admitted customers for the sum of 2d., which was to be returned to them in refreshments. The three large music saloons in Manchester were said to cater for not less than 25,000 working mill hands who attended each week.

In 1856 May 24th. An advertisement read “Victoria Music Gallery, Victoria Bridge, Manchester: Proprietor, Benjamin Lang. —The Concert room. Singing, Dancing, &c., and the Upper Promenade Open Nightly for quadrille-dancing, &c. (Sundays excepted).—Admission to the Concert-room, 2d., and returned in refreshments; to the Upper Promenade, by the refreshment ticket or 2d. each. Good and efficient bands kept.” As late as July 1862 refreshments are still being offered in return for the admission charge. “Trafford Arms, Victoria Bridge, Manchester—The Concert Room will Re-Open This (Saturday) Evening with talented company. Admission by ticket, first class. 3d. ; second class, 2d., to be returned refreshments every evening except

Saturday.” Later in the year “Victoria Music Gallery, Open Every Evening, with first-class talent. Admission, 2d. and 3d. each, returned in refreshments every evening except Saturday.”

By 1861. Benjamin Lang was living at Ordsal Gardens, Salford, as a beer seller. Lang continued to own the Victoria with Henry Pullen running the premises. Lang concentrated on the less successful pleasure garden business. Mr. Benjamin Lang, died on December 16, 1864, 58 years of age. The building continued to be known as “Ben Langs” many years after his death. The site became part of the Grosvenor Hotel (at least by 1893).

### **Polytechnic Music Hall**

By 1841 The Greengate, Salford, premises were in the hands of Thomas Towers who called the establishment the Grapes. By 1843 Thomas Towers had christened the premises the Polytechnic Tavern and ran the business as a music saloon. Isaac Abrahams was at the Staffordshire Knot, Charles Street, Wolverhampton in 1851. The Staffordshire Knot was up for sale the following year as, “the present proprietor is leaving in consequence of having taken the large Establishment at Manchester known as the 'Polytechnic Concert Hall' Salford.” The premises were extensive. In 1859 the building was up for sale, “Attached to the Tavern is a Concert Hall capable of accommodating comfortably nearly one thousand people, fitted up with Stage, scenery, Orchestra,

Dressing- rooms, Hot and Cold water for carrying on a first class Concert business. The Audience part of the Concert Hall, consists of Front, Back. and Side Galleries; Lower Hall with Stalls, Promenade, and Private Boxes, to which is attached a most convenient Bar and Sitting-room.” In November 1852 Abrahams opened his



establishment the “Polytechnic Music Hall, Salford.- This favourite place of amusement was reopened on Monday by the present proprietor, Mr. I. Abrahams, and such was the anxiety to obtain admission, that ingress to and from the house was totally impeded in less than half an hour after the opening of the establishment, and hundreds went away unable to procure admission. The furore still continues, every part of the house being nightly crammed. The company consist of Mr. W. Baker (the Red Man of Agar) and family, Mrs. Allen, Miss Marten, and Miss E. Abrahams; Mr. H. Abrahams, Mr. Alfred Young, from the Surrey Music Hall, London, Mr. Allen, and Mr. W. Johnson.” Unlike the Casino and Victoria, which ran as beer house, the Polytechnic had a full victuallers licence. The following month, in common with the other two large music saloons in Manchester, the Polytechnic was summoned for presenting stage plays without a licence. “The admission to the room in which these performances took place

was by ticket or check, in return for which some refreshment was allowed. A visitor to the "Polytechnic Tavern, was admitted into the gallery of the music room, by paying 2d, and into the tier boxes round the room by paying 3d. For the 3d, he obtained yellow metal ticket, which entitled him to a glass of ale in the boxes, and for the 2d. got a white one, which entitled him to a glass of ale the gallery. The Select Committee on Public Houses of 1853 remarked that "At Abraham's, that is the Polytechnic, which is one of the most respectable, they pay 2d., and for that 2d. they go and sit down in a comfortable place, with their wives and families, and they have two pennyworth of refreshment; they pay their 2d. at the door, and get a check....They have either a glass of ale or a bottle of ginger beer, as the case may be, and the check is received as 2d. value for it." Mr. Abrahams was still running the Polytechnic in 1856. However, it transpires he was in financial difficulties even when he first took over the property. In 1857 Isaac Abrahams sold the Polytechnic Tavern because of his financial troubles and moved to London. In London in 1858 he appeared in a bankruptcy court for the third time. Around 1881 the Polytechnic Tavern was pulled down for railway improvements.

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## **A Rerecorded Worcester 18th Century Token**

**Martin Warburton**

It is always difficult keeping up with the literature about tokens that are of interest, or part of one's collection. An example of this is the 'Unrecorded Worcester 18th Century Token' described and illustrated by Michael Paterson in the recent Bulletin (Vol 11 No 12, p446). This was recorded in 2003 by Bryce Neilson in 'A Thousand Guineas', published by Galata Print, as no.1520 in brass/gilt and 1530 with a silvered finish.

The updated version of this book, 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' by W Bryce Neilson & Martin R Warburton, was published by Galata in 2013. It lists about 1250 varieties of imitation guineas and their fractions – many having a spade, or similar shaped shield. They are often referred to as ISGs and there are 57 major varieties in common with Dalton & Hamer (D&H) - 94 if metal finishes and minor variations are included. They are Cheltenham, Worcester and Middlesex pieces. Of the 57 major varieties, there are 13 which are NOT listed by D&H; and 1520/30 is one of them.

To make them known more widely, if readers contact me at the email address below I am more than happy to send a list of these pieces with their equivalent D&H numbers both known and unknown. But obviously they will need a copy of 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' where the pieces are described in detail, and some are illustrated. I hope this is helpful.

[martin@richardmills.net](mailto:martin@richardmills.net)

## Unusual Cut Farthing Token?

**Roger Paul**

Illustrated is a find made by a metal detecting pal in Oxfordshire a short time ago. At first sight it appears to be a perfectly cut half of a 17th century traders token issued by John Cockee of Watlington in 1664. The cutting of coins into fractions was common practice during the early medieval period but ceased around the end of the 13th Century.

To my knowledge there are no records of coins or tokens from the 17th Century being cut in this way & the only logical explanation for this particular example I can think of is that the token was struck as the last piece from the brass strip providing the flans. It would also seem logical that such a piece so obviously short of flan would under any normal circumstances have been thrown away & not put into circulation.

It may well be that this did not happen & the person who found themselves in possession of this piece decided to consign it to the Watlington field he was in rather than to try & spend it.



## Norwich Unofficial Farthings - unrecorded varieties for Dyes and Snowdon & Sons

Mike Knight

I was pleased to recently acquire a copy of E A Tillett 'The Tokens of Norfolk issued in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries' (1882, copy 20 of 20 published for private distribution).

Loosely inserted on page 61 was a small sheet of pencil rubbings with the relevant text in the book annotated to show these were varieties, which I do not think have been recorded elsewhere.

Dyes Coffee & Dining Rooms (Unofficial Farthings - A Supplement 4000). The rubbing shows two different dies of Queen Victoria. Number 1 is QV 13, which is the only die linked to this issuer in UFS. I have not been able to positively identify the die shown as number 2

Snowdon & Sons (UFS 4040). Bell, UFS and Withers all record and illustrate the firm name as Snowdon. The rubbing clearly shows the spelling Snowden. It looks likely that this was an earlier issue with an incorrect spelling that got recalled and replaced by UFS 4040.

Unfortunately I do not know who made the rubbings and annotations. They are older than the previous owner whose bookplate is on the inside cover, R(on) C Fiske N(or)th Walsham, who started collecting books about Norfolk in the 1960s and had made the decision to sell most of his library at auction in September 2016.



## A New Token from Maid Lane, Southwark

Tim Everson



Obv: THE FOVNTAIN.IN.MEAD = Fountain

Rev: LANE.IN.SOVTHWARKE = P| R. I.

This token recently appeared on Ebay and is a new type for Southwark. The fountain also appears on no.709 in my book where the issuer is John Roberts in 1666. This token is an earlier piece (made by Ramage) issued by the previous incumbent. Tim Scotney has suggested Richard Perkins, a known licensed victualler, but it is a common triad and needs further investigation. In any addenda to my book the piece would be numbered as 708A.

Further to my article on the Glean Alley piece (no.605) where I found that the obverse device was indeed a Queen's head which I suggested might be Elizabeth I, I have now seen a better specimen which shows the Queen's hair has long ringlets and is much more likely to be the head of the new queen, Catherine of Braganza.



## Notes on the attribution of some 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens to Norfolk or elsewhere (by Williamson number) and a bibliography for the Norfolk series

Adrian Marsden

The following list discusses various issues where there has been doubt in the past of a Norfolk origin. Those where the Williamson reference is underlined and in **red** are certainly – or almost certainly - not Norfolk tokens. Those where the reference is underlined in **blue** are tokens unknown to Williamson which certainly belong to Norfolk. This list and the bibliography which follows it are to be published in the 2015 edition of *Norfolk Archaeology*.

**Williamson 1:** John Briggs of Aldborough. Williamson lists this token under Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorkshire whilst Dickinson and Norweb suggest Aldeburgh in Suffolk. A Yorkshire origin is probable although the Earl of Cranbrook had no doubt that this issue belongs to Suffolk, citing various records naming a John Briggs resident in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in the 1660s and 1680s (Earl of Cranbrook 1947, 65-6). A John Briggs, son of John Briggs, was baptised in Aldborough, Norfolk, in 1646 (NRO CAT 0094816 IT1). No-one with the name of Briggs occurs in the hearth tax assessments for Aldborough, Norfolk, however, and none of these tokens have been recorded from Norfolk, suggesting that this issuer should be placed outside of the county.

**Williamson 3:** Hugh Sherwood of Ashby. Williamson suggests Lincolnshire as a possibility whilst Dickinson prefers Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire. None of this issuer's tokens have been recorded in Norfolk and the name Sherwood is hardly a name well attested in the county. A Hugh Sherwood is recorded as having died at Ashby de la Zouche in 1671 and so clearly this token belongs to Leicestershire.

**Williamson 4:** Joseph Sherwood of Ashby. As with the previous token, Williamson suggests Lincolnshire as a possible origin whilst Dickinson and Norweb prefer Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire; the lack of any specimens recorded in Norfolk would seem to confirm this. A Joseph Sherwood died at Ashby de la Zouche in 1667. Again, this must be a Leicestershire issue.

**Williamson 10:** Francis Westerman of Aylsham. It is made clear in the Norweb catalogue (Thompson and Dickinson 1992, plate 33, no. 2566) that this token belongs to Faversham in Kent, its attribution to Aylsham representing a misreading of FAVESHAM for AYLSHAM .

**Williamson - :** John Starlen of Benham. This issue represents a new addition to the Norfolk corpus, the reading of both issuer and place of issue now being certain (Davis and Thomson 2009, Marsden 2014, 95, fig. 32). John Starling of Binham was assessed for six hearths in the Norfolk Hearth Tax of 1666.



**Williamson – (Dickinson 11A)**: James Wilson of Blaky. Williamson did not know of this token but Dickinson ascribed it, provisionally, to Blakeney in Norfolk. The Norweb catalogue was more circumspect, placing the token in the uncertain category. None are recorded from Norfolk despite much metal detecting having taken place in the immediate area. The correct attribution is arrived at by Thompson in a well-ordered discussion (Thompson 2009) which proves that Blakey in Lancashire is where this token was issued.

**(Williamson 28, Suffolk)**: Thomas Smith of Brampton. Williamson placed the token in Brampton, Suffolk, whilst Dickinson preferred Brampton in Northamptonshire. None are known to have been found in Norfolk and the denomination of a halfpenny would also be unusual for the county in any case. Scotney discusses the arguments with regard to Norfolk and Suffolk and suggests Brampton in Norfolk (Scotney 2006). However, he admits to having no local knowledge of Northamptonshire and does not consider the possibility of this location being the correct one. The case he makes with regard to Norfolk and Suffolk is not enormously convincing. Sir Thomas Smith (Brampton in Norfolk) was probably of too high a social rank to issue tokens in the first place and the birth of a daughter in 1666 would require, given the TS monogram (and thus lacking the initial of his wife) on the tokens (which are dated 1668), the death of his wife Elizabeth in the intervening period. It remains possible that Thomas Smith chose not to accord his wife recognition on his tokens even if she was still alive but this is unlikely. The Thomas Smith of Brampton in Suffolk had a wife, Margaret, living in 1668 and the lack of her initial on the tokens raises similar difficulties as for Sir Thomas Smith of Norfolk, a fact remarked upon by Wells in his survey of Northamptonshire tokens (Wells 1915, 33-4). The death of Audrey, wife of the Thomas Smith of Brampton in Northamptonshire, in 1665 would fit the lack of a third initial on the token and so Dickinson is probably correct. We should remain very cautious in ascribing this token to Brampton in Norfolk. It is almost certainly a Northamptonshire issue.

**Williamson 15**: Thomas Willis of Burnham Market. Burnham in Essex is suggested by Dickinson. However, two of Willis' tokens have been recorded from Norfolk, one from Heacham and the other from West Acre, both in West Norfolk. Judson cites a will proved in 1679 from Burnham in Essex where a Thomas Willis is mentioned in the will of his father, Francis Willis (Judson 1987, 29). However, the will states that Thomas Willis, the youngest son of Francis, was below the age of 21. Since the token is dated 1659, the will must have been prepared very many years before Francis Willis' death were the Essex Thomas Willis to have attained an age to issue tokens in 1659. Even were a Thomas Willis of Burnham, Essex, the issuer, the likelihood of two of his tokens making the long journey to West Norfolk is very small indeed. Finally, a Thomas Willis of Burnham Market in Norfolk is recorded as having paid an aid of £2, 17s and 10d to King William and Queen Mary in 1689 (Williamson 1891, 842). Thomas Willis should be placed in Norfolk.



**Williamson 16**: William Hanson of Caister. Williamson suggests Norfolk but Dickinson and Norweb prefer Caistor in Lincolnshire. None have been recorded from Norfolk. The denomination of a halfpenny, very rare in this part of Norfolk (whether Caistor St Edmund or Caister-on-Sea), also argues for a Lincolnshire attribution. Nor does anyone by the name of Hanson occur in the hearth tax assessments for Norfolk. However, the will of a William Handson, mercer of Caistor in Lincolnshire, was proved in 1670 (Townsend 1983, 26) and two of the tokens have been found in Lincolnshire, at Hibaldstow (14 miles from Caistor) and Linwood (15 miles away). Thus, this issue should be placed in Lincolnshire.

**Williamson 17**: John Lathorp of Caster. Williamson suggests Norfolk but Dickinson and Norweb prefer Caistor in Lincolnshire. As with the previous issue, none have been recorded from Norfolk. Again, the denomination of a halfpenny, very rare in the parts of Norfolk where there is a Caistor or Caister, together with the lack of any Lathorps in the hearth tax assessments, also argues for a Lincolnshire attribution. To settle the question, the will of a John Lathorp of Caistor in Lincolnshire was proved in 1695 (Townsend 1983, 26). Thus, this token should also be placed in Lincolnshire.

**Williamson 18**: John Hancocke of Carlton. Dickinson suggests Carleton in Yorkshire (Williamson 59) whilst the Norweb catalogue is uncertain on the matter. There are a number of Carltons in Yorkshire and the surname is more often encountered in the Midlands and the North. None of Hancocke's tokens have been recorded from Norfolk, and he does not occur in the hearth tax assessments (although they are incomplete), strongly suggesting that Dickinson is correct. A find of one of these tokens from the York area makes it almost certain that John Hancocke is a northern issuer.

**Williamson – (Dickinson 37A)**: Thomas Moore of East Dereham. An issuer unknown to Williamson. Listed in Dickinson (Dickinson 1986, 166, no. 37A) and in the Norweb catalogue (Thompson and Dickinson 1993, plate 2, no. 3033). His will, in the Norfolk Record Office, was proven in 1687 (PD 86/159).

**Williamson – (Dickinson 39A)**: Thomas Young of East Harling. Unknown to Williamson but listed in Dickinson (Dickinson 1986, 166, no. 39A). An example has been recorded from Snetterton (PAS database SF-9261C1).

**Williamson 41**: William Didlesfold of Fakhham. Dickinson suggests Fareham in Hampshire. No examples are known from Norfolk and the attribution of this piece to Norfolk is undoubtedly based on a misreading of FARHAM as FAKHAM. Thus, this token should be placed in Hampshire.

**Williamson 45**: John Badcock of Fordham. Williamson lists this piece as belonging to Norfolk but also suggests Fordham in Cambridgeshire. Norweb agrees but the type is listed by Dickinson under Norfolk. None has so far been found in the Norfolk records. An example is, however, recorded on the UKFD database (UKFD-32078), found near Soham, very close to Fordham in Cambridgeshire, a good argument that this is not a

Norfolk issue. Dyer (2002), in a concise and well-ordered summary, citing seven further examples from the area around Fordham in Cambridgeshire, effectively proves that this is an issue from that county. The records of John Badcock's baptism (1637) and burial (1678) in Fordham (Cambs) that he cites render any further debate pointless.

**Williamson 71:** Joseph Brebon 'in Norffolk', 1657. This enigmatic token was most probably issued by the Joseph Braban, hosier of Lynn, who issued Williamson 70 in 1666. None have been recorded from Norfolk which means that this supposition cannot as yet be tested. A Joseph Brabin was assessed for three hearths in 1664.

**Williamson -:** John Demster of Linn. This hitherto unknown issue has been published previously (Marsden 2014, 95-6, fig. 33) and represents a new addition to the Norfolk corpus. Demster, a grocer residing in Sedgford Lane Ward, was assessed for tax on three hearths in 1664. He was buried at St. Nicholas in Lynn on the 12<sup>th</sup> February 1687.

**Williamson 104:** Michael Hawk of Masham. This token does not exist, its place on Williamson's list being the result of a misreading of an example of Williamson 7, issued by Michael Haukins of Aylsham. It had been ascribed (Dickinson 1986, 234, no. 232) to Masham in Yorkshire, a reading corrected in the Norweb catalogue (Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 4191).

**Williamson 108:** John Robinson of Narborough. Williamson suggests Narborough in Leicestershire whilst Dickinson suggests a Yorkshire attribution. None have been recorded from Norfolk despite much metal-detecting having been carried out in the area, and so an origin in the county is most unlikely. Finally, no Robinsons are listed in the hearth assessments. This issue should be placed outside of Norfolk.

**Williamson -, Dickinson 23B (unknown locality), Norweb 9330:** Morrow Dobbs of Suche. A token of this type was found at Sedgford and has been previously published (Marsden 2014, 97, fig. 34). The token is listed in Dickinson in his group of tokens from uncertain localities (Dickinson 1986, 259, no. 23B). However, a Morrow Dobbs is attested in a Tithe agreement of 1663 concerned with land in North Runcton, Setchey, Notley and West Winch; this has recently been published by Archer (Archer 2012) who provides further information and notes that Morrow Dobbs died in 1667. The name Suche on the token is clearly a seventeenth-century rendering of Setchey, a hamlet very near to Sedgford.

**Williamson 239:** John Hubbard of Stoake. There is no doubt that this is a Norfolk token since 'NORF' forms part of the legend on the reverse. The find spots of the two examples recorded from in Norfolk are Shouldham and Wretton, in the area of Stoke Ferry in West Norfolk, and so this was clearly where they were issued rather than Stoke Holy Cross near Caistor St Edmund. A William Hubbert was assessed for five hearths in 1666.

**Williamson 243**: John Cann of Stratton. Both Dickinson and Norweb suggest Stratton in Cornwall and the absence of any examples in the records suggest that this is correct. He is unknown in the Norfolk Hearth Tax returns.

**(Williamson 212, Oxfordshire)**: Robert Cogell of Watlenton. The token was attributed by both Williamson and Dickinson to Oxfordshire. The denomination, a halfpenny would suggest, all things being equal, a non-Norfolk origin. However, the fact that four tokens of this type have been discovered in the parishes surrounding Watlington in Norfolk, make it certain that this issue should be reassigned to this county (Marsden 2014, 97, fig. 35). The documentary evidence has been published (Thompson 2008) showing that Robert Cogell was assessed for two hearths in 1664. His will was proved in 1676.

**Williamson 279**: ‘G. H’ of Wilton. Dickinson suggests Wiltshire and none have been recorded from Norfolk, reinforcing this reattribution. Again, the halfpenny denomination makes this an unlikely token to have been produced in Norfolk. It almost certainly forms part of the series of halfpennies from Wilton in Wiltshire of which the following example is certainly an example.

**Williamson 280**: William Newman of Wilton. Williamson suggests a Norfolk attribution but Dickinson and Norweb preferred Wiltshire. The halfpenny denomination would suggest Norfolk was an unlikely origin. Kempson clearly proves that Dickinson was correct and that this token is from Wilton in Wiltshire (Kempson 1973, 127-9). He cites legal action taken against token issuers in Wiltshire, one of whom was William Newman, a weaver of Wilton. Two finds of the token from Wiltshire, at Ringwood (27 miles away) and Breamore (14 miles away) are further evidence that this is a Wiltshire issue.

**Williamson – (Dickinson 291A)**: Francis Bell of North Yarmouth. This token is listed in Dickinson and an example was in the Norweb collection (Thomson and Dickinson 1993, plate 13, no. 3315). Another was published by the same authors the following year, found in the Thames near Custom House Quay (Thomson and Dickinson 1994). A further example of this token found at Postwick (HER 31087) and recorded by Adi Popescu in 2002 was not photographed but is known from a description in the HER’s paper records. A Francis Bell was a Justice of the Peace in Norfolk and is mentioned in the records relating to an Act of Charles II in 1666-7 concerning the raising of money for building ships to maintain the war against the Netherlands (Marsden 2014, 96). He must surely have been the issuer of this token.

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## Some of London's Smaller Pleasure Gardens

David Young

Although Vauxhall and Ranelagh were the most popular and spectacular of the pleasure gardens, there were many other smaller gardens within London and the immediate vicinity and some of these also issued metal tickets. Unlike Vauxhall and Ranelagh, the smaller gardens were not the regular haunt of the aristocracy and royalty; the majority of their visitors were just the ordinary citizens of London.

### Apollo Gardens

The Apollo Gardens were situated on the left hand side of Westminster Bridge Road on the southern side of the river Thames. Walter Claggett and opened the gardens in October 1788 with a concert, which attracted over one thousand people. Before the opening of the 1790 season a number of elegant pavilions and alcoves were added along with a room for large dinner parties. By 1792 there was music every evening and the best singers and musicians of the day appeared in a covered area called the Grand Apollonian Promenade. There were no fireworks so apart from the music there were no other entertainments; visitors could either listen to the birds singing in the aviaries or the gentle splash of the fountains.

The season usually started in April and continued until September with the gardens opening at five in the afternoon. Visitors paid sixpence on entry and would receive a metal check which was exchangeable for refreshments from the bar. These checks are uniface copper pieces

with just APOLLO GARDEN on the obverse. There are two varieties, one being on a thick flan with large lettering, the other has smaller lettering and is on a thin flan.



An advertisement by Claggett stated that there would be a grand subscription ball with tickets costing one guinea each. The uniface copper token with Apollo standing holding his lyre is possibly one of these subscription tickets, or it could be a ticket that was given by Claggett to his friends. In time; the place became the haunt of cheats and pickpockets who in turn attracted other rather unsavoury people. Unfortunately, the garden's reputation became so bad that in 1793 the magistrates refused a licence, so forcing them to close. Claggett became

bankrupt and the garden was soon in ruins and eventually built over. The orchestra was taken to the Sydney Gardens in Bath. Claggett himself went on to become a lessee of the Pantheon in Oxford Street before becoming bankrupt again.

### Finch's Grotto Gardens

Also on the south side of the river were the Grotto Gardens. Thomas Finch inherited a house near St George's Fields in Southwark and in the garden was a spring which Doctor Townshend described as being medicinal. Finch built a grotto and fountain over the spring, so giving the gardens their name and opened them to visitors in the spring of 1760. They soon became very popular and the patronage of the Dukes of York and Gloucester encouraged others of the nobility and gentry to visit on weekday evenings. Admission to the evening entertainments was one shilling and the copper token dated 1764 is probably one of these shilling entry tickets; as usual they could be exchanged for refreshments at the bar. On Sundays, admission was only sixpence and this encouraged the local and less affluent inhabitants of London.

A subscription for the season could also be purchased at a cost of a guinea, for this one received a silver ticket. The token dated 1768 with GROTTO GARDENS on the obverse and musical instruments on the reverse is possibly one of these subscription tickets. An octagonal room attached to the house was decorated with



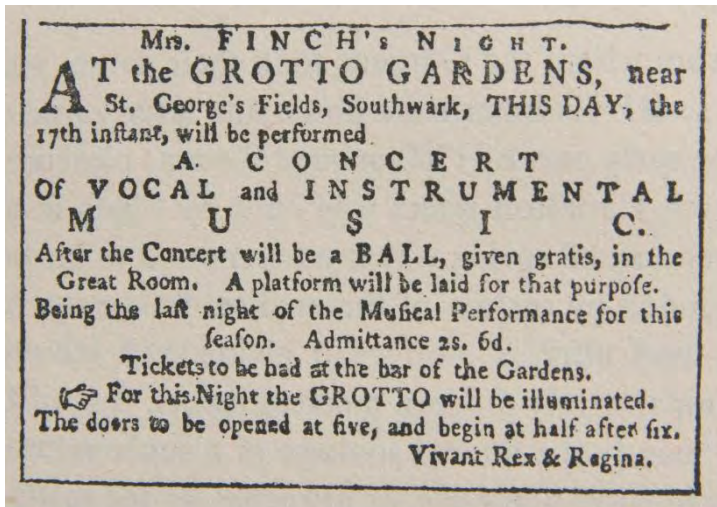
paintings and used for the occasional masquerade ball or concert on wet evenings. Here some of the most popular singers of the day performed. Thomas Lowe, who had been the proprietor of the Marylebone gardens, sang here after he became bankrupt.



When Finch died in 1770 he was succeeded by a Mr Williams who now advertised them as William's Grotto Gardens. He organised a series of illuminated transparencies to be displayed, these were paintings on thin canvas that were lit from behind; he also allowed the Freemasons to hold a series of meetings and dinners there. When the gardens finally closed in 1773 the tavern next door continued and when this burnt down in 1795 it was rebuilt as the New Grotto Tavern. Part of the actual garden was turned into a burial ground and a workhouse was built on the rest.

There was however, another Grotto Gardens situated in Clerkenwell and it was here in 1769 that a man named Jackson advertised the opening his "Grand Grotto Garden and Gold and Silver Fish Repository in Rosoman's Row". It seems that Mr Jackson kept goldfish for sale. Although the gardens had a wonderful grotto and a water mill that created a rainbow when it was working, they were not very successful and had closed within a few years.





**Cromwell Gardens**

On the northern side of the Thames Brompton was still a village to the west of London surrounded by nurseries. Here the Cromwell gardens were built on land adjoining Hale House which was commonly called Cromwell House. The name Cromwell Gardens is based on the supposition that the Protector lived in a house on the site. However, there is no evidence to prove this and it is most unlikely to be true, although one of his family did live in the area. John Clarke, the lessee, opened the gardens to the public some time before 1762; as they are mentioned in O'Keefe's Recollections which was published in that year. Clarke had laid out the gardens with gentle meandering walks and topiary hedges cut into the shapes of curious birds and beasts.

Entrance cost sixpence and visitors were given a ticket on entering the gardens that was exchangeable for refreshments at the bar. The lead ticket on which the obverse is made in imitation of the shilling issued by Cromwell may have been used for this purpose. The reverse states that it is for sixpence and although not dated it is thought to have been issued around 1765. The tickets appear to have been well used as they always turn up in poor condition.





Within the gardens were numerous arbours where visitors could sit to listen to the music or take their refreshments. The Sunday Rambler thought their situation was “well adapted for gallantry and intrigue”. The brass ticket with CROMWELL’S GARDENS BROMPTON around TICKET SIXPENCE on both sides probably dates from 1770, since in that year Thomas Lawrence took over the lease and it would seem likely that he would wish to issue his own tickets. The ticket clearly states its value as sixpence and was used to obtain refreshments from the bar in a similar manner to the earlier one.



By 1776 the gardens were described as being frequented by fashionable gentlemen of Kensington and the West End and by various ladies of rather dubious character. It is not clear when the gardens closed but it was some time before 1787. Over the years there has been a lot of confusion about the Cromwell Gardens and the Florida Gardens; some books state that Rudolph Hiem took over Cromwell gardens and changed the name to Florida Gardens. From further research, I think that they were two separate gardens possibly next door to each other. What is clear is that the lease for the whole area was purchased by the Duchess of Gloucester who built a villa for herself. This was pulled down in 1851 when the site was built over.

### Canonbury Gardens

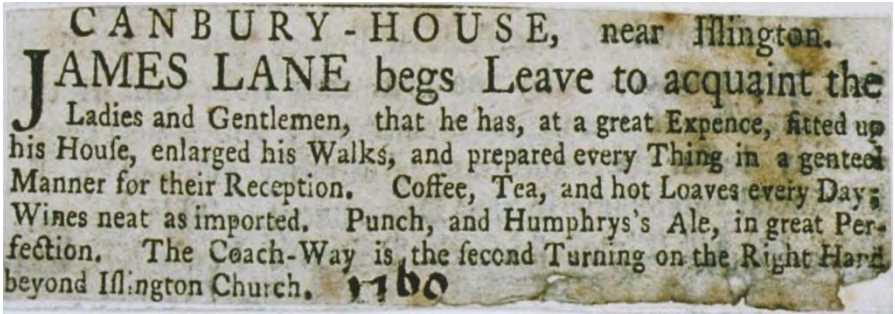
North of the city, in Islington, Canonbury House and Tower were rebuilt by John Spencer in the sixteenth century. Around 1754 Benjamin Collins built a small ale house on the eastern side of the house. Within a couple of years James Lane, an ex soldier, acquired the premises and in order to attract more custom he enlarged the facilities by converting the adjoining field into a landscaped garden with pleasant walks. Lane opened Canonbury House tea gardens and they soon became very popular; gaining a good reputation for the orderly conduct of their visitors. The charge for admission was sixpence and as usual this allowed the visitor some refreshments from the bar.

The copper ticket with CANONBURY HOUSE on the obverse and REFRESHMENT TICKET 6D on the reverse was most likely issued at this time to receive refreshments from the bar.



Lane died in 1783 and the following year Robert Sutton took over but he died within a year, leaving the gardens to his wife. Mrs Sutton enlarged the tavern and improved the tea gardens with the addition of a bowling green, trap ball, quoits and shooting butts for the militia to practise on. She also changed the name to Canonbury Tavern. The Sunday

Rambler in 1797 described the gardens as “a place of decent retreat for tea and sober treatment”. In fact by 1820 they were one of the most popular tea gardens in London. But the city was forever expanding and by about 1823 urbanisation was encroaching. For a time the tea gardens managed to keep going but in 1843, when the old tavern was rebuilt, the outhouses, which had once been used as a bake-house, were demolished and the gardens were built over.



**Pantheon Tea Gardens**

Also in Islington, to the north of Exmouth Street, William Craven leased some land which included Ducking Pond Inn. He demolished the old inn and on the site built a large rotunda in imitation of the Pantheon in Rome, with two galleries running round inside and a large stove in the centre. Next to the rotunda he built a house to be used as the tea-rooms. Behind them both the gardens were laid out with pleasant walks and alcoves where visitors could drink their tea. Craven called his new enterprise the Pantheon Tea Gardens, although they were sometimes referred to as the Little Pantheon to distinguish them from the stately building in Oxford Street. The gardens opened in early 1770 and from the start, the most popular day was Sunday when in the afternoon and evening hundreds of tradesmen and women with their families would walk in the gardens or drink in the rotunda. In an effort to keep order in the place, no drinks were sold after 10 in the evening, but Craven was not always successful; as within two years the gardens were described as a place of “disorder, riot and confusion”. It seems that on many occasions the gentlemen present were considerably outnumbered by the ladies, particularly those of rather dubious reputation. When a correspondent of the St James’s Chronicle visited he was shocked by the frequent requests from ladies “Pray Sir, will you treat me with a dish of tea”.



Lead tickets were issued in 1771 and 1772. These were for refreshments as obverse reads PANTHEON BY DELIVERING THIS TICKET TO THE WAITER YR INTITLED TO THE VALUE OF 6D. The reverse has the date, not just the year but the day and the month as well; plus the words FOR THIS DAY ONLY. Each token appears to have a different date and it is unclear why such an exact method of dating was used. No references have so far been found to explain this dating system.

Unfortunately within a few years Craven was bankrupt and in 1774 the gardens were advertised for sale. It is unclear whether anyone else took on the lease, but if they did they were equally unsuccessful as in 1776 the gardens closed as a place of amusement. The following July the rotunda opened for church services as the Northampton Chapel. Two years later Selina, Countess of Huntingdon purchased the chapel, renaming it the Spa Fields Chapel; she then took up residence in the house next door. Although Selina died in 1791, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, which is what her group of Methodists were called, remained at the chapel until 1887 when the building was demolished. Card tickets were issued to obtain a seat in the chapel.



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# Tracing Stephen Tracey – A Pilgrim Father from Great Yarmouth

**Adrian Marsden**

The Norfolk Token Project, a collaborative venture set up by the author to investigate all aspects of Norfolk's 17<sup>th</sup> century token series in 2014 and mentioned in a previous issue of the TCSB, has begun to compile biographies of the county's token issuers. Some are of considerable interest, having lived lives that stand out amongst their fellows. One such is the issuer Stephen Tracey of Great Yarmouth.



Figure 1 (ex Norweb collection)



Figure 2 (ex Neville Rolf collection)

Tracey's tokens are of two types.<sup>1</sup> Both are very similar, with the obverse legend of STEPHEN TRACEY accompanying a lion rampant and the reverse legend OF YARMOVTH encircling a letter T above the letters S A. Thus Stephen Tracey must, when the tokens were issued, have been married to a wife whose name began with the letter 'A.' The reverse die is common to both types; the obverse dies differ, on one the initial mark of a mullet being placed at 12 o'clock (figure 1)<sup>2</sup> and, on the other, at 3 o'clock (figure 2).<sup>3</sup> Both are reasonably common.<sup>4</sup> We will return to them later but, in the meantime, it is worth looking at Stephen Tracey's earlier life in some detail. The surname is spelt in a number of different ways, Tracey, Tracy, Tracie, Tracye and Trace, only to be expected when dealing with records of this date.

An internet search using the words *Stephen Tracy Yarmouth* immediately reveals that a man of that name was an early emigrant to New England, a man who is counted among the ranks of the Pilgrim Fathers, arriving on board the *Anne* at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, just three years after the *Mayflower* had laid anchor there in

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<sup>1</sup> Williamson 1967, 881, nos. 340-2, and Thompson and Dickinson 1993 (Norweb), nos. 3349-50. Williamson 342 'with the mint mark being immediately above the letter E in the word TRACEY' does not seem to exist

<sup>2</sup> Williamson 1967, 881, no. 340, Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 3349.

<sup>3</sup> Williamson 1967, 881, no. 341, Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 3350.

<sup>4</sup> Three examples in Norwich Castle Museum; Marsden 2013, 94, six in Norweb, three recorded as metal-detector finds from Norfolk and a number of other specimens known.

1620.<sup>5</sup> As a Pilgrim Father, Stephen Tracey (or Tracy as the American records usually spell his name) is of enormous interest to American researchers.

Because of this status much has been written about him; some of this is contradictory and there remain one or two problems of interpretation but the basic story of his early life is easy enough to reconstruct. Baptised in Yarmouth on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1596, he was the son of Stephen Tracey, a mariner. There is no record of him being apprenticed although his elder brother Charles<sup>6</sup> was indentured to their father on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1608. It seems that Stephen Tracey junior did not wish to stay and make a life for himself in Yarmouth; instead he travelled to Leiden, either in 1620 or some time earlier. There he worked as a weaver in say, a fine woollen fabric. He was a nonconformist, and became a member of the Leiden Separatist Congregation.

Indeed, it is clear that his Separatist beliefs must have been the reason for his leaving Great Yarmouth for Leiden in the first place. Stephen Tracey was but one man among many people who abandoned England in a period when Separatism was considered a crime.<sup>7</sup> He was betrothed to Tryphosa Lee, another English émigré to Leiden, on the 18<sup>th</sup> December 1620 and they married early the following year, living in Leiden's Zevenhuysen district. It is likely that the two had known one another before arriving in Leiden; probably they both came from Great Yarmouth.

In 1623 Stephen Tracey sailed on the *Anne* from Leiden to Plymouth, New England, probably accompanied by Tryphosa and his baby daughter Sarah, born around January 1623, although it is just possible that they did not join him until later, arriving on the *Jacob* in 1625 or 1626. Four further children were born, Rebecca, Ruth, Mary and John, the last coming into the world around 1632. The birth of Rebecca *circa* 1625 is further evidence for Tryphosa and Sarah having been with Stephen on the *Anne* in 1623.

A number of records chart Stephen Tracey's career in New England. In 1623, shortly after his arrival, he was allotted three acres for garden purposes at Wellingsley Brook. Four years later, he, Tryphosa and their daughters Sarah and Rebecca were named in the 1627 division of cattle, receiving shares in the tenth lot comprising a 'white bellyd hyfer and two shee goats.' He is listed as a freeman of the Plymouth colony in 1633 and was assessed for tax of eighteen shillings later the same year.

At some point soon after this, Tracey seems to have moved across the bay to Duxbury. In 1634 he was one of several men appointed to lay out highways there and in 1636 he

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<sup>5</sup> The term 'Pilgrim Father' is sometimes applied rather rigidly to only those men who arrived on board the *Mayflower* in 1620, at others to those arriving in the first three ships, including the *Fortune* in 1621 and the *Anne* in 1623. I have preferred this second definition.

<sup>6</sup> Rutledge 1979, 31, no. 124. The name Charles is surely a mistake for Christopher – Stephen Tracey Senior had no child by the name of Charles.

<sup>7</sup> See Bunker 2011 for a comprehensive study of the religious issues leading to Separatism and the reasons behind the emigration to New England in the 1620s and 1630s.

was granted 80 acres and a meadow in the locality. Later records show that he served on various juries and committees in the 1630s and early 1640s and that he was Constable of Duxbury in 1639. There are many other mentions of him from this period, including the grant of a further 40 acres at Duxbury in 1640, but these need not concern us here.

Some sources suggest that Stephen Tracey may have returned to England as early as 1643 but the fact that he was still listed amongst the freemen of Duxbury in 1643 and 1646 and was involved with others in the acquisition of a large tract of land to the west of Duxbury at Dartmouth in March 1652 implies that he was still in Massachusetts at this point. Nonetheless, it is clear that he was back in England a year or two after the Dartmouth deal as the next record shows.

This document, a letter written in London on 20<sup>th</sup> March 1654/5, has been erroneously described as a will. In it ‘Stephen Tracey at present of Great Yarmouth in Old England’ gives power to ‘my loving friend Mr. John Winslow of Plymouth in New England to dispose of all my estate I have in land and cattle in Duxburrow in New England.’ He goes on to mention that if any of his unmarried children die ‘before this be done then their part shall remain at my disposing till further order.’ There is no mention of Tryphosa, surely evidence that she was dead by this time, if not many years before.

The document is not, however, a will but rather a power of attorney vested in a letter. The phrase ‘shall remain at my disposing till further order’ is clearly not a phrase that would occur in a will. It is, then, not a will but it is precisely the sort of letter Stephen Tracey would have written were he contemplating – or had already made - a second marriage back in Old England, settling his lands and property in New England on the children of his deceased first wife, Tryphosa.

We do not know why Stephen Tracey returned to England. With his wife dead and children grown – and in some cases married – he may have felt it was time to travel back to Yarmouth. Perhaps he had grown tired of Massachusetts. He would presumably have been well-placed to set up in business and probably considered that the England of the Commonwealth, a puritan country, would suit his beliefs just as well as New England. Certainly word would have reached him of the changes that had taken place in the old country since the execution of Charles I in 1649.

It is time to return to the tokens. There is little doubt that the token issuer was the same man we have just discussed. No other Stephen Traceys are attested in any of the Yarmouth records for the period 1650-70 apart from a Stephen Trace, son of Thomas and Margaret Trace baptised on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1651. Clearly he would not have been of an age to issue tokens in the 1650s or 1660s.

Closer analysis of the tokens is clearly desirable. They are, without doubt, Ramage products of Pegg and Preston-Morley’s Group B, with lozenge stops and mullet initial

marks.<sup>8</sup> The same puncheon featuring a rampant lion was used to prepare both obverse dies. The tripartite letter group forming the initials of Tracey and his wife, A[...] on the reverse die, is noteworthy. It has the distinctive ‘A’ with a slanted top that denotes Ramage products; the earliest token noted with this feature occurs right at the start of the seventeenth-century token series, on a Southwark issue dated 1648<sup>9</sup> but probably belonging – because of the continued use of the Julian Calendar where the year began on March 25<sup>th</sup> – to 1649. The use of this puncheon continues throughout the 1650s and could still have been in use at the time of Ramage’s death in 1662.

The lion puncheon probably had a shorter life. Photographs of tokens in the eight Norweb volumes were studied and a number of tokens produced from dies prepared with it were noted. They occur in copper, brass and ‘mixed metal.’ Many are undated. The dated examples, however, occupy a relatively short window of time, from 1650 to 1656. The earliest noted was produced for the Red Lion on Gracechurch Street, London, in 1650<sup>10</sup> and the latest for Richard Rich of Colchester, Essex, in 1656.<sup>11</sup> Of course, it is possible that the puncheon’s life extended outside this period although it probably did not extend very far outside of it. It seems that Ramage began using a new lion puncheon in 1657, represented by a token of that date issued by Edmund Morris of Bishopsgate Within, London.<sup>12</sup>

It is tempting to connect Stephen Tracey’s order of tokens with his trip to London when he wrote his letter giving power of attorney over his lands in New England to John Winslow. Not only would the new tokens serve as a commemoration of a new marriage – or forthcoming one – but they would also serve to advertise a new business venture. Stephen Tracey had come home.

Whatever the circumstances behind the order of Stephen Tracey’s tokens, it seems likely that it was placed between 1654 and 1656. In the light of this, further information on this final part of Stephen Tracey’s life seemed to be needed, in particular the identity of his new wife with the initial to her Christian name of ‘A’.

The answer came on a trip to the Norfolk Record Office late in July 2016. The initial research was not encouraging. A search of the Yarmouth Burial Records for the period 1653-63 yielded no results. Records for the years immediately following do not survive. Nor does Stephen Tracey appear in the Great Yarmouth Hearth Tax assessments for 1664 - although they are incomplete.<sup>13</sup> He did not feature in the lists of wills proved by the Consistory Court from 1604 to 1686.<sup>14</sup> However, study of the list of wills proved in

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<sup>8</sup> See Pegg and Preston-Morley 1981, 171-3 for details of their classification system.

<sup>9</sup> Everson 2015, 54, no. 389, Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 4886.

<sup>10</sup> Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 7020.

<sup>11</sup> Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 1216.

<sup>12</sup> Thompson and Dickinson 1993, no. 6602.

<sup>13</sup> Frankel and Seaman 1983.

<sup>14</sup> Farrow and Barton 1958.



the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich from the same years did provide one result, for a will proved on the 11<sup>th</sup> March 1672/3.<sup>15</sup>

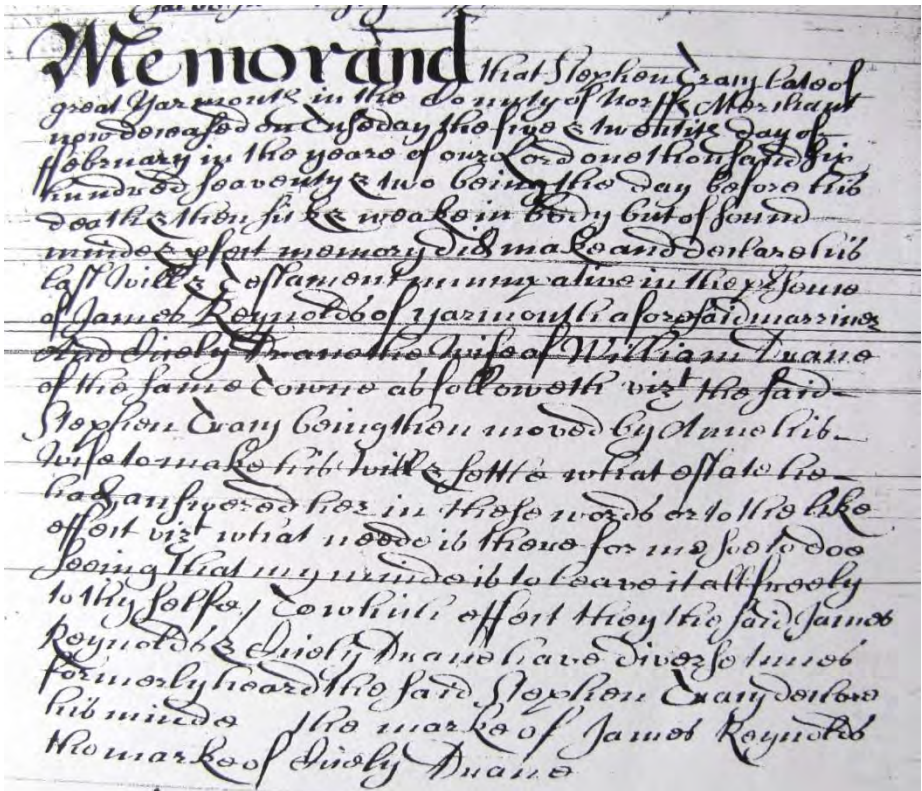


Figure 3: Will of Stephen Tracey

A photograph of the will (figure 3) was studied on microfilm. It was a brief document, the record of a nuncupative will – a will spoken by the subject on his deathbed. A full transcription of the body of the will itself (with modernised spelling and punctuation) reads:

*Memorandum – that Stephen Tracy, late of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, now deceased, on Tuesday the five and twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred seventy and two, being the day before his death, though sick and weak in body but of sound mind and perfect memory, did make and declare his last will and testament, remaining alive in the presence of James Reynolds*

<sup>15</sup> ANW will register, folio 283 (Microfilm MF 304).



*of Yarmouth aforesaid, mariner, and Cicely Drane, the wife of William Drane of the same town, as followeth – viz - the said Stephen Tracy being then moved by Anne his wife to make his will and settle what of late he had, answered her in these words or to the like effect - viz - What need is there for me so to do seeing that my mind is to leave it all freely to thyself - to which effect they, the said James Reynolds and Cicely Drane, have diverse times formerly heard the said Stephen Tracy declare his mind. The mark of James Reynolds. The mark of Cicely Drane.*

The name of his wife – Anne – is surely confirmation that this man was the issuer of the tokens. His early history, thanks to his status as a Pilgrim Father, is well documented on a variety of published works and websites although, as mentioned, there are a number of contradictions between these sources. His later history has not been studied at all due to the misinterpretation of the letter he wrote at London shortly after his return from Plymouth, New England, as a will. Now this last period of Stephen Tracey's life can be added to his biography.

Evidently, after returning from New England, presumably in 1653 or 1654, Stephen Tracey set himself up as a merchant in the town of his birth. It seems likely that he would have brought back a considerable fortune on his return to Yarmouth, enough to start a second life as a merchant. It also seems likely that, after thirty years in America, he would have had a network of contacts in New England to supply him with goods from the region, goods that were now very much in demand in Old England.

If Stephen Tracey brought back a substantial amount of capital he would also, as a wealthy widower (although getting on in years), have made an attractive marriage prospect. Clearly, he quickly found a new wife, Anne, the woman whose initial appeared on his tokens, issued at some point between 1653 and 1656. He continued to do business as a merchant until February 1672/3 when, stricken with an evidently mortal illness, he lay on his deathbed on the 25<sup>th</sup> of that month. He had clearly not written a will. Anne's reaction was swift. Perhaps fearing that his sons and daughters by the long-dead Tryphosa might seek to lay claim to his possessions in Yarmouth, she got hold of two friends or neighbours, James Reynolds and Cicely Drane, so that they could witness his last words in which he left his Yarmouth effects to her.

One final question remains – the identity of the lion on Stephen Tracey's tokens. It must surely refer to an inn sign. It cannot, for example, represent a pun on his name. Since there is no evidence for where he lived, we must look to where the witnesses to his nuncupative will were located. Here the Hearth Tax assessments for 1664 come into their own. James Reynolds was assessed for one hearth in First South Middle Ward whilst William Drane was assessed for one hearth in Second South Ward.

Over the years there have been several inns and taverns in Yarmouth bearing the sign of a lion but only one seems to have had a history that could possibly have stretched back to the seventeenth century. The Old White Lion Inn has been described as the

oldest domestic building surviving in Yarmouth, built in the early seventeenth century and reusing sixteenth-century timbers.<sup>16</sup> It is further said to have been an inn from at least the early eighteenth century and quite probably earlier. After a long history as an inn, it was turned into private flats and apartments that were put up for sale in 2014.



Figure 4: The Old White Lion, August 2016

Standing at the corner of King Street and Row 130 (now Nottingham Way), the Old White Lion would have been located in the First South Ward, between the Second South Middle Ward – next to the First South Middle ward - and the Second South Ward. It would have been an easy matter – were she living there – for Anne to have sent a messenger to bring James Reynolds and Cicely Drane to her husband’s deathbed. The journey to either Reynolds or Drane would have taken a very few minutes at most.

Although we cannot be certain that the Old White Lion was where Stephen Tracey was based from the mid-1650s until his death nearly twenty years later, it seems a very likely contender. In the absence of other evidence, its location fits the proximity of the two witnesses who were surely summoned at short notice to attend at his deathbed. And the lion on his tokens must surely reference an inn of that name.

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<sup>16</sup> See Norfolk Historic Environment Record 25013 for a full report.

Tracing Stephen Tracey's later years has been an interesting journey. It began with handling a token at the start of July 2016 and ended a month later, a much shorter space of time than it would have taken Stephen Tracey to reach Plymouth, New England, from Leiden, a journey that can now be accomplished in a day or two. Perhaps the final irony is that the name of the ship that carried this Pilgrim Father to the New World – the *Anne* – should have been mirrored in the name of his second wife, the woman whom he married upon his return to the Old World and who stood by his deathbed many years later. Finally – and of most interest to students of tokens - it is almost certain that Stephen Tracey was the only Pilgrim Father to ever issue a seventeenth-century English token.

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'Several entries for Stephen Tracy' – the most thorough discussion, drawing together various sources:

<https://familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/10377284>

‘Stephen Tracy, of Great Yarmouth & Duxbury’ – another useful drawing-together of various sources:

<https://www.geni.com/people/Stephen-Tracey-of-Great-Yarmouth-Duxbury/6000000002928604177>

‘Notes for Stephen Tracy and Tryphosa Lee’:

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m937x941.htm>

‘Stephen and Tryphosa (Lee) Tracey’ – general information, particularly on their descendants:

[http://ntgen.tripod.com/bw/tracy\\_index.html](http://ntgen.tripod.com/bw/tracy_index.html)

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## Further Corrections to ‘Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark’

**Tim Everson**

The first correction is hardly worth mentioning but for no. 694, Tho Lambe at the Barge House in Upper Ground, the YE should have a superscript E, YE.

The second correction is that no. 404, John Brandon in Southwark has been illustrated with two photographs of the reverse so, for those without a copy of Norweb, which is the source of the illustration, here is the obverse:



## The Gardener's Medal

Peter Waddell



When I first saw the above medal I nearly dismissed it as another horticultural medal, but the engraved inscription on the reverse hinted that it may be of local interest, as it mentioned ECTON GARDEN CLUB and a LADY BROWN. I knew there was an Ecton Hall, so it seemed reasonable to assume that this was the home of Lady Brown. How wrong could one have been, for in 1946 it seems that Ecton Hall was the home of Lt. Col. Herbert George Sotheby DSO MVO JP and family. They did have a gardener but a W. Wright. An internet search for 'Lady Brown, Northamptonshire', gave a Lady Brown of Astrop House, Kings Sutton, on the Oxfordshire border, well away from Ecton. The House also had some well-known gardens attached to it. Unfortunately, by the 1940's Lady Emily Brown was no longer in residence and possibly deceased. The search then changed direction to look for a gentleman with the title of Lord, baronet or Sir Brown, in Northamptonshire. The 1940's 'Kellys' trade directory yields the following: 'Let Gen. Brown Sir John Bt KCB., CBE., DSO., TD., DL., JP – The Grange, Ecton, Northampton shire. By 1953 Sir John Brown had moved from Ecton to a small house in Billing Road behind the offices of the firm of 'John Brown & AE Henson, architects'.

Now we were back on track. The 1946 Electoral register for Wellingborough constituency includes the parish of Ecton. The electoral roll lists Lady Annie M Brown and Sir John Brown at Ecton Grange and also a William Wright and Doris E Wright at Grange Cottage. This suggested that W. Wright, the gardener, named on the medal, lived in Grange Cottage.

## The 35th Annual Token Congress

Anthony Gilbert

This Annual Congress was held over the weekend of 7-9th October 2016 at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton, a venue which also hosted the Congresses in '05, '12 and '14. Attendance surpassed the century mark with a total of 106, another excellent turn-out, and the third highest so far at these Congresses. Upon my arrival, I noticed that a lot of Tokeners were already enjoying their own 'meet and greets', lots of chatting, there was a veritable 'buzz', the vibes felt good, I knew that this was going to be a super weekend. From the Congress desk there was a choice of colour for your 'goodie' bag, wow! another innovation. If you, dear reader, are new to Token Congress, then please do wear your Congress badge, it helps everyone to socialise, we don't do wall(token)flowers, we are the collector-friendly Congress.

After the Friday evening dinner, the serious business began with the Congress Auction. Peter Preston-Morley brought the 253 lots on offer under the hammer. Items had been grouped into their usual and generally accepted collecting categories. Highlights of the evening's bidding were the prices paid for some of the 18th Century pieces. Lot 49 Leeds (DH 28) in EF went for £155 against a reserve of £80. Lot 47 Birmingham (DH 212) in GEF was knocked down for £110 against a reserve of just £15. Lot 48 Coventry (DH 249) fetched £65 against its reserve of £15. Overall, the Auction raised £305 in commission towards Congress Funds. We have to thank the Auctioneer Peter Preston-Morley and his team, Derek and Sue Stewart, David Young and Judy Brook for all of their hard work in arranging and administering this regular and popular event.

On Saturday morning, after Chairman John Newman's welcoming address, Stuart Adams got us under way with 'The Lord Mayors of London', a medallic amble through some commemorative pieces. Next on the rostrum, and we were delighted to welcome her, was Linda Everaert from Belgium. She is currently the President of EGMP (European Society for Coins and Medals). Her title 'Natiepenningen' Tokens of the Port of Antwerp.....how a hard day's work was paid' set out a description of these dock workers tokens issued between 1860 and 1928. David Young's presentation 'Dorset Tickets, Checks and Passes' expounded the content and production of his new book. He has listed 171 pieces, nearly half of which are pub checks, and only four Co-ops issued checks.

After the break for refreshments, Martin Warburton's contribution 'GETTING SENTIMENTAL – with particular reference to the 'silver' medals of the Sentimental Magazine' described these thirteen 25mm diameter pieces which were issued monthly with the magazine at its launch in 1773 until 1774. The magazine ceased publication in 1777. Howard Simmons introduced us to a potentially new collecting field, though he conceded that his title 'A Question of Tax', could prove to be a 'taxing' subject. There

are more tokens than medals, and it covers the whole field of public finance, from customs dues, excise, capitation tax, tithes, corporation tax and jettons. The next two talks were not just author- based promotions of their recent publications but an explanation and expansion of the content and compromises undertaken in their preparation. ‘The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century’ was delivered by our Tokener from Seattle, Bill McKivor. He explained that this new publication that he has produced is not a re-write but a copy of the original Dalton & Hamer work, together with a twenty-two page introduction and a forty-nine page Addenda and Corrigenda. Paul Withers next spoke about Galata’s major new publication ‘The Token Book 3. Tickets & Passes and their Values’. He stated that this tome has had a gestation period of twenty to twenty-five years. He outlined the approach taken and gave an explanation for the decisions made when assessing just what series and items should be included or excluded in its compilation. Gary Oddie conducted the required (it’s in our Constitution) Annual General Meeting. Mike Roberts (Chairman), Andrew Andison (Treasurer), and Gary Oddie (Secretary), were all re-elected unopposed for the ensuing year.

After lunch, Gary Oddie returned to deliver ‘Gilbert Gilpin sells chains etc.’ His talk centred around a silver shilling issued by this Master Engineer, inventor and chain maker. We were told that yet more research was necessary on this issuer from Dawley, Shropshire, who was also a Society of Arts silver medallist in 1805. Alan Cope next spoke on ‘What’s in a name? Am I flogging a dead horse’, a meander through 17th Century tokens and pub checks, with a bias towards W. Midlands pieces. Derek Aldred gave us a look at the ‘Lusitania’ story as told in medals, and the work of the German engraver Karl Xavier Goetz. Last year was the Centenary of the sinking of this liner in 1915.

Following the coffee and tea break, Linda Everaert returned to give her second contribution, ‘Foundling Tokens: a numismatic survey’. This talk was the most moving of the weekend, covering the historiography of pieces kept to identify children left in institutional care. The Speaker covered the Belgian and Thomas Coram’s Foundling Hospital in London pieces. She said that there is room here still for much further research, especially into their diversity. Quentin Archer’s talk ‘Restoration and Retribution – The Ghoulish Side of a 17th Century Token’ looked at the representation of a building on a Thomas Morice piece. What is the building – Holbein Gate or Westminster Hall? The Speaker’s message was to look at the contemporary drawings when attempting to identify architectural representations. Patrick Morehead presented some ‘Mystery Tokens’ to the audience, there were no definitive answers but some suggestions gave possible and probable lines for further research. On the ‘Researcher Spots’ Mike Roberts guided us through his update on Huddersfield pubs that were still open for business. Dave Smith next announced the 36th British Token Congress, which he will be organising over the weekend of 6-8th October 2017 at the Hilton Hotel,

Warwick. (Full details in due course and also in the Bulletin). There followed the Gala Dinner, and we have to thank the Auction House DNW for sponsoring the wines on the tables.

Evening dinner completed, Tokeners made their way to the Congress Bourse. This writer cannot remember a Congress with as many as twenty-two table holders paying for a space. There were three new publications to peruse and purchase, and plenty of time to chat with friends and colleagues.

After Sunday morning breakfast, our first Speaker was Andrew Wager. He presented 'Love tokens and engraved coins: some thoughts about their historical significance'. He posited, how common were they? and could they be classified into social groupings? Not all of them are transportation pieces, and not all of them are engraved. John Newman next gave us 'A Night at the Beer Shop', with reference to an engraved piece in connection with the prison ship HMS Fortune. Simon Monks' title 'Would you Adam and Eve it' informed us of the engraved tokens of the numismatist William Till.

Morning tea and coffee finished, Robert Thompson spoke on some Irish Farthing tokens: 'The GLANAROUGH TALKS, 1669'. David Powell presented 'Token Tales: The stories of some interesting issues and issuers'. The final talk was Pam Williams' 'A bit on the side'. Unfortunately, Pam could not attend this year's Congress because her husband Bob (and fellow Tokener) was in need of care at home. However, Stuart Adams was able to kindly step in and read out her submission about watercress farming and its sale in the London Markets. (Sadly Bob passed away a few days later). Thus Stuart both began and ended our programme of varied talks, and what a weekend, this reporter found it fully engaging.

The Programme brochure contained a Wordsearch Puzzle, Tokeners were invited over the course of the weekend to find as many token-related words and terms as possible for a prize of £25. Keith Robinson was announced as the winner with a score of 24 out of a possible 32. This summariser found 22, so he must do more homework! During the weekend, four barrels of Congress Ale were made available, Red Star and Diamond Ale, both brewed by Phipps. We have to thank Baldwin's for sponsoring this refreshment, enabling the beer to be sold at the discounted price of £2 per pint.

The enthusiasm of the Chairman and Joint Organiser John Newman throughout this weekend permeated through to the attenders as if by osmosis. There was a veritable 'buzz' all weekend. I called the vibes correctly upon my arrival. We must not forget Patrick Morehead, Joint Organiser and the quiet one behind the scenes, checking that procedures were running smoothly for us all. We must congratulate both for putting on a fine Congress, run in the tradition of a weekend for collectors and researchers, providing imparted knowledge, the opportunity to buy and sell, and socialising. Sadly,



we had lost John Whitmore just last August; his obituary appeared in the Bulletin Vol. 11 No.12. He was one of only three Tokeners who have attended every British Congress since its inception in 1982. There were some others who could not attend this time around, but we welcomed some new faces, and we hope that they enjoyed the event and will return in the future. What's not to like?

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## ***Troublesome Tokens (2)***

**101 - S F MOLINES** Around small Lys / Legend around small Lys. 16mm Pb.

Gerry Buddle : Bravo pour une lecture améliorée. I (or S ? ) F MOLINES / ...EN DE GARDONNEQUE

This additional reading obviously changes the geographical area. There are many families with the name MOLINES in the department of Gard and in that department there is a basin/valley named gardonneque. The name perhaps comes from two water courses; viz. le Gard and le Gardon along which a good number of mills were situated. Therefore it is no surprise that the MOLINES was a nickname given to whoever lived in a mill and which was wide spread all along the two rivers between 1500 and 1700.

"Our" token was probably for either a J F MOLINES (Jean-François) or a "F" (Frederic, François, etc ?) or a "S F" (Sébastien François etc ?). This name was probably given to a family of millers or owners of these mills but the token's purpose has not changed. Only the place has changed from Catalonia to the (departement) of the Gard in France"  
UNQUOTE

Jacques Labrot

## *Notes and Queries*

**667** C. QUIST, Railway Colliery Hotel / 3d

The Railway Colliery Hotel was otherwise known variously as the Railway, the Railway Colliery Inn. It was on Victoria Road, Highbridge, Pelsall - between Walsall and Brownhills. Charles Quest (not Quist as indicated on the token) was certainly there in 1857. I cannot find the real extent of his tenure, but he was not there by 1862.

Mac Eden

## *Adverts*

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### **PLASTIC WANTED**

I collect plastic play money – see my website at

[www.plastic-play-money.org](http://www.plastic-play-money.org)

I also collect tokens, checks, counters, medals, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson,

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(12:1)

### **17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens**

We include a selection of 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens for my collection

(12:10)

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### **Irish Tokens, inc Masonic Pennies, Wanted**

Most with “To Every Man His Wages” are Irish

A 1-page identification guide can be found at  
Printable Guides, or I can email a copy

Barry Woodside

(12:1)

*Adverts*

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BRITISH AND WORLD TOKENS  
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Regular specialist postal auctions  
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Consignments for auction welcome  
SIMMONS

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

(12:4)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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## *Editor*

Chris Whittell,

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12, number two, my second issue. Thank you very much to many of you for all your correspondence welcoming me, and for your best wishes in the last few months, as the new editor, which is much appreciated. It will take me a little while to get used to everything, being the new editor, so thank you for your support and patience. Also, thank you to all those who have sent me new material, but please keep writing and sending more, you are after all the ones who make this Bulletin what it is. I am also hoping to give the TCS a social media presence in the coming months, to help further advertise what the society does, and to also attract new members.

I hope you enjoy this edition of the Bulletin. As you will see there is an eclectic range of articles, on subjects from Eric Hodge's excellent and very informative article on U.K. Merchant Countermarked Dollars, to Tim Everson's article on the more recent café toilet token from Amsterdam! Please also note that there will be a three-day conference at the University of Warwick on tokens in June of this year, for which I have written about in more detail later in this bulletin.

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

There are currently no binders in stock. I will let you know as soon as binders become 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. There are also spare copies of cumulative indexes for Volumes 1-10 and 11 which I can offer at the same price.

### ***Token Congress 2017***

The 2017 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick and will be organised by Dave Smith. The dates will be 6-8 October.

## U.K. Merchant Countermarked Dollars c.1787-1828

Eric C. Hodge

During the latter half of the eighteenth century, fluctuations in the gold-silver ratio, coupled with the financial strain of foreign wars, especially during the Napoleonic period, helped to bring on a severe dearth of silver coin in Great Britain. Very few silver coins were minted in the sixty five years between 1751 and 1816.

Production of large quantities of copper coins in 1770-1775, which were more than matched by innumerable imitations of official issues, and private copper tokens from 1787, could not fill all the needs of everyday commerce for coins below the value of the gold denominations.

It was not that there was a shortage of silver, far from it. There were plenty of Spanish American silver dollar sized coins available as bullion. The lack of coins in Great Britain was solely due to the inability of the Royal Mint to afford the purchase of silver for recoinage. By an order issued in 1601 the Mint could only purchase silver at 5s 2d an ounce, way below the then current market value.

A British purchaser selecting half-a-crown's worth of goods in 1790, for example, was faced with the prospect of counting out 60 halfpence (or more in farthings), some of which might be rejected, or of proffering a half-guinea in gold and receiving a miscellaneous collection of 192 halfpenny coins and tokens in change.



Figure 1



Figure2

To alleviate this situation various semi-official and private expedients were tried. In 1797 and 1804 the Bank of England released Spanish dollars countermarked with the head of George III. First with a silver mark oval punch (**Fig. 1**) and secondly with a Maundy penny octagonal punch. (**Fig. 2**) Both types were extensively counterfeited and were quickly withdrawn after only a few months in circulation. They were followed



by Bank of England five-shilling dollars (Figs. 3 & 4) stamped up to 1810, by steam machinery, to obliterate the original Spanish coin, although retaining the 1804 date.



Figure 3



Figure 4

Finally the New Coinage of crowns to sixpences, initiated in 1816-1818, saw the beginning of the end for the desperate need of private silver issues in Great Britain. This is an example of the new crown dated 1818. (Fig. 5)

The earliest and longest-lived attempt to provide a silver medium of exchange during those difficult years was the stamping of private tradesmen's countermarks on Spanish dollars and their fractions. French coins were used for a few issues and occasionally another foreign crown or dollar sized coin was marked.

Weekly quotations were published on the London bullion market, throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century, for Spanish American dollars, so that these could be purchased by any trader for use in his business. To avoid the withdrawal and melting of countermarked tokens, their stamped valuations obviously had to be higher than their bullion value, but not so high as to invite extensive counterfeiting with false punches.



Figure 5

Problems for the issuers arose when the market price fluctuated by more than a few pence. A drop would bring on a flood of demands for redemption of the tokens at their countermarked value. A significant rise would mean the countermarked tokens could be sold, more profitably, back into the bullion market. In either case, the issuer would not want to reissue redeemed tokens at their original countermarked valuation. One solution was melting, another was to repunch a revised value on the coin (Figs. 11 & 26) and a further option was to cancel the coin countermarked value and issuers name, with either a grille pattern (Fig. 6) or by individual punch marks. (Fig. 36)

Unfortunately these cancellations were sometimes done so enthusiastically that the whole countermark became illegible, and several countermark types are known only by a single, largely undeciphered, specimen.

The need for an increased supply of silver coinage was, as has been mentioned, exacerbated by the Industrial Revolution. That enormous expansion of commercial development fuelled by several crucial inventions, including steam powered engines by James Watt and advances in cotton spinning machinery by Richard Arkwright and others. The original steam engines devised by inventors like Newcomen were transformed when James Watt introduced the separate condenser. This allowed the steam to condense in a separate chamber, so that the main cylinder could remain hot between strokes. Raw materials for this expansion, such as coal and iron, were both available in large quantities in England and Scotland, and the third important raw material, cotton, could also easily be obtained from British interests in the New World and other possessions overseas.



**Figure 6**

So the Industrial Revolution was fuelled by invention and raw materials, but another very important factor was also available at this time and that was markets. As British explorers scoured the world in search of new conquests, a vast pool of land and peoples were made available for expansion and exploitation. Ready markets arose for newly produced goods, and it was this demand that led to the incredible rise in production and manufacturing that was the Industrial Revolution.

Increasing industrialisation, however, seriously disrupted society. Farmers complained when their labourers left the land to work for more pay in the newly created cities. Many families were dependant on domestic spinning, using small Jennies built in large numbers by local joiners. They were to suffer acutely from the adoption of large scale methods of production, such as Cromton's Mule utilising larger capacity machines in workshops and factories.

Passions ran high with rioting and selective machine-wrecking. One contemporary report highlights the quick wittedness required of the new entrepreneurs. 'A mob had formed intent on pulling down the cotton works of a Mr. Kay. Mrs. Kay, attended by her servants, met them with a large barrel of ale, and, by mild reasoning, brought the immense crowd to a sense of the folly of breaking the peace of society, and on this they drank her health, prayed God bless her as a good woman, dispersed and went home contentedly.'

Life in the slums could be harsh, brutal and short. The atmosphere surrounding steam engines and in cotton mills was oppressive and dirty, leading to severe respiratory

complaints and early death. Working for periods of over twelve hours a day for six days a week, especially for children as young as six years old, produced pale and sickly staff, and gave a life expectancy, at most, of only twenty years. Workers were always dirty and tired. Accidents were common, and drunkenness the norm.

However, bearing all this in mind, the workers still had to be paid. Initially this could be in kind, but this created extra burdens on the employers. Much better to pay in cash and let the workers fend for themselves. Slowly the idea of works' shops were created, first to make extra money from the workers, but latterly as a genuine attempt by philanthropic leaders of industry to improve the lot of the lower classes.

Production of one's own currency, therefore, had its own benefits. One could either tie the worker to one's own shop, or conversely give additional benefits to the employee who used the work's facilities. The countermarked dollars did both. They had their own intrinsic value in the silver, and also a higher value marked on them for use at the works, or as commonly became standard, in the surrounding community that survived from, and supported, local business.

The earliest issues of merchant countermarked dollars are believed to have been in England, (Fig. 7) though by far the most prolific issues came from Scotland. (Fig. 15) The three English issuers to be discussed now are from East Retford, Cromford and Cark.

East Retford is one of the earliest issues from England and is purely an ampersand with a crown above it. (Fig. 8)

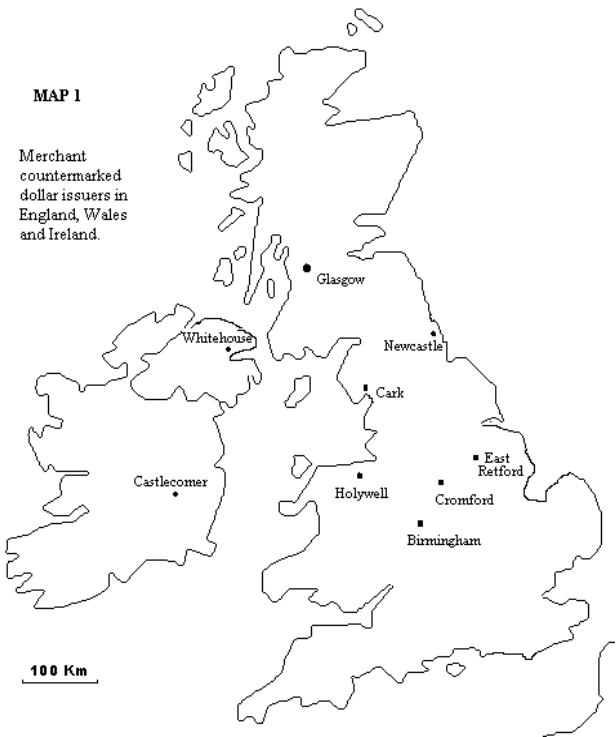


Figure 7

There is no mark of value and no indication of the issuer. The details of this issuer would have probably remained unknown, clouded in the mists of time, if it were not for Sir Joseph Banks, botanist, explorer with Captain James Cook and for forty-one years president of the Royal Society. Well, not exactly Sir Joseph but his sister Sarah Sophia Banks. She had a collection of coins, bequeathed to the British Museum on her death, together with note books and manuscripts detailing the coins and their sources. Under the details of the Ampersand & Crown was written ‘Spanish dollar stamped for circulation at the Revolution Mill in East Retford Notts 1794’. The date of 1794 being the date she acquired it, being early in the countermarked series.



Figure 8

East Retford, just north of Nottingham, is named after a ford over the river Idle that was tinged by red clay. In 1777 the Chesterfield canal was completed, giving access to the river Trent and beyond.

Major John Cartwright (1740-1824), a well-known political activist, who supported the colonists during the American Revolution and advocated the abolition of slavery, opened the Revolution Mill in 1788, naming it after the ‘Glorious Revolution of 1688’ that had brought William and Mary to the English throne a century earlier. (Maybe that is where the ampersand, joining William & Mary, and the crown marks come from.) John Cartwright’s brother, the Reverend Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), was the inventor of the power loom and undoubtedly advised on the machinery to be employed at the mill.

Erected at a cost of £25,000 to build and equip, the machines were powered by a Boulton and Watt three horse power steam engine. The mill employed 600 workers in breaking, combing, preparing, spinning, sizing, dressing and winding wool, and included a dye works. The mill failed in 1798 due to labour problems and being overstretched financially.

Apart from about ten known genuine countermarks, punched in front of the bust, there are four counterfeits known with a similar stamp (**Fig. 9**) but much thicker and heavier-looking, stamped on the bust. The counterfeit may have been contemporary, but is believed to be a post Second World War concoction for the collectors’ market.

Another English countermark is one from Cromford in Derbyshire, just south of Sheffield. Sir Richard Arkwright was an influential figure in the development of the English cotton spinning industry. Born to poor parents in Preston Lancashire, Arkwright developed and improved James Hargreaves’s spinning-jenny, which for the

first time had enabled one operator to control multiple spindles, by inventing the roller spinning frame, which allowed many more threads to be spun with a certain degree of firmness, thereby allowing the production of all cotton cloth. Previously the cotton had had to be mixed with linen to avoid the threads breaking. Patents were taken out in 1769 and 1775. Arkwright's first mill was at Nottingham and was worked by horses. Eventually a larger mill with a water wheel was built at Cromford. Sir Richard Arkwright's later years were taken up by law suits and eventually all his patents were overturned as it was believed that his ideas were those of John Wyatt in 1738. Whoever produced the ideas, there is no doubt that it was Arkwright's business acumen that pushed the technology forward giving an enormous boost to the Industrial Revolution. Eventually Sir Richard was succeeded by his son, also Sir Richard, and it is to the son that can be ascribed the countermarked tokens, as a number are on coins dated after the death of the father. Not only did the Arkwrights build the mill at Cromford, but they also built the town to accommodate their workers. The son was especially keen on enhancing the working and living conditions of his staff and greatly improved the heating and ventilation in his mills.



**Figure 9**

The surviving countermarks are of two valuations of 4/9 (**Fig. 10**) of which about 57 are known, and 5/- (**Fig. 11**) which are known on 16 coins. The numbers of all the countermarked series are always approximate because in many instances the early sales catalogues were scant with detail and short on pictures, so it is always possible for coins to re-appear after many years in a collector's cabinet. My statistics are based on actual photographs in my records plus additional coins I have confirmed. All the Cromford coins are on Spanish American dollars except two 4/9's on French écus. More than half the 4/9 host coins are dated before 1800, and all before 1811, suggesting an issue period from about 1790 to 1810, after which the bullion price of dollars generally remained at or above five shillings until mid 1815. Of the 5/- issues there are at least six where the 5/- punch is believed to be over 4/9 (**Fig. 11**) indicating a sensible re-use of coins and showing that at least some of the 5/-'s came after the 4/9's. It is likely that the 5/- issues were prepared about 1815.



**Figure 10**



**Figure 11**

Another English cotton issue is that from the Cark Cotton Works. This is an unusual issue as the obverse of the coin has the business name, (Fig. 12) whereas the reverse of the coin has the issue value, (Fig. 13) and furthermore the value is in words and not numbers, which would tend to indicate an early issue date when new ideas were being tested.



Figure 12



Figure 13

Cark is a small village near Cartmel in the southern Lake District in North West England. In 1785 James Stockdale, a local entrepreneur, with interests in Virginia, North America, cotton plantations in the West Indies, shipping, ship building, mining, blast furnaces, iron forges and other sundry investments, joined up with four other partners and built the five storey Cark Cotton Mill. One of Stockdale's business enterprises was the supply of haematite ore, from his Furness mines, to James Watt in Glasgow who was developing his steam engine. It was due to this connection, that in 1786, one of the earliest Boulton and Watt steam engines was installed at Cark to assist in producing a continuous supply of water, to the water wheel, to drive the machines. It was reported that this engine could be heard five miles away! Another local man and the builder of most of the steam engine parts was John Wilkinson the Ironmaster. It was about this time that Wilkinson was using his copper tokens in his works in North Wales. It is surmised that some of these connections led to the Cark Cotton Works obtaining countermarked dollars for use in their business. There are twelve tokens known, all to the value of 4/6. The obverse countermark reads Cark Cotton Works 1787, and as eleven of the tokens are dated 1785 and earlier, with the twelfth dated 1792, it would tend to confirm an early issue up to the mid 1790's. It is presumed that 1787 is the date the tokens were first issued, and ties in very closely with the installation of the first steam engine.

(Fig. 14) On this reverse the six of sixpence seems to be cancelled, reducing the value to 4/-. If this is correct it is the lowest value of any of the circulating dollars in the countermarked series. Even if the silver in the dollar was worth more than 4/- at that time, it may have been very difficult for any owner of the token to exchange it, other than locally.



Figure 14



It is interesting to record that on the 24th of February 1817, Miss Mary Anne Wilkinson, daughter of William who was the brother of the Ironmaster, and niece of James Stockdale II, son of the founder of the Cark Cotton Works, married Matthew Robinson Boulton, son of the great Matthew Boulton, in Cartmel parish church.

The Cark Cotton Mill was eventually sold in 1814, and was used as a grain store until it was burned to the ground in 1935. Cark House, the original home of the Stockdales, still stands to this day. It has now been converted to flats, but remains as a monument to one of the early pioneers of countermarked currency.

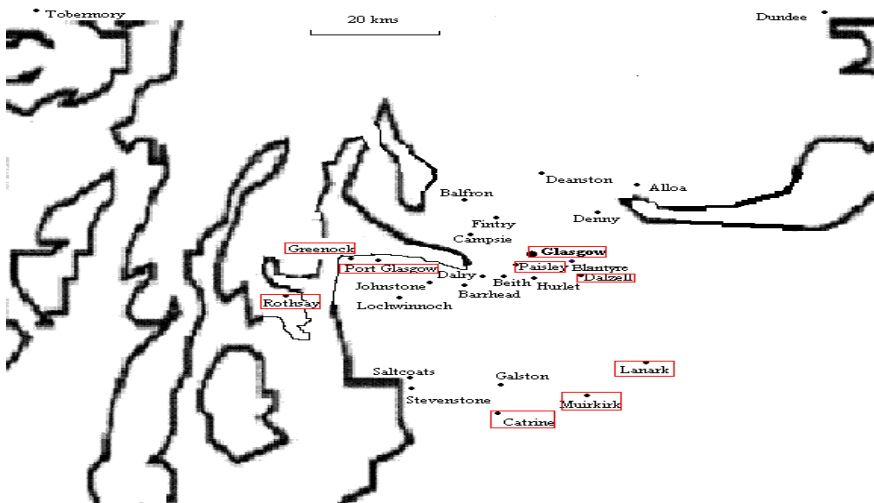


Figure 15

We now travel to Scotland (**Fig. 15**) to look at a selection of the tokens issued by the burgeoning industrial concerns around Glasgow. One of the biggest of these businesses was the Lanark Mills situated 25 miles south east of Glasgow. New Lanark was a completely new and self-contained village stretching along the river Clyde, in a narrow-wooded gorge providing a strong and consistent source of water power, about a mile above the old town. In the 1770's David Dale, a prominent Scottish banker and industrialist, had studied the cotton spinning methods of Sir Richard Arkwright at his Cromford mill. In the 1780's Arkwright visited Scotland and teamed up with Dale to build the Lanark Mills, using Arkwright's patents and Dale's money. Spinning commenced in 1786. In the following years more mills were built on the site. In the early 1790's William Kelly, at the Lanark Mills, invented a 'great gear' which allowed the easier transfer of power from the water wheel to the spinning jennies. This in turn reduced the heavy work required in the mill so allowing the employment of women and children rather than men. Consequently large families were actively recruited, because

children could now manage the Jennies while their mothers were employed elsewhere. Dale was a noted philanthropist and advocated free childrens' education whether they worked at the mill or not. He also provided churches for the mainstream religion and for independents alike. Accommodation, food and washing facilities were all provided at reasonable cost. The workers at the Lanark Mills lived a far superior life than the community outside. That said, the working conditions would still horrify us. All employees, including children, began work at six in the morning, were allowed half an hour for breakfast, an hour for lunch, and finished work at seven at night. The children then attended school until nine. At its height some 2,500 workers lived in New Lanark. In 1799 Dale sold the enterprise to Robert Owen of Manchester who, a few months later, married Dale's eldest daughter. Over the years Owen became an even greater social reformer than his late father in law. He phased out the employment of children aged between five and ten years old, a substantial portion of Dale's work force, and he set up a village store with the profits going to the local school. The price of goods at the village store was very reasonable with Owen passing on his benefits from bulk buying.

The Lanark Mills countermarked tokens are the most prolific in the entire merchant series.

They are known for values of 5/-, (Fig. 19) 4/9, 4/6 (Figs. 17 & 18) and 2/6. (Fig. 16) The 2/6 tokens are on French half-écus.

No company records remain to help in the sequencing of the various issues, so it is assumed, from the increasing value of silver bullion throughout most of this period, that the tokens were made in ascending order of value, and this appears

justified by comparing the dates of the host coins. However enough of the various tokens remain for it to be evident that special privy marks were also in use, presumably



Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19



to help control the issues and the accounting for them. This (Fig. 17) is the 4/6 value with a star stop and shield with quatrefoil. This value also was issued with a lozenge stop. Here (Fig. 18) is a 4/9 with a lozenge stop. It is not known what the shield with quatrefoil represents, as it only appears on the 4/6 value and some of the 2/6 values. The 4/6 marks are made of two punches, one for the named outer ring, and the other for the value. So the same value punch is used for both the star stop and lozenge stop issues. All recorded specimens of the 2/6 denomination have the star stop, whereas all the 4/9 and all but one of the 5/- denominations have the lozenge stop. There are quite a few anomalies with these issues and a lot of further research is still to be done. There are nine known 4/6 issues, eighteen 4/9 issues and about 103 5/- issues. Being the most common issue the 5/- variety seldom rates a proper description or photograph in sales catalogues, so it is quite possible that the same coin is recorded more than once.

Given the nature of the New Lanark community, the Lanark Mills tokens were less likely to be counterfeited than if they had circulated over a wider area. Thus the mill issues need not have been strictly bound by the bullion market price. Moreover from what we know of the philanthropic nature of both Dale and Owen they would probably have been willing to absorb any small losses occasioned by bullion market fluctuations.

From one of the more enlightened industrial employers, let us now move to an industry that probably caused more illness and distress than most during this period of economic advance and that is the Muirkirk Iron Works and their token for 5/6.



Figure 20



Figure 21

There are about six known and they are all stamped on one side with Muirkirk Iron Works 5/6, (Fig. 21) and on the other side with a picture showing a forge or foundry with two smoking chimneys between two blast furnaces, and the date 1809. (Fig. 20) Five specimens are punched over previous merchant countermarks, three over Lanark Mills 5/-, (Fig. 20) as can be seen here, and one each over Catrine Works 5/- and Glasgow Bank 4/9. In each over punching it is the factory view that is stamped over the original mark, on the obverse of the host. The sixth token, not countermarked over a previous mark, has the factory view on the reverse of the host coin. The original coins date from 1793 to 1803, and these dates, together with the conjectured dates of issue of the underlying marks, tend to confirm an issue date of 1809, as shown on the countermark. The value of 5/6 would have remained valid until late 1812 when the bullion price rose above that figure.

Muirkirk is a small village thirty miles south of Glasgow. In 1786 the British Tar Company was formed to manufacture tar, lampblack and varnish from locally dug coal. Not long afterwards ironstone and limestone were found in sufficient quantities to mine and use for iron smelting. Furnaces were constructed in 1787. Additional houses, bridges, canals and reservoirs were built to assist in attracting more labour and ease the transportation problems. By the mid 1790's the Muirkirk Iron Works were fully operational with three large blast furnaces for making pig iron, a forge for bar iron, a foundry and workshop buildings. The iron was of excellent quality due to the low sulphur content of the local coal. All this development was, of course, bought at a price. In the mid 1850's the area was described as *'surrounded by coal-pits and iron works, the land either black heath or blacker clay, destitute of trees and the air perpetually clouded with smoke. This is not a village of the most attractive possible character'*, and again as *'the village, as a place of residence, can be tolerable only by the hardy and prosaic class who actually inhabit it. Its dense envelopment in murky smoke, its deeply dingy or sepulchral tints from coal-pits and furnaces, its unmusical and deafening clang of rude vulcan operations and its environment with a landscape of treeless, heathy, moorland hill, render it to persons of taste and sensitiveness almost the beau ideal of what is disagreeable and dreary.'* If this was the views of outsiders in the 1850's then what must it have been like for the inhabitants and workers, many of them women and children, in the late 1790's and early 1800's? The conditions must have been appalling, with long hours of work, minimal rest, very little cleanliness and, certainly, no fresh air and sun.

Why are most of the specimen countermarks known, punched over previous merchant issues? Was there a connection between the industries, so that payment of debts was made in tokens? Were the old tokens purchased on the bullion market? Unlikely if they had not been previously cancelled. Or perhaps it was possible to get more value for money by spending tokens in the Muirkirk shops, thereby attracting labour to the area. The reasons are not known, but the ideas above have some validity. The important factor to bear in mind, however, is that the tokens retained a value whoever marked them and in this case, marked them with a higher value.

As we have discussed, the Industrial Revolution was fuelled by a number of factors, but the main factor that oiled it was money. Banks and finance were important ingredients in the overall mix that increased the wealth of the businessmen and owners of the industrial concerns. So it is no surprise to find that two banks issued merchant countermarked dollars. The first was the Thistle Bank (Head Office in Glasgow) formed in 1761 by a number of tobacco lords and continued in business until 1836, when it merged into the Glasgow Union Bank Company. The second was the Glasgow Bank founded in 1809 by a London banking-house. In 1836 the bank merged with the Ship Bank to become the Glasgow & Ship Bank (obviously only a banker could have dreamed that name up), and then merged again in 1843 to become the Union Bank of Scotland and finally in 1955 the Bank of Scotland.

The Thistle Bank countermarked dollars are known in three values, 4/9, 5/- and 6/-. Two separate punches are known for the 4/9 value.

One of these punches (Fig. 22) is always used in conjunction with a reverse punch of a thistle. (Fig. 24) The other 4/9 punch (Fig. 23) was always applied without the reverse thistle. All the 5/- and 6/- punches were applied with a reverse thistle mark, and this thistle was always in the upright position with its flower head at 12 o'clock. However, with the 4/9 value with thistle, the thistle is always sideways with its flower head to 9 o'clock. (Fig. 24)



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25

The bank's archives record that in 1803 they paid to have a punch engraved for a value of 4/6 but no countermark is known for this amount and it is therefore possible that it was ordered as a precaution against a severe fall in the price of silver, but was never used. There were also adverts in the Glasgow Herald and Advertiser in 1804 warning the public against a number of forgeries of the 4/9 value countermark and stating that if any trader had any doubt about a coin presented to them, they had the right to cut the coin in half before returning it to the offerer, and if more than one were presented then to contact the police. The counterfeits are a brass colour and all dated 1792 do not have a reverse thistle, whereas all those dated 1794 (Fig. 25 'silvered') do have a reverse sideways thistle. The approximate number of countermarks known are 6/- one, 5/- ten, genuine 4/9 no reverse thistle thirteen, counterfeit nine, genuine 4/9 sideways thistle fifty three, counterfeit fifteen. There are some examples of the genuine 4/9 reverse thistle coins that have been cancelled with a grille mark on the obverse of the coin.

The Glasgow Bank tokens are fewer in number and variety. There are about three of the 4/9 value and sixteen of the 5/- amount. The strange fact of the Glasgow Bank

tokens is that there are no known examples of cancelled marks, other than one which was over stamped by the Muirkirk Iron Works as mentioned previously. Perhaps the redeemed coins were melted straight away or otherwise added to the bank's reserves of bullion.

We have touched upon the cotton industry in Scotland when we talked about the Lanark Mills. There were many other concerns involved with all aspects of cotton spinning and weaving and one of the most interesting, when looked at from the perspective of countermarked dollars, is the Catrine Cotton Works. Catrine had a variety of values, being 6/6 (2), 5/6 (6), 5/• oval (4), 5/ round (3) and 4/9 (11) but the strange and unique factor with these countermarks is that they are all individually numbered. In 1786 Claud Alexander, returning from a lengthy stay in India, decided to exploit the river Ayr which ran through his estate, as a power source for industrial development. In partnership with David Dale, he of Lanark Mill's fame, they built the Catrine Cotton Spinning Works and added workers' houses, a dam, spinning jenny works and eventually a corn mill driven from the dam water. By late 1796 the twist mill contained over 5,000 spindles and employed 445 persons. Workers accidentally hurt on company business were given free medical care and paid full wages until they recovered. During slack times in the cotton trade, production was maintained and wages paid in full. Alexander cared for his workers providing them with fertilized land to cultivate their own crops at minimal rent. He even built a brewery and introduced local beer in place of whisky, a project fully approved of by the local minister.

In 1801 the works were sold to Kirkman Finlay amongst others, and he appointed Archibald Buchanan, who had learned his trade as an apprentice under Richard Arkwright at the Cromford Mills, and then worked at the Ballindalloch Cotton Works, another

countermarked dollar issuer, as manager at Catrine. The works were enlarged and power looms installed in 1805. By 1837 Buchanan was resident partner and the works employed over 900 persons.

The estimated order of issue of the

countermarks are 4/9, 5/• oval, 5/6 punched over 4/9, **(Fig. 26)** 6/6 and 5/ round (punched over 6/6). However even though the marks are individually numbered, these do not appear to be in any overall sequence, certainly not in the order of issue. It is possible that each value issue was numbered as separate sequences. The 5/- issue is also



Figure 26



Figure 27

interesting because there are two types, one in an oval and one in a circle. The oval shape (**Fig. 27**) is also odd because in all three legible specimens the stop after the five appears to be over a scraped area, which seems to have originally had a three. No Catrine tokens are known for 5/3, so the punch may have been altered to 5/- before any were struck. The fourth oval 5/- has been over stamped by Muirkirk Iron Works so it is not possible to see the original value, though the original number 1149 can be read. This value (**Fig. 26**) of 5/6 over 4/9 is numbered 1811. The lowest number in the series is 471, on 5/ round, with the highest being 4826, on 4/9. However there are two tokens numbered 50.32 and 50.67. Both of these tokens have what appears to be partially repunched numbers after the first two digits. So these two coins only cast a further shadow over an already confused issue well worth a lot of further research, especially if more examples come to light.

Another Scottish cotton concern that issued countermarked dollars was the Rothsay Cotton Works. Rothsay lies about forty miles southwest of Glasgow at the head of a bay on the Island of Bute. An English engineer, James Kenyon of Sheffield, moved to Scotland to evade Richard Arkwright's patent on his water frame. In 1779 he not only opened his new mill but employed ex Arkwright employees that he had lured away with him. In 1785 Kenyon sold the works to David Dale (he again of Lanark Mills,) who expanded the operation before again placing it on the market five years later. By 1815 the works were owned by William Kelly and Robert Thom. Kelly had been David Dale's manager at Lanark Mills and carried on the labour relations systems he had learned from there.



**Figure 28**



**Figure 29**



**Figure 30**



**Figure 31**



The Rothsay Mills tokens are quite varied and unusually this was the only concern that countermarked cut Spanish dollars to the values of 2/6, (Fig. 28) 2/4 and 1/8. (Fig. 29) There were twelve pennies in a shilling, so a crown or five shillings was worth 60 pence. One third of a crown was therefore worth twenty pence or one shilling and eight pence. The dollars were marked in two denominations of 5/- and 4/6. Only one of the 5/- value is known, now with the Birmingham City Museum. The 4/6 values are found in two distinct forms, one (Fig. 30) with a small privy mark punch below the shield on the reverse (Fig. 31) and the other without this mark (now believed a modern fake). Approximately 48 coins of the 4/6 are known with the privy mark, but only about seven without that mark. This mark can be seen here, (Fig. 31) as a dot, at the base of the shield, and is assumed to have been placed there to identify genuine countermarks. The obverse 4/6 countermark reads ‘Rothsay Cotton Works 4/6 1820’. (Fig. 30) This date would suggest that 1820 was the date of issue, though there are a couple of host coins dated 1821, which perhaps indicates an issue period spanning a few years.

Fig. 15 shows a large scale map of the environs around Glasgow, with some of the names highlighted, that we shall encounter. The first of these is another interesting and distinctive countermark, that of Robert Crighton Port Glasgow 4/6, because this is the only punch in the entire countermark series where the lettering on the outer ring is incuse.

(Fig. 32) Further, the reverse of all the nine known coins have a privy mark of a small curved rope design, (Fig. 33) which is aligned to the upper curve of the Spanish crown. The research into the issuer of this token has found that a Robert Crighton in Port Glasgow is listed as a grocer. The only Robert Crighton recorded as having had land dealings in this area between 1781 and 1840 was also a grocer listed as the son and heir of Adam Crighton, sail maker at Port Glasgow, who inherited land on King Street and Lyons Lane in 1823. It seems safe to assume that these Robert Crightons are the same person. Crighton & Co. are listed as general grocers and wine and spirit merchants on King Street and Lyons Lane until 1837.



Figure 32



Figure 33

A further example of a merchant with an unusual countermark is that of William Langmuir of Paisley.

About sixteen of these marks are known which show on the obverse punch (Fig. 34) ‘Payable by W. Langmuir’ around the standing figure of a bishop with mitre and crosier, with small shields of arms on either side. William Langmuir is first recorded as a miller in 1810, a grain dealer in 1813 and a flour factor in 1816. In 1820 and 1821 William



Figure 34



Figure 35

Langmuir and Sons were grain merchants. It seems unlikely that there would have been two grain merchants with the same name in the same town at the same date, so one can safely assume the references are all to the same person.

The reverse of these tokens (Fig. 35) is also marked with ‘Paisley Dollar Society’ around 5/3 within an ornate wreath. No Paisley Dollar Society has been found in any of the directories consulted, so it may have been formed by William Langmuir himself but was too short lived to warrant a record in the registers. However, this countermark is one of the most elaborate in the whole series. The design of the bishop on the obverse is believed to represent the town arms for Paisley. About half of the examples are grille cancelled on the reverse, presumably indicating redemption in a falling bullion market, so that they could not be presented again.

Another countermark using both an obverse and a reverse mark was that for J. Muir manufacturer Paisley.

(Fig. 36) The reverse mark (Fig. 37) was the Prince of Wales feathers bearing the motto Ich Dien (I serve). With such a common Scottish name it is difficult to allocate this mark with ease. It is, however, the case that of a number of J. Muirs, some John and some James, worked as plaid merchants and shawl and muslin manufacturers round



Figure 36



Figure 37

about the same time. It is therefore quite likely that they were related and probably shared the issue of the tokens. Maybe too, the reverse mark of the Prince of Wales feathers was somehow linked to the designs used in the plaid or shawl businesses,

because in the New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary for 1993, Paisley is defined as ‘a soft woollen material with a distinctive pattern of curved feather-shaped figures.’

There are about nineteen of these coins known and at least twelve of them have been cancelled, but with different cancellation marks. Some are cancelled with the normal grille pattern, whilst others are marked with digs or controlled pear shaped punches, (Fig. 36) maybe towards the end of the issue when many more were being returned. We have already seen one countermark from a grocery business, that of Robert Crighton. Another is from the firm of McFie Lindsay & Co. Greenock, (Fig. 38) listed as being in the wholesale trade between 1815 and 1834.

The company was noted for inventing, and subsequently perfecting, a method of preserving fresh salmon. There are known about twenty nine tokens of 4/6. One of these coins is severely double-struck; (Fig. 39) a very rare occurrence in the tradesmen’s countermarked series.



Figure 38



Figure 39

About half of the coins are dated between 1814 and 1818, strongly suggesting that the dollars were obtained about 1819 or 1820. This would imply an issue date of around the early 1820’s, several years before their withdrawal, as reported in the Greenock Advertiser of the 29th August 1828 as, ‘the subscribers will thank those persons holding the Spanish dollars issued by them at 4/6 to send them in to their place of business as early as convenient to be exchanged, silver being now so plenty that they are no longer required for the convenience of trade. MacFie (sic) Lindsay & Co.’

Another 4/6 token from the Greenock area is that countermarked J. McK & Son Greenock.



(Fig. 40) This is quite a common type with about thirty seven known coins. The interesting fact about this issue is that it possesses the latest dated coin for any of the countermarked dollar series at 1827. In Greenock in the 1820's there were several possible issuers of this token, though none listed as father and son. However there was a John McKelvie listed as a grocer and spirit dealer in 1831, and a John McKelvie junior listed in the same year as a wholesale grocer and tea dealer, and they must be strong candidates for the issuers of this token. In 1834 the son assumed responsibility for his father's grocery and spirit business whilst continuing with his own enterprise.



Figure 40

At least some of the countermarked dollars must have been issued by 1825, when two were found on the body of a man drowned off Greenock. The issuing period of these tokens was most likely to have been from the early 1820's until at least 1827.

There are, of course, coins that have been cancelled (Fig. 6) and to which it is very difficult to allocate an issuer.

Here we have an example which can be allocated, fairly accurately, (Fig. 42) due to other similar countermarks that have not been cancelled, (Fig. 41) and the ability to read just one or two letters and compare their size, form and spacing to known issues.



Figure 41

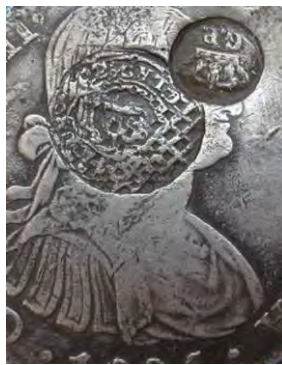


Figure 42

The merchant is believed to be T&R Arthur Glasgow. Thomas and Robert Arthur were muslin manufacturers. There are about ten host coins known, and all but one is cancelled. On Fig. 42 the size of the original marks can be compared, also the letters GLAS can be seen at 12 o'clock. They are the same size and spaced in the same way as the clearer coin. This coin has also been countermarked with the crowned GP of the Portuguese Azores in 1887, indicating that the original mark and cancellation were before that date.

This last example of a merchant countermarked dollar is neither a merchant, nor is it a dollar, and yet it sits perfectly happily with all the previous coins. This is Dalzell Farm and it is countermarked on a French écu or five-franc host.

(Fig. 43) This token was issued by a private individual, James Hamilton the owner of the Dalzell estate, about thirteen miles southeast of Glasgow and twelve north of Lanark. The Hamilton family greatly improved their holdings during the eighteenth century, reclaiming land and planting forest and fruit trees. They also took an interest in their tenants by guaranteeing continuing leases so that the farmers took a real interest in the land they were cultivating. During the Napoleonic Wars, Dalzell Farm more than doubled its orchard area to help meet demands of local markets.



Figure 43

In 1814, Archibald James Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoons, returned home after seeing service in Portugal, Spain and France during the Peninsular War. He was recalled to Belgium the following year, and rode with the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo before coming home again on sick leave and retiring on a half-pay pension in 1816. Impressed with the farming methods he had observed in Belgium, and with the helpful advice of Robert Owen, from Lanark Mills, whom he had met in 1816, Hamilton introduced some of the continental innovations on his farm. The twenty seven known Dalzell Farm countermarks, are all on French écus or five-franc pieces, the latest being dated 1815. The countermark is one outer ring showing the name, however it is always around the 5 of 5 franc and so, not unreasonably, it is assumed that this is to indicate the value at 5/-.

It is virtually certain that Hamilton brought the coins back from France and Belgium. The example here (Fig. 43) is dated l'an 5, or the fifth year of the revolution, being 1796/7, and is mint marked Q being Perpignan.

We have covered quite some ground in this article, touching not only on the numismatic aspects of these countermarks, but also the historic, geographic, social and probably most importantly, the industrial reasons for their issue.

They served a vital link between the industrialists, manufacturers and business men, and the local communities in which they operated and also that they served.

It required a set of most unusual circumstances for them to exist. These, in turn, allowed the countermarked coins to flourish.

It required war, it required inventions, it required raw materials, it required men of vision, it required great markets, it required large labour forces, but most of all and truly most bizarrely, it required the inability of the Royal Mint to coin silver because of an edict dated 1601 that forbade it to purchase silver at more than 5/2 an ounce.

Upon such small matters can history be made.

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## **Photographs**

Figs. 6, 9, 17, 20, 21, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35 & 41 copyright The Trustees of the British Museum.

## Charles Morgan, Grocer and seller of Chymicall Preparations

Gary Oddie

Whilst looking into Robert Boyle's life and work and alchemy, I accidentally stumbled back into the world of tokens, and Charles Morgan of Henrietta Street, near Covent Garden, London<sup>(1)</sup>. The token is listed as Williamson/Dickinson London 1340 and a specimen can be found in the Fitzwilliam Museum<sup>(2)</sup>.



Fig. 1. Charles Morgan's token from Henrietta Street.

Obv. CHARLES MORGAN GROCER  
An Angel dividing C, M/S  
Rev: HENRIETA STREET COVENT GARDEN  
HIS HALFE PENNY  
Details: Brass, 19mm

Extracts from adverts in contemporary newspapers are quoted in Williamson and copies of the originals have been found and are repeated below in full.

*A* Lexicoccus, or the famous Spirit of Salt of the World, good against the Scurvy, Fevours, the Stone, Rheums, &c. prepared Philosophically (not after the Common way) by Constantine Rodocanaces an approved Græcian Chymist, is to be had at the said Græcians house next the Three Kings Inne in New-Southampton-Buildings, sealed up in Quantities of 1 s. 2 s. 4 s. and 8 s. a Glass, together with a Book of the Virtues, and Use of the said Spirit; and it is likewise to be had at Mr. Milwards Book-seller by Westminster-Hall Gate, Mr. Monks his Majestye's Silk-Dyer near Scotland Gate, Mr. Morgans Grocer in Henrietta-Street Covent-Garden, Mr. Tuckers at the Black-Spread Eagle Fleet-Street, Mr. Morton at the Spotted-Leopard Aldersgate-Street, Mr. Whittleseys at the Globe in Grace-Church-Street: In all which Places may be had also a Balsamick-Salt sealed up, and portable.

Fig. 2. Advert from 1664 mentioning Mr Morgan's, Grocer in Henrietta Street<sup>(3)</sup>.

**S**everal Chymicall Preparations, besides those mentioned by Mr. Boyle in his Book of the Usefulness of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, made by a skilful hand; are sold by Mr. Morgan a Grocer in Henrietta Street Covent-Garden, and by Mr. Octavian Pulleyn Junior, a Stationer at the Kings-Head in Little-Brittain,

Fig. 3. Mr Morgan’s advert from 1667<sup>(4)</sup>.

Thus Charles Morgan, was combining his grocery trade with selling the latest medicines in a bustling thoroughfare close to Covent Garden. Henrietta Street still exists today, leading south west from Covent Garden, to Bedford Street with St Pauls Church to the north.

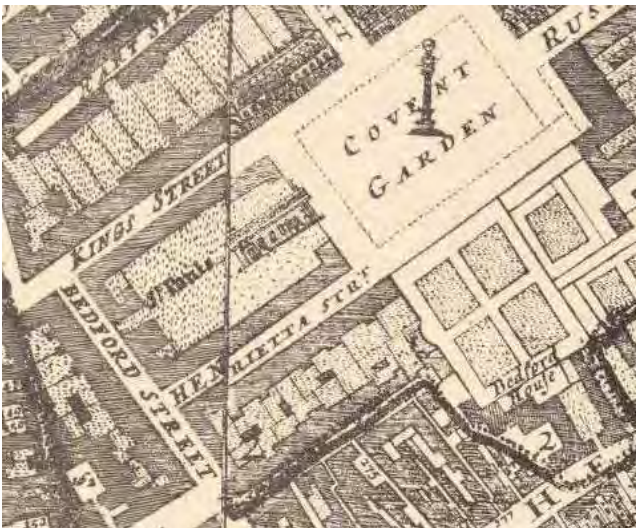


Fig. 4. Location of Henrietta Street today and in 1682<sup>(5)</sup>.

The Will of Charles Morgan of St Pauls, Covent Garden written, 9 January 1681, whilst being sick of body, but of sound and perfect mind, makes his wife Sarah Morgan his sole executrix<sup>(6)</sup>. His estate, land and houses at Kensington Gravel Pits go to his wife and then his daughter in law Mary Drounfield(?). Sarah also received land and estates at Little Chelsea and Brampton. One hundred pounds and the use of his shop with the “two fifths(?) rooms backwards next to the churchyard” went to his servant Peter Lavigne. His wife would pay a peppercorn rent (if demanded) as long as she lived there.



Various other sums totalling about twenty pounds go to other relatives, the poor of various parishes, and the bell ringers and priest at the funeral.

Friends and neighbours chosen by his wife along with Sir Stephen Fox and the rest of the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth were to be invited to his funeral. Each person attending the funeral would receive a gold ring of value ten shillings.

The Board of Green Cloth was founded on 25 June 1660 and organised Royal journeys and assisted with the administration of the Royal Household. Sir Stephen Fox had accompanied Charles II during his exile. At the Restoration, Fox was appointed Paymaster of the Forces and Second Clerk Comptroller on the Board of Green Cloth. By 1671 he was the First Clerk with a salary of £500 comprising wages of £44 6s 8d and board wages of £455 13s 4d<sup>(7)</sup>. In 1682 Fox contributed £13,000 to the founding of the Royal Hospital Chelsea. After nearly 30 years on the Board of Green Cloth, Fox retired from the top position in February 1689.



**Fig. 5.** Sir Stephen Fox (1627-1716).

This last entry suggests that Charles Morgan was somehow connected with the highest ranks of society, though as yet I haven't found anything beyond this tantalising link.

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## A Lucky Aluminium Encased Penny

Stuart Adams

Having proposed to Jackie in June 2015, the wedding plans were not formulated until Christmas of that year. The date was set for September 10<sup>th</sup> 2016, and the Registry Office at Barkingside was chosen for the marriage. The caterers, reception hall and DJ were all booked. At the back of my mind I wanted a numismatic gift for everyone, and having used the Penny Press Mint (PO Box 633, Spanish Fork, Utah 84600, USA) before, I set the wheels in motion. The biggest problem I had was obtaining the 2016 pennies as the Mint does not normally release new coinage until about May / June time, and they are usually distributed through supermarkets and other trade outlets. My research had led me to many shops but to no avail. About to abandon the idea when one night, at the end of May, after my Aikido training, I was replacing lost body fluid in the Rose & Crown, in Woodford when I received a new penny in my change. I asked if they had any more? Eureka they had, so I purchased two pounds worth (it was a hardship to go to a pub to satisfy a numismatic quest!!!).

To get a turnaround from the USA for September, I knew it was going to be a close call. The 10<sup>th</sup> September had arrived and there were still no ringed pennies. Don't panic I thought, just enjoy the day. So I did. Upon arrival, back from the honeymoon, there they were stuck in customs. So one was enclosed both in our thank you letters and through personnel contact. In all one hundred and fifty one were made and everyone was delighted. So my marriage has now been recorded for posterity and a new Essex token has been born.



Aluminium ring (outer diameter 36.5 mm),  
surrounding a 2016 penny

Obv: The concentric legend reads **COMMEMORATING THE WEDDING OF / STUART ADAMS & JACQUELINE GOLDSWORTHY / BARKINGSIDE / 10th SEPTEMBER 2016.**

Rev: **Something OLD Something NEW Something BORROWED Something BLUE**

Variety: A one off variety was also produced with a steel surround, legends exactly the same.

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## **Tokens: Culture, Connections, Communities Conference at the University of Warwick, 8th-10th June 2017**

**Christopher Whittell**

Tokens have unfortunately and generally received little attention from academics and scholars at universities, apart from the odd dissertation written by a student. This is despite their importance to the economy and society of various peoples' in any given period of history, from ancient to modern. However, and more recently, this is gradually changing. A project looking at ancient tokens, an area that has seen little, if any, prior research, and which is called "Token Communities in the Ancient Mediterranean", based at the Department of Classics and Ancient History in the University of Warwick, started last year, and is funded by European Research Council. The staff involved in this project have also arranged an interdisciplinary conference looking at tokens throughout history called "Tokens: Culture, Connections, Communities". This will take place over three days, between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

There will be a number of speakers at this conference, from around the world, presenting papers on tokens based on different themes across history, from ancient times to comparatively more recently. Themes include "Tokens, Money and Value", "Tokens in Museums, "Tokens and their creators" to "Tokens, Authority and Government". Talks include diverse subjects, such as tokens in Hindu marriage ceremonies, love tokens, lead tokens in Roman Egypt, healing tokens, seventeenth century tokens and their issuers (placing them in their social and economic context) and many others. Thus, there should be something there that will interest you all.

Places for those who want to attend any, or the whole of the conference, which is free, are still available, although prior registration is required. Further details on the conference, including the programme of talks, and how to register, can be found on the following url address:

[https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/classics/research/dept\\_projects/tcam/events/tccc/](https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/classics/research/dept_projects/tcam/events/tccc/)



## Sise Lane Tokens

**Robert Thompson**

The SISE LANE HALFPENNY of the brothers Thomas & Robert Davidson, 1795, is well known for its dramatic representation of the British Constitution.<sup>1</sup> Its issuing locality is not well known, for it was a tiny lane off Budge Row in the City of London, with a large part of its northern end swept away in constructing Queen Victoria Street.



It took its name from the church of St Benet Sherehog (lost in the Great Fire), which had an alternative dedication to St Syth, Sitha, or Sithe. ‘Sithe’ used to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon saint Ositha, but the late appearance of the name recommends Kingsford’s suggestion of Santa Zita of Lucca, introduced by Lombard merchants in London. She was seen as a fashionably dressed woman in a close-fitting dress, and so represented on pilgrim badges found in London.<sup>2</sup> St Zita (died 1272) was patron of housewives and domestic servants, having spent 48 years in the service of the well-to-do Faitinelli household.<sup>3</sup>



For token people that is the extent of our knowledge of Sise Lane, which does not appear in Williamson. Yet it should. In 1902 W. G. Searle recorded some unpublished tokens given the previous year to Queen’s College, Cambridge, by Mr Barnes Williams.<sup>4</sup> Subsequently they were transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum. No. 2732 *bis* on Searle, p.382 reads:

Obv. **IOSEPH · CLEEVE · BAKER** around a gate

Rev. **IN: ST·SYTHS·LANE** around C | I E



Clearly this should be given under a new heading **SISE LANE**. Ralph Nott added to his copy of Williamson the misreading **SWTHS LANE**, which led Michael Dickinson to list it as 2732A under St Swithin's Lane.<sup>5</sup> It may be found illustrated on: [webapps.fitzmus.cam.ac.uk/explorer](http://webapps.fitzmus.cam.ac.uk/explorer) Nothing more has been found about Joseph Cleeve, baker.

1. DH Middlesex 294-295. See more in D. W. Dykes, *Coinage and currency in eighteenth-century Britain: the provincial coinage* (London, 2011), pp. 191, 291; J. D. Lusk, *British and Irish tradesmen and their copper tokens of 1787-1804* (Ypsilanti MI, 2014), p. 100.
2. Caroline Barron, 'Medieval pilgrim badges of St Sitha'. In: *Hidden histories and records of antiquity: essays on Saxon and medieval London for John Clark*, ed. J. Cotton [et al.], LAMAS 2014, 91-100.
3. B. Spencer, *Pilgrim souvenirs and secular badges* (Museum of London, 1998), pp. 198-9; D. Attwater, *A dictionary of saints*, new and revised edn., (London, 1958), p. 280.
4. Searle, W. G. 'Some unpublished seventeenth-century tokens', *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4s. 2 (1902), 378-84.
5. Michael Dickinson, *Seventeenth-century tokens of the British Isles* (London, 1986), p. 145.

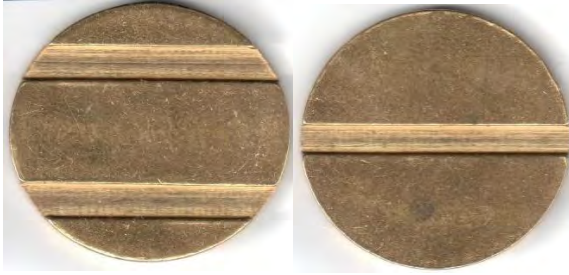
**Photographs.** Special thanks to Christine Pennington who took the photograph of Sise Lane, as it is now.

# Cobra Café Toilet Token, Amsterdam

Tim Everson



In TCSB 10, 4 Tony Holmes discussed laminated paper toilet vouchers he had come across in France and Germany which cost 70 cents but could be exchanged for 50 cents at the café. At the end of the article he said that he had heard about similar Dutch tokens but had not yet encountered them. My wife and I encountered them at the Cobra Café in Amsterdam, set in the middle of the Museum quarter. The toilets only cost 50 cents to go in, unlike those encountered by Tony, so you got all your money back if you then spent the token in the café. The machine in the toilets also gave change. The toilets themselves are worthy of note and indeed were mentioned on the letters page of The Times on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2016. The door and walls of each cubicle are transparent and only become opaque when you lock the door! The difference between transparent and opaque is difficult to note from inside the cubicle and is rather unsettling. The token is of a similar size to the German Sanifair pieces (85mm x 54mm) and is made specifically for Cobra Café and Museum. On one side is an encouragement to ‘Leave Amsterdam Now’ and visit the Cobra Museum of Modern Art. Below is an individual serial number for the ticket. Mine was 3250. On the other side is an explanation that the ticket can be exchanged in either the Cobra Café in Amsterdam or the Cobra Museum of Modern Art at Amstelveen. This is in Dutch, English and French. Below is a barcode with the date and time of issue. In my case 12.10.2016 at 11.31am. The token can only be exchanged on the day of issue. So, why do I still have my ticket? Because I forgot Tony’s advice in his article and bought the coffee before going to the toilet!



On the following day we visited the Concert House (Concertgebouw) where we again had coffee first before using the facilities but this time it was correct. When we asked the whereabouts of the toilets we were given an old brass machine token 'in case they were locked'. They weren't, so I was able to retain this token too but if they had been, it would certainly have been necessary to go to the café before the toilet. This token is a standard slot token, 27mm in diameter, with one slot on one side and two slots on the other, each 4mm wide.

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## **Correction to 'The Gardener's Medal', Vol. 12 No. 1, page 33**

**Peter Waddell**

The word "not" has been omitted from the sentence in the 6 and 7 lines of the script. This sentence should read 'They did have a gardener but not a W. Wright.' It is hoped that members can pencil in the correction to their copy of the Bulletin.

## A Poultry token from New Change, Cheapside

Robert Thompson

In the LAMAS Transactions for 2015 Nigel Jeffries has published a splendid excavation report, with coloured illustrations including maps and plans.<sup>1</sup> He reports on page 26 that ‘Among the most noteworthy of the finds discarded here [in Cellar B34] is a lead trade token... Dickinson... [London] 2273’, viz. Poultry: **T.D. (E) ¼ AT THE ROSE TAVERN**. This is not otherwise recorded in lead, which should be easy to distinguish from the more usual copper or brass, but I have not seen the token. The Poultry stretched from Woolchurch Market to Cheapside, so it is no surprise that a Rose Tavern token should have been found in a Cheapside cellar.

What is surprising is the description of the reverse field as ‘T/D.E.’... ‘The TED triad of initials represents the first (T) and last name (E) of the issuing publican and the first name of this wife (D)’. This, as many specimens demonstrate, is quite wrong, and likely to confuse LAMAS readers. Dickinson is explicitly based on Williamson’s catalogue of 1889-91, in which London no. 2273, on page 703, makes reference to no. 2275:

*O.* **THOMAS DYOTT AT THE ROSE** = A full-blown rose

*R.* **TAVERN IN THE POVLTRY** = HIS HALFE PENNY



This adds the unexceptionable note that ‘Thomas Dyott doubtless issued No. 2273’.

So the Victorian cataloguer understood the triad of initials better than the twenty-first century archaeologist: **D** above for the surname, and below, the initials **T** and **E**, of the publican and his wife, as can be demonstrated in this case. Had the author’s sources

included the Norweb catalogue, he could have referred to an illustration of an undamaged specimen, and to documentation of Thomas Dyott otherwise Dios, etc. who was buried in 1679, and his wife Elizabeth in 1681.<sup>2</sup>

To recap, the token reads:

**Obv.** [mullet] **AT · THE · ROSE · TAVERN** around a Rose

**Rev.** [mullet] **IN · THE · POVLTRY · around · D · | T · E**

One hopes that Nigel Jeffries may not be embarrassed, but **MAGNA EST VERITAS  
ET PRAEVALEBIT !**

1. Nigel Jeffries, 'Cheapside in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, an archaeological history: excavations at One New Change, City of London, EC4', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 66 (2015), 17-46.
2. British Academy, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 59: The Norweb Collection...: Tokens... 1575-1750, Part VII: City of London* (London: Spink, 2007), no. 7484 on plate 45.

## Photographs

Photograph has been copied from British Academy, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 59: The Norweb Collection...: Tokens... 1575-1750, Part VII: City of London* (London: Spink, 2007), plate 45.

# Luton Foodbank

**Carole Owens**

Luton foodbank was formed in April 2013 by community groups and religious organisations to address the growing problems associated with poverty and homelessness within Luton.

The food that is distributed is mainly from public donations, either from collection drives outside supermarkets, collection boxes inside supermarkets, at Mosques, community centres, school harvest festivals and various other events. The food is made up into generic bags for adults and children. Providing for dietary differences has partly been alleviated from within Luton's large Asian community with halal food vouchers (see below).

The foodbank has distribution centres around Luton open from Monday to Friday, clients have to be referred by one of the many agencies e.g. Citizens Advice Centre, Luton Rights, schools, churches and welfare organisations.

This voucher issued by skfoods entitles the holder to £2 worth of halal meat products, it is 90x60mm. There is also a trolley token; Luton FoodBank no-one should be hungry (22.3mm)



332 Dunstable Road, Luton, LU4 8JP

Voucher Value £2

To be spent on Halal Meat Products Only  
(see back for options)

CODE: LFB1634



You can choose one of the following options:

1. 1 baby chicken
2. 1kg Chicken Wings (skin on)
3. 300g Mutton/Sheep Meat
4. 450g Mince Meat
5. 450g Chicken Breast Boneless
6. 670g Chicken Leg Boneless
7. 670g Chicken Mince

Vouchers are not redeemable for cash or any other option.





## Bob Williams 1928-2016

Bob died on the 12th October at the age of 88. Bob's hobby of coin collecting and tokens began when as a small boy he started a collection of Victorian bun pennies. When we got together I saw them and we decided to start collecting again and joined the Havering Numismatic Society. Later when we moved to Ilford we changed to the Redbridge Numismatic Society and stayed there until it closed in 1995 for the lack of members. We had known Stuart for some time and he began to take us back to the Havering Numismatic Society. Bob, Stuart and I had many a good Tuesday afternoon together. I provided dinner, Stuart brought a bottle of good wine after which we went to the club meeting



Bob first collected French and Spanish coins as these were cheaper and more available. A trip to the Charing Cross dealers market became our Saturday out, followed by a walk in the Embankment gardens and lunch out in Villiers Street. I purchased several market tokens liking the shape and design and from this grew Bob's main collecting passion. We now have many cabinets of market tokens and the research he did on the history of them. He developed a great knowledge of these tokens and we had emails, from America and Australia, from people whose relatives had worked in the London Markets. He also, having spent his working life on the telephone side of the GPO, began collecting telephone cards and tokens. He also collected any Essex tokens, 18th century onwards, and pub checks.

It was Stuart who first introduced Bob to Token Congress. Bob came back from one in Manchester and talked about it for all of the following week, saying I was definitely going with him the next year. We have now been going for 25 years and only missed one when my brother got married in Dorset on Congress weekend which Bob thought was very inconsiderate of him!!! Bob was very into general knowledge and we spent many Saturday and Monday mornings doing the Telegraph crossword or arguing over University Challenge, Mastermind and many other quiz shows.



Bob was basically a quiet man but had a repertoire of jokes which he brought out every Congress!! I am not sure if I can remember them for next year.

Bob will be greatly missed by me, his son Chris and grandsons Aelfred and Elijah, and also many friends, neighbours and fellow collectors.

Pam Williams

On a personal note, Bob was a friend and fellow Essex token enthusiast. His breadth of knowledge on other branches of numismatics was excellent and his willingness to loan me his Essex collection for photography was very much appreciated adding more depth to my book. A sad loss.

Stuart Adams.

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## Token Congress Accounts 2016

**John Newman**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Bookings	Hotel
DNW wine	Merchandise
Programme advertising	Staff tip
Bourse	Wordsearch prize
Beer	Printing
Auction	
Total	Total
<b>Profit</b>	

Thanks to DNW for the wine, Baldwins for the beer and all those who advertised in the programme. The honesty box for the beer worked perfectly.

## *Notes and Queries*

I was contacted some weeks ago, by Martin Redding, a drainage board engineer based in Boston Lincolnshire, regarding this 1865 River Witham Drainage Act token or ticket, which is owned by Ozzie Dunning. The reverse is apparently blank. Neither Martin Redding, his colleague, Andy Carrott (who also contacted me about the token), nor any of their other colleagues, despite a few centuries worth of experience between them, have seen an example of this token before. They tell me that one of several land drainage acts were passed in 1865, relating to improving in the River Witham immediately upstream of Boston towards Lincolnshire, which could be related to this token, however they don't have any further details.

Thus, any further details on this token from members of the TCS would be very much appreciated by Martin Redding and his colleagues, and the owner of the token. If anyone has any details that could shed any further light on the token, please get into contact with me.



Christopher Whittell

*Adverts*

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• OF IRELAND •  
Francis Heaney,

(12:4)

---

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Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(12:10)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol. 12 No. 3**

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*Editor*

**Gary Oddie**

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 3, somewhat delayed due to Chris Whittell becoming very unwell and unable to continue as Editor. I would like to thank Chris for volunteering to be Editor and for producing the last two issues, and wish him a speedy recovery.

I have taken over the reins at short notice and have put this issue together from material sent to me in the last year or so and a few of my own notes.

At the time of writing this editorial, the proofs are at the printers and I have just received copies of Chris's mailing/subscription list along with material sent to him by members since he took over the editorship. Please bear with me if anything falls through the gaps.

I will also produce the next issue, but will be looking for a volunteer to take over the position of Editor at the next Token Congress, by which time everything will be in order.

### ***Token Congress 2017***

The 2017 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick and will be organised by Dave Smith. The dates will be 6-8 October 2017. Further details can be had from or the TCS website.

### ***Token Congress 2018***

The 2018 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton and will be organised by Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter. The dates will be 5-7 October 2018. More details will be available later this year at Warwick.

## Additional Irish Tavern Tokens

### Andrew Cunningham & Francis Heaney

Since the publication of Gerard Rice's "Irish Tavern Tokens" in 2013, a small number of unlisted pieces have surfaced, as expected, while some known pieces were somehow omitted from the final printing. To help keep up to date we list below those additional pieces currently known to us. The Rice numbering system is used.

**32A: BLACK LION INN; J. EGAN, 2D. Uniface. (eBay, Oct.2014).** Since the suburbs were added to the Dublin directories



*Recent Photograph*

in the 1830's, the Egan family have been listed through to 1893 as grocers and provision dealers in Inchicore. The Black Lion was, apparently, established in 1734, and is still there, though much reduced in frontage due to road widening. A James Egan was there from at least 1834 to 1840, but it is more likely that Joseph, listed there from 1841 to 1874, was the issuer of this token which, by style, fits in with Rice's "blank reverse 1" time span, 1853-1862. Joseph was followed by family



members Maria (M) 1875-1879, James (J) 1880-1883, Margaret 1884-85, and John Egan 1886-1893. McCann (see 243B below) then took over The Black Lion.



*Photograph, c.1903, reproduced with permission of owner, Dr. W. Boles, and Seosamh O Broin, author of "Inchicore Kilmainham and District" (Dublin 1999). Note figure of lion over the namesign, and the Irish language signage, including that of then owner Seamus Mac Canna (James McCann, see 243B*



**33(A): BOLAND, T.; TAVERN, 70 MABBOT ST..** Device: an anchor. Uniface, brass, 27mm (AC). Thomas Boland, vintner at this address 1868-1877. Also listed in 1877 as proprietor of the Neptune Music Hall (hence the anchor?). By 1881 he had been replaced by Mrs. Mary Boland, presumably his wife, also running the Neptune Music Hall. Succeeded in 1891 by Christopher Dowling. Mabbot Street was then in the centre of Dublin's red-light district “Monto”, recalled as “*the entrance to nighttown*” in Ulysses. Completely rebuilt, the street is now named after Joyce.



*(Note: due to the complex numbering system used in Rice, this should be 33A, but that number has been used for the BOSHELL listing).*

**41A: BRYAN, THOMAS; 23 UPR BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN, WINE & SPIRIT DEALR.** Rev.: VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Ae, 20.8mm. A minor reverse variant has now been recorded in Withers' Token Book 2, p.189, nos 5960 (G touches hair, front hairband to space before D, V80) and 5962 (G clear of hair, hairband to beginning of D, V81).

*(It is likely that Rice 41 should be 20.8mm diam. rather than the 28.9mm stated in the catalogue).*

**56A: C.D.B.COMY;**  
PINT. Brass, 40mm,  
Parkes V. (FH). Listed  
previously by Neil B. Todd  
(N.S.I. Occasional Papers  
24, 1983, “A Dating  
Analysis of some of  
I.C.Parkes Token Dies”).



It is recorded that Fumbally Lane was laid out in 1721 by a brewer, Jacob Poole, and the site later converted to a distillery by John Busby. The City of Dublin Brewery Company, registered in 1865, succeeded Busby at Fumbally Lane, Dublin, and expanded to the south side of the lane where they built a malt house. Though wound up in Jan.1886, the premises were vacated two years earlier. While not strictly a tavern token, it deserves inclusion as it is a Parkes piece of the period, and Rice sought to comprise all in the drinks trade. The beautiful stonework buildings still stand, though converted to residential and business use, and the huge roof-top water tank still bears the initials of John Busby and the date 1836.



**73A: CASSIDY, James;** twopence, 128 Capel Street, cmkd. JOHN on reverse. No other details. Sold at Whyte's Auction, 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 2000, part of lot no. 588 (see also 208A below). James Cassidy was listed at this address from 1897 to 1901, as a wine and spirit merchant, and also at adjoining 1 Little Mary Street in the latter years.

**133A: DUNNE, Edward;** 8 Grand Canal Place. (Dix Noonan Webb auction, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2013, lot 601 ©). Obverse of R133 countermarked on obverse of Victorian 1d 1862. A Victorian penny probably used in a trial strike for this common Irish tavern token.



**155A: FAINT, C.;** LUCAN 2D. Brass, 27mm. (AC). Charles Faint is listed as having a tavern in Lucan (Co.Dublin) 1871-1873, though the Parkes I reverse dates this to 1863-1865.



**172A: G., W.;** 2 CHURCH ST., 2 PENCE. Brass, 27.3mm, uniface. (FH). Though earlier at no.179 (Old) Church Street, Dublin, William Geraty, vintner, at no.2 from 1839 to 1862. Perhaps he was the same Wm. Geraty who became proprietor of the Provincial Hotel, wine & spirit merchant at 6-7 Ushers Quay in 1862.



**200A: HEALY, C.;** 64 SHANDON STREET, CORK. Brass, 22mm, Parkes V 1876-1887. (AC). Catherine Healy, vintner, appears to have taken over from Thomas (Haly) at this address in the mid-1870's and was still there until about 1890 when Norah O'Connell replaced her.

**204A: HOLLAND'S, J. & J.;** 9 DUKE ST., 2 PENCE. (FH). As Rice 204 but blank reverse 1, 1853-1862.

**208A: HYNES RESTAURANT;** 55 Dame St., stamped "GD", holed. Sold at Whytes Auctions, 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 2000, part of lot. 588 (see 73A above). No other details. It is possible that this may in fact be one of the many Red Bank Oyster Rooms series, premises owned by James Hynes, and described as R328-336. The countermarked initials may belong to a manager.

**243A: M., W.;** 10 LOWER TEMPLE ST., 2D. (AC). Brass, 26.5mm, uniface. William Murphy, grocer and spirit dealer, listed at this address, at the junction of Grenville Street, only for 1853-1856 inclusive. In 1886 the street, then in the *Monto* area of Dublin, was renamed Hill Street, which it remains.



**243B: Mc CANN, JAS.;** GOLDEN BRIDGE & INCHICORE, 2D. (FH). Brass, 24mm, uniface. The McCanns are traced to this area from at least 1840 to early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The likely issuer, James, listed 1856-1875, with the premises operating as The Inchicore Tavern. James extended the tavern with shop and house attached, and the premises were renamed The Foresters Arms at some stage. James died in 1875 aged 54 years. This token was reported in TCSB Vol.10, pp.424-426, June 2013.



**257B: Mc KEES;** 61 CAPEL ST 2D. Ae, uniface, incuse lettering. (Garry Byrne, NSI Bulletin 53, p.7, Sept 2015). Bernard J. McKee, publican, grocer and whiskey bonder listed at this Dublin address 1909-1914, also at adjoining 225 Great Britain St., 1908-1914. Succeeded by P.Connolly. Great Britain Street renamed Parnell Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1911 following the unveiling, by John Redmond MP, of a statue of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-91) in Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street). The premises now known as The Black Sheep and currently one of the Dublin group of pubs run by the Galway Bay Brewery Co.

**265A: MARKET HOUSE, J. J. HANLON; 2D. Brass, uniface.** (Collectibles Corner List 59F, May 2014, lot no.19). John Hanlon, listed as family grocer at the Market Tavern from 1887, with the premises still trading today as John J. Hanlon (Ltd.), 189 North Circular Road. Sitting prominently at the intersection of Annamore Road, Old Cabra Road and the NCR, this large tavern stands opposite Prussia Street where the old open-air Dublin cattle market was located from 1863 to the early 1970's, hence the pub's name. It is said that many cattle deals were struck on the premises during the heyday of the cattle trade, and the floors were traditionally thick with sawdust! The location is still locally referred to as *Hanlon's Corner*. The owner, John Hanlon, born in Co. Wicklow, died in 1925 with his age given as 72 years. The style of the token relates to the late Parkes issues with blank reverses, 1873-1913.



**341A: ROTUNDO TAVERN, JOHN WARD; 160 GT BRITAIN ST., 2D. Copper, uniface, 27mm.** (Dix Noonan Webb auction 8-9 June 2016, Todd collection, lot no.1396©). Directories record the Rotunda Tavern, 160 Great Britain Street, Dublin (now Parnell Street, see 257B above), proprietor John Ward, spirit merchant, 1852-1877, then Sarah Ward 1878. The *Rotundo*, as designated on contemporary maps, was opened in 1759, as part of the adjoining Lying-In Hospital complex on Rutland Square (now Parnell Square), and was intended to be used as a concert hall etc., to help raise funds for the hospital. Ironically, the hospital has come to be officially known as The Rotunda.



### 343A: ROYAL RACKET COURT,



J. BARRY; 2D. Brass, 22.95mm, Parkes I, 1863-1865. (FH/AC). A Robert Spence had a wine and spirit store, Royal Racket Court and Billiard Rooms at no.30 Duncan Street, Cork, while John Barry, carver & gilder, was at adjoining no.29, in 1863. By 1867 Barry operated both nos.

29 and 30 (see 1867 advert), until the mid-1870's when others took over the premises, and Barry relocated elsewhere on Duncan Street as a vintner.

**346A: S.,W.B.;** 2D, brass. (Whytes Auction, Dublinia Collection, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1997, lot 454). “*Unknown locality, buckled and edge damaged*”. The initials W B S may not relate to an Irish issuer at all. Further details of the token are required.

**367A: TAYLORS CLUB;** TWOPENCE, brass, uniface, 29mm. (Dix Noonan Webb auction 19<sup>th</sup> March 2009, lot 559). Although listed along with “*other anonymous brass twopences (2), 26 & 27mm*”, and other known Irish tavern tokens, no trace of such a club has yet been found in Ireland.

**379A: ULSTER TAVERN;** 2D, all engraved, brass, uniface. (Whytes Auction, Dublinia Collection, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1997, lot 412). Probably issued by John Wilson, The Ulster Tavern, 8 Castle Lane, Belfast, from where a 3D token is recorded by Rice (No.379), and W.A.Seaby (N.S.I. Occasional Papers 8, March 1969).

While we understand that Rice wished to include everything in the Sweeney collection, we should now confirm that at least two pieces are not Irish. R210, Thomas Jackson, is a Sheffield pass (see Montague Guest coll. Nos. 629 & 1285), and R260, Macords, is an Australian item. Several others had no connection with the drinks trade at all; the suspicious Lucas piece, R237A, is a Dublin barber's token, and we also find works canteen pieces, admission tickets, market tallies, etc.. Among the more intriguing pieces listed is R387, the **American Velocipede Railway** token, issued by **W.S. Reeve**, for **10 cents**, and struck by Parkes of Dublin, 1865-1872. The late Neil Todd could find no information about Reeve in the USA and Canada censuses 1870-71. Another signed piece is that issued by **E.F.** for the **Merchants Hotel**, which could not be located in Dublin, Cork or Belfast (1863-1865), and could be an English or Welsh issue.

Further information about unlocalised and unlisted Irish tavern tokens would be greatly appreciated, and should be reported to the Editor of the Bulletin.



## A Punch for the Octagonal Countermarked Dollar of 1804

Gary Oddie

Several years ago on the well-known web based auction site a German vendor offered the item shown in figure 1. The item was correctly identified as an octagonal punch used for revaluing Spanish American dollars around 1804. It was suggested that it might have been used by a contemporary counterfeiter.



**Fig. 1.** Octagonal Punch, 51mm long, enlarged detail of face.

The face showed signs of rust but had been harshly cleaned. The other surfaces show a fine oxide layer typical of high grade tool steels. The striking end showed no signs of use, and there is a hairline fracture visible on one of the sides. Further correspondence with the vendor revealed that this had been bought along with a collection of George III copper coins, but no provenance. At the time, this wasn't an area of interest to me and I sent emails to three museums where this item might have found a good home. Only one replied and wasn't interested. The buy-it-now price was negotiated and the punch went into my box of curiosities.

The quality of the punch design compares very well with published illustrations<sup>(1)</sup> of genuine countermarked dollars and looks indistinguishable from the portrait on a Maundy penny of 1800 that I had. As with the punch, the penny wasn't perfect condition.

Some years later the acquisition of a shilling-sized silver disc with an octagonal countermark, described as a trial piece, rekindled my interest in the punch<sup>(2)</sup>. This also made the punch relevant to my shilling collection.



**Fig. 2.** Octagonal Countermark on "shilling".

The fracture in the side of the punch made me wary of testing it using a hammer(!) or pushing it into anything harder than plasticine.

With the acquisition of a screw press and the experiments in striking seventeenth century tokens<sup>(3)</sup>, I now had some understanding and an easy way to control the force required to create impressions, along with a supply of pewter and soft brass discs. A chuck was made to support and locate the punch exactly vertically in the screw press. The chuck also had screws that gripped the slightly tapered sides of the punch so that the force was not just applied to the top end where the hammer would normally strike. The first few strikings in pewter and brass are illustrated below.



**Fig. 3.** Testing the punch in pewter, brass and a larger force in pewter (x1.5).

The first surprise was how much clearer the struck image appeared to be than the face of the punch. This must be an optical illusion caused by the punch being incuse and also the cleaning of the punch face. It is also clear that it is very easy to use too much force and completely deform the soft pewter blank. In the last case there are visible flow and stretch marks radiating out from the portrait created by the metal movement.

As a final test of the punch, a damaged silver dollar of Charles III struck at the Potosi mint in 1786 was used. The dollar was annealed and then placed in the screw press.



**Fig. 4.** Testing the punch on a 1786 Potosi Mint Dollar of Charles III.

The piece was placed in my trays with an extortionate price, so as not to sell but to attract collectors and seek opinions. It was then let out for a year and it was found to be easily good enough to convince specialists, and so was retrieved.

In order to save future confusion a punch was commissioned with my name. This was used to further identify this coin as can be seen in figure 5.



**Fig. 5.** Countermarking the countermark.

It is notable that the **G.ODDIE** punch, though applied after the octagonal, did not impact the octagonal image which was much more deeply impressed. However it is possible to see which punch was used first from the flow of metal in the area of overlap and the edge of the octagon is slightly deformed.

It is difficult to find high grade and well struck Maundy pennies of 1800. The figure below shows a reasonable specimen compared with a reversed image of the punch. Using a drawing package to create a “fingerprint” of the design shows that the two were created from the same punch. However, the octagonal countermark also has a tiny 8 (or B) in the folds of the drapery.

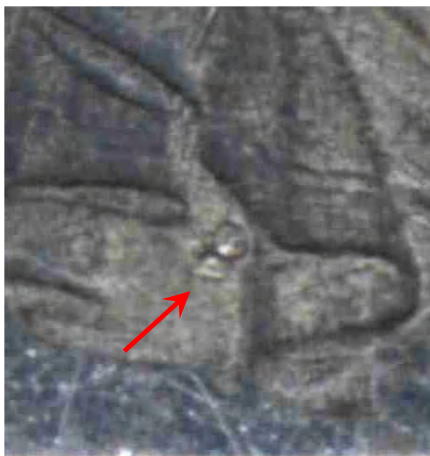


**Fig. 6.** Comparing the 1800 Maundy penny and the Punch (reversed).



I had never noticed this before or seen it published.

The 8 (or B) is incuse on the punch, so raised on the struck coins. The style of the punch, its fabric, shape, all edges chamfered and surface finish are exactly in the style of single hallmark punches used by goldsmiths for the past few centuries. These combined with the quality of the surviving portrait, which has survived the harsh cleaning, leads me to the conclusion that this punch is probably an official issue from 1804.



**Fig. 7.** “8” in drapery folds (reversed image).

A closer examination of the piece shown in figure 2 shows that it also has the same little mark. A similar piece exists in the British Museum<sup>(4)</sup>.

Examination of several photographs of countermarks that are considered genuine, reveals this small mark to be present. Whether a B or 8, its location looks deliberate and it may be speculated that this is a secret mark used to identify genuine punches and countermarks.

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) H.E. Manville. The Bank of England Countermarked Dollars, 1797-1804. BNJ v70, pp103-117, 2000.
- (2) St James’s Auction 18, 27 September 2011 lot 282. Though sold without provenance, this piece looks to be the same as Manville plate 11 no 2 where it is described as “Silver trial plate of the octagonal mark (A.J. Byrne collection)”.
- (3) G. Oddie. How to Make a Seventeenth Century Token. TCSB v11n10 pp369-376. March 2016.
- (4) M. Dickinson. Observations on recent work by Manville on British and Irish countermarks. SNC June 2003, p130-132.

Thanks to Dave Greenhalgh for making the **G.ODDIE** punch. Thanks also to Michael Dickinson, Mick Martin and Eric Hodge for useful discussions and all those at past Token Congresses (2015 and 2016) that have commented on the countermarked dollar.

## The Glanarought tokens, 1669

Robert Thompson

I ought to start by noting that the slides were some of those prepared by Phil Mernick for my talk at the International Numismatic Congress in Taormina on ‘Petty’s Quantulumcunque concerning Money, 1682 (1695), a *quantulumcunque* being essentially a trifle. Although it is a brief pamphlet, 13 pages in the reprint from the University of Chicago copy, it is full of wisdom, and Petty was being too modest. I showed from the original manuscripts that it has been misprinted in every century since!

The tokens are rare: there is one only in Macalister’s catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy collection in Dublin (no. 338), one only in the Norweb Collection (6283), it is unpriced in Michael Dickinson’s catalogue, and in the first Galata Token Book (p. 209, illustrated in colour).

The place is spelled variously ‘Glanerough’, ‘Glanerought’, ‘Glanaroughty’, ‘Glenroughty’, etc., but ‘Glanarought’ in the *Census of Ireland* for the year 1851 (published 1861), also so spelled on the tokens, which seems the best spelling. It means the valley of the O’Ruachtan family, through which the river Roughty flows to the Kenmare River in co. Kerry, SW Ireland.

Three varieties were illustrated in a rare book published in 1937, *Glanerought and the Petty-Fitzmaurices*, by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Those three tokens are now in the British Museum, as we only discovered on inspecting the trays, for the volume does not give the source.

The Marquis of Lansdowne’s family name was Petty-Fitzmaurice, descended from the Fitzmaurice lords of Kerry and Sir William Petty, whose daughter Anne married Thomas Fitzmaurice, 21<sup>st</sup> Lord and 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Kerry.

Before that marriage, William Petty went to Ireland as physician-general to Cromwell’s army, and he took on the government contract to survey the whole of Ireland. For this achievement he was granted 3,500 acres in co. Kerry, bought another 2,000, and was granted ‘unprofitable’ land which took his holding up to 35,000 acres, embracing the whole of the barony of Glanarought. Helpfully, the baronies are mapped in *A New History of Ireland*, Vol. IX, ed. T. W. Moody [et al.], Oxford, 1989.

Although Williamson 487 described the obverse as ‘A device resembling a bridge’, everyone else has recognised that both Williamson entries should describe a kiln with flames issuant. Greater variation has described the reverses, from ‘kilns’ to ‘kiln-entrances’, but I agree with Wilfred Seaby that they are tilt-hammers, see *The Norweb... Tokens... Part VI* (1999), pp. xi-xviii.

Since then, apart from the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* in 2004, with ‘Sir William Petty (1623-1687), natural philosopher and administrator in Ireland’, the main addition has been the 2007 publication, by the University of Sunderland Press, of a

good biography of Petty by Thomas E. Jordan, entitled *A Copper Farthing* (that curious title quotes Petty's 1668 letter to Edward Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, through whom he appears to have been offered a peerage): 'I had rather be a copper farthing of intrinsic value, than a brass half-crown...'

Basically I have offered an updating of the introduction to *Norweb Tokens Part VI*.

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## Bristol Silver Tokens of 1811 - Additions

### Gary Oddie

The silver token coinage of 1811-12 is well documented and since Dalton's original publication in 1922<sup>(1)</sup>, just a couple of dozen new varieties have come to light and these have tended to be off-metal strikings and counterfeits<sup>(2, 3)</sup>. Recently two new Bristol pieces have appeared.

Obv: BRISTOL TOKEN FOR XII PENSE  
Same die as D39  
Rev: AUG<sup>I</sup> 12. 1811  
PAYABLE AT MESS<sup>RS</sup> FRA<sup>S</sup>  
GARRATT. . . . GRIGG  
Similar to D26 but tops of 1s in date slope.  
Notes: Appears base silver<sup>(4)</sup>.



Obv: BRISTOL TOKEN FOR XII PENCE  
Rev: AUG<sup>I</sup> 22. 1811  
PAYABLE AT MESS<sup>RS</sup> FRA<sup>N</sup>  
GARRETT. . . . GREGG  
Notes: D33 but with an additional countermark.



This latter piece appears to have a similar to the countermark to that illustrated on D32 in Dalton, not quite circular with raised cross hatching. Have any readers seen this countermark on other silver tokens or elsewhere? D30-D36 are contemporary forgeries, so this mark might have been used as a cancellation.



### References

- (1) R. Dalton. *The Silver Token Coinage 1811-1812*. 1922. (1968 Seaby reprint).
- (2) J. O'Donald Mays. *Tokens of Those Trying Times*. New Forest Leaves 1991.
- (3) G. Oddie. *Silver Tokens 1811-1812 – Unrecorded Contemporary Forgeries*. TCSB v5n10 p390.
- (4) TimeLine Auctions 6-10 December 2016 Lot 3238.

## An Unusual Hoard of Birmingham Pub Checks

**Paul and Bente Withers**

Some time in 2011, a hoard of about sixty-five pub checks of the Three Horse Shoes turned up in Birmingham.

There were several pubs and/or beer houses named the Three Horse Shoes in Birmingham. These were in Catherine Street, Irving Street and Summer Lane. The first two need not be considered here as the hoard pieces all have the Summer Lane address.

John Whitmore, in *The Token Collector's Companion* has two entries for establishments of this name with a Summer Lane address, W Bishop (3433), and C Allender (3432). Of these, Bishop is evidenced from a 2½d (Neumann 26718, which has a Pope reverse) and Allender from a 1½d.

Summer Lane begins at Constitution Hill, on the edge of the Birmingham jewellery quarter, and goes north for about a mile. Over the last 70 years the area has been extensively redeveloped, and part of Summer Lane now runs parallel to the A34.

(1850) 1852 Mr. William Bishop at 299 Summer Lane. *Slater's directory*. (1855)

This fits nicely with other evidence as that check is recorded from the Freudenthal collection, which means that it must have been made before 1865, the year when the Neumann catalogue of the Freudenthal collection was published, and it was manufactured by T Pope, of Newhall Street, and Pope used this address from 1854 until 1895.

Although Whitmore lists only one Allender token, a 1½d, the hoard has three other denominations: 3d, 2½d, 2d (a 2½d with ½ erased) and another, which is either cancelled, or perhaps, and more likely, intended for another purpose.

Directories list the following beer retailers at 231 Summer Lane Birmingham:

1868	Edward Stokes. (No checks known).
1878, 1883	Charles Allender.
1890	Mrs Ann Allender. (Presumably the widow of Charles).
1892, 1908	Charles Alfred Allender. (Presumably the son of Charles and Ann).
1913	Christr. Hannon.

It is possible, though uncertain, that the disparity between the different numbers in the Summer Lane address may be due to re-numbering.

All of the tokens were struck using the same obverse die, the diameter is 25.4mm.

By observation of the developing die flaws on the O and final S of SHOES we are able to say that the order in which they were struck was:

- 3d clear S
- 2½d flaw on S grows, O gradually becomes blocked.
- 2d with ½ erased by filing; obv. as above. These were struck early in the sequence.
- 1½d all with blocked O and large flaw on S.

Other Allenders listed in directories:

- Edward Allender, retail brewer, 77 Ravenshurst St. 1855.
- Edward Allender, brass founder, 15 Ravenshurst St. 1862.
- Edward Allender married in Birmingham. 1876.
- William & Thomas Allender, brass founders, 44 Woodcock St. 1862.
- William & Thomas Allender, brass founders, 71-72 Gt Lister St. 1868-1900.  
Not listed in 1905.

The name Allender is unusual, so they are probably related; did one of them supply the brass for the tokens?



3d  
Presumably marked on the obverse so as to enable it to be recognised as a 3d from both sides, but the reason for the reverse countermark, a five-pointed star, has not been established.



2½d The “standard” reverse.



2d Modified by filing, to produce an extra denomination.



Another purpose, or perhaps cancelled.



1½d (The only one of the series listed by J Whitmore.)

The composition of the hoard was, as far as we know:

3d		3
2½d		41
2d		6
2½d	(cancelled)	3
1½d		12
1½d	rev worn flat	2

Our thanks to Mac Eden for supplying the photograph of the 3d.

### Bibliography

J Whitmore, *The Token Collector's Companion*. 2006.

R N P Hawkins, edited by E Baldwin, *A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets, Checks, Medalets, Tallies and Counters 1788-1910*. 1989.

J Neumann, *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*, vol. IV. Prague, 1865.

Around 1740 the Earl of Huntingdon built himself a villa with a large garden among the woodland between the river and the King's Private Road calling it Chelsea Farm. Later in the century, Viscount Cremorne acquired the house and promptly set about enlarging it, after which it was known as Cremorne House. The real story of Cremorne begins when Charles de Berenger, the self-styled Baron of Beauvain acquired the property in 1831. Calling it the Stadium, he established the National Club. According to the prospectus, the main purpose was "the cultivation of skilful and manly exercises", which included sailing, swimming, shooting as well as riding and fencing. The ladies were not excluded and often proved more skilful than the men and some rooms were set aside just for ladies. It seems that the Stadium was not very profitable, so Berenger organised other attractions to help defray the costs; these included a bowling green, circus performances, firework displays and a marionette theatre. Over the next few years these entertainments became more popular and gradually the sporting centre was turned into the Cremorne Pleasure Gardens, on the lines of Ranelagh and Vauxhall. After obtaining a music and dancing licence Berenger arranged occasional galas which were well patronised by the nobility and gentry. The layout of the gardens was improved with the addition of some secluded arbours; an esplanade was built for pleasant walks by the river and a new river gate made access by water easier. In 1837 Charles Green, the well-known aeronaut, made an ascent in his Grand Nassau Balloon, he was accompanied by a lady and her leopard.

Talk not of Pompeii in its latter days,  
Of gorgeous feasting with luxurious wine,  
Epicurus might envy the transcendent rays  
Shed by great Nick upon the art cuisine.  
'Tis said the Judge and Orator should not  
Roast his own legs, or rump place in the pot;  
But we've a glorious precedent forsooth.  
Why Cicero upon a race course kept a booth.  
Yes, Cicero once wandered from his home,  
With beef and porter to the Hippodrome;  
The mighty Gibbon this strange fact relates,  
One Lord George Ceasar took a hundred plates!  
A Cleopatra Holmes rode o'er the manor,  
In form and beauty very like Diana;  
And there was one of Nature's fairest shoots,  
A lovely Theobald, (without his boots;)   
With Julius Stubbs, a jovial little fellow,  
The ladies, if you please, got rather mellow,  
And late at night to Cicero 'twas clear,  
Symptoms arose of too much Ginger-beer;  
So chaste Diana in his Chesterfield he wrapped,

THE  
**LORDCHIEF BARON**  
**IS ON THE COURSE,**  
The Third Booth from the  
Betting Stand.



Then called the other's Brougham, and off they napped.  
But this is a digression—what's o'clock?  
Why time to dine with Nick, the jolly cock;  
Then let's away, devour my meat and swizzle,  
No matter, rain or shine unto his tent we'll mizzle.  
When in his booth, and sore with hunger prest,  
With glee exclaim *hoek!* *bonum est!*  
Or if the taste for richer things should reign,  
Order the foaming sparkling iced Champagne,  
In life's true pleasure this the pith and sum  
Blow out your kites, *elevatum poculum.*

**Cremorne House,**  
**KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.**  
This magnificent Establishment will be Opened  
JUNE 23rd, by  
**MR. LITTLEJOHN,**  
Formerly of the Rosherville Gardens Gravesend,  
and King William Street, City,  
with a **THREE DAYS' FETE**, entitled  
**The FEAST of the FOREST.**  
At the conclusion of which **Mr. GREEN,**  
the Veteran Aeronaut will ascend in his **GIANT**  
**NASSAU BALLOON**, accompanied by Ten  
Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Fare, Ladies, 10 Guineas, Gentlemen, 20 Guineas

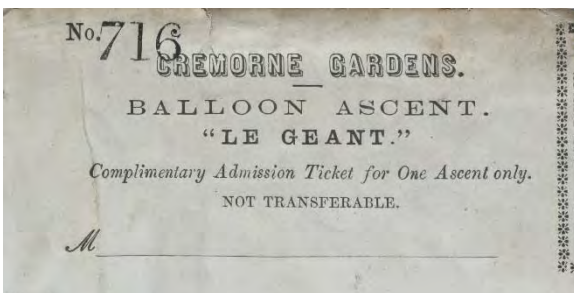
**NEW WORK,**  
EDITED BY  
LORD CHIEF BARON NICHOLSON,  
**The RACY POST**  
Price 2d.,  
New Ready.—To be had of all News-venders.



In 1843 Renton Nicholson moved from the Garrick's Head tavern in Bow Street to Cremorne; whereas Lord Chief Baron Nicholson he presided over his rather scandalous Judge and Jury Court. These coarse and witty trials attracted many of the city's bright young men and usually ended with the consumption of quantities of drink. In August Nicholson organised a One Thousand Guinea Three Day Fete, which included among its entertainments rope dancing, races and a concert.

When Berenger died in 1845, the management was taken over by David Littlejohn, who had been the manager of the Rosherville Gardens in Gravesend. Admission was just six pence, which made it relatively affordable for ordinary Londoners and according to the advertisements "refreshments will be cheap". The gardens by now had their own pier, so that the clerks and shop assistants from the city could arrive by steamer. On fete days such as the Three Day Fete entitled the 'Feast of the Forest', admission was half-a-crown. Littlejohn did not last long and in 1846 James Ellis took over the management and provided additional entertainments, including a maze larger than the one at Hampton Court, but within four years he was bankrupt.

The next lessee, Thomas Simpson; was an enterprising entrepreneur who had been a waiter at a Drury Lane tavern. Simpson set about altering the gardens with a new concert room, a grotto, theatre, supper rooms with refreshment booths and a large dancing platform, said to accommodate 4,000 people. The orchestra sat in a pagoda in the centre of the platform and played from 8 until late at night. Although the gardens were well lit there was not that sudden blaze of light on entering as there was at Vauxhall. Admission was now one shilling or two guineas for the season. As usual a ticket was given on entrance that was exchangeable for refreshments at the bar. The uniface zinc tokens with CREMORNE HOUSE and a number stamped on one side are most likely examples of these admission tickets and some of them have a scalloped edge. Visitors were entertained with fire eaters, performing animals, dwarfs and giants and what with the fortune tellers, shooting galleries and side shows, at





times Cremorne seemed more like a fair than a pleasure garden. One of the more curious freaks was Natator, the Man-Frog, who lived in a tank of water as if he were a frog; smoking his pipe. There were mock battles including a representation of the storming of Sebastopol in which 500 soldiers were borrowed from the army. Unfortunately, one evening part of the fort collapsed causing many of the soldiers to fall on their bayonets, and twenty five ended up in hospital. Simpson gave the proceeds of the evening for the benefit of those wounded.

Some of the most spectacular attractions were undoubtedly the balloon ascents. About five hundred were made by Charles Green over a period of twenty years. Visitors could also pay for a ride in a tethered balloon which rose 2000 feet in the air and was harnessed to a steam engine. It did however on occasions break loose, such as the time when a group of terrified passengers landed safely at Tottenham. Special card tickets were made to give visitors a free balloon ascent. One of the more bizarre ascents was by the French aeronaut Madame Povin when she rode on the back of a bull in the mythological guise of Europa. The newly formed RSPCA brought a court action against her and Cremorne's management, and they were both fined for cruelty to animals.



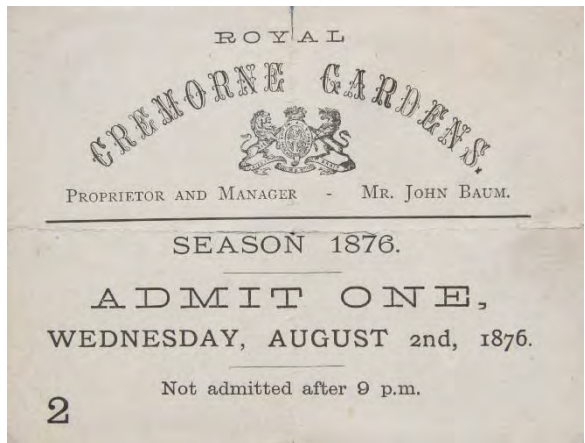
In 1852 a group of prominent society ladies organised one of Cremorne's biggest attractions, the Aristocratic Fete, when the grounds were lit with a thousand additional lamps. The ladies were careful who purchased the tickets to make sure only the right people attended. The weather, however, was not kind, it rained all day causing large

puddles on the paths so that all the visitors in their finery were obliged to huddle in any sheltered spot. Dancing was eventually arranged in the large room after the tables and chairs had been moved.

Edward Smith who took over the management in 1861 was apparently a likeable rogue. To give the impression of wealth and engender trust, Smith had the habit of pulling a thousand pound note from his pocket. As one might guess the note was not his, it was however real and hired from a moneylender for a pound a day. One of the first entertainments that Smith arranged was a daring novelty in which a female Blondin would cross the Thames on a tight rope suspended one hundred feet above the river. Crowds thronged the gardens and river banks as they watched Mademoiselle Genevieve make her way cautiously along the rope. After forty five minutes she stopped, it seems the rope had loosened and begun to sway. Calmly Genevieve put down her balancing pole and lowered herself down one of the guy ropes into a boat and safety. It transpired that some guy ropes had been cut and the lead weights that held them had been stolen. When Genevieve made a successful crossing a week later she was applauded as a hero.

With each season Smith offered the visitors new attractions and more extraordinary spectacles; one of these was the river race between clowns in tubs pulled by geese. Others were dog races with monkeys as jockeys. Smith also exploited any new technology, as in 1862 when he installed a telegraph station to take reservations for private rooms or boxes around the dancing platform. The gardens required an army of workers to keep them operating efficiently, including fifteen gardeners and twelve gasmen whose sole job was to maintain the nightly gas lit fairyland that was Cremorne.

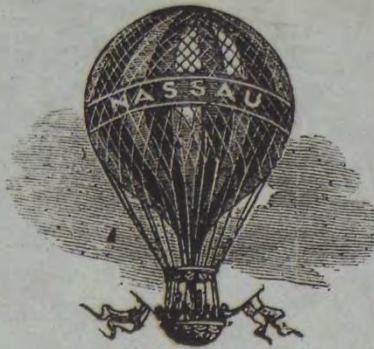
When Smith retired in 1869, John Baum took over the management. He added a Hermit's cave and fairy bower, and also staged ballets in the new theatre. Entrance was still only a shilling and for half-a-crown one could have an excellent dinner; on the other hand a season ticket cost one guinea. Special complimentary card tickets were made to given as gift or prizes.



# CREMORNE HOUSE

AND

PLEASURE  
GARDENS,



KING'S ROAD,  
CHELSEA.

CAN BE REACHED FROM ALL PARTS OF TOWN,  
*By Omnibus for 6d. By Steam-Boat for 4d.*

## Mr. LITTLEJOHN

*Late of the Rosherville Gardens, Gravesend, and King William Street, City,* has the honor to announce that he will open the above-named Princely Establishment, with a

**THREE DAYS' FETE,**  
ENTITLED, THE

# FEAST IN THE FOREST

ON  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and  
WEDNESDAY, June 23rd, 24th, & 25th.

The Gardens will continue open for the Season, and the Admission, (except on *Fete Days*) will be

**ONLY SIXPENCE!**

The REFRESHMENTS will be CHEAP & EXCELLENT

On the 25th, **Mr. GREEN** will ascend in his

# GREAT NASSAU BALLOON,

Taking up TEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN with him.

William Acton writing in the 1870's, felt that there were two Cremorne gardens; in the afternoon there was innocent entertainment when family parties filled the gardens. The evenings, however were very different, the toffs in their top hats started arriving at ten, so did the ladies in their fine silks; the arbours filled with people enjoying the refreshments and as the orchestra played, the dancing platform overflowed with hundreds of swirling couples.

As the years passed, the tone of the gardens deteriorated, visitors were rowdier and less socially acceptable and Baum was unable to restrain the more troublesome visitors. In fact the gardens had acquired such a bad reputation that the minister of the Chelsea Baptist Chapel condemned it as "a nursery of every kind of vice". Baum sued the chapel for libel and although he won the case, he was awarded only a farthing in damages. Eventually, after many complaints from local residents, the licence was refused in 1877, so forcing the gardens to close. Although within a short time, houses had been built on most of the grounds, one part of the old gardens survived until the building of Ashburnham School in 1907.

### **Sources**

*The London Pleasure Gardens of the 18th Century*, W Wroth, 1896

*Cremorne and the later London Pleasure Gardens*, W Wroth, 1907

*The Amusements of Old London*, W B Boulton, 1901

*The Pleasure Haunts of London*, E Beresford Chancellor, 1925

*Bygone Pleasures of London*, W S Scott, 1948

*Victorian Babylon*, L Nead, 2000

*Pleasures of London*, M Wilson Disher, 1950

*London Old and New*, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893

*A Book for a Rainy Day*, John Smith, 1833

*An Eighteenth Century Journal*, J Hampton, 1940

*Boswell's London Journal - 1762-1763*, J Boswell, 1950

*The Letters of Horace Walpole*,



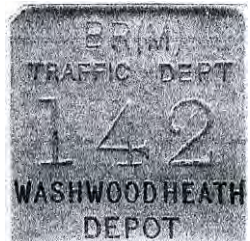
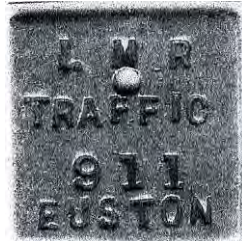
## Pay Checks – The LMS Group (Part 3)

**Tim Petchey**

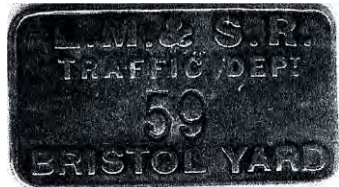
LMS group pay checks present a wonderfully complicated story - not only do we have two very distinct 'families' of checks emanating from the Midland Railway and from the LNWR, but we find also a good number of patterns related to neither of these, which we can take as pure LMS styles.

Let us begin with the various Midland styles; square checks with slightly rounded corners headed "L.M. & S.R. Traffic Dept." have been noted from Lawley St. Depot, Washwood Heath Depot, Nottingham Depot, Leicester Depot, St. Pancras, Toton and Chaddesden Depot whilst newer and sometimes squarer-cornered versions with "L.M. & S.R. T F C" are noted from Wellingboro', Manchester (Ex), Euston and Preston. Of similar shape and size is one marked "L.M.S. Northampton Passenger".

The direct predecessor is headed "Mid-land Railway Traffic Dept." (example noted, Toton), whilst the nationalised versions tend to be stamped on plain brass "BR(M)", "BR M" or ULMRU followed with "T F C" or "Traffic". Those noted are from Euston, Wellingboro', Washwood Heath Depot, Lawley St. Depot and Leicester Depot. There is also an un-named version, and one stamped "Bletchley S M".



Quite possibly related to these are the rectangular brass ones headed "L.M. & S.R. Traffic Dept." from Bradford,



Nottingham, Leicester and Bristol Yard with rounded corners, and Coventry with square corners. No pre-grouping examples of this have yet been noted, and post-nationalisation ones are again stamped on plain brass "L M R" or "BR(M)" Traffic Dept., those noted from Leicester.

Another pattern which originated from the Midland is in itself a bit of an enigma. All are oval; the post-grouping versions appear both in brass and white metal and are embossed "W.L.M.S.E.



Locomotive Dept.". Also seen are "L.M. & S.R. C&W Dept." in brass. Midland versions are noted in brass, embossed "M.R.W.E. Loco Dept. Leicester" and "W.M.R.E Locomotive Dept.", as well as "M.R. Carriage & Wagon Dept." The sole BR example so far noted in white metal, embossed "B.R. (M). W.E. Dept". I have heard one or two



explanations for the strange "W.E." additives, including "Women Employee" and "Wages Executive", but the true meaning, as sworn to me by former railwaymen concerned, is that it means "Working Engines", or loco crew, as opposed to "Maintaining Engines", or shed fitters and so on. I have yet to see the corresponding "M.E." on a check!

Also from the Midland camp comes a flatter oval embossed "L.M. & S.R.", invariably on white metal, with locations noted Sheffield (Goods), Manchester (Ancoats), Luton (Goods), Leicester (Goods) and Burton on Trent (Goods). Slight variations on this theme are a brass one "LMS Goods Dept. Bradford" and, unusually, embossed steel "L.M.S. Cartage Dept. St Pancras", "LMS Goods Dept. St Pancras" and "LMS Goods Dept. Somers Town". The only pre-grouping example, again white metal, is "M.R. Goods Dept. Derby". No post-nationalisation version has yet been traced.



Quite a numerous style of Midland-derived pay check is a round one embossed "L.M. & S.R. Mid. Division", with noted locations Loco. Leicester, Loco. Belle Vue, Loco. Normanton, Loco. Heaton Mersey, Loco. Staveley, Loco. Manningham, Loco. Kirkby and Loco. Burton. A slightly newer version has the marking "L.M. & S.R.", then the location followed by "M.P. ", although this occasionally appeared before the location.



Further LMS variations include examples for Engineers, Traffic and Coaching, and an unheaded one "Motive Power Camden". Most examples are in brass, though some



white metal ones show up. The sole Midland one seen so far is embossed "M.R. Loco. Leeds". The BR ones are usually headed "8.R. Mid. Division", "8.R. (M)" or "L.M.R." 026-029

Another round check, closely related to those just described, seems to be unique to Saltley. The legend is "L.M. & S.R. Saltley M.P.", this comes in brass and white metal. A variation has "Duplicate" just above "M.P.". This pattern carried over into nationalisation days with "B.R. (M)" and "L.M.R." headings.

The next Midland derivative concerns a hexagonal brass check embossed "L.M. & S.R.C. & W. Dept.", noted from Wigston, Birmingham, Chaddesden, Burton and Kentish Town. This stems directly from "M.Ry. C. & W. Dept." noted from Bristol. Later LMS appear stamped either as just plain "LMSR PC" or as a slightly narrowed hexagon "L.M.S C & W Dept", noted from Gloucester. A rather chunky BR version is stamped "LMR P C".







Just three checks remaining have been noted from the Midland Railway, a tiny rectangular brass one with rounded comers, stamped simply "M R Co", a larger oval brass, similarly stamped, and a relatively large round brass example embossed "Midland Railway Chaddesden Sidings" all around the edge.



Just a few more would appear to belong to the Midland Section of the LMS, or its BR equivalent: a fairly large round white metal check embossed "L M S R Heysham Harbour" with an otherwise identical one headed "L M R", another largish brass one embossed "L.M. & S.R. Nottingham", another variation of the round brass 'loco' check - "L.M. & S.R. Derby M.P.", around "Derby South District Pay L.M.R." and a tiny square brass embossed "B. R. L.M.R. Traffic Dept. No 7 Beeston Sidings".



Now to the L&NWR connections. Large round checks with a flat bottom edge, as described in the previous article under the NER heading, found much use with the LNWR and LMS. All were stamped, and were either brass or white metal. The loco shed code is stamped at the top (15 = Crewe), then the check number, with "LMSR" within an oval frame at the bottom. The pre-group version was the same, but with "LNW" within the oval frame. Another one noted, although lacking the upper (loco shed)



number, has on the other side "Steam Shed" incurved lettering around the top and a small letter "C" at the bottom. Further LMS variations on this theme noted are a brass one with simply "LMS" and the check number, and a white metal one stamped "Line St. LMS". A BR brass version has "BR M" with the number.

Venturing now to slightly more detail is a white metal one machine engraved "Sig & Tele Watford LMS", with its father and son respectively "Sigl Dept LNW" (the latter feature in an oval frame) on white metal and "Sig. Engrs Dept Derby BR(M) " (brass).



LNWR 1,oco Dept. often used diminutive brass octagonal checks, with all detail stamped in. As with the larger example above, the shed code would appear at the top followed by "LNWR", then the check number underlined, with "PC" at the bottom. Shed codes noted so far are 2 Willesden, 3 Bletchley, 5 Northampton, 6 Bescot, 8 Rugby, 8W Warwick, 20 Huddersfield, 23 Warrington, 25 Springs Branch, 28 Tebay, 29 Carlisle and 37 Mold Junction. Others lacked the shed code.



Remaining LNWR checks, without necessarily any direct later equivalents. Forming a slightly unusual shape is an upright oval white metal check stamped simply "L&NWR" with the check number. A round white metal check is embossed "L & N W R Curzon St. Birmm", whilst a slightly larger but very similar one is embossed "L & N W R Goods Broad St." Two more round checks, this time brass, carry "L & NW [check number] P. W." beneath which is stamped in tiny letters "HO", possibly a loca-tion(?), and the other embossed "L & N.W.Ry." only, then stamped "GDS Crewe". The final true LNWR offering is octagonal, really square with cropped corners. It is white metal and embossed "L & N W R Euston Cartage".





Almost the final constituent of the LMS to have any influence on pay check design was the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway - and that influence was minimal. The L&YR provided a very small number of embossed, brass oval checks, the only one noted being embossed "L YR Goods Dept. Manchester", bearing more than a little likeness to the Midland Railway "WMRE" checks in appearance. All the remaining LYR checks noted are small, round brass (except one) with all details stamped. Typically the check number comes at the top, then the location -often on two or more lines - then "L.&Y.R.Co." at the bottom. Locations noted are Blackpool Goods Dep., Littleborough, Aintree, Halifax, Booking Office Victoria, Liverpool Ex., Low Moor, Lockwood, Barnsley, Miles Plattin (no space for the final letter!), Ramsbottom, Poulton, Bolton, Bolton Pass., P.Way Bolton, Goole, Bury E.L.D. (Electric Loco Dept.), Lostock Hall, Healy Mills Horbury and Bury. This last one is white metal.



Two examples have come to my notice, both from Blackpool, of joint L&Y and LNWR checks, true to the LYR pattern. The only LMS version seen so far is stamped "Bolton LMS".



The LMS Signal & Telegraph Department produced a series of pay checks on which were machine engraved the check numbers and all other details. Typical examples are engraved "L.M.S. Willesden Sig. & Tele Dept" and "L.M.S. Sig. & Tele. Dept. Kentish Town".

The two foregoing are hexagonal brass, an almost matching pair from after nationalisation are respectively hexagonal and round brass: "Sig. Eng. Warrington"



A round, flat bottom brass check has been noted engraved "Sig. & Tele. Dept. Kentish Town L.M.S.", post nationalisation ones include "Sig & Tele. Dept. Skipton" (brass) and "Signal Dept. Birkenhead Central" (white metal).



A type which may pre-date the above engraved examples is noted, this is an embossed round check marked "LMS Railway Telegraph Dept." around the edge, with "Signal &" engraved in the centre below the stamped check number.

Apart from the 'family groups' so far described, there is a wide variety of seemingly "one-off" patterns, some of which may well fit in with others not yet recorded to form yet more groups. I will list those noted according to general type. Round brass embossed: "L M. Joint Traffic Chester", "Motive Power Camden", "L M & S R Traffic Dept. New Street", "L M S Coaching Rugby".  
073-076



"Sandon", with hole in middle, "Northampton Traffic L.M.S." and "L.M.S. Grange- mouth". Obviously intended as a replacement for a missing "Grangemouth" check is a round, one "L M S G Mout".  
077-080



Other round stamped checks include "L.M.S.R. M.P.D. Barrow" (brass) and "Goods Dept. Holyhead" (white metal).





Round embossed white metal: "LMS Passenger Dept Walsall" and "Stockport Passr. LMSU", and a round, flat bottom brass embossed one "Carlisle Citadel Station P. L.M.S."



There is a curious pair, both embossed brass, marked "S80 Derby", one is round with flat bottom, the other hexagonal.



Four checks to finish off the LMS section: "L.M.S.R. [number] G P.C." (octagonal brass), "L M S Manchester Vic & exchange Traffic" (octagonal white metal), "LMS S&T Dept. Burton" (roughly stamped oval aluminium) and "L(M)S. Signal Works Engineer's Dept." (oval embossed brass).



The only other pre-grouping checks noted from the LMS group are two from the North London Railway, both upright rectangles embossed "N.L.R. Pay Check", one with an "A" at the top, and a sole example from the Furness Railway, a small brass oval embossed "F.R.C. Loco Works C Barrow".





A mixture of checks relate to former LMS locations of BR.

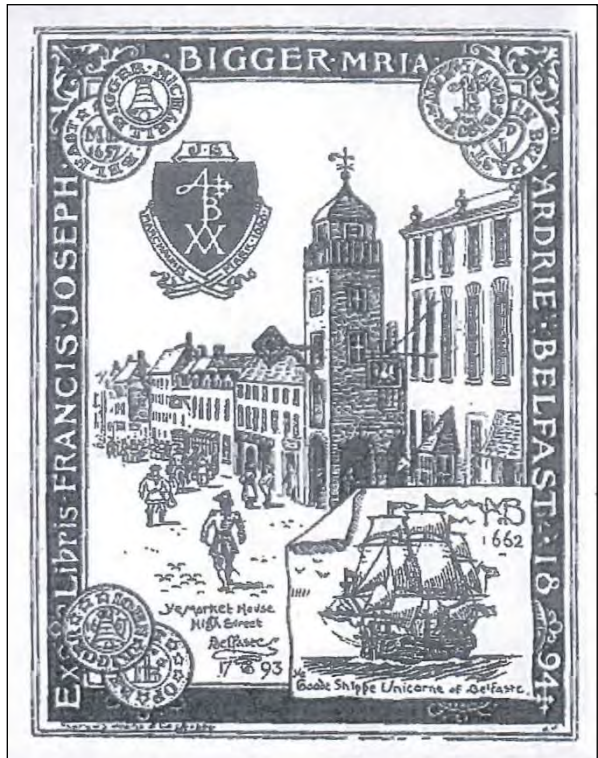


## Francis Joseph Bigger

## Francis Heaney

Francis Joseph Bigger (1863-1926), a Belfast solicitor, spent his adult life as a Protestant Nationalist immersed in the history and culture of Ireland. A member of the Royal Irish Academy, he duly received an MA from Queens University Belfast in recognition of his services to archaeology and local history. On his death, his collection of over 10,000 books and journals, together with letters, maps, scrapbooks and pamphlets were presented to Belfast Central Library, while the Ulster Museum holds his over-5,000 photographs. He had more than one bookplate in his name but the image here, dated 1894, illustrates tokens produced by his forebears in 17<sup>th</sup> century Belfast, James, John and Michael Bigger, all listed by Williamson nos.77-80. Also included is a drawing of the “Goode Shippe Unicorne” which was the first trading ship owned by his ancestors as part of a consortium of local traders, and a view of Belfast's High Street where they traded.

The bookplate was created by artist John Vinycomb (1833-1928). Born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vinycomb studied design and engraving before coming to the art department of Belfast printers and publishers Marcus Ward & Co., in 1855. He became a recognised authority on heraldry and illuminating, publishing practical guides to the methods of bookplate production, lithography and engraving. The Bigger plate, c.78x100mm, printed by Marcus Ward & Co., is from his privately published “50 Bookplates Ex-Libris” (1906), and is produced here with permission of Libraries NI and the assistance of Catherine Morrow, Heritage Services Manager.



## Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens - Supplement

Gary Oddie

The publication of a book, especially about seventeenth century tokens, usually results in a flurry of new pieces. Since the Bedfordshire book appeared in 2011<sup>(1)</sup>, the topic has been rather quiet. Photographs of two of the “missing” pieces along with a potential new lead token have been found by Irene Gaunt whilst tidying John’s effects. A new lead token has also been found by a metal detectorist<sup>(2)</sup>. Various corrections and useful comments have also been published by reviewers<sup>(3, 4, 5)</sup>. All illustrations 1.5×.

### 12.1 Henry Fitzhugh - Bedford.

Notes. As 12, but overstruck on London W. 1048, Fleet Bridge, The Kings Armes. Last seen on Nigel Clarke’s Sales list No. 20, c.1982.  
Ex. R. Shuttlewood.  
Current location unknown.  
Brass, 17-18mm on a spread flan



### 40.5 W F (William Fossey, Dunstable?)

Obv. WF rosette above and below  
Rev. A Swan standing  
Details. Lead, 14mm  
Notes. [DJG] A metal detector find from Dunstable. Current location unknown.



On the same photograph as the above.

Obv. IT  
Rev. Three cloves  
Details. Lead, 15mm  
Notes. [DJG] This is almost certainly a Dunstable find.



The token shown below was recorded on the UK detector Finds Database in 2013<sup>(2)</sup> and appeared for sale on eBay in July 2016.

### 63B Isaac Hannell (Leighton Buzzard)

Obv. ISAAC HANNELL  
IHA  
Rev. Crossed pipes and tobacco roll  
Details. Lead, 16mm  
Notes. Ligate N’s in Hannell



The token was found near Great Brickhill (Buckinghamshire), just 3.5 miles North of Leighton Buzzard. A further specimen is in the collection of David Powell.

The following information has also been found about Isaac and his family. Isaac Hannell was the third son and fourth child of Edward Hannell (1616-69) of Heath and Reach, half way between Leighton Buzzard and Great Brickhill. Isaac was born about 1640, and was buried 13 June 1712 in Leighton Buzzard. He married Ann Harrison 12 October 1661. She was also from Heath and Reach and was buried on 4 June 1719 in Leighton Buzzard.

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- (1) J. Gaunt, edited and expanded by G. Oddie. *Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens*. Galata, 2011.
  - (2) <http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/> Ref. No. - 41883
  - (3) R.H. Thompson. TCSB v10n5, December 2011, pp189-190.
  - (4) M.J. Dickinson. SNC April 2012 p21.
  - (5) Y. Courtney. BNJ v84 2014 pp280-281.
- 

## Tesco Token

**Tim Everson**

Tesco Supermarket is the latest store to enter the ‘charity token’ arena this year. If you buy a recyclable carrier bag for 5p you should be presented with one of these blue plastic tokens which you can then put into the box of the charity of your choice from a shortlist of three. These change monthly and are usually local charities for whom the money donated by Tesco’s can make a great deal of difference.

The token itself is 23mm in diameter and 3mm thick at the edge because it has a thick rim. The obverse has the TESCO logo while the reverse is blank with a central dimple in the plastic.



## *Adverts*

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(12:10)



# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Gary Oddie**

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 4. Hopefully by the time you read this, we will have a volunteer to be editor for the rest of this volume. Thankyou to everyone for their support over the past few months, providing articles and feedback. As with the previous editorial transition, I have put together a package of material which should give a good start for the next two issues for the new Editor.

The Society funds are fine, so the subscription for the next four issues will remain the same, and a flyer is enclosed for you to use. I will pass everything on to the new editor.

I will be happy to return to the position of editor in a couple of years' time and the beginning of Volume 13. Society funds are sufficient to continue with colour without any increase in subscription.

Included with this issue is a small supplement dedicated to Brian Edge, the founder of Token Congress and a supporter of all things paranumismatic from the beginning.

### ***Token Congress 2018***

The 2018 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton and will be organised by Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter. The dates will be 5-7 October 2018.

## Westminster Hall - Restoration and Retribution in 17th century England

Quentin Archer

In 1666 a Thomas Morice issued a halfpenny token from Channel Row in the City of Westminster (fig. 1). It was an unusual piece. The obverse showed a gateway with low towers on either side and a pitched gable surmounting it. From each tower there extended a long and bulbous projection, clearly intended to resemble a pole bearing a human head. In front of the gateway stood four waif-like human figures. The reverse bore a more conventional floral design, containing the initials of the issuer and his wife, whose initial was A.



**Fig. 1.** The halfpenny token of Thomas Morice of Channel Row.

The token was first published by Akerman in 1849<sup>(1)</sup>. It remains the only type known to have been issued from Channel Row, otherwise known as Canon Row.

Akerman, Boyne<sup>(2)</sup> and Williamson<sup>(3)</sup> did not attempt to identify the building of which the gateway formed a part. In the last volume of their publication of the Norweb Collection, Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson tentatively suggested that it might be the Holbein Gate in Whitehall<sup>(4)</sup>. The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that the building is in fact Westminster Hall.

Channel Row is a narrow street running north out of New Palace Yard in Westminster. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century it became known as Cannon (or Canon) Row, which is the name it retains. It was the home of Canon Row Police Station until it closed in 1992. In 2001 Portcullis House, providing offices for Members of Parliament and their staff, was opened on the eastern side of Canon Row. As a result security measures now prevent public access to Canon Row itself.

Channel Row was undoubtedly a desirable area in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The gardens of houses on the eastern side led down to the Thames, and the Hearth Tax Returns for

Lady Day 1664 list an earl and several other titled individuals. Thomas Morice himself does not appear, but of course he may not have been living there at that time.

At its southern end, Channel Row crossed the Woolstaple and terminated in New Palace Yard. We know what New Palace Yard looked like in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century as Wenceslaus Hollar made a fine drawing of it in 1647 (fig. 2). The entrance to Channel Row can just be seen on the right-hand side, near the foot of the clock tower built in 1367 in the reign of Edward III (replacing an earlier tower built in 1288-90). Not far from the entrance, in the Yard itself, can be seen a large canopied fountain, which had been built in 1443 in the reign of Henry VI. Several water barrels lie next to the fountain, which incorporated the remains of a 12<sup>th</sup>-century conduit.



**Fig. 2.** New Palace Yard in 1647 by Wenceslaus Hollar.

Across the Yard, on the left hand side, can be seen the imposing façade of Westminster Hall. The Hall had been built by William Rufus in 1097, and gave its name to “New” Palace Yard to distinguish it from the hall of Edward the Confessor’s palace to the south, which now stood in “Old” Palace Yard. Edward the Confessor’s building was the original Palace of Westminster, but was destroyed by fire in 1834 and replaced. Westminster Hall has survived.

I believe that there are four reasons why the building on the token should be identified as Westminster Hall rather than the Holbein Gate or any other structure.

The first reason is the location. Westminster Hall would have dominated New Palace Yard from the perspective of anyone emerging from Channel Row. If Thomas Morice was intent on choosing a building to be represented on his token, Westminster Hall would seem to be a prime contender.

The second reason is the appearance of the building itself on the token. The essential elements are all correct – towers, gateway, gabled roof, and even the presence of structures on either side. The Holbein Gate (which stood at the end of King Street in Whitehall, some hundreds of yards away) was very different (fig. 3). Its two towers rose higher than the central roof, there were two storeys above the gateway rather than one, and it did not stand evenly between other buildings of similar height to each other.

A third reason requires us to consider the purpose of the four figures in front of the gateway on the token. The inclusion of incidental characters in a token's design was rare in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. One wonders why the die-sinker found it desirable to do so. In the case of the great majority of other examples of buildings depicted on tokens of that period, the designer has not thought it necessary to give an impression of scale by including representations of people.

The answer may lie in the source of the design itself. The die-sinker cannot have been presumed to know just by word of mouth how to represent Westminster Hall. It would also have been rather unreasonable to expect him to travel to and from the site in order to take down details; it would have involved a round walking trip from his workshop (probably at the Tower of London) of at least five miles, which would have taken him at least two hours given the state of roads at the time. He could have shortened that by taking one or more of the hundreds of boats which criss-crossed the river, but at some expense.

A much more likely circumstance is that he would have been saved the trouble of a journey by being shown a picture, and the obvious example is Hollar's drawing.

Examination of that drawing shows a group of four people together in the foreground, near two others (fig. 4). While it is only supposition, it may be that the die-sinker took inspiration from the presence of those characters when compiling his own work.



**Fig. 3.** Holbein Gate, Whitehall.



**Fig. 4.** Figures in New Palace Yard.

The fourth reason, however, is I believe more convincing than any of the others. It concerns the presence of the heads on those poles, and relates directly to the political situation of the time.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, died on 3 September 1658. On his deathbed he nominated his son Richard as his successor, but he had never properly groomed Richard for the role, and political tensions grew between Parliament and the Army. The future Charles II, the exiled heir to the throne, languished on the Continent. The head of the Army, General Monck, bided his time in Scotland with his troops.

In May 1659, Richard Cromwell resigned. There followed a year of political confusion while the country was nominally governed by a Council of State and the recalled Rump Parliament, brought to an end largely by the skilful negotiations of General Monck. He arranged for Charles Stuart to issue the Declaration of Breda in April 1660, which promised a general pardon for crimes committed during the interregnum, “excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament.” This smoothed the path for Charles’ return to England and his assumption of the throne, which occurred in May 1660.

A few months thereafter Parliament passed an Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion. This implemented the promised pardon, but excepted from it certain crimes such as murder and piracy. Importantly, it also excepted (by naming them individually) those living men who had signed the death warrant of Charles I in January 1649.

The public mood swung swiftly behind the newly crowned Charles II, and the royalist zeal of Parliament extended beyond a wish simply to pursue the living regicides, many of whom chose to flee the country. In December 1660 Parliament voted that three of the regicides, all of whom had died well before Charles II’s return, should be exhumed from Westminster Abbey and hanged at Tyburn. These were Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton (Cromwell’s son-in-law, who had died in 1651) and John Bradshaw (presiding judge at the trial of Charles I, who had died in 1659).

After their corpses had been hanged, the heads of these three men were removed and placed on wooden spikes above the south end of Westminster Hall. In his diary entry for 5 February 1661, Samuel Pepys describes the heads “set up upon the further end of the hall”<sup>(5)</sup>, the further end being the south side when viewed from New Palace Yard.

Westminster Hall was chosen for a reason – it had been the place where Charles I had been tried and condemned to death. As the presiding judge, Bradshaw’s head was placed in the middle of the three, with Cromwell’s head on the western side and Ireton’s on the eastern side. Their respective positions are shown on a contemporary Dutch engraving<sup>(6)</sup>.

The heads remained in place at least until the death of Charles II in 1685, so would have been a familiar sight to anyone contemplating Westminster Hall in 1666, the date of the token. However, the die-sinker has used some artistic licence; the heads appear to surmount the towers on each side, whereas in fact the towers were on the north face only, not the south face where the heads were placed. It is quite possible that the heads could not have been seen from New Palace Yard.

Thomas Morice (or Morris) is not an uncommon name, and I have not yet been able to distinguish him from other contemporaries with the same name in order to determine his trade. As he lived in such a desirable area I suspect that he was not personally in especial need of small change, and chose instead to issue a token in order to advertise his business. That suspicion is supported by the fact that he chose to commission a device on the token which is both arresting and unique. What he also achieved – although he was probably quite unaware of it – is that he issued the only known 17<sup>th</sup> century token which bears any kind of representation of Oliver Cromwell.

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- (1) John Yonge Akerman, *Tradesmen's Tokens, current in London and its Vicinity between the years 1648 and 1672*, London, 1849, page 44 (no.323).
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- (4) R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 62. The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750. Part VIII. Middlesex and Uncertain Pieces*. London, 2011 (no. 8657, and see the description of the device at 5.4.10 on page lxvi).
- (5) R.C. Latham & W. Matthews (eds.), *The Diary of Samuel Pepys, Volume II (1661)*, London, 1970, p.31.
- (6) Reproduced, inter alia, in Jonathan Fitzgibbons, *Cromwell's Head*, Kew, 2008, at Plate 6. The building which is supposedly Westminster Hall in the engraving has no gabled roof, which suggests that the artist had not seen it.

## Ralph Corle of Southwark

Tim Everson

A mudlark called Mike Walker recently uploaded this image of an ‘unpublished’ Southwark token onto Instagram.

RALPH.CORLE = I657  
IN.SOVTHWARKE = C|R.E.



It is in fact listed in my book as no. 423, from a specimen shown to me by Nigel Clark. This was not quite fully legible and I listed the piece as COCLE? (reading uncertain). The new piece confirms the surname as actually being CORLE which means that the piece is now out of its alphabetical sequence but at least it is listed! Many thanks to Chris Whittell for pointing out the Instagram post to me. He also told me that there is a further specimen on the British Museum online catalogue although it was never shown to me during my research despite having been apparently purchased in 2006.

The name Ralph Corle also features on a pewter token (actually 100% tin) listed by Michael Mitchiner and Ann Skinner in BNJ 1985, Group S, Seventeenth Century Tokens, no. 55. Michael Dickinson lists the piece as Uncertain 62C, and there was a specimen in the Norweb Collection, no. 9344.

RALPH.CORLE.I650 = Unicorn  
C| R. E. with intertwined flowers

Illustration from BNJ 1984, Plate  
16, no. 55



Thompson and Dickinson found the marriage of Ralph Curle and Elizabeth Lambden in the parish of Westminster St Margaret in 1648. They also mention a Unicorn in Fenchurch Street where there was a church (St Katherine Coleman) attended by Elizabeth Curle in 1695. That the marriage is our Ralph Corle and that both tokens are



his is a virtual certainty. Ralph is a scarce Christian name and the triads of initials also match. This would seem to suggest that this pewter piece is also from Southwark, but it is possible that Ralph Corle issued it in London before moving south of the river. The brass token was issued in Southwark Borough High Street, and there was a Unicorn in Southwark Borough High Street next door to the Catherine Wheel and opposite Mermaid Court, just south of the Marshalsea (Rendle, p. 279). There are two tokens known from this Unicorn: no.438 issued by John Elliott in 1667 and no. 515 issued by John Savage before 1662. These two pieces should have been cross referenced to each other in my book. Interestingly, both men are also listed as haberdashers. Ralph Corle was earlier to or contemporary with John Savage; there is no problem with different traders using the same sign as a location finder. Ralph Corle was also listed as a victualler in his will and so may have actually been running the Unicorn which is a known inn, not just a haberdashery. The location of this Unicorn puts it in St George's Parish, Southwark, and that is also the parish listed as Ralph Corle's parish in his will of 1669. So, it seems we can move this token from the Uncertain category to Southwark, and I would list it in my book as no. 422A so it is with the other Ralph Corle piece, though both are now out of the alphabetical sequence.

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## A Token of Appreciation for a Jacobean Hoard

Gary Oddie

At the monthly meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1848, the Rev. C. Wellbeloved gave a short notice on the discovery of a hoard of silver coins found at Deighton, a few miles south of York<sup>(1)</sup>. The full note was published in the proceedings for the year, reproduced below<sup>(2)</sup>.

Mr. Wellbeloved drew attention to a donation from Lord Wenlock, of 57 English Silver Coins, part of a hoard discovered a few months ago, on digging for the foundation of a new wall adjoining the dwelling-house on one of his Lordship's Farms, at Deighton, about four miles from York. The coins were contained in an earthen vessel, which was broken by the pickaxe, but the contents were carefully collected by the tenant and conveyed to Lord Wenlock. The hoard consisted of 348 English Silver Coins, comprising 60 groats of Mary, 18 of them bearing the legend of PHILIPPVS ET MARIA; 24 groats of Elizabeth, 55 shillings of Elizabeth, of eleven or twelve different coinages; 134 sixpences of Elizabeth, of 22 different coinages, ranging from A. D. 1561 to A. D. 1602; 49 shillings and 26 sixpences of James I. The shillings belong to the three first years of his reign, the sixpences begin with the first and end with the tenth year, and are of seven different coinages.

The latest date of any coin in the hoard being A. D. 1613, it is probable that these coins were deposited in the place in which they were found, not long after that year: the sixpence last coined appears to have been little worn by use.

In general, the coins are in pretty good condition, excepting the groats, which are all very much defaced.

Mr. Wellbeloved mentioned, that the honesty of the tenant has been rewarded by his noble landlord, by the present of a silver cup, to which some of the Coins are attached, forming appropriate ornaments.

**Fig. 1.** Discovery of silver coins at Deighton<sup>(2)</sup>.

Of the pieces donated to the Yorkshire Philosophical society, some can now be identified amongst the holdings of the Yorkshire Museum, York. A short note was published in 1992 retelling the story and reconstructing the hoard<sup>(3)</sup>. The silver cup donated by Lord Wenlock to the finder was noted, but its location was not known. This might have been the end of the story until the chance find at auction, shown in figure 2<sup>(4)</sup>.



**Fig. 2.** Silver tankard set with coins from the Deighton hoard.

The engraved legend is as follows “COINS FOUND ON THE FARM OCCUPIED BY MR JOHN RICHARDSON AT DEIGHTON / AND PRESENTED TO HIM BY HIS LANDLORD LORD WENLOCK, AUGUST 1847”. This adds a first name to the tenant farmer. The auction description also suggests the maker of the tankard as Thomas Wallis, but the date letter is not visible on the hallmark.

Also in the lot was a 25cm diameter “Victorian silver salver by Samuel Roberts & Charles Belk, Sheffield, 1869.”

The border is mounted with James I and Elizabeth I shillings and the reverse has the following inscription “*This waiter weighing 17oz 14dwts was made to receive 16 old Coins of unknown Assay.*”



**Fig. 3.** Silver salver set with shillings of Elizabeth I and James I.

Adding up the numbers in figure 1 gives a hoard face value of £10 12s. It was noted in the original report<sup>(1)</sup> and later<sup>(3)</sup> that the newest coins were only slightly underweight. From the auction catalogue, the total weight of the salver and tankard was 28oz or about £7 5s of full weight silver coins.

It is looking likely that after the 57 coins were donated to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the rest of the hoard was melted, some immediately for the tankard and the rest 22 years later for the salver. The two items were brought together at some stage and housed in a blue velvet lined and fitted box with which they were auctioned.

### References and Acknowledgements

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<https://archive.org/details/proceedingsofyor01york>
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- (4) Sworders Fine Art Auctioneers, Stansted, Essex. Silver and jewellery, 20<sup>th</sup> May 2014, Lot 158.

Thanks to Andy Woods, Curator of Numismatics, at York Museums Trust for showing me the remnants of the Deighton hoard in January 2015.

Whilst the connection with paranumismatic tokens is tenuous, these items might fit into the general category of tokens of appreciation or coins (ab)used for jewellery and ornament!

## More of London's Smaller Pleasure Gardens

David Young

### St Helena Tea Gardens

At Rotherhithe on the southern bank of the Thames, the St Helena Gardens, in Deptford Road, were opened in 1770. The Prince of Wales with some of his friends made occasional visits and this encouraged others from the fashionable society. The gardens covered just over five acres with the usual facilities of pleasant walks with secluded arbours where refreshments could be taken and in the evening there was music and dancing. During the early decades of the nineteenth century they were popular as tea gardens with the local dockyard workers and their families. The concerts and dancing continued until about 1869 when the gardens appear to have closed.



Then in 1874 the Carter brothers acquired the lease and erected an orchestra and dancing platform, and although the garden had been neglected for some years, the walks were soon laid out and the trees hung with lights. Firework displays were advertised and once again the gardens were popular and full of visitors; as if to make some sort of comparison, they were often referred to as the Eastern Vauxhall. Admission to the entertainments was sixpence, and again this provided some refreshments from the bar. Admission to the entertainments was sixpence and again this provided some refreshments from the bar. A white metal ticket which shows the entrance to the gardens



on the obverse with St HELENA TAVERN above was most likely used for admission to gardens. Although not dated the ticket is thought to have been issued soon after 1874. The reverse reads REFRESHMENTS TO THE VALUE OF SIXPENCE. Unfortunately this revival did not last long; it seems that the London visitors were fickle and soon they had moved on to the next craze. The gardens declined and closed in 1881 when the site was built over; St Katherine's Church now stands on part of it



### Terrace Gardens

Some twenty miles down the Thames at Gravesend were two more pleasure gardens which were easily accessible by steamboat from London. The Royal Terrace Gardens had their own pier and were situated beside the river, behind the Clarendon Hotel. Opened in 1835, the gardens consisted of pleasantly landscaped lawns, flower beds and shrubs with winding walks through them. Admission was either by ticket or one could pay sixpence at the gate. They proved to be a popular resort for both the residents of Gravesend and the visitors from London. The uniface copper token with ROYAL TERRACE GARDENS GRAVESEND on the obverse is probably one of the admission tickets that were issued soon after the opening. A new pier which was built in 1842 gave better access to the gardens for visitors arriving by steamboat and a spacious enclosed gallery on the pier overlooked the river, here a band played during the summer season. A few years later the local council attempted to purchase both the pier and gardens, but because of protracted litigation the council became bankrupt and so could not proceed. The coming of the railway in 1849 enabled Londoners to travel further for their entertainment; this led to a decline in the gardens' popularity. They struggled on but, by the end of the century the gardens had closed and houses had been built on the site.





Pier for Royal Terrace Gardens

### **Rosherville Gardens**

About a mile to the west of Gravesend was the town of Rosherville which had been built by Jeremiah Rosher and was often described as “a kind of Cheltenham in miniature”. Here Rosherville had its own gardens that were built into a chalk pit. George Jones saw the possibilities of transforming the old chalk pit into a pleasant garden, so formed the Kent Zoological and Botanical Gardens Company which in 1837 acquired a ninety nine year lease on the quarry. The company also purchased Rosherville pier and some land between the pier and gardens on which a hotel was built. Although opened in August it was not until the following year that Jones set about constructing the formal gardens. They were described as being a picturesque and botanical delight with masses of flowers and trees; some of which were described as being of “nature’s own planting”. The copper token which reads ROSHERVILLE BOTANICAL GARDENS was most likely issued at this time as it refers to the Botanical Gardens. The piece was probably used as an entrance ticket; otherwise one would have to pay sixpence at the gate. The gardens in this form were not commercially viable and by 1841 Jones realised he had to attract more visitors. The success of a series of gala evenings prompted the change from Zoological and Botanical gardens to the Rosherville Gardens in which popular entertainments were provided. Alterations and improvements were made, with the addition of Greek temples and statuary set in the cliffs. There was a lawn used for archery, a maze and a large Baronial hall, which was

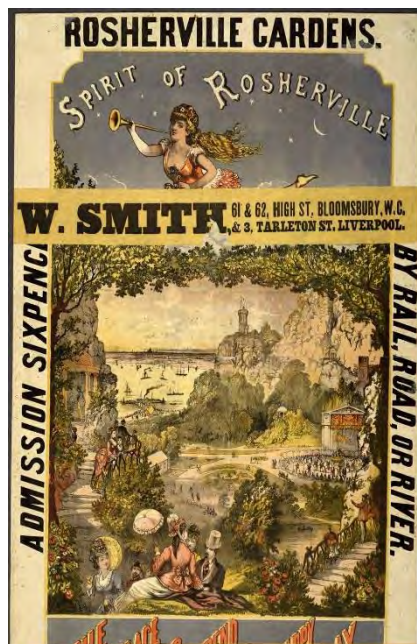


used for dancing as well as the serving of refreshments. At night thousands of coloured lights illuminated the gardens for dancing to some of the best bands of the time. In 1857 it was reported that 20,000 visitors entered the gardens in just one week, and many of the advertisements stated that Rosherville was “The Place to spend a happy day”. Visitors came from London both by railway and steamboat, and although well patronised, by the end of the century the gardens’ popularity had declined. It seems that Londoners were seeking their entertainment elsewhere and this resulted in the gardens closure in 1901. There were however, occasional revivals during the summer months until 1926 when a margarine factory was built in the quarry.



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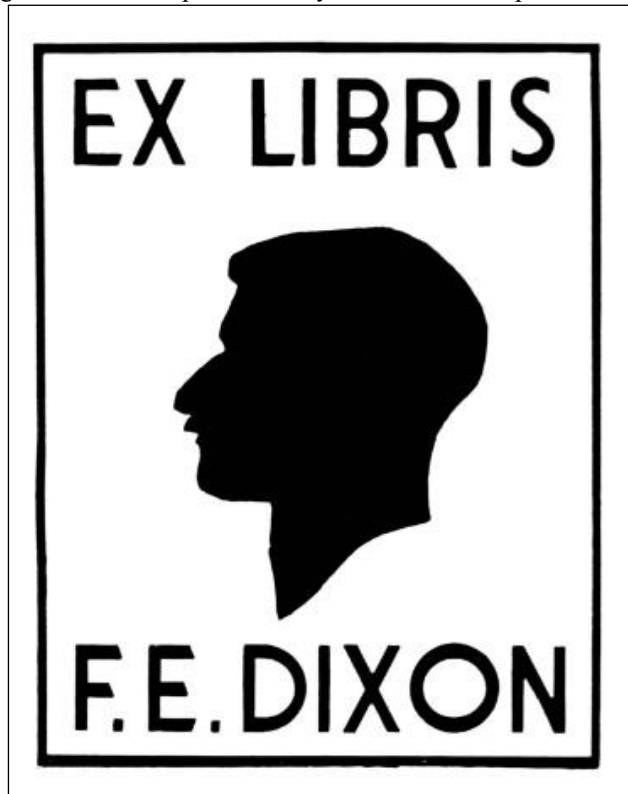


## A Numismatist and His Bookplate

**Francis Heaney**

Frederick E. Dixon (1913-1988). “Freddie” was born in Oundle, near Peterborough. He graduated from Selwyn College, Cambridge with first-class honours in mathematics in 1934. After spending some time with the British meteorological office, he came to the Irish service in 1939 where he became head of several different departments over time until his retirement in the late 1970's. His interests included numismatics and philately, and he was an absolute authority on the history of his adopted city Dublin. On a visit to his home in 1972 to compare notes about Dublin makers of early buttons (*yes, honestly*), he introduced me to his huge collection of postal history. It was there I spotted the

envelope addressed to McMinn, Donaghadee, and pointed out its significance to Freddie, who was less familiar with Ulster token issuers. He duly sent off a note to Seabys (SCMB 1972 August p.325). We both joined the Token Corresponding Society, and in the very first issue Freddie had a note about a Dublin bus token, while TCSB *Notes & Queries* no.46, refers to my reply to his query. Freddie wrote with authority about so many many aspects of Irish numismatics. His choice of bookplate is typical Freddie, though it lacks the famous pipe that he was so fond of.



## Thomas Venables' "Shrewsbury Shilling" - (Or is it?)

Steve Bentley



Gary Oddie's presentation on Gilpin's Dawley, Shropshire shilling at the Token Congress last year set me thinking about the other Shropshire shilling. This is included in Richard Dalton's *The Silver Token Coinage Mainly Issued Between 1811 and 1812 Described and Illustrated*, where it is referred to as Shropshire D2 in silver (see above). Dalton notes that it is also known in copper (Shropshire D3) and that the copper version has 'Payable at Shrewsbury' on the edge.

The coin poses a number of questions.

The first and most obvious is its status. Is it actually a shilling? Virtually all 19<sup>th</sup> century token shillings include a statement of face value and most give a promise to redeem at a specified place. This coin has neither. Is it actually a pass or ticket? Dalton, in the introduction to his book, called it a ticket and Montague Guest (in the *Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes Presented in 1907 to the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities*) described it as a pass. The hand and eye symbol on the reverse could be seen as appropriate for a ticket or a pass.

Then there is Thomas Venables. Who was he and what was his occupation? A Thomas Venables, merchant, is recorded in Birmingham, where he rented a warehouse on New Hall Street in 1783. Venables had connections with the Birmingham engraver Hancock and manufacturers Westwood, who produced large volumes of tokens, including 5 tons of the common Salop Woollen Manufactory copper halfpence.

This brings us on to the attribution to Shrewsbury. Is there actually any connection with that town? The attribution was presumably made because the base metal examples shown in Richard Dalton's book and also Dalton and Hamer's *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century* have 'Payable at Shrewsbury' on the edge. From the illustrations in the two books these are two different tokens, of different diameters, one struck on an oversized flan. 'Payable at Shrewsbury' also appears on the edge of the

Salop Woollen Manufactory halfpence, which were produced by Hancock, and the Venables base metal tokens may have been produced on Salop Woollen Manufactory blanks for convenience or by accident. I have not been able to trace any connection between Venables and the Salop Woollen Manufactory, which was a flannel mill operating on the River Severn upstream of Shrewsbury between 1797 and 1824.

In contrast to the base metal examples, the excellent silver example included in DNW's 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017 sale of coins, tokens and historical medals (lot 937) has a plain edge. This is the coin in the illustration above and I'm grateful for DNW's permission to use it. The coin has a diameter and weight similar to other token shillings of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but Richard Dalton stated in his introduction to *The Silver Token Coinage Mainly Issued Between 1811 and 1812* that it was 'doubtless struck before 1800, as the copper impression is upon an 18<sup>th</sup> century token flan'.

So what are we to make of all this? Does the design of the coin offer any clues? What is the meaning, in this context, of the Caduceus shown on the shield on the obverse? It is a recognised symbol of commerce and negotiation. Can we reliably link the coin to Thomas Venables of Birmingham? And what is the meaning of the hand and eye symbol shown on the reverse? Is it a masonic symbol?

Few examples of the coin are known. The British Museum has two in bronze. The Bristol Museum may have the silver and copper examples shown in Daltons *Silver Token Coinage* and the (undefined) base metal example shown as Shropshire D27 in *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century* by Dalton and Hamer, since Dalton's collection was donated in its entirety to that museum. The Birmingham Museum has an extensive collection of tokens as well as links to Venables. There may be more examples in museums or private collections.

It's possible that further study of the known examples could shed light on the problem. On the whole, I'm inclined to believe that the coins were not currency tokens, but passes or tickets issued by, or sponsored by, Thomas Venables in connection with either his business or some social group or club. If so, the existence of the coin in different metals may indicate some difference in the status of the holder. On the other hand, the base metal examples may just be trial strikings. The reference to Shrewsbury on the edge of base metal examples is probably irrelevant or accidental.

It's hard to be sure. It all happened a long time ago and it seems unlikely that new information will come to light now. Or is it? I'd be pleased to know the views of TCSB readers on the questions posed above and to hear from anyone who has further information.

## Pay Checks - The Western Group (Part 4)

Tim Petchey

We do have the benefit of a little more knowledge of the GWR's timekeeping and pay system than we do of other lines thanks to previously published work by Ken Gibbs (Backtrack Vol. 6, No. 3 May-June 1992), Peter Timms (Railway Collectors' Journal 102) and Tony Kirk (RCJ 103). The GWR's pay check story was unusual in two ways - many of them were lettered "Pay Cheque" rather than "Pay Check", and the great majority of them were made from copper.

In essence the "pear" and "heart" shaped checks, almost always in brass (one instance noted of copper) are time checks. These would be hung in glass fronted cabinets at the entrance to the appropriate shop or establishment, each employee taking off his check on arrival for shift. At the starting time for the shift, the "Checkie" would close the front of the cabinet so that any late arrivals would have to go to the foreman's office to get his check.

Anyone more than a few minutes late would have his check replaced with one stamped "1/4" or painted "1/4 Hour", meaning that he would lose a quarter of an hour's wages. More than fifteen minutes late meant another check marked "1/2" was substituted. The "1/4" checks were painted white on dark green or black, the "1/2" checks white on red. Similarly painted or stamped blank checks variously used were "OS", signifying that the employee was working away from his normal premises, at an "Out Station"; C.T.O." indicated that an employee was at work in some other part of the works and was booking on and off duty at the Central Time Office; "M.T." meant "Missing Ticket" and was used as an emergency spare if a check was lost. A check bearing an "N" was to indicate that a particular worker was engaged on night shift, and the dreaded "To See Foreman Before Starting" speaks for itself.







Pear-shaped checks used at Swindon tended to refer to the Loco. Works only, although in later years their use was extended to Carriage and Wagon Works use as well.

Examples noted include "GWR Loco Swindon", "GWR Loco W'hampton", "Loco Carr GWR", "GWR Goods Paddington" and a "GWR Swindon" stamped "C&W Stores". Post nationalisation issues include "BR(W) Loco Swindon" and "Carr Loco B.R.(W)".  
114-117



Similar in shape to the foregoing, but with a modified lower end are the "heart" shapes. These are far less numerous and their use was confined to the Carriage Works at Swindon. The embossing, "G.W.R. Carr Sw'don" or "B-R.(W) Carr Sw'don" was all situated above the stamped check number.

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Having dealt with time checks, we will now attempt to address the pay checks, or as the GWR insisted, pay cheques. Here we have more variety in shape, and they are invariably embossed with almost all the information, except for the check number. If we deal with them by shape initially, we find a standard small oval in quite common use, often with the Loco. Dept. The normal format is embossed "Great Western Railway [stamped check number] Loco Pay Cheque". To this can be added a location in abbreviated form, with stamped "WR" for Worcester- "Sn" for Swindon and embossed "SR" for Stafford Road Works, Wolverhampton.



Probably later productions were embossed "G.W.R. Loco Carr Dept [stamped number] Pay Cheque", with a white metal version noted, followed by the same pattern but headed "B.R.(W)". Another user of this type was the Signal Dept., whilst a post-nationalisation issue is embossed "Brit Trans Dks Civil Eng. Opt. Pay Check", reflecting the fact that, on the Western at least, all dock work was carried out by the Civil Engineering Dept. The example illustrated is in fact an unissued blank with no check number.



Rectangular checks appear to have been used more widely than the oval ones, although survivors are rather less common. Two brass examples noted are "Loco G.W.R. Carr Dept" and "GWR Loco Dept", with a BR(W) version of the former, also in brass. A copper variation is



embossed "G.W.R. Carr & Wagon Dept" and others include "Stores Dept" in white metal and "BR(W) Engineering Dept" in both copper and white metal.



Another, rather fuller, type of oval check saw occasional use exclusively with the Stores Dept. This was graced with both inner and outer borders, between which appeared all of the embossed lettering, "Great Western Railway Stores Pay Cheque". These are noted in both brass and white metal, with the inevitable BR(W) version as well.



Round checks from the GWR are any- thing but common, two of those noted have inner borders with, respectively, "Carriage Dept. Swindon" embossed on a brass disc, and "G.W.R. Running Shed Pay Cheque" on copper. A round brass check with a small hole near the top with "G W R" embossed above the hole and a stamped number beneath the hole is probably a tool check.



Other patterns used include hexagonal copper, "GWR Maintenance Dept- Pay Cheque" with a supplementary stamping "C.W" for Cardiff Works; square copper "G.W.R. Signal Dept. Pay Cheque" with its BR(W) counterpart (note the subtle difference in the

alignment of the check number stamping, surely the BR one is right?) and semi-circular which tells us simply "G.W-R. Pay Cheque". The latter one has a post-nationalisation derivative, with a "B.T.C." heading.

Finally from the GWR comes one of the more bizarre shapes of any check (or cheque), a worthy rival to the NER's "sea shell". This one I have heard referred to as the "doggy bone", a term which I feel fits the bill. The two examples noted, both in copper are from, respectively, "GWR Loco Works Swindon" and "G.W.R. Docks Cardiff"

Not mentioned previously although they conform perfectly to most of the shapes mentioned so far, is a set of five later BR examples. The oval, rectangle, hexagon, square and semi-circle were clearly all made at the same time, presumably to be used as replacements as cheques went missing. They are all extremely simple, with just an outside border, and embossed "BR(W) Pay Check".





Very few checks have been noted from the GWR's constituent companies, that which must be the oldest is a round example with outer and inner borders, between which is embossed "South Devon Railway" with the stamped check number in the centre - this presumably from the erstwhile Newton Abbot Works.

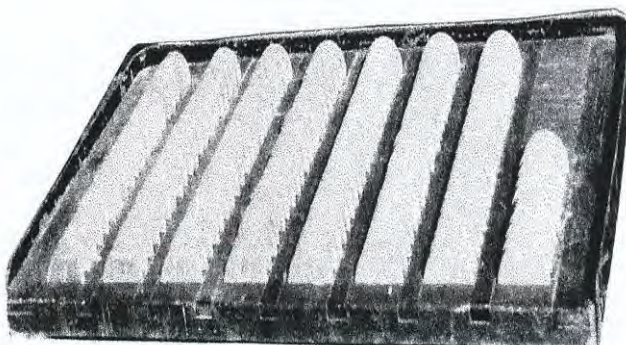


Taff Vale Railway checks do survive in small numbers, all seem to be round brass discs with stamped details "T V R E 178 D C W", indicating "Engineering Dept. Cardiff [or is it Cathays?] Works".



An oval Cardiff railway check is stamped "C.R.Co. W 404". The meaning of the "W" is not yet apparent.

Below, a pay check board filled with consecutively numbered BR(W) semi-circular checks, as would have been seen in the wages office at Swindon on pay day. The wooden tray, with its numbered slots, has iron-bound back and end edges and would slide into racks in a specially made cupboard for the rest of the week.



## Co-op Checks and Tokens – Third Edition – Not Listed (4)

Roy Rains

### ENGLAND

ADERMASTON C.S.L.

9 10/- Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS in closed wreath Brass 19mm  
milled edge PC

The ALDERSHOT D.I.C.S.L.

3 2 LB LOAF Rev. Border only. Octagonal bronze 25mm PC

BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK C.S.L.

22 2d Bracteate Oval tinned iron 25 x 20mm PC

BURNOPFIELD D.C.S.L.

10 £1 Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

CAMBORNE & D.C.S.

5 CAKE Uniface Brass 25mm milled edge PC

CONONLEY I.C.S.L.

6 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC

12a 1d inside a large C Rev. same. Brass 23mm plain edge PC



Now a private residence –  
76 High Street, Cononley

EAST HADDON C.S.

New title omitting The and Ltd.?

16 1/- Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

FRYSTON COLLIERY C.S.L.

9 Title only. Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS within  
closed wreath Brass 20mm milled edge PC



KINGS CROSS C.S.L.

11 20/- Rev. £1 LEONARD BIRM. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC



LEEDS I.C.S.L.

20a 1d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Brass 20mm milled edge PC

37 2/- G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM. Rev. same. Brass 26mm plain edge PC

LINCOLN C.S.L.

37 DAIRY Rev. PINT Pale blue plastic 25mm B

38 DAIRY Rev. PINT Mid blue plastic 25mm B

39 DAIRY Rev. PINT Dark blue plastic 25mm B

40 DAIRY Rev. PINT Deep pink plastic 25mm B

These Milk tokens are identical to 32 – 36 and are made from the same dies but were either used as patterns or samples and not for general use.

LONG EATON C.S.L.

55 Title only. Rev. WELFARE Blue plastic 25mm PC

LOUGHBOROUGH C.S.L.

18 1LB LOAF Uniface Bronze 22mm plain edge PC

OLDHAM I.C.S.L.

41 10/- Rev. same. Hexagonal bronze 22mm PC

ROYAL ARSENAL C.S.L.

73 £2 Rev. Title. C above 2 & stamped number in centre Brass 26mm plain edge PC

SCUNTHORPE C.S.L.

11 1 CWT NUTS COAL Uniface Square aluminium 24mm PC

13 2 CWT COAL GILL SHEFF. Uniface Diamond shape brass 38 x 29mm PC

TEN ACRES & STIRCHLEY C.S.L.

21 ONE PINT MILK Rev. same. Octagonal brass 25mm PC

WAINSTALLS & D.I.C.S.L.

6 1/- Rev. ONE SHILLING in open wreath Bronze 19mm milled edge PC

WALSDEN C.S.L.

17 2/- G.Y. ILIFFE BIRMM. Rev. same. Bronze 25mm milled edge PC

18 5/- G.Y. ILIFFE BIRMM. Rev. same. Bronze 27mm milled edge PC

WORKSOP C.S.L.

9 10/- Rev. same. Bronze 21mm milled edge PC

**Note.** One side Society reads as SOCY. the other side reads as SOC.

## WALES

PORT NANT C.I.S.L. (near Pwllheli) 1880 Caernarvon (new society)  
Society dissolved 1908.

10 Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 22mm  
milled edge PC



After the quarries closed in 1940s people started moving away and the village slowly fell into disrepair. There was no road access, electricity or running water in the village. By 1970 the village was abandoned. The Postcard showing all of Nant Gwrtheyrn is from c1975.

## SCOTLAND

GILBERTFIELD C.S.L.

1 ½d Rev. same. Black plastic 18mm PC

GLASGOW EASTERN C.S.L.

7 6d Rev. same. Silvered zinc 22mm milled edge PC

KELSO C.S.L. 1875 ROXBURGH (new society)

Joined the Selkirk Society in 1973 to form the Selkirk & Kelso C.S.L.

5 6d Rev. 6d Yellow plastic 26mm PC

7 2/- Rev. 2/- Reddish brown plastic 31mm PC

PENICUIK CO-OP ASSOcn. 1882 L.

5 6d Rev. same. Brass 19mm PC

THURSO I.C.S.L.

16 4/- Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC



## **17<sup>th</sup> Century Norfolk Tokens in Norwich Castle Museum by Adrian Marsden.**

Published by Norfolk Museums Service & Norfolk Token Project 2016 (A4 pb, 98 pages)

Norfolk was a popular token county in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. J Widderspoon wrote about Norwich tokens in 1859 and E A Tillett wrote about Norfolk tokens in 1882. Since Williamson's catalogue of the tokens of the whole country in 1889, no-one has looked again at this large issuing county until now. The Norfolk Token Project, under the guidance of Adrian Marsden, numismatist with Norfolk Historic Environment Service, was set up 2014 to study the series in depth and to make those findings known to a wider audience via the internet ([www.norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com](http://www.norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com)) and the periodical *Norfolk Archaeology*. To reach a wider audience, this book has been published as a catalogue of those tokens held in Norwich Castle Museum, and a splendid catalogue it is too. There are a few well written pages on the use of money in the seventeenth century and how small change was provided by the royal and rose farthing issues and by Nuremberg jettons. There are also remarks on the manufacture of the tokens in London and how different punches and dies can help with dating. Norfolk is one of the largest counties with over 350 different tokens listed in Williamson and it is also unusual for having no square, octagonal or heart-shaped pieces, and only a few halfpennies; the vast majority of pieces are round farthings. In 1667, Norwich, Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn all issued 'town' farthings and the known documentation is well-covered here although there may be more to find. It seems these towns all banned the use of private tokens at the same time as issuing their town tokens. Also published in the book is a lovely engraving of Norwich from 1661 and two colour portraits of Augustine Briggs, a token issuer who later became mayor. Another artefact associated with tokens is a Delftware bottle featuring the grocers' arms, the initials of Edward and Margaret Woodyard, token issuers, and the date 1649. This bottle featured as an engraving in Williamson's work so it is lovely to see a colour photograph of it here.

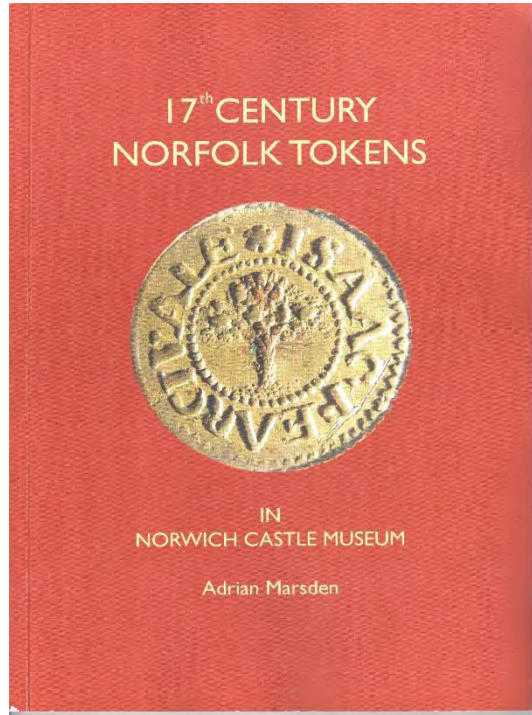
The catalogue itself follows and uses Williamson numbers and is well laid out. All tokens are illustrated at twice actual size from the best specimen in the Castle Museum, and larger photographs are available online. The legends are written out in full with all the stops, flowers, cinquefoils etc and also listed is the weight, diameter and die axis of the token illustrated; also the museum accession number. If there is a corresponding Norweb number, that is also given. Many pieces were donated by Mrs Colman in 1954. (She was keen as mustard at token collecting!) Each piece also has a few lines of biography where anything is known about the issuer(s). The catalogue finishes with a page of the various symbols used as initial marks or punctuation stops in both photographs and how they are represented in the text, a very useful page.

There are only a few niggly points to make about the catalogue. Firstly, of course, like Norweb, it is not a complete listing of Norfolk, but only a listing of those pieces in the Castle Museum. But it is a start and an experimentation with layout, and the Norfolk Token Project will produce a complete Norfolk catalogue eventually. Adrian would be very pleased to hear any feedback about this volume. As I have said, weight, size and die axis are given for the coin shown, but it would be nice to know of variations between different specimens. Keeping the Williamson numbers does lead to anomalies, with the Norwich town pieces being at the end of the Norwich private tokens, but the Great Yarmouth town pieces being listed before the private issues. Also, since Williamson,

several tokens have been removed from Norfolk, and new discoveries have been made. I would like to see new numbers introduced for a complete catalogue, but I'm sure there are others who will wish to retain Williamson numbers. Finally, where there are multiple dies, such as Great Yarmouth town tokens, Adrian has introduced his own die sequence and not followed the order of the pieces in Norweb. This is a little confusing. Is there a specific chronological sequence here and, if so, how was it arrived at?

Still, as I say, these are minor points in what is a beautifully produced book which brings the tokens of Norfolk to life in glorious colour. It will be indispensable to Norfolk collectors, but also a very useful guide for collectors of other counties. Highly recommended.

Tim Everson





GEORG:GREEN:AT = Anchor  
NEARE:MAVLINS:CV<sup>H</sup>RCH = G. G.

This token is listed in Williamson (and Dickinson) as BW 2724 under St Paul's Churchyard since a specimen of the token was misread as reading PAVLINS CVRCH. The reading was corrected as MAVLINS:CV<sup>H</sup>RCH by Philip Greenall from the Norweb and Museum of London specimens. There may also be a superscript D above the VL in MAVLINS. The illustrated piece is the Norweb piece lifted from BNJ 61, 1991, Plate 12, no.11. The Norweb no.is 7613, where Thompson and Dickinson placed the piece under St Mary Magdalene Milk Street, or St Mary Magdalene Old Fish Streer. They thought the former was more likely thanks to a George Green at St Lawrence Jewry. However, I have placed all the pieces previously listed by Williamson at (St) Mary Magdalene's, in St Mary Magdalene's parish in Bermondsey (Everson nos. 858 to 863) and it seems likely that this piece too should probably belong in Bermondsey.

George Green is a fairly common name so care is needed, but there is a George Green, waterman, who married Joan Shirgis on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1640 and then died on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1655. This token is probably from the 1660s but there is a later George Greene (his son?) who was registered for four hearths in the hearth tax of 1664. I would prefer that this piece joins the other pieces featuring the Magdalene name and is placed in Bermondsey. I will list it in any future edition of my book at no. 858A. Many thanks to Tim Scotney for the biographical details of George Green of Bermondsey.

### Bibliography

Everson, Tim: *Seventeenth Century Tokens of Surrey and Southwark*. Galata 2015  
Greenall, Philip D and Greenall, Stella: 'Dividing Seventeenth-Century Tokens between London and Middlesex' *British Numismatic Journal* 61, 1991  
Thompson, R H and Dickinson M J: *The Norweb Collection: Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750 Part VII City of London* Spink 2007

## **The Token Book 3 Tickets & Passes of Great Britain and Ireland (and their Values) by Paul & Bente R Withers.**

Hardback, size A4, 432pp colour illustrated throughout. Galata 2016. £130. Note: this volume is only available from the Publisher.

The authors delivered a presentational talk launching this work at the British Association of Numismatic Societies' Autumn Weekend held at the end of September 2016, and at which this writer was present. This presentation was in the form of a talk listed on the Weekend's programme. We were informed that this volume had had a gestation period of about twenty to twenty-five years, with some breaks. Paul stated that its price was not 'expensive', but was 'costly'. One understands the distinction, the price reflects not only the publication costs, but also the human input.

This book is based on two major twentieth century publications – 'Tickets and Passes: struck or Engraved on Metal, Ivory, etc., for use at Theatres, Public Gardens, Shows, Exhibitions, Clubs, Societies, Schools and Colleges; also Truck Tickets, Colliery Checks, Railway Passes, Gambling, Lottery and Racing Tickets, etc, by WJ Davis & AJ Waters (DW). The Great War delayed publication of the above until 1922, and which was subsequently reprinted in 1974. Both of these editions are not easy to obtain. Here, the lapse of time has enabled the authors to carry out substantive corrections to the original, and of equal importance, together with the correct illustrations! To quote from Galata's promotional literature: 'to make it better still, we have combined it with those items in the .....'Catalogue of the Montague Guest collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes presented in 1907 to the Department of British and medieval antiquities, British Museum. RA Smith 1930 (MG) that were not already included in DW'.

Montague Guest was well-travelled in both political and theatrical circles. He frequented Music halls and the Theatre and he was interested in sailing, thus he was well-placed to acquire tickets, passes and badges in connection with entertainment and life-saving. Both of these works included information on the pieces. DW called them 'Occasional Notes'. More of these notes have been added and their scope has been expanded.

The book has more than 3050 entries, and is illustrated throughout, and where possible in colour for over 2500 of the pieces. We were informed that technology has improved vastly and is now much cheaper than it was even five years ago. The reproductions are really very good. Items in the DW and MG catalogues are identified by their own unique reference numbers. The authors have further included valuations and/or rarity ratings for most of the listings, the prices quoted are estimates.

Although the book's title page includes the appendage.....'and their values', readers are advised to use this as a market approximation only.

At the Shrewsbury Congress, we were informed of the authors' reasons for inclusion and exclusion of pieces, i.e. by way of being published elsewhere. For example, exclusions were:- mainstream tokens (far too large a listing anyway), badges and Masonic tickets were never in DW and MG, British medals (well-covered in other reasonably recent and modern publications, also for which see other Galata publications plus Spink, etc.), no foreign pieces, pub checks (very numerous), colliery pieces are included in Charles Farthing's book on Cumbria, plus all other mining checks, tickets and passes (c. 20,000), (reviewer's comment, perhaps the last mentioned is the Token Fraternity's next 'Grand Projet?'). Items included were:- an improved section on Truck tickets, and Pitt Club tickets and passes (the authors tell us that these two sections are the best that there are – yes, they are good, Baths and Spas, Railways/tramways. The authors have indulged their prerogative by including some small sections deserving of publication, e.g. medals relating to numismatics, and copperas tokens (from a collection). This reviewer is not too sure that the section on medals relating to numismatics quite fits in with the general theme of the book, but this is a minor quibble.

In the Contents page, the authors have broken down the mass of material into no less than seventytwo categories, broadly listed together by activity, e.g. entertainments comprises Theatres, Music Halls, Cinemas, sports includes Archery & Shooting, Cock Fighting, Horse Racing, and transport lists Railways, Tramways, and Ship, Dock, Bridge & Ferry tickets. A ten-page Miscellaneous & Unidentified Clubs section provides a pattern for further material development. For the Catalogue itself, the numbering system is unique to the authors, and runs from 1 to 3094.

The entries in this book offer the opportunity for researchers and collectors alike to conduct further research, a veritable platform that oozes with gorgeous research notes, historical snippets, byways into little stories and amusing comments and asides. It is evident that extensive use of the Internet has been carried out, and many local and specialist publications have been consulted. One proviso, and one word of warning here, mentioned on p.7, and to which this writer agrees (and some), and I quote: '.....much research is accomplished using the Internet; but beware, what you read on a website is only as good as the person that wrote or transcribed it, and may be inadequate, misleading, or even completely wrong. Never trust anything without first checking it, using all available sources.' This does not mean that some printed sources have anything to crow about, especially 19th Century Directories, where inconsistency of approach, listing, and quite bluntly, an 'inexactitude of actuality' can be quite frustrating. The reader could dig deeper and help to solve the gaps offered here by spending time looking through the online local newspaper archives.

The opening Theatres section comprises some sixty-six pages, and illustrates a lot of very rare pieces, as evidenced by the pricing estimates. This section is truly superb (I eulogise), and must be the reference work to date on these pieces. There are some very good and well-known Auction House catalogues with decent runs of these tickets, but here, the cataloguing is outstanding. These pieces are difficult to assess or view in quantity, but here you have 568 represented.

Following on is a very good section of forty-six pages on later 19th Century Concert & Music Halls, together with much extra information on the establishments. A section on Good Luck Aluminium Ringed Farthings is a single page inclusion of eight pieces made between 1909 and 1938. Another good section, spread across thirty-eight pages, covers Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, Lakes and Bowling Greens, and again, much background information has been provided alongside the illustrations. Friendly Societies, in all of their differing forms, are covered in twenty-three pages, and here there is much room for development by further research. Political Associations, Pitt Clubs, and Benefit Societies of all kinds are amassed across fifty-three pages. A very useful inclusion on p.298 is a table of Forester and Druid organisation abbreviations – seventeen are listed here. From ‘Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society 1870-1880’ an article on ‘The Coffee House Movement’ by ET Bellhouse runs to two- and- a- half pages, together with an up- to- date qualifying preamble. As previously mentioned, a fifteen-page section on Numismatic Medals & Tokens covers just the main Societies and personages, and not intended to be representative. This section was suggested by Joe Cribb, formerly Head of the Department of Coin & Medals at the British Museum. This reviewer has spotted one inaccuracy, entry number 3062, the John Sanford Saltus medal, was and still is awarded triennially by the British Numismatic Society, and not by the Royal Numismatic Society, as catalogued. Its provenance is clearly stated on the medal.

This writer concurs with the authors’ statement in the ‘Reader Beware’ page, which gives us a background to the social history of these pieces: ‘This is an immense field. Even with the many additions this book has no pretensions to being complete as the series is practically endless.’ A read through of the extensive listing of acknowledgements proves just how helpful collectors, researchers, and Museum curators have been in rendering their support to this project. There is a Bibliography, a useful source listing of consulted works and websites. The next listing, Sources for Illustrations, is interesting to this writer, because it shows and recognises the enormous contribution given by members of the Token Corresponding Society, as well as the major museums, auction houses and dealers. The authors have included a seven-page comprehensive General Index, an Index of Engravers, Die-Sinkers, Medallists, and an always useful three-page Legend Index.



This work is more than just a catalogue, the authors have fulfilled their original intention, to update two volumes that are hard to obtain (DW and MG), bring them together, and add in more sections and notes. The extra information alongside the pieces is profuse and welcome; many very rare pieces have been illustrated. Thus we have here a book which will serve as a valuable tool to aid further research. This is a finely produced work, the £130 price sounds steep, and will unfortunately only appeal to real enthusiasts, the dedicated specialist or the bibliophile. Sadly, to the general collector of paranumismatica, who would truly benefit by acquisition of a copy, this book will be a considered purchase only.

Anthony Gilbert

---

## Hampshire Coffee House Tokens

Mike Knight

I have the following Hampshire coffee house tokens not listed in Trevor Owens' 'Good for One Pennyworth of Refreshment' (2016). I have added addresses and date ranges for the establishments found in Kelly's directories.

EMSWORTH COFFEE TAVERN  
GOOD FOR ONE PENNYWORTH OF  
REFRESHMENT AT THE  
25mm ac milled edge  
High Street, 1890)1895(1899



THE RINGWOOD COFFEE TAVERN  
COMPANY  
2D  
25mm brass milled edge  
Christchurch Street, 1880)1890(1895



VENTNOR LIFE BOAT COFFEE HOUSE  
GOOD FOR ONE PENNYWORTH OF  
REFRESHMENT AT THE  
29mm brass milled edge  
19 Pier Street, 1880)1890-1895(1899



## Henry Bland of Star Corner, Bermondsey Street

**Tim Everson**

This token was listed by Williamson at Barnake Street in London (BW.128), which is an unknown location. The token actually reads Star Corner on the reverse, which is a well-known location in Southwark, just off Bermondsey Street. On the tokens this is usually written as Barnaby Street or suchlike so Williamson should really have realised his mistake. Michael Dickinson corrected the error by placing the piece in Bermondsey Street, Southwark (D.153A). In my listing I followed Williamson for the reading but assumed BARNABE for BARNAKE, and placed the piece in Star Corner (E.931). I failed to find an example of the piece which was careless of me. Williamson obviously saw the British Museum collection and this is where he saw this token, but the British Museum (presumably following Williamson's book) still have it catalogued under Barnake Street in London where I failed to look for it. It is now on their online catalogue from where I have retrieved this picture.



Obv: HENRY.BLAND.BARNABE = Star  
Rev: STRET.STAR.CORNER.58 = B| H. M.

The only correction to the reading given in my book is that the date is 58, not I658. The penultimate letter on the reverse does look like a K but is definitely a B.

### Bibliography

- Dickinson, Michael: *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and Their Values*. Seaby 1986  
Everson, Tim: *Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark*. Galata 2015  
Williamson, George C. *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century, Vol II*, Seaby 1967 (First published 1889-1891)

## Unpublished London Token

**Roger Paul**

Although not in the greatest condition this farthing token which was found by yours truly while metal detecting in North Hertfordshire was initially thought to be a new variety as it did not feature in either Williamson or Dickinson. The obverse shows the legend “WILLIAM DA(NC)ER IN” around a Crescent Moon & Stars. The reverse shows the legend “LEADEN.HALL STREET” around initials W.D. The legends on this token are all relatively clear and indisputable with the exception of the middle 2 letters of the surname and it was after much close study I settled for the surname of Dancer. The token measures 15.5 mm and weighs in at 0.65 gram. I am grateful to Michael Dickinson who has informed me that a previous specimen of this token (from the same dies) was sold at a Spink’s auction in 1992 but as far as he is aware that was the only known example. Leadenhall Street in the past was an important place in connection with the butchery trade and appears to have had a disproportionate amount of Taverns during the 17th Century and I suspect that this token may well have been issued from such a Tavern with the name “The Moon and Stars” or something similar. It is noted that in 1659 a William Dancer issued a farthing token at nearby Holborn (W1394) showing an Apple Tree. It would seem highly likely that this is the same man.



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## Another Unrecorded London Traders Token

**Roger Paul**

Only six weeks after finding an unrecorded 17th Century London Traders Token while metal detecting in North Hertfordshire another one has turned up on the Hertfordshire/Buckinghamshire border. The field in question has form with Traders Tokens, a number of them turning up over the years and this together with numerous other finds from the period suggests that the location may well have been the site of a 17th Century fair or market. As is the norm with metal detected tokens it is not in the greatest condition and initially provided me with a stiff test interpreting the legends particularly that of the issuers surname. Sometimes a fibre glass pen will highlight partly lost legends although I am not convinced that this treatment necessarily improves the general look of the token. In this case however, it did do the trick and I was able to make a complete

reading with only the tiniest of doubts about the issuer's surname. My reading is as follows

Obv: HENRY MA(G or C)SON HIS  
HALF PENNY in 3 lines  
Rev: IN MOORE FEILDS  
A SUN.

Diameter 18 mm, 1.30 grams.



This would suggest that the issuer may well have struck his halfpenny from a Tavern called THE SUN, although there is no mention of such a place anywhere on the token. Both Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson have confirmed that the token is not known to them.

---

## *Notes and Queries*

### **670 COMPANHIA NICHTHEROI & INHOMERIM**

Obv. COMPANHIA  
NICTHEROI &  
INHOMERIM - the legend  
and in the field one of the  
company's ferries.

Rev. (Values): 40, 80, 120,  
160, 240, 320, 400, 500,  
640 and 1000, 2000 ? / Reis - all with a decorative border.

Metal: Bronze. - Shape: Oval.



I have been approached by a Brazilian American who is a well known numismatist on Brazilian Tokens and other areas of Brazilian numismatics and notaphily. Basically he is trying to find out the "population" of a certain Brazilian Token(s) of which probably hundreds were returned to UK to the offices of W J Taylor in the 1860's, as the Brazilian authorities would not allow their use. In the 1990's he tells me there was a forger at work on all these denominations of this series in Rio (de Janeiro). The fakes are detected by the naked eye. The denomination of 2000 reis is not found in any literature but the lower denominations are, being shown in Meili's catalog as well as A. de Barros'. (Cat. Nos. RJ.18.01 to RJ.18.13 inclusive). Should any member or reader have this particular 2000 reis token in his or her collection, he or she can send an image to his e-mail address: alexdebarros2@gmail.com. to verify if their token is genuine. Anyone interested in this series may contact de Barros. Thanking you in anticipation on behalf of myself and Alexandre O F de Barros".

Chris Mearns

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*Adverts*

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• OF IRELAND •  
Francis Heaney

(12:4)

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### **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

(12:10)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Dave Smith**

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 5. Following the previous issue and Token Congress Dave Smith has volunteered to take on the Editorship. I have put together this issue to make the transition smoother. Many thanks to all who have sent articles, but do please keep sending material to Dave, it is good to have a selection of material to choose from. Also many thanks to all those who have resubscribed. If the label on your Bulletin envelope has a [12:8] after your name that means your subscription is up to date. A [12:4] means that you are due to subscribe and a form is enclosed.

It has been a few years since official binders were produced. Before placing an order, please could members get in touch to give an idea of numbers needed.

Gary

Hi

As the incoming editor of the bulletin I thought I should introduce myself.

A relative newcomer to the world of para-numismatics, having only around 5 years ago started to collect. Finding a token with my metal detector initially sparked my interest; however it was a few years before I pursued the collecting hobby in earnest. Born and bred in Gloucestershire I have concentrated on collecting tokens of the region.

In my short time as a member of the TCS I have learnt so much and been very grateful for the friendship and help I have been offered. This is a new adventure for me, a challenge that I am very much looking forward to.

Dave Smith

### ***Token Congress 2018***

The 2018 Token Congress will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton and will be organised by Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter. The dates will be 5-7 October 2018.

### ***Token Congress 2019***

Token Congress 2019 will be organised by Tim Everson, who many of you will know from past Token Congresses and editor of the Bulletin from 2010-2015. More details will be announced nearer the time

## Edward Owner of Yarmouth

**Adrian Marsden**

One of the aims of the Norfolk Token Project (NTP), a collaborative venture set up by the author in 2014, is to provide biographies of the county's seventeenth-century token issuers. Work has commenced on the Yarmouth issuers and this article investigates the identity of Edward Owner, the issuer of Williamson 332 (and 333).

The token (fig. 1) is rather plain, coupling an obverse device of the Grocers' Arms with the inscription EDWARD OWNER. The reverse legend GROCER OF YARMOVTH accompanies the initials E O. The lack of a wife's initial does not necessarily mean that the issuer was unmarried; a number of other Yarmouth issuers are known to have omitted their wives' initials from their tokens. The token is undated.

Examples in the Norweb collection are described as being of mixed metal, a bronze type alloy; this matches the colouration of other surviving examples that have never been in the ground. All examples so far studied have a six o'clock die axis (180°). Two obverse dies are known, both paired with the same reverse die. The earlier obverse die was surely that featured on Norweb 3342, the pronounced breakdown of the centre of this die leading to its replacement by that used on Norweb 3343<sup>(1)</sup>.



**Fig. 1:** Farthing token of Edward Owner (Norweb 3343), formerly Strickland Neville Rolfe collection.

The issue is listed as being relatively common in Dickinson but only six examples are known from public collections studied by the author and the Norweb and Strickland Neville Rolfe collections<sup>(2)</sup>. Three have been recorded as metal-detected finds. It is probably more accurate to describe the issue as being uncommon, if not verging on rare. Williamson gives a very brief biography of the most prominent citizen of Great Yarmouth to bear the name Edward Owner, a man who died in 1650. During the course of an illustrious career he served as Bailiff of Yarmouth no less than four times and was elected as a Member of Parliament for the town on several occasions. He was an active opponent of Ship Money, the unpopular tax instituted by Charles I in the 1630s, and

later became a staunch supporter of the Parliamentary cause in the English Civil War of the 1640s, giving plate and money to help the war effort. On his death in 1650 he left £1,500 to set up a School for the children of the town. His career is summarised by Palmer in his monumental, three volume work, *The Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*<sup>(3)</sup>.

Dating the token is obviously of some importance. It is plainly a Ramage product, placing it within a broad date range of 1649-1662. Michael Dickinson, remarking upon the punches used for the letters 'N' and 'R' concludes that the token falls within the date range 1653-5.<sup>(4)</sup> Given this date, and also because no other Yarmouth token is dated earlier than 1652, we can safely conclude that Williamson 332 was not produced for the famous Edward Owner who died in 1650. Williamson suggests that the token issuer was probably a son of his<sup>(5)</sup>. However, Edward Owner's marriage to Elizabeth Harrison in 1598 seems to have produced only one child, Elizabeth, born in 1602. She married John Brynsley in 1627.

His will, written on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1650, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1651<sup>(6)</sup>. In it, Owner leaves a great deal of property and money. Some of this is left to his nephews and great nephews but the only other family members mentioned are his wife Elizabeth and son-in-law John Brynsley. Evidently, his daughter Elizabeth, Brynsley's wife, had died without issue. It follows that the issuer of Williamson 332 cannot have been a son of the famous Edward Owner since there were none.

Examination of the various baptism and marriage records for the Owner family allows us to construct a basic family tree for the period in question. The three Christian names most favoured for male children were clearly Ralfe (variously spelled as Ralph or Raphe), Edward and Michael as study of the names borne by successive generations of the family demonstrates. The most popular girl's name was undoubtedly Elizabeth.

The Edward Owner who rose to become Bailiff of Yarmouth on four occasions had an elder brother, Ralfe, and two younger brothers, Michael and William. Michael, born in 1577, married Prisca Kemington in 1603 but died shortly afterwards. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1605. In it he left his goods and money to Prisca and, if she was pregnant, to her unborn child, as well as bequests to other family members. There is no further mention of Prisca in the records and it is a possibility that she died in childbirth after Michael's death. William, born in 1579, died in Norwich in 1596, most likely whilst serving an apprenticeship.

Ralfe lived longer. His first marriage, to Mary Daniel in 1605, produced at least two children. Grace was born in 1607 and Edward in 1610; Edward died soon after birth and Grace also probably died young since no trace of her can be found in later records. Mary died in 1610, presumably of complications arising from childbirth. Five years later, in 1615, Ralfe took a second wife, Elizabeth Osborne, of St. Lawrence's parish in Norwich. This marriage produced at least five children, Elizabeth (born in 1618), Ralph (born in 1621), Edward (born in 1622), a second Elizabeth (born in 1624), and Michael

(born in 1625). A Rebecca, buried in 1620, aged less than a year, was probably also a child of Ralfe and Elizabeth. A Robert Owner, son of Ralfe, who was buried in Norwich in 1617, could be the son of either Mary or Elizabeth.

Ralfe died in 1634 and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In it he left a quarter of his estate to his wife Elizabeth and a quarter to each of his sons, Ralph, Edward and Michael when they attained the age of twenty-one.

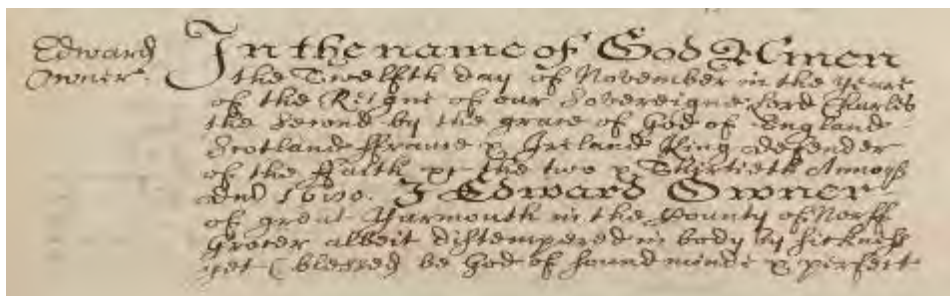
It is surely this Edward Owner, second son of Ralfe and Elizabeth, who was the token issuer. Of his siblings, the first Elizabeth died in her first year and the second Elizabeth's absence from her father's will implies that she too had predeceased her father. Ralfe married Alice Seaman on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1656 and the baptism of yet another Elizabeth Owner is recorded as having taken place on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1657 but there appears to have been no further issue. Michael seems to have been buried at St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1657. His description as a single man shows that he had not married.

No marriage record can be traced for Edward Owner but he clearly married his first wife Elizabeth Albertson at some point between *circa* 1644 and 1650. A number of children are attested in the records. Edward was baptised on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1651 and buried soon afterwards on September 7<sup>th</sup> of the same year. Elizabeth was baptised on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1652, Rachell on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1654, William on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1656 (and was buried on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1657), Edward on 20<sup>th</sup> May or 13<sup>th</sup> June 1658<sup>(7)</sup>, Michael on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1662, and Deborah at an unspecified date. Another Deborah, an earlier daughter of the same name, was buried on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1663. This places the date of birth of the second Deborah at some point after the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1663.

The names of Edward and Elizabeth Owner appear together on a document dated 1667 acknowledging receipt of a legacy from her father William Albertson<sup>(8)</sup>. Elizabeth must have died at some point between 1667 and 1675 since, on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1675, Edward Owner married his second wife, Sarah Thomson. She was a widow with a son, Robert, by her first husband. At the time of the marriage, Edward's daughter Elizabeth had already fled the family nest, marrying Ben Adkins in 1674. Rachell married Robert Seaman in October 1677.

Edward Owner was not to make old bones. In 1680, at less than sixty years of age, he made a will which was proved later in the year at the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich (fig. 2)<sup>(9)</sup>. In the preamble he is described as a grocer and 'distempered in body by sickness.' The will's content ties in perfectly with the situation revealed by the baptism and marriage records. It mentions his wife Sarah, his son Michael, stated as being under the age of twenty one, and his daughter Deborah Owner, obviously as yet unmarried. Also mentioned are his daughters, Elizabeth Adkins (now a widow) and Rachell Seaman, as well as his wife's son, Robert Thomson. The absence of Edward Owner's son, Edward, the second son to bear the name, from the will is telling evidence that he had died before it was made.

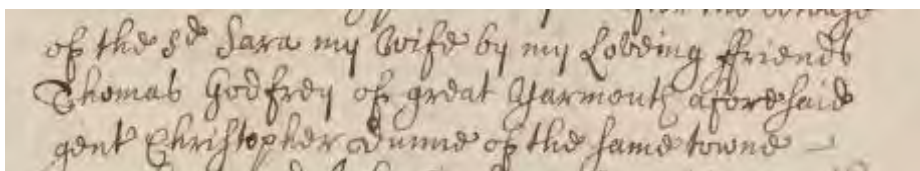
Most of Edward Owner's wealth seems to have been invested in property and much of the text of the will is taken up with this, directing the sale of certain buildings and the retention of others. Robert Thomson was to receive £80 according to the terms of his own father's will and Deborah £50, presumably towards a dowry in the event of her being married. The rest is split between Sarah and Edward's surviving children, Michael, Elizabeth Adkins, Rachell Seaman, and Deborah.



**Fig. 2:** Opening section of Edward Owner's will.

The few family members remaining in the Owner household after Edward's death were not to continue living together for long. On 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1682, Deborah married Rowland Harrison at Caister-on-Sea. On 15<sup>th</sup> November of the same year, Sarah was buried. Michael Owner married Isabella Thornebourough at Yarmouth on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1691<sup>(10)</sup>. The birth of a daughter – yet another Elizabeth – was recorded on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1692.

One aspect of Edward Owner's will that is worth consideration is the fact that it names two men whose names are the same as those of Yarmouth token issuers. The first of these is that of Owner's 'loving friend', Thomas Godfrey, appointed as an executor in his will (fig. 3). At first sight this appears to be Thomas Godfrey, the issuer of Williamson 320. However, study of the records reveals that what is clearly the token issuer Thomas Godfrey's will, written in 1675, was proved early in 1679, a year before that of Edward Owner was written<sup>(11)</sup>. Thus, he cannot be the Thomas Godfrey mentioned in Owner's will.

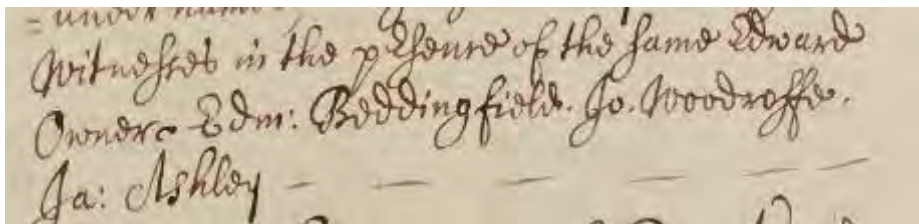


**Fig. 3:** Mention in Edward Owner's will of 'my loving friend Thomas Godfrey.'



Owner's friend is also described as a gentleman, probably not the term that would be applied to a tradesman, however well off he might be. Almost certainly the Thomas Godfrey referred to in the will is the Thomas Godfrey who was twice Bailiff of Yarmouth (in 1683 and 1696), born in 1641, who died in 1704. Realistically, he would have been too young to have issued a token in the 1650s. In any case, gentlemen almost never had cause to issue tokens.

The second individual with the name of a token issuer is Edmund Beddingfield who appears at the end of the will as a witness (fig. 4). This individual, a sailmaker, made a will in 1694 which was proved in Archdeaconry Court of Norwich the following year<sup>(12)</sup>. Little more can be found out about him but he was surely the issuer of Williamson 300, a token that clearly dates to the 1650s. Beddingfield's will leaves everything to his kinswoman, Abigail Goodson, and her children, Mary and Nicholas. His estate consisted of a mixture of property, plate, ready cash and shares in two ships, the *Henry and William* and the *Sarah and Martha*.



**Fig. 4:** Edmund Beddingfield appears as a witness in Edward Owner's will.

The surname Owner seems to have died out in Yarmouth during the 1750s with the burial of several children, daughters of Michael and Mary Owner. It now survives only in various handwritten documents and on the small discs of bronze issued by Edward Owner, grocer of Yarmouth, who was born in 1622 and who died in 1680.

## Notes and References

- (1) Thompson, R. H. & Dickinson M. J. 1993. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 44. The Norweb Collection. Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part IV, Norfolk to Somerset* (Spink, London).
- (2) The public collections studied are the Norwich Castle Museum, the Fitzwilliam Museum and the British Museum.
- (3) Palmer, C. J. 1872, 1874 and 1875. *The Perustration of Great Yarmouth* volumes I-III (Great Yarmouth). 1872 pp31-8 and 120-5, 1874, pp39, 258 and 350 and 1875, p103.
- (4) Dickinson, personal communication, 3/5/2017.

- (5) Williamson, G. C. 1967 volume II (reprint), *Trade tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (Seaby, London). p880.
- (6) PROB11/218.
- (7) The date is given in one register as 20th May and in another as 13th June.
- (8) Norfolk Record Office, in a box of assorted documents, reference MC 292/1-31, 698X2.
- (9) Hawes, T. 2003. *Index of the Wills and Administrations 1676-1686 in the two Archdeaconry Courts of Norfolk and Norwich preserved in the Norfolk Record Office* (Norfolk Historical Aids 33). p87. Available at the Norfolk Record Office on Microfilm MF308, Will no. 501.
- (10) Incorrectly transcribed on The Genealogist website as Michael Owens.
- (11) Available at the Norfolk Record Office on Microfilm MF307, will no. 293.
- (12) Available in the Norfolk Record Office on Microfilm MF314, will no. 24.

**Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Michael Dickinson for his kind advice in the dating of Edward Owner’s token. Also the staff of the Norfolk Record Office for making available the original documents discussed here and for permission to reproduce them.

**A New Unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup> Century Token of Louth Lincolnshire**

**Michael O’Bee**

Obv: ★WILLIAM ♦ BVRTON  
Indistinct device, pelleted ic,

Rev: ★OF • LOVTH • 1666  
★B★  
W • A pelleted ic  
•★•



This token will be no 184B in my forthcoming book on Lincolnshire tokens. I cannot find details of his trade, but his wife’s name was Ann and he had a daughter christened 8 March 1666. The token was a metal detecting find at Market Rasen, fifteen miles west of Louth.

**Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Glen Ward for helping with the acquisition of this token and Tim Scotney for his help with the IGI.

# Transporter Bridges of the World, Their Tokens and Tickets

**Alan Cox**

This is a précis of a talk given at the Token Congress in Newbury 2015 being a joint presentation between myself and the now late Brian Edge.

The idea of this talk came from Brian who for many years had taken an interest in such bridges and their tokens but whilst he collected and collated much information about them he didn't acquire many tokens or tickets. As a young boy in the late 1930s he used to gaze upon huge models such as the Queen Mary, Blackpool Tower and a transporter bridge displayed in a large shop in Manchester assembled from Meccano.

He often talked to my brother and I about the Transporter Bridge in Newport and felt that with a little more researching and accumulating of other tokens etc. that there was the basis for a talk at Token Congress. Whilst there are plenty of postcards and pictures of such bridges tokens and tickets are much scarcer but we said that we would with the help of searching the internet hopefully come up with enough material to make a talk worthwhile.

This is the result of our findings and Brian in view of his failing health suggested that we give the presentation. Much of the information given below was sourced by Brian which made our task that much easier.

## **What is a transporter bridge?**

According to Wikipedia it is a type of moveable bridge that carries a segment of roadway across a river. The gondola is slung from a tall span by wires or a metal frame. The design has been used to cross navigable rivers or other bodies of water, where there is a requirement for ship traffic to be able to pass. This is a rare type of bridge with fewer than two dozen built worldwide.

The concept of the transporter bridge was invented in 1873 by Charles Smith (1844-82) the manager of an engine works in Hartlepool. He called it a 'Ferry Bridge' and unsuccessfully presented his ideas to councils in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Glasgow.

However, the first such bridge was built in Spain in 1893 and since then there have been 22 further bridges worldwide with a number still in existence although not all in present daily use. All transporter bridges are of a similar design and could carry 6/8 vehicles and 100 people. Four were built in Great Britain of which two are still operating.

So let's have a look at some of these bridges and their tokens and tickets.

## Widnes-Runcorn



The first built in Britain in 1905, at a cost of £130,000 to cross the river Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal. It was the largest ever built with a span of 304 metres and 25 metres high. It was demolished in 1961 when it could no longer cope with the traffic flow. No tokens are known but there is a ticket for 5d. – ‘Available for 7 days Widnes Corporation Transporter Bridge’. Regrettably not dated but after 1911 when Widnes Corporation took over the running of the bridge. Well used with 40,000 journeys a year carrying two million people. It was replaced by the new Runcorn bridge.



## Warrington

Still on the Mersey and originally built to move railway wagons across the river from one part of Joseph Crosfield's soap works to the other side. Built in 1916, with a span of 57 metres, it has not been used since 1961 but is still in existence. Being a private bridge there are no known tokens or tickets.

## Middlesbrough

Opened in October 1911 with a span of 180 metres this is still in use crossing the river Tees from Middlesbrough to Port Clarence. It operates daily taking two minutes to cross and runs every fifteen minutes. Present fares are 60p for pedestrians and £1.30 for vehicles.

The bridge possibly replaced an earlier boat ferry where there are two known tokens one saying Middlesbrough/Ferry Token (Brass 22mm) and Port Clarence/Ferry Token (Brass 23mm). Brian suggested that these tokens which have no values on them could well have been used on both the boat ferry and the transporter bridge. A postcard shows that the bridge was well used. Are these men handing in tokens as described? Hopefully one day someone will trace how these tokens were used. There are paper tickets used both predecimal and later with values in pence so probably used in 1950/70s.



In 2002 it appeared on television in an episode of AUF WEIDERSEHEN PET when by magic it was demolished and re-erected in Arizona.

## Newport

Built in 1906 this bridge crosses the Usk river. It is still in existence being refurbished in recent years at a cost of £3m. Now basically a tourist attraction and operated in the summer months by the Friends of the Newport Transporter Bridge.

When it opened it had a fare of 1/2d for foot passengers. John Lysart, owner of the Orb steel works on the eastern bank of the river, insisted that his 3000 workers receive free passage which was accomplished by a token for that sum. (Brass oval 32x19mm) You could walk over the top free after climbing 272 steps.



In 1918 the fare went up to 1d but you could buy a book of 12 tickets for 9d. In 1948 Newport Corporation cancelled all fares but introduced a fare of 6d to walk over the top. It has a span of 210 metres and 54 metres above road level. It moves at 10ft per second.



It was designed by a Frenchman by the name of Ferdinand Arnodin who also designed the four bridges which operated in France.

In the 1960s it appeared in the film Tiger Bay starring the late John Mills and his daughter Hayley Mills who is now an honorary life president of the friends of the bridge. Again by magic it 'moved' to a location between Cardiff and the port of Barry.



## Rouen

The first in France, was built in 1898 crossing the Seine. It was demolished by the French army in 1940 to slow the advance of the German army.

It does have two tokens for 5c. and 10c. (19mm & 22mm nickel plated white metal) Minted at the Cartaux Mint, Paris. According to Smith (Transportation Tokens of the World) there are also three higher values for 25c, 30c & 40c.

These show the bridge on the obverse with cut out value and on the reverse TRANBORDEUR DE ROUEN



There is also two paper ticket for 30 centimes with overstrike of 35c. and 40c. regrettably not dated.





## Marseille

Built in 1905 with a span of 165 metres the bridge was partially destroyed by the German Army in 1944 in an attempt to block the entrance to the river to prevent access by the Allied armies. It was totally destroyed by the allies in 1945 as being of no further use. No tokens or tickets but there is a 34mm medallion issued in 2012.



## Nantes

Built in 1903 with span of 141 metres crossing the river Loire. Demolished in 1958 when a new road bridge PONT ANNE BRETAGNE replaced it. Five tokens are known; 5c, 10c, 25c, 30c, and 40c. Similar to those for Rouen and again minted in Paris (19, 22, 23, 25 and 25 mm, plated zinc).



## **Rochefort Sur Mer Martrou**

Built in 1900 with a span of 140 metres to cross the river Charente it is still in use although there is a new bridge which opened in the 1960s. Now an historical monument and after restoration in the 1990s it is now used by pedestrians and bicycles.

There are no known tokens but there is a ticket dated April 1948 (20fr, about 5d) and also there is a 34mm medallion similar to that for Marseille.



Three were built in Germany at:-

## **Rendsburg**

Built in 1913 to cross the Eider River. Still in use but unique as it is also a railway crossing high above the river. No known tokens or tickets.

## **Osten**

Built in 1909 and still in use as a tourist attraction. No known tokens or tickets.

**Kiel** built 1910 and demolished 1923. No known tokens or tickets.

And one was built in Spain at **Vizcaya Portugalete**

Built in 1893 the oldest such bridge with a span of 164 metres and still in use linking the towns of Portugalete and Las Arenas crossing the Nervon River. Now a world heritage site.

No tokens but there is a ticket for 2010 for 30 cents. Present fare is 35c. Crosses every 8 minutes and carries 6 cars.

There were transporter bridges in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil but there are no known tokens or tickets and also in Duluth, Minnisota which was converted into a lifting bridge in 1926.

The last transporter bridge to be built was in Chicago for the 1933/34 World's Fair with a span of 564 metres built in 1933 and demolished in 1934. Probably crossed part of Lake Michigan and known to those who rode on it as a 'Skyrider'. No known tokens or tickets but there is an elongated one cent coin which could be purchased at the fair (40x20mm). Elongates were first used at the Chicago World Fair in 1892/3.



# An Unrecorded 17th Century Token of Swinsted Lincolnshire

Michael O'Bea

Obv: ★ WILLIAM • DO[?]W[?]E]Y ❖  
Glaziers Arms, beaded ic

Rev: ★ OF • SWINSTED • 1667  
★ D ★  
W ★ Twisted wire ic



There is some confusion over the spelling of the surname but I believe it is the same person as the William Drewery of Swinsted, Lincolnshire, glazier whose inventory, dated 20 Sept 1699 was valued at £11 1s 0d.<sup>(1)</sup> He is the only glazier is recorded in Swinsted.

The baptisms of Willains children can be found in the parish registers<sup>(2)</sup>. William Drewrie son of William, Baptised Nov 1654, died 1664 at Swinsted. Jane Drewry, Daughter of William Baptised 27 Nov 1664 at Swinsted. Edward Drewry son of William, Baptised 1 June 1666 at Swinsted.

The Will of a William Drury (or similar pronunciation), plumber of Swinsted was proved in 1700.



## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) Inv/194/20
- (2) I am indebted to Tim Scotney for help and research into this William Dosway, Drewry, Drury, Drewry and Drewrie

## A New Pub Token Usage?

Andrew Cunningham

The illustrated uniface brass token appears clearly to state its purpose, albeit little else. Fortunately, it came to me through a member of the issuer's family accompanied by photographs and some information. It was issued by Owen William Brice who was the licensee of the King's Arms, Easton-in-Gordano (Pill), Somerset ... 1922-1928...



He apparently ran outings for several years and the three accompanying photographs showed separate charabanc outings, two of the vehicles having solid tyres and the third with pneumatic tyres. One, illustrated here, is taken outside the entrance to caves at Cheddar and another has a hotel public bar sign in the background (not the Kings Arms).



The Cheddar outing with probably Owen Brice seated in the centre with his wife Matilda at his side.

Perhaps surprisingly, the vast majority of the occupants are ladies! Owen Brice advertised his own establishment as providing accommodation for charabanc parties, luncheons and teas, skittle alley, rustic gardens, field quoits, and club room with piano. But how exactly was the token used? A pass/receipt for the booking fee? Entitlement to luncheon or tea on the outing? Or perhaps for the usual liquid refreshment? This remains unresolved.

For completeness, another token was issued by this pub: GEORGE BRYANT / KINGS / ARMS. Reverse 3D in a wreath. Bryant was there . . . 1895 (per John Durnell).

## Pay Checks - The Southern Group (Part 5)

Tim Petchey

The final part of our study of pay checks consists of a look at the few offered by the Southern Railway, its constituents, and its heir, British Railways (Southern Region). We take the opportunity to pop in the meagre input of the S&DJR as well. For some reason surviving pay checks from this group are few and far between. True, these lines tended to carry much less goods traffic than their more northerly colleagues, thereby needing fewer and smaller goods depots, but they all had their own major locomotive and carriage works to staff. The same can be said of their main motive power depots, so this paucity of material must remain a mystery. To get some grain of continuity we will start with the sole noted example from the London Chatham & Dover Railway, a simple upright rectangle of plain brass, stamped with the company's initials at the top with the stamped check number at the bottom. I don't know what the South Eastern Railway used, but the SE&CR which came out of the union with the LC&DR carried on the style with a similar upright rectangle bearing the initials "S. E. & C.", there not being room for the "R. " ! This they overcame by turning the check through 90 degrees and then applying the full initials to the top. The Southern Railway reverted to the 'portrait' version.



Another version bearing the SE&CR initials might well have originated with the SER. This was a round brass check, again stamped with all detail with the addition of a small hole around the top half of the check with "P W D" (Permanent Way Dept.?) curved around the bottom and the check number in the middle.



The London & South Western gives us a little more variety, but not much! The simplest ones are white metal discs with small holes near the top, and in one case the initials stamped below the hole and the check number below that, in the



other case the initials, larger, stamped across the middle and the number on the other side.

A pair of round checks have some similarities - both have embossed detail and both use the universal abbreviation for "Southampton Docks", "Soton Docks". The larger one, in white metal, has a curious bite taken from the bottom, though close examination suggests that this was done intentionally rather than accidentally! "Soton Docks" appears around the upper half, one word each side of the hole, whilst the company initials are around the bottom, with parts of the two inner letters compromised by the bite. The neatly stamped check number is below the hole and below that is neatly stamped "Ex", the meaning of which is not yet apparent. The other is brass and this time a complete disc, with the detail laid out largely as the one described above, save that below the stamped check number is embossed "N T" which I am reliably informed stands for "New Terminal".



The final offering (for now!) of the L&SWR is a square white metal check with embossed detail, "Soton Docks" across the top, either side of a central hole, "L S W R" across the bottom, the stamped check number above an imaginary centre line, and "Import" below that. This presumably indicates a specific part of the docks complex.



Two checks have come to my notice from the Somerset & Dorset Joint Railway. Both are in similar style, round brass with a straight edge across the top, and with all detail stamped. They both carry "S. & D.J.R."





in a straight line below the straight top edge and the check number in the middle. This time the location appears at the bottom, "Bath" is in a straight line on the one, "Highbridge" curving to fit the lower edge on the other. The fact that both locations were significant in the Locomotive Department suggests that both were Loco. Dep. checks (Though Bath Queen Square – later Green Park - was the northern terminus of the S&D services, it was in fact a Midland Railway station. The S&D, however, maintained their own loco shed at Bath).

The Southern also produced a rather crude round white metal check without a hole, but otherwise possibly based around the LSWR ones. This was stamped simply "SR" at the top, with the check number lower down and at a drunken angle.



The Southern also made an attempt at a decent-looking brass check, oval, with the company name embossed in full around the upper edge and the check number predictably in the middle.

This was emulated by British Railways, who in similar fashion emblazoned their full name around the top, but then qualified this with a large, embossed "S.R." which filled up the rest of the check, leaving nowhere to stamp the check number. Consequently, this had to be stamped on in such a way that it obscured some part of the embossing!



This, then concludes my initial survey of pay checks, readers are invited to contact me with any further information, and especially illustrations, which will fill in any of the many gaps which must exist in what I have committed to paper. Some readers have already done so, and to them I am most grateful. I intend to run a series of updates as this material comes in, so, as they say, watch this space.

## E. J. French & His Bookplate

### Francis Heaney

Edward John French (1878-1930), a Dublin solicitor, is known to us as the author of the first listing of Irish tavern tokens (*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquities 1918-1926*). His numismatic contribution to that journal however, started in 1917 when writing briefly of two Irish 17<sup>th</sup> C tokens (Dickinson 670A and 549A), then unrecorded, and mentions Lionel Fletcher's communication with him on the subject. Apart from reporting a small number of coin finds over the years French also wrote about others aspects of Irish history, and contributed a couple of numismatic items to the Irish Times newspaper. On his death, his wife presented his many numismatic books to the RSAI, where he once served as treasurer, and among those on the shelves are his copies of Simon, Lindsay and Coffey, along with various offprints relating to Irish coins, medals and tokens, including those of Aquilla Smith, signed copies of Drury and Costello and, of course, his own papers about tavern tokens. His special copy of the Irish section of Williamson's 17<sup>th</sup> century trade tokens is supplemented with notes and rubbings, some from Fletcher, and a copy of a 1928 BNS printed meetings notice outlining Fletcher's paper about the 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens of Co.Antrim. His copy of the Irish section of Dalton & Hamer holds price lists of tokens sent by J.H. Daniels of Buxton Road, Brighton in 1928 and 1929, with "*specially low prices for net cash only*". A 1927 new-year list by Seaby's offered Batty's four volumes as new for £3.15.0 while "*very few copies remain*". One notebook shows that French had also started cataloguing his Irish coin collection, from John to George IV, being particularly strong in the Gunmoney series, while another holds cuttings relating to the new Irish coinage of 1928.

Perhaps the most interesting item is his hardbound scrapbook with many newspaper cuttings related to coin finds and auctions, along with a variety of other items including the likes of Reuter's report of Mongolia's new money unit, the tugrik, in 1925, and the new Czech gold dukat of 1923. He also lists the small number of lots of 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> C. Irish tokens included in the 1925 sale of material removed from Carton House in Co.Kildare, that once belonged to the wasteful 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Leinster, "the bedsit Duke". In his own handwriting French also picks out some relevant notices from earlier papers, "*The Dublin Journal....Tuesday Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> to Sat Oct the 4, 1760.....death in King Street near Stephens Green, Mr John Roche, maker of the medals which has the words Voce Populi...now passing as Halfpence in this city*". From *The Town & Country Weekly magazine 1785, Dublin*, printed by Brett Smith No.34 Bridge St., "*A stop to the circulation of Raps. We are happy to have it in our power to assure our readers and the public in general, that a majority of the merchants, shopkeepers, and dealers throughout this Kingdom have determined not to take or offer for any goods bought by them, RAPS or even a better sort, commonly called TINKERS.*" ("TINKERS" is a new one to me).

His notes also supply us with a short list of collectors known to him in 1918. **Drury**, who produced a significant (but not the first) list of Irish 19th C. tokens, noted as a collector of 17th-19th C. Irish tokens, was “*a very nice and critical collector*”. **Robert Archer**, from whom French acquired most of his Irish tokens and copies of Aquilla Smith offprints, was “*a retired postman and official..a most enthusiastic collector of Irish tokens and medals, began collecting about 40 years ago when things could be picked up very easily in Dublin.....got many XVII century tokens when excavations were made at Christ Church.....He knew Gillespie who got a good many of his tokens*”. And he knew of **Panter** from Foxrock, “*a voracious buyer up ...*”, whose sale in 1929 by Sotheby's is still regarded as one of the greatest ever of Irish material.

Over the years, French had been a big buyer himself, his collections magnificent and particularly strong in English material. After his death, his remaining material formed almost 100 lots in Sotheby's auction of July 1936. These included 130 Irish 17th C. tokens in 3 lots, mid-18th C. Irish issues, and “*parcels*” (I hate seeing that word) of other Irish tokens. His cabinets give some idea of his holdings: lots 138-140, “*A pair of mahogany Coin Cabinets, each with twenty-six drawers, pierced various sizes for coins, on pedestals, with drawer in the pediment and four deep drawers below, total height 4 ft. 8 in*”, together with two other cabinets, one of 26 drawers and the other, inlaid, of 20.

Also of particular note is the Sotheby sale of French's own material in 1926 when, among 15 lots, his USA “*Willow Tree 3d of 1652*”, was knocked down to Seaby's for a then huge £305, gaining much publicity in England and in Ireland. The Willow Tree 3d, one of only three known, went to Mabel Garvan who presented it to Yale University and from there it was stolen and never recovered (P. Scott Rubin, PCGS Coin Facts).

French had been in bad health when Fletcher had visited in July 1929, but by October they were back corresponding with each other, especially about tokens in the Panter sale and Fletcher's purchase of the rare Meldrum token from Annamoe. It was even suggested that, with Fletcher's offer of help, French



might consider publishing “*a comprehensive list of the the Irish tavern scrips*”. Sadly Edward John French passed away on 12th April 1930, aged only 52 years. Although overlooked in the Bibliographical Dictionary, Harry Manville did record French's written material and auctions in other editions of his encyclopaedia of numismatics.

*My thanks to Gary Oddie and Dr. William R. Day (Fitzwilliam Museum) for their help in obtaining copies of the Sotheby auction catalogues relating to the French sales, and also to Michael Dickinson for his much appreciated contribution.*

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## ‘Pedex’ Shoe Tags

Peter DS Waddell

In 2006<sup>(1)</sup> and in 2007<sup>(2)</sup> the author wrote two short articles in the TCS bulletins on ‘Delta’ shoe price tags. The later article also noted that, ‘Lotus’ shoe price tags were also to be found. From information in sales catalogues of the 1930’s it was found that the same shoe could have either a ‘Delta’ or a ‘Lotus’ price tag. ‘Lotus’ and ‘Delta’ were listed trade names used by Lotus Ltd., a joint firm of F Bostock Ltd of Northampton and E Bostock & Co of Stafford. It is suggested that, as the same shoes may have been made at different sites, different tags were used for accountancy reasons.



Price tags for ‘Lotus’ and ‘Pedex’ shoes.

Because shoes come in various styles and thus prices, the author noted there were many shoe tags and he had at times looked at a certain internet sales web site, from time to time, to record any items that he had not seen before. On this site he was very interested to note a new shoe tag with the name ‘**Pedex**’ for sale. The author purchased the item. This was an aluminium disc the same size [25.5mm diameter] as ‘Delta’ and ‘Lotus’ shoe tags. The unanswered question was: is it another shoe type produced by the Bostocks?

A search through some of Kelly’s Leather Trade directories of the 1930’s showed that this was not a trade name for any of Bostocks shoes.

It turned out that the name of ‘**Pedex**’ is a listed brand name of the firm of J Rawson & Sons Ltd of Evington Valley Road, Leicester. This information<sup>(3)</sup> was found on page

75 of the 1939 edition of 'The Footwear Organiser's Annual Directory of Trade Marks and Trade Names of the Leather and Allied Trades', published by the National Trade Press (see illustration).

Rawson it seems is an old Leicester name. Kelly's 1913 and 1916 Trade Directories confirm that John Rawson & Sons, boot and shoe makers, were at the Evington Valley Road address, and that both a John and a Benjamin Rawson [the sons?] were employed there. In the 1916 Directory there is also a John Compton Rawson bootmaker at 5 Seymour Road Leicester. The Evington firm was still advertising for staff in the *Leicester Daily Mercury* in January, February and December in 1950.

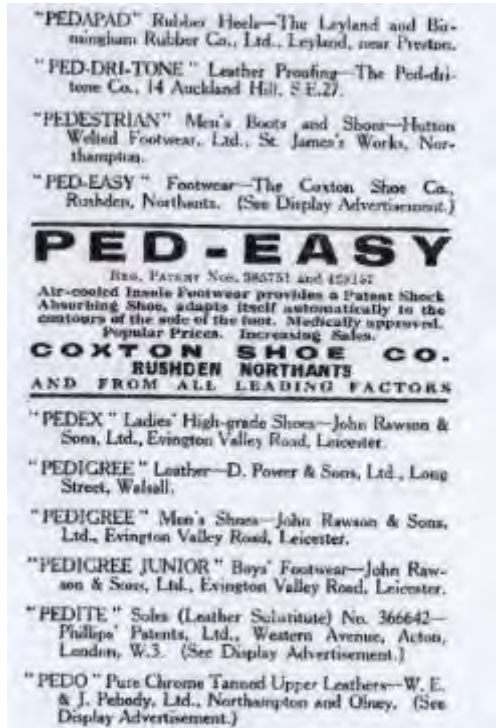
The question is - are there any more 'Pedex' tags with different shoe values on them to be found. Also did any other shoe manufacturers use metal price tags in the 1930's other than Rawsons and Bostocks. If you have the odd item in your collection please contact the author.

**Footnote**

I stated that Rawson was an old Leicester name. Are the boot and shoe manufacturers related to the issuers of this [James Rawson & Sons – hosiers] Leicester 1 shilling 1811 token?

**References**

- (1) TCS Bulletin, Vol8, No8, Sept 2006, pp288-292.
- (2) TCS Bulletin, Vol8, No10, March 2007, p369.
- (3) The directory information and book page illustration were supplied by Rebecca Shawcross, Senior Shoe Curator at Northampton Guildhall Museum.



Part of a page of a 1939 Directory of Leather shoe trades registered names, showing a section containing the name 'Pedex'.



## Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in Third Edition (5)

Roy Rains

From January 1<sup>st</sup> – June 30<sup>th</sup> 2017

### ENGLAND

BARROWFORD PROGRESSIVE C.S.L.

5 6d G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM Rev. same. Brass  
21mm milled edge



BASINGSTOKE C.S.L.

9 Title only. Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath  
Brass 20mm milled edge PC

BERKHAMSTEAD C.S.L.

9 10/- Rev. Open wreath Bronze 21mm milled edge PC

BOSTON EQUITABLE I.C.S.L.

11 20/- Uniface Brass 22mm plain edge PC



BROMLEY C.S.L.

8 5/- Bracteate Hexagonal tinned iron 26mm PC



BRIGHTON E.C.S.L.

14 6d COAL Uniface Aluminium 22mm plain edge PC

BURNLEY E.C.S.L.

18 6d G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM. Rev. same. Brass 26mm milled edge PC

27 8d G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM. Rev. same. Brass 26mm milled edge PC

37a 1/- Rev. same. Brass 27mm milled edge PC

39 3/- Rev. same. Hexagonal brass 27mm PC

39d 7/- Rev. same. Pentagonal brass 27 x 28mm PC

40 10/- Rev. same. Oval bronze 28 x 23mm PC



BRAINTREE & WEST ESSEX C. & I.S.L.

11 ONE POUND Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 23mm milled edge PC

BULWELL C.S.L.

12 ½ QUARTERN Rev. same. Brass 26mm milled edge PC

CAWL TERRACE I.S.

6 5 PENCE Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

13 1 SHILLING Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC

CHORLEY C.S.L.

11 ½ PT Uniface Brass 19mm plain edge PC

CRAMLINGTON DISTRICT C.S.L.

26 DAIRY DEPT. Rev. 1 PINT Pink plastic 22mm PC

DENHOLME C.S.L.

1 ½d Rev. same. Brass 20mm milled edge PC

GREAT WESTERN & PADDINGTON C.S.L.

6 1 SHILLING Bracteate Brass 24mm PC

HEBDEN BRIDGE C.S.L.

11 GRAIN above £1 Bracteate Bronze 32mm PC

HUDDERSFIELD I.S.L.

51 9d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Octagonal brass 25mm PC

60a 2/6 G.Y. ILIFFE BIRMM. Rev. same. Oval bronze 30 x 21mm PC

65a 6/- G.Y. ILIFFE Rev. same. Bronze 29mm plain edge PC

LEEDS I.C.S.L.

22a 2d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Octagonal brass 23mm PC

25a 3d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

33 1/- ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Hexagonal brass 20mm PC

43 5/- Rev. same. Brass 29mm milled edge PC

LEISTON I.C.S.L.

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze or brass (mdf) 22mm PC

LINCOLN E.C.S.

12a 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

LOUGHBOROUGH C.S.

12 HALF SOVN. Rev. Border  
only. Brass 24mm plain edge PC



LOUGHBOROUGH WORKING MENS INDUSTRIAL TRADING S.L.

5 6d Uniface Oval brass 30 x 22mm PC

METROPOLITAN C.S.L.

Equitable dropped from title.

11 £1 Rev. £1 within closed wreath Brass 21mm milled edge PC

MIDDLESTOWN C.S.L.

5a 6d Bracteate Brass 21mm PC

PARKSTONE & BOURNEMOUTH C.S.L.

6a 1 QTN. Rev. Border & circle.  
Aluminium 26mm plain edge PC

9a 1 PINT MILK Rev. same.  
Octagonal aluminium 26mm PC



REDDITCH I.C.S.L.

4 3d Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm milled edge PC

5 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm milled edge PC

6 1/- Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm milled edge PC

8 5/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

SCHOOL LANE C.S.L.

5 3d Uniface Zinc 25mm plain edge PC



SHIREMOOR C.S.L.

17 DAIRY DEPT. Rev. CHEAP MILK SCHEME 1PT Yellow plastic 22mm  
PC

SPITALFIELDS INDUSTRIAL S.L.

MIDDLESEX (new society)

An early society not listed in Co-op directories. (pre 1887)

5 4d H.S. BIRM. Bracteate iron 21mm PC

WEYMOUTH & D.C.S.L.

19a PINT Rev. PLEASE LEAVE OUT  
BOTTLES & TOKENS FOR SERVICE Blue  
plastic 24mm PC



WICKHAM MARKET C.S.L.

11 £1 ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

**WALES**

CYMMER C.S.L.

11 4 LB LOAF Rev. same. Aluminium 28mm plain edge PC

EASTERN VALLEY C.S.L.

4 Title only. Rev. 1 PINT MILK Red plastic 24mm PC

PONTARDULAI C.S.L.

7 2/- Rev. same. Aluminium 30mm plain edge PC



SENGHENYDD & ABER C.S.L.

24a 6d Rev. same. Hexagonal silvered zinc 23mm PC

25a 1/- Rev. same. Square silvered zinc 26mm PC

25b 1/- Rev. same. Hexagonal silvered zinc 26mm PC

28 2/- Rev. same. Hexagonal silvered zinc 28mm PC

**SCOTLAND**

LARKHALL C.S.L.

14 1d Rev. same. Pink plastic 25mm (Note this has a flat top I) PC

PEEBLES C.S.L.

3 1d Rev. PENNY Black plastic 25mm PC

SCOTSTOUN & WHITEINCH C.S.L. 1887 RENFREW (new society)  
Amalgamated with St. George society Glasgow in 1902.

10 1d Rev. 1d with S above Cream plastic 25mm PC

SELKIRK CO-OP STORE CO. L.

10 ¼d Rev. same. Oval bronze 23 x 17mm PC

## Token Congress 2017

**Anthony Gilbert**

This year's Annual Congress was held over the weekend of 6-8<sup>th</sup> October 2017 at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick. Attendance once again passed the century mark with 107, yet another excellent turn-out. One of the hotel Under-Managers informed me that our event was the biggest to be hosted by them this year.

Upon arrival, we were handed our Congress packs, and everyone received a copy of the Bulletin Vol.12 No.4. Included with this issue was a 32 page Supplement produced as a memento to Brian Edge (1932-2016), the Founder of Token Congress.

Following the Friday evening Dinner, the Congress Auction was got under way. The catalogue listed 255 lots and the auctioneer, Peter Preston-Morley, kept up a brisk pace. Some of the 18th century pieces fetched the highest prices on the night – Lot 30 Emsworth (DH26) in GVF for £95 against a reserve of £80, Lot 34 Goudhurst (DH28b) in VF sold at £80 against a reserve of £20, and Lot 63, Co. Dublin (DH16) in EF was knocked down for £90 against a reserve of £20. Five Countermarked and Engraved lots all fetched good prices against moderate reserves, as did three lots of Regal evasions, Lot 153 George III imitation farthing, with an obverse brockage in fair-F condition went for £80 against a £10 reserve. Overall, 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens in lower grades were left on the table. 18th and 19th Century tokens sold well, as did a grouping of Pay and Refreshment Checks and a large section of Miscellaneous pieces. All forty lots of assorted books and literature found a buyer. The total sales figure was £4266, with Congress benefiting from 10% commission. A final extra lot, a good run of the Bulletin, was donated by Dick Goffin, the proceeds of which were given to Congress. We have to thank Peter Preston-Morley and his team of helpers Derek and Sue Stewart, Judy Brook and David Young for their hard work and efficiency in cataloguing, arranging and administering this established slot in the programme, a good start to the weekend.

On Saturday morning, Dave Smith the Organiser and Chairman of Token Congress announced that this Congress was dedicated to the memory of Brian Edge, who founded this now annual event at Crewe in 1982. The Chairman also announced the recent sad death of Robert Thompson at some time during September, aged 73. The last occasion on which a numismatist had seen him was probably August 29<sup>th</sup>, when he had signed in for duty at the joint library of the Royal and British Numismatic Societies at the Warburg Institute, Bloomsbury, London. Michael Dickinson delivered a measured and moving eulogy, he stated that although Robert was short in stature, he stood tall in regard to his volume of Token research. Peter Preston-Morley also gave an appreciation.

The first talk of this Congress was given by Stuart Adams, 'Investigating boring market tallies'. Studying 6d and 1/- values, we learnt about 'chunky style' tallies A & B and 'curly style' types; and what was the reason for larger upper case lettering followed by smaller upper case? Next to speak was Alan Cope on 'Forgeries, fakes and fantasies'.

He showed the audience a good selection of pieces, a ‘gold’ siege piece, forged Bank token, ‘Chinese ‘copies’, and the fantasy ‘Patina’ series of wannabee coins. Martin Warburton delivered a follow-up contribution to his ‘Getting Sentimental’ talk at last year’s Congress. This morning’s title was ‘A Sentimental Journey, the last leg?’ The subject matter is about a series of thirteen silver medals issued monthly between 1773/4 with the ‘Sentimental Magazine’. More die varieties and medals in different metals have been discovered, and many more medals seem to have survived than the number of prizes made available at the time. Will there be a Part Three? We will have to wait for Northampton next year.

After the morning break for refreshments, Dick Hanscom delivered a talk on his home State ‘Alaska Tokens’. The speaker gave us an insightful overview of the many token issues for Alaska. With the 19th Century Gold Rush, gold dust and tokens became the medium of exchange, because USA fiat currency tended to return south for the purchase of more supplies. Keith Robinson followed with ‘An Iron industry story’. His theme centred round the rise and fall of the Black Country Iron Industry which was broken by the 1880s. We were shown tokens and medallions associated with the area.

After lunch, Stuart Adams delivered a panegyric on Bob Williams, who passed away in October last year, shortly after the Northampton Congress. Stuart mentioned Bob’s love of Market Checks and engraved and tooled French coins (Note: A full appreciation of Bob penned by his widow Pam and also an addition by Stuart appears in the March 2017 Edition of the TCSB). Then Gary Oddie gave us ‘Engraved coins: tokens of love, life and loss’. He relayed their purpose, past literature on them, other collections, ‘the Good, the Bad and the Ugly’, and motives. These are all individual pieces portraying and projecting private messages. In this presentation, all of the images were of tooled shillings. After his talk, Gary presented one of a pair of smoothed Victorian shillings engraved ‘Brian Edge/1932 -2016/Token Congress/1982-1996’ to his daughter Diane-Heather Edge-Robinson, who was attending this year’s Congress. Linda Everaert showed us an 1868 token/medal of Jozef Cornelius Van Put, who was the Mayor of Antwerp. She had researched a huge political history surrounding this revolutionary character who founded Belgium’s Meeting Party.

Following the afternoon tea break, Dr. Adrian Marsden spoke on ‘Norfolk’s 17th Century Token series’ and the Norfolk Token Project (NTP). An introductory run-through covered the back stories behind the pieces, informed us of the records that we have about them, and the reasons for production – to serve commerce and for use by the poor. The NTP is web-based, its initial targets are: the production of a catalogue, a list of detector finds, the display of distribution maps, and a biography of issuers. Linda Everaert returned to the rostrum and together with Frances Simmons, delivered a double presentation, ‘The invisible other half, where are all the women?’ Both speakers are conducting research into initially recording and then hopefully producing a corpus of tokens, medals, awards, etc., of women which have not already been published in established works. Linda is concentrating on the Low Countries, Frances on the UK.

They are both seeking the assistance of Tokeners with any information on examples of unrecorded pieces which may refer to the likes of munitions factories, Air Raid Precautions (ARP), and the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS). This talk concluded the lecture programme for the day, but before we adjourned for the Gala Dinner, it was announced that Brian Edge's daughter Diane had put together a display stall of memorabilia relating to her father's interests, publications and the first Token Congress held at Crewe, in the 'beer' room.



Display of Brian Edge memorabilia.

The Gala Dinner over, and Congress must thank the Auction House DNW for sponsoring the wine provided at the table, everyone was then free to socialise or attend the Congress bourse, which was very busy and populated with nineteen stall-holders. This year the Congress ales were 'Salopian Oracle' and 'Darwin's Origin', and we must thank Baldwin's for sponsoring these two agreeable brews.

After Sunday breakfast, David Powell delivered the first talk, 'The Evolution of British lead and pewter tokens, 1200-1850'. This series is grabbing more attention from researchers and which is especially aided by the finds of detectorists. The speaker demonstrated that size and style provide a useful guide, this is a series that you can have fun with! Roger Illsley next presented 'James Wright Junior a scholar but not a



gentleman'. This fascinating tale revolved around the history of an 18th century Dundee merchant who traded in flax. We were informed of the attention to detail in the design of his medals. Gary Oddie then conducted our required Annual General Meeting. He stated that Congress funds were healthy. Mike Roberts (Chairman), Gary Oddie (Secretary), and Andrew Andison (Treasurer), were re-elected nem. con. The venue for next year's Token Congress was then officially announced as the Hilton Hotel, Northampton, where we were in 2012, '14, and '16. The organisers are Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter. Details, etc., will be announced in the Bulletin.

After the mid-morning break for refreshments, John Theobald spoke on 'Notes on Surrey 20th Century paranumismatica'. This contribution was about Phillips' Stores near to Guildford and their loyalty tokens. John had discovered extra denominations of the scheme. Next, Andrew Andison showed us a range of advertising and postcards portraying London & Newcastle Tea Company shops together with each shop's own token. Andrew stated that this was an ongoing project. The final talk of the weekend was given by Pam Williams, and it was nice to see her return to the Congress after her sad loss last year. She was welcomed back to give 'A tale of a token', outlining her research on a single piece.

We all have to thank Dave Smith for organising and running this Token Congress, this was only his fourth attendance at one of these events. Also to mention, some background assistance from Merfyn Williams and Gordon Stone. We all had a good weekend and importantly, it was fun. We had lost a regular at Congress, Robert Thompson, just a few weeks beforehand. He had attended every Congress since its inception, but the legacy of his vast output of research into 17th Century tokens will still be with us. However, the future is with us, and we must now look forward to Northampton in 2018.

## An Appreciation Of Robert Thompson

Robert Thompson's death leaves a huge hole in the world of numismatics, particularly in our sphere of tokens and related pieces. He was small in stature but a giant when it came to study and research, and will be sorely missed. Much of his work was done in pre-internet times and he benefited greatly from his own vast library which fills the walls of two rooms in his house and partly occupies two others as well. Having been a professional librarian, he had a great love of books, and a passion to pass on his knowledge to others.

Ask him a question about a numismatic matter, a token issuer, for example, and he would answer as fully as he could, as like as not making use of a reference book or source most of us would not have been aware of. His large amount of written work will be his lasting legacy. His first major paper, for the British Numismatic Journal in 1969, was on the dies of the 18<sup>th</sup> century political agitator Thomas Spence, and that is still the major reference on this token series. In the BNJ of 1989 was his article entitled 'Central or local production of seventeenth-century tokens', which successfully established that the vast majority of these were struck in London, most of them by engravers and coiners working at the Tower Mint.

Robert made hundreds of contributions to journals and other periodicals over the years, including of course our own TCS Bulletin. He was an extremely thorough researcher, seeking information from far and wide. He had commendable integrity in that he was careful to make clear the distinction between evidence and supposition.

Robert was a private person, focussed and highly intelligent, but rather unworldly. He was perfectly content not to have a TV, for instance.

I got to know him quite well after the publication of my priced catalogue of the 17<sup>th</sup> century token series in 1986. It was no doubt due to this work that I came to be involved with him in compiling the Sylloge volumes that described and illustrated the great Norweb Collection, the largest accumulation of 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens ever in private hands.

Robert began examining and recording this collection in 1974. Spink published the first of the eventual total of eight volumes covering it in 1984. Volume II appeared in 1988. Mrs. Emery May Norweb, who had been the main collector of the tokens, had died in 1984, and by late 1990 there was concern in her family that progress in publishing the collection was too slow, and a remedy was required to speed things up, namely the recruiting of another contributor. I was described by Robert as 'the best person available' to join the project.

A meeting was arranged at Spink's with Robert, myself, and Patrick Finn and Managing Director Douglas Liddell present. Mr Liddell said that I should, quote, 'take over from Robert', to which Robert made no comment at the time. I felt that I would be unable to cope adequately on my own without Robert's involvement and it was agreed that he and

I should work as joint authors from Volume III onwards. It was a part-time job for us both.

We had to learn to use a computer database on which to compile details of the tokens for publication, and organise a system of working together, which soon became efficient. I was the inputter-in-chief of data, originally working from the manuscript Robert had previously compiled from his detailed study of each of the 13,000-odd tokens in the collection. I would then check my work with the tokens themselves at Spink's, where they were always held, adding anything I thought relevant, and make a list of queries that arose. I then discussed these queries with Robert, and he would review my additions and changes and add any further input he could provide, which was usually from non-numismatic sources.



The prefaces, the chapters explaining the arrangement, and other paragraphs of text in the Norweb volumes were very largely by Robert.

When he and I were discussing some aspects of the tokens of Suffolk in the collection in 1995, there was one Robert had attributed to the market town of Clare in that county. It's the one with on the obverse the legend WIL TAVERNER CLARE and the cryptic inscription YE KYES OF DUNKIRK ACROS TO THE SPANYARD on the reverse. In a then recent TCS Bulletin article Robert, in his typically thorough way, had examined all conceivable concepts raised by this wording and, on the evidence he had

found, finished the article with the sentence 'In the present state of knowledge it is reasonable to attribute the token to Clare, and to William Taverner, chandler, baptised ten miles away at Halstead'. [TCSB vol 5 no 2 pp45-48]

This was a fair conclusion, but my feeling then as now was that it would have been better placed in an uncertain category. Without giving my reasons, which I had not marshalled adequately, I casually said something like 'I still think it's probably a London token'.

Robert's immediate response was 'Metropolitan arrogance', said with feeling. I decided not to argue, but made a mental note then to form a good case for trying to change his mind about something in future before making an unconsidered remark.

In about 2005 Mrs Emery May Norweb's grandson Harry took charge of the project. He was willing to continue financing publication of the Norweb volumes but wanted to see an end to the project. Six years had passed since the previous volume (no. VI) had emerged, and Harry began to set time deadlines for us by which to finish various sections of the work. Robert didn't appreciate this discipline. Rather than refuse requests from other researchers for help, or try to see if it was possible to defer other commitments he had, Robert carried on regardless, considering the Norweb project to be an academic rather than a commercial one and thus something not to be hurried. He felt antagonistic towards Harry and it fell to me to keep in touch with Harry, apologising and giving him excuses or reasons for continued missed deadlines. Fortunately, Harry kept faith with us to the end in 2011, thanks in part to representations from May Sinclair at Spink's, and he was very proud of our final result.

I learned much from Robert and found him inspiring to work with, and stimulating company especially in one-to-one situations when discussing tokens and some of his other interests, for example the topography of London and the local history of Hackney and Harrow - places where he lived and worked.

The times I spent with him have certainly helped me to become a better numismatist, and I shall greatly miss him and his wisdom.

**Michael Dickinson**

## Three Seventeenth Century Tokens

John Rose

I obtained a lead token at Harrogate in 1991, attributed to Grain in Kent, notes as reading:

IN GRENE = R<sup>A</sup>I

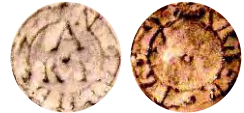
BARBER 1659 = Blank

However, there is no B, simply an area of excess metal from casting and the token reads

IN GRENE = R<sup>A</sup>I

ARBOVR 1659 = Blank

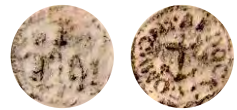
I believe it to belong to Green Arbour Court in London. A dark and narrow street at the north-west end of Old Bailey (as it was in 1991).



I have a second lead token, I believe to be unpublished. I bought it at Cutler Street Market in 1989. I showed it to Baldwins in that year and we agreed that it was probably from Doctors Commons.

TPM triad divided by a flower

AT. DOCK:COMMONS = An anchor



I also have the following copper token:

ALLEXANDER PEN<sup>D</sup> = A Cage

TVRNMIL. STREETE = A<sup>P</sup>E

Another example was illustrated in St James's Auction Catalogue on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2016, (SJA 40, lot 2247). Here it was described as having a canary in the cage. My piece is a little dished, and I cannot make out any image of a bird. Studying the illustration, I still couldn't make out any trace of a bird. So if another member either bought this piece or has another example, I would love to hear if there is a bird present.

## Further Progress on the Mystery List (8)

Andrew Cunningham

**Birches Hotel**, E. Smith, c/m JAS: James Albert Sutcliffe c/m) was at the Birches Hotel, Rochdale ...1912-1916...

**Borough Arms**, H. Burchall: Henry Burchall was at the Borough Arms, Shrewsbury ...1884-1887.

**Brunswick Inn**, Bury New Road: this is Manchester, listed variously as Cheetham or sometimes Strangeways.

**Bulb Head**, John Preston's: John Preston was at the Bull's Head Inn, Atherton, Lancs in October 1895 when he died.

**County Arms**, J Roberts: Joseph Roberts was at the County Arms, Millbrook Street, Gloucester, 1915-1919. This very small size seems always to be of a late date.

**Five Barred Gate Hotel**, J.H.D.: this is now confirmed as Samlesbury, Lancs where J.H. Duxbury was there as late as August 1937.



**Forester's Arms**, Wm Lawrence: William Lawrence was at the Forester's Arms, Sansome Walk, Worcester when it was sold for the benefit of his creditors in March 1862.

**Military Arms, The**, W. J. Callaghan: W. J. Callaghan was at the Military Arms, Brunswick Road, Gloucester in ... 1869.

**Newcastle Arms**, W. Brown: confirmed as Gainsborough, where William Brown was at the Newcastle Arms, Caskgate Street in ... 1892... Cathrine was presumably his widow.

**Royal Lancers**, A. E. Batty: in September 1913, the licence of the Royal Lancers Hotel, Penistone Road, Sheffield was transferred from "Annie Elizabeth Whitaker (formerly Batty)". Presumably she had (re-)married.

**Vine Inn**, Belgrave St.: the Vine Inn was in Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham ...1854-1891...

Additionally, I can confirm the solution proposed by Mac McCarthy (Vol.11, no. 10):

**Nelson Inn**, Grosvenor St., G. Kendrick: George Kendrick was at the Nelson, Grosvenor Street, Birmingham in ... 1895...



Finally, a couple of suggestions:

**Jamaica Tavern/Jamaica Club Tavern:** this is in the same style as other London pieces and is made by Neal so likely to be London where there are several houses of this name.

**Volunteer Rifleman,** Joseph Hedges: a Joseph Hedges was a beer retailer in High Street Tunstall in 1862. The date fits with its inclusion in Neumann but obviously needs further work.

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## Further Corrections to ‘Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark’

Tim Everson

The first correction is hardly worth mentioning but for no. 694, Tho Lambe at the Barge House in Upper Ground, the YE should have a superscript E, Y<sup>E</sup>.

The second correction is that no. 404, John Brandon in Southwark has been illustrated with two photographs of the reverse so, for those without a copy of Norweb, which is the source of the illustration, here is the obverse:



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## Troublesome Tokens

**027 G HOWARTH WITHY** around 2 TREES D (all incuse) / Blank. Br, EP, 31 mm

I think this may not be anything to do with Somerset but a pub token from Preston. There is an old pub which is still extant at 7 Lytham Road Preston PR2 8JE called the Withy Trees. Howarth is a popular name in Preston and a not uncommon name for innkeepers there. I found a George Howarth at The New Britannia Inn 1847 and 1850-1852 but I can't find any evidence that he moved pubs but he could easily have done so. 2D is a typical value for a pub token as well.

There is also 'Ye Old Original Withy Trees' in Bamber Bridge as well.



Judy Brook

## *Quill Corner*

Tomasz Mackowski, 'Numismatics on the border of different sciences: "jetons" or tokens?: some remarks on modern numismatic terminology', *Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia* 61 (2015), 111-17: illus.

ABSTRACT. Discusses the usage of the word 'żeton' in Polish numismatic terminology. Over the last two decades archaeological excavations in Gdansk [formerly Danzig] have uncovered a very large number of small pieces of sheet lead stamped with the arms of Gdansk, personal marks, or various emblems. Some of the municipal tokens dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries found in Gdansk are inscribed with the German word 'Zeichen' or 'Teken'. Both terms can be translated as 'token', but in contemporary Polish numismatic terminology they are termed 'żetony'. The author examines the very meaning of the latter term in Polish, pointing out that originally during the Middle Ages there was a significant difference between żetony and 'Zeichen' or 'Teken' (tokens). It was not until the end of World War II that the Polish research community adopted the practice of mixing both terms in a way that actually compromised their historical meaning. Thus the author suggests that it is highly desirable to reconsider the usage of both terms in order to develop a more precise definition of the artefacts in question and to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding.

Robert Thompson

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## *Notes and Queries*

### **671 L'INGLISSABLE**

Has anybody any clues as to why the countermark, "L'INGLISSABLE" should appear on the reverse of a 1915 French 10 centime coin.

Is it a political statement of the war situation or an advertisement slogan?

Have you seen another one?



Peter D.S. Waddell

## *Adverts*

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(12:8)

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(12:10)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Dave Smith**

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 6. My first as the incoming Editor. On behalf of us all, I would like to begin by thanking Gary Oddie, the outgoing Editor, for his work in the role. I am sure you agree Gary has set the bar very high with the standard of the Bulletins he has produced and will undoubtedly be a hard act to follow. On a personal note this is a new adventure, one I am looking forward to performing. Already I have found my word processing skills being tested. Thankfully, Gary, Google and YouTube have come to my rescue, and a labour of love is well worth the effort. Of course, the Bulletin wouldn't exist without its contributors and readership. Please continue to send the articles. The more the merrier. Also, feel free to contact me should you have any suggestions, comments or concerns regarding the publications. All feedback welcome.

Dave

## ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

## ***Bulletin Binders***

We now have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary Oddie. Binders can also be reserved to be collected at the Medallion or Token Congress.

## ***Token Congress 5-7 October 2018***

Hilton Hotel, 100 Watring Lane, Collingtree, Northampton, NN4 0XW  
Organisers: Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter

## ***Token Congress 2019***

Token Congress 2019 will be organised by Tim Everson, who many of you will know from past Token Congresses and editor of the Bulletin from 2010-2015. More details will be announced nearer the time.

## John Arnold of Great Yarmouth: A Tale of Two Issuers?

Adrian Marsden

The Norfolk Token Project, a collaborative venture set up by the author in 2014 to investigate the county's seventeenth-century token series, has begun work on the biographies of various issuers. A previous article in this bulletin focused on the career of Stephen Tracey, a pilgrim father who travelled back to Yarmouth in the 1650s and issued a token very soon afterwards. This piece looks at another of the town's issuers, John Arnold, and discusses which of two men, father and son, might have been the issuer.

The token (Williamson 291, figure 1), struck in both brass and what is generally called mixed metal, is not common. Dickinson does not ascribe a value to it, suggesting rarity, but it certainly cannot be described as very rare. Norwich Castle Museum has three examples and four others are known, one in the holdings of the British Museum, two formerly in the Norweb collection and another previously in the Neville Rolfe collection. Two more are known as finds recorded by metal detectorists, one from Burgh Castle and another from Postwick. A few others are known to the author from private collections or from examples noted that have surfaced in the trade.



**Fig. 1:** Farthing token of John Arnold of Yarmouth (Norwich Castle Museum)

The obverse shows a bunch of grapes encircled by the legend IOHN ARNOLD IN and the reverse a triad of initials, A above I and M, with the legend NORTH YARMOVTH. Two different die axis orientations are known, a six o'clock orientation appearing to be that encountered on the brass examples and a twelve o'clock on those of mixed metal. Thus, two coining runs occurred. Nearly all examples known to the author have weak areas, particularly at the centre of the reverse, suggesting either poor striking or a slightly concave reverse die surface. It seems certain, on the basis of a study of the



examples known to the author, that the earlier coining run was that in brass with a six o'clock die axis.

There are a number of John Arnolds who appear in the records of the time relating to Yarmouth, such as a son of Cornelious and Sara baptised on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1616 and a John Arnoll, son of Francis and Lydia, baptised on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1637. However, for one reason or another we can discount these individuals as being the token issuer and concentrate on three men.

One of these is a John Arnold recorded as having been buried at Great Yarmouth on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1661. He is described in that record as an Inn Keeper. Given the sign of the Grapes on the token, presumably an Inn sign, he cannot be entirely discounted as the token issuer. However, there is no other evidence to connect him to Williamson 291 and, assuming he is one of the John Arnolds attested in the Yarmouth marriage records, then his wife's initial cannot fit the 'M' on the token. It is most unlikely that this individual was the issuer.

Williamson ascribed the issue to John Arnold, Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1652<sup>(1)</sup> but the author's research suggests that there is another possible issuer, Arnold's son of the same name. In the light of this it is pertinent to look into the histories of the two men and to attempt to work out which may have been behind the issue of Williamson 291. Online searches and further research at the Norfolk Record Office have uncovered a goodly amount on the careers of the two men.

### **John Arnold Senior**

A baby of this name was baptised on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1597 at Yarmouth, the son of Humfry and Rose Arnold. The parents had been married at Great Yarmouth on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1587. The name of John had previously been given to another son of Humfry and Rose, baptised on December 4<sup>th</sup> 1588 and it seems likely that this child had subsequently died and the name given again to a later-born son. This was a common practice at the time. Humfry and Rose had other children baptised at Yarmouth in the 1590s, those recorded being Ruthe, baptised on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1590, Thomas, baptised on 10<sup>th</sup> June 1592, and Judethe on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1594.

There do not seem to be any records surviving of how, whether by apprenticeship, birth or purchase, or when John Arnold Senior attained the freedom of Yarmouth. Most likely it was in the very last years of the second decade of the century, probably in 1618 or 1619.

John Arnold – spelt as Arnall in the marriage register - married Margaret Roberts, at Great Yarmouth on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1620<sup>(2)</sup>. The baptism registers record that they had several children baptised there, Ezechias and Ruth, presumably twins (6<sup>th</sup> June 1622),

Margaret (25<sup>th</sup> December 1625)<sup>(3)</sup>, Elizabeth (23<sup>rd</sup> September 1627), John (16<sup>th</sup> September 1631)<sup>(4)</sup>, Marie (February 1633), Elizabeth (14<sup>th</sup> May 1637) and Sarah (12<sup>th</sup> February 1639).

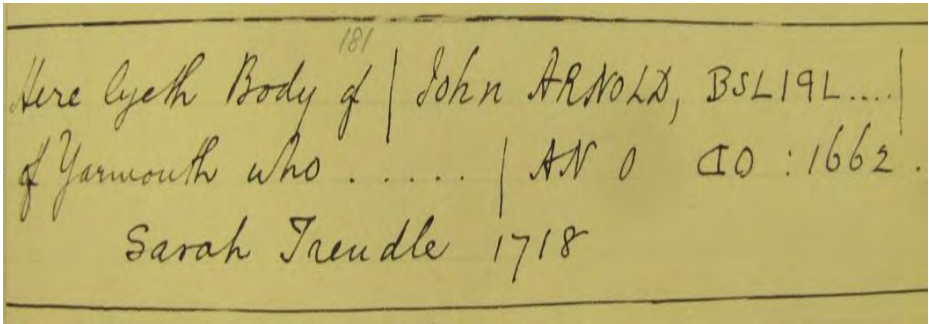
This man is clearly the John Arnold who was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1652. The date of his birth fits perfectly with a marriage date in 1620 when he would have been 22. Likewise, at the age of 54, he would have been of a suitable age to hold the most important position in the Corporation, that of Bailiff. He is attested as a member of the Corporation from 1640 when he was elected to the Common Council. In 1651 he became an alderman.

Described as a merchant in the register, John Arnold Senior is recorded as having been buried on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 1662. His nuncupative will, proven at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1663, is in the Public Record Office<sup>(5)</sup> and also describes him as a merchant. It runs as follows (with modernised spelling and punctuation):

*Memorandum: that John Arnold the elder, late of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, deceased, did upon the sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and two, being then in sound mind and perfect memory, made and declared his Testament and last will nuncupative in presence of Abigail Smith, widow, and Elizabeth Nicholls, widow, in words following or to the like effect viz. I will that my children shall have one hundred pounds apiece and my grandchildren, I mean, he said, my own children's children, ten pounds apiece to be paid in money and shipping. And the residue of my estate I hand to my wife to be wholly at her disposal. And I will that my son shall be executor with my wife and be assistant to her in the managing of my estate. Abigail Smith & Elizabeth Nicholls her mark.*

St. Nicholas' was the only church in Yarmouth where burials might have taken place at this period and many token issuers are recorded as having been buried there. John Arnold was one of these. Tragically, St. Nicholas' was heavily bombed in the Second World War and reduced to a burnt-out shell. As a result, practically none of the memorials or grave markers inside the church survive today. However, John Arnold's memorial was recorded in the early 1830s as having been near the altar rails in a handwritten volume held by the Norfolk Record Office (figure 2). What is striking is the dreadful quality of the monument, crudely cut on a small piece of stone. Some of the letters are back to front and the record makes note of this. Yet it is clearly John Arnold Senior's memorial since his position as Bailiff is noted.

Admittedly, a position near the altar rails would have been a place of honour, befitting a former bailiff, but the poor appearance of the stone raises questions which we will return to later. One would expect a former Bailiff of Great Yarmouth to have been commemorated in a grander style.



**Fig. 2:** Manuscript entry giving a transcription of John Arnold Senior’s memorial.

John Arnold’s wife Margaret remarried shortly after his death. The marriage, recorded as having happened at Burgh Castle or Bradwell on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1663, was to one William Bridge, described as a clerk. Bridge was rather more than a ‘clerk’; he was the pastor to the Congregational Church, also known as the Independent Church of Great Yarmouth

Margaret died in 1675, aged 76. Her tombstone was placed in St. Nicholas’ church, an apparently rather grand affair that was listed with a transcription by the Norfolk antiquary, Francis Blomefield<sup>(7)</sup>.

*HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARGARET/ SOMETIME THE WIFE OF JOHN/  
 ARNOLD, MERCHANT, AND ONCE/ BAILIFF OF THIS TOWNE, AND LATELY/  
 THE WIFE OF THE REVEREND/ AND FAMOUS WILLIAM BRIDGE/  
 MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AND/ PASTOUR TO THE CONGREGATIONALL/  
 CHURCH IN YARMOUTH. SHE WAS/ AGED 76 YEARS, AND DIED ON THE/  
 FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEARE 1675/*

*Her soul in glory, and her body stiaies/ The time ‘till Christ to union it doth raise*

Margaret’s elaborate tombstone must have stood in some contrast to that of her first husband. It is time to look into the career of her son, John Arnold Junior.

## John Arnold Junior

John Arnold Junior was clearly the son of John Arnold the elder. As we have seen, he is recorded as having been baptised at Yarmouth on 16<sup>th</sup> September 1631, the son of John and Margaret. The lists of freemen of Yarmouth show that he attained the freedom of the town by birth on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1651. This accounts for the lack of any record of his being indentured as an apprentice although these records are very incomplete in any case. As his father's son, John Arnold junior would have qualified for the freedom of Yarmouth by birth – on payment of the usual fee. In 1657 he was admitted to the Common Council.

John Arnold junior married Mary Peckover at St. George Colegate, Norwich, on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1655. She must be the Mary Peckener, daughter of Matthew, baptised at the same church on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1632. The surname – Peckover is the standard spelling - of his new wife is possibly significant in terms of the religious politics of the time and John Arnold junior's connection with the family raises some interesting questions.

After the Civil War, the Peckovers became famous as Quakers. Some were based in Norwich whilst others settled at Fakenham where Edmond Peckover, after an initial career serving as a trooper in the army of Parliament and then the Commonwealth, later issued a token (Williamson 42, figure 3) in 1667. His certificate of discharge, dated 1655, is quoted in full by Williamson<sup>(8)</sup>. On his tokens his surname is rendered as Peckoner and displays the Merchant-Tailors' Arms. Williamson records that he 'suffered frequently for his religious principles.'



**Fig 3:** Farthing token of Edmond Peckover of Fakenham (Norwich Castle Museum).

It is uncertain whether the Norwich branch of the Peckover family were Quakers or not, or even if they had any sympathy with nonconformist groups. But, if they did have connections, then it was not a very great step ideologically between Quaker belief and

the Independent Church of Great Yarmouth. Indeed, it was hardly a step at all. Was John Arnold junior's desire to marry Mary influenced by possible Quaker tenets held by his wife's family or was it only after his marriage that he came to believe in a more Independent form of Christianity?

Certainly, John Arnold must have joined the Independent Church of Great Yarmouth very soon after his marriage to Mary since several of his children by his new wife were baptised there. The first recorded is John (23<sup>rd</sup> November 1658), followed by Hezekias (19<sup>th</sup> March 1668), Samuel (27<sup>th</sup> December 1670), Joseph (3<sup>rd</sup> September 1672), Margrett (8<sup>th</sup> September 1674) and Elizabeth (21<sup>st</sup> January 1678).

The burial of Eliza, daughter of John and Mary, was registered on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1657; presumably she was their first daughter who died very young. An infant Arnold, daughter of John, was buried on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1660, followed by Mary on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1662 and Sida on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1665. These seem likely to have been children born between the baptism of John in 1658 and that of Hezekias in 1668. There does not seem to be any surviving will for John Arnold junior.

John Arnold junior's membership of the Independent Church is interesting and brings us back to the question of why his father was so poorly commemorated in terms of his memorial and why his wife Margaret had such a fine stone set up in her memory. Plainly – by her remarriage to Pastor Bridge – Margaret had come to sympathise with Congregationalist beliefs. It might be that her son, John Arnold junior, followed her into her new faith. Or, perhaps more likely given his marriage to Mary Peckover and the baptism of at least one of his children at the Independent Church before his father's death, it may have been the son who led his mother into his new faith.

It seems unlikely that John Arnold senior would have had much to do with the Independent Church or its minister, William Bridge. It is true that Independent belief was relatively strong in Yarmouth but it is also a fact that the senior members of the Corporation had invariably looked down on the Congregational church and its members as religious upstarts since the ministry was founded in the early 1640s. The Restoration of Charles I in 1660, with its increased emphasis on a more elaborate and showy performance of religious observance, must have made membership of a very Puritan body even less attractive to men seeking preferment in a post-Commonwealth society<sup>(9)</sup>.

Was this the reason why John Arnold senior was given such a poor memorial on his death? Were his wife and son firmly in the Congregationalist camp and, because of this, relations between them and John Arnold senior somewhat strained? Certainly, shortly before his death, he had not made a will, implying that he was unsure of where or how to leave his money. It might be that he felt himself in good health and that making a will could wait a few years but he had passed sixty years of age in 1657; given life expectancy in the seventeenth century, one might have expected him to have made a

will by that date. In the event, as we have seen, his quick death meant that a nuncupative will was necessary.

The nuncupative will does not reveal anything of note but it is maddeningly brief and mentions no name of any family member. The only notable point is that John Arnold Senior is at pains to make sure that only his children's children are eligible for the ten pounds he stipulates as a payment for his grandchildren. This strongly implies that there were earlier children born to his daughters' husbands by earlier marriages which he had no desire to include in his will.

We can imagine the circumstances in which this nuncupative will was dictated. The testator plainly had little energy to elaborate very far on his intentions and seems to have settled on the path of least resistance, leaving everything to his close relatives. The failure to mention names – particularly those of his wife and son - might simply reflect the urgency of the occasion, the desperate attempts of a dying man trying to gasp out his last wishes.

In any case, John Arnold Senior would, realistically, have had little other choice in how to dispose of his estate. Divorce of a wife was, quite simply, not the done thing in seventeenth-century England. Nor was the disinheriting of a son. Perhaps he felt that this family scandal, with his son – and probably his wife - clearly associating with the Independent Church of Great Yarmouth was better ignored in the hours before his death.

These speculations might be quite unfair. Indeed, there is no evidence to suggest that John Arnold Senior did not feel sympathy with the Independent Church of Yarmouth. But the circumstantial evidence, in particular the poor monument set up to commemorate his life, suggests that his death was not a cause of enormous grief to his wife and son. The speedy remarriage of his wife to William Bridge and the continued worship of his son at the Independent Church certainly demonstrate that they continued steadfast in their belief.

## **Conclusions**

This discussion has raised several questions on how religious politics may have furnished a subject for debate – or argument – in the Arnold family in the late 1650s and early 1660s. But it has not got us any nearer to determining who was the issuer of the token in question. Both John Arnold senior and his son, married as they were to wives whose Christian name began with an 'M', remain contenders. It is time to examine the token further in an attempt to decide which of the two men was behind its issue. Stylistically, the token appears to belong to the 1650s. Everything about it marks it out as a Ramage product, dating it to the period 1649-62 but no token produced from a die prepared using the same puncheon depicting a bunch of grapes

has been traced by the author. Michael Dickinson, studying the lettering, states that ‘I am confident that the John Arnold token is not earlier than 1658 and probably not later than 1660’<sup>(10)</sup> This dating is extremely useful, providing a narrow window of issue. We can compare it with what we know of the two John Arnolds’ careers at this time. Often, tokens seem to have been commissioned by young men setting out in business, providing a useful way of advertising that new business as well as furnishing small change to make lower value transactions easier to accommodate. This was clearly the case with a number of Yarmouth issuers. For example, from interpretation of the records, we can be reasonably certain that the tokens of Thomas Crane, John Curtis, Richard Flaxman, Samuel Manthorpe and Jonas Neave were produced very early in their business careers.<sup>(11)</sup> Probably there are more issuers who fall into this category; the NTP’s ongoing research hopes to discover them.

As we have seen, John Arnold junior attained the freedom of Great Yarmouth in 1651. In the light of this, the issue of a token in the years 1658-60 would place it in a relatively early stage of his career although by no means at the start of it.

However, the issue of tokens was not always confined to young men embarking on a career in trade. In Yarmouth, both John Ames and George Spilman were clearly well into their fifties when they issued tokens.<sup>(12)</sup> Stephen Tracey was of a similar age.<sup>(13)</sup> Evidently some old dogs could learn new tricks. There is no firm reason to exclude John Arnold Senior from this group of token issuers who were getting on in years.

A study of the Town Books of Yarmouth and the lists of aldermen and common council men from the late 1650s and early 1660s does not help us further though it does show that both John Arnolds were regarded as staunch Parliamentarians and suffered for this when Charles II returned to England at the end of May 1660. In the list for 1657 Arnold senior is recorded as an alderman and Arnold junior as a common council man. John Arnold senior resigned from his position as an alderman on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1660; clearly he had fallen foul of the new regime ushered in by the Restoration and was forced off the Corporation’s membership. Later, in July 1662, John Arnold junior was one of thirteen men removed from their positions as Common Council men by order of the Commissioners appointed to regulate Corporations in Norfolk.<sup>(14)</sup>

Investigating Williamson 291 has been an interesting journey but, at the last, there is no conclusive evidence to clarify whether the token should be ascribed to John Arnold senior or to his son. It is to be hoped that something may surface in the future to determine which of the two men was behind its issue but the author would suggest, given the father’s age when the token was issued, that the son, John Arnold Junior, is the more likely contender.



## Notes and References

- (1) Williamson, G. C. 1891 (1967 reprint). *Trade tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (Seaby, London). p878.
- (2) The transcription in the online catalogue describes Margaret as a widow but examination of the original record clearly shows that she was a single woman.
- (3) The registers name the mother as Elizabeth but this seems to be a scribal error, repeating the name of the previous mother listed. It seems certain that this Margaret was the daughter of John and Margaret Arnold.
- (4) Given in the online transcription as being on the 25th September but inspection of the original register shows that the correct date is the 16th of the month.
- (5) Reference PROB 11/310/43.
- (6) In archival items from Great Yarmouth Library now held by the Norfolk Record Office: catalogue reference ACC 2009/19 (box 6), 'Epitaphs copied from the gravestones in Yarmouth Church and Churchyard', no. 181.
- (7) Blomefield, F. 1810. *An Essay Towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk, Volume XI* (London). p380.
- (8) Williamson, G. C. 1891 (1967 reprint). *Trade tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (Seaby, London). p845.
- (9) Marsden, A. B. 2018 (forthcoming). *Seventeenth-Century trade tokens of Great Yarmouth and their issuers*.
- (10) Personal communication by email on 19/3/2017.
- (11) Marsden, A. B. 2018 (forthcoming). *Seventeenth-Century trade tokens of Great Yarmouth and their issuers*.
- (12) Marsden, A. B. 2018 (forthcoming). *Seventeenth-Century trade tokens of Great Yarmouth and their issuers*.
- (13) Marsden, A. B. 2016. 'Tracing Stephen Tracey – a Pilgrim Father from Great Yarmouth' *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin Volume 12, number 1, 24-32*
- (14) Document held at Norfolk Record Office, reference Y/C 36/12/4.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the staff at the Norfolk Record Office for making available to me documents held there. Also my thanks to Michael Dickinson and Tim Everson for their helpful advice on the date of John Arnold's token.

# Countermarked Fazeley Silver Shilling Tokens of 1811

Gary Oddie

The 1811-12 silver token series is well documented<sup>(1,2)</sup> with just two pieces catalogued with a countermark (Harp hallmarks on Dublin D1 and D4). Dalton also illustrates but doesn't note a small circular hatched countermark on Bristol D32<sup>(3)</sup> and a countermarked letter A on Isle of Man D7. May's Addenda adds the SCURR THIRSK countermark on Thirsk tokens (Yorks D74b).<sup>(2)</sup>

When a rather tatty Fazeley shilling (Staffordshire D11) appeared on ebay with a "JK" countermark it attracted little interest. Until further specimens turn up with this exact countermark, this can only be considered a spurious mark.



Fig. 1. Peels Harding & Co shilling countermarked JK and a better specimen.

This might have been the end of the story, until I looked more closely at the countermarked token and spotted a small indent on the reverse in the O of ONE. Revisiting my better specimen, and it also has a small mark in the O. One indent might be considered an accident, and two a coincidence, but a quick search of the web and auction archives revealed that over half of the Fazeley D11 shilling tokens have a small mark in the O of ONE. No marks have been found on other Fazeley tokens.



Fig. 2. Small punch marks on Staffordshire D11 shillings.

I can only conclude that this mark is official and some form of accounting procedure.

## References:

- (1) R. Dalton. The Silver Token Coinage 1811-1812. 1922. (1968 Seaby reprint).
- (2) J. O'Donald Mays. Tokens of Those Trying Times. New Forest Leaves 1991.
- (3) G. Oddie. Bristol Silver Tokens of 1811 – Additions. TCSB v12n3 p95 June 2017.4

## Pay Checks - Follow-up No 1 (Part 6)

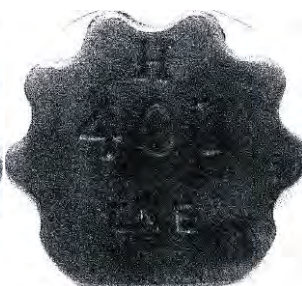
Tim Petchey

Having completed a series of articles covering pay checks of the four railway groups, based on the collection here at Winchcombe and a number of pay check lots which have passed through auctions recently, I requested feedback from readers who had any such items in their collections, and who could add to the picture. To date I am principally indebted to Paul Gash for a vast number of photographs from his collection which fill out both the LNER and the LMS sections. Obviously I have only included information (and illustrations) which is (or are) new to the study in this update.

To begin, as before, with the LNER group, the oval brass embossed checks inherited from the GCR are enhanced by Trevor Hill's "Loco Dept. Boston", and two from Talisman "Locomotive Dept" with stamped "JM" for Immingham and an "S & T Dept." stamped "FP", Finsbury Park.

A Great Central version of the MS&LR's "P.W. Barnetby" was also thrown up by Talisman.

Paul's collection- perhaps predictably, has given us plenty more material on the North Eastern part of the LNER group. To the "sea-shell" pattern we can add one stamped "H (number) LNE" from Heaton, one with "Consett" on one side and the number on the other, and a "BR - NE" with no location.



The hefty "round with a flat bottom" checks are enhanced by a white metal "(number) Loco LNER York", a brass "SG (South Gosforth) (number) LNE", a brass "(number) N.E.R. Co." with no location, a brass "(number) Elect. L Dep.t N.E.R." (Electrical Dept. or Electric Loco Dept.?), a white metal "(number) Casual Loco Dept. York N.E.R.," and a brass "SG (number) BR - NE".





Four heavy hexagonal checks, all brass, proclaim "NER Loco Leeds", "York Station", "Neville Hill NER" and "Starbeck Loco NER".



While we're on the big stuff there are five additions to the plain round but big checks. The illustrations I have don't lend themselves to reproduction, so descriptions will have to suffice. A plain brass one with no company initials is stamped simply "(number) SG", a very thin white metal one and a very large, quarter-inch thick brass one "(number) N.E.R.Co.", and two BR versions, both brass, respectively "(number, under a round hole) P C BR - NE" and "BR NER (number)".

Related to Great Northern examples, two LNER ones are brass; one circular and embossed "Loco Dept. LNER Retford", the other oval and stamped "L&NER (number) C & W Boston", the latter also from Trevor Hill.



Not dissimilar to the Retford one above is another round brass embossed one "Loco Running LNER Neasden", presumably brought into use following the LNER's takeover of the Metropolitan Railway's steam loco fleet and its northernmost services.



From the Great Eastern we have what might be a pay check, or it might have some other purpose, perhaps an identity disc. The two sides are different, and both are illustrated. Circular in copper, the outer ring on one side is embossed "The Great Eastern Railway" and carries the company's 'batwing' emblem in the centre, whilst the other side has "Police Department London" around the outer ring and the stamped number in the centre.



The other main part of this follow-up article is concerned with the LMS group. The square brass "Traffic" checks are increased by three embossed "LM&SR Traffic Dept. (number) St. Pancras", "LM&SR Traffic (number) Manchester (Ex)" and "LM&SR TFC (number) Euston". A similarly embossed example is "British Railways Traffic Dept. (number) Toton", so the shortening of "Traffic Dept." to "TFC" has nothing to do with the passage of time!  
191-194



Neither for that matter does the incidence of similarly laid-out checks entirely stamped onto plain brass. Previously noted examples were all from the BR period, but here are LMS and even Midland Railway examples.

With the slightly smaller, rectangular checks we can add "L.M.& S.R. Traffic Dept. (number) Kentish Town" and "L.M.& S.R. TFC (number) Willesden".



In similar vein to the square one so these also turn up in fully stamped form. All three noted are headed "LM&SR", one has "TFC" above the number, two don't.



From Talisman we find what must be the most recent manifestation of the embossed brass oval, "R.M.D. (number) Saltley".



The flatter ovals from the Midland camp are ever more diverse with examples (all embossed) "L.M.S. Parcels Dept. (number) St. Pancras Goods", "L. M. & S. R. (number) Manchester (Ancoats)" (both brass), "L.M.S. Cartage (number) St Pancras" and "L.M.S. Horse Dept. (number) St. Pancras" (both steel).

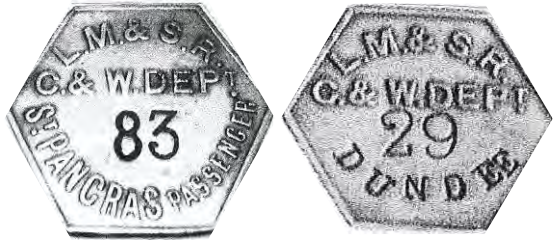




The Midland round brass embossed pattern is represented by "L.M.& S.R. Carnforth (number) M.P.", with an older "M. R. (number) Loco. Bristol"



We can add a couple of locations to known list of brass embossed hexagonal "C. & W. Dept" checks, "St. Pancras Passenger" is embossed, "Dundee", rare in being a Scottish location, is stamped.



A number of 'miscellaneous' round checks, all of them brass, include an embossed "LMS Railway Telegraph Dept." with all the lettering around an outer ring and the number in the middle, a "Midland Railway Company (number) St Marys Derby", "LMS Blackpool (number) Central" with the location in curved form to accommodate the number and "L.M.S. CHG (coaching) (number) Willesden".



Post-nationalisation versions include embossed "B.Rlys.(M.R.) Motive Power (number) Cricklewood Depot", "L. M. R. (Embossed) Engineers Mancr. Lon. Rd. number" (all stamped) and the verbose "8.R. - M. Operating Dept. No. (number) New Carriage Shed Willesden". The only fully stamped on is "B R M Engineers Mancr Vic. (number)".



We have a previously unrecorded embossed brass 'round with flat bottom', "(number) L.N.W.R. Camden".



One puzzle is brass, embossed "L.M.S.R. No. (number) C.M.E. Lawley St." and stamped "Soap". Perhaps it is not a pay check?



Three more examples of round embossed white metal: "L.M.S. (number) Curzon St. Birmm.", "L.M.S.R. (number) Goods Broad St." and "Manchester Exchange Traffic (number)".



An embossed steel check accords with one listed in the earlier article, square with cropped corners "L&N.W.R Camden (number) Cartage", and a similarly shaped one but all stamped on plain brass says simply "Oper. (number) Euston".



A small number of further locations on typical L&YR small brass stamped discs have been noted - "Parcels Office Victoria", "Pendleton New" and "Goods Dept. Bury", this latter with "L&YR Co." on the other side. Another example has "(number) Liverpool Ex" on one side and "LMS" on the other.



A rather crude, 'home made' check is stamped on round brass "Manchester Central Pass L M R" with a large "T" centrally above the number.



Finally, for this section we have from Talisman a white metal embossed octagonal check, "LMR Traffic Dept (number) Leeds City".

To briefly update the GWR group we have two round brass embossed, "GWR. Sheet Department." around the outside, with the number in the middle, and "GWR. Carriage Dept. Salop" to a similar layout. A hexagonal copper embossed check (or is it cheque?) is marked "G.W.R Mill Bay Pay Cheque" around the outside, and stamped centrally "X" with the number.



Finally, to bring the Southern group up to date we have, from the recent Solent sale, the first check from the LB&SCR. Circular copper, it is stamped simply "LB&SCR (number) HAVANT".



## A New Suffolk Token(?) Buckenham Coffee House, Southwold

Trevor Owens



**Fig. 1:** Token of Buckenham Coffee House token (T. Owens)

Obv.

BUCKENHAM COFFEE HOUSE within a circle. A hand with a coffee pot pouring into a cup.

Rev.

In a depression [www.coffeecups.co.uk](http://www.coffeecups.co.uk) around a circle ONE FREE CUP within, around another circle containing a steaming cup and saucer. Ceramic, obverse bevelled. 43mm.

The Coffee House was opened on 30<sup>th</sup> March 1991 by TV chef Patrick Anthony. It is located in the cellar of the 16th Century Buckenham House at 81 High Street, Southwold. An information leaflet gives the information that the centrepiece of the Buckenham sign and logo has been taken from a token of a London Coffee House of about 1700. Several of the 17th century coffee house tokens bear a similar image. Below is one of Andrew Vincent of Friday St., London



Both tokens show a hand pouring coffee into a cup.

The Buckenham token is no longer in use, it was given to customers in the upstairs galleries who spent in excess of £10.

## Inn, Hotel, Tavern and Beer House Checks: Progress on the Mystery List 2015 Page 9

Judy Brook

Commercial Hotel, W. Beckwith (all incuse) (? Bolton or Wigan), Br, 27mm [R L]

This should be assigned to Bolton.

There was a William Beckwith, born about 1844, who married Martha Grundy in 1868 in Kearsley with Farnworth, which is part of Bolton; he was then a paper maker. Later he was described as a Publican, living at 61 Dixon Green Kearsley, when his children were taken to be christened in

1874, 1875, 1877 and 1879.<sup>(1)</sup> There were a number of Pubs in Dixon Green at the time The Shakespeare, Canary and Kings Arms among others but it is uncertain which if any of these he occupied. Dixon Green is now an uninspiring new housing estate.



By the 1881 census he is living at the Pilkington Arms, 152 Derby Street Bolton, and though Lost Pubs of Bolton states “William Beckwith succeeded the Seddons, and he ran the pub until his death in 1881 at the age of 39”<sup>(2)</sup>, the Church records of St John the Evangelist, Farnworth with Kearsley, tell a different story. He died and was buried back at his home Church in 1884 and at the time of his death he was living in Manchester Road Little Hulton; also part of Bolton.<sup>(3)</sup>

There was a Blue Bell Inn at 273 Manchester Road East, and evidence shows that there was a pub at the site as early as 1807. Later it changed its name to The Commercial and this is now called The Bell, though it stands on the site of the old bowling green, and the original pub stood where the car park is today.<sup>(4)</sup> This may be because there was damage to The Commercial Hotel by mine workings in 1895-96 as indicated in a document held at the National Archives.<sup>(5)</sup>

### References:

(1)<http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/indexw.html>

(2) <http://lostpubsofbolton.blogspot.co.uk/2015/12/pilkington-arms-152-derby-street-bolton.html>

(3) Burial: 28 Dec 1884 St John the Evangelist, Farnworth with Kearsley, Lancashire  
William Beckwith – Age: 40 years

Abode: Manchester Road, Little Hulton

Buried by: Jas Andrew Winstanley

Register: Burials 1884 - 1893, Page 11, Entry 82

Source: LDS Film 1538440

(4) [awalkdenman.blogspot.com/2009/11/public-houses-in-walkden-and-little.html](http://awalkdenman.blogspot.com/2009/11/public-houses-in-walkden-and-little.html)

(5) National Archives BEA/1/810

**Surrey Education Committee School Attendance Rewards  
“NEVER ABSENT, NEVER LATE” Weekly Post Cards awarded  
in 1905 The Definitive List.**

**John Theobald**

In TCS Bulletin Volume 10 No. 6, March 2012, pages 221-224, Cedric Dry’s excellent and authoritative catalogue “School Attendance Medals of England, Scotland and Wales” was updated by the author concerning Mr. Dry’s Surrey Post Card list on pages 123 & 124. The new 2012 list included 26 definite and 5 “possible” Surrey NANL Post Cards, according to Dry, together with 18 additional and previously unrecorded Surrey NANL’s that remain in the author’s possession. That totalled 42 now known and authenticated Surrey NANLs, whilst conceding that Mr. Dry’s 5 “possibles” should not be discounted. Subsequent research in 2017 of previously unavailable documents at the Surrey History Centre, Woking (*SHC*) has verified that the 5 “possibles” were definitely not NANL Post Cards.

The final piece of this complex jig-saw fell into place when the then complete set of 31 Surrey Post Cards listed by Mr. Dry (26 definite and 5 possible) were studied by the author at SHC. This is now Surrey’s Archive and Record Office.

The cards were deposited in Feb’ 1976 by County Councillor O. F. Thompson OBE of Cobham, possibly at that time in County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. The SHC reference for the set is DGS/JLY May 1976. The Post Cards are individually numbered SHC2005/1 to SHC2005/31. Previous attempts to locate these Post Cards had failed, two of the reasons being firstly the records at that time had not been digitalised and secondly most of the Post Cards in the extensive SHC collection remain filed and recorded under the village or town name which is featured.

Early in 2017, a SHC Post Card specialist kindly unearthed Mr. Thompson’s collection, so now they are available for all to study. Mr. Dry’s 26 “definites” are reference SHC2005/1 to SHC2005/26. The 5 “as known to exist” Cards are referenced SHC2005/27 to SHC2005/31. Having inspected them, these 5 Cards are NOT in the Surrey Education Committee NANL series. All 31 of these Cards have been photocopied, with each correct SHC reference included, in order to validate this new listing.

**Note:** several spelling mistakes and even an incorrect location occur in Mr. Dry's original listing. These errors have been corrected in the new list, which is respectfully appended below.

**The new listing of 42 Surrey Education Committee “NEVER ABSENT, NEVER LATE” Post Cards.**

<u>(LOCATION)</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION ON THE POSTCARD</u>
ALBURY	ALBURY PARK.
BARNES	THE THAMES AT BARNES BRIDGE.
BISLEY	THE CAMP, BISLEY.
CHEAM	NONSCH PARK, CHEAM.
COOPER'S 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 – THE KEEP.
FRENTHAM	FRENTHAM 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.
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. (Ext' view)
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES	SURREY COUNTY HALL KINGSTON. (Int' view)
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES	THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES	TIFFIN'S 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.
SUTTON	SUTTON COUNTY SCHOOL.
WALLINGTON	WALLINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL.
YORKTOWN	THE STAFF COLLEGE, YORKTOWN.

## Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in Third Edition (6)

**Roy Rains**

From July 1<sup>st</sup> – December 31<sup>st</sup> 2017

### ENGLAND

ASHTON WORKING MENS C.S.

24 PURE MILK 3½d Rev. same. Brass 23mm milled edge PC

BARNSELY BRITISH C.S.L.

22a HALF SOVN. Rev. Border only. Brass 21mm milled edge PC

BELPER SUN C.S.L. ESTABLISED 1868 Derbyshire (new society)

Listed in 1887 Co-op directory not in 1900 version, probably dissolved.

9 10/- Bracteate Brass 22mm PC

BRAFIELD C.S.L.

9 10/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

BRIXHAM C.S.L. 1890 DEVON (new society)

12 LBS. 56 COAL within circle.

Uniface Bronze 28mm milled edge PC



BURTON LATIMER C.I. & P.S.L.

10 £1 ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Brass 20mm milled edge PC

CANTERBURY C.I.S.L.

7 2/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

CREWE CO-OPERATIVE FRIENDLY SOCIETY

11 1 CWT G.Y. ILIFFE B.

Rev. 1 CWT G.Y. ILIFFE Hexagonal brass 23mm PC



ECCLESALL C.S.L.

6 1/- Bracteate Brass 18mm PC

EVERSHOT & D.C.S.L.

- 2 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC  
 4 4d Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

GREAT WIGSTON C.S.L.

- 8 5/- Uniface Brass 26 x 20mm PC  
 8a 5/- Uniface Brass 26 x 20mm but MILK 2d stamped on reverse AC  
 16a ¾d MILK DEPT. Rev. same. Brass 19mm milled edge AC  
 17 1d MILK DEPT. Rev. same. Brass 21mm milled edge AC  
 17a 1½d MILK DEPT. Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge AC  
 19 3d MILK DEPT. Rev. same. Brass 25mm milled edge AC  
 21 4d MILK DEPT. Rev. same. Brass 28mm milled edge AC



GREGSON LANE C.S.L.

- 8 3/- 1916 Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

HAWORTH I.C.S.L.

- 20 £1 ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Bronze 25mm milled edge PC

NEW ROAD SIDE C.S.

- 5 6d Rev. same. Brass 28mm milled edge PC

NORTHLEACH C.S.L. 1877 GLOUCESTERSHIRE (new society)  
 Listed in 1887 Co-op directory with only 48 members and not listed in any later directories, short lived.

- 9 10/- Bracteate Bronze 26mm PC

OADBY C.S.L.

- 1a BREAD TICKET  
 Uniface Oval aluminium 39 x 27mm PC



STAPLEFORD & SANDIACRE C.S.L.

- 17a QUARTERN LOAF  
 Uniface with number stamped incuse Brass 28mm plain edge PC

ST. CLEER C.S.L.

7a 2/- SMITH BIRM. Bracteate Bronze 24mm PC

SCISSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE

10 ONE POUND H. SMITH B. Rev. Border only Bronze 23mm milled edge PC



WALES

BLAENGARW C.S.L.

5 6d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same.

Brass 28mm milled edge PC



PONTRHYDYFEN C.S.L.

5 6d Rev. Border & circle. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

SCOTLAND

BRECHIN E.C.S.

5 4 PENCE Bracteate brass 24mm PC

CLARKSTON CO-OP ASSOCN. L.

11 ½d Rev. same. Grey plastic 22mm PC

GILBERTFIELD C.S.L.

5a 6d CASH VALUE Rev. 6d CASH VALUE Orange plastic 19mm PC

7 2/6 CASH VALUE Rev. 2/6 CASH VALUE Brown plastic 32mm PC

GRANGEMOUTH C.S.L.

8 2/6 Uniface Octagonal zinc 25mm PC

VALE OF LEVEN C.S.L.

1a ½d Bracteate Silvered zinc 19mm PC

## Tokens: Culture, Connections, Communities – Conference Review

Gary Oddie

This was described as “An interdisciplinary conference at the University of Warwick, to be held 8-10 June 2017.” When I was first sent details of this conference and looked at the webpage and outline programme<sup>(1)</sup>, I was a little apprehensive about attending, with not a single talk in my areas. The months passed and the programme evolved to include a few familiar topics and speakers amongst the Ancient and Mediterranean talks.



Attendance at the conference was free and the use of a Wimborne 17<sup>th</sup> Century token in the programme and shilling token from the Worcester Porcelain Company on the Conference posters, was still not enough to tempt me! Then the final programme and abstracts, totalling 18 pages, were put on the web<sup>(2)</sup> – as with our own Token Congress – never judge a talk by its title. I quickly signed up and booked a local hotel and time off work.

Arriving early at Warwick University’s central building “The Oculus,” I bumped into the only other tokener in attendance, Roy Norris, at the refreshment kiosk. This establishment did not accept any cash, but only contactless payments (and with some difficulty, chip and PIN) a sign of things to come?

The following paragraphs are cryptic notes from all of the presentations and discussions in the order they were given. Where this deviates from the published programme, it is noted. My apologies to the authors for any errors of recording and interpretation. A few relevant illustrations have been taken from the web. Details of the authors and their affiliations are collected together at the end.

001 The Conference was opened by Clare Rowan who described the Tokens project and the funding received from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. This conference was one of the deliverables of the project. The Oxford English Dictionary definition of a token is that it is an object the represents something else. In the 1960’s academic studies of token economies began and how they shape human psychology and behaviour with rewards and punishment. She concluded with a token that had been acquired at the Windsor LEGOLAND by one of her children.

The first session was entitled “Becoming”: The creation and alteration of tokens and belief and was chaired Antonino Crisà.

002 The first formal presentation was given by Bridget Millmore – “*Success to the seventeen united bright stars*”; the *Spithead mutiny of 1797 recorded on a sailor’s love token*. During the war with France in 1797, the sailors had many grievances and on Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> April, refused to sail. This mutiny had several motives; pay, working conditions, conscription and resistance to exploitation, but also could have been the spark of revolution. The community of sailors had its own material culture, including the making and giving of tokens. There is an engraved shilling in Maidstone Museum (Acworth, 1951) showing HMS Minotaur from the Naval Medal collection formed by an Admiral at Milford Haven in 1919. Other tokens represent Birth, Death, Love, work and have parallels with tattoos. Sailors’ tokens often represent separation, a fouled anchor or wish success to a particular ship. Contemporary ballads “The seventeen bright stars” and “The genius of Britain” refer to these events. Following the mutiny, wages were increased, all the mutineers were pardoned and 59 of the most brutal officers were dismissed. A similar mutiny shortly afterwards resulted in 29 sailors being hung and the rest transported.



003 Mairi Gkikaki stepped in to give the presentation by Vicky Foskolou “*Blessings made of dust*”: *Byzantine pilgrim tokens and their role in the devotional practices of pilgrimage*. St Symeon was famous for healing. Pilgrims visiting a miraculous mountain in 6<sup>th</sup>C AD. Early work published by P. van den Ven. Memorabilia of visits include; a stylite saint with angels each side, clay tokens, flasks of holy water and healing oil. The British museum has a hoard of 93 tokens (~15mm) in a glass bowl, found in Syria and acquired in 1973. Similar tokens are known from Palestine c.450AD. Larger vessels 40-100mm, monza ampulla, were locally manufactured from pewter. Clay collected from around tombs had miraculous properties according to Gregory of Tours (590 AD) in his *Glory of the Martyrs*. Similar tokens have been found in reliquaries in Portugal. Clay pilgrim tokens showing St Phocas as a sailor have been found around the Black Sea and Aegean. A two-sided lime stone mould used for making clay/metal tokens has been found (13.8cm long) in the Malcove collection. See R.H. Cline. *Souvenir production*. *J. Late Antiquity* 7(1) 2014 pp28-48.



004 Cristian Mondello ended the morning with “*Tokens as amulets? Some remarks about Christian iconographies on contorniates.*” Three series were struck 306-394 (Constantine I to Theodosius I) and their exact function is still being debated; gifts, medals or amulets. Pinkerton described



them in 1794 and 2400 pieces were listed by Alföldi. Their designs include the chi-rho and Latin cross and some have marks incised after striking, others have silver inlays or are systematically engraved and scratched. The marks include; a dog, hare, horse, deer, caduceus etc. Also known are pagan satires on the cult of Christ, one design shows a donkey suckling a foal (Alföldi 1951). The calendar of Philocalus has a donkey for November at the time of games.

The second session “Tokens and the Representation of Future Potential” was introduced and chaired by David Swan.

005 The first presentation was by Jack Kroll. “*Athenian Tokens, Knowns and Unknowns: An Overview*”. Margaret Crosby (1931-1960) listed some 800 tokens from Athens. 1100 tokens were known before 1860, and now some 3000 lead tokens and a few terracotta are known predating AD267. From 4<sup>th</sup>C BC some 645 varieties have been identified. There are some contemporary references to tokens in Athens. The Aristotelian constitution of Athens written 330BC mentions token use by jurors at court (para 65.2 and 68.2). The bronze “symbolon” may be a pay voucher with various letters on reverse (A, B, Γ, Δ etc). Previously considered theatre tickets they have been found in excavations of court rooms. Some lead triobols dating 3<sup>rd</sup>C BC show an owl between olive branches. The Athens assembly (Ekklesia) held 6000 people and met 40 times per year and a “symbola” was used for entry. Soldiers were paid in money and Ekklesiastica (assembly tokens) the word for the usage replacing the word “symbolon”. Other lead tokens exist showing an owl on a spear of wheat and there are clay counterparts to the metal tokens. There was a revival of the classics in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup>C AD, where tokens, tickets and counters are mentioned in Menander’s Theophoroumene. Lead tokens were also used for the withdrawal of public armour from the armouries. Other evidence includes late 4<sup>th</sup>C BC Theophrastus’ Characters II which mentions tickets, and Hermippos 5<sup>th</sup>C BC, uses symbolon in the context of commerce. Subsequent speculation gives them as lead shop tokens. In the 1880’s 400 small bronze tokens were described by Postolakas and in 1923-26 Svoronos described them as kollyboi, possibly as single use objects; tickets or mementos.

006 The talk “*Tokens in Hindu Marriage Ceremonies: Forming a Bond and Beyond*” by Shipra Upadhyay was cancelled due to an unfortunate visa delay.



007 Clare Rowan brought her talk forward *“Casting Communities. The tokens and moulds from ancient Rome”*. Many round, square and triangular tokens have been found during excavations on the banks of the Tiber in Rome. Rostovtzeff lists many lead tokens, as does Dressel in 1922. There is a carved marble (Palombino?) item in the British Museum (1890.0514.1). This is not a coin, but a token mould. Tokens are of non-official manufacture, possibly by curatores (Magistrates) in charge of games. Tokens have been found during excavations of baths at Fregellae (Pedroni, 1997). Other tokens show Io Sat(urnalia) referring to the festival of Isis and Anubis, some silver, some plated bronze, including many different varieties. The third session “Tokens, Money, and Value” was chaired by Fleur Kemmers.



008 Denise Wilding began with *“Currency or coupons? The role of lead tokens in Roman Egypt”*. Covering the period 300BC to 600AD, finds have been made in temples, tombs, shipwrecks, harbours, domestic settings and rubbish dumps. These include 1600 coins and 300 tokens of Romanised types. J.G. Milne (1922) described them as dumpy tokens. (Reference: J. Egyptian Archaeology 8(3/4) pp158-163). Pseudo mints were producing items found along with coins at Oxyrhynchus. Even if an item shows a value it is not necessarily real money. Ob(ol) may be entrance tickets to the festival of Isis. Most of the tokens have been found and recorded by antiquarians and thus have lost any context that might have been uncovered using modern archaeological techniques. Comment from audience – these tokens look like Spanish mining tokens.



009 Kenneth Sheedy followed with *“The foreign bronze coins of the Athenian agora in the 4<sup>th</sup>C BC as token money”*. Tesseræ are tokens for administrative purposes, symbolon. Mentioned the 17<sup>th</sup>C token of Peter English of Chick Lane and pewter tokens. Early tokens parallel coins, but not in Athens. Some tokens are overstruck on coins and accepted in state related transactions. Tokens circulated from Sicily to the Black Sea.

010 Lucia Francesca Carbone followed the coffee break with *“The unpublished Iberian tokens in the Richard B. Witschonke Collection at the American Numismatic Society”*. Lead was a by-product of silver mining. It was made into tokens weighing from 3 to 400g. (Reference; Gaillard, 1852).



Casariago et al., 1987 catalogued plomos monetiformes and suggested the design to be that of a man with a shovel. The Linares bas-relief shows a similar man with a pick. Finds in Cordoba (1<sup>st</sup>C BC) show the tokens were circulating alongside Roman bronze coins. (Reference; C. Stannard, 2005 p50). The oil trade in the Mediterranean has close connections with lead mining. C.f. lead tokens and amphora stamps. Lead ingots have been found in Spain and Italy with the same entrepreneur's stamp. Possible company coinage with hypothesis of weight structure.

011 Chris Vasantkumar gave the penultimate lecture "*Towards a Commodity Theory of Token Money: (Material-)Semiotic Approaches to the Intrinsic Value of Fiat Currencies*". The commodity and metallist origin of money, but all money is token or fiat currency. Currency made from no-precious metal can be treated as valuable. (Reference Carruthers and Gabb 1879). The trillion dollar coin of 2011 and 2013 – [www.slate.com](http://www.slate.com) has the details. Bloomberg's Joe Wiesenthal and Keynes were mentioned along with "money as a creature of the state". Treasury secretary Tim Geithner's ideas discussed. Ingham, Mitchell-Innes, Wray – only have things which represent money. Metal became money as a political act vs intrinsically valuable e.g. Elizabeth Ferry. Maurer et al. bitcoins and digital metallism. Noam Yuram "what money wants". G.F. Knapp – "the ticket is then a good expression for a movable shaped object". C.S. Peirce posits icon – index – symbol. Ultimately the number replaces the metal.

012 The plenary lecture was given by Bill Maurer "*Tokens, Honor, Tribute, Tithe: Rank and Recognition in the Making of Money*". He works for the Institute for money technology and financial inclusion. He is looking at tokenised transactions. Mentioned Denise Schmandt-Besserat's work on clay envelopes with marks representing contents (see 021 below). Then there was no need for contents which led to accounting and counting. (Reference; Meillasoux – maidens, meals and money p42). Rank in society, surplus and goods. Tokens are an external memory device. This leads to tax (Keynes, 1930-5) and legitimization of unequal distribution. The 1985 Mastercard. The Microcard was manufactured by a subsidiary of a French company. The magnetic strip had account information and name requiring a call and response to use. These evolved to cryptographic tokens, self-sovereign identity, tokens, and rent, loyalty and loyalty cards. Venmo is a free digital wallet that allows purchasing data to be shared. Identity is a new money. Data derives from the Latin to give. Bitcoin involves records that can't be altered and is used to push payments. Credit card companies are not in business for credit but for the fees on each transaction. There is an ongoing demonetisation of high value banknotes in India.



This was followed by a drinks reception and Dinner at Xananas restaurant, at the University.

Friday began with the topic "Tokens in Museums: Problems and Potential" with Denise Wilding in the chair.

013 George Kakavas gave the first talk “*Tokens from the Collections in the Numismatic Museum Brought to Light*”. There are over 10,000 coin-like objects catalogued from excavations and collections in Athens. Made from bronze, lead, clay and other materials. There is a catalogue by Svoronos. Suggestions include use as theatre tokens 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>C BC or for grain distributions, still being debated. Tokens also known in cast iron. Bronze tokens possibly used for entering the Assembly, or theatre. There is a map of theatre seating arrangements. Tokens show letters (of different styles), animals, plants, vessels and other objects. The word kollyboi was created. Lead tokens are found inscribed with; the names of authorities, letters ranging from A-X, monograms, personal names, marks, goddesses, gods, demigods, unidentified heads, animals, monsters and mythical animals, plants, vessels, various objects, arms and armour and human body parts. Others imitate coins. Dating comes from the Antikythera ship wreck, the Koropi hoard and the Boetian hoard – 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup>C BC. Lead tesserae have been found in Palmyra, along with clay tokens and coin imitations, with designs similar to ancient gem rings. There are also apotropaic and talismanic uses, tokens given as charms.

014 Stamatoula Makrypodis followed with “*Tokens inside and outside the excavation context: seeking the origin. Examples of clay tokens from the collections of the Athens Numismatic Museum*”. Most museum pieces have no archaeological information. This requires a multidimensional analysis; iconography, excavations, and ancient written sources. (i) Bone tokens thought to be amphitheatre, circus or theatre tickets. But in 1905, in Kerch (Russia) 15 tokens were found in a box in a child’s burial. Tokens are also found with dice, so were concluded to be gaming pieces. (ii) Tesserae from Palmyra. Published finds might be tied to sale data and new types and museum acquisitions. These may be possible false sources and early concoctions.

Following coffee Alessandra Tafaro chaired the session “Tokens within the Landscape: Interpreting Archaeological Context”.

015 Mairi Gkikaki presented “*Civic ritual and personal faith: an assemblage of tokens and sculpture from a Roman house on the Kolonos Agoraios at Athens*” (co-authored with Brian Martens). Showed a map of central Athens, the Agora from a 1964 excavation catalogue. This included a 350m<sup>2</sup> Roman house on the south slope and Agoraios Kolonos. Muses made of ivory were found. Cisterns were excavated containing 22 tokens, 19 coins, 8 tokens, 23 coins and 60 tokens. These dated to the Herulean destruction, and later a dump. Of the 92 tokens, 45 are from the same series and 47 others from 19 types. 52 have the same dolphin countermark and there are common tokens in each deposit. Of the coins, Gallienus (253-268) is the latest date. Those on a thin wide flan may be overstruck. Hermes/Scorpius, was messenger for Zeus. Tokens suggest commonality, participation, distribution and sharing. Five bronze miniatures were also found in the cisterns. References Dumont, de plumbeis (1870) and Foucart, Religieuses (1873). Iobacchoi means feasting and members of a class gives citizenship.

016 Antonino Crisà spoke about “*A terracotta token in context: a fortunate and recorded discovery from the necropolis of Tindari (Messina, 1896)*”. This was a single find rediscovered during a review of Sicilian Museum tokens. Review of iconographies, local communities, religion and the history of collecting. Antonio Salinas (1841-1914) in Palermo museum used photography in archaeology. Baron Sciacca (1844-1900) was mentioned along with the Tindari Necropolis excavation. Tokens might be used for festivals, baths, fellowship of association – obolos of Charon, dioskouroi – necropolis not proven.

017 Kate Rennicks finished the morning session with “*The Holme Cultram Abbey series and English tokens 1200-1530*”. This site is near Carlisle and has been worked for six seasons. 43 lead tokens have been found mostly using metal detectors. Nine different designs including ships and legends such as SCL, SEVIL, FLE, a fleur de lys and a crowned R. Many charters exist for this Cistercian abbey dating from Richard I. The metal has been analysed using XRF to reveal iron surface encrustation. The lead/tin mix suggests workshop scrap unlike the purer lead tokens from London (1300-1400). Local lead mines and iron smelting date back to 1204 (Courtenay, 1972) and are mentioned in parliament rolls of 1402. Reference Mitchiner and Skinner (BNJ, 1983, 1984), Fourgeais pp250-1, Anderson 1874-6. Cf Rievaulx abbey. Business triangle; Abbey – tenant/charity/beneficiary – trader. Abbey finances intimately linked with the wool trade and its failure.



After lunch the session “Tokens and their creators: authority and community” was chaired by Charlotte Mann.

018 Sabrina Valin began with “*How royal tokens constituted an art medium which strengthened the monarchical system of the 17<sup>th</sup> century*”. Every year 100 gold medals or tokens were given to the king’s relatives. It was a ritual – “the treasurer of savings”.



Bertrand de la Besinier. Horn of plenty. A moneyer was convicted of counterfeiting. General engraver Jean Varin. Pierre Regnier was the press worker. 12 purses of brass were given to the Clerk of Moneys. The king interacted with the clerk of moneys who in turn interacted with other people. Legends; Colligit ut Spargat, nec pluribus impar. The sun king interacting with his subjects. Coronation, celebration, the royal touch – miracle worker. Briot was the engraver. (Reference; Paul Veyre 1981 no 143 pp3-22?). The aristocracy understood the mottoes.

019 Laura Burnett followed with “*Seventeenth Century Tokens and their Issuers: Placing Tokens in their Social and Economic Context*”. Presented distributions and graphs. Why do some people issue tokens? Date distributions, poor relief, hearth taxes and probate records. Number of hearths peaks at 3-4 for token issuers. Plotted hearths by date for token issuers. Creating a list of trades. The poor are under-represented. Larger taverns issued tokens. Of the Exeter freemen, innkeepers, grocers and chandlers are over represented. How to become a councillor, mayor and bailiffs. One issuer was 10 years as a bailiff before issuing tokens.

020 The last talk before coffee had Christina Kuhn talking on “*Civic Life in Roman Asia Minor and the World of Ephesian Tesserae*”. (Reference; C. Howgego). Coinage and identity in the Roman provinces. Tesserae in museums rarely have archaeological context. Imagery is similar to provincial coinage. Economic justification 300AD, might be handouts at events and banquets. Social hierarchy, the Artemis cult, foundation of cities. Wheat, amphora, kantharos (cup), names, monograms. Genitive names – tokens given to people/friends. Bacchus, mennipir, agoranamos, personal gifts, tickets or for lotteries.

021 The second plenary lecture under the theme “Tokens, Authority and Government” was given by Denise Schmandt-Besserat on “*The Invention of Tokens*”. This material is derived from her book “How writing came about”. Before 3000BC clay counters or tokens were used to represent grain; small cones for a small measure, a sphere for a larger measure. These simple three-dimensional objects are signs which



are the precursor of writing. 50 shapes were in use by 3300 BC and by 3200 BC writing appeared. Tokens first appeared about 9000 BC with the spread of cereal farming. Highly nutritious, grain can be stored, and is non-perishable. This leads to sedentary farmers in winter. Tokens are found in the Fertile Crescent of the near east, Mediterranean coast, Egypt and Iran. Tokens lasted a long time starting 6000BC in Jarmo, 5000BC Halaf, and Ubaid 4000BC. The agrarian economy predates the cities which had circular tokens. Large communal silos were built. Cones, spheres, discs, small, large and very large all found in same strata. Management, tokens help to collect, organise, store and redistribute, calculate seeds to keep for sowing. Tokens and tablets found in dumps. City transferring debt. Tablets were used and then broken. Clay envelopes have marks on outside indicating contents, evolved to having no contents, then evolved to cuneiform.

The conference dinner was held at The Queen and Castle, Kennilworth.

Saturday continued with the theme “Tokens, Authority and Government” with George Kakavas in the chair.

022 Efterpi Ralli began with “*Owls Depicted on Lead Tokens/Symbola: A General Approach*”. Symbolon mentioned in Aristophanes and Aristotle. Tessera – wood or bone used as a token. Token – a voucher exchanged for goods or a gift. Peloponnese University of Greece. Iconography – coin-like tokens, made of lead. 12mm obol, hemiobol 6mm AΘE 500-300 BC the copper issues 287-284 BC and 270-260 BC. Owl within wreath used 3<sup>rd</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup>C BC, sometimes also show fruit. Seat tickets in theatre of Dionysus. There is also a 3 Obol token. A lead token can be lost, making money for the treasury. Copper has intrinsic value. Double bodied owl. 2 obol tokens 390-295 BC. Similar to stamps on Amphora 5<sup>th</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>C BC.

023 This was followed by Martin Schäfer and “*The armour tokens from the Athenian Agora*”. Several tokens were found in a well deposit in an enclosure near a cross-roads. The tokens are 18-23 mm in diameter and have symbols such as ΑΔΓ. Clay tokens with the name Pheidon,



the Hipparch of Lemnos. Some lead tablets have names in the genitive case. Tokens are used for armour on subscription. Arms and armour were stored in the Acropolis and also another building (the state arsenal?), just 70m away. This was used by citizen soldiers and non-Athenian mercenaries. Token designs include; helmet, round shield with A in the middle, oval shield, corselet (body armour comprising 2 layers of leather straps and a skirt, and a bow. (Reference; Dintzis Hellenitsch Helme, Archaeologica 43, Rome, 1983). Nike shown on a token might be for a whole set of armour. Bow = 7 Drachma, cuirass more than 10 *Dρ*, shield 20 *Dρ*, a horse 500-1200 *Dρ*. Cavalry comprises 100 cavalrymen, Hellenistic 2-300 horsemen.

The final session “Tokens and Cognition” was chaired by Andrew Burnett.

024 Karenleigh A. Overmann began with “*How a (material) token becomes a (conceptual) one: insight from numbers in the ancient Near East*”. Concepts and how they get that way. (Reference; Henry Miller 1938). Described the evolution - money – coins – banknotes – bitcoin. Starting in Mesopotamia and the Levant; Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey. Archaeology records and studies the change over time of the material record. Can’t say what people think, but how they think. Neurocentric vs extended/enactives. The archaeology of literacy. Non-literate-functional 3200 BC evolved to truly literate by 2000-1200 BC. Trained practitioners/scribes lead to literacy. Concepts such as numbers evolved. Blend of mental (behaviour) and material input. Sets of things with 1:1 correspondence lead to discrete quantities, relations and operations. Materials of numbers; fingers 30ky ago, tallies appear in the Palaeolithic, 10ky Neolithic, 6ky and conical tokens appear in the bronze age. Sumerian tallies, ain et bukira, Jita (Lebanon). Numerical impressions made with tokens leads to proto-



cuneiform and cuneiform. Tallies can be accumulated, but can't be manipulated. Bundling of tokens leads to units, multiples, fractions, addition, subtraction, algorithms etc. Tokens in clay envelopes is a means of recording and calculating. The reciprocal is the beginning of the notation of division. Fingers, tallies, tokens, and notation all have properties and limitations. Inter-relations of tokens and memory. Interaction with fingers, where to start. The structure is not necessarily linear, and becomes independent of form. Leads to order, relation and operations. Venn diagram three sections; brain, body and material – all overlapping with mind.

025 The final talk by Annie Thwaite “*Healing and Harming: the Token in early modern England*” was cancelled.

Clare Rowan brought the conference to a close, summarising the various themes and talks, thanking the speakers and audience. There was a short discussion about tokens, including the observation (Bill Maurer) about the impoverished vocabulary of tokens. Tokens can be seen to represent potential or relationships. The funding for the project will continue and hopefully a second conference will be held in Rome in October 2018.

## **Conclusions**

This was probably the most far-reaching numismatic conference and certainly one of the most interesting I have attended. Even after collecting coins for 40 years and tokens just 30 years, there was a huge amount of new material presented here – It has certainly made me view my own collections of tokens (and coins) with a different perspective. The highlight was Denise Schmandt-Besserat's talk, which took tokens back several millennia before writing and made it clear to me that “state” organised coins and paper money are a late-comer to the party. The antiquarian approach of the past few centuries (collect the big and shiny, classify and speculate from the perspective of suppliers – history from above) is only now being supplemented by the archaeological approach (context and the perspective of users – history from below) and the study of all physical material, no matter how humble. Though Bill Maurer didn't go into the technical details of bitcoin and blockchain tokens this means that the conference covered about 10,000 years of tokens.

This conference brings a whole new light on Evelyn's often quoted dismissal of tokens<sup>(3)</sup>. “Those of the Greek consisting of all Metals, and of very moderate size, and little elegancy, are every where to be had; and the variously denominated Attic Obolus, with the Head of Minerva and Noctua, of as vulgar Use as our Farthings, but hardly by half so large as the Tokens which every Tavern and Tippling-House (in the days of late Anarchy among us) presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate Exchange, as they were passable through the Neighbourhood, which tho seldom reaching farther than the next Street, or two, may happily in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned Critic, what they should signifie, and fill whole Volumes with their Conjectures; as I am perswaded several as arrant trifles have done, and still do, casually mentioned in antient

Authors.” Now, more correctly, coins and monetiform tokens are a derivative and late subset of tokens.

Clare Rowan and the team at Warwick are to be congratulated for keeping all of the speakers on time, overcoming some technical hitches in minutes and for bringing such a successful event together.

Hopefully a conference proceedings will result, maybe as a special edition of the Numismatic Chronicle.

## Speakers and their affiliations

Andrew Burnett (British Museum, 1974-2013, now UCL)  
Laura Burnett (Portable Antiquities Scheme, FLO, Somerset)  
Lucia Francesca Carbone (American Numismatic Society, NY, USA)  
Antonino Crisà (University of Warwick)  
Vicky Foskolou (University of Crete)  
Mairi Gkikaki (University of Warwick)  
George Kakavas (Athens Numismatic Museum)  
Fleur Kemmers (Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main)  
Jack Kroll (University of Oxford)  
Christina Kuhn (University of Oxford)  
Stamatoula Makrypodì (Athens Numismatic Museum)  
Charlotte Mann (University of Warwick)  
Brian Martens (University of Oxford)  
Bill Maurer (UC Irvine)  
Bridget Millmore (University of Brighton / British Museum volunteer)  
Cristian Mondello (Università degli Studi di Messina, Italy)  
Karenleigh A. Overmann (University of Oxford) also Colorado Uni.  
Efterpi Ralli (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports)  
Kate Rennicks (University of Bristol)  
Clare Rowan (Associate Professor, Warwick, Classics and ancient history)  
Martin Schäfer (Archaeological Society, Athens).  
Denise Schmandt-Besserat (University of Texas, retired)  
Kenneth Sheedy (Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies, Macquarie University, Australia)  
David Swan (University of Warwick)  
Alessandra Tafaro (University of Warwick)  
Annie Thwaite (University of Cambridge)  
Shipra Upadhyay (Srishti Institute of Art, Design and Technology, India)  
Sabrina Valin (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)  
Chris Vasantkumar (Macquarie University, Australia)  
Denise Wilding (University of Warwick)

## References

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- (2)[https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/classics/research/dept\\_projects/tcam/events/tcc/tokens\\_programme.pdf](https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/classics/research/dept_projects/tcam/events/tcc/tokens_programme.pdf)
- (3)John Evelyn. Numismata, a discourse of medals. Pp16-17, 1697.

## *Adverts*

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 7.

Despite having organised a Congress, and taken on the role of Bulletin editor, I am still a relative newcomer to this hobby/collective research project, we call para-numismatics. The four Congresses I have attended have provided me with an insight into the cornucopia of subjects that fall under this umbrella. However, it has been the opportunity to read the fascinating back issues of this publication that has been the real eye opener. The range and diversity that our hobby encompasses is to be wondered at. From tesseræ to trolley tokens and much more in between. This, of course, is solely thanks to the researchers and authors that contribute to each issue. Please continue the good work. Experienced or budding, put pen to paper (or more likely fingers to keyboard) and send in your articles.

Dave

## ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

## ***Bulletin Binders***

We now have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary. Binders can also be reserved to be collected at the Medallion or Token Congress.

## ***Token Congress 5-7 October 2018***

Hilton Hotel, 100 Watering Lane, Collingtree, Northampton, NN4 0XW  
Organisers: Derek Aldred and Rob de Ruiter

*NB: Those attending Congress, issue eight will be distributed in your Congress pack as per previous years. Very much hoping to see you all there.*

## ***Token Congress 2019***

Token Congress 2019 will be organised by Tim Everson, who many of you will know from past Token Congresses and editor of the Bulletin from 2010-2015. More details will be announced nearer the time.

## David Ramage and his Tokens for England, Wales and Ireland

### Robert Thompson

In a valuable paper in 1980, published in the first and so far the only issue of the *British & Irish Tokens Journal*, Colm Gallagher showed that a number of the 17c tokens for Ireland were minted in Dublin and in Waterford. At the same time I was putting together the reasons for believing that the vast majority of those tokens which were issued in England and Wales were made by the moneyers of the Tower mint, acting as independent contractors. I now want to look more closely at the central figure in that industry, David Ramage, and also at the extent to which he produced tokens for Ireland also.

The only reference book in which one can look up David Ramage is Fopper's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*. Subsequent authors mentioning him include Sir John Craig, Dr Charles Webster, and Dr Christopher Challis, but there has not been a monograph on him. Work that is now considered to be Ramage's was for long attributed to another engraver who signed his work with a letter R, Thomas Rawlins. The Rawlins attribution can be found in Snelling, Williamson, Montagu 1893 after changing his 1885 references to Ramage, in Leeds on the Oxford tokens, in William Gilbert, and even in a book by Howard Linecar as late as 1977. However, the learned H. W. Henfrey in 1875, as a result of researches for his forthcoming book, showed that the R-signed Bristol farthings were so similar in execution to Commonwealth pattern farthings known to be by Ramage that David Ramage must also have engraved the dies for the Bristol farthings. Milne in 1935 extended this to the R-signed Mayor of Oxford tokens; and I shall mention others.

Etymologically the name Rama(d)ge is Middle English from Old French, but because it occurs early in Perth, Peeblesshire, Blantyre, Haddington etc. it's considered to be a Scottish surname. However, according to his rival Pierre Blondeau, Ramage was an Irish locksmith, and since an Irish origin would have been easy to refute for anyone at the Tower who knew otherwise, it might be true. In that case, perhaps Ramage emerged from the Scottish planters in the north of Ireland, but on this I need help from people more familiar with any sources surviving in Ireland. On the other hand, there was a David Ramage baptised in January 1615 in Inveresk, Midlothian. This man, assuming he survived, would have been aged about 24 in 1640 when the moneyer's eldest son was baptised. Moreover, Inveresk is six miles from Edinburgh, where Ramage's employer Nicholas Briot was Master of the Mint between 1635 and 1639. We have no definite information on Ramage's origins, but my current hypothesis is that our man was born 1615 in Inveresk, recruited to the Edinburgh mint by Briot, and taken with him when Briot returned to London. If we can believe anything of Blondeau, Ramage may have been apprenticed to the trade of locksmith, or more generally blacksmith,

which would have been precisely right for a man whom Briot needed to be familiar with the forging of tools and with presswork.

The earliest real record that we seem to have of Ramage is on 25 November 1640, when his eldest son David was baptised in the parish of St Katharine by the Tower, to be followed by a second son Edward in 1642. It would appear that he was already, as Blondeau wrote in 1650, servant to 'the late deceased Master Briot, for whom he forged his Tools, and marked his Brass Counters'. The tools were presumably dies, the competent forging of which was a necessary requirement for engraving and striking. The marking of brass counters, though played down by Blondeau, might indicate a considerable contribution to the production of medallions.

On 7 July 1642 David *Ramagh* was allowed £85 10s. for moneys by him disbursed in providing several instruments for the two mints at York and Shrewsbury, that is the emergency mints which Charles I was planning in the event of war for his temporary capital at York, and for Shrewsbury in the supportive Welsh Marches. Details of the expenditure are no longer extant, but whatever these 'instruments' were (perhaps rocker-presses), money had been spent on equipment by the personal staff of the King's favourite engraver, at a time when the final rupture between King and Parliament was close. Because Ramage was named in this transaction, Sir John Craig described him as 'provost of the moneys', but that is not correct. The provosts during this period were Simon Corbet and John Benfield. On 23 July the shipping of arms and war material from the Tower was forbidden, and on 5 October this ban was formally extended to the Mint.

Further children were born to David Ramage in 1644-6. His employment will have ceased when Briot died, between 22 December 1646 when he made his will, and Christmas Day when he was buried.

In about 1649, faced with the threat of minting engineers from France, the Company of Moneyers seem to have made Ramage their champion. Dr Challis accepts that he was a moneyer by 1650. Blondeau stated that the Master of the Mint 'hath told me himself in plain terms that he would do his utmost to hinder my proposition; and for that end he hath brought in an Irish Lock Smith, one David Rammage, a man ill-affected to the present government', and had 'caused the said Irish smith to be associated with the workmen of the Mint'. Mr Pagan has pointed out that his position of 44th in a list of moneyers dated 27 January 1653, if it is in order of seniority, suggests that he entered the Company about 1639/40. This would have been on his commencing employment with Briot in London, unless his membership of the Company was backdated until then.

During the year 1649 Ramage produced a pattern reading FARTHING TOKENS OF ENGLAND around a shield bearing the cross of St George within a beaded circle, initial mark mullet, toothed border, and rev., with a die axis of 180°, FOR NECESSITY OF CHANGE 1649 around a shield bearing the Irish harp, also within a beaded circle, with initial mark mullet and toothed border. These details characterise Ramage's private

tokens also. Soon afterwards he produced similar patterns reading within a roped or cable-pattern circle THE FARTHING TOKENS FOR || THE RELEFE OF THE PORE, in copper, and in copper with an inner ring of brass, and reading within a toothed circle THE FARTHING TOKEN OF THE || COMMON WEALTH OF ENGLAND around the Irish and English shields in that order, struck in tin.

On 14 March 1650 David Ramage and others, moneyers of the Mint in the Tower, seized tools belonging to Reeves in White Cross Street, used in making copper farthings unlicensed, 'which if made at all, should be done in the Tower... If such tools are kept by private persons, it will be impossible to prevent counterfeiting. In France it is death to anyone to keep such tools, and it should be the same here'.

For the year 1650-51 both his sons David and Edward were admitted to Merchant Taylors' School, and they were there until 1652. This school was where the future Comptroller of the Mint, James Hoare, sent his sons, but where no other moneyer did so, and it looks as though Ramage was thereby marking his own success or importance.

However, on 23 December 1650 the Council of State ordered a letter to be written to the Warden of the Mint to cause the coining presses in the hands of Ramage to be delivered to Mr Simon, chief graver, and a warrant to be sent to Ramage to deliver the engines and presses to Mr Simon 'without dispute or delay'. Detecting that their arguments against mechanisation on grounds of expense, inefficiency, or damage to the interests of poor workmen had produced little effect, the moneyers themselves became advocates of machine-struck coinage; and on 7 May 1651 presented the following Proposition: That whereas some people desire to have the moneys made by the mill for the future, that your Honours did order David Ramage, one of our Fellows, to set down the lowest rate that we could afford to make moneys as fair and beautiful as the present Louis and Cardecues, or as any coins of the French nation are at this day... We undertake to do it as exactly as any Frenchman in the world, and at a cheaper price than the Frenchman has offered; we being willing and desirous to put it to the trial between David Ramage and our fellow moneyers, and the Frenchman, if the State please to command us. Faced with this new situation Sir James Harrington, the dominant member of the Committee of the Mint, authorised a trial between the two parties, who were to produce patterns with the legend TRVTH AND PEACE 1651, the impression The States Arms as upon a 20s. piece, two of the same in silver for a half-crown piece; two of the same pieces are to be made with graining about the edges without the Motto; the Moneyers are to give in their Propositions upon Thursday the third of July; the Frenchman is to make the like, and present to this Committee on the same day, or sooner'.

In order to assist the moneyers Harrington ordered that 'Mr Simon is to send to David Ramage's office in the Tower, on Monday next, two rollers and a drawing mill... Mr Violet is desired to go... upon Tuesday next... if he do not deliver them on Monday'.

The moneyers were granted a six weeks' extension on 8 May 1651, at the Committee of the Mint in Whitehall for the trial between David *Rammadg* and Peter Blondeau. On 27 May Harrington received a letter from David Ramage to signify by warrant your pleasure to Master Simon to deliver certain puncheons of the State's arms, and tools for that use, to D. Ramage. On 2 June Violet offered on the moneyers' behalf coining by the mill, after David Ramage's way.

On 14 June Harrington with Thomas Chaloner authorised Mr David *Ramadge* to make some patterns as broad as a shilling, a half-crown, and a twenty shillings piece of gold, in a mill; 'and if you can do it, with letters about the edge, or other ways, according to Queen Elizabeth's patterns of mill-money, or any other models or pieces you are to make, That so the Committee of the Mint may see your several pieces, and thereupon consider what is fittest to present to the Council of State for the more handsome making of the monies for the honour of this Commonwealth'.

Ramage in his account charged the sum of £50 for 'the fitting of tools and instruments'. Since the dozen pieces produced by Ramage proved inferior in quantity and in quality to the 300 specimens edge-marked by Blondeau, there can be no doubt as to the real victor in this competition. Nonetheless, Blondeau could claim no real victory: while the Commonwealth lasted he remained without formal employment at the Mint. It has been argued that the explanation lay in the opposition of the Mint officials, but more was involved. Blondeau's edge-marking was only part of a fully mechanised process for coin production, and he himself estimated the outlay at £1,000 on equipment and £400 on buildings, at a time when the government was financially embarrassed, and the Mint had the lowest coin output since the beginning of the century.

Ramage produced the following patterns: Halfcrown or Shilling, THE COMMON WEALTH OF ENGLAND around a shield of England || GAVRDED WITH ANGELES I65I around an angel supporting the shields of England and Ireland in fess, edge TRVTH AND PEACE I65I.

Sixpence, TRVTH AND PEACE around a shield of England || TRVTH AND PEACE around a shield of Ireland. Blondeau referred to a way of edging other than his own, 'ancient and known to several, as being made by David Ramage, but it is very tedious, spoils stamps and engines, and cannot be done when the coins are thin', In 1652 the dispute with Blondeau rumbled on, with petitions of David Ramage and John St John referred to the Mint Committee on 10 February, and Blondeau proposing the question 'Pray ask what David Ramage demands for coining?'

More significant for the future, Ramage signed a pattern farthing reading GOD IS OVR SVN AND SHEILD (S-H-E-I-L-D, misprinted in the British Museum catalogue) around the sun within a scroll-shaped shield, all within a cable-pattern circle, mullet i.m., toothed border, rev. OVR FOVDATION IS A ROCKE around a rock beaten by waves, within a cable-pattern circle, and in chief on a ribbon A TOKENE I65I and the letter R which was Ramage's signature.

A group of official patterns by Ramage use the legend THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE around three pillars representing England, Ireland and Scotland, linked by a cord, rev. AND GOD DIRECT OVR CORSE (or COVRS) around the ship of state. In addition to the R signature you will notice the mullet i.m., toothed border, and cable-pattern inner circle.

Very similar are the Bristol Farthings dated 1652, reading THE ARMES OF BRISTOLL around a ship & castle device from the City's arms, rev. A BRISTOLL FARTHING around C B and the date. Ramage signed all 26 reverse dies.

Likewise, he signed all four reverse dies for the Mayor of Oxford token, reading THE MAYOR OF || OXFORD TOKEN around C O and the date.

In 1653 he signed the City Of London Corporation for the Poor token, reading AT THE WARDROBE IS || WORKE FOR THE POORE around W.H | HEMP on the obverse, W.H | FLAX | 1653 on the reverse. Although this was the London Workhouse, W H must stand for William Haslope, Clerk to the Corporation for the Poor.

On 28 June 1653 there was a warrant to David Ramage 'minter of the Tower, to print for Thomas Bushell 500 or more medals of gold and silver', having the bust of Francis Bacon, and a miner on the reverse. They are included in *Medallic Illustrations* though under the year 1660, but are unlike other work by Ramage.

In 1656, supposedly, he signed a private token of Peter Collins in Cambridge, but there are three pairs of dies, and the signed issue may be later.

Most of the reverses of the City of Gloucester farthings dated 1657 bear an R signature, though one group is unsigned, and some are known to have been produced later than 1657. There are also signed private issues for 1657, William Harman of Chelmsford, At the Frying Pan in Tower Street (therefore near the Mint), and the only signed token from Ireland, ELNATHAN BROCKE SEEDMAN around a fleur de lis and the denomination I D, rev. IN HYGHE STREETE DVBLIN around a fleur de lis and I D again, date below followed by what Macalister (190 bis) called 'an irregular mark'; it is actually a letter R for Ramage.

For 1658 Ramage signs the reverses of William Taylor in Reading (several pairs of dies), and two London tokens, AT THE WHITE HORSE || IN BROAD STREETE, and AT THE WHITE HORS || IN HOVNESDITCH (with different initials so I assume that these two white horses are a coincidence).

In 1659 Ramage signed the Borough of Bideford farthing, from Bideford in Devon, which takes from the borough seal the device of the Long Bridge of Bideford.

For 1660 Ramage signed a small issue of Bristol farthings, which all bear mullet i.m. like those of 1652, and Ramage's Commonwealth patterns, but unlike his Restoration patterns and the Bristol farthings dated 1662. For this and other reasons I concluded

that the 1660 farthings were ordered before the Restoration of Charles II in May, and that a large order was curtailed because of events surrounding the Restoration. I also concluded that the mullet i.m. was a privy mark changed at the Restoration, which has held good as a chronological marker; though one should bear in mind the use of a mullet to differentiate patterns from official coinage.

Soon after the Restoration a remonstrance was framed by the wardens of the Mint stating that several sorts of engine, presses, mills, rollers and other instruments for the fabric of his medals, and used for the trials of his moneys, were ordered by Charles I at great expense, and that the money trials not answering His Majesty's expectation, those instruments were committed after to the care of David Ramadge for preservation in the Mint. On 7 July 1660 the Treasury Lords authorised David Ramage to be continued in his present employment of preserving all the mills, presses, cutters and other engines for making money at the Mint.

According to an anonymous 1660 tract, 'by Violet's own Confession (before several Witnesses), the chief Abettor and Assistor of him with money at present or lately, to carry on these his mischievous designs, is one Rammage, Farthing-maker in the Tower, whose aim in all this business is to suppress all tools for making farthings but his own; the said Rammage having proffered a large weekly sum to be paid to one party, if all the presses for making farthings may be but taken away about London but only his, that so he may have the sole trade in his hands'. This reaction against Ramage's supposed monopoly can be seen in the sixteen-sixties in a greater variety of die-sinking styles, and in the alteration of Ramage's own 5-pointed mullet to a rosette or cinquefoil, not as alternatives as Peck thought, but as distinct marks which for the Bristol farthings dated 1662 identify the linked dies of two separate presses. The competition or the political situation may have dissuaded Ramage from signing any private tokens after 1659, though there are a number of undated issues bearing the letter R.

Yet later in 1660, perhaps in November, there were petitions from Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St Leger, Wardens of the Mint, That sundry coining tools made for money trials which failed, by David Ramadge, and now in his hands, and others made by Peter Blundel [Blondeau], a Frenchman, who had a licence from Cromwell to make such instruments, may be seized and brought into the Mint, before making the new moneys, as they afford facilities for coining...

On 14 December 1660 the patent for the so-called Armstrong Farthings for Ireland was issued, to be recited on 13 Sep 1661. A privy mark was specified, therefore they do not bear mullet, rosette or cinquefoil, but a plume of feathers; they were to be made of copper by engines; and they were to weigh twenty grains or more. R for Ramage is to be found in the centre of the headband. Nelson had attributed them to Rawlins, but this was corrected by Peter Seaby. Montagu considered it to be a pattern only, due to its supposed great rarity, but from collections in England and Ireland I have recorded at least 18 obverses + 19 reverses, and it was surely not merely a pattern. I do not have



photographs of them all, and am not pursuing that die study. Michael Dolley based a swingeing cultural critique on that poor little harp, but I won't repeat it.

In 1660 and 1661 Ramage produced more pattern farthings, if that's what they are. Some bear the legend TRVTH AND PEACE around a crowned rose between the crowned letters C and R, rev. THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE around the three-pillars device which he had used during the Commonwealth. Influenced, I suspect, by Dolley, Peck argued that for Ramage to use a Cromwellian design as a pattern for Restoration coinage was either completely out of touch with the sentiments of the times, or extremely tactless. However, it is questionable how much an artist's attitude can be read into the work he produces. Moreover, Ramage might have relied on his record of royal service for perhaps a quarter of a century. Witness his medallet reading SVCH GOD LOVES around a bust of Charles I, rev. TRVTH AND PEACE as before.

On 20 Jan. 1661, notwithstanding, there was an order to the Wardens... Master... Comptroller... Graver, and David Ramage, moneyer, that 'the instruments and tools made use of by Mr Nicholas Briot and Mr Blondeau' were to be delivered to Sir John Falconer.

On 6 October 1661 he made his will: 'I, David Ramadge of the Tower of London, moneyer, being sick and weary in body but of good sound and perfect mind and memory...', left to his sons Edward, John, Thomas and Charles £100 each at age 21, to his three daughters £100 each at 21 or day of marriage, to his wife Elizabeth various lands, etc.'

In Jan. 1662 David Ramage was required to surrender the house and buildings wherein he 'doth now inhabit and work'. On 1 Aug. 1662 the Privy Council ordered Sir William Parkhurst, warden of the Mint, to require all persons to deliver up into his custody all original punches, stamps, dies, or any irons for coining ... some whereof, their lordships were informed, were then in the possession and custody of, amongst others, Mr Ramage. Despite a petition by his widow on 12 September, on 5 November 1662 Charles II issued a warrant 'to cause the widow and children of one David Ramage, deceased, a moneyer (who as we are informed have obstructed our service and been very obstinate) to be removed out of our said Mint'. This was followed the next day with a warrant to Sir John Robinson, the Lieutenant of the Tower.

In consequence of this many have assumed that Ramage had died between 1 August (the Privy Council order) and 12 September 1662; yet his will was proved on 2 November 1661. This means without dispute that Ramage died in 1661, between 6 October and 2 November. What are we to make of those later references? Were the Privy Council, the King, and the Lieutenant of the Tower unaware of his death?

But what are we to make also of the Bristol farthings dated 1662? They were struck from no fewer than 46 + 43 dies, and although three reverse dies for sure, and perhaps two others, were unsigned, the sequence of wear and punches shows that those unsigned

dies occurred in the midst of dies bearing the R signature. Could such a large issue, or even the first Group, have been ordered in advance of 1662? That seems unlikely. Have we been misled in supposing that Ramage produced the dies? The evidence indicates that as well as introducing to the 17c Mint the mill or coining-press, Ramage was well capable of producing dies, and signed many to proclaim as much. There is a continuity of punches into 1662, though a falling-off in standards, with the punch for the Arms of Bristol steadily breaking up and not replaced, five out of seventy die-combinations with an unusual upright axis, one occurring both upright and inverted, and one exceptionally at 90° and 270°. One could have attributed these irregularities to the pressures of a large order, but a possible explanation emerges from his will.

To his wife Elizabeth Ramage also left 'the profit and proceeds that shall be made by my Engines, tools and instruments', and to his son David Ramadge 'all my said engines, tools and instruments after the death and decease of the said Elizabeth my wife, or her next marriage...'. I would now propose that the later references are to David Ramage junior, David Ramage II one may designate him. He would have become 21 in the month that his father's will received probate. Given at least some of his father's skill he could have learned to operate the engines etc. just as his father had done. The failure to leave him any money might indicate that he was already working to support the family. Their supporters in the Mint might have connived at concealing the replacement of one David Ramage by another. For the present this is an unsupported hypothesis, but one objection, that a will or administration could be expected for a person of such substance, might be met by a London will for one David Rammage in 1717, which I have not yet examined.

Finally, I can mention, though not illustrate, that dated tokens I attribute to Ramage reached Dublin and Drogheda in 1653, in addition Wexford in 1654, Athlone in 1655, in 1656 Clonmel, Mountmellick, Waterford, Youghal, and presumably Gowran though I have only seen a mule, in 1657 Belfast, Cork, and Thurles, and there are undated Ramage tokens from Carrickfergus and Galway.

### **Notes:**

Originally presented at the BANS Annual Congress in Belfast in April 2002. Robert had been studying David Ramage for many years and this is the script from his talk with only very minor edits. He was working on something much more extensive, for which only draft notes exist. He would certainly have wished to reword, update the above notes to improve them before publication [Gary Oddie, Michael Dickinson].



Peck 387 nd [Baldwins]



Berks 118 1658 [Glen Ward]



Glos 12 1652 [Galata]



Glos 79 1657 [DNW]



Oxon 111 1652 [DNW]



London 2072 1658 [Galata]



London 3357 1653 [N7783a]



Armstrong S6566 nd [Galata]



Cambs 33 1653 [Gary Oddie]



Glos 18 1662 [Galata]

## My memories of Robert Thompson

Christine Pennington

I was a friend of Robert's. I first met him when I started work at Hackney reference library. Robert was the Reference Librarian. I will never forget the first question that a member of the public asked me. They wanted to know what the name of the Lone Ranger's horse was. Immediately I said 'Silver' and they went away happy. This of course was before the days of Google. 'How do you know that's the right answer?', Robert asked me. 'Because I know it', I replied. Robert looked up the information in two sources and gave me a valuable lesson in research – never just take one answer. This was the essence of Robert's work and indeed his life – never take things for granted, always check your facts and never rely on just one source.

We became good mates with a mutual passion for research, travel and indeed eating



and drinking. He joined my circle of friends and became known as much for his skill as a barmperson at our Sunday lunches as his oratory. His favourite event was the annual Burns supper where he recited 'Ode to a Haggis' with his marvellous booming Welsh accent! The last occasion was in January 2017 for the celebration of a mutual friend's big birthday. We were quite a team on the entertaining front with me at the helm in the kitchen and Robert welcoming and looking after our guests. On the numismatic front I got to know all his colleagues – some sadly no longer with us. I loved listening to Robert's stories of travelling with Phil Mernick and Tony Merson – calling themselves the three musketeers – to France and beyond in search of vital numismatic information.

I also attended the legendary sherry parties with Robert, followed by the also legendary meal at Mondello's in Goodge Street.

Like me, Robert loved to travel but inevitably the journeys were always combined with research for his projects. We went to Egypt, staying in Luxor. Robert flew to Cairo and back in one day to investigate some information he needed for his latest article. He was the braver of the two of us – embracing a snake around his neck and riding a camel at a market just outside Luxor. We celebrated the Millennium in France – he loved France as much as I do. The largest picnic in the world had been organised along the French Meridian line. We went to a town in Northern France so Robert could do some research. We were welcomed to the picnic and joined the queue for the food – only finding out later our hamburgers were in fact made from kangaroo meat! I was put off a bit, but not Robert. The great thing about him was that he loved his food and drink – I don't think I ever saw him leave anything on his plate. He said he was brought up that way but I think it was more that he loved his stomach! Our best trips though were to the International Numismatic Congress in Berlin in 1997 and the Congress in Sicily in 2015. These were wonderful trips combining lectures, events and parties – there was also a packed programme for the plus ones. In Sicily yet again was the brave one insisting that we go on the trip to Vesuvius. I am so glad he did – it was stunning and I will never forget standing on the top of the volcano with Robert, both of us observing the world below. If my memory serves me right it started to erupt a few days later. No doubt I would have accompanied him to Warsaw in 2021.

There are some things you probably don't know about Robert. He was a bit of a romantic at heart. Soon after we became friends he asked me to have lunch at a bistro in Harrow as my birthday treat. We arrived and the place was empty and continued to be empty for the whole meal. He had booked the whole restaurant for our lunch. What a hero! You know he had a lovely rich velvet voice but maybe you don't know he could at one stage have made a living out of it. We were in a Paris bistro having lunch. We'd had a couple of glasses and I asked Robert to sing some of the old songs. He obliged and his rich tones rang out through the restaurant. All the customers stopped eating and listened, clapping enthusiastically at the end. Rather than saying 'Be quiet!' the landlord asked for another song and then another. In the end we had our lunch free, customers were throwing money at us and the landlord offered him a regular lunchtime gig!

Finally, I am sure you didn't know that Robert had a gift for making up jokes – it's true. For example, one of our dinner guests was a vegan. I was racking my brain to think of what to give her to eat. Robert had the answer – a vegan pizza. 'What's the recipe?', I asked him. Well – the base could be made from sliced cucumber, the first and second topping from sliced cucumber and instead of cheese the final topping could be sliced cucumber. I do hope that's not offended anyone but it shows what a no nonsense and humorous attitude Robert had to life.

I am missing Robert very much but I am so glad he was part of my life for so many years. Au revoir, Robert, till we meet again.

## E. Way, Pitt St., Sydney, Australia

Stuart Adams and Colin Thomas

The purchase of an Australian token, illustrated below (not to scale) and bore a close resemblance to an advertising token issued by the Our Boys Clothing Company based in London.



**Obv:** Ladies & childrens (sic) underclothing, mantles & costumes / Millinery, general drapery & C / E Way / stores  
**Rev:** E Way / Draper / Pitt St / Sydney



**Obv:** 26 Holborn Viaduct 272, Pentonville R<sup>D</sup> / 147 & 149 Newington Causeway / London  
**Rev:** Our Boys / Clothing / Company

Comparison of the relative parameters are given below, plating is probably tin:

Trader	Metal	Weight g	Diameter mm	Thickness mm
E. Way	Plated brass	1.58	20.5	0.86
Our Boy's Clothing Co. Ltd.	Plated brass	1.58	20.4	0.80

The varieties and varying addresses for the Ours Boy's Clothing Co. Ltd. have been reported by Adams (2008) and the period over which they were issued is between 1871 and 1922. The "Our Boy's etc." one illustrated is for the period 1871 until 1900.

Further research has revealed the history of E. Way Draper.

The Company opened a departmental store in Pitt St. Sydney in 1891, rapidly becoming THE place to shop. Serving patrons with millinery and drapery, the store boasted as being the cheapest and best to be had.

The company flourished for well over 60 years but then, just after the Second World War sales dropped and patronage declined. In 1955 the company was acquired by Farmers but retained the trading name of E. Way. The store continued for a further 6 years and in 1961 the company was acquired by Myer's. This company is one of the major retail stores in Australia but currently undergoing financial troubles.

I found a second token for E. Way in my collection and this, with a third variety found on the Internet are illustrated below, not to scale as this makes the legends easier to read.



**Obv:** E. WAY & COMPANY SYDNEY and in the centre DRAPES / PITT ST  
**Rev:** KINDLY DROP US / A / CARD / OR INSPECT / OUR / COUNTERS / FOR WHAT / YOU REQUIRE



**Obv:** THE CHEAPEST DRAPER IN SYDNEY and in the centre E. WAY  
**Rev:** PITT STREET / E. WAY / DRAPER / SYDNEY

**Reference:** <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76181>





E. Way the Stores c1944

### Notes

The first two illustrated in this article bear striking similarities which strongly suggests that they were produced by the same maker but this is sadly as far as we can go. Although not illustrated the other “Our Boy’s etc.” tokens do not coincide with the remaining two E- Way tokens. They do seem to date to between 1871 and 1922 but the period of 1891 – 1900 seems favourable.

### Footnote

Colin Thomas is an expatriate who emigrated to Australia some 45 years ago and has been an enthusiastic numismatist all his life. He is a Fellow of the Havering Numismatic Society (my own Society) and President of the Redlands Coin and Stamp Society (Australia).

### References

Adams Stuart. (2008) Our Boy’s Clothing Co. Ltd. TCSB Vol 9, No. 2 pp66- 67  
Adams Stuart, (2008) *Ibib*. TCSB Vol 9 No. 5 pp 186-188

# Ann Allen at the Heathcock – an unrecorded London token

Gerry Buddle



**Obv:** \*ANN ALLEN AT THE = a heathcock  
**Rev:** \*HEATH COCK IN YE STRAN = A:A 1663

Diameter: 15mm Weight: 0.8g  
Lozenge stops between words.

The token is apparently copper or bronze and from its size is probably a farthing. The Heathcock (another name for the black grouse) is an unusual name which I think is hitherto unrecorded for London taverns. Lillywhite<sup>(1)</sup> notes an inn of the name in Heathcock Court. The Court still exists, hidden up a small alleyway between the Strand and Maiden Lane so it seems likely that this may be the same place, though it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the Court is named after the inn or vice versa. It appears on William Morgan's map of 1682 as "Heathcot Court". The BaldwinHamey blog<sup>(2)</sup> notes that the Heathcock tavern fell down on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1754, but can offer no earlier information about the house. Perhaps this token adds a little more.

Unfortunately, "Ann Allen" is a quite common name in London and Westminster at this period so it is difficult to decide which records refer to the named person on this token. As there is no male name on the token it seems likely that Ann Allen might have been a widow. The Heathcock would have been in the parish of St Martin-in-the-fields, and a will is recorded for an Ann Allen, widow of this parish, with a probate date of 26<sup>th</sup> March 1665. However, the Hearth Tax records for 1666 list an Ann Allen (widow) with an assessment for 5 hearths for a property in the Liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster which could also cover the address for this token. Clearly more research would be needed to definitively identify the exact issuer.

My thanks are due to Michael Dickinson for his helpful comments.

## References:

- (1) B. Lillywhite, London Signs, G Allen & Unwin, p.279 (1972)
- (2) [www.Baldwinhamey.wordpress.com](http://www.Baldwinhamey.wordpress.com)

## Probable identification of an unrecorded lead token from Distaff Lane, London

David Powell

The following lead alloy farthing, believed unpublished, appeared at auction on 9 February 2016 {St. James Auction 35, lot 315}. Diameter 15mm, weight 2.07gm; the style suggests that it will date from the mid-17th cent, possibly just pre-Williamson, but will not be later than 1665. Lead tokens with full inscriptions on one side are fairly scarce, but with the issuer identified by initials only, this one looked at first glance to have a fair chance of retaining its anonymity:



**Obv:** Initial triad K/IA, with ball in centre

**Rev:** AT THE / BALL IN / DISSTAF / LANE



However, K is a reasonably scarce initial, so maybe there was just a chance. Having tried to assess which wards and parishes Distaff Lane was in or adjacent to, so that I could get some locations to search on, I went looking in the PRO wills.

The most promising one, and containing a reference to Distaff Lane specifically {line 3}, was the following; the will of a merchant tailor called William Keeling, proved on 5 November 1625. WK instead of IK, admittedly, but his first named son and heir, on inspection of the document, turned out to be called John {line 15}. Of vital importance later, not that I could read it at first, was the name of the church in which William wished to be buried {end of line 10}.

**In the name of God Amen** the fourth daie of October this in the yeare of our soveraigne Lord Charles by the grant of God of England Scotland France and Ireland the first yeare of William Keeling of Distaff lane London Merchant Taylor being at this present time sick and weak in bodie but of good and perfect me more than God please for the same doe publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, that it is his last will and desire that my soule in the hands of the holy and blessed Trinity hoping and assuredly trusting by and through the merits, death and passion and satisfaction of the blessed passion in the trinitie name of the father and by none other means to obtaine full free pardon and forgiveness of all my sinnes, and after this I desired to have the fructes of eternall glory and happines in the world to come, my bodie I comitt to the earth wherof it was first sowed to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named in the parish church of St Augustine in London nothing doubting but according to the Article of my faith it shall be raised againe at the last daie and be united to my soule and receive full immortalitye and felicity in the Kingdome of heave for ever more and for enjoying and disposing of all and singular the goods, Chattells Jewells ready money ready money and other things what soever wherewith I have pleased God to be bestowed upon me my wife and me in what followeth first I give and bequeath to my sonne John Keeling by the soume of two hundred pounds to be paid into the Chamber of London from time to time my brother Edward Keeling five pound from time to time from

More clues needed, and what next to try but the parish registers; an exercise which might well prove to be fairly fruitless in view of the devastation caused in that part of the City of London by the Great Fire. I went looking on Ancestry for events relating to children of John Keeling in the City of London, hoping that if any were found he might just have an A-named wife. This produced the following children of John & Ann, all in the registers of St. Augustine, Watling Street:

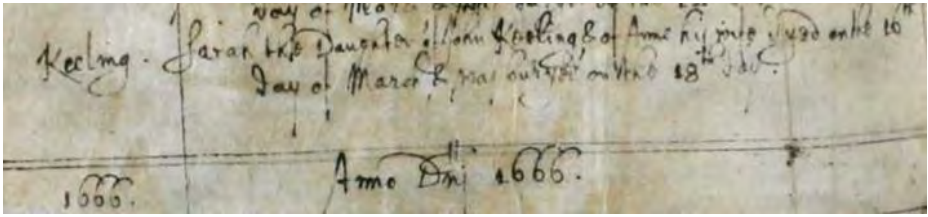
- Susan, died 8.11.1650, buried 10th
- Mary, bapt. 1.5.1654, buried 10.8.1656
- Rebeckeh, bapt 4.11.1659
- Sarah, died 16.3.1665-66, buried 18th.

Keeling Susan the daughter of John Keeling and Ann his wife died the 8 day of November, 1650 and was buried on the 10th following.

Susan, died 8.11.1650, buried 10th

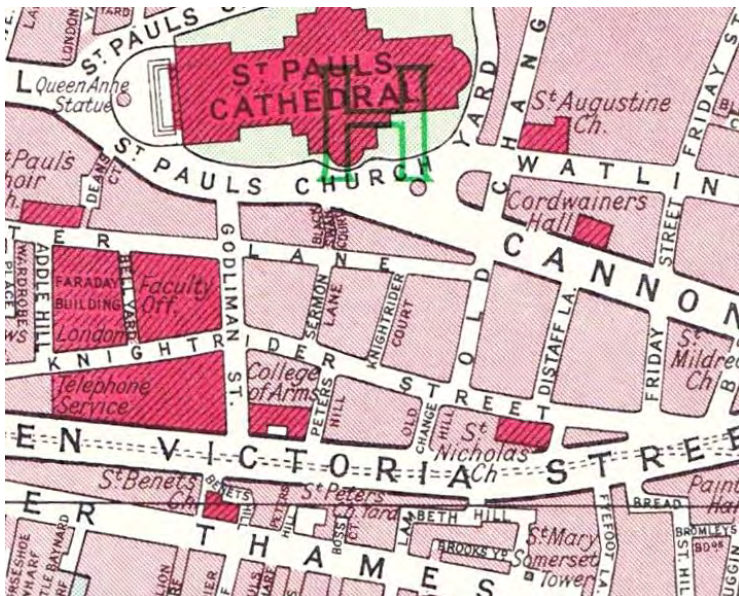
Keeling Mary the daughter of John Keeling & Anne his wife was borne on the 25th of Aprill 1654 and was buried on the 10th day of May following. Keeling John the sonne of William Keeling

Mary, bapt. 1.5.1654, buried 10.8.1656



Sarah, died 16.3.1665-66, buried 18th

Watling Street? to some of us less versed in the minutiae of central London geography, that is the Edgware Road, north of Marble Arch. A map or two quickly informed me {see below}, and to my delight St. Augustine's was only just over the boundary of the parishes and ward in which I had been looking. Cannon Street is the old Distaff Lane and the present Distaff Lane is the old Lower Distaff Lane; so, John would have had only a very short walk to the church of his choice. I went back to his father's will and, sure enough, that name at the end of line 10 which I couldn't work out was.... St. Augustine!



My feeling is therefore that, with reasonable probability, this John and Ann Keeling can be identified with the K/IA of the token, and that John took over his father's mercantile interests in Distaff Lane.



## PHILLIPS' STORES N<sup>r</sup> GUILDFORD

Six different values of Loyalty Tokens issued in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

John Theobald



**Fig: 1** Shop front that opened in 1935

Having had a 19mm round aluminium 2/- (two shillings = 10p) uniface Token for PHILLIPS' STORES N<sup>r</sup> GUILDFORD in my collection for many years, it was a treat to discover and record 5 other denominations of PHILLIPS Tokens at the start of 2017. This is thanks to the kindness of Tony Ellis, who moved recently into a fresh property in the Guildford area. An old lean-to building with a plastic corrugated roof was at the rear. Mr. Ellis decided to build a proper extension to replace the old lean-to. Whilst the foundations were being dug out, a rusty old metal cylinder was discovered. Inside it were 26 Phillips' Stores Tokens and an old wartime Canadian 1 Cent coin, dated 1942. Also uncovered were some old Air Raid Warden artefacts, indicating that an ARP Warden possibly might have lived there during the Second World War and that a Canadian might also have stayed there.

Mr. Ellis has generously allowed these historic Tokens to be photographed and recorded. They comprise 6 different stated values, plus a variety of the 1/- Token. The values are: 3d; 6d; 2 different types of 1/-; 2/-; 5/- and 10/-. Each type of Token is individually described and illustrated in **Appendix 1.**

## **Background:**

The 2/- aluminium Phillips' Stores Token first achieved some helpful local publicity On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2005. David Rose, the then Editor of the popular "From the Archives" page in the weekly Surrey Advertiser, featured a story "Old Trade Tokens may be on your mantelpiece". 4 local coloured Tokens were pictured; a triangular metal GUILDFORD CO-OP SOCIETY SMALL LOAF (Rains 2. Bibl. 1); a round aluminium PHILLIPS' STORES N<sup>r</sup> GUILDFORD 2/-; a green round plastic CO-OP DAIRY S. L. (Guildford) MILK (Rains 7. Bibl. 1.); and a round brass Tool Check stamped 819, together with an extremely small semi-circular "RFD" stamped on it as well. (Hayes Bibl. 2.) RFD of course were world-renowned for making life-saving equipment and their clearly marked equipment still can be seen in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century on commercial boats taking paying passengers on the River Thames in London.

The editorial comment in the Surrey Advertiser article specifically about the Phillips' Stores Token reads "A token exists that is marked Phillips' Stores N<sup>r</sup>. Guildford. But as yet, it is not sure where this store was." As a direct result of that article appearing in March 2005, David Rose was contacted later that afternoon by John Phillips of Ashford in Kent.

John had been told about the article by a relative living in Surrey and so he rang to provide invaluable information and related photographs about his late Father, Percy Phillips' Guildford business venture. This heart-warming story and 4 photographs were promptly featured by David Rose in his "From the Archives" page on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2005.

John Phillips explained that his late Father, Percy, had trained as a grocer in London. After the First World War Percy came to Guildford and set up a door-to-door grocery delivery business with his brother Alf, converting some stables off Worplesdon Road near Pitch Place. The business outgrew the buildings, so in about 1935 Percy had a shop built on the same site close to the main road.

John recalls that "My Father had an extensive delivery round that went from Worplesdon on to Pirbright, Bisley, Normandy and Ash. He was a grocer who had learned his trade in the traditional way in London. In his shop were great ham hocks and large sides of bacon from which rashers were cut on a slicing machine. This was hand turned with a very sharp round plate-like blade.

"Always there was a large block of butter on display from which smaller blocks were cut with a special sharp knife and a wooden butter pat. A customer typically would ask for a half a pound or a pound of butter by weight, which then would be packed in a



grease-proof wrapper with Phillips' Stores printed on it. Also large cheeses were on display, which were cut by wire. Sultanas, raisins and currants were bagged according to the weights that were requested. They came in a solid block packed in a wooden box”.

“The tin Trade Tokens that my Father Percy used were issued to customers, who spent, say, £5 on groceries. They could save up the Tokens and spend them in the shop at a later date.



**Fig 2:** Photograph courtesy of Rob de Ruiter, to whom the copyright belongs.

John continues: “My father was very distressed when the Second World War came, and instead of the wholesalers delivering various kinds of tinned food in a gross at a time, they would deliver only a dozen or so tins of say pilchards, sardines or other items. Percy devised his own points system well before the Government introduced its own rationing points system. Each customer was allocated so many points with which they could “spend”. Each item was given a number of points. I recall that Spam was new then and was imported from the USA. Despite failing health, my Father Percy made sure his customers in rural areas were supplied with meat weekly. Uncle Alf went to work at Drummond Bros in Broadstreet, (Hayes No. 6. Bibl. 2.) that was making munitions and another driver who worked for my Father was conscripted into the army. Therefore, my Mother learned to drive the delivery van and kept the country rounds going throughout the war.”

Percy Phillips suffered from sugar diabetes and in about 1946 he sold his business to a Mr. Batchelor.

According to the 1961 Kelly's Directory of Guildford & Godalming, the shop, at 285 Worplesdon Road, was still called Phillips' Stores. The listing for number 285 in the 1969 directory is blank, so presumably by then the premises were empty. However, it was occupied for a time by ARE Motor Factors and more recently by Guildford Auto Centre, a car dealership and showroom.

John Phillips fondly remembers his childhood in the Pitch Place and Rydes Hill part of Guildford. He recalls the old brickworks in Keens Lane and the gypsies who periodically camped on Chitty's Common behind his father's shop. He says that they

used to hang their washing out to dry on the bramble bushes. “They came in horse-drawn caravans, says Mr. Phillips, “and grazed their horses on the common. They never caused any problems and moved on after a few days and left the site tidy. My mother used to buy wooden clothes pegs from them. Sometimes they would ask for a bucket of drinking water”.

The Phillips’ Stores 2/- aluminium Token featured in the opening presentation of local pieces at the 2009 Annual 3 day Token Congress, attended by over 100 delegates from around the world. This was held at the Holiday Inn, Guildford and one of the Worthing, Sussex team of organisers, Rob de Ruiter, took some excellent photographs to illustrate that talk and the 2/- photograph is one of them.

On 11 Nov 2011, one brass 10/- and two of the 5/- Phillips’ Stores Tokens were included in a mixed lot No. 2425 of Tokens and Coin Weights. The auctioneers were Wellers of Chertsey.

For any serious researchers on the subject, in February 2017 it was still possible to read the original 2005 “From the Archives” pages. Now they appear on web pages <https://www.getsurrey.co.uk/news/local-news/old-trade-tokens-your-mantlepiece-4846883>



**Fig 3:** Three different delivery vans as used by the stores

**Appendix 1:** The Tokens illustrated and described in more detail.



**Obverses**



**Reverses**

**3d**

Round; size 25mm dia.  
Material Tin. Bracteate.  
Wording = No. 1 below.



**6d**

Round; size 25mm dia.  
Material Brass. Bracteate.  
Wording = No. 1 below.



**1/- (First variety)**

Round; size 25mm dia.  
Material Copper. Bracteate.  
Wording = No. 2 below.



**1/- (2nd variety)**  
Round; size 22mm dia.  
Material Brass.  
Uniface. Wording No. 3 below.



**2/-**  
Round; size 18mm dia.  
Material Aluminium. Uniface.  
Wording No. 1 below.



**5/-**  
Round; size 18mm dia.  
Material Brass. Uniface.  
Wording = No. 1 below.



**10/-**  
Round; size 18mm dia.  
Material Bronze.  
Wording = No. 1 below.



**The Wording on the front or obverse of the Tokens:**

No. 1. PHILLIPS' STORES. N<sup>o</sup> GUILDFORD. (around the rim, in two halves, both reading vertically, with the stated value inside an inner ring).

No. 2. PHILLIP'S STORES. N<sup>r</sup>. GUILDFORD. (around the rim, in two halves, both reading vertically, with the stated value inside an inner ring).

No. 3. PHILLIPS'. GIFT SHILLING. (around the rim, in two halves, both reading vertically, with the stated value inside an inner ring).

Acknowledgements and Thanks are due to:

Tony Ellis, without whom this fresh data on a local Guildford Grocery Store would not have been possible.

David Rose for his enthusiastic support over the years and the excellent "Guildford Dragon News" website.

Rob de Ruiter, for his photograph of the 2/- aluminium Token, which was used in the 2005 newspaper article and at the Annual Token Congress in 2009.

Andy Theobald, for his help with the other photographs in this booklet.

The "Surrey Advertiser" for many years of support, especially in the "From the Archives" pages on local Guildford and Surrey Token stories.

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2. Ralph Hayes "Time, Pay and Tool Checks" published regularly and sequentially in many parts in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin.

Drummond Brothers appears in TCSB Volume 6 No. 4, dated January 1999 and is listed in Part 1, No. 6 on page 141.

RFD appears in TCSB Volume 8 No. 12, dated September 2007. It is listed in Time, Pay and Tool Checks – part 12, No. 222 on page 451 as REGINALD FRANCIS DAGNALL CO.

3. "Surrey History" Volume VII No. 4 dated 2007. Published in 2008 by Phillimore & Co. Ltd., for the Surrey Local History Committee, a part of the Surrey Archaeological Society. In "Some notes on Surrey Tokens of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries", Page 211 carries a photograph and description of the 2/- Phillips' Stores Token. This was extracted from a two-part report which was based on a lecture given to the Surrey Local History Committee in 2005. ISSN 0309 – 9342.

### **Note:**

This Report has been updated by John Theobald, to whom any comments about omissions, errors or improvements will be received and gratefully acknowledged.

## Towards a Classification of Engraved Coins<sup>(1)</sup>

Gary Oddie

Whereas regal coinage is a state organised means of exchange, and paranumismatic tokens are issued by individuals or companies and circulate amongst a smaller population, engraved coins and love tokens have a singular place in numismatics in that they are mostly unique and almost always represent an instant in time and a small number of people, often just two.

Coins are small, discrete, ubiquitous and hard wearing, making them ideal for engraving and for gifts. The coin may be of precious metal, but equally the message can be carried on a base metal disc. The generic title “love tokens” is often used and the majority of engraved coins can be classified under the titles “love, life and loss” but in many other cases, only the original designer, engraver and recipient knew the full meaning. The messages conveyed may be very personal, hidden, even cryptic, a memento mori, and are often a reminder of an event or a celebration of a point in time. Emotions such as happiness, grief and loss can be read into many of the engraved pieces. Other engraved coins carry more detail; names, places events, initials, dates, all of which help the subsequent researcher. The quality of the engraving can vary from masterpieces of miniature engraving, to designs picked out with a nail or scratched with a needle. Once the token has lost its original context, subsequent collectors may never uncover the original meaning.

The published literature on engraved coins and love tokens is sparse. A selection of the collection of Ella Pierrepont Barnard was published a century ago<sup>(2)</sup>. Several of these pieces can be traced to the British and Ashmolean Museum collections. Thomas Sheppard catalogued the Hull Museum collection in 1922<sup>(3)</sup> and RWH Acworth’s unfinished article from 1941 was eventually published in the TCSB<sup>(4)</sup>. Lloyd L Entenmann included a section of typefaces and engraving styles<sup>(5)</sup> and Michele Field and Timothy Millett included much social history when they published the first book dedicated to one series of engraved coins – transportation tokens<sup>(6)</sup>. Another large group of engraved coins relating to the navy, particularly military ships was published by Sim Comfort<sup>(7)</sup>. The tokens used to identify babies at the Foundling Museum also include a small number of engraved coins<sup>(8)</sup>. Most recently, the PhD thesis of Bridget Millmore describes all of the above and several other works in more detail, along with enumerations of several significant private collections and museum holdings. The thesis includes a very interesting investigation of the emotional and social background of the issuers along with the messages hidden in some of the designs<sup>(9)</sup>.

Many coin and token auctions include a few engraved coins, but there have been just three sales where major collections have been catalogued prior to dispersal. These are the Vorley<sup>(10)</sup>, Law<sup>(11)</sup> and Barker<sup>(12)</sup> sales.

My own collection of engraved shillings started many years ago; a fun sideline to acquire shillings with dates not available in the regal series, and somewhat more challenging to research. I was preparing a talk for the 2016 Token Congress on engraved shillings when Andrew Wager offered a similar subject<sup>(13)</sup>. The extra year allowed me to dig a little deeper and also to include the Barker sale and to discover David Powell's collection.

The collection of engraved shillings includes; hammered, milled (including silver tokens), and modern, with approximately half of each group having an engraved date, as shown in the following table.

Coin Type	Date of Undertype	Engraved Date Range	Dated	Undated
Hammered	1549-1662	1638-1787	5	12
Milled	1663-1811	1742-1877	80	75
Modern	1816-1940	1834-1948	84	116

**Table 1.** Summary of engraved shillings in the author's collection.

David Powell's collection includes all denominations in silver, copper and bronze and again approximately half of each show an engraved date. The Barker<sup>(12)</sup> and Vorley<sup>(10)</sup> sale catalogues contain similarly large numbers and sufficient detail to allow the numbers of dated and undated engraved coins to be determined.

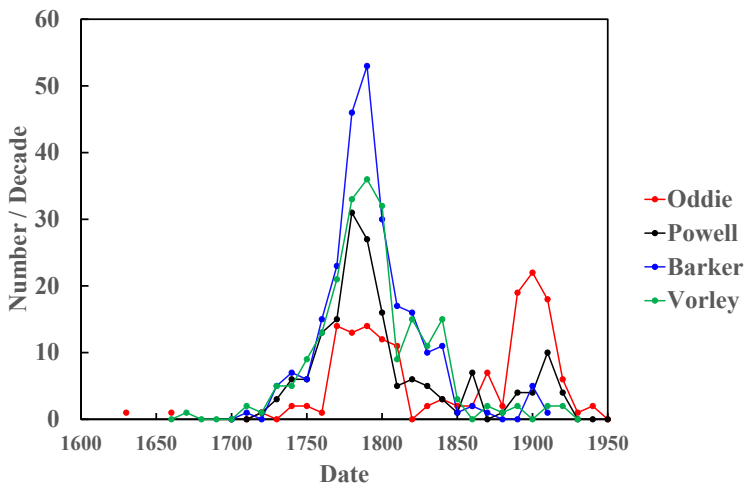
Collection	Engraved date	Dated	Undated
Oddie	1638-1948	169	203
Powell	1712-1919	168	147
Barker	1708-1909	250	339
Vorley	1666-1918	220	2328

**Table 2.** Summary of four collections of engraved coins.

The undated engraved coins in the Vorley collection includes many lots each with several hundred pieces (mostly silver 3d and 6d) which show just a name or initials. Many of these date to the period 1885-1914 and it has been suggested that were gifts taken to parties by the attendees, with their names on, so that the celebrant could then mount them on a bracelet as a reminder of the occasion. Many thanks to Harold Mernick for this insight.

Details of the engraved dates of the Powell, Barker, Vorley and my own collection have been loaded into a spreadsheet, then sorted into decades and the totals plotted below.





**Fig. 1.** Date distribution of engraved tokens from four collections.

Thus the Barker collection contains over 50 pieces dated in the decade 1790-1800. All four collections show a distinct maximum around this period. There is also another smaller maximum around 1900-1910 in the Powell and author's collections. This second maximum is not displayed in the earlier Barker and Vorley collections, suggesting that either the collectors were not pursuing the later pieces, or possibly that the pieces had not yet come onto the market while they were actively collecting. There will be some duplication and double counting as pieces pass from one generation of collectors to the next, but this is expected to be small.

Once a coin is engraved, it is unlikely to circulate again as specie. Many will be kept for life as mementoes, or just forgotten. It may take a generation or two for an engraved coin to be noticed again, and once the original context is lost or forgotten, it will appear on the market or just be rejected as a damaged coin.

The next step is to classify the collection of engraved coins by subject. The following pages give a possible list of classifications with an example of each.

**Love**

*These hearts and darts Emblems are of the love for you I bear*

Central design of four arrows and four hearts, and dated 1787.

On Rev. of Anne shilling, Edinburgh 1707-8.



### Chastity

*My Heart is fix'd, I cannot range, I like my  
Choice, too well to Change. AMW.*

On Obv. Of George III shilling, 1787.



### Marriage / Divorce

TD & DH April 5<sup>th</sup> 1774 put on - One hand  
putting a ring on another hand.

T & DD June 19<sup>th</sup> 1787 dropt – Two hands  
with a ring falling between.

On a smoothed shilling.



### Family

MOTHER NG 1944 with palm trees above  
On smoothed Obv. of Australian 1940 shilling.  
[A homesick soldier in New Guinea?].



### Birth

ANNE THEEBRIDGE BORN APRIL THE 7  
1742.

Central swirling design.

On Rev. of Anne shilling, 1707-11

[A rare name. However, thanks to David  
Powell: Ann, dau of William & Ann Febridge  
{sic} of Southampton Buildings, bapt 9 April 1742 at St. Andrew, Holborn.].



### Education / School

*George Augustus Price Merited by his able  
Declamation 7<sup>th</sup> Feby 1813. Aged 5 Yrs 1  
Month.*

On Obv. of Anne shilling, 1711.

[A likely candidate thanks to David Powell:  
George Augustus Price - born 5 June 1808  
and baptised 23 Oct 1808 at St. James', Westminster. Just a few months out.]



### Separation

*Still Love though Distant /  
Frances French*

On a smoothed milled shilling.



## Sailing

MARLBOROUGH 3 masted ship / *JC AB*  
On a smoothed William III shilling, 1695-1701.

[Launched 1767, Commissioned 1771, 74 gun  
3<sup>rd</sup> Ramillies class. Ran aground in 1800 in a  
storm off Belle Île, all 600 crew were saved].



## Transportation

When this you see Remember me, and keep me  
in your mind. Let all the World say what they  
will and speak of me as you find.

On Rev. of smoothed George III shilling, 1816.  
[Motto more often found engraved on copper].



## Employment

BANK OF ENGLAND <sup>2</sup>/<sub>HAC</sub> TOWER OF LONDON.  
HAROLD'S FIRST GUARD SHILLING SATURDAY –  
SUNDAY 24-25 JULY 1915

On Obv. of Victoria shilling, 1878.

[Given to each private and drummer boy in the  
guard. Have seen 5 different from 1915].



## Politics

*W. Middleton Elected 8 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1803*

On Obv. of George III shilling, 1787.

[William Middleton (1748-1829). Born  
Charleston, S. Carolina. MP for Ipswich  
1784-1790, 8 Feb 1803 – 1806 and Hastings  
1806 – 1807].



## Church

HEXHAM CHURCH BUILT BY  
WILFRED AD 671 JAMES BARKER 1833

On Rev. of George I shilling, 1723-27

[Have also seen a George III 1816 6d with  
similar design, named W. Weir, 1830].



## Morals

BEWARE Immoderate Love of PELF

On Rev. of Charles II shilling, 1663-1683.

[A rare word derived from old French Pelfre,  
from which pilfer and stolen property].



## Sport

REFUGEES SPORTS EAST LONDON

JAN. 1. 1900.

On Rev. of South Africa shilling, 1892-7.



## Advertising

*Sterry Engraver Wors<sup>T</sup>* spread eagle below /  
Portrait of gentleman with three faces looking  
on.

On a smoothed shilling.

[Advert in Worcester Journal - Thursday 08  
September 1831]



## Crime and Punishment

*Damages for Assault / by Pat<sup>ck</sup> O'Callaghan*  
1866

On George III shilling, 1825-9.

[A common name, maybe the same Patrick  
O'Callaghan who was charged with road  
nuisances in Dromore 24 Sept 1855].



## Military

T.P. INSHAWCORPS OF ARMOUR

JOINED 5/2/77

On Obv. of Victoria shilling, 1853.

[Thomas Inshaw, Armourer Sergeant, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Battalion, 24<sup>th</sup> foot (2nd Warwickshire), b1861].



## Parades and Public Events

NATIONAL RESERVE King's Inspection 8<sup>th</sup> June

1912 HYDE PARK

On Rev. George V shilling, 1911-19.

[30,000 soldiers present. Full write up in The  
Spectator, June 1912].



## War

43 OXFORDSHIRE Boer War 1899-1900 1901

On Rev. South Africa shilling, 1892-7.

[Several similar known, including East Yorkshire,  
and RFC. Competent engraver filling in time?]





## Death

SARAH STREETS *Died July 20 1782*  
LIVERPOOL

Two small boats engraved above.  
On Rev. William III shilling, 1695-1701.  
[Buried 22 July, Wife of Robert. Lived Hurst Street, Liverpool, Ironfounder. Lot 449<sup>(12)</sup>].



## Bequests and Wills

M<sup>R</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Staples *died the 25<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1776 Aged 73. His gift to Tho<sup>s</sup> Bridges.*  
On Obv. George II shilling, 1758.  
[The Will of a William Staples fitting the exact dates makes no mention of T. Bridges – was he cut off with a shilling?].



## Heraldic

A tower, moon, crescent moon on shield with coronet / A Phoenix  
On a completely smoothed disc – coin?



## Name(s)

J&M GRIER (sun depicted), D. GRIER 1790  
On Obv. George II shilling, 1743.  
[Father, mother and child? An unusual rebus in the name Grierson].



## Tags

MISS MEA JOWETT 16 BLENHEIM RD BRADFORD  
HBJG 271/1 / REGGIE 1902  
On Rev. of a Victoria shilling, 1889-92.  
[HBJG 271/1, have another with DJKA 48-5?]



## Initials

J.W 1805 / A windmill  
On smoothed William III shilling 1695-1701



## Messages

SC JB / Dove with olive branch  
On worn William III shilling 1695-1701  
[A peace offering from SC to JD?]



## Humour

SHNORKE SKHYBER AHNDE KHO  
LHEPHT! 1896 KHROK  
? Shirker, Skiver and Co, Left 1896 Crook  
On Rev. of Victoria old head shilling, 1893-1901.



## Satire

Paul Kruger with hat and pipe  
On Obv. of South Africa shilling, 1897.  
[Oom Paul].



## Places / Souvenirs

Conistone July 8 1791 / DM  
On a smoothed shilling



## Buildings

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE In MEMORIAM 1874  
On Obv. of Victoria shilling, 1875.  
[Charing Cross, London. Built 1605 by Henry  
Howard Percy Family, Duke of Northumberland,  
Demolished 1874].



## Menagerie

IJ Feb<sup>ry</sup> 10 1790 / A bull  
On a smoothed shilling,



### Art / Apprentice Pieces

A very stylised stallion, artists initials EAN below  
On smoothed Obv. of a George VI shilling, 1948.  
[Very modern, suspect post 2000].



There is another type of engraved coin, where the edge is raised and engraved with a motto.

### Engraved Edges

JOHN CROSDALL BORN 16 FEB 1761  
On the raised edge of George I shilling, 1723.  
[This is a very skilful technique and typically  
dates 1750-1780].



Two further entries will be appropriate.

Typically engraved coins are based on circulating or recently demonetised coins, essentially what is to hand. The following piece is courtesy of Alan Hunt via David Powell and must be a record holder for the longest time between a coin circulating and being engraved.

### Love

D.(or E) L.S heart depicted M.B. March 30 1918  
Dobunni, Gold Stater, circa 20BC-5AD



Much could be speculated about this piece, certainly it was found and engraved before entering the numismatic world. Possibly a soldier in training or on the front. During times of war a large number of people are on untrodden and recently dug ground and have time to look around.

The 2017 Token Congress was dedicated to the founder of the event, Brian Edge. Two Victorian shillings were engraved with this design and one was presented to Brian's daughter, Diane-Heather Edge-Robinson at the end of the talk. Maybe in a few hundred years' time a collector will find them and work out the story.

### Celebration

BRIAN EDGE 1932-2015  
TOKEN CONGRESS 1982-2017  
On Obv. of a Victoria shilling, 1878.





The above is a first attempt to classify engraved coins following roughly the themes Love, life and loss with those that don't fit added to the end. There may be other ways of grouping engraved coins, and possibly whole groups that have been missed. As most pieces are unique and some will always fall into two groups, there isn't a correct answer, just possible solutions to the grouping of such a diverse collecting theme.

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## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Andrew Wager for sharing his notes from 2016. Also thanks to David Powell for sharing the listing of his collection and his classification which, though derived independently, was very close to my own, but helped refine the above listing. A final thanks to Alan Hunt for permission to use the illustration of the gold stater.

## *Notes and Queries*

I am interested in tokens issued by people with the surname of Hanscom, Hanscomb, Hanscome, Hanscombe. Am aware of the 17c token of Mathew Hanscombe (MAH) of St. Annes Lane, London (Akerman #1648). I believe a token was also issued by a John Hanscom. It was offered in a UK auction in a lot of 4 tokens, but I cannot find my records of that.

Any other "Hanscoms" would be of interest.

Dick Hanscom, Fairfax, Alaska

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## *Adverts*

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(12:8)

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Michael Trenerry

I am also interested in purchasing Cornish 17th century tokens for my collection

(12:10)

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 8.

I am told Governments like to bury bad news by announcing it on 'feel good' days. Therefore, as many of you will be reading this Editorial at the Congress, and inevitably having a terrific weekend, I will follow their example ... unfortunately due to increased printing and postage costs, the subscription fee for future Bulletins will be raised across the board. Subscription flier has full details as well as a requirement for your permission for the Society to store any details you provide. (Data Protection Act 2018).  
Happy days!

Dave

## ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

## ***Bulletin Binders***

We have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary

## ***Token Congress 4-6 October 2019***

Warwick Hilton Hotel, Stratford Road, Warwick CV34 6RE  
Organisers: Tim Everson

## ***Token Congress 2020***

At time of writing a volunteer is sought to organise the 2020 Congress. Contact Gary Oddie if interested. (emails above). Full support of previous organisers guaranteed.

## An overstruck token, broken dies and a controversial will: the story of Gabriell Woodrooffe of Great Yarmouth

Adrian Marsden

A farthing token with an overtype of Gabriell Woodrife of Great Yarmouth (figure 1, Williamson Norfolk 350) overstruck on another token recently surfaced in trade that looked to have enough detail of the undertype to enable identification. Its appearance led to an investigation by the author into the career of the issuer, an investigation that has uncovered some interesting facts on Gabriell Woodrooffe, grocer of Great Yarmouth<sup>(1)</sup>.



**Fig. 1:** Farthing token of Gabriell Woodrife, overstruck on an earlier issue.

The six o'clock die axis of the overtype is one of the two axes, six o'clock and twelve o'clock, so far noted for the issue. On both sides the central designs of Woodrooffe's token are clear although, on the reverse, faint lines around the GW are clearly the remains of a shield. Of the overtype obverse legend the letters GABRIELL W[...] are visible, a die flaw running through the letters B and R. Other letters, the remains of the undertype follow on from the W; these can be seen to read LONG SV[...]. The overtype reverse legend OF NORTH YARMOVTH is mostly visible although some remains of the undertype survive; a small rosette occupies the space where the R of YARMOVTH should be and the remains of the letters FRA[...] follow on from the rosette.

With these details read it was not difficult matter to work out the undertype, an issue of Francis Cory of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, dated 1663 (Williamson Lincolnshire 177, Norweb 2969).

Woodrooffe issued two varieties of token, the first with his surname spelled as WOODROOFFE (Williamson 351, Norweb 3358) on the obverse and the second as WOODRIFE (Williamson 350, Norweb 3359). Only one obverse die is known for each



issue and the reverse die is common to both. What is remarkable about most examples of each issue studied is the increasing amount of wear exhibited on each obverse die. The reverse die fared a little better until, during the second issue, it too began to show signs of breaking up. In effect, the dies used to produce both issues were used until they pretty much fell apart. Given the fact that few seventeenth-century token dies were used to breaking point in this way and the fact that neither of Woodrooffe's issues had an obverse die replaced despite their increasingly damaged state we might conclude that their continued use was a conscious decision on the part of their issuer.



**Fig 2:** First issue with the spelling WOODROOFFE.  
The obverse die is beginning to show significant damage around the ten to twelve o'clock position.



**Fig 3:** Second issue with the spelling WOODRIFE.  
Both dies exhibit damage and the token is struck on a poorly-produced flan.

Examples of the earlier issue are found with four different die axes, proof that there was a minimum of four coining runs. In fact, study of die breakdown on examples with different die axes shows that there were at least five runs. As mentioned above, those of the second issue so far studied have either a twelve o'clock or a six o'clock die axis,

indicating at least two coining runs. It may be that each obverse die quickly developed flaws but the impression given by the surviving tokens is one of several periods of intensive production without any interest in replacing the dies. One is led to suppose that Gabriell Woodroofe was not concerned with how his tokens might look but rather with what profit their issue might bring him<sup>(2)</sup>. In the second issue of tokens, the overstriking of earlier, redundant pieces of other issuers and the manufacture of pieces on shoddily-produced blanks might even suggest a cut-price deal had been arranged. Or that the mint-workers, seeing the state of the dies, were not overly concerned about the quality of the blanks they fed into the milling machine.

As might be expected, given the heavy die usage, Woodroofe's tokens are very common. Twenty-one are known from the collections of the British Museum, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Norwich Castle Museum and the Norweb and Neville Rolfe collections whilst eight have been recorded as metal detected finds in Norfolk. They turn up frequently in trade and, as reflected by Dickinson's valuation of them in his price guide, are often seen in dealer's trays and are not expensive to obtain<sup>(3)</sup>.

Some consideration of the dating of the two issues is desirable. The production date of the earlier issue has been placed between 1651 and 1653 by Michael Dickinson<sup>(4)</sup>. Given the date of 1663 on the undertype of the token that features at the beginning of this article, it is easy to arrive at an issue date for the second of Gabriell Woodroofe's tokens. Although it is possible that relatively old tokens – old stock as it were – might have been subject to overstriking, it is far more likely that tokens reused as blanks in this way were relatively new, perhaps part of an order that was surplus to requirements or a second order that had been subsequently cancelled. If this was the case then we can assume that Woodroofe's second token was issued in 1663 or 1664.

The difference in the production dates of the tokens – at least ten years – is a large one and proves that the reverse die (and possibly the obverse die) was stored in the long period between the production of the two issues. If the first obverse die was also placed in storage it was presumably deemed unfit for use when Woodroofe ordered his second issue around 1663 or 1664. A new obverse die was prepared. Like its predecessor it was used to breaking point and beyond, the reverse die also suffering significant damage during this period.

It is time to consider the career of Gabriell Woodroofe. The name is sufficiently unusual for for us to be fairly confident that the records found refer to the token issuer. The spelling of the surname, however, varies enormously and we must exercise some caution when speculating on the ways in which it was pronounced. Two variations we should be aware of are those of Woodrow and Woodward (and similar forms); in the seventeenth century there would have been significant inter-county differences in the pronunciation of names like Woodroofe, Woodrow, and Woodward. The baptismal, marriage and burial records cited below have been tracked down by online searches<sup>(5)</sup>.

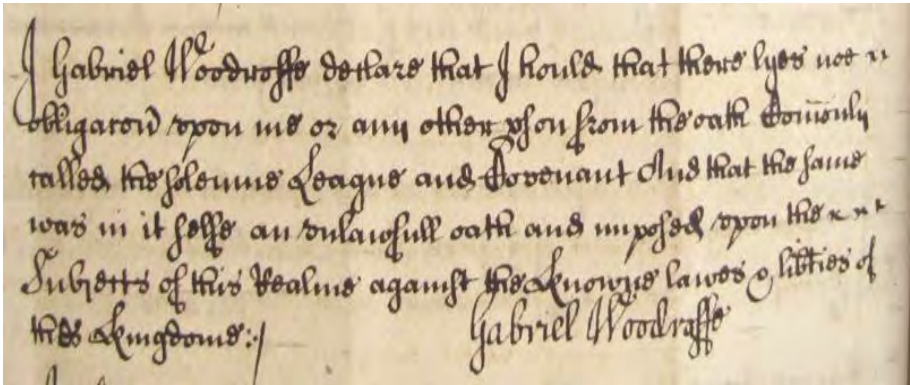
The only likely contender for the identity of the token issuer who can be found in the records, Gabriell Woodward, was baptised on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1619 at Great Leigh in Essex, the son of Steven. The marriage of Gabriell Woodroofe to Martha Barwicke, widow, was recorded at Sible Hedingham St. Peter, Essex, on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1617 but, if they ever had a son called Gabriel, then his baptism record does not survive. A Gabriel Woodward was buried at Maldon St Mary Essex on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1647, presumably the same man.

Gabriel Woodroofe was apprenticed to Michael Tills, grocer of Yarmouth (the issuer of Williamson 339, Norweb 3348), attaining his freedom in 1642<sup>(6)</sup>. He married his first wife, Hannah Condley, a single woman, the daughter of Timothy and Kate Condley and the sister of John Condley (the issuer of Williamson 305, Norweb 3319-20), at Great Yarmouth on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1646<sup>(7)</sup>.

The couple had no fewer than eleven children of whom at least three died young. Their names and baptismal dates were John (12<sup>th</sup> September 1647), Eliza (12<sup>th</sup> August 1649, buried 7<sup>th</sup> August 1650), Gabriell (1<sup>st</sup> June 1651, buried 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1653), Hannah (27<sup>th</sup> February 1652/3), Mary (29<sup>th</sup> April 1655), Gabriell (27<sup>th</sup> April 1656), William (4<sup>th</sup> October 1657, buried 25<sup>th</sup> October 1657), Thomas (20<sup>th</sup> March 1658), Timothy (29<sup>th</sup> July 1660), Sara (5<sup>th</sup> September 1661), and Joseph (20<sup>th</sup> April 1663).

The three youngest children do not feature in Woodroofe's will discussed below and so, although no burial records can be found, it seems likely that they died young. One probable reason for the lack of evidence is that Great Yarmouth burial records for the years immediately after 1663 have not survived. Gabriell Woodrow, a single man and surely the son of Gabriel and Hannah mentioned above, was buried in St. Andrew's Norwich on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1678.

Woodroofe's early career is unknown but he clearly set up in business as a grocer. Two of his apprentices achieved the freedom of Yarmouth, Thomas Newman in 1660 and Thomas Richmund in 1664<sup>(8)</sup>. In 1660, after the Restoration of Charles II, he took up office as a Common Council man in the Corporation of Great Yarmouth following the removal of several members who were obviously regarded as inimical to the new regime. This reshuffle lasted two years, the visit of Commissioners to regulate Corporations in 1662 adding to the list of members dismissed from office<sup>(9)</sup>. A few years later, in 1663, Gabriell Woodroofe was raised to the position of an Alderman, and is recorded as having taken the customary oaths in the Town Books of Yarmouth (figure 4)<sup>(10)</sup>.

A handwritten document on aged paper, written in cursive. The text reads: "I Gabriel Woodroffe declare that I should that there lyes not a obligation upon me or any other person from this oath commonly called the Solemn League and Covenant And that this same was in it selfe an unlawfull oath and imposed upon the next Subjects of this Realme against the knowne Lawes & Liberties of this Kingdoms: / Gabriel Woodroffe". The signature "Gabriel Woodroffe" is written at the bottom right of the text.

**Fig 4:** Woodroffe takes the oath of an Alderman of Great Yarmouth.

All seemed to be going well for Woodroffe. In 1668 his elder brother John, an Alderman like Gabriell, was elected as one of the two Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth, the highest position a man could hold in the town<sup>(11)</sup>. The great honour of serving as Bailiff did, necessarily, entail considerable financial expense. Nonetheless, if a man had accepted to serve amongst the Aldermen of Yarmouth, it was expected that he would gladly – if elected – take up the office of Bailiff.

However, when Gabriell Woodroffe was himself elected Bailiff on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1669, just as his brother John was preparing to stand down, his unwillingness to serve quickly became apparent<sup>(12)</sup>. He failed to appear when summoned the following day to hear of his election and then, on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, in a meeting held at the Tollhouse hall five days after his election, Woodroffe announced that he would not accept the office. This must have come as something of a shock to the Corporation; aldermen were expected to fill the position of bailiff if chosen and reasons for Woodroffe's refusal to accept the honour – apart from those based on financial considerations – are difficult to find.

The Corporation was clearly stunned by what it must have seen as a shocking meanness on the part of one of its principal representatives, a refusal to fulfil unspoken obligations because of the financial outlay involved. It need hardly be added that it did not take kindly to Woodroffe's refusal to serve as Bailiff. It dismissed the reasons he gave for refusing to accept the office (which are unfortunately not recorded) and immediately ordered that a fine of £40 be levied on Woodroffe.

Unsurprisingly, Woodroffe was unwilling to pay up and the case dragged on for many months. Early in the following year, a few supporters moved that the sum be reduced to £30 (figure 5). Late in March a vote was taken in Assembly and the motion for the reduction roundly defeated by 34 votes to 13. Next, on 4<sup>th</sup> April, John Woodroffe intervened and it was agreed that Gabriell might relinquish his position as Alderman in

return for the ‘good service’ his brother had done the Corporation during his tenure as Bailiff in the previous year. However, the question of the fine did not go away; eventually, on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1670, John paid £30 on behalf of his brother. This is the last record of the matter in the Town Books; it had taken over a year to settle.

At this Assembly it being putt to the Bullott whether the fine of forty pounds  
 sett upon m<sup>r</sup> Gabriell Woodroffe for refusing to be Bayliffe at the last  
 last according to his request should be remitted to thirty pounds or  
 remains forty pounds w<sup>th</sup>out any abatement as it was first And this  
 was thirty four bullets for the fine of 40<sup>l</sup> to continue w<sup>th</sup>out any abatement  
 And thirteene bullets for the said fine of 40<sup>l</sup> to be remitted to 30<sup>l</sup> And  
 soe it was carried by one & twenty that his said fine of 40<sup>l</sup> should still  
 stand without any abatement

**Fig 5:** The motion to reduce Woodrooffe’s fine from £40 to £30 is defeated.

Gabriell’s refusal to serve as Bailiff obviously made his continued presence on the Corporation untenable. As we have seen, he had quitted his position as an Alderman on the Corporation in April and it was not long before he quitted Yarmouth altogether. He evidently moved to Bramford in Suffolk, just over fifty miles by road from Great Yarmouth. He made his will there on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1673/4 and died four years later, being buried on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1678 at Bramford St. Mary. His will was eventually proved at the Norwich Consistory Court in 1680 (figure 6)<sup>(13)</sup>.

In the name of God Amen  
 This two and twentieth day of January in the year  
 of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles  
 the second by the grace of God of England  
 Scotland France and Ireland King Defender  
 of the Faith etc etc first and twentieth Anno q<sup>ue</sup>  
 Divi 1673 **Gabriell Woodroffe** of  
 Bramford in the County of Suff<sup>olk</sup> Merchant  
 being of good health and of sound mind and  
 perfect memory for w<sup>th</sup> God be praised thus saith

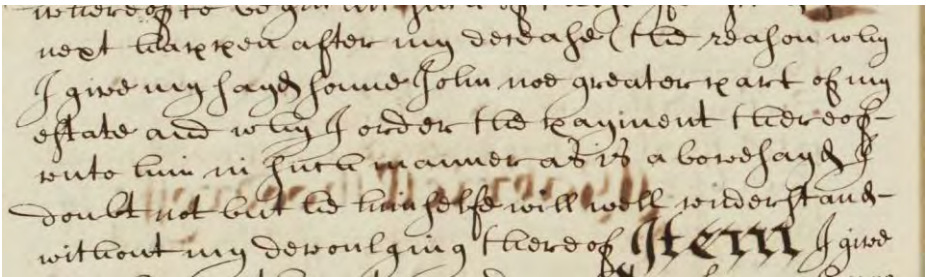
**Fig 6:** The opening section of Gabriell Woodrooffe’s will.

The will of Gabriel Woodroffe, described therein as a merchant, makes interesting reading. After a lengthy preamble in which he considers the uncertainty of life and commends his soul to God, he leaves instructions for the disposal of his worldly goods. Hannah must have died in the 1660s or very early 1670s since it is a second wife, Martha, who features as the first beneficiary. She is given five pounds; the smallness of the sum being explained by reference to a jointure made before her marriage to Gabriell. The merchant obviously believed that she had been well enough provided for. Martha may have had different thoughts on the matter.

Next, John Woodrooffe, Gabriell's eldest son, is mentioned. He was to receive only ten pounds a year – paid in quarterly instalments – and the enigmatic passage that follows hints at a bitter feud between father and son (figure 7):

*The reason why I give my said son John no greater part of my estate - and why I order the payment thereof unto him in such manner as is abovesaid - I doubt not but he himself will well understand without my divulging thereof.*

Centuries later, we can only speculate on the nature of the rift between the two men and what had caused it.



**Fig 7:** Woodrooffe refers obliquely in his will to the treatment of his eldest son John.

The next section of the will dictates that his married daughter Hannah Fulwood should have five pounds 'in token of my affection toward her.' The level of affection might be questioned when one reads, in the next passage, of the two hundred and fifty pound legacy left to his other, unmarried, daughter Mary. Admittedly, Hannah, being married, would not have needed money for a dowry but, even considering this, the discrepancy between the sums left to the two daughters is striking.

The last parts of the will leave the rest of Woodrooffe's estate to his two sons, Gabriell and Thomas, when they reach the age of twenty one, and appoint his brother John Woodrooffe as sole executor. John is left twenty marks, a unit of account that equated to thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence.



The burial of the single man, Gabriell Woodroofe, at St. Andrew's in Norwich mentioned above offers some food for thought, occurring as it did less than two weeks before the burial of his father. Did Gabriell Woodroofe senior, hearing of the death of the young son bearing his name, react to the news with a sudden heart-attack? We will never know but the closeness of the burial dates certainly invites speculation.

There is a similar correlation of dates between the death of a Martha Woodroofe, presumably Gabriell's widow, at Barking in Suffolk on the 17<sup>th</sup> June 1680 and the final proving of Gabriell Woodroofe's will three days before. The will had taken a very long time – nearly two years – to go through the system of probate. Its contents were certainly controversial enough to have led to it having been bitterly contested by the men and women mentioned in it. Was this the case and, after it was proven, did Martha, shocked at the judgement, go the same way as her dead husband? Again, we will never know.

The brief consideration of an overstrike of a Gabriell Woodrife token onto one of Francis Cory of Long Sutton has led to a deeper investigation into the issuer's history. We are left with the impression of a rather difficult man who – despite his obvious wealth – chose not to serve his town as Bailiff and did not care that his tokens were struck from dies that were evidently falling apart. Readers of this bulletin will probably consider that this second fault was the greatest of Gabriell Woodroofe's sins. Nonetheless, it remains more than likely that the close relatives who fared so badly in his will might not have been so bothered about the often dreadful state of the examples of Williamson 350 and 351 that turn up. As in so many matters, everything is relative...

## Notes and References

- (1) The issuer's name is rendered as Gabriell Woodroofe throughout this article although in the various records his name is spelled in an almost bewildering variety of ways.
- (2) See Oddie 2016 for an excellent summary of the possible models of token production and the profits that might have been possible.
- (3) Dickinson 1986, 170.
- (4) Dickinson personal communication, 27<sup>th</sup> October 2017.
- (5) At [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)
- (6) Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society 1910, 74.
- (7) The Christian name of Hannah is not given on either of the marriage records but it is clear that she was the new bride of Gabriell.
- (8) Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society 1910, 92 and 96.
- (9) Marsden 2018.
- (10) Town Books of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk Record Office reference Y/C 19/8, folio 20.



- (11) See Marsden 2018 for a summary of how the Corporation of Yarmouth was elected and adlected.
- (12) The records of the whole story may be found in the Town Books of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk Record Office reference Y/C 19/8, running from folio 119.
- (13) Available at Norfolk Record Office on Microfilm 423, will 131 Bishop.

### **Acknowledgements**

I should like to thank Michael Dickinson for his expert advice in the dating of Woodrooffe's two token issues. As always, he provided swift and expert advice to what I fear are often far too frequent enquiries.

Many thanks are due to Gary Tuson and the Norfolk Record Office for kindly allowing me to reproduce original documents in their care.

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## William Allam of Blowblader Street

Gary Oddie and Stephen Fordham

Williamson and Dickinson list just three tokens issued from the curiously named Blowblader Street. To this can now be added a token issued by William Allam, found at Hinxton, Cambridgeshire<sup>(1)</sup>.



**Fig. 1.** William Allam's token from Blowblader Street.

Obv: WILLIAM ALLAM IN  
A Falcon with bells on its legs  
Rev: BLOW BLADER STREET  
WA, the A is an older (15-16<sup>th</sup>C) ornate style with an upper crossbar **Å**  
Details: Brass, 15mm

The street is indeed named after a dubious activity carried out by butchers who had shops on a narrow street connecting Newgate Street and Cheapside<sup>(2)</sup>.

A contemporary record can be found from 1665<sup>(3)</sup>.

“Those who remember the city of London before the fire must remember that there was then no such place as we now call Newgate Market, but that in the middle of the street which is now called Blowblader Street, and which had its name from the butchers, who used to kill and dress their sheep there (and who, it seems, had a custom to blow up their meat with pipes to make it look thicker and fatter than it was, and were punished there for it by the Lord Mayor); I say, from the end of the street towards Newgate there stood two long rows of shambles for the selling meat.

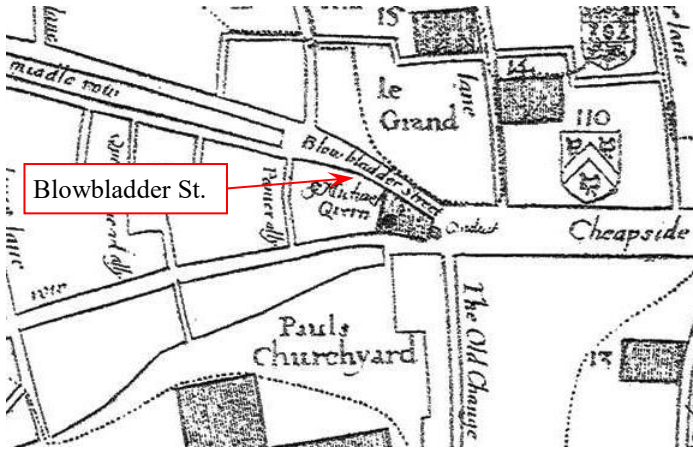
It was in those shambles that two persons falling down dead, as they were buying meat, gave rise to a rumour that the meat was all infected; which, though it might affright the people, and spoiled the market for two or three days, yet it appeared plainly afterwards that there was nothing of truth in the suggestion. But nobody can account for the possession of fear when it takes hold of the mind.”

There is just one mention in Samuel Pepys diary from the 1<sup>st</sup> August 1667.

“Then we home, the gates of the City shut, it being so late: and at Newgate we find them in trouble, some thieves having this night broke open prison. So we through, and home;

and our coachman was fain to drive hard from two or three fellows, which he said were rogues, that he met at the end of Blow-bladder Street, next Cheapside. So set Mrs. Turner home, and then we home, and I to the Office a little; and so home and to bed, my wife in an ill humour still.”

The street was destroyed in the great Fire and the name changed during or shortly after the rebuilding<sup>(4)</sup>.



**Fig. 2.** Blow Bladder Street, just after the great fire, 1667<sup>(4)</sup>.

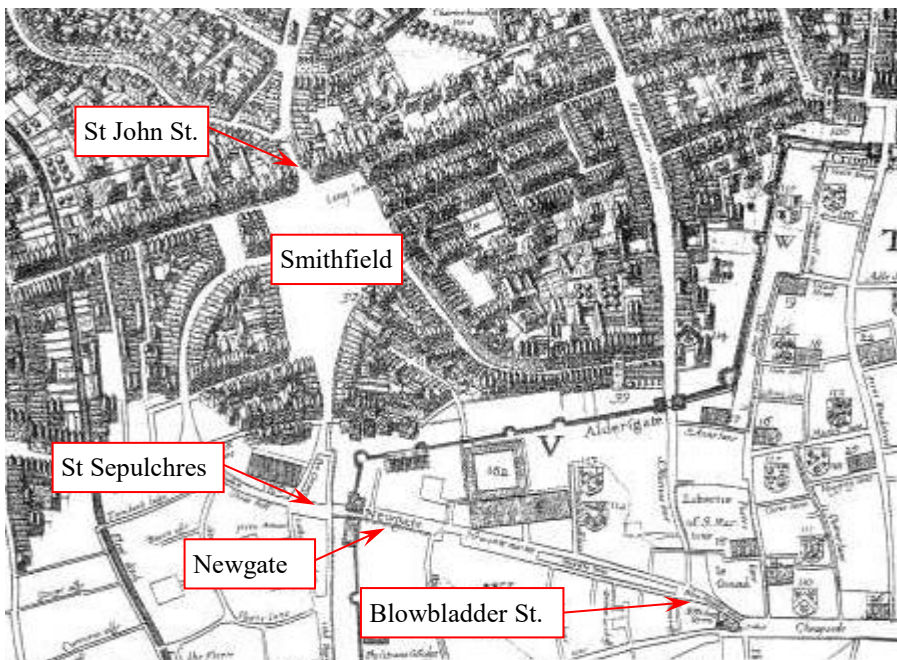
Though the street name was lost after the great fire, it continued to be remembered into the 18<sup>th</sup> century appearing several times in a play of 1752<sup>(5)</sup>.

“Now, Mr. Pentweazel, let us have none of your Blowbladder breeding. Remember you are at the court end of town. This is a quality auction.”

“If Blowbladder street has any charms – Sir – Ma’am – not a step. . .”

The will of a William Allam, Inn Holder, of the parish of St Sepulchres in the county of Middlesex was written on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1668<sup>(6)</sup>. He left messuages and dwellings “commonly known by the sign of the Crosse Keyes in St Johns Street” within the said parish of St Sepulchres to his loving wife Johanna Allam . . . and after her decease to his son William Allam. The son also received the “beds, bedding, household stuff and furniture”.

This is an unusual surname and this William Allam is a likely candidate for the token issuer, moving a few hundred yards after the fire and taking over an existing tavern just north of Smithfield. The Cross Keys survived on St John Street into the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a hotel and is now a business premises.



**Fig. 3.** William Allam's addresses before and after the Great Fire<sup>(4)</sup>.

### Notes and References

- (1) A further specimen is noted in Baldwin's Argentum Auction of 2 November 2013 lot 306. Thanks to Michael Dickinson.
- (2) S. Taylor. *From Blow Bladder Street to Quaggy Walk - The strange and interesting history of London street names: a miscellany*. 2012.
- (3) D. Defoe, *A Journal of the Plague Year*. 1722. Though published in 1722, and Defoe would only have been 5 years old in 1665, the book was first published under the initials H.F. and is probably based on the journals of his uncle Henry Foe.
- (4) *Hollar's 'Exact' Surveigh of the City of London*. 1667. In Leake's *Survey of the City After the Great Fire of 1666 Engraved By W. Hollar, 1667*. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/london-map-leake/1667/map> [accessed 9 June 2018].
- (5) Samuel Foote. *Taste – A comedy of two acts as it is acted at the theatre Royal in Drury Lane*. 1765. Printed in J. Bee. *The Works of Samuel Foote Esq. with remarks on each play*. [Here it is given the date 1752]. 1830.
- (6) PROB 11/329/366. Will of William Allam, Inn Holder of Saint Sepulchre, Middlesex.

# Introduction to the Tokens of Alaska (i)

Dick Hanscom

First, a little orientation - Edinburgh is further north than Ketchikan



*Alaska map*

The official Statehood medal shows the size of Alaska in relation to the lower 48 states (the States of America including the District of Columbia but excluding Alaska and Hawaii).



*Statehood medal 63mm*





If Alaska was divided in half, Texas would be the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest state. Giving us the state motto: “Pi\*\*ing off Texas since 1959”

### *Spoof State Quarter*

Alaska, being a colonial economy, had a severe shortage of currency and coin. It seems that whenever legal tender arrived in Alaska it was immediately repatriated to the ‘lower 48’ to buy goods. This necessitated another medium of exchange and privately issued tokens were the answer.

Most Alaska tokens (sometimes called checks or bingles) are made of aluminium or brass, with some copper, a few Copper-Nickel, cardboard or during the war years fibre.

### **Early Tokens**

The earliest tokens were found in Southeast Alaska, the panhandle that borders Canada’s British Columbia. The villages and towns there subsisted on fishing and logging. While it can be debated, perhaps the earliest token was issued by the North Pacific Trading and Packing Co. of Klawock This business was established in 1879, and the style of the token would appear to place it in the 1880s.



*North Pacific Trading and Packing Company stock*

*KLAWOCK \$1.<sup>00</sup> token  
32mm x 32mm Brass*



Gold was discovered in Juneau in 1880, creating a population boom, and with it a boom in the use of tokens. Another candidate for the earliest Alaska token is D. Martin. He had a business in Juneau beginning in 1884 but had previously been in business in Sitka. The style of the token indicates that it is pre-1900.



*D(avid). MARTIN, 1884-1915 Juneau, Alaska - 30mm Brass*

What does a Spanish colonial 8 Real have to do with Alaska tokens? A quarter dollar (25 cents) was known as 2 Bits. This is derived from the 8 Real.



This Nome token expresses its value as “8” – 8 to the dollar, 12 ½ cents.  
 8 Real = 8 Bits = 1 Dollar



*HOFFMANN NOME - 8 Tokens = \$1.<sup>00</sup>  
 1 Bit = 12½ Cents - 21mm Brass*



This Dawson, Yukon token expresses its value as “2 bits” – note the horse bits – or 25 cents.



*HUTTON & PEARSE - 2 (Horse) Bits = 25 Cents - 30mm, Copper*

Even 6 ¼ & 12.5 cents tokens were used.



*THE MONOGRAM  
SKAGWAY  
GOOD FOR  
6¼  
IN TRADE  
21mm Brass*

*THE SOUTHERN CLUB  
GORDOVA ALASKA  
GOOD FOR  
6¼ Cents  
IN TRADE  
21 mm Brass*



*THE MONOGRAM  
SKAGWAY  
GOOD FOR  
12½ Cents  
IN TRADE  
21mm Brass*

On the coast, cigars or drinks might have been four for a quarter. Further inland the price would increase to two for a quarter. And even further inland with high transportation costs, a drink or cigar would be 25 cents.



Even as late 1930, the smallest unit of money in interior Alaska villages was still 25 cents. “The smallest weight is the two-bit or twenty-five cents one. From this fact it develops that no amount of money less than twenty-five cents is recognised in the worthless. Most people have not seen such coins in years. Bills are always balances to the nearest two-bits.” *Arctic Village*, Robert Marshall, 1930.



After the turn of the century (1900), 5 cents and 10 cents tokens became more common in Southeast Alaska. Later, trading companies in the villages would issue tokens as low as one cent and as high as \$20.



*Gold scale weights*

## The Trading Companies



*Trading Company map*

When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, the Alaska Commercial Co. was formed to purchase the assets of the Russian American Co. While the Klondike gold rush of 1896 created an incredible influx of people to Alaska and Yukon, there was plenty of prospecting going on before that.

To serve the prospectors and native Alaskan fur trappers, the Alaska Commercial Co. and the North American Transportation and Trading Co. established trading posts along the Yukon River. In 1901, the Alaska Commercial Co. merged with two other transportation companies to form the Northern Commercial Co. for mercantile trade and the Northern Navigation Co. for river transportation.

The North American Transportation and Trading Co. had tokens in denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents (not illustrated), \$1 and \$1.10. No one knows the purpose of the \$1.10 token.



*N.A.T&T tokens – 24mm, 35mm, 35mm, Copper-Nickel*





The Northern Navigation Co. had the steamers Susie, Sarah and Hannah. Tokens are known from the Susie and Sarah. These were presumably meal tokens.



*STeamER. SUSIE  
Northern Navigation Commercial Co.*

When the Northern Navigation Co. was sold in 1914, The Northern Commercial Co. resumed river transportation. Tokens are known from the Tanana (T) and Martha Clow (MC). We again presume these were meal tokens.

The Northern Navigation Co. maintained trading posts primarily in bush Alaska into the 1960s, still had a retail store in Fairbanks in 1974, and N.C. Machinery still provides heavy equipment to miners.



*N. C. Co.  
"T" (Steamer Tanana) - 21mm, Brass*



*N.C. Co.  
BETHEL / 25 (Cent)  
21mm Brass*

## British Historical Medallion Congress 2018

Anthony Gilbert

This annual event was held on Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> May 2018 at the Hilton hotel, Warwick, a venue that is by now well-known to both regular token and historical medallion collectors. Modelled on the established and popular Token Congress, and which the Historical Medallion Congress was initially proposed as a pilot, it has now reached the milestone of its fifth birthday. Attendance was thirty-four. A few attendees had booked the previous Friday overnight accommodation, and more had decided to also book the Saturday night in order to make full use of the Bourse and weekend.

The opening talk was given by Philip Attwood, Head Keeper at the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum. His subject was “Making medallic art: Mary Gillick and her contemporaries”. The Speaker declared that this presentation had previously been given at a Leeds Conference on Mary Gillick. He traced her career and looked at reasons why the portrait of QEII used on coins and medals from 1952 looks the way that it does. Her techniques were influenced by Vittore Pisano (Pisanello – 15<sup>th</sup> Century artist and medallist), and Edward Lanteri at the RCA, especially evidenced by her execution of sharply couped busts. Philip informed us that her great-niece had graciously donated the artist’s collection of medals, plasters and dies to the British Museum. Peter Clayton next entertained us with “Giovanni Belzoni 1778 – 1823: a pioneer Egyptologist and his medallions”. Peter is himself an Egyptologist and he gave us an informed insight into this Paduan explorer and tomb discoverer.

After the morning break, Frances Simmons spoke on “Hats and me: a Personal collection”. This talk covered medals produced by women and of women, her personal favourites. We were shown badges, brooches, plaquettes and medals. Mick Martin delivered a measured presentation on “The Waterloo Medallion – its interpretation and why none were struck”. Most numismatists will have knowledge of this medallion, but what does it mean? The Speaker explained the elements of its design and its iconography, but why were none struck? The technical explanation lies in ductility versus hardness, the matrix was not hardened because heat treatment of this medallion might have cracked the engraving, it was just too large for striking. There was also the time factor, most of the potential recipients would have passed away. Neil Beaton, a keen yachtsman, spoke on “Yachting Medals”. His theme was based around the change in and evolution of yachting design, as represented on the medals. After lunch, Trevor Owens gave us two contributions. His first was “The Quiver Medal For Sunday School

Teachers”. These medals were instituted in the nineteenth century and given to the longest serving Teachers in each County. The Speaker noted that only twenty-two medals had been struck in silver. His second contribution was “The Medals of the Ironbridge Gorge Trust”. There is a commemorative medal which was struck in 1979 to celebrate the Ironbridge bicentenary, but which Firm produced it? Gary Oddie’s talk “A drop of the hard stuff” was not about whisky but cement, a basic commodity (though connoisseurs of the malt might also consider their tippie to rank as a basic need). Medals issued by Cement Companies are world-wide, but they are not common. Andrew Wager’s piece was entitled “Ada Dressler: a neglected nineteenth century female medallist”. Andrew’s talks always demonstrate plenty of research, looking at the evidence, the sources and cross-referencing, as befits a retired History Schoolmaster. Ada was also a Watercolourist.

After tea, David Young spoke to us about “Brunel’s Ships” as portrayed on medals, notably the Great Western (paddle driven), Great Britain (screw driven), and the Great Eastern (originally the ‘Leviathan) (sail, screw and paddle). Alan Judd presented the final talk of the day, “Theatre- Panto-Music Hall-Cinema”. His theme was the transient nature of fame, as shown on the medals. Following the talks there was an evening meal and then a Bourse.

This Congress, as suggested by its title, is designed specifically for collectors of commemorative medallions, though it does attract some Tokeners. Its broad sweep covering research, design, art and production techniques tends to cross-fertilise with paranismatica generally. The attendees at this Conference were delighted with a full programme of ten talks, an excellent production and plenty of variety. Already, next year’s event has lined up four speakers. John Cumbers announced that he was working on the compilation of a catalogue of Sunday School Medals. Andrew Wager wrote in the event’s introductory Welcome page that the organisers are proposing to explore the possibility of issuing (quote) “a journal to record the proceedings of our society”. And (quote) “The articles contained would essentially be summaries of the talks presented at each congress” (though not exclusively). Other questions revolve around funding, sponsorship, and frequency (probably annually).

In the programme, the joint organisers, John Cumbers and Andrew Wager (quote) “.....thank all of those speakers who have freely given up their time to create the programme”. Those who attended must now also thank the organisers for putting on this successful Congress.

## Two Possible Scottish Token Makers

Andrew Andison

Roy Hawkins in *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788-1910* lists only one Scottish diesinker but there were others engaged in this field. Most noticeable would be Kirkwood and Son of Edinburgh whose signature, usually abbreviated to K&S, appears on many masonic and communion tokens.

Commemorative medals are found with other Scottish names as the designer, diesinker or publisher. In *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland ...* by Davis and Waters the following piece is listed:

GARDENS, SHOWS, AND EXHIBITIONS. 57  
EDINBURGH.

98. O: View of a building. In small letters A.R.& Co. LENZIE.  
R: COMMEMORATIVE | OF | INTERNATIONAL |  
EXHIBITION | INDUSTRY SCIENCE | AND  
ART | EDINBURGH | 1886. White metal M. 12

I have since acquired a rather battered specimen of this piece.



The size is 35.1mm rather than Mionnet 12 which would be 39mm. Weight of my holed specimen is 14.3g. Polishing has meant that the signature is not as clear as it could be but I read it as A.B & CO. LENZIE. To try and confirm the initials I passed the piece round at a meeting of the South Manchester Numismatic Society and the consensus was that it is A.B and not A.R.





Lenzie is a town to the east of Glasgow and is just within the area covered by the Glasgow trade directories. Some entries appear in the separate suburban directory section while others are in the main body. In the 1886-87 edition the following entry appears under Lenzie:

**ROBERT BAIRD & CO.,**  
**LENZIE,**  
*Coffin Furniture Manufacturers.*

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**Manufacturers of Medals, Tokens,  
and Metallic Labels.**

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**M**ETALLIC Labels for Manufacturers. Patentees, Tinware, &c. All kinds of Metallic Checks for Restaurateurs, Hotels, Theatres, Concert Hall Proprietors, Clubs, Schools, &c.

Adam, Baird, & Co.,  
manufsr. of coffin furniture

The entry is repeated in the 1887-88 and 1888-89 directories but there is nothing after that. Was this the company whose initials appear below in the exergue? Why would a medal for the 1886 Edinburgh exhibition be signed by a coffin furniture manufacturer from Lenzie? The 1887-88 directory also has an advertisement for the company and this shows the link to the two.

The advert shows that while they dealt with all the funerary requisites they also did engraving (presumably for coffin plates) and were also stampers and piercers. To quote “Makers of Brass Labels for Tinware, Brushes, Machines, &c. Workmen’s Time Checks, Medals, Tokens, &c.” A coffin furniture manufacturer would have presses to produce the metal embellishments for coffins so why not use them to produce tokens and the like?

It appears that before Baird joined up with Adam he was in business on his own. There is a medal issued for the Franchise Demonstration held in Edinburgh on 12 July 1884 with his signature.



**Obv.** Bust of Gladstone to left within a beaded circle with (on a raised and textured border) THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. M.P. above and laurel ornament below. In small letters signed BAIRD in front of the bust and LENZIE under rear of truncation.

**Rev.** TO / COMMEMORATE / FRANCHISE / DEMONSTRATION / —AT— / EDINBURGH / 12TH JULY. 1884

Edge Plain, 000, pewter, round, 32.3mm, 13.2g

**ADAM, BAIRD & CO.,**  
**LENZIE, GLASGOW,**  
**M**ANUFACTURERS of COFFIN FURNI-  
 TURE. All requisites kept in stock used  
 by Funeral Undertakers, such as Side Sheets,  
 Shrouds, Dresses, Cord and Tassels, Pins,  
 Tacks, Screws, &c., also Brass Furniture.  
  
**Engraving Done.**  
**STAMPERS AND PIERCERS,**  
 Makers of Brass Labels for Tinware, Brushes,  
 Machines, &c.  
 Workmen's Time Checks, Medals, Tokens, &c.

The 1883-84 directory has the following entry: “Baird, Robert, & Co., coffin furniture manufacturers and medallists, Glenhead, Lenzie.—See Advertisement in Appendix.” While the advert refers to the main trade of Coffin Furniture Manufacturers it states quite specifically that they are “Manufacturers of Medals, Tokens, and Metallic Labels.” As well as “Metallic Labels for manufacturers, Patentees, Tinware, &c.” they even specify some specific types of token, i.e. “All kinds of Metallic Checks for Restaurateurs, Hotels, Theatres, Concert Hall Proprietors, Clubs, Schools, &c.” So here we have two possible token manufacturers from Scotland but only known from a couple of medalets. Are any tokens known that can be ascribed to either company?

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (i)

Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie

Few written records seem to exist about coins bearing paper stickers, usually as an advertisement although some are exchangeable for refreshment. Gavin Scott listed eight early advertising stickers in 1975<sup>(1)</sup> and Chris Mearns and Andrew Andison added a few newer pieces in 2000<sup>(2)</sup>. Here we note a few more coins with stickers.

The following article appeared in the press the first in the Daily Mail on Thursday, May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1988 with the headline:

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### £1 disco advert leaves the Mint in a hole.

Pub landlord Richard Paddon is far from offended when his customers check their change carefully - it's good for business. Each pound coin the father-of-two hands back is a mini-advert.

Mr. Paddon, 37, attaches a green sticker to the coins to promote his disco nights. He said yesterday: "You can get 10,000 flyers printed and people will glance at them and throw them away. But no one is going to throw away a pound coin". Business at The Town House pub, in Salisbury, Wiltshire, has soared by 25%, he claims – and to the Royal Mint's discomfort his scheme appears legal. He checked the 1971 Coinage Act before the advertising campaign began and found that while defacing money is illegal, the stickers are not because they do not damage the coins.



"I have received a letter from the Royal Mint asking me not to do this, but it seems to attract customers so I will carry on", Mr. Paddon said He has printed another 8,000 stickers to promote his new pub, Bar 1, next to The Town House,

"Unfortunately there are no legal powers to stop people using our coinage for advertising" a Royal Mint spokesman said "But we certainly deplore this. When stickers are put on to coins they can cause problems for vending machine owners. And it makes it difficult for blind people who use touch to distinguish between denominations. Simon Gallant, of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising said "If this is not illegal this man has come up with a great idea".

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Similar newspaper reports appear every few years when some enterprising business has advertising stickers printed and places them on its change. A comment from the Mint is usually included, all adding to the publicity for the company!

The Scotsman (12 August 2006) had an article about Edinburgh based Central Taxis and the 100,000 stickers they applied to pound coins. The sticker was not illustrated. The Eastern Daily Press (6 February 2007) carried a piece about the pound coins issued by Courtesy Taxis of Norwich.



The Cambridge News (25 May 2007) carried an article about pound coins, issued by the Golden Lion on Market Hill, St Ives, with stickers on their reverse advertising “live music nights”. About 500 pieces were issued. A specimen with a very worn sticker was found in change by the author, in St Neots, 25 miles to the south west.

A much longer editorial appeared in the Scottish Daily Mail (30 March 2013) when the Money Shop, specialising in pay day loans and money for gold schemes, placed stickers on the reverses of 2p coins with the message “2p coin weight in 9ct gold approximately £70”. MSPs joined the discussion describing the guerrilla advertising as “targeting the vulnerable”, “clear exploitation” and a “distasteful marketing ploy”.



Two more examples of stickers that lack contemporary documentation are shown below.



MAX CIDER, BUY 2 BOTLES FOR £1.00 ??? 8PM ANY NIGHT. Around BERLINS B.I.Z.A.R.R.E FUN BAR, WITH THIS STICKER. On the reverse of a pound coin of 1983. Bars with this name have been found at Eyre St, Sheffield and Windmill Brae, Aberdeen.

On the reverse of what looks like a very worn 1806/7 penny or 19<sup>th</sup>C copper token appears the following sticker. IF YOU WANT A GOOD CIGAR GO TO [?] H. STEVENSON’S *Tobacconist, &c* [STO]DMAN-ST., NEWARK<sup>(3)</sup>. From the style of paper and printing this is probably c.1860.



The earlier stickers used an adhesive that set hard, and whilst difficult to remove without wetting, the paper is very fragile. Modern stickers tend to use a rubbery adhesive that is easily peeled off or dries up, making the stickers even more ephemeral. Some more recent stickers are printed on transparent plastic with a clear adhesive.

Below are a few other British coins carrying stickers. There are expected to be many more.



On the obverse of a £1 coin. THE WELLY / FREE POOL / JUKE BOX / SUNDAY NIGHT. Brian Hennem was behind this issue.

On the reverse of a 1979 two pence. NEED EXTRA INCOME / Tel. / 020 / 7664 6958



On the reverse of a 1992 penny. In the centre SLAM / IP PASS around the edge; EVERY WEDNESDAY 9PM – 3AM @ THE JAFFACAKE KINGS STABLES ROAD

On the obverse of a 1897 penny. In the centre: JIM / COLLIER / 0407 / 810 137 and around the edge: DEALER IN ANTIQUES JEWELLERY GOLD AND SILVER ITEMS . COINS ETC.



On the obverse of a two pence. In the centre 50p, Around the edge: •• NORTH HAMPSHIRE••CAMRA. A sticker on both sides. Brian Hennem was behind this issue.

Advertising stickers are also known from many other countries and these do sometimes appear in the UK. A selection will be listed and illustrated in a follow up article. If any readers have details of unlisted stickered coins, especially with background research such as companies and dates, they can be sent in to the editor for publication.

## Notes and References

- (1) J.G. Scott. British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins. Spink. 1975. Reference numbers 13.1, 14.1, 18.5, 22.67, 23.1, 31.3, 33.4, 98.8.
- (2) W.J.C. Mearns. Advertising Stickers on Coins. Quill Corner TCSB v6n7 p266. January 2000. A.D.N. Andison added a postscript to this note describing Spanish and Dutch coins bearing advertising stickers.
- (3) Thanks to Alan Cope for completing the address – Stodman St.



## The re-attribution of a 17<sup>th</sup> century trade token from Lincolnshire to Somerset

Stephen Minnitt

William Boyne in his *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, and Tradesmen, Etc* which was published in 1858 included a token bearing the name of Elias Martin which he attributed to Reston in Lincolnshire (Boyne 143). George C. Williamson in volume 1 of his revision of Boyne's work, which was published in 1889, continued the attribution of the token to Reston and noted that 'The Rev. J. Johnson, vicar of North Reston, Louth, very kindly searched his parish register for me, but found no entry whatever of the name Martin.', which was rather inconclusive. The allocation of the token to Lincolnshire was doubtless made on the basis of the similarity of the name Reston with the place-name Raston that appears on the token. The attribution of token to Lincolnshire has continued ever since.



**Obv:** \* ELIAS . MARTIN . . = .  
HIS . /TOKEN / . \* .

**Rev:** \* OF . RASTON . 1671 = . M  
. / EH / .

(Key: \* = a sexfoil; . = a rosette)

Diameter: 20.1mm, weight 1.59g, die axis: 180 degrees.

This token has been acquired for the collection cared for by South West Heritage Trust Museums Service which is held at the Somerset Heritage Centre, Taunton. The token's accession number is TTNCM 71/2018.

In 2010 a token of Elias Martin was reported to and recorded by Anna Booth, the Somerset Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme, record reference number SOM-CF6346. A few years later Laura Burnett, the current Finds Liaison Officer for Somerset, added a note to the record drawing attention to the fact that the findspot near Crewkerne was a considerable distance from Lincolnshire and that, as a consequence, it could potentially be a Somerset trade token. In 2018 two more tokens of Elias Martin were found in Somerset and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme. One was discovered at Ash Priors near Taunton (SOM-472817) and the other was found near Ilminster (SOM-054B08). This lent considerable support to the possibility that the token was issued in Somerset. All three tokens were found by metal detectorists.

Laura Burnett drew my attention to the discoveries and I carried out some documentary research. A search of the online Somerset Archives catalogue produced two entries for

an Elias Martin in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century. Both relate to cases heard at the Taunton Quarter Sessions, one in 1668 and the other in 1672. Elias Martin gave evidence having suffered thefts in both instances. The 1668 case (Somerset Archives Q\SR/111/15) concerned a theft at High Ham. Martin had rented a room there for some five or six years 'to putt wooll to spinning in and about ye same parish'. The house belonged to Alice Verrior. Martin realised that a quantity of wool had disappeared and complained to Alice Verrior. Subsequently, six local people came to Martin with wool that he recognised as being his own. Each of the six stated that they had received the wool from Joan Verrior, presumably a relative of Alice, and she was charged with theft. This case is important in that it shows that Martin was involved in the cloth trade.

In the second case Elias Martin gave evidence on 5 July 1672 (Somerset Archives Q\SR/116/62) against a John Ford who was charged with having stolen two shirts and a pair of drawers from Martin's garden. In both instances the Quarter Sessions records describe Elias Martin as being 'of Riston'. Ruishton, near Taunton, is frequently referred to in the parish registers as Riston. There can be little doubt that the token was issued by Elias Martin of Ruishton in Somerset. The place-name Raston on the token is therefore a misspelling of Riston rather than Reston. Martin is the only known token issuer in Ruishton.

Further evidence for Martin's association with Ruishton is provided by the parish records. The token shows that Martin's wife's christian name began with an H. The Ruishton parish records (Somerset Archives D\P\ruis/2/1/1) revealed that Hannah Martin was buried on 26 December 1678. Also, an 'Illias' Martin was buried at Ruishton on 20 November 1705 and was probably the token issuer. The will of Elias Martin of Riston was proved in 1706. The latter information derives from E. A. Fry's (editor) *Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton* which was published by the British Record Society in 1912. Unfortunately, Martin's will was one of many documents transferred for safety to Exeter from Somerset during the Second World War only to be bombed there and destroyed. The Ruishton parish registers only survive in full from 1678. A very small number of pre-1678 transcriptions exist but none refer to Elias Martin.

The Crewkerne findspot lay approximately 27km from Ruishton, Ash Priors was about 18km distant and Ilminster is about 16km away, all within the normal distribution range for tokens at this period. High Ham, where Martin had some sort of business in the cloth trade, is some 22km from Ruishton.

Using Williamson's numbering system this newly attributed Somerset token should be classed as BW Somerset 206A.

Thanks are due to Laura Burnett for drawing my attention to the discovery of the Elias Martin tokens in Somerset, for encouraging my research and for the providing image of the token, to Esther Hoyle for support and advice in the research, to Gary Oddie for his interest and enthusiasm and to Tim Scotney for the reference to the proving of Elias Martin's will.



# Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (7)

## Roy Rains

From January 1<sup>st</sup> – June 30<sup>th</sup> 2018

### ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL I.C.S.L.

1      ½d Rev. same. Oval brass 21 x 14mm    PC



BRADFORD P. I.S.L.

12      REPAIR CHECK Rev. This Check must be given up when applying for repair No. 249 (stamped incuse) Brass 30mm, hole below number, plain edge    PC



CHESTER LE STREET C.I.S.L.

2      1d Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm    PC



DRIGHLINGTON I.S.L.

10      Title only. Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath Brass 20mm milled edge    PC

HASLAND C.S.L.

5      6d LEONARD BHAM. Rev. same. Octagonal brass 27mm    PC



HEREFORD C.& I.S.L.

9      10/- Rev. Border only. Brass 25mm milled edge    PC

KILLAMARSH C.S.L. 1891 DERBYSHIRE (new society)

Joined Brightside & Carbrook society in 1969.

9 10/- Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC



LEISTON I.C.S.L.

14a 1 PINT T.T. Rev. 1 PINT T.T.

Oval aluminium 30 x 20mm PC



MIRFIELD C.S.L.

23 ONE POUND Rev. Border only. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC

PLYMOUTH MUTUAL CO-OPERATORS

5 2 PENCE H.SMITH B. Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

RUSHDEN I.C.S.L.

15 Title only. Rev. SMALL BREAD Maroon plastic 24mm PC

SEATON DELAVAL D.I.& P.C.S.

7 3/- Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC



THE SILSOE AMPTILL C.S.L.

4 3d Bracteate iron 24mm PC



SKELMANTHORPE I.& C.P.S.L.

30 ONE POUND Rev. same. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC

SKIPTON C.S.

9a ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

STAFFORD & STONE C.S.L.

14 BREAD Rev. 2LB. LOAF Yellow plastic 25mm PC

WAKEFIELD I.S.L.

19 5/- Rev. same. Brass 27mm milled edge PC

## WALES

C.W.S.H. SOC. LTD. MAESTEG (new title)

15 MILK DEPT Rev. HALF PINT  
Hexagonal green plastic 21mm B



HIRWAIN INDUSTRIAL C.S.L. GLAMORGAN  
(New society) Not listed in any Co-op directories, society mentioned in a 1874 Trade directory.

6 1/- Bracteate Brass 30mm PC



## SCOTLAND

BARRHEAD C.S.L.

4a 2d Rev. same. White plastic 25mm PC

BONESS C.S.L.

8 2/- ARDILL LEEDS Rev. Border & circle Octagonal silvered zinc 28mm  
PC

CARLUKE C.S.L.

21 3d Rev. 3d 1924 (date incuse) Yellow plastic 27mm PC

CATHCART C.S.L. 1861 (Glasgow) LANARK G.Y. ILIFFE BIRM (new society)

1 ½d Rev. same. Octagonal Zinc 20mm PC

HURLET & NITSHILL C.S.L.

7 2/6 Rev. same. Brass 26mm plain edge PC

KILWINNING C.S.L.

4 3d Rev. same. Brown plastic 23mm PC

# Robert Davies of Paisley: A New Scottish 18th Cent Unofficial Farthing

David Powell

A while back I acquired the following copper farthing which Dalton & Hamer seem to have been unaware of. It was on Ebay but did not seem to attract an enormous amount of interest, probably because two-thirds of any original design was totally missing, rendering it physically quite unattractive; indeed, the piece looks as if it could even be a discarded manufacturer's defect. However, maybe there is still enough there to identify it....:



**Obv:** R. DAVIES around top; PAISLEY across middle; G..... around bottom. Bottom third obliterated.

**Rev:** Obliterated or blank. Possible indeterminate undertype.

I backed the conjecture that "G" might stand for "Grocer" and went looking for Mr. Davies in the directories. The likely date was too early for most towns other than the very largest to have directories, but, for some unknown reason, Fowler's Paisley commercial directory of 1841-1842, online conveniently had a list of Paisley merchants in 1783 at the back. It included the following:

## 174                      MERCHANTS OF PAISLEY IN 1783.

Davis, Robert, grocer, High street  
Denniston, Robert, bleacher, Snedon  
Dick, Robert, manufacturer, Causeyside  
Dick, Robert, heddle-twine maker, Maxwellton  
Dowie, David, grocer and seedsman, High street  
Dun, Andrew, merchant, High street  
Dun, Mrs, vintner, Bridge-end  
Dun, Alexander, glover, Bridge-end

<http://digital.nls.uk/directories/browse/pageturner.cfm?id=85951688>

The Scotland's Places website, as opposed to the better known Scotland's People, then produced several such references as the following, all spelt "Davies":

- E326/4/7/56: Shop Tax Rolls, 1785-89 records Robert's shop worth £9, on which he had to pay tax of 4d in the £, total 3s. {probable date 1788}
- E326/6/2/94: Female servant tax rolls, 1785-86, record that Robert had to pay 3s9d each in respect of Isobel Sharp and Peggie Neil, total 7s6d
- E326/6/6/122: Female servant tax rolls, 1786-87, record that Robert had to pay 2s 6d in respect of Eliza Angus.

Amongst the possibly relevant genealogical entries on Scotland's People is a marriage of Robert Davies to Elizabeth Angus at Paisley Low Church on 4.11.1786. One wonders whether she was the same Eliza Angus whom he paid servant tax on in the entry above!

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## Notes and Queries

### Beer token?

**Chris Mearns**



In his article 'Modern Pub tokens'<sup>(1)</sup> Andrew Cunningham posed the question to the membership. QUOTE: "Clearly any report on the death of the pub token is premature but just how alive are they". UNQUOTE.

Sometime, at least 10 years ago, I was invited to a pub, the South Western Arms, in Southampton. They were having a three-day CAMRA festival over a summer weekend. Besides the regular bar, there was a temporary one backed with beer barrels, but with no till. Payment was made at the regular bar; each two pounds being exchanged for a "dollar" token. I forewent a drink and added the token to my collection. It seems likely that these tokens were either struck in US and consequently imported into UK; sea freight and carriage being expensive because of their weight, or they were struck here under licence. Perhaps it looks like a slot machine token. "My" token may not be specific, but its use multi-purpose.

(1) TCS Bulletin, Vol 9, No.10, p394

## *Accounts*

### **2017 Congress**

Income

Receipts from delegates

Sponsorship\*

Bourse

Auction

Advertising

*Total*

\*Our thanks to Baldwin's of St James & DNW for their support

Expenditure

Hotel

Printing

Beer, wine & sundries

*Total*

Excess of income over expenditure £227.65

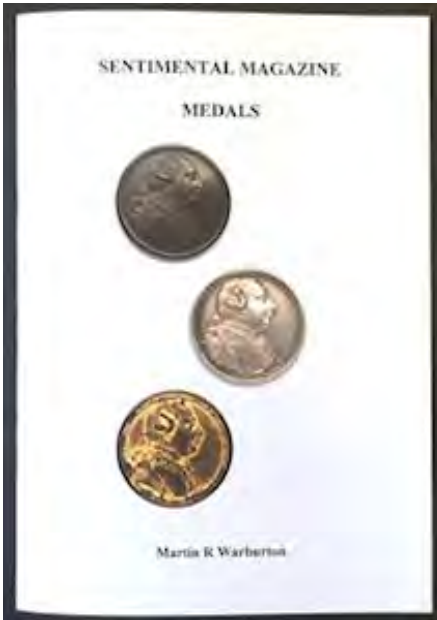
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(12:8)

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(12:10)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol. 12 No. 9**

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*Editor*

**Dave Smith**

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 9.

Thank you to all that have already renewed, if it has slipped your mind now is the time to do so. Email reminders have been sent out to those I believe still need to renew ... if you haven't received one and feel you are in this category, please contact me to ensure we have correct email address. Likewise, if your details change during a publish period please keep me updated.

The Society AGM took place at the recent Token Congress, minutes are published on page 358. Please take time to read as there were several important decisions taken. Including a Bulletin/information share with our French counterparts 'Association des collectionneurs de Jetons-Monnaie' (ACJM) <http://wikicollection.fr/?p=41766> And the intension to publish earlier Bulletins on our website.

Of more immediate importance, after twenty-one years Gary Oddie has decided, to take a hiatus from the forefront of Society administration. Yours truly will be undertaking the role of Society point of contact for the near future. We thank Gary very much for his time in the various roles he has undertaken during this period.

Finally, can I wish you all a very Happy New Year and respectfully request your resolution be to write that article you always planned to do. Your Bulletin needs you.

Dave

### ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

### ***Bulletin Binders***

We have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary

### ***Token Congress 4-6 October 2019***

Warwick Hilton Hotel, Stratford Road, Warwick CV34 6RE  
Organisers: Tim Everson

In Islington, Dick Sadler had already opened his wooden Music House beside the New River by 1683. While some workmen were digging in his garden they rediscovered an old monastic well, whose water was found to have beneficial qualities. Two more wells were found and Sadler opened his gardens, renaming the music house Sadler's New Tunbridge Wells. A subscription to take the waters cost a guinea for the season or one could pay six pence for a glass. In an effort to make the gardens more attractive Sadler created pleasant walks and arbours, he also engaged tumblers and rope walkers to entertain the visitors. To help finance these improvements Sadler had taken a partner, Francis Forcer but by 1697 Sadler had either retired or died as Forcer was then in partnership with James Miles. It was around this time that the waters ceased so that the Wells had to rely solely on the entertainments. In 1704 Forcer died, leaving Miles to run the place on his own and when Miles died in 1724 he left Sadler's Wells to his daughter, who had married Forcer's son, also called Francis. The couple continued the displays of rope-dancing and tumbling and they had no trouble in obtaining a licence when the new act came into force. When the younger Forcer died in 1743 he directed that the lease and all the fixtures should be sold with the proceeds being given to his wife. Until the sale the quality of the management was poor and became so bad that the local magistrates closed the theatre being concerned about the disorderly conduct, especially as a pint of wine was now being given as part of the admission.

The N E W W E L L S,  
Near the London-Spaw, Clerkenwell,  
**W**ILL begin every Evening (during the  
Summer Season) at Five of the Clock, with  
*The USUAL DIVERSIONS of that PLACE.*  
And several new Dances, both Serious and Comic, particularly  
The Drunken Peasant by Monf. Nivelon; the Miller and his Wife,  
by Monf. Nivelon and Madem. Duval; and *Horfe and away to New-*  
*market* (in the Character of two Jockeys) by Mr. Adams and Mr. Ro-  
foman. Also Singing by Miss Karver, Mrs. Wood, and Mr. Bennet.  
To which will be added a Pantomime Entertainment, call'd  
**HARLEQUIN RESTOR'D.**  
With ADDITIONS.  
*In which will be introduc'd the Dwarf Scene, taken out of Orpheus and*  
*Eurydice.*  
The Character of Harlequin by Mr. Rosoman; 'Squire Flash, by  
Mr. Yeates; Clown, Mr. Warner; Colombine (in the Character of  
a Lady of Pleasure) by Mrs. Warner.  
The whole to Conclude with a new Grand Ballet, call'd *Les Ma-*  
*selotes Provencale*, by Monf. Nivelon, Monf. La Pierre, Madem. Du-  
val, Madem. Nivelon, and others.

Things improved in 1746 when Thomas Rosoman and Peter Hough were granted a thirty one year lease. They set about improving the standard of the entertainments with operas and pantomimes but still kept the rope dancers and tumblers and they had no trouble in obtaining a new licence. Many of the best singers and musicians were engaged for concerts and musicals and dancers were hired to perform in the ballets. Sadler's Wells was now popular and profitable, so much so that in 1764 Rosoman pulled down the old wooden musik house and built a new larger theatre in brick, which he opened in April the following year. Next to the theatre he built himself a house and added railings and lights by the river to prevent people from falling in. Rosoman retired in 1771 and sold his interest to Thomas King, an actor from Drury Lane, and a goldsmith named Arnold. The theatre was redecorated and the orchestra enlarged; and in order to protect their investment King and Arnold asked Thomas Lloyd, the landlord, for an extension to the lease. While waiting for a reply King looked for a young man who he could train to take over the management. Lloyd eventually agreed to a fourteen year extension with an increased rent and in 1777 Richard Wroughton, an actor from Covent Garden, was hired. The same round of musical entertainments, operas and pantomimes continued until 1782 when King left to become the manager of Drury Lane.



Although King was the actual lessee, the theatre was now managed by Richard Wroughton along with Thomas Arnold, son of the goldsmith and Serjant, the trumpeter from Drury Lane. The new syndicate redecorated the theatre and for the safety of the audience, they arranged for armed patrols to go as far as the city and West End. In 1784 Monsieur Scaglioni's troupe of performing dogs was a sensation and all of London went to see them, making Wroughton a good profit. Other animals appeared on stage, including a hare beating a drum, a singing duck and two horses dancing a minuet. In 1785 Wroughton purchased King's three quarter share in the theatre with Arnold retaining the other quarter, Serjant had already died. An oval brass ticket reads SADLERS WELLS THEATRE and a monogram on the obverse with all the lettering incuse. On the reverse is engraved ADMIT TWO R WROUGHTON. This was Richard Wroughton's own ticket, which he would most likely have lent to friends. When Wroughton retired in 1792, he and Arnold sold their interest in the theatre to Richard Hughes and William Siddons. The next few years were successful for Hughes and Siddons but by 1798 they were making losses and Siddons' wife, the famous actress Sarah, had to keep providing financial support.



Early in 1803, Siddons decided to sell up, enabling Charles Dibden, who had been the stage manager for the last three years, to acquire a share in the business. Dibden purchased a quarter share; Hughes retained a quarter, another quarter was shared between William Reeve the musical director and Richard Andrews, the scene painter. The final quarter was taken by two gentlemen of means. A bone ticket reads SADLERS WELLS 1803 on the obverse, with MR ANDREWS PIT on the reverse. This is the personal ticket of Richard Andrews for a seat in the pit that he most likely lent to friends.





Dibden was now to be the manager and he soon began making changes. His new novelty was to present shows on water, so the stage was ripped up and replaced by a large tank of water 90 feet long, twenty four feet wide and three feet deep, a second tank in the roof was used to create waterfalls. A new stage was constructed to fit over the tank, which could be raised out of the way. The new aquatic theatre opened in 1804 with "The Siege of Gibraltar" which had over one hundred model ships firing miniature cannons. The ships were manoeuvred by young men swimming in the tank; specially engaged for the purpose they were supplied with regular doses of brandy. No metal or bone tickets have been found for the Aquatic shows, however card tickets do exist. These aquatic entertainments were a great success but they had to be changed regularly as audiences continually wanted new novelties.



In 1819 Dibden left after a disagreement with the other shareholders and the following year Charles Egerton took over and revived the aquatic shows. He was followed a succession of managers none of whom could make the theatre pay, lower prices and a change of name to the Theatre Royal Sadler's Wells did not help. In 1843 Samuel Phelps took over the management, with the assistance of Thomas Greenwood and Mary Warner. With the passing of the Theatre Act, Phelps was able to introduce new plays and revive some of Shakespeare's and by so doing he made the theatre profitable again. Following Phelps' departure in 1862 there was another succession of unsuccessful managers, again prices were reduced and in 1876 the theatre was converted into the New Spa Skating Rink and Winter Garden, but this soon failed. Boxing and wrestling matches were staged and as the building was now very dilapidated there was difficulty in obtaining a licence. After leaving the Lyceum in 1878 Mrs Bateman took over the theatre with the intention of re-establishing her daughters on the stage. She arranged for the interior to be rebuilt by CJ Phipps and a new portico was added.



The Theatre Royal New Sadler's Wells opened in October 1879 with a production of "Rob Roy". When Mrs Bateman died three years later, her daughter Isabel carried on the management for a while. The tickets that read NEW SADLER'S WELLS were most likely issued while Mrs Bateman or her daughter were in charge; they are uniface and made of zinc with either GALLERY 6d or PIT 1/- in the centre. Another new novelty was the Theatrograph, this was an early form of moving pictures that were shown by Robert Paul in 1896. The brass ticket that reads SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE around GALLERY may have been used by this early cinema as the reverse reads ISSUED BY LONGLEY'S PATENT. James Longley's patent was for a coin operated ticket dispensing machine which had been first used in Leeds.

The theatre continued to struggle but managed to avoid demolition and it was not until 1925 that the theatre was finally saved. With the help of many others Lilian Baylis, the manager of the Old Vic theatre, raised sufficient funds to purchase and rebuild Sadler's Wells. The new theatre opened in January 1931 with the plays alternating with dancing, which was provided by Ninette de Valois's newly formed ballet company.



### References:

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## Advertising Stickers on Coins (ii)

Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie

In the previous note about advertising stickers on British coins<sup>(1)</sup> it was noted that similar stickers are known on coins from many other countries. This is a huge area and a collection in the USA is known to have over 700 different stickers on silver dollar coins. A few pieces are illustrated in the following pages.



On a Canadian 1975 25c. SUPPORT THE BCGEU - WE SUPPORT YOU British Columbia Employers Union, stuck on Obverse, central logo.

On a Spanish 1992 100 Ptas. In the centre is an image of James Bond with gun then 007 BOND / Salou.



On a Netherlands 1987 1 Gulden. DANSEN / Dansschool / De / Bruijn / Bonel / 020 – 6274400.

On a Netherlands 1982 2½ Gulden. Steun / AMNESTY / INTERNATIONAL / giro / 454000.



A Euro 5c, half cleaned and then covered with a transparent sticker advertising Cillit Bang. The cleaned surface is protected by the sticker.

1 Euro with a “Sober is cool” temperance message from the Nordham police in the Netherlands.



Angiolo Valiani and Sons, Rome, manufacturers of bottles for olive oil. On an Italian 1893 10 cent.



Wonder Bread on a 1940 cent. First sold in the USA in 1921 and one of the first companies to sell bread pre-sliced in 1930. The marketing for this led to the phrase “The greatest thing since sliced bread”.



An advertising sticker from one of Brazil’s largest fast food chains, Habib’s, on a 1 Real coin. A fatayer is a middle eastern meat pie, looking similar to a Cornish pasty. The Brazilian version is like a meat pizza.

Visit the World’s Largest Hand Dug Well, Greensburg, Kansas. On a 1972 half dollar. Completed in 1888, the well is 109 feet deep and 32 feet in diameter. It is still open as a tourist attraction.



Kau-Kau Korner bar advertising sticker from Honolulu, Hawaii on a USA silver dollar. The bar opened in 1935 and closed in 1960 when it was taken over by Coco’s coffee shop.

1922 silver dollar with Joe’s Bar sticker. The transparent sticker has preserved the original metal colour.



DOC Swalwell Mr. insurance LA 1–5173 / Dallas association of insurance agents. Sellotaped on to a 1921 dollar.

**Reference**

- (1) Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie. Advertising Stickers on Coins (i). TCSB v12n8 pp308-310. September 2018.

# The Metro Tokens of Yerevan in Armenia

Tim Everson

My wife and I recently visited Georgia and Armenia in the Caucasus and succeeded in using both their metro systems, in the respective capitals of Tbilisi and Yerevan. Tbilisi uses plastic cards rather like our Pay as you Go Oyster cards in London. Yerevan has the same but you need to stock up with a minimum payment for 20 journeys. This is not much use for tourists there for a short time (although you can apparently cash in partially used cards), so plastic tokens are issued for single journeys. A single metro journey in Yerevan costs 100 drams. At time of writing there are 631.20 Armenian drams to the pound sterling, so that's about 16p for a journey!

The Yerevan Metro's first stations opened in 1981, when Armenia was still part of the USSR, and further openings throughout the 1980s brought the number of stations up to seven on a single line. Three more opened in 1996, post-independence, but it is still a small system and work was interrupted by the Armenian earthquake of 1988 and then by Armenia's struggle for independence which it achieved in 1991. More stations and lines are planned but there is currently no funding. Apart from the earthquake, Armenia's finances were also stretched by the Nagorno-Karabakh war against Azerbaijan in the early 1990s.

The first tokens issued by the metro were made of brass, 24mm in diameter, and had the same design both sides. (Fig.1) Although the central letter looks like a U for underground, it is in fact an Armenian M, for Metro. The Armenian inscription reads: Yerevani Metropolitn – of, or for, the Armenian Metro.



Fig 1:

Whilst the reverse remained the same, the obverse now had a picture of the statue of David of Sassoun from Yerevan, a folk hero of Armenian legend.

After 1991 the design changed, almost certainly due to the metal pieces having been manufactured elsewhere in the Soviet Union, and no longer being available. The new tokens were black, later brown plastic with a new design and were manufactured in the Ukraine (also newly independent) (Fig. 2)



Fig 2:



Statue of David of Sassoun at Yerevan train station.



Fig 3:

Sometime in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century the colour of the plastic was changed to an amber orange. (Fig 3). This is slightly translucent so hard to photograph, but the designs are the same.

The last design change came about after 2008 when a brighter and more transparent orange token was introduced. (Fig 4.) This has the same obverse as before but the Armenian M on the reverse has been replaced by the



Fig 4:



new 'Logo' of the Metro which is a stylised Armenian M within a sort of circle. This is the sign to look out for when trying to find a metro station (none of which are in particularly useful locations!)



Metro Sign in Yerevan

These tokens operate turnstiles by being pushed through a slot which inflicts considerable wear and tear on them. The two battered examples I was given are less than 24mm now, one considerably so! (Fig 5)



Fig 5:

This damage, and the introduction of Oyster type cards tells me that these tokens will soon be withdrawn from use completely.

### References:

*Figs 1 & 2 from Numismata website.*

*Fig 3 from Ebay.*

*Fig 4 from Wikimedia commons.*

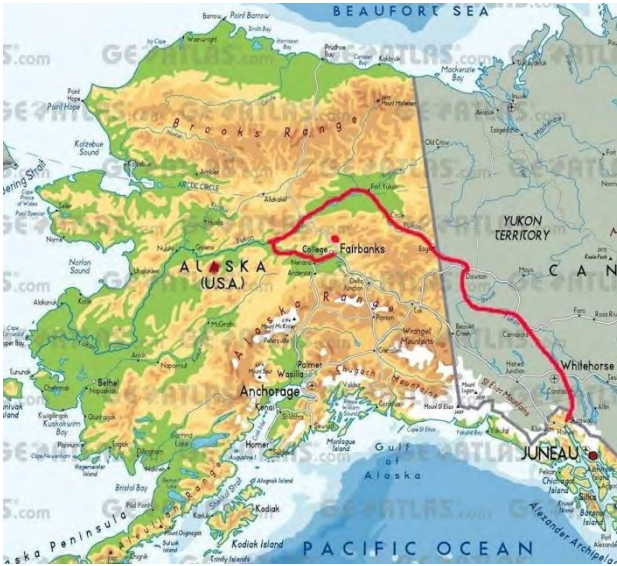
*Fig 5 and Metro sign photographed by the author. Photo of David of Sassoun statue by Nina Stossinger on Flickr.*

*Book consulted: Holding, Deirdre: Armenia with Nagorno Karabagh . 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Brandt 2014*

## Introduction to the Tokens of Alaska (ii)

Dick Hanscom

### Following the Gold Rushes



Thomas Frederick (Fritz) Welch and Edward Campbell Willis are typical of merchants that served the stampedeers, and atypical because they left behind a token record. Willis and Welch arrived in Skagway at about the same time (1897/98). They were both barbers. Later in 1901 both were in Dawson, Willis as a miner, and Welch as a barber.

An encased 1900 Indian Cent, good for 25 cents in trade issued by Willis

does not bear a place name. This would predate his partnership with Welch, and possibly even his arrival in Cleary, Alaska. It may also be the earliest use of the term “bingle”, slang for token.



*WILLIS BINGLE*  
*Encased Indian Cent*  
*39mm, Aluminium*

From 1904 to 1906, Willis operated a cigar store and barber shop at Cleary (without Welch). It is the non-denomination, which is not unusual for the time. The reverse simply reads “Good in Trade”.



*EDDIE WILLIS / GOOD IN TRADE  
(Cleary, Alaska) - 21mm, Brass*

Welch has a similarly Non-denominated token, but the reverse is blank.



*FRITZ  
(Thomas Frederick Welch)  
(Cleary, Alaska)  
21mm Brass*

In 1906, they are in business in Cleary together.



*WILLIS & WELCH  
25 CENTS CLEARY, ALASKA - 25mm, Aluminium*

By 1907 they are together in Cleary and “15 below Cleary” (which became the townsite of Chatanika). This token is one of the most desirable Alaska tokens. It is good for 25 cents in the Peanut Dept. and features a native women breast feeding two infants on one side and a dog team on the other. Perhaps three examples are known.



*WILLIS & WELCH / PEANUT DEPT.  
Celluloid over photo – 44mm*



The partnership dissolved about 1914, with Welch staying in Chatanika and Willis moving on to mining ventures (which were business in Long, issuing bi-metal tokens similar to the “Bingle Fritz” tokens, but his says “Bingle Long.”

*BINGLE FRITZ (Thomas Frederick Welch) CHATANIKA, ALASKA  
Brass/Aluminum 28mm*

While  
previously

rare, most Willis and Welch tokens are now fairly common as a family holding has been dispersed.



*EDW. C. WILLIS  
BINGLE LONG  
ALASKA  
Brass/Aluminum 28mm*

## Gold Nugget Tokens

*COPPER BLOCK BUFFET  
VALDEZ, ALASKA  
39mm, Copper-Nickel*



There are several gold nugget tokens – a token with a nugget added, however I am of the opinion that the Copper Block Buffet tokens (there are two varieties) from Valdez are the only legitimate gold nugget tokens.

The Sealy token from Latouch appears to have a gold plated brass “nugget,” and the Priesner from McCarthy doesn’t “smell” right. Others will disagree with me.





*NATIVE VIRGIN GOLD  
AND COPPER Walter A.  
Lord Co., Circa 1923  
31mm, Copper*

advertising piece than a trade token.

The Anchorage gold nugget token, circa 1923, is more of an



*GUSTAVE PRIESNER  
McCARTHY, ALASKA  
38mm, Copper-Nickel*

## The Copper Miners



*Prince William Sound Copper Miners*

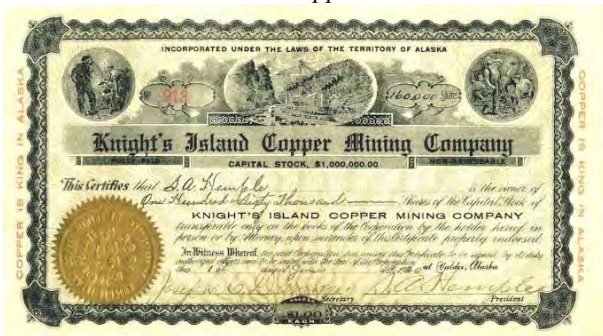
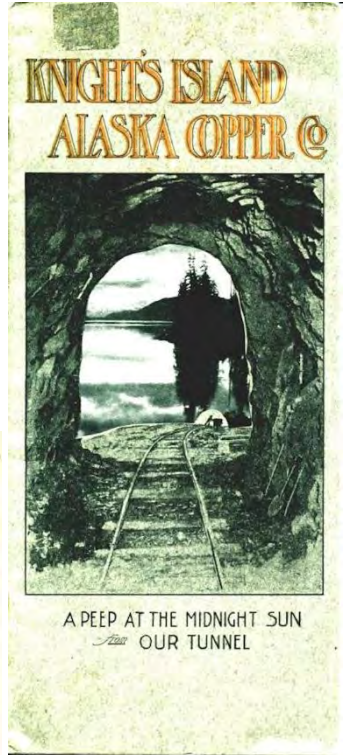
Everyone knows about gold in Alaska, but there were huge copper deposits also. The most famous was the Kennecott copper mine at McCarthy. This was served by the Copper River & North West Railway. While the mine and the railroad did not issue tokens, merchants in nearby McCarthy did. This was truly a case of “the last person to leave turn off the lights.” Workers and families were advised the mines were closing, and the last train would be leaving on November 11, 1938. In the early 1960s, the houses

and building still look as they had been occupied until the day before.

Other copper mines were in Prince William Sound on the Knight and Latouche Islands. The Knight Island Copper Co. shareholders token (actually a medal) as a neat pictorial showing the mines and the dock.



*KNIGHT ISLAND COPPER MINING CO.  
Stock holder medal  
VALDEZ, ALASKA  
38mm Copper*



As well as having a gold nugget token, the Copper Block Buffet had two varieties of pictorial native copper tokens.



*KENNECOTT  
COPPER  
CORPORATION  
KENNECOTT DAIRY*

*530  
Copper River & North  
West Railway check*





*COPPER BLOCK BUFFET  
Valdez, Alaska  
29mm Native Copper*

Navada Bar in Chitina had a native copper token.



*NATIVE COPPER FROM  
CHITINA, ALASKA  
29mm Copper*

J.W. Little got around, with native copper tokens issued at Latouche and Cordova - 27mm Copper



The Northern (a saloon) in Seward had several pictorial native copper tokens, one of which was oval - 23 x 31mm Copper



## A Witchcraft Trial involving a Token Issuer's family at Great Yarmouth in 1645.

Adrian Marsden

The Norfolk Token Project, a collaborative venture set up in 2014 to investigate all aspects of the county's seventeenth-century token series, has as one of its primary aims the production of biographies of the many token issuers themselves. Great Yarmouth had 41 traders who issued farthing tokens in the 1650s and 1660s; these have been surveyed in a recent book by the author looking at the town in the seventeenth century and the lives of the token issuers who lived there. Some of these stories were too long to be told in the book and so are being published elsewhere. One is the story of Thomas Moulton, his father and younger brother, and a visit to Great Yarmouth by the infamous Witchfinder General Matthew Hopkins in early September 1645.



**Fig:** Farthing token of Thomas Moulton (ex-Strickland Neville Rolfe collection).

Thomas Moulton's token (Williamson 328), issued in 1667, many years after Hopkins' visit when Thomas was a young man embarking on a career as a baker, is a rather plain and innocuous affair. The obverse has the legend THOMAS MOVLTON encircling the date 1667 placed in the centre and the reverse the legend IN YARMOVTH with the triad of initials M/T H at the centre. On the two examples studied the die axis is six o'clock and both tokens appear to be struck in a brass alloy. It is a rare token, unpriced in Dickinson, reflecting rarity; this is corroborated by the fact that only two examples are known in the collections that the author is aware of, the Norwich Castle Museum collection and the collection assembled by Strickland Neville Rolfe, sold by the auction

house Baldwins in 2010. One example has been recorded as a metal detected find from Mundesley.

There were a number of other bakers in Great Yarmouth who issued tokens including William Batch, William Bratin (or Bretton), John Curtis, and Rebekka Murril<sup>(1)</sup>. Much of what they produced was probably not bread but biscuit; biscuit had become a staple for sailors travelling on long voyages by this date and Yarmouth, as a major port, would surely have needed to become a significant supplier.

Were it not for the author coming across a narrative of Matthew Hopkins' visit to Yarmouth in the course of his witchfinding journey of 1645 and noting the name of Henry Moulton as one of the principle movers during the visit, the issuer of Williamson 328 would not have merited any further investigation<sup>(2)</sup>. Indeed, despite searching for a link between Henry and Thomas Moulton, initial research on genealogy websites produced no evidence of a Thomas Moulton baptised in Yarmouth in the relevant period. A Thomas Moulton, son of George, baptised at Costessey on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1640 was earmarked as the probable issuer, the author supposing (in the absence of any record of the freedom of Great Yarmouth being granted to a man of this name) that Thomas Moulton of Costessey had been apprenticed to a baker in Yarmouth and had gained his freedom as a result of this in the early 1660s.

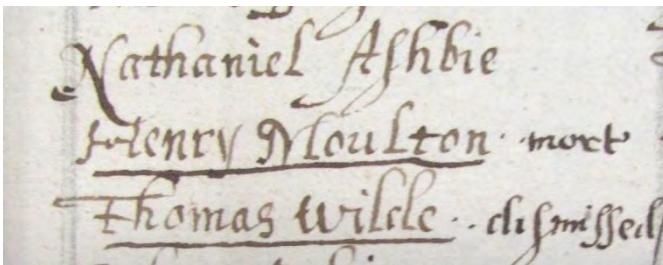
However, the question of a possible close family connection between Henry Moulton and Thomas Moulton remained in the author's mind. The baptismal record of John Moulton, son of Henry and Bridget, baptised on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1644, had already been found and the lack of any further progeny raised the possibility that other children had been born to the couple earlier and were lurking in the records. To clarify the matter, Jean Weetman undertook another, intensive, search and discovered a record that had been incorrectly transcribed. The transcription listed the baptism of a Thomas Moutton at St. Nicholas in 1640. Study of the original document made it clear that the baptism was of Thomas Moulton. A link – a very close link – had been established between the two men.

Thomas was baptised at Great Yarmouth on September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1640, the son of Henry and Bridget, his second wife. By his first wife Abigail, buried on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1636, Henry had two sons, Henry and Sam, born in 1632 and 1634 respectively. The burial of Samuel Moulton, infant, took place on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1638. Abigail was buried on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1636 and Henry married Bridget (Brues) Warner on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1637/8. Apart from Thomas and John, there was another boy, a second Sa[muel], baptised on

31<sup>st</sup> October 1642. Bridget was buried on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1645 and Henry then took a third wife, Elizabeth Godfrey, at Dennington on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1646. They had one child who can be traced in the records, Elizabeth, baptised on November 12<sup>th</sup> 1648.

Many members of a branch of the Moulton family from Ormesby had left Great Yarmouth for New England in the 1630s, strongly suggesting that their religious beliefs were what might be termed Separatist or at least near Separatist<sup>(3)</sup>. Others of the Moulton clan based in Yarmouth stayed there but the membership of some of them at the Independent Church makes it clear that they too were of a strongly religious bent.

Henry was raised from his position as a Common Council man to the rank of alderman in 1648 but clearly died at some stage late in 1651 or in 1652 since in the list of members of the Corporation who were to commence their positions at the start of 1652 he is recorded as having died, the inscription ‘Mort’ being placed next to his name (figure 2). In fact he was buried at St. Nicholas on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1652, described as Mr. Henry Moulton, Alderman. Unfortunately, no will can be traced.



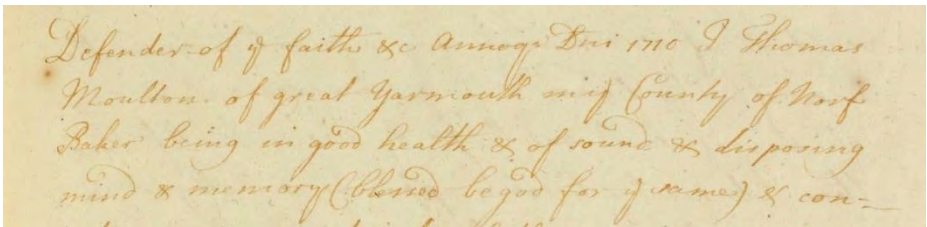
**Fig 2:** Henry Moulton’s death is noted on the list of Aldermen.

Thomas’ brother Henry was buried at St. Nicholas on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1662 and his will was proved in the Norwich Consistory Court shortly afterwards. He left his estate to be divided between his brothers, Thomas and Samuel, and his sisters, Mary Masters, wife of the baker Peter Masters, and Elizabeth Moulton. Thomas and Peter were appointed executors.

We may infer from his absence from the will that Thomas’ younger brother John was dead by the end of 1662. No baptismal record can be found for Mary; she could have been Henry Moulton senior’s daughter by either Abigail or Bridget.

Although no marriage record can be traced, Thomas Moulton married a woman called Hannah at some point in the early 1660s. What was probably their first child, Martha, was baptised on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1664. The couple had a further four children baptised at the Independent Church of Great Yarmouth, James (8<sup>th</sup> July 1673), Hannah (24<sup>th</sup> March 1674/5), Sarah (31<sup>st</sup> July 1682), and William (April 20<sup>th</sup> 1685). From his will it is clear that there were at least two more children, John and Thomas. It is to be wondered whether Thomas' membership of the Independent Church was in some way formed by the events he must have been a close witness to in the autumn of 1645.

Thomas Moulton, baker of Great Yarmouth, was buried at St. Nicholas' on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1711. His will was proved shortly afterwards at the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich (figure 3)<sup>(4)</sup>. In it his wife Hannah was appointed executrix and was to receive most of his worldly goods. Other bequests included £100 to his youngest son William and £10 to each of his eleven grandchildren, the various sons and daughters of his children James, John, Thomas, Martha, Hannah and Sarah.

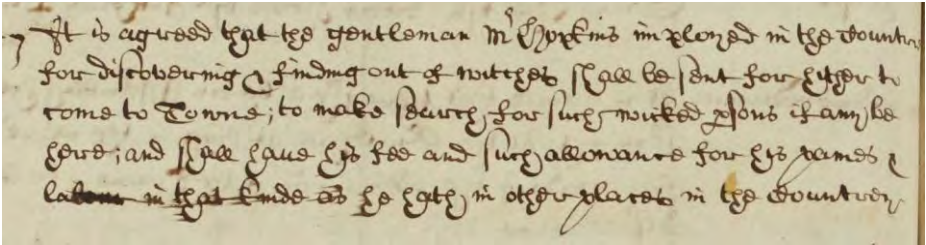


**Fig 3:** Opening section of Thomas Moulton's will.

It seems far more likely that a Thomas Moulton born in Yarmouth, especially the son of an alderman, would have gone into a successful trade and would have been in a position to issue tokens at the start of his career than one from Costessey, then a small settlement outside Norwich. We can be confident that the token issuer was Henry Moulton's son and not another man of the same name baptised at Costessey. It is time to return to the events of September 1645 when Thomas was a boy of nearly five and his brother an infant of about fifteen months.

In the Great Yarmouth of 1645 fear of witchcraft was very real. Indeed, it seems that a sort of hysteria had raged across East Anglia that year with the so-called witchfinders Matthew Hopkins and John Stearne stalking the land. The hysteria reached Yarmouth and, on the 15<sup>th</sup> August, the Town Assembly invited Hopkins, then at Bury, to visit Yarmouth in order to search out any witches present (figure 4):

*It is agreed that the gentleman Mr. Hopkins employed in the countrey for discovering & finding out of witches shall be sent for hither to come to Towne; to make search for such wicked psons if any be here; and shall have his fee and such allowance for his paines & labour in that kinde as he hath in other places in the countrey.*



**Fig 4:** The Corporation of Great Yarmouth invite Hopkins to visit the town.

In advance of Hopkins' arrival in early September several potential witches had been rounded up – among them was Elizabeth Bradwell, an old woman of the town.

Henry Moulton and Elizabeth Bradwell had history<sup>(5)</sup>. A few months before, early in 1645 (1644 by the Julian reckoning then in use), Bradwell had come knocking at Moulton's door asking for work knitting stockings. Moulton was absent for a fortnight and Bradwell was turned away by servants. She was furious and, allegedly, it was shortly after this incident that Henry Moulton's infant son John began to sicken. If he connected the reported angry departure of Bradwell with the ensuing illness of his son then Moulton's animosity is not hard to understand. It seems likely that the arrival of Hopkins had given Moulton the opportunity to deal with Elizabeth Bradwell. The suspected witch was confined and watched closely – her confession was not long in coming. It makes interesting reading and incorporates several *topoi* common to witchcraft stories. After mentioning that she kept an evil spirit in the form of a blackbird, Bradwell went on to relate what had happened some months earlier. The night following her visit to Moulton's residence, she was visited by the devil in the form of a tall, black man. He promised her money and revenge; to seal their pact, he cut her hand and, opening his book, led her to sign her name in her own blood on one of the pages. Leaving some cash, the devil left Bradwell but returned the following night.

This time the devil told Elizabeth Bradwell that, by means of sorcery, she might encompass the slow destruction of Henry Moulton's infant son, John. A wax doll was





**Fig 5:** An 18<sup>th</sup> Century reprint of a 17<sup>th</sup> Century image of Matthew Hopkins.

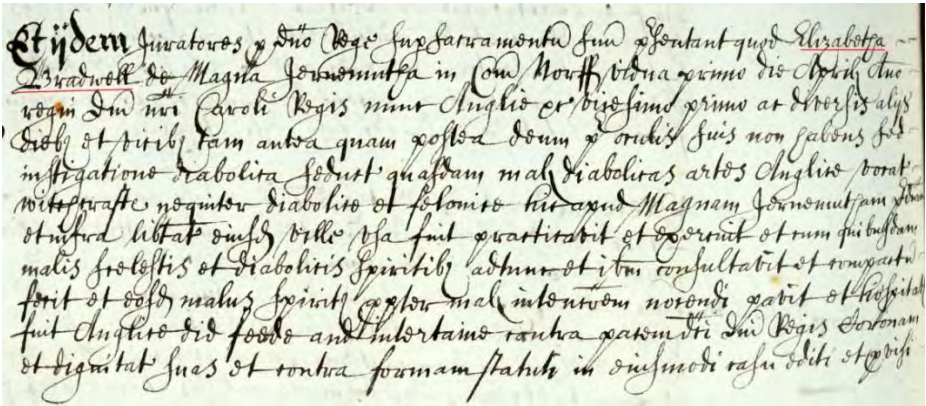
produced and a nail thrust into its head. The doll was then buried in St. Nicholas' churchyard. As the wax rotted so would the child John Moulton sicken and suffer.

Fortunately for young John Moulton, Bradwell's confession came in the nick of time. The presumed sorceress was marched to Henry Moulton's home and, in front of his infant son, repeated her confession. The child sat up and laughed, a sign taken to mean



that the spell had been broken. The following morning Bradwell showed her interrogators where she had buried the doll but it could not be found. However, by the standards of the time, Elizabeth Bradwell had done more than enough to hang herself.

The evidence compiled against Elizabeth Bradwell seems – to a modern spectator – ridiculous, encapsulating as it does the standard sorts of charges levelled against witches in the mid seventeenth century. In the confessions of alleged witches, the Devil invariably appeared as a blond-haired man or as a black man. Poor Elizabeth picked the latter. The blackbird she admitted as being her familiar may have been a figment of her tortured imagination or a real blackbird that she had fed with scraps of food. The rest of her testimony may have been fantasy in her own mind or made up to prevent further discomfort. Yet the whole story was more than enough to convince the jury that met to decide her fate. The belief in *maleficia*, the act of witchcraft and what it might achieve, was very real in the minds of those who were set in judgement over Elizabeth Bradwell. After committal on 10<sup>th</sup> September, she was tried with several others on 10<sup>th</sup> December and sentenced to be hanged (figure 6). The sentence was duly carried out soon afterwards.



**Fig 6:** The conviction of Elizabeth Bradwell for witchcraft is recorded.

What effect all of this may have had on the young Thomas Moulton can only be imagined. It is more than likely that he was made to attend Elizabeth Bradwell’s hanging, to see the just punishment of a witch convicted of attempting *maleficia* against his younger brother. He may even have been eager to attend the spectacle. Ultimately, since we cannot question any of the characters involved in this sad case, Henry, Thomas

or John Moulton, Matthew Hopkins or Elizabeth Bradwell, we can do no more than note that the issuer of Williamson 328, when a boy of five, must have been a close witness to the punishment of a woman convicted of witchcraft against the son of an alderman of Yarmouth.

Henry Moulton – and the absent Matthew Hopkins – seem to have believed in what they did. Indeed, it is probably only just to say that – by the beliefs of the time – they truly felt that they were benefiting their fellow citizens by bringing Elizabeth Bradwell to trial and seeing her duly dealt with. The past, after all, is a different country and things were done differently there. Thomas Moulton presumably witnessed the hanging of a so-called witch but that was probably an act witnessed by many other token issuers across East Anglia and beyond; he stands apart from them only by way of his close familial association with others who were the subject of a witch's *maleficia*.

### **References**

- (1) Marsden 2018, 25.
- (2) Gaskill 2005
- (3) Jenson 1954, 22. See Bunker 2011 for a discussion of Separatism and the reasons for leaving England for the New World
- (4) Available at the Norfolk Record Office on Microfilm 322, will 86.
- (5) For a summary of Hopkins' visit to Yarmouth and the ensuing events see Gaskill 2005, 168-73. Note that Gaskill has not understood the Julian Calendar and so places events that occurred at the start of 1644/5 a year before they in fact took place.

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- Jenson, C. B. 1954. *Transcript of Three Registers of Passengers from Great Yarmouth to Holland and New England*, Norfolk Record Society XXV.
- Marsden, A. B. 2018. *Seventeenth-Century Great Yarmouth Tokens and their Issuers* (Norwich).
- Williamson, G. C. 1967 volume II (reprint), *Trade tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* (Seaby, London).

### **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank the Norfolk Record Office for its kind permission to reproduce the documents in its keeping illustrated here. Also Jean Weetmen for her tracking down of the issuer's baptism record.

# John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) L<sup>TD</sup>

Gary Oddie

The majority of metal and card tokens issued around Wisbech and the fens usually show a name, a place, and a denomination. Sometimes information such as the farm address or a particular product is stated. The majority are pickers checks issued by farmers and market gardeners. More unusually a few of the tokens are issued by merchants and wholesalers with direct links to the potato, fruit and vegetable markets in London and elsewhere. One such piece is illustrated below.

Obv: JOHN GILROY & SONS  
(WISBECH) L<sup>TD</sup>, KING'S X  
& COVENT GARDEN.

Rev: ONE SHILLING, around 1<sup>S</sup>,  
three bull's heads in the 1, all  
above a small R NEAL, 49 &  
50 PERCIVAL S<sup>T</sup> E.C



Details: Zn, 36 x 25 mm

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Telephone : 183 WISBECH. Bankers : LLOYDS BANK LTD. Telegrams : "GILROYITE, WISBECH."

## John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) Ltd.

FRUIT AND  
POTATO MERCHANTS

### 2 North Brink WISBECH

BRANCHES :  
Covent Garden Market, London. King's Cross Potato Market, London.  
Borough Market, London.

AGENCIES :  
Newcastle-on-Tyne. South Shields. Jarrow.  
Edinburgh. Kilconquhar (Fife).

We are buyers of all kinds of Fruit, Potatoes and Vegetables, and possess a large stock of Empties.

We specialise in SCOTCH SEED POTATOES

Making a Market, Wisbech.

The earliest appearance that I can find for this company in Wisbech is a full-page advert on the back cover of the Wisbech and District Fruit Growers Association yearbook for 1920-21. A search of the Kelly's directories for Cambridgeshire gives the following dates and Wisbech addresses:

- 1916] 1922, 1925 at 2 North Brink, then 1929, 1933, and 1937 at Lloyd's Bank Chambers, North Brink.

The 1950 Wisbech and District Fruit Growers Association Handbook carries an advert on the back cover giving the address as 10 North Brink, Wisbech, a four storey Georgian house overlooking the River Nene and close to the wharves and docks. The 1966 Wisbech and District Directory has Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) Fruit and Potato Merchants at 10 North Brink, but the address is also being shared by; Garland and Flexman – ship brokers, The Wisbech and District Fruit Growers

Association and H.B. Hopper. The final Cambridgeshire entry is in the Wisbech Regency Town Book of 1969-70. This suggests that the Gilroy business was in decline and is confirmed by the London Gazette of 24 July 1969 which announced that John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) Ltd was dissolved and the name removed from the register at Companies House.

This might have been the end of the story, but the adverts state that the company was established in 1823. A search of directories and newspapers revealed the development of the company.

The Kelly's directory of Northumberland (1827, 1828-9, and 1855) have several John Gilroys as innkeepers, leather belt and pipe makers but a likely candidate is a grocer and tea dealer on the High Street of Berwick upon Tweed. The Illustrated Berwick Journal of 7 March 1857 announces a cargo of potatoes from Stromness (Orkney) being discharged from the quay at £5 per ton by John Gilroy & Sons. A notice in the North & South Shields Gazette and Northumberland and Durham Advertiser of 12 March 1857 gives the company address; John Gilroy & Sons, Potato Warehouse, Mill Dam, Brewery Lane, S. Shields.

Further adverts in several North East newspapers (1859-62) have them supplying seed potatoes and Perthshire Regent Potatoes suitable for seed, from 45 Sandhill, Newcastle.

The 1894 Northumberland Kelly's has three entries; John Gilroy & Sons; manure manufacturers and potato merchants at 19 Sandgate, Newcastle, with a manure works at Tweedmouth and also as potato merchants at Station, Trafalgar St.

The 1897 Shields Daily Gazette (26 July) advertises John Gilroy & Sons; wholesale fruit and potato salesmen and commission agents, selling by auction every Tuesday and Thursday at 2:30pm "all fruits in season until further notice – only the fruit trade".

There are many adverts 1898-1905 for auctions of fruit and potatoes, giving the address as 1 Mill Dam, South Shields.

More personally, the Berwickshire News and General Advertiser (27 March 1906) announces the Golden Wedding of 83 year old Alderman Gilroy, "having been married on March 26th, 1856, at Galashiels. Gilroy is the head of the firm of Messrs John Gilroy & Sons, potato and wholesale fruit merchants, Newcastle, South Shields, Covent Garden (London), and Berwick".

The Berwick Advertiser of 3 November 1911 gives notice of the dissolving of the partnership between John Gilroy, David F. Gilroy and James A. Gilroy to reform as a limited company; John Gilroy & Sons Ltd, Wholesale fruit and potato salesmen.

The 1914 Northumberland Kelly's has John Gilroy & Sons Ltd as fruit merchants at St Andrew's St, Newcastle. The Berwickshire News and General Advertiser of 15 November 1921 has Messrs John Gilroy & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle (formerly of Berwick), exhibiting some 50 varieties of seed potatoes grown in Scotland. The

Teesdale Mercury of 12 December 1923 carries an advert for Christmas fruit, selling wholesale and to the public from 1 Mill Dam, South Shields. Other announcements continue in Sunderland and Berwick newspapers up to 1937, including the sudden death of James Gilroy in 1932 aged 65, and managing director John Gilroy's golden wedding in 1937.

Returning to the Wisbech activities, The Boston Guardian of 15 September 1928 carries an advert for John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) Ltd., mentioning Kings' Cross Potato Market. The 1947 Wisbech and District fruit growers Association handbook carried a full-page advert giving the extent of the Companies activities.

ESTABLISHED 1823

# JOHN GILROY & SONS

(WISBECH) LIMITED

*Fruit and Potato Merchants*  
*Importers and Exporters*

**HEAD OFFICE 10 NORTH BRINK, WISBECH**

Telegrams : GILROYITE Telephone : Wisbech 670 & 671  
Wisbech 1315 (Private)



\* \*

BUYERS of all kinds of FRUIT, POTATOES and VEGETABLES. LARGE STOCK of EMPTIES AVAILABLE. WE SPECIALIZE IN SCOTCH SEED POTATOES

*Agents for I.C.I. Fertilizers, Nitro Chalk, Sulphate, Ammonia, Lime, etc.*

**Gas and Cold Stores : LEVERINGTON ROAD, WISBECH**

<i>Depots :</i>		<i>Telephones :</i>	
Station Yard, Long Sutton		Long Sutton	2253
Station Yard, Walpole St. Andrew		Walpole St. Andrew	234
New Road, Upwell	}	Upwell	3142
Sluice Road, Outwell		Wisbech	986
West Walton			

*London Office :*

LLOYDS BANK CHAMBERS, COVENT GARDEN. *Telephone : Temple Bar 6940*





In 2017 a group of Wisbech and other ephemera appeared at auction (Clifford Cross Auctions, 16 Nov 2017, lot 239). This included a photograph of John Gilroy & Sons Fruit & Potato Merchants (May 1936), showing 10 North Brink. The name can be seen on the first-floor window. The building remains essentially the same today, but without the climbing plants.

Also, in the lot was an Election leaflet for Ernest Hickling (12 July 1939) with his portrait (see below).

The significance of this only became clear when

his name was found in the New Year's honours list for 1960. Ernest Hickling, Esq., Chairman and Managing Director, John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech), Ltd. was given an OBE (Civil Division) for services to the marketing of fruit and vegetables.

Searching for the London activities has produced the following directory entries; 1891 – 1903] 1906, 1908, 1910 [1911 -1918 with John Gilroy & Sons, as fruit salesman, at 2 York St., Covent Garden and a 1919 entry at 50 Longacre. (Thanks to Amber Debenham and Stuart Adams for a thorough search). The early dates are consistent with the Neal address on the reverse of the token which dates 1895-1914 (R.N.P. Hawkins, Dictionary of makers p673).

Thus from the company title, the token was made after 1911 and from the Neal address it was made before 1914. With this in mind and noting the extensive advertising in the north of England and in Cambridgeshire after 1920, there is a curious gap in the Cambridgeshire and Wisbech records for the period between c.1911/14 and 1920.





**An unrecorded Welsh token - Tradesmen's Club Company Limited  
Trevor Owens**



**Obv:** TRADESMEN'S CLUB Co LIMITED

**Rev:** 2<sup>D</sup> within wreath Brass.

Milled edge. 24mm.

Incorporated 21<sup>st</sup> December 1893. Registered Office 35 Wyndham Crescent, Canton, Cardiff, Glamorgan. Secretary Chas N. Owen.

Company in receivership 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1901

This company's first set of returns dated 18<sup>th</sup> April 1894 show a nominal capital of £250 divided into 1,000 shares of five shillings each of which only 154 were taken up.

The company had only called up one shilling per share giving an income of seven pounds and fourteen shillings. It is clear from correspondence within the company file that no further returns were made despite several requests. The company was therefore dissolved on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1901 having apparently done no business.

## Varieties of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire & Middlesex Tokens Not in Dalton & Hamer

Martin Warburton

The publication of 'A Thousand Guineas' by Bryce Neilson in 2003 listed a number of pieces from these counties which could be interpreted as imitation spade guineas or half-guineas; having the characteristic spade-shaped shield. Most, but not all, were able to be given their equivalent Dalton & Hamer (D&H) numbers.

The increasing availability of such pieces through online auction sites and dealers' lists, led to an expanded version of this publication in 2013 by Bryce Neilson & Martin Warburton; as 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' (1000G+). It lists over 1250 varieties of imitation guineas and their fractions. Varieties from Cheltenham, Worcester and Middlesex appeared which were clearly different varieties to those in D&H. For example -



1855 in '1000G+'  
D&H 40 Obverse



1855 in '1000G+'  
D&H 38 Reverse

Moreover, some of the varieties have no D&H equivalent for either the obverse or reverse.

Inevitably some of these apparently unrecorded D&H varieties started to appear online and elsewhere, and were unknown to dedicated collectors of such pieces. Indeed, one was

described and illustrated in a TCS Bulletin in 2015 (v11, n12, p446). This piece was listed in 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' so, as D&H collectors would not necessarily know of this publication, in a TCS Bulletin in 2016 (v12, n1, p7) this author offered to make available a list of the new varieties in 1000G+ but not listed in D&H. Disappointingly there were few takers, and the 'unrecorded' varieties continue to appear; often described as such when they have indeed been recorded.

It might therefore be useful to list the 57 major varieties of Cheltenham, Worcester and Middlesex pieces in 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' (1000G+) in common with D&H. This list is printed below. It will be seen that 15 of these major varieties, marked with '?', are not listed in D&H. If minor varieties of metal finish and die axis are taken into account, there are far more varieties. To marry the two lists, collectors of such pieces will need a copy of 'A Thousand Guineas Plus' (available from Galata Print); thus reinforcing the oft-quoted maxim that 'for every piece bought, collectors should buy a book'.

✓ = Piece known B = Brass / Gilt S = Silvered

**HALF GUINEAS**

1000G+	D&H	B	S
<i>GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Cheltenham)</i>			
1380/1390	74	✓	✓
1400/1410	75	✓	✓
1420	?	✓	
1430/1440	76	✓	✓
1450	76.1	✓	
1460/1465	77	✓	✓
1470	73	✓	
1475/1477	?	✓	✓
1480/1485	67	✓	
<i>WORCESTERSHIRE (Worcester)</i>			
1510	45.1	✓	
1520/1530	?	✓	✓
1535	45.2	✓	
1538/1539	?	✓	✓
1540	45		✓
1550/1560	42	✓	✓
1570/1580	43	✓	✓
1588/1590	44	✓	✓
<i>MIDDLESEX</i>			
1600	1132	✓	
1610/20/25	1130	✓	✓
1630	1131	✓	

**GUINEAS**

1000G+	D&H	B	S
<i>GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Cheltenham)</i>			
1640	71	✓	
1650	68	✓	
1660	?	✓	
1670	?	✓	
1680/1685	69	✓	✓
1690/1695	72	✓	✓
1698/1700	?	✓	✓
1710/1715	70	✓	✓

**1000G+ D&H B S**

<i>GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Cheltenham)</i>			
1720	70.1	✓	
1725	?	✓	
1730	70.2	✓	
<i>WORCESTERSHIRE (Worcester)</i>			
1740/1750	34	✓	✓
1760/1765	33	✓	✓
1770/1780	35	✓	✓
1785	?	✓	
1790	?	✓	
1800/1810	36	✓	✓
1820/1830	41	✓	✓
1840/1850	40	✓	✓
1855	?	✓	
1860/1870	39	✓	✓
1875/1880	38	✓	✓
1890/1895	37	✓	✓
<i>MIDDLESEX</i>			
1900/1910	937	✓	✓
1920	935	✓	
1930	936	✓	
1940/1950	938	✓	✓
1960/70/72	939	✓	✓
1975	?	✓	
9600/10/15	948	✓	✓
9620/9630	949	✓	✓
9640/45/47	951	✓	✓
9643	951bis	✓	
9650/9655	950	✓	✓
9660/70/80	947	✓	✓
9690	?	✓	
9694	?	✓	
9696	?		✓

Note: Purchasers of '1000G+' from Galata Print after October 2017 will receive an updated Supplement. Purchasers before October 2017 may obtain a copy of the Supplement by email

## ACJM - Association des collectionneurs de Jetons-Monnaie

The ACJM, the Token Collectors Association, brings together over a hundred members who share their passion of tokens and emergency currency. These tokens were issued to offset the lack of small change but also to meet the specific needs of their issuers.

During certain troubled periods of our history (French Revolution, wars of 1870-71, 1914-18 and 1939-45), so-called "emergency" coins were put into circulation to compensate for the shortage of small change. They have taken various forms: metal tokens, banknotes, cardboard tokens and stamps. During the revolutionary period, there were only eight or nine issuers of metal coins of necessity, including the famous Monneron brothers, merchants in Paris. On the other hand, a large number of emergency notes, known as "notes de confiance", were issued by the municipalities between 1791 and 1793.

During the wars of 1870-71 and 1939-45, emergency notes were distributed to the public, but in a relatively small number compared to the enormous quantities of banknotes and tokens manufactured during the First World War (1914-18), and the following years (1919-24).

The issuing of emergency tokens during the 1914-1924 decade can be divided into two groups, which are differentiated both by the quality of the issuers and the importance of the zones of use.

Some were produced by chambers of commerce, trade and industry unions, unions or federations of traders and municipalities. They benefited from written authorization or, in most cases, a tacit agreement

from the monetary authorities which demanded that a security deposit equivalent to the amount of the issue be made to the Banque de France. The circulation area of such currencies, qualified as semi-official, often covered an entire region and sometimes even extended beyond it. This was the case, for instance, with examples from the Provençal Region, Chambers of Commerce of Hérault and the Latin Union of Toulouse. The others, of a private nature, were the work of tradesmen, industrialists, cooperatives, transport companies, etc. They were not subject to administrative authorization or security deposit. These currencies have had a much more limited use often limited to the needs of issuers.



Military token  
XIe escadron du train des équipages,  
Nantes  
Brass 25.3mm

Apart from the troubled times mentioned above, and without this being motivated by a rarefaction of the national currency, many private organizations made currency tokens to facilitate and secure their internal payments. A large number of such examples have been produced, particularly between 1850 and 1914, a period of intense economic development, the three decades 1880-1910 being the most prolific. These are the tokens used by large industrial companies and mining companies for their canteens and commissaries. They are also those of workers' cooperatives and consumer societies whose existence and growth were linked to industrial concentrations. Similarly, we can mention the tokens of the powerful cooperatives of the railway companies including those of the Eastern Railways, the PLM Company or Paris-Orléans. The army has also issued monetary tokens essentially for the needs of its messes, canteens and cooperatives.

We can also mention the many tokens used in cafés, brasseries, restaurants, entertainment venues (cafés, concerts, cabarets, music halls, dance halls, musical audition houses, carnivals etc ...) and in brothels. Let us also mention the tokens intended to operate the vending machines and the various slot machines.



Advertising token  
Hôtel du Rhin / Place Vendôme, Paris  
Brass 22mm Engraver: Lévêque

Private currency tokens are virtually never dated, so it is difficult to distinguish between those that have been minted to counter the lack of small change from those that have responded to the specific needs of their issuers. So, it is common to call all monetary tokens "emergency tokens", whether they have been in circulation during periods of monetary shortage or at any other time.

The ACJM was founded in 1989 by Roland Elie. Its current president is Jean-François Muller.

The association is a member of the FFAN, French Federation of Numismatic Associations.

#### Membership

Members are entitled to receive the biannual newsletter, and once a year a directory of members.

An annual meeting is open to all, members or not, and takes place in Paris.

*Notes and Queries*

**Token Congress AGM (including Token Corresponding Society  
Bulletin)**

**6<sup>th</sup> October 2018**



## 672 Unidentified Token

Julia Casey, Ballston Spa, New York, USA



The token is copper and sized about 14mm-15mm & 0.5g. I purchased it a few years ago on ebay from a dealer in England. It was part of a lot of 17th century trade tokens. Any help with identification appreciated.

---

### *Adverts*

---



## **DOUGLAS SAVILLE**



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RARE AND SECONDHAND BOOKS,  
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Regular specialist postal auctions  
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Consignments for auction welcome  
SIMMONS

(12:12)

---

• WANTED •

**LINCOLNSHIRE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TOKENS**

By collector working on a book on Lincolnshire tokens.  
Please send details or pictures to

M. O'Bee

(12:12)

---

**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

(12:12)

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol. 12 No. 10**

**BULLETIN**

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*Editor*

Dave Smith

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 10. A belated Happy New Year to you all.

It may be a New Year, but it starts with a 'not so new' request, MORE ARTICLES PLEASE. The article bank is running very low. Having taken the opportunity to read many of the Bulletins edited by my predecessors I note the plea for articles is not a new one. Many of you will have read similar in the past, but it's a point that needs to be pressed. Without contributions the Bulletin fails. Please top up the 'bank'.

On a more positive note subscription numbers are being maintained and our bank balance remains healthy despite recent increases in publishing and postage charges.

Work on publishing Bulletin volumes 1 to 10 on the Society website is progressing well, all Bulletins have now been created in a web ready format and Judith Bonser is working a revamp of the website to accommodate. I would like to record a thank you, on behalf of the Society, to Andrew Andison for his work in recreating many of the early issues not previously available in the electronic format.

After delivery of the previous Bulletin a couple of members informed me that their copy arrived with the envelope in a sorry state. Whilst unsure if this was due to the Christmas postal volume or quality of the envelopes, it is not acceptable. Hence, I have taken the precaution of replacing the envelopes with a higher duty version. Please accept my apologies if you were affected.

Finally, the Society is trialing bank transfer as a means of subscription renewal. For details see page 361.

Dave

## ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

## ***Bulletin Binders***

We have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary

## ***Token Congress 4-6 October 2019***

Warwick Hilton Hotel, Stratford Road, Warwick CV34 6RE

Organisers: Tim Everson

## Richard Barton and Samuel Thorold of 'South' – The reattribution of two 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens from Suffolk to Lincolnshire.

Adrian Marsden

At the very end of 2018 Chris Legge got in contact with me concerning the two tokens (of Richard Barton and Samuel Thorold) attributed to South Town, near Great Yarmouth. He suggested reattribution of these two issues either to Louth or South Somercotes, both in Lincolnshire, on the basis that both men were attested as being in Louth in 1704, Thorold as a mercer and Barton as a butcher, and that two of Samuel Thorold's tokens have been recovered by a metal detectorist in the South Somercotes



Fig 1: Token of Richard Barton

area. Oddly enough, a couple of days later I received a message from Tim Scotney forwarded by Duncan Pennock, with whom I am working on a catalogue of Suffolk tokens, suggesting that Barton should be reassigned to Southwold in Suffolk, and Thorold to South Somercotes. This flurry of activity prompted an investigation into these two issues.

The tokens attributed to South Town, also known as Little Yarmouth which stands on the bank of the river Yare opposite Great Yarmouth, have been of some interest to me since I was writing my recently published book on Great Yarmouth tokens and their issuers. South Town was initially incorporated into Great Yarmouth in 1681 although it remained within Suffolk until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, tokens attributed to it have interest for collectors of both the Norfolk and Suffolk series. I am afraid that in my Great Yarmouth book I assumed the tokens of both Barton – which I had spelled as Burton following Williamson's incorrect reading – and Thorold to be issues of Southtown<sup>(1)</sup>, an assumption I now find cause to revise.

There is one token, an issue of William Harvey, that clearly belongs to Southtown, since it mentions SOVHTTOWNE by name. For some reason, Williamson placed this token in Norfolk (Williamson 321). The other two tokens, those of Barton and Thorold, were placed in Southtown by Williamson and appear in his lists for Suffolk. However, the location of issue on both is given only as SOVTH; the attribution of the two pieces to Southtown is without any real foundation. Indeed, any place with the prefix South could be said to have as good a claim. As it is, I believe that the name SOVTH is a die-sinker's error for LOVTH.



Both of the SOVTH tokens are dated 1668 and the dies of each were clearly prepared using the same set of puncheons, including a strangely shaped '8' probably made up of two separate 'o's, and a distinctive 'A' with uprights of different thicknesses. These are a different set of puncheons to those used by the makers of the



**Fig 2:** Token of Samuel Thorold

William Harvey token. Both the Barton (Williamson 292, figure 1) and Thorold (Williamson 293, figure 2) tokens can be safely ascribed to the same workshop as one another and were almost certainly produced at very close points in time. It is likely that the orders for both were delivered by the same chapman who had visited 'South' at some point in 1668. Significantly, no other Louth tokens were struck from dies prepared from this combination of puncheons, setting the issues of Barton and Thorold apart.

Study of the parish registers shows that there is no good evidence for the presence of either a Richard Barton or a Samuel Thorold at Southtown near Great Yarmouth in the 1660s and it is significant that none of the pair's tokens have been recorded as finds in either Norfolk or Suffolk. This could simply represent their great rarity but it is equally possible that no examples have turned up in either county because they are not local to the area. Farthing tokens in particular did not generally travel very far.

Here Chris Legge's mention of two of Thorold's tokens found in the South Somercotes area was interesting. One of these examples, found in 2011, has been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (PUBLIC-6C78D5). Superficially, the South element in the name of the parish may suggest that the tokens were issued there. However, similar problems exist for expanding 'South' into South Somercotes as they do for expanding it to Southtown. There is no documentary evidence for the presence of a Richard Barton or a Samuel Thorold at South Somercotes in 1668 or indeed at any point in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of individuals in the village with only the surname of Thorold does not signify.

However, there is another possibility. Louth lies only eight miles distant from South Somercotes and the location of SOVTH on the tokens, if accepted as an error for LOVTH, would need no further expansion. It is very significant that both tokens are the product of the same workshop at the same time. If a chapman had brought in two orders from individuals based in the same settlement then any error made with the place name of one might very well have also been applied to the other. It is my contention that, with the dies made to strike these two token issues, the die-sinker, who had quite

probably never heard of Louth, punched in the letter ‘S’ rather than ‘L’. That this occurred on both issues implies that it was an error generated by reading a badly-written note. Study of scripts and letter forms on seventeenth-century documents reveals that capital ‘L’s and ‘S’s can appear very similar.

A close search of the genealogical website Find My Past provides evidence for two individuals by the name of Richard Barton in Louth during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and one by the name of Samuel Thorold<sup>(2)</sup>.

A Richard Barton, the son of William, was baptised at St. James, Louth, on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1617 and it is possible that this man was the issuer. The Cordwainers’ Arms on the token suggest that the man was a shoemaker or similar although the image could replicate the sign of the Three Goats’ Heads.

There do not seem to be any relevant marriage records but there are two possibilities for a wife. Mary, wife of Richard Barton, glover, was buried on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1653. Another Richard Barton clearly married an Ursula by whom he had William (baptised 8<sup>th</sup> December 1650) and Robert (baptised 15<sup>th</sup> June 1653 and buried 18<sup>th</sup> April 1654). John, son of Richard, buried on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1665/6, was probably another of their children. Richard Barton’s wife Ursula was buried on 27<sup>th</sup> November 1679. There are several burial records for men by the name of Richard Barton at Louth from 1690 to 1730; given the putative birth of the issuer in 1617 the individual buried on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1690 is perhaps the most likely candidate.

Samuel Thorold, the son of Thomas, was baptised at Barnoldby Le Beck, about twelve miles from Louth, on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1641. By the terms of his father’s will, proved on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1658, his elder brother William and younger brother Thomas were to inherit the land and pay Samuel a portion to compensate him. This implies that he was no longer resident in Barnoldby at this date; presumably he had taken up an apprenticeship in Louth. It seems possible that he may have been related to and apprenticed to the token issuer Edward Thourald/Thurald (Williamson 200-1), probably the man who was buried in 1699 and who is described in his will as a mercer, the same profession followed by Samuel.<sup>(3)</sup> Samuel clearly remained in Louth and set up in business since it was there in 1668 that he married Margaret Westropp. Given the lack of a wife’s initial on his tokens we may infer that the token was issued prior to his marriage although it is also true that not all issuers chose to include their wife’s initial on their tokens.

The couple had several children and baptismal and burial records – with the surname variously rendered – can be found for Rebecca (buried 11<sup>th</sup> August 1670), Edward (baptised 12<sup>th</sup> November 1672), Samuel (buried 19<sup>th</sup> December 1679), Ann (buried 21<sup>st</sup>

November 1680), Christopher (baptised 24<sup>th</sup> February 1686/7 and buried 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1687), and Bridgett (buried 5<sup>th</sup> March 1695/6).

Samuel's younger brother Thomas died a bachelor in 1670 and his elder brother William in 1675. William does not seem to have left any issue and so Samuel eventually inherited all his father's estates. The burial of Mr. Samll Thorald, mercer, was recorded on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1705/6 and the burial of Mrs. Margaret Thorold on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1712.

There are other mentions of Samuel Thorold in the documentary sources accessible on the Lincs To The Past website.<sup>(4)</sup> In 1678 he was concerned with setting up a school for the children of Louth at Saltfleetby Downes near South Somercotes. He was party to taking over a lease from John North of Louth in 1680 and features in another document of 1704 relating to the will of Richard Wright where he is described as a mercer. The Mercers' Arms on the token surely makes it certain that this man was the issuer.

Whilst it is remotely possible that Louth was not the issuing locality of the tokens formerly numbered as Suffolk 292 and 293, the author is confident that the combination of tokens found near the town with documentary evidence for individuals of the same names in Louth is sufficient to enable their reattribution from Suffolk to Lincolnshire.

### Footnotes

1. Marsden 2018, 67-8.
2. See [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) for these records.
3. Townsend 1983, 46.
4. See [www.lincstothepast.com](http://www.lincstothepast.com) for these documents.

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### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Chris Legge for getting in touch with me and, by doing so, starting this investigation. Tim Scotney has been helpful in alerting me to several records including the will of Thomas Thorold of Barnoldby. I would like to thank the Earl of Cranbrook for the allowing me to reproduce photographs of tokens from the collection formed by his late father.

# Introduction to the Tokens of Alaska (iii)

Dick Hanscom

## Tanana, Alaska



Tanana, a small village in interior Alaska, has an interesting assortment of tokens by 11 different issuers, with several shapes and metals: small, round, octagonal, scalloped, brass and aluminium



G. M. 132 # 2541 A

**JEWELRY**

Article *Checks* Price  
 Description *Aluminium Checks* *100 @ 4.50*  
*Took for one drink or cigar* *add 100 @ 3.20*  
*Headquarters Tanana Alaska*

*Geo F Bernis Tanana Alaska Chy 707547*

W. No.	Time	Rate	Cost	Material	Quantity	Quality	Price	Cost	Remarks	
Press Work	172	5.50	94	Aluminium 10 lbs	78		7.50			
Jeweler										
Engraver										
Chaser										
Setter										
W. No.	173	3.20	544	Al. Cigars	100		4.75			
Enameler										
Polisher										
Shop Ex.			16				1.95			
TOTAL COST LABOR				TOTAL COST MATERIAL				17.45		
570				TOTAL COST				3.45		

HEADQUARTERS TANANA  
Token and production order





*THE NORTHERN TANANA  
ALASKA  
GOOD FOR ONE DRINK OR  
CIGAR  
24mm Aluminium*

*THE SENATE  
GEO. A. CARL  
TANANA ALASKA  
GOOD FOR ONE  
DRINK OR CIGAR  
29mm Aluminium*



*Rufus R. STODARD  
GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN  
TRADE  
28mm Aluminium*

*TIMOTHY'S PLACE  
TANANA ALASKA  
25 CENTS IN TRADE  
25mm Brass*





But the star of the show is the Yukon Saloon, good for 25 cents, dog salmon or drinks!

*GOOD FOR 25 Cents AT  
YUKON SALOON  
TANANA  
GOOD FOR DOG  
SALMON OR DRINKS  
65 NORTH  
C.J. SMITH*



### Salmon – The Fish Railroad



Speaking of salmon, there are many varieties of salmon cannery tokens, but my favourite are the tokens from the Yakutat & Southern Railway Co. The company ran a 11 mile railroad from the Situk River to the cannery at Yakutat. The railroad ran on the tides – the water had to be deep enough for the fishing boat to come in and unload their catch. The railroad was safer

than the hazardous open ocean route.



*Yakutat & Southern  
Railway  
(The “fish” railroad)  
GOOD FOR \$1.<sup>00</sup> IN  
TRADE  
39mm, Aluminium*





## Cod & Clams

While everyone knows about Alaska salmon, in the late 1800s and early 1900s, cod and clams were also major products.



Cod was fished from dories, and meal tokens are known from four “stations of the Alaska Codfish Co.



*BARANOFF, UNGA AND WINCHESTER STATIONS  
28mm Brass*



Several companies harvested clams and issue tokens to workers.



### Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Company

In 1935, the Government transplanted colonists from the upper mid-west to the Matanuska Valley, near Palmer, around 30 miles from Anchorage. Because the bookkeeping system was inadequate, the decision was made to issue tokens to the colonists. Not only would this simplify bookkeeping, it would tie the colonists to the company store. Or so they thought. Within days the tokens were accepted throughout the area. The tokens were in use for about 6 months. The A.R.R.C. still exists today as a Federal corporation.



These tokens are the closest thing to authorized coinage in Alaska and are listed in “*A Guide Book of United States Coins,*” (The Red Book). This makes them sought after by U.S. coin collectors.



**On Hand Only**



In 1954, an article in “*The Alaska Weekly*” newspaper accused several traders of discriminating against their native customers by only paying them in tokens, “payable in merchandise only,” while paying white customers in cash.



NORTHERN  
COMMERCIAL  
COMPANY  
\$5.<sup>00</sup>  
GOOD FOR  
MERCHANDISE  
39mm Aluminium

## ST. Lawrence Island



In 1965, a young Andy Perala, whose parents were teachers with the Bureau of Indian Affairs was paid in tokens for helping unload a supply ship at Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island. Andy went on to receive a Pulitzer Prize while writing for the Anchorage Daily News.



## Conclusion

Saloons, bars, hotels, pool rooms, cigar stores, roadhouses, village stores, trading companies, canneries, and other businesses issued tokens. Tokens are usually utilitarian and unattractive. It is the history that makes them interesting. Those presented here are



the exception. One that surely would get over-looked is the token from Snake Pit Downs, from Juneau. It is relatively modern, dating from the 1950s. It is a plain, brass token with nothing to indicate anything of interest whatsoever. So what makes this token special?



*SNAKE PIT DOWNS  
JUNEAU  
GOOD FOR 25 Cents IN  
TRADE  
27mm Brass*

A customer of ours used to live above the bar. He was too young to enter but heard the rowdy crowds at night. They were there for the races shown in this ad – “Watch the live thoroughbreds run.”

This was a bar, so it could not possibly be horses, but what were the “thoroughbreds?”



GUINEA PIGS !!!



## The Theatre Royal Haymarket

David Young

In 1720 a carpenter called John Potter decided to build himself a theatre on the site of the Kings Head tavern in the Haymarket. It is unclear why he should want to do this since the patent theatres would certainly object and Potter had no licence and little possibility of obtaining one. He did however manage to obtain the patronage of the Duke of Montague, who brought a company of French actors who opened the theatre in December. The venture was not a success and did not last long and for the next few years a variety of entertainments were presented, including the occasional concert or amateur performance and several seasons of opera; but the Little Theatre in the Hay, as it was now often called, survived. In 1733 Theophilus Cibber took on the role of actor manager but did not stay long, he was followed by Henry Fielding who managed the theatre presenting some of his own plays. The satirical play "Pasquin" by Henry Fielding with its scathing criticism of the Government is said to have upset Walpole so much that he introduced the Licensing Act.



With the passing of the Act the little theatre closed and did not reopen until 1741, when Charles Macklin gathered a group of young actors and presented his students training on stage before an audience. In this way he managed to evade the act and the attention of the patent theatres for some time, but there were occasional closures. When Macklin left, Cibber returned but by 1747 Samuel Foote had taken on the management. Foote



was a natural mimic and gave humorous entertainments imitating many of the aristocracy and other notable people of the time.

An advertisement in the newspapers of January 1749 announced that a wine bottle would be placed on a table on the stage and at 6pm a conjurer would climb into the bottle and sing a number of songs. The theatre was packed with people all wanting to see something that was clearly impossible; at the time people were much more gullible. The takings for the evening were a record and when the appointed time came and no one appeared on the stage the audience became restless; it soon became obvious that they had been hoaxed. The audience reacted by mounting the stage and destroyed the scenery, curtains and seats and a bonfire was made outside the entrance with all the debris; it was lucky that the theatre itself was not set on fire.



In 1760 Samuel Foote purchased the lease from Potter's heirs along with some of the neighbouring buildings, he then enlarged the interior of the theatre and added a portico to the front. While staying with friends Foote broke his leg so badly in a hunting accident that it had to be amputated. The Duke of York, who was a fellow guest, felt sorry for Foote and obtained a patent and licence for him to present plays during the summer months, when the two patent theatres were closed. Foote had always envied Garrick at Drury Lane, but now he felt his equal; the following year, 1767, Foote's theatre opened under its new name of the Theatre Royal Haymarket. By now Foote was writing plays, so by mixing his own work with that of others he made the theatre very successful, but unfortunately he lost most of the profits gambling. In 1776 Foote sold

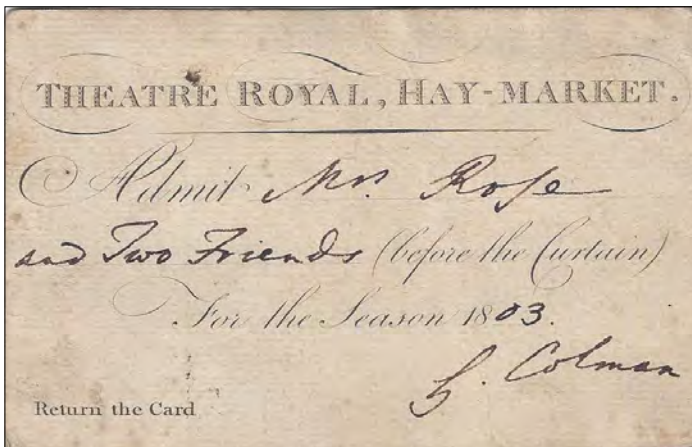
the theatre and his patent to George Colman for an annuity, but within a year Foote was dead and Colman had only made one payment. Although the patent and title Theatre Royal had been given for Foote's lifetime, nobody seemed to complain when Colman carried on as if nothing had changed. A series of uniface copper tickets were issued by Colman in 1778, these are for the pit, first gallery, second gallery and a box. The tickets read THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET around the relevant part of the auditorium and the date. Colman gathered together a group of good actors and actresses and staged popular plays during the summer months, so continuing the theatre's success. 1786 was not a good year for Colman as while in Margate he had a stroke which left him partially paralysed, but this did not stop him writing plays or poetry. Colman's son, also called George, was gradually taking over more of the management and when his father died in 1794 the younger George succeeded to the theatre. A concert was held at the theatre in 1796 in aid of the Choral Fund for which special card tickets were issued.



Colman the younger was, like his father, a good playwright and kept a company of some of the best actors. Unfortunately he was not a good businessman and was always short of money. The card tickets signed by Colman were most likely given by him to friends for a season, such as the one given to Mrs Ross for the 1803 season. Many actors as part of their salary received personal tickets, called "bones", these tickets could be lent to friends for individual performances. The actor William Denman is recorded as being with the Haymarket Company from 1803 to 1808.



Colman's finances had become so bad that in 1805 he was forced to sell a half share in the theatre to David Morris, his brother-in-law, and James Winston, the new stage manager. There was a lengthy and complicated agreement about shares, voting rights and which of Colman's creditors were to be repaid, but no agreement dealing with the running of the theatre was ever signed. The following year Colman was arrested because of his debts and confined to his house in Lambeth, however he continued to manage the theatre from there. Morris filed an action against Colman in 1809 and this was the start of a series of costly disputes that lasted over ten years. At the same time the Lyceum had introduced a season of summer operas which reduced the Haymarket's takings and caused more friction between the partners. The court cases were settled in Colman's favour, but he had had enough and his creditors were still pushing to be repaid, so in 1818 Colman sold his remaining share to Morris. Colman continued to write plays and in 1824 he was appointed Licenser of Plays for the Lord Chamberlain.



Morris, now on his own, was soon involved in rebuilding the theatre as John Nash was improving London which involved changes in the Haymarket. All the buildings from the theatre southwards towards the river were to be rebuilt, Nash persuaded Morris to move the theatre a little further south so that the new portico could be seen from St James's Square along Charles Street. A new plot was leased from the crown and building started beside the old theatre, there were to be three tiers of boxes along the side walls with two galleries at the back and a grand portico over the entrance. The new Theatre Royal Haymarket opened in July 1821 with a performance of "The Rivals". A new series of uniface copper tickets was issued dated 1821, which read NEW THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, with the date and either Box, Pit, First Gallery or Second Gallery in the centre. The old theatre did not disappear and the two remained side by side for some years and for a time it was the Pall Mall Restaurant. Morris was neither a good businessman nor manager; he was a mean spirited man who always thought he knew better than more experienced advisors; even so he had some successful shows.



Morris left the Haymarket in 1837 when he sold out to Benjamin Webster, who revived the theatre's fortunes by presenting shows that appealed to the audiences. By so raising the prestige of the theatre he was able to obtain an extension of the season beyond the summer months. Webster was followed in 1853 by John Buckstone, another actor manager and playwright who was always very generous but was in debt when he died in 1879. Mr and Mrs Bancroft agreed to rebuild the interior of the theatre in order to obtain a new lease; the pit was converted into the stalls with upholstered seats and a second circle was constructed for the former users of the pit. The pittites were not happy and delayed the opening night but Bancroft won them over and went on to great success. Herbert Beerbohm Tree arrived in 1885 and started a successful period for the theatre, with plays by Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde being intermixed with those of Shakespeare. The Theatre Royal Haymarket is still one of the major theatres in London.





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## Token Congress 2018

Anthony Gilbert

This year's Annual Congress, the 37<sup>th</sup>, took place over the weekend 5 – 7<sup>th</sup> October at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton. Attendance at 109 held up brilliantly with those at recent Congresses, for the fourth year running we have passed the century mark. A few regulars were missing this year, but we were delighted to welcome some new faces, and hopefully they enjoyed their weekend sufficiently for them to consider attending again.

At Reception, we received our Congress packs, and subscribers to the TCS Bulletin also received their copy of Vol. 12 No. 8. After the Friday evening welcoming Dinner, we headed to the Congress Auction. The catalogue listed 218 lots, divided into eleven categories. Miscellaneous, which is always worth perusing, and literature which is always popular were the two largest sections. Auctioneer Peter Preston-Morley kept up his usual fast pace. Top price of the evening was £175 (this writer was the buyer) for lot 202, 'A List of the Lincolnshire Series of Tradesmen's Tokens & Town Pieces of the Seventeenth Century' by J. Simpson, 1872, presented in an antiquarian binding, and at no reserve. Lot 78, a grouping of thirteen Sentimental Magazine medalets, fetched £95 against a modest reserve of £20. Lot 19, a Spence's mule halfpenny (DH 803C) in EF condition, went for £75 against a low reserve of £15. Overall, 17<sup>th</sup> Century pieces fetched a multiple of their reserves, but 18<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens sold at or just above their base price. All forty-four lots of the literature and books found a buyer, and overall, only nine lots were left on the table. Total sales were a creditable £3536, with the Congress collecting its usual 10% commission. We must thank Peter Preston-Morley and his team of helpers, David Young, Derek and Sue Stewart, and Judy Brook for their hard work with the cataloguing and the administering of this popular opening event of the weekend.

The first talk on the Saturday morning was given by Simon Fletcher, who informed us that this was his third Congress. His title 'Coming a cropper – a Token, a Tale and a Rogue' was the story of Stephen Cropper's lifetime. He issued the Bull St. Hatters Token. He was born in Southwark in 1807, and moved about, to Birmingham, Caernarfon and New England. He was 'unlucky' to have three of his premises catch fire, but fortunate in being able to collect the insurance money on each occasion. Frances Simmons and Linda Everaert next presented 'The Invisible other half: where are the women?' The pair gave us an update on last year's submission. Progress had been difficult, but we were shown some more ladies – female issuers of Pub Checks, etc. Praise was given to the many contributors from the Congress. Howard Simmons then gave us 'Is it a Token? Of labels and definitions'. This contribution was a look at items from the Simmons Gallery 'basement'. We were shown examples of Corporate labels and their comparison with similar Advertising Checks. David Young delivered



‘What’s in a Name?’

The Speaker gave us a flowing story of the Kings Theatre, which was destroyed by fire.

After the mid-morning break for refreshments, Richard Hanscom, who had travelled from Alaska to be with us, related the story of



‘John Zaccarelli, Pioneer Merchant of the Klondike Gold Rush’. Originally from Lombardy, he moved on to the Klondike in 1897, opened a General Store, issued a Check, and was involved in several enterprises. However, he is best known for the series of Postcards that he issued. Alan Cope then came along with ‘Something Fishy’, essentially an item about Thematic Collecting, and in this talk he told the audience that there is a good range of Spielmarken, Passes and Advertising Checks, etc., that can be acquired on a ‘piscine’ theme.

After lunch, Mike Roberts delivered an entertaining update on his local tokens in the Huddersfield area. ‘The Earl’s Audit’ was the title of his talk, this was about a 3d Rent Audit Check. Andrew Wager next spoke on ‘12 Rathbone Place Revisited – The Mystery of Henry Morgan Part Two’. (Actually, Part 3, Part 1 was given in 2005, and then Part 2 – The Unfinished Story, was given in 2007, no matter, no one was quibbling). This afternoon’s update covered further thoughts on this puzzle, genealogical and numismatic questions, and the historical and general context revisited. Andrew concluded that Friedrich Dietrichsen was Henry Morgan, but this still leaves us with some numismatic questions – metals, rarity, why struck? and who was ID? To be continued. We await Part 4.

Following the afternoon break, Dr. Adrian Marsden presented ‘17<sup>th</sup> Century Great Yarmouth Tokens and their Issuers’. We were informed that these pieces are all small and round farthings and are by Private issuers. His talk centred around their local histories. Adrian brought along with him some copies of his recently published book and catalogue of these Tokens. David Powell offered a revamp of his 2007 talk when he presented ‘The Token Issues of European New Year Tradition’. These pieces are a New Year series of Token/Medals issued by Austria. David now suggested some possible areas of categorisation.

The Gala Dinner ensued, and Congress has to thank the Auction House DNW for sponsoring the wines which were provided at the tables. Following the Dinner, the

Saturday Bourse was set up, I counted twenty Stallholders displaying their wares. It was a tight fit in the room, and the atmosphere can best be described as ‘close’, it was really buzzing with bodies! Members wisely took the opportunity to sample (or continue to enjoy) the Congress Ale, whilst



perusing the Bourse or just ‘chilling out’, and why not? The beer was made available for the whole of the weekend. We were able to purchase, at a very modest £2 a pint, from two barrels of the Northampton brewery Phipps’ Diamond Ale at ABV 3.7%, or from the two barrels of the same brewery’s Mid-Summer Meadow at ABV 3.9%. Both were easy drinking ‘session’ beers and ideal for a Weekend Congress, delectable too. We have to thank Stephen Fenton of Baldwin’s of St. James’s for sponsoring the four firkin barrels. Our use of an honesty box for ease of payment seems to be approved by all and works well.

After Sunday breakfast, Gary Oddie began proceedings with ‘Anthony Gibbs & Sons’, a family Firm formed in 1813. The Speaker traced the multi-branched Company’s story, with slides of Tokens from its Chile and Greenland operations. Quentin Archer was next on the rostrum to tell us all about ‘Mermaids’, or rather their representation on Tokens.

Following the morning break, Keith Robinson spoke about the Ironmaster John Wilkinson’s 3s. 6d. Tokens, which were used to pay his own workforce, thus these were ‘truck’ pieces. The following slot was a ‘Request for information on 17<sup>th</sup> Century Suffolk Tokens’. Duncan Pennock began by reminding us of the recent sad demise of Ralph Hayes, he will be remembered by long-standing Tokeners for his attendance at the early Congresses for his superb mono images on A4 overhead slides, others would have read his submissions and updates in the TCS Bulletin on British Machine Tokens. He will be missed. Duncan is working on producing a publication on Suffolk 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. To date, he has just over 5000 images, and is now searching for good images of another fourteen known pieces. Dr. Adrian Marsden returned to re-introduce us to the on-line ‘The Norfolk Token Project – The Next Step’ (NTP). This presentation was a follow-up to last year’s submission. The Speaker stated that the next step is the production of a proper catalogue. He is requesting information on Issuer biographies, good quality images, die varieties, locations before 1800, plus any additional

information. Martin Warburton next delivered ‘Sentimental Magazine Medals – a new publication’. Martin has recently published his A5 booklet on these pieces following encouragement given after his two previous Congress appearances. Amber Debenham was the next Speaker to address us. This was her first Congress and I am sure that Tokeners made her feel welcome. Her title was ‘A New Project’. Amber declared that she is working on updating the published literature on the five main London Markets Checks and Tokens. She informed us that the original Todd and King catalogues are useful, but are basic listings only. Her intention is to eventually produce a catalogue of these pieces, and is seeking all extra information concerning die axis, countermarks or punches, varieties, edge, error corrections, Market details, etc., but not the date or weight.

Pam Williams was the final Speaker. She was asking ‘Is this the Origin of Strictly’. Overseas readers of the Bulletin may not know that this refers to a very popular Television Dancing Show Competition, populated by matched couples consisting of a professional dancer and a celebrity (I kid you not). The word ‘Strictly’ has by now probably entered the English lexicon as a synonym for exhibitionism. On this occasion, Pam drew our attention to the various badges issued by Sir Fred Pontin’s ‘Holiday Camps’ in the UK, these camps were very popular after WW2 and provided ‘all-in’ entertainment for families.

At suitable breaks in the proceedings, a few Researcher Spots were included. The required Annual General Meeting was fitted in during a talk break, with Gary Oddie officiating. There is no change in personnel, Mike Roberts remains as Chairman, Andrew Andison is the Treasurer, and Gary Oddie continues as Secretary, but he will be gradually handing over to Dave Smith during a smooth transition period.

These Congresses appear to be going from strength to strength, another hundred plus attendance, we must be doing something right, perhaps just giving people what they want? It’s called customer service, a good selection and a variety of programme, a mixture of serious research topped with some light-hearted contributions. We all have to thank Rob de Ruiter and his team for organising and running this excellent Token Congress. This writer is certainly looking forward to next year’s event, when we will return once again to the Hilton Hotel, Warwick, over the weekend 4-6<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Tim Everson will be organising this for us. Details and Booking Forms are included elsewhere. Book early, pass the word, I hope to see you next year.

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (iii)

Alan Cope

Following on from the recent articles in the Bulletin<sup>(1,2)</sup> here are a few more coins with paper stickers.



1970 ten pence, 28mm. Red print on white label, Horse & Jockey/St Leger Bar/ three horses with riders (depicted)/ The/ Ultimate Fun/ Pub/ Tel: 0623 23550. Mansfield Notts.

Mogal – E – Azam 7 Goldsmith Street Nott'm 0602 47820/4990 around, portrait of an Indian lady in centre, Tandoori Restaurant below. 1976 10p.



White lettering on blue label, Half Moon/ HUCKNALL. Paper label on rev. of counterfeit pound coin of 2002. Nottinghamshire pub and restaurant.

THURSDAYS/ DIRTY/ STOP OUT/ TILL 5AM/ PROPAGANDA, pair of lips to left and right. On reverse of 2009 £1. Propaganda bar, late night LGBT, Lace Market, Nottingham.



MEREDITH & DREW BISCUITS, 1938 ½ penny. Also on 1913 & 1956 ½ pennies. Partnership formed in 1891. Largest biscuit manufacturer in Britain by 1946. Acquired by United Biscuits in 1967. Name survives today.

WELLCOOLSTUFF.COM. Shop in Reading opened 2001, selling T-shirts etc. On a 2000 £1



Coutre Night Club 139 Newport Rd., Stafford. Advertising World Cup. On a 2005 £1.

Bushwackers, SWINDON THURSDAY ALL DRINKS 99p 8pm-3am. On a 2005 £1.





www.wslnightclub.co.uk XMAS EVE FREE ENTRY AND £1.50 DRINKS 10pm to 11:30 pm. Walsall. On 20p Maklouf portrait.

BNP advertisement on 20p with IRB portrait.



www.ktooklatching.com 13 Lychgate Mall Worcester. 01905 23114. On a 2000 penny.

thedoveinn.com live music venue, Micheldever Station. Hampshire. On £1 1985, £2 1998.



No Euro, on 1994 penny.

The money Shop, 2p coin weight in 9ct gold approx. £42. On 2004 2 pence. Note in the previous article a similar sticker gave the gold price at £70<sup>(1)</sup>.



Ross on Wye ??????On 2005 penny.

www.tReds.co.uk. Footwear company founded in Weymouth in 1996, now has 33 retail premises and on-line sales. On 1994 £1.



Players sports bar, West St., Sheffield

Quo Vadis Pub, Arinsal Andorra. On Spanish 100 ptas, 1992.



## References

- (1) Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie. Advertising Stickers on Coins (i). TCSB v12n8 pp308-310.
- (2) Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie. Advertising Stickers on Coins (ii). TCSB v12n9 pp330-331.



## The Issuers of the Lead Tokens of Edinburgh (i)

David Powell

Dalton and Hamer's standard work is best known for its study of the copper tokens of the late 18th cent, specifically 1787-1799 but hidden away towards the back is a section on the Scottish lead, sometimes known as bakers' tokens.

One feels that both D+H and most of their readers have probably regarded these pieces as poor relations in comparison to the copper; being both rare and, as they would see it, of inferior metal. However, for lead enthusiasts, here is a series where we have some hope at least of discovering the issuers' backgrounds. There are two groups of lead which are now understood to be farthings: one, with moderate detail on and approaching early 19th cent copper tokens in style, which probably emanate from about 1805-1815. These hail mainly from Edinburgh, although some other nearby Scottish locations are represented. {D+H lead pieces Lothian 145-234, + others} another, much cruder, with barely more than initials on in most cases, representing the random gatherings and observations of a specific individual, one Dr. Thompson, who visited Edinburgh over the winter and spring of 1781/82. {D+H lead pieces Lothian 1-144}

We will start with pieces 145- 170.

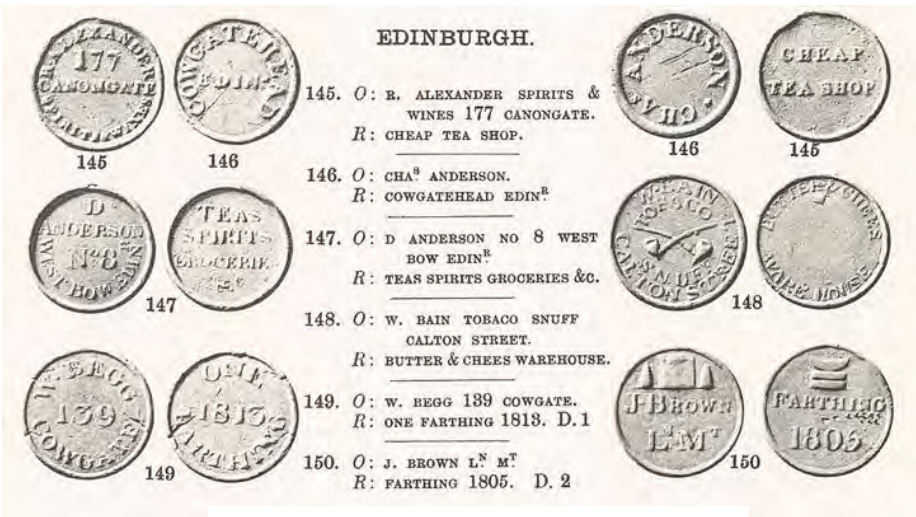


Fig 1: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 145 - 150

Note that the dates of activity refer to the particular address specified on the token, not to those of the business as a whole; in many cases, the issuer was active before and / or after as well, at different addresses. Our concern here is to try and date the token.



Commercial directories do not usually go back this far, even for some of the larger cities, but Edinburgh's are particularly good and appear annually by 1804. This enables us to take a detailed look at the issuers of the later group of lead tokens represented by D+H Lothian 145-234, meaning that we can often add quite a lot more to what either the token itself, or Dalton and Hamer, had to say: missing forenames, professions, addresses and probable dates of issue. Whether Edinburgh's token-issuing community was similar in its cross-section to those which issued our even lesser-known lead tokens down south is conjectural, but hopefully it will provide some hints of who a few of these folk were and what their world was like.



**Fig 2: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 151 - 158**

**Note:** 149. William Begg seems never to have been at Cowgate. He had premises at 12, West Bow until 1812/13, after which there is a short gap until he sets up a toy shop at 34, Hanover Street. There was a grocer, Mrs.Mair, at 139 Cowgate in 1811/12, after which the business passed to David Lyon. Perhaps Begg attempted to buy it from Mrs.Mair and commissioned some tokens in readiness, after which the deal fell through. Alternatively, perhaps his tenancy was of such short duration that it fell between the dates of two annual directories.



Fig 3: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 159 - 170

Notice how pieces {165,174} have been made from moulds which have been manufactured using the regal farthings of the time; specifically, the third issue of George III, dated 1799. This phenomenon has been seen on other crude lead .

D+H	Issuer	Nature of trade	Token Address	Earliest	Latest
145	Richard Alexander	Wine & spirit merchant	177, Canongate	1812/13	1823+
146	Charles Anderson	Wine & spirit merchant	6, Cowgatehead	1809/10	1815/16
147	David Anderson	Grocer	8, Westbow	1807/08	1815/16
148	William Bain	Butter & cheese warehouse, & tobacconist	11, Calton Dreet	1806/07	1809/10
149	William Begg	Merchant (unspecified)	139, Cowgate	??	??
150	John Brown	Grocer ; butter & cheese merchant	330, Lawnmarket	1805/06	1821/22+
151	William Calder	Tea & spirit dealer	several	1794/95-	1821/22+
152	John Cay	Tinsmith	57, then 58 {1816/17}, High Calton	1811/12	1815/16
153	David Chalmers	Baker	7, {1810/1}, then 15, George Street	1810/11	1818/19
154	Jamies Peddie Christie	Tobacconist	Royal Exchange	1805/06	1818/19
155	John Dick	Grocer	523, Lawnmarket	??	??
156	Adam Douglas	Tobacconist	385, Lawnmarket	1810/11	1812/13
157	Alexander Douglas	Candle maker	461, Lawnmarket	1794/95-	1821/22+
158	James Dunlop	Grocer	Camegie Street	1811/12	1811/12
159	Alexander Galloway	Grocer	107, West Bow	1806/07	1821/22
160	(i) Andrew or (ii) Thomas Grieg	(i) Grocer or (ii) Baker	{several} or {several}	1794/95 1794/95-	1812/13 1821/1822+
161	Henry Hardie	Baker	495 Lawnmarket	1805/06	1815/16
162	John Hardie	Grocer	101, Nicholson Street	1804/05	1809/10
163	Robert Havens	Tea & spirit dealer	83 South Bridge	1810/11	1814/15
164	Samuel Hopperton	Grocer	324 Lawnmarke	1804/05	1817/18
165	James or John Hunter	{4+ candidates, all either grocers or bakers}		??	??
166	Thomas Hutchison	Baker	High Street	1805/06	1811/12
167	James Johnston	Tobacconist	100 High Street	1811/12	1818/19
168	J. Johnston	Meal dealer	54 Crosscauseway	1806/07	1821/22+
169	John Lawrie	Spirit dealer	182 High Street	1813/14	1817/18
170	John Lees	Tobacconist	509 Lawnmarket	1814/15	1821/22+

**Fig 4: Issuers locations 145 - 170**



Note each date in the occupancy tables is dual, e.g. 1813/14, this is because the Edinburgh directories cover a period from one Whitsun to the next. Pleasing to observe, almost every token corresponds to an occupancy period which includes some portion of the period 1805-15, our original estimate for the approximate date of the series. After that the series moves into copper, without much change of style, as illustrated in the main body of Dalton & Hamer {Lothian 73 onwards}. A few lead issuers went on to issue in copper as well, but the two series were largely consecutive rather than simultaneous

**EDINBURGH.**





























		171. O: D M <sup>c</sup> BEATH NO 6 WEST PORT. R: MEAL & BARLEY WHOLESALE & RETAIL.			172
		172. O: MCDUGAL & CO 72 HIGH STREET. R: SPIRIT WAREHOUSE. 173. O: A. M <sup>c</sup> EWEN. R: WATER OF LEITH 1806.			174
		174 Bis. O: M <sup>c</sup> KAY GROCER. R: EDIN <sup>R</sup> A. 180			176
		174. O: H. MACFARLANE. LAWN MARKET. R: Tankard. 175. O: J. MARSHALL TOBAC <sup>ST</sup> . R: FOUNTAIN WELL.			178
		176. O: J. MARSHALL TOBAC <sup>ST</sup> . R: FOUNTAIN WELL. 177. O: MENELAWS. WEST BOW. 1805. R: TEA & SPIRIT WAREHOUSE. Tea chest between two sugar loaves. D. 6			180
		178. O: JAS. MILL & CO. GRASS MARKET. 179. O: V MIONE. R: 928 LAWNMARKET.			182
		180. O: WILL <sup>M</sup> MORRISON HIGH STREET. R: EDIN <sup>R</sup> . 181. O: A. PINKERTON & CO. GROCER. R: NO 88 HIGH STREET EDIN <sup>R</sup> . A. 181			183

Fig 5: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 171 - 183

D+H	Issuer	Nature of trade	Token Address	Earliest	Latest
171	David ? McBeath	Victual dealer	6 West Port	1811/12	1816/17
172	Alexander McDougal	Spirit dealer	72 High Street	1811/12	1823/24+
173	Arthur McEwen	Grocer	Water of Leith	1809/10	1814/15
174	? McKay	Grocer	High Street	..	..
175	Henry Macfarlane	Spirit dealer	238 Lawnmarket	1809/10	1813/14
176	James Marshall	Tobacconist	Fountain Well	1808/09	1809/10
177	James Menelaw	Grocer	West Bow	1799/00	1805/06
178	James Mill	Grocer & spirit dealer	Grass Market	1807/08	1808/09
179	Vincent Moinet {sic}	Grocer	328 Lawnmarket	1800/01	1816/17
180	William Morrison	Merchant	High Street	1804	1807/08
181	Alexander Pinkerton	Grocer	88 High Street	1812/13	1812/13
182	David Purdie	Merchant	Weigh House	1805/06	1816/17
183	James Reith	Merchant	1, Bowhead	1814/15	1817/18

Fig 6: Issuers locations 171 - 183



Fig 7: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 184 - 192



**Fig 8:** Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 198 - 202

Only a handful of the 58 tokens shown to date have proved elusive as to their origins, and it has been particularly pleasing to be able to crack, with fair certainty, the three at the end which display initials only.

One constructive exercise might be to place the various D+H line drawings alongside and compare style, with the possible aim of forming an opinion as to which pieces share a common manufacturer. Several styles stand out as occurring multiply, and in addition certain of the issuers have been identified as being tinsmiths or pewterers {152, 184/5, 196}. It is likely that the latter not only produced their own tokens but also contracted to do so for some of their neighbours.



D+H	Issuer	Nature of trade	Token Address	Earliest	Latest
185	Alexander Robb	Tinplate worker {pewterer}	184, Canongate	1804	1816/17
186	Alexander Ross	Grocer	69, High Street	1811/12	1814/15
187	William Shaw	Spirit dealer	17, West Bow	1810/11	1816/17
188	George & W Sinton	Oilmen	37 & 327 High Street	1811/12	1811/12
189	Maurice Spotswood	Victual dealer	523, Lawnmarket	1811/12	1812/13
190	M & J Steel		19, South Frederick Street		
191	George Sutherland	Grocer & spirit dealer	98, Nicholson Street	1804	1808/09
192	John Thom	Chine & stone warehouse	Cowgatehead {163 Cowgate}	1799	1813/14
193	Robert Torrance	Tin & oil shop	64, Crosscauseway	1807/08	1821/22+
194	John Watson	Grocer	88, High Street	1813/14	1817/18
195	Alexander Webster	Grocer	325, Lucken Booths	1811/12	1817/18
196	Robert Whyte	Pewterer	40, Cowgatehead	1807/08	1817/18
197	J Will		Cowgatehead	??	??
198	George Wilson	Meal dealer	85, High Street	1809/10	1821/22+
199	Alexander Wise	Grocer	5, Castle Street	1797/98	1821/22+
200	Alex, {1806-09}, Archibald {1809+} Glen	Victual dealer {probably father & son}	1, Grassmarket	1806/07	1824/25+
201	Andrew Kitchen	Grocer	Grass Market	1805/06	1805/06
202	Ebenezer Wardlaw & Co.	Grocer	521, Lawnmarket	1811/12	1815/16

**Fig 9:** Issuers locations 184 - 202

**Ref:** Lead Token Telegraph <http://www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/> #125 - 127

## Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (8)

### Roy Rains

#### ENGLAND

ASHFORD C.S.L.

5 6d Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

BARFORD C.S.L.

10a As 10 but has a large 2 impressed  
above SOVEREIGN PC

BATLEY CARR I.C.S.

10 9 PENCE H.S. BIRM Bracteate Brass 24mm  
PC

BLETCHLEY & D.C.S.L.

33 BREAD Uniface Oval bronze 31 x 22mm PC

BRICKFIELD STORES

7 6d Rev. same. Octagonal brass 27mm PC

CHESTERFIELD C.S.L.

13a MILK DEPT Rev. FREE MILK SCHEME 1PT. Purple plastic 21mm  
PC

CHURCH GRESLEY C.S.L.

2 1d Bracteate Iron 25mm PC

CLOWN C.S.L.

5 6d Rev. same. Zinc 22mm milled edge PC

EAST OF ENGLAND CO-OP 2005 H.Q.

Ipswich, Suffolk. (new society)

Formed from an amalgamation of Societies  
from Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.

1 Title only. Rev. 2 arrows forming  
the shape of a heart Green plastic 29mm

This is a Charity Token similar to those used by Asda,  
Waitrose etc

THE HARTLEPOOLS C.S.L.

9a 10/- Uniface Brass 20mm plain edge PC



LEES & C. R. (Crossroads) STORE

Name of the Co-op Store before registration in 1861.

2 1 PENNY Bracteate Brass 19mm PC

NORTHAMPTON WEST END I.S.L.

2 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

PINXTON C.S.

5 6d Uniface Oval brass 26 x 19mm PC

SHEFFIELD UNITED STEEL MELTERS  
CO-OP & PROVIDENT S.L. (new society)

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Brass  
22mm PC

Probably the original name of the Sheffield  
Improved Industrial & Provident Society?



SILKSTONE PIONEERS I.S.L.

10a As 10 but reverse has a large S countermark PC

**SCOTLAND**

HURLET & NITSHILL C.S.L.

1a ½d Rev. same. Brass 20mm plain edge PC

LEADHILLS C.S.L.

5 6d Uniface Aluminium 26mm plain edge PC

PORTOBELLO C.S.L.

5a 6d Rev. 6d Oval mid brown plastic 24 x 18mm PC

THE NEWTONSHAW C.S.

26 2/6 BEEF Uniface Brass 28mm beaded edge PC

UDDINGSTON C.S.L.

15 6d Rev. 6d Turquoise plastic 25mm PC

20 Title only. Rev. HALF PINT MILK Green plastic 25mm PC

21 Title only. Rev. ONE PINT MILK Grey plastic 25mm PC



# Thomas Venables' 1811 Shilling token

Gary Oddie

In a recent article, Steve Bentley raised questions about the Sherwesbury shilling issued by Thomas Venables<sup>(1)</sup>. Here I will add a few of my own observations.

Close inspection of the piece sold by DNW<sup>(2)</sup> reveals that it is actually struck on a silvered copper blank. This is visible (i) on the obverse where the metal has stretched outwards during striking leaving a break and “shadow” in the silvering, (ii) on the reverse, where the “scratch” is an area where the very thin silvering has become detached and (iii) on the edge where the silvering is incomplete.



**Fig. 1.** Close-up and microscope image of obverse, reverse and edge revealing copper core of Thomas Venables' plain edge shilling token.

Subsequent correspondence has revealed the existence of another piece from the same dies with a milled edge. Close inspection of its edge also reveals it to be on a silver plated copper blank, the copper being visible in the milling<sup>(3)</sup>.



**Fig. 2.** Close-up of edge of a Thomas Venables' milled edge shilling token<sup>(3)</sup>.

That the milled edge looks typical of the edges of other 1811-12 silver tokens and there are many examples of silvered copper and copper pieces within this series adds weight to the “token” attribution. Conversely for a ticket or pass to have the same colour, size and edge as a circulating token shilling is certainly unusual (unknown?). The connection between a Thomas Venables, Birmingham Merchant<sup>(4)</sup>, and John Hancock, token manufacturer, is worth pursuing further<sup>(5)</sup>.

It will be interesting to hear of other specimens that appear to be solid silver and might, on closer inspection, or density measurement, reveal a copper core? It is likely that the known copper examples were just struck on available copper blanks, some of which had the Shrewsbury edge legend.

### References and Acknowledgements

- (1) S. Bentley. Thomas Venables' “Shrewsbury Shilling” - (Or is it?). TCSB v12n4 pp139-40.
- (2) DNW auction 15<sup>th</sup> March 2017 lot 937.
- (3) Many thanks to Nigel Clark for making contact.
- (4) National Archives MS 3069/Acc1926-021/329474. Agreement between Thomas Faulconbridge of Birmingham, merchant, and Thomas Venables of the same, merchant, for lease of premises in Newhall Street, Birmingham. 1<sup>st</sup> February 1783. Held at Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.
- (4) D.W. Dykes. John Gregory Hancock and the Westwood brothers: An eighteenth-century token consortium. BNJ 1999, pp173-186.

### *Triads of Initials – A Request*

A significant proportion of seventeenth century tokens display a triad of initials typically with the surname at the top, husband’s name to the left and wife’s name to the right. The wife’s initial, as well as reducing confusion as to the issuer of a token, also suggests a business partnership.

Triads of initials also appear on lead tokens, building date stones, metal work such as pewter tankards, furniture such as chests and coffers etc. Examples typically date from the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, so there is an obvious question “when and where did the practice of using a triad of initials, including the wife’s name, start and stop?”

There may be a story here, but the first step is to gather examples.

Thus I would like to hear of examples of triads of initials, especially on dated items; the more information the better; picture, location, who the initials belong to, etc etc. Many thanks in anticipation.

*Adverts*

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(12:12)

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*Editor*

Dave Smith

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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 11.

A big thank you to those of you who responded to the plea to ‘top-up’ the Bulletin article bank. However, while literary bankruptcy has been avoided in the short term, the Bulletin is still existing somewhat hand to mouth ... please continue to send in your articles.

Only a few months now until our Congress. Where does the time go? As in previous years, if you are attending I will be distributing your September Bulletins and subscription renewal form with your Congress pack. All others will be posted.

With regard to Congress, if you haven't as yet registered please do so. Places are limited, please don't miss out. Anyone requiring a registration form email/write to Tim or myself we can both help.

We are still awaiting the necessary IT changes to be made to our website to allow for back issues (volumes 1 – 10), to be made available as free of charge downloads. If you need any back issues to assist in your research, please contact me with your requirements. For now, I ask that requests be made for this purpose only. For any other purpose, please be patient. Hard copies, subject to availability, may be purchased as before (see below).

Dave

### ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

### ***Bulletin Binders***

We have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost. Contact Gary

### ***Token Congress 4-6 October 2019***

Warwick Hilton Hotel, Stratford Road, Warwick CV34 6RE

Organiser: Tim Everson

NB: Limited speaker slots available.

## Madame Tussaud's

David Young

Marie Grosholtz was born in 1761 and from an early age she was taught the art of wax modelling by her uncle Philippe Curtius. Marie had a natural ability and soon became an expert in the art, working for her uncle's exhibition in Paris. Later she was appointed art tutor to Louis XVI's sister and lived at Versailles for eight years. While in Paris Marie met and made casts of most of the personalities of the period, both revolutionaries and royalists. During the revolution she had to make death masks of several victims of the guillotine including the King and Marie Antoinette. When her uncle died in 1794, Marie being his only heir took over the exhibition. The following year she married Francois Tussaud with whom she had two sons.



Advertising new exhibits

In 1802 Marie decided to take her models to London and set up a display at the Lyceum in the Strand, the following year she took the exhibition to Edinburgh and two years later she was in Ireland. Marie and Joseph, her elder son, spent the next thirty years touring the country setting up the displays for a few days or several months depending on how many people paid to see the exhibitions. It was during these travels that Marie's other son, Francis, came to join his brother and mother. The three of them returned to London in 1832 and three years later settled permanently at the Bazaar on the corner of Baker Street and Portman Square.

Over the years there had been many waxworks displays in London so Marie had to make sure that her's had something special that would attract the visitors. She had learnt from Curtius that having models of some the personalities of the day was always popular. So along with the various tableaux of the royal family and George IV's coronation there were models of politicians, actors and opera singers; and a corner was set aside for the latest villains. Marie had always been fascinated by Napoleon, having met him when he was First Consul and again on his way to St Helena. During the early

1840's many Napoleonic items were purchased including his travelling coach which had been at the Egyptian Hall; and in 1843 two new rooms devoted to Napoleon were opened, they were a great success, attracting many visitors. As the number of criminals on display increased, a separate room was set aside for them; it was the magazine *Punch* that coined the phrase "chamber of horrors" when they used it as a term of derision in describing one of the displays, but it had the opposite effect and drew even more visitors. A portrait of Marie, showing her still working, was painted when she was 84. By this time she had taken her sons into partnership and when she died in 1850 they took over the business.



Marie aged 84

Advertisements of the time show that the price of admission for adults was one shilling and sixpence for children and it seems likely that the metal tickets were issued around this time as their values correspond with the prices of admission. The two tokens are very similar in design, but the shilling is usually found in brass while the sixpence is normally in copper. They are both undated with a number engraved on the reverse and most of them have a central



hole. The obverse has the value in the centre and around the edge reads BAKER STREET PORTMAN SQUARE, while in the centre of the reverse is the number and around the edge MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS EXHIBITION. There is a third brass token on which the legend around the edge of the obverse and reverse are the same, but in the centre of the obverse it reads LONDON while the centre of the reverse is blank. This piece was possibly used to gain admission to the Napoleon rooms as an extra sixpence was charged to see them, otherwise its purpose is unclear and as usual no references have been found to the use of these tokens.



When Marie's sons Joseph and Francis died her grandchildren took over the business and it was they who in 1884 moved the exhibition to its present site in Marylebone Road in a new 'purpose built' building. A card ticket giving entrance to

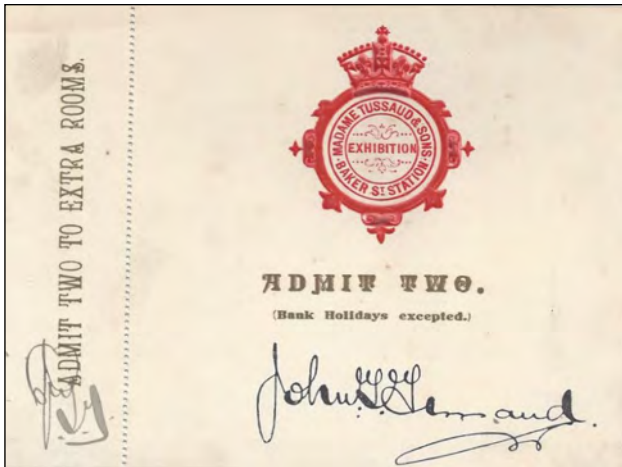
the exhibition is signed by John Tussaud and may well have been given by him; it also allowed admittance to the extra rooms. Madame Tussaud's had become part of the establishment and was one of the places to visit when in London; that was until 1925 when fire destroyed nearly all the building and its contents. Rebuilding started straight away and the exhibition reopened in 1928 with the addition of a cinema. Unfortunately this was destroyed in the war and some years later the Planetarium was opened instead. The last of Marie's descendents who took an active part in the management of the company was her great grandson Bernard who died in 1967.



#### Sources:

- Shows in London: a Panoramic History of Exhibitions*, R D Altick, 1978
- Madame Tussaud, a life and a time*, T Ransom, 2003
- Madame Tussaud*, A Leslie & P Chapman, 1978
- 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





Card ticket signed by John Tussaud



Entrance to the Bazaar

## Robert Cogell of Watlington – A Conclusion

Adrian Marsden

Some years ago, as part of my work for Norfolk's Identification and Recording Service – as the label implies identifying and recording coins (and tokens) found by metal detectorists in the county – I recorded a halfpenny token of Robert Cogell of Watlenton (sic) found at Marham in Norfolk, a settlement lying only a few miles from the village of Watlington. It had been found, by a strange twist of fate, by a Mr. Michael Coggles, quite possibly a distant descendant of the issuer. At the time, realising its significance for a potential reattribution of Cogell's token to Norfolk but unaware of Roger Paul's note in an earlier issue of this bulletin<sup>(1)</sup>, I resolved to see if any more turned up. Another duly did turn up, again at Marham, in 2010 and I published this in the local Archaeology journal with a note that Robert Cogell should be recognised as a Norfolk issuer<sup>(2)</sup>.

Later, after three more of Cogell's tokens had been brought in for recording from various places near Watlington, another from Marham (about eight miles by road from Watlington), one from Pentney (about ten miles) and one from Beachamwell (about eleven miles), I came across the late Robert Thompson's note in another issue of this bulletin<sup>(3)</sup>. After a typically succinct summary of the evidence, including a reference to the will of a Robert Cogell (sic) of Watlington, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Norfolk in 1676<sup>(4)</sup>, he concluded that Roger Paul was correct in his reattribution of Cogell's token issue to Watlington in Norfolk. He also commented that 'Anyone with time to visit the local records might be able to enlighten us further.'

Shortly afterwards, I entered into correspondence with Robert on the subject of seventeenth-century Norfolk tokens. We did not discuss Cogell but the appearance of a good example, although bent, in trade provided an opportunity to obtain a reasonable image in colour. The dealer had acquired the piece with several other tokens at a local auction. All were local to west Norfolk and most had old tickets giving their findspots but sadly the Cogell token had no such ticket. Given the evidence of the other tokens it

seems to have been a fairly old find from the west Norfolk area. It seemed time to investigate Robert Cogell and his tokens further. In the meantime, yet another token of the type had been discovered, again at Marham.



Fig: 1

All examples of Cogell's halfpenny tokens thus far known (figure 1) are struck from one pair of dies and have a twelve o'clock die axis. They carry, on the obverse, the legend of ROBERT COGELL 1669 accompanied by a horseshoe. On the reverse, the legend of IN WATLENTON encircles the inscription HIS/ HALF/ PENY. They all seem to be produced from an alloy that is best described as brass although no metallurgical analyses have so far been carried out. All three authors Williamson<sup>(5)</sup>, Dickinson<sup>(6)</sup> and Norweb<sup>(7)</sup> attribute the token to Oxfordshire.

Halfpenny tokens are unusual in Norfolk, probably due in the main to the banning of private issues which seems to have taken place at the centres of Norwich and Great Yarmouth in 1667 and at King's Lynn in 1668<sup>(8)</sup>. Apart from two King's Lynn halfpennies, of Jeremiah Hovell (dated 1666, Williamson 86) and William Sharpe (dated 1668, Williamson 99), all of the Norfolk halfpennies were issued by traders in small settlements which did not have a Corporation to govern their issuing – or not – of small change. For those in the three largest towns and cities of Norfolk time had run out before the issuing of halfpenny tokens might have become an attractive proposition.

Of course, Cogell had no such problems, being based at Watlington, a small settlement far beyond the sway of the nearest major centre of King's Lynn. His halfpennies are now turning up in sufficient quantities to suggest that the issue – despite being produced from only one pair of dies – may be described as relatively common.

Online searches using various genealogy websites elicited some information on Robert Cogell<sup>(9)</sup>. The baptism of a Robert Coggell, son of Peter and Elizabeth was recorded at Dickleburgh on 26th December 1630. Peter Coggell had married Elizabeth Coningham at Dickleburgh on 2nd August 1618. The date of their first child's birth, Anne, baptised on 16th December 1618, suggests that they had been enjoying what might be termed marital relations some time before they were actually married although this was by no means exceptional at the time. It is clear from research that couples who were due to be married were allowed a reasonable sexual freedom before marriage, a practice known rather unromantically as 'bundling'<sup>(10)</sup>. No doubt Peter and Elizabeth had practiced at least one episode of bundling prior to the celebration of their nuptials.

Other children were born to the couple after Anne, these being John (baptised 10th December 1620), Peter (15th December 1622), Thomas (16th October 1625), Henry (14th April 1628), Mary (30th March 1633), Stephen (15th May 1636), and Elizabeth (9th August 1638). It is quite possible, however, that this Robert Coggell was not the token issuer; there seem to be records of a Robert and Elizabeth Cogell at Dickleburgh later in the century and the birth of children to a Robert Cogdell at Wymondham in 1664 and 1667.

Further information on Robert Cogell is somewhat lacking. No marriage record can be found or baptismal records for any children although, as Robert Thompson noted, a

Robt Coggell was assessed for two hearths at Watlington in the Hearth Tax assessments of 1664

A trip to the Norfolk Record Office in August 2017 furnished an opportunity to study Coggell's will on microfilm and to order a photograph of the original (figure 2). I made a transcription of this which I brought to the Warwick Token Congress in October 2017 hoping to present it – together with the other information I had unearthed – to Robert Thompson as the conclusion to the story of Robert Coggell. Sadly, shortly after arriving, I heard the sad news that Robert had passed away a few weeks earlier. It seems appropriate to publish the information I had hoped to give to Robert here and to dedicate this brief note to his memory.

The will is not overlong and seems to be worth quoting in full on account of its furnishing a snapshot into the goods left by a relatively humble member of society. Most wills studied by the author so far have been those of merchants and traders in the city of Norwich or the town of Great Yarmouth, relatively well-to-do people who usually left behind land and fairly large sums of money. Robert Coggell was a blacksmith and, although he had some savings in cash, was clearly intimately aware of the few precious heirlooms he possessed and had definite thoughts on how they should be disposed of. Much of his property aside from cash was in the form of livestock, suggesting that he supplemented his trade by animal husbandry. It is also a possibility that he may have been paid for his work as a smith in kind, in the form of sheep or other beasts.

At the time of the making of his will, Robert was plainly the head of a small family, his wife, Elizabeth, three daughters (all unnamed), and his son, Robert. All the daughters were clearly under the age of eighteen and Robert junior cannot have been twenty-one, the age of majority. Robert senior was also concerned that Elizabeth may have been with child, evidence that he – or at least his wife – were not much past their middle forties.

This transcription of the will has incorporated punctuation and modern spelling but is otherwise set down here as it reads in the original document:

*In the name of God, Amen, this thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred seventy six, I Robert Coggell of Watlington in the county of Norfolk, Blacksmith, being sick in body but of sound and perfect good memory, blessed be Almighty God, do make, constitute and ordain this to be my last will and Testament in manner and form following: First, and before all things, I bequeath my soul in the hands of Almighty God, trusting through the merits of Jesus Christ to receive pardon and forgiveness of all my sins. And as for my worldly goods, I do dispose of them as follows.*

Robert  
Coggill.

## In the name of God Amen.

This thirtenth day of January in the yeare  
of our Lord One thousand five hundred fiftyny  
six. Robert Coggill of Wutlington in the  
County of Norff. Blacksmith being sick in  
body but of sound and perfect good memory  
blessed be Almighty God Doth make faithfull  
& ordaind this to be my last Will & Testament  
in manner and forme following first and  
before all things I bequeath my soule into the  
hands of Almighty God trusting through the  
merits of Iesus Christ to receive pardon &  
forgiveness of all my sinnes And as for my  
worldly Goods I doth dispose of them as  
followeth Item I give unto Elizabeth my wife  
three of the best Cowes one colt or filly which  
she shall make choise of which are now  
grazing in Worme-gate Parke six of the best  
Dwes and Lambs also one swine hog which  
is now at Runckon Also the best bed as it now  
standeth in the Dairy Chamber and in case  
my said wife be now with child I give unto it  
Twenty pounds to be paid so soon as it shall  
attaine to the age of fiftenth yeare & my  
wife to have the fourth part of the said Twenty  
pounds towards the bringing up the child  
and in case my wife be not with child or that  
it shall dye before the time of payment my  
Will is the Twenty pounds to be equally divided

Will reproduced courtesy of Norfolk Record Office



A  
Wherof my wife and the Remainder of my  
daughters which shall be then living. Item  
I give unto my third daughter each of  
them forty pounds a piece to be paid unto  
them by my Executors hereafter named so  
soone as they shall attain to their severall  
ages of eighteene yeares. And in case any of  
my daughters shall depart this life before they  
shall attain to the age of eighteene yeares  
my will is that her or their portion so devised  
be equally divided amongst the survivors of  
my daughters. Item I give unto my son  
Robert Coggell my silver cup and each of  
my daughters a silver spoon. Item I give  
unto my son Robert Coggell the remainde  
of my Goods & Chattells which remaine  
or surplus after my children be decently  
brought up my Debts & Legacies & severall  
charges & all other charges what so ever  
shall happen to be expended by my Executors  
in or about any of my Debts to be discharged.  
And in case my son Robert shall depart  
this life before he come of age then my will  
is that the surplus which is given to him  
what so ever it be shall be equally divided  
amongst the remainde of my children  
which shall be then living. Item I doe  
make constitute and ordeine my Loving  
friends Richard Brown of Runckon Colme  
and Thomas Sampson of Watlington  
Executors of this my last will & Testament  
to receive my Debts and make sale of my

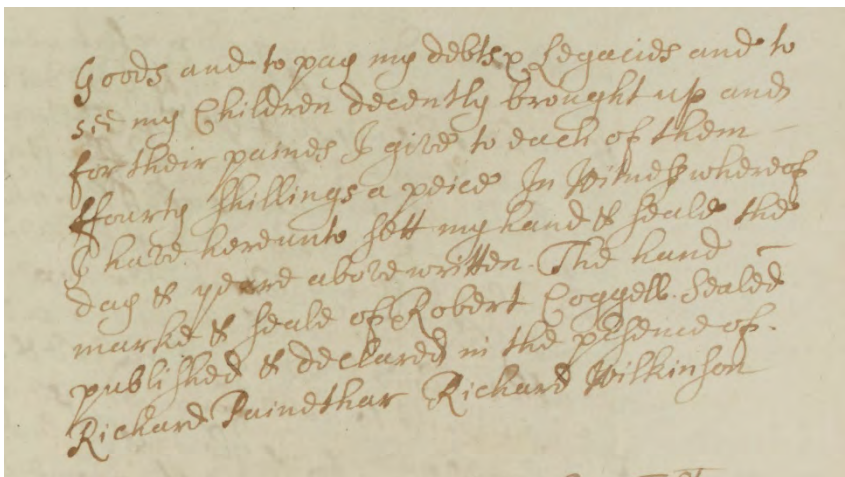


*Item.* I give unto Elizabeth my wife three of the best sows, one colt or filly which she please to make choice of which are now grazing in Wormegay park, six of the best ewes and lambs; also one swine hog which is now at Runcton. Also the best bed as it now stands in the Dairy Chamber and in case my said wife be now with child I give unto it thirty pounds to be paid so soon as it shall attain to the age of fifteen years and my wife to have the interest of the said thirty pounds towards the bringing up [of] the child and, in case my wife be not with child or that it shall die before the time of payment, my will is that the thirty pounds be equally divided between my wife and the remainder of my daughters which shall be then living.

*Item.* I give unto my three daughters each of them forty pounds apiece, to be paid unto them by my executors hereafter named, so soon as they shall attain to their several ages of eighteen years. And in case any of my daughters shall depart this life before they shall attain to the age of eighteen years then my will is that her or their portion (so deceased) be equally divided amongst the survivors of my daughters.

*Item.* I give unto my son, Robert Coggell, my silver cup and each of my daughters a silver spoon.

*Item.* I give unto my son Robert Coggell the remainder of my goods and chattels which remains overplus after my children be decently brought up, my debts and legacies and funeral charges and all other charges whatsoever which shall happen to be expended by my executors in or about any of my concerns be discharged. And, in case my son Robert shall depart this life before he come of age, then my will is that the overplus which is given to him whatsoever it be shall be equally divided amongst the remainder of my children which shall be then living.



*Item. I do make, constitute and ordaine my loving friend Richard Browne of Runcton Holme and Thomas Sampson of Watlington executors of this my last will and testament to receive my debts and make sale of my goods, and to pay my debts and legacies, and to see my children brought up, and for their pains I give to each of them forty shillings a piece.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written. The hand, mark and seal of Robert Coggell. Sealed, published and declared in the presence of Richard Painethar, Richard Wilkinson.*

The will was proved at Swaffham on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1676, indicating that Robert Cogell had died very shortly after making it; he was destined to die relatively young, even by the standards of the seventeenth century. His bequests to his daughters would have made them a decent marriage portion for a dowry. The other bequests, careful in the matters of a silver cup and silver spoons, not to mention particular beasts and livestock, mark Robert's will as being far removed from those more usually encountered in the author's study of Norfolk token issuers.

More information on Robert Cogell, blacksmith of Watlington, may surface in the fullness of time. Meanwhile, it is appropriate to dedicate this article to the memory of Robert Thompson whom I sadly never met in person.

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10. Rees 2012, 27.

## Hospitality at Southwold

Chris Parish

Some time ago I acquired a very worn and heavily countermarked George III 1797 penny. The reverse reads,

J. ROBINSON. ESQ. AND. ENGLISH. HOSPITALITY. AT SOUTHWOLD  
SUFFOLK AUGT 13 1833



An interesting reference to this event is included in the diary of James Maggs (1790-1890). Maggs was a schoolmaster, auctioneer and general factotum. A Southwold man through and through. His diary covers the period 1818-1876. Vol.1 has the following entry for Aug.1833,

“Aug. 1<sup>st</sup> The Inhabitants and Visitors of this Town were greatly amused and highly gratified with the genuine old English hospitality of Mr James Robinson who is giving a Succession of fetes - The 1<sup>st</sup> inst being

the anniversary of his birth - the usual quietude of the place was relieved by the ringing of Bells, and the roar of Cannon - and an excellent Band was put in requisition - Banquettings are the order of the day - Illuminations the order of the night - On Tuesday the 13 inst. Mr Robinson opened his garden to all persons, with a grand display of Fireworks, and Lamps (upwards of 2,500 in Number) a la Vauxhall - 14 th Mr R was carried round the Town in a Chair, adorned for the purpose - 19th He gave to about 120 Women in his Garden a plentiful Tea. In the evening the series of entertainment were concluded with Music & dancing”.

James Robinson was born in 1769 and died 11<sup>th</sup> January 1836 having been married just two years previously. He was a sometime town bailiff and consul for the Netherlands. His home in the Market Place was until recently a branch of Lloyds bank

Who produced this amateurish commemorative? Had Robinson, as a man of some wealth wanted to, surely he would have commissioned an engraver to execute a worthy item. Was it produced by someone attending the jollities or perhaps a servant of Robinson. Who knows?

### Acknowledgements:

Thanks are due to The Suffolk Record Society for allowing me to quote from their 2007 edition of Thomas Maggs' diary and to Claire Roberts the society secretary. ([www.suffolkrecordsociety.com](http://www.suffolkrecordsociety.com))

# The Issuers of the Lead Tokens of Edinburgh (ii)

David Powell

Continuing with our exploration of Dalton & Hamer's lead token issuers, we move next into Edinburgh's leafy, or should I say Leithy, suburbs; although given that Leith occupied the small area between its city neighbour and the latter's shipping facilities, I doubt that there was too much open space around even in 1800.



Fig 1: Dalton & Hamer Lead tokens 203 - 215



## Lothian.

## LEITH.

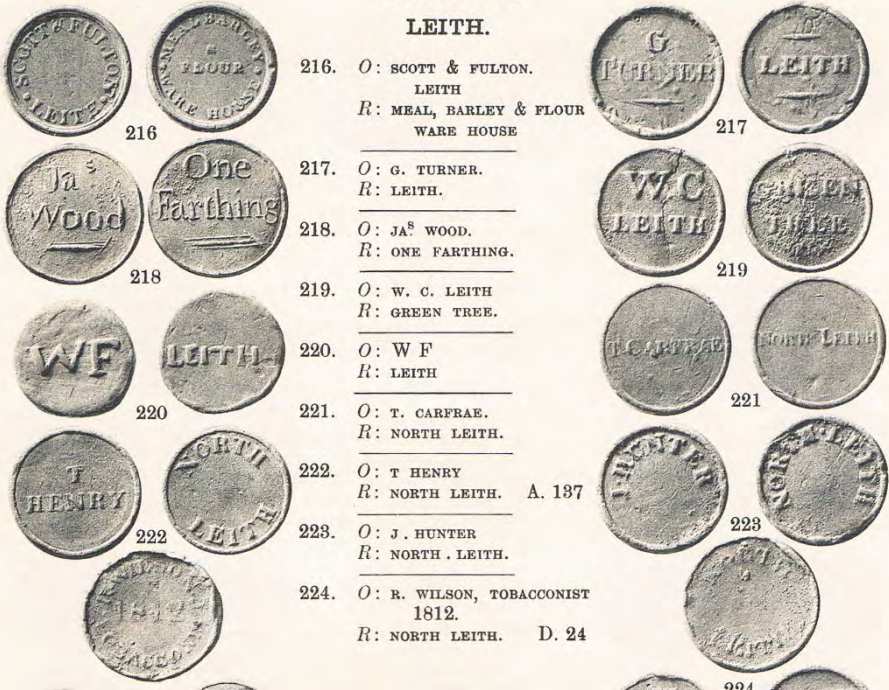


Fig 2: Dalton &amp; Hamer Lead tokens 216 - 224

burgh—Therefore, we do earnestly recommend as follows.

*imo.* That the corporation of bakers, and bakers of the suburbs, do forthwith provide a supply of at least 8000 bolls of flour, or if that is not possible, 4000 of flour, and 4000 of wheat. Two thirds at least of the flour to be kept in their own houses, or within this city, and immediate suburbs.

Fig 3: Instructions to the local bakers, proposed in October 1803, for the relief of Edinburgh and district should the French invade <sup>(2)</sup>

Unlike Edinburgh, very few of the Leith tokens have a full address on them, which means that when an issuer moved from one premises to another we cannot tell whether he used the token at one or both. The following list therefore gives possible addresses within the geographical restraints, if any, supplied by the token

D+H	Issuer	Nature of trade	Token Address	Earliest	Latest
203	William Jackson	Paper maker			
204	Robert Crawford	Grocer	Horse Wynd, later 74, St. Giles Street	1808/09	1819/20
205	John Eggo	Grocer	Queen Street, later Kirkgate	1804/05	1822/23
206	Hugh Evans	Grocer	76, The Shore	1809/10	1818/19
207	James Ferguson	Rag warehouse, {1809}, later grocer {1818}	39, St. Andrews Street	1809/10	1818/19+
208	George Fyfe	Coppersmith	Queens Street	1804/05	1807/08
209	George Lillie	Tobacconist	The Shore	1810/11	1815/16
210	James Marr	Meal dealer	6, Coal Hill	11811/12	1824/25
211	Alexander Millar	Grocer	39, St. Andrew Street	1810/11	1815/16+
212	William Miller	Grocer	Green Tree	1806/07	1815/16+
213	William Miller	Grocer	Various	1806/07	1815/16+
214	Alexander Pollock	Meal dealer	76, St. Andrew Street	1810/11	1815/16+
215	James Pollock	Grocer & meal dealer	47, St. Giles Street	1804/05	1815/16+
216	Henry Scott & Francis or John Fulton	Meal dealer	1, End of Old Bridge	1814/15-	1817/18
217	George? Tumer	Tea & spirit dealer?	72, St. Giles Street	1804/05	1815/16+
218	James Wood	Grocer	67, The shore	1811/12	1815/16+
219	William Christie	Grocer	Green Tree	1807/08	1814/15
220	William France or Forbes	Grocer & meal dealer {France} Grocer {Forbes}	St. Andrew St. {Fra}: 9, Broad Wynd {Forbes}	1804/05 1812/12	1812/13 1815/16+
221	Thomas Carfrae	Grocer	Drawbridge, North Leith	1804/05	1812/13
222	Thomas Henry	Grocer	North Leigh	1812/13	1815/16
223	John Hunter	Grocer	North Leigh	1807/08	1818/19
224	Robert? Wilson	Tobacconist	North Leigh	1811/1	1812/13

**Fig 4:** Issuers locations 203 - 224

Our exploration of Dalton & Hamer’s Scottish lead token issues now moves to their “Unknown” section; or, as they choose to describe it, “Not Local”, either because there is no geographical data on the item or, if there is, it cannot be ascribed unambiguously to any given town or city. One may notice, however, a certain similarity in style in some cases to those pieces which have appeared in the earlier article of TCSB v12 n10, and indeed it will be noticed that D+H conclude with the observation that most of them are probably Edinburgh. For my opinions & speculations, read on.



**Not Local.**



1. *O:* and *R:* E BALDERS.



2. *O:* H. COUDIN.  
*R:* ONE FARTHING.



This is a London token.

3. *O:* J. TRAQUIAR.  
*R:* Blank.



4. *O:* J. WAUCH.  
*R:* ONE FARTHING.



5. *O:* B & R  
*R:* Blank.

This is a London token.



6. *O:* C. R. GROCER.  
*R:* T



7. *O:* DH  
*R:* OIL.



8. *O:* H R  
B  
*R:* F



9. *O:* H.R.B. WINES SPIRITS & GROCERIES.  
*R:* GENUINE TEAS DIRECT FROM THE INDIA HOUSE.



10. *O:* IN  
*R:* Crown and Hammer.



11. *O:* M D 1814.  
*R:* Blank.



12. *O:* M. M  
*R:* W H



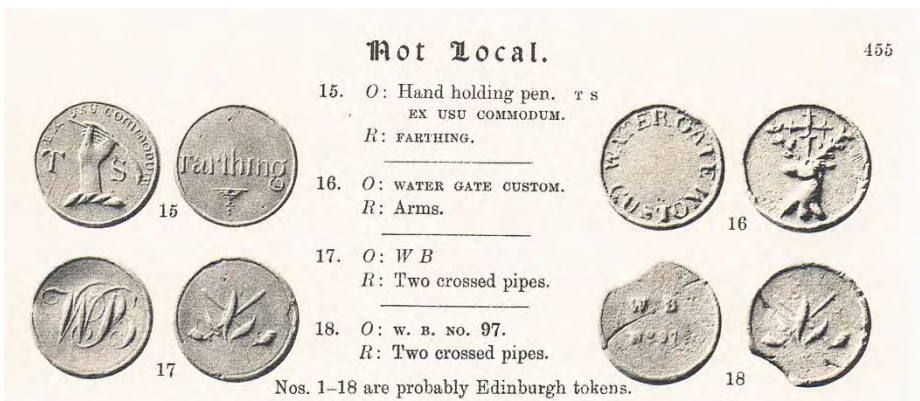
13. *O:* R G  
F  
*R:* Blank.



14. *O:* T D  
F  
*R:* TEA & SPIRIT DEALER.



**Fig 5:** Dalton & Hamer 'Non Local' Lead tokens 1 - 14



**Fig 6:** Dalton & Hamer 'Non Local' Lead tokens 14 - 18

### Not Local 1.

Edward Balders, vintner in St. Andrews St, Leith, in 1810-11, and again at John's Coffeehouse, Parliament square, Edinburgh in 1811-12. He married in Edinburgh in 1810 and had two sons born in 1811-12; however, after that he seems to disappear.

### Not Local 2.

Thanks to Michael Dickinson for pointing out that Hugh Couden, Baxter {baker} of Cowgatefoot, Edinburgh, is mentioned in certain of the Edinburgh directories of the 1770s. As discussed in the introduction to this series of articles in LTT\_125, there are two main groups of Edinburgh leads in Dalton & Hamer, and we have been discussing the later one {c.1805-15}; however, this piece clearly belongs to the earlier group.

### Not Local 3.

John Traquair, tobacconist in Edinburgh; at Cross, 1799-1800 to 1811-12; at 230 High Street, 1812-13 to 1814-15; at 234 High St 1815-16 to 1822-23. He died c.1823 and it is probable that his widow took over the business.

### Not Local 4.

One possibility is Wauch, John, victualler, at 23 Buccleuch St in 1815-16 and at 17 Sciennes St in 1816-17 and 1817-18. He disappears thereafter. However, these dates are probably too late for a new lead issuer, so we have to look for another possibility. More probable is that the name is a mis-rendering of J. Waugh, meal dealer of Horse Wynd, Leith, active from 1805-06 to 1812-13, who disappears thereafter. Given the Scottish pronunciation of "ch", it is debatable whether Wauch and Waugh were interchangeable. I favour this second option.

### Not Local 5.

B&R probably stands for {William} Bell and {James} Rannie, wine merchants of Leith, although by the time of the London Gazette article of 15 April 1809, shown on the right, both the founders had recently died and the company, which continued into the first decade of the 20th cent if not beyond, were now styling themselves "& Co." They were billed as "Bell and Rannie, wine merchants, Quality Street, Leith" in some of the earlier directories, e.g. 1784-85 and 1790-92. Another James Rannie, cooper of Leith, who died in 1749, was probably the father of James the merchant.

Notice is hereby given, that the Representatives of the late James Rannie, Wine-Merchant, in Leith, ceased to have any Share or Concern in the Business carried on under the successive Firms of Bell's Rannie, and Co. and Bell, Rannie, and Co. Wine-Merchants, in Leith, upon the 10th November 1804; and that the Representatives of the late William Bell, Wine-Merchant, in Leith, ceased to have any Share or Concern in the Companies carried on under the above Firms on the 16th May 1807.

*Cornelius Elliot,  
William Mure,  
Jas. Elliot,*

A Quorum of the Trustees and Executors of the above James Rannie, and for ourselves in our own Right.

*Pat. Lindefay,  
David Wemyss,  
Wm. Lindefay,  
Char. Stewart,*

A Quorum of the Trustees and Executors of the above William Bell, and for ourselves in our own Right.

*James Mansfield,  
James Ogilvy,*

Acting Partners of Bell, Rannie, and Co

### Not Local 6.

Charles Robertson, grocer, was active at 136 High St, Edinburgh from 1810-13 and at 197 High St from 1813 onwards. He was still there in 1815-16, in which year another Charles Robertson, grocer, is recorded in North Richmond St. The latter address probably represents either the opening of a second branch or a son starting up in business independently. The "T" on the reverse is suspicious, more stylistically reminiscent of the 1770s; neither do I know what it stands for. However, the obverse feels correct enough for 1810-15.

### Not Local 7.

From communion token experience, this style of script feels like 1812-13 or shortly after. Henderson, David, grocer & oilman, 37 Prince Street, Edinburgh, appears in the directories from 1813-14 to 181516; possibly the son of William Henderson, same description, of 106 South Bridge, who had been active since 1806-07 and continued to trade after David started up.

### Not Local 8,9.

Henry Ringan(n), grocer, is the best possibility I have found to date, but the attribution does not feel convincing. He was at the corner shop, 1 Terrace, in 1799-1801; thereafter 2, Prince's St in 1804-05, and Head of Calton in 1805-06, before dying in Sept 1806 or thereabouts. However, the "B" probably suggests that we are looking for a baker

specifically, and one who was active during both the earlier period {1770s} and the later {1805-15}, since pieces 8-9 are one of each style.

### Not Local 10.

The trade symbol on the reverse is that of a hammerman, hence the occupation to look for is smith or similar. The most likely candidate in Edinburgh is Nicholson, James, toolcutter, head of St.Mary Wynd. He started business in 1810-11 and was still there in 1823-24. However, Michael Dickinson think it might be attributable to Cork, on account of its stylistic similarity to DH.Cork.414-7 {page 513}, which have the beaded edge and use of script in common. He cites Joseph Noblett, a smith and farrier operating in Kift's Lane, Grand Parade in 1787, as a possible candidate.

### Not Local 11.

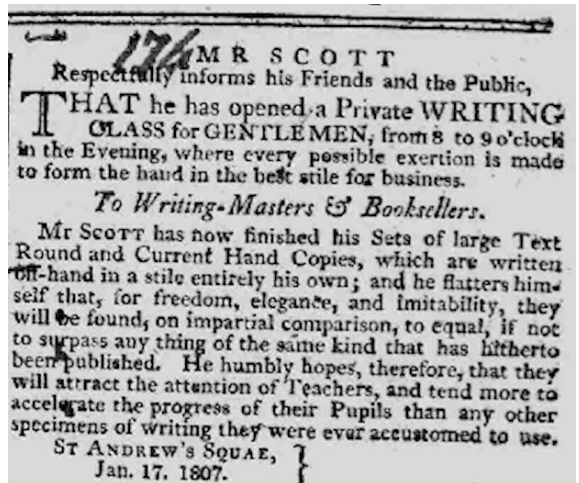
This is a Dutch beacon tax piece of the type discussed in LTT 100<sup>(1)</sup>.

### Not Local 12-14.

Unknown

### Not Local 15.

There is a picture of a hand holding a pen, with initials T-S flanking, so this advert below from the Caledonian Mercury of 23 February 1807 looks a reasonable clue as to its issuer's identity, especially since several of the Edinburgh directories of the 1790s and 1800s confirm that Mr.Scott's forename was Thomas. Writing master is an unusual trade for a token, but there are other examples in the copper 18c/19c series, so this looks promising. But what does that little phrase, "Ex usu commodum" mean? The translation is easy enough: "convenient from use", and sits very neatly alongside some of the inscriptions on 17th cent Williamson town pieces: "For a Public Good", "For the Use of the Poore" etc.



Mr Scott has now finished his Sets of large Text Round and Current Hand Copies, which are written off-hand in a stile entirely his own; and he flatters himself that, for freedom, elegance, and imitability, they will be found, on impartial comparison, to equal, if not to surpass any thing of the same kind that has hitherto been published. He humbly hopes, therefore, that they will attract the attention of Teachers, and tend more to accelerate the progress of their Pupils than any other specimens of writing they were ever accustomed to use.

ST ANDREW'S SQUARE, }  
Jan. 17. 1807.

The use of Latin is not often resorted to by lead token issuers, although Mr.Scott was clearly an educated man and may well have known some. If he did issue the token, this sense of public convenience would be a very logical way of explaining its purpose, albeit whilst demonstrating his culture to would-be clientèle simultaneously.

Alas! I then found this second little extract or equivalent in several works of heraldry online, which suggests that the depiction may be the family arms of someone called Smith. "A dexter hand, holding a writing quill", and a motto equating to the above three words of Latin. The initial "S" fits; in which case, the token is issued by someone called Smith and we haven't a clue about his trade. So, two possibly answers, both feasible. Personally, I would like it to be Mr. Scott, the writing master.

*Smith, [Dirleton, Scotland; Lyon Register] ar. on a saltier az. betw. three crescents gu. one in chief, and two in the flanks, and a chess-rook in base, sa. a garb of the field. —Crest, a dexter hand holding a writing-quill, pp. Motto, Ex usu commodum.*

**Not Local 16.**

The mention of Water Gate Customs suggests that this might be a tax piece. The excerpt on the right is from the Caledonian Mercury of 1 Jan 1856, in a lengthy article on Edinburgh's local government which covers much of pages 3 and 4, and there is more on the subject on the 9th, 14th and 29th of the same month.

XXXVIII. The duties and customs, denominated the Water-Gate Customs, heretofore levied by the Magistrates of Canongate at the Water Gate, at the foot of the Canongate, and also at the point where the London Road joins the Eastern Road to Leith, in virtue of the powers contained in an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, dated the twenty-first day of July, one thousand five hundred and ninety-three, intituled "An Act for Mending of the Calsay of the Cannowgait, and outwith the Water Yett," which Act was declared to be perpetual by an Act of the Privy Council of Scotland, dated in the year one thousand six hundred and three, and in the local Act of the fifty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Third, before recited, shall cease and determine from and after the term of *Whitsunday, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven*, when the current lease of the said duties and customs will expire.

**Not Local 17,18.**

Brown, William, tobacconist, 37 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, 1813-14 to at least 1828-29; just given as Tolbooth Wynd before that, back to 1809-10. The would be "97" in the D+H entry is the numeric part of the address, the "37" being misread because of the poor condition of the specimen.

**POSTSCRIPT:** Not very many of the lead tokens from Edinburgh, Leith and other parts of Midlothian have dates, but the most frequent dates amongst those which do are 1805 and 1806. The latest is 1813. Looking at the copper issues of similar style which succeeded them, the earliest issuer to go bust is around 1814, which is a rough indication of when the copper issues started. Many of the issuers' businesses survived for a good number of years afterwards, some into the 1830s and 1840s, as has been correctly pointed out by Paul & Bente Withers in their "Token Book 2". Some of the issuers even lived on, in retirement, until the 1850s and 1860s. So much for the 18th century, to which Dalton & Hamer makes reference in its title!

Some six to eight of the Edinburgh lead token issuers of 1805-15 went on to issue copper farthing tokens as well, mostly of very similar design.

I had, at one time, thoughts of continuing this sequence of articles with something on the earlier Edinburgh lead tokens mentioned by Dalton & Hamer, being the group {Lothian.1-144} mentioned as having been collected by one Dr. Thompson, a visiting academic, during his six-month stay in the city over the winter of 1781-82. However, the pieces are with a few exceptions initials-only, unlike the later ones, and a study of the adjacent directories suggests that there could be a fair amount of ambiguity. I have therefore for the moment decided against it. Many of Thompson's attributions to issuers were made by physically going in to the shops concerned at the time, in the same way that many of the longstanding communion token attributions of seemingly anonymous pieces were made by the fact that they were found in the immediate vicinity of a parish church with the appropriate initial, or in the hands of people with a connectable history to one.

I am aware of one or two cases where Thompson's rendering of a name may be in error, perhaps through mishearing, and I have a fair idea of who quite a number of the anonymous initials might be {some with a fair degree of probability, some less so}; however, rather than boring a readership who for the most part may not be interested in the fine detail of such things, I will merely invite those who are to contact me.

**Ref:** <sup>(1)</sup> [www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/newsletters/LTT1411\\_100.pdf.. page 5](http://www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/newsletters/LTT1411_100.pdf..page%205)  
<sup>(2)</sup> Aberdeen Press and Journal of 19 October 1803





Fig 1: Blackshaw Tea Token

**Obverse** - BLACKSHAW DRUGGIST & TEA DEALER BURSLEM (sic) in five lines, first and last curved.

**Reverse** - Queen Victoria, (QV 97) her young head left, and the legend • MAPPIN TRUSS MAKER • 61 NEWHALL ST BIRMINGHAM

Edge plain. diameter 22.5mm. ↑↑

Quite why the spelling of Burslem is incorrect will probably have to remain a mystery, as there does not seem to be any evidence that the name of the town was ever spelt that way. The only other token issued from Burslem was that of Edward Yoxall (W1280) a tea dealer, recorded in 1850, 1851 and 1853 from the Market Place, with the same reverse, QV97, as that of Thomas Blackshaw and the same spelling of “Burslum”.

This could perhaps suggest that Thomas took over Edward’s business as he moved from St John’s Square to the Market Square about the time that records for Edward Yoxall cease at that location. Thomas may have had Edward’s token slightly redesigned and issued for his own use.

Thomas’s history is difficult to sort out as there is more than one Thomas Blackshaw in Staffordshire at the time and one also has a wife Sarah (the issuer had two wives called Sarah) to add to the complexity, resulting in several family trees on the web being wrongly recorded.

Thomas Blackshaw was born July 1<sup>st</sup> 1820 and christened July 19<sup>th</sup>, son of Thomas and Mary Blackshaw, in Draycote, Derbyshire.

1841 Census Age 20, he is recorded as a surgeon's apprentice working for Ambrose Astle in the Iron Market, Newcastle under Lyne.

1842 his father was recorded as a hosier and worsted dealer in the Market Place Burslem

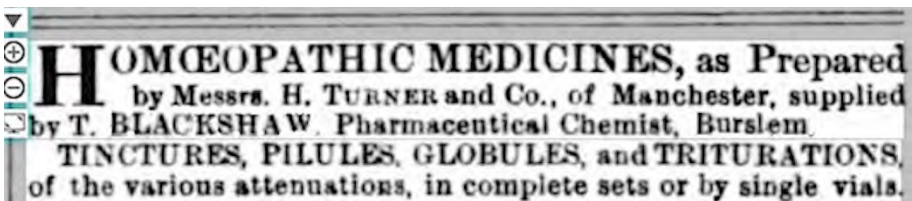
1851 Census Age 30, Thomas was described as a druggist living in St John's Square Burslem with 2 boys working for him. His wife was Sarah, age 31, and they had a daughter Mary, born in 1850, probable named after her grandmother. He also had an apprentice Henry Keeting and a head servant Mary Clark.

1851 His wife Sarah died on December 4<sup>th</sup>

1854 He remarried another Sarah, Sarah Stevens (1813-1881) on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June at St John's Burslem

1861 Census Age 41, he had moved to 35 Market Place Burslem, he was still described as a druggist and also now a hosier as well. He is living with his second wife Sarah, who is listed as a hosier, his daughter Mary and also his mother in law Elizabeth Stevens.

Joseph Crooks was his apprentice and Elizabeth Platt his servant.

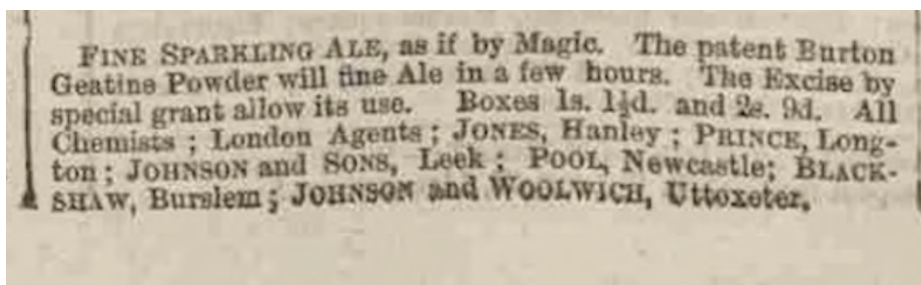


**Fig 2:** Staffordshire Advertiser 02-11-1861

1871 Census He was still at 35 Market Place but is now described as a chemist. Sarah and Mary were still living with him. Joseph Crooks has graduated to be his assistant and the new apprentice was William H. Savory

1881 Census Age 60 and a pharmaceutical chemist. 35 Market Place is described as a lock up shop. Sarah his wife and his daughter Mary, now age 30, are still living with him as is Hannah C. Laughton a 20 year old general servant.

Sarah died 4<sup>th</sup> December 1881 and in 1882 he married for the third time, Emma Elizabeth Offord (1837-1921). A school mistress.



**Fig 3:** Staffordshire Sentinel 07-07-1881

1891 Census Age 71 and his new wife 53. Mary his daughter never married and was the housekeeper. Joseph F. Hewett was a border and chemist's assistant and Fanny H. Foster age 30 the general servant.

However, he was now living at 39 Market Place, an address that was unoccupied in 1881 and belonged to a wine merchant in 1871. 35 Market Place now being occupied by John Taylor a draper.

Although Thomas had moved to Alsager when he died age 77 on the 8<sup>th</sup> of May 1897, he was buried back at St Paul's Burslem on the 12<sup>th</sup> of May.

In his will he left £1630-0-9d, to his wife and spinster daughter Mary. She must have been a thrifty lady as when she died in 1916 she left £1991-16-9d.

Thomas is listed in Directories from 1855-1888, though the census of 1851 shows he was already in business before then. He is described as a (pharmaceutical) chemist and/or a druggist with the addition of photographic material dealer in 1860 and hosier in 1861 and 1862. His token also tells us that he must have been a tea dealer as well at some stage.

# A Pair of Irish Tavern Tokens

Francis Heaney

## 1: Edward Lloyd, 69 Summerhill, Dublin.



Obv.: **ALL DRINKS A1 AT LLOYDS SUMMER HILL** within outer beaded circle and inner circle; in centre **2D**, the figure 2 incuse.

Rev.: blank. Brass, 26.25mm, milled edge.

The token issuer, Edward Lloyd is first listed there in 1903, as a grocer and spirit merchant. He was a Limerick man who learned his trade as an assistant at the Dublin pub of his uncle, Michael Humphrys, operating not too far away at 49 Gt. Britain Street (now Parnell Street). 'Ned' married, late in life, in 1925, one Margaret Walsh, a teacher from Sutton Road, North Dublin, but he sadly passed away in 1931 at the given age of 56, from cancer and cardiac failure.

There has been a pub at this address, continuously, at least from 1834 when numbered streets along with their named occupants first appeared in Dublin Directories. The street is mentioned on mid-18th century maps by Roque but its many once-fine private houses have long gone. Though number 69 is now a listed building, the decorative facade dated 1905 (possibly erected by Edward Lloyd ) is all that remains of it, while the shop front itself has also been replaced following a fire in the 1990's.



Summerhill Public House

## 2: John Sheeran, Sarsfield Road, Inchicore.



Obv.: **J. SHEERAN. RAILWAY . HOUSE.**  
**INCHICORE.** within outer and inner circles; in  
centre **2D**  
Rev.: Blank. AE, 28.77mm, plain edge.

The issuer John Sheeran, from Co. Longford, appears to have run a pub in Gt. Britain Street (now Parnell Street) Dublin, from about 1888 until he is listed at the Railway House in the early 1890's. The 1901 Census records a 1<sup>st</sup> Class building of 13 rooms, and 7 outhouses. Apart from four male assistants and a cook, John shared the premises with his wife Mary, two daughters and one son. The 1911 Census shows that the family had increased to five daughters and four sons, aged from 1 to 15 years. On the night of that census, John was with relatives in Ballinamuck, Co. Longford, and in October 1912 he died aged 53, of alcoholism! A year or so later the pub was owned by J. & M. Cleary and Cleary's name still features on the shop fascia.

The Great Southern & Western Railway Company, which became the biggest of its kind in Ireland, located its principal Dublin works at Inchicore in the mid-19th century, and its huge presence completely dominated most aspects of life in the area. The local pub, said to have obtained its licence by local transfer around the 1850's, is now a listed building and bears what is probably one of the longest names of any pub in Ireland (and the UK ?). The name, THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY HOUSE, is in shaped metal letters over the parapet of the 3-bay premises.



Cleary's Public House



## A New Nottingham Beer Token

Alan Cope

‘the Orange tree’ on the corner of Shakespeare Street and North Sherwood Street. A nice pub serving real ale and popular with students. On 13<sup>th</sup> Dec at the PlayWorks Christmas do, who I work for, I received a beer token. I said that I would rather keep it than redeem it! The manager said she would let me have one later.



**Fig: 1** ‘the Orange tree’ public house



**Fig: 2** The token

The token (Fig 2) is made from laminated paper, green with an orange border, with a black Orange Tree logo and Orangefest Band Member Beer Token in blue. It measures 42mm x 56mm, the reverse is blank.

They were originally used at the “Orangefest” music festival on Sunday 26<sup>th</sup> August and were given to band members who were performing. They are still used for parties that pre-book a meal.





Fig: 3 Poster advertising “Orangefest.”



Fig: 4 Clifton Arms 1972

This pub was originally called the Clinton Arms Commercial Hotel. In the 70’s this pub was a strip joint, with topless barmaids, and later became ‘Russell’s’ Bar Café and is now ‘the Orange tree’.

Amos Hayes was landlord c1857-8, he issued this token for 3<sup>D</sup>. In addition, an article from the Nottinghamshire Guardian Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> November 1857 shows, he was fined 7s.6d for selling liquor at 10:30 on a Sunday Morning!



Brass token for 3<sup>D</sup>, 23mm, milled edge, Amos Hayes, Clinton arms Commercial Hotel, Nottingham.

**Amos Hayes, of the Clinton Arms public-house, Shakspeare Street, was fined 7s. 6d., for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor at half-past ten on the previous Sunday morning.**

Nottinghamshire Guardian Thurs 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 1857

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (iv)

Mike Knight

I can add the following information and new pieces:

Hampshire - MICHELDEVER STATION  
thedoveinn.com LIVE MUSIC - MUSIC  
VENUE (x3) black print on white. On £1 and  
£2 coins. From Bryan Hennem March 2005,  
which is when they were in use<sup>(1)</sup>.



Hampshire (Southampton, Bedford Place) The Lizard Lounge, green  
print on white on £1. 4,000 of these were put on £1 coins and  
released in the 3/4 weeks before Christmas 2006 on Fridays and  
Saturdays. They also issued a series of 5 stickers for Monday to  
Friday in 2008. I have not seen any of these. Information from Chris  
Mearns from whom I acquired my piece.

Hampshire (Southampton, Unit 9-11 Bargate Centre, York  
Buildings) SEGA PARK DEC 02 BUY ONE GAME GET ONE  
FREE black print on green on £1. Also issued a similar light orange  
sticker dated 23/12/01. I have not seen this, info from Chris Mearns  
from whom I acquired my piece.



(Andover, Wellington Inn) in addition to the variety recorded in the Bulletin article,  
which I acquired from Bryan Hennem in November 1996 when the stickers were in use,  
I have the following on £1:

THE WELLY SATURDAY NIGHT - LADIES DRINKS PROMO  
THE WELLY TEL: 391024 - FUNCTION ROOM  
THE WELLY EVERY SATURDAY - LIVE BANDS  
THE WELLY TUESDAY NIGHT 7-8 - HAPPY HOUR

The set of 5 stickers were the only ones issued.



Modern pieces not in my collection that I have seen or seen images of:

Hampshire (Fareham) 163 WEST STREET CAFE FUN BAR - moda (seen 2010) black  
print on white on £1. I was unable to trace cafe by name of Moda in 2010.

Hampshire (Ringwood) LOSE WEIGHT FEEL GREAT - 01425 615310 black print on yellow on 2p.

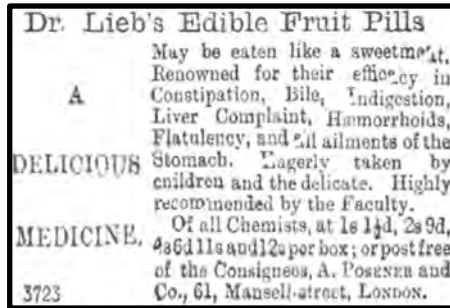
Probably Hampshire, The White Hart Hotel Thursdays 8pm-11pm - LADIES DRINK FREE black print on orange on £1.

Older stickers I have seen images of:

Hampshire - H. EDWARDS ANDOVER - WINCHESTER St (TRY?) in centre, with following around edge OUR 2' TEA LONDON TEA MART (?E)XT(?RA PENN)Y VALUE on 1861 1d. Dates to 1881<sup>(2)</sup>.



Dr Lieb's EDIBLE Fruit Pills of all Chemists - May be eaten like a Sweetmeat. CURE *Constipation, Bile, Liver* complaints etc. On 1863 1d<sup>(3)</sup>.



Advertisement from the North Wales Chronicle 21<sup>st</sup> March 1885 p2.

(London) IF YOU HAVE A SERVANT ADVERTISE (?IN THE) CLERKENWELL NEWS (?35) BOROUGH ST EC. On halfpenny sized coin.<sup>(4)</sup>



## References

- (1) Alan Cope. Advertising Stickers on Coins (iii). TCSB v12n10 pp386-387.
- (2) Illustrated in Coin News January 2012 p26. Reproduced by courtesy of the Royal Mint Museum. This is the trader referred to but not named in JG Scott's Countermarks book page 21 item 14.1.
- (3) Format List 59, March 1999. Thanks to Garry Charman for permission to use the image.
- (4) Ex Dukes, 15 October 2015 lot 702 (part). Thanks to Gavin Scott for the image.

# Tetley™ Lost World Jurassic Park Advertising ‘Coins’

Dave Smith

‘The Lost World: Jurassic Park’ film was the second of the Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park series of blockbusters. Both films featured human actors and actresses as well as an abundance of computer-generated imagery (CGI) dinosaurs. In addition to being huge financial successes at the box office the films spawned a plethora of merchandising products. One such example being ‘The Lost World Treasure’ issued in 1997 by the Tetley tea company, to coincide with the release of the film.



Fig 1: Promotional Tea bag pack with ‘coin’

Manufactured from Bronze (diameter of 38.55mm and 5.76 thickness) the ‘coins’, as the company described them, were produced by the Royal Mint<sup>(1)</sup> and distributed in the United Kingdom, by means of promotional packs of the Tetley tea bag product (fig; 1). A collection of eight treasurers, each depicted a species of dinosaur that appeared in the film. However, for the purist or film buff, there are two anomalies within the series.



## Common reverse

*The Lost World and Tetley logos surrounded by legend, THE LOST WORLD : JURASSIC PARK TM & © 1997 U.C.S. & AMBLIN TETLEY 1997*

**Edge: Reeded Weight: 24.13gm**

The first of the series, and the first of the anomalies is the ‘coin’ depicting what is possibly a ‘baby’ Tyrannosaurus Rex, whilst a fully grown reptile featured in the film. It is feasible that a ‘baby’ was originally written into the film script but was later disregarded. However, it is more likely that the image was seen to be cuter and hence more desirable in terms of advertising.



No. 1 Tyrannosaurus



The remaining 'coins' in the series -



**No. 2 Stegosaurus**



**No. 3 Velociraptor**



**No. 4 Pachycephalosaurs**



**No. 5 Parasaurulophus**



**No. 6 Compsognathus**



**No. 7 Triceratops**

The final 'coin' in the series and the second of the anomalies. Originally intended for a major scene in the film, the Pteranodon was all but written out for the final release. Making only a fleeting cameo appearance in the final scene. Presumably because all the digital artwork had already been completed.



**No. 8 Pteranodon**



**Fig 2: Collectable Booklet card**

Although the 'coins' were originally supplied in a 'Collectable Booklet Card' (fig 2) with a faux stone inner design and 'fact sheet' rear. A range of display mediums were available, including the Tetley promoted 'DATA FILE' (fig 3), a small ring binder with more facts, stickers and a section to store the 'coins'.



Fig 3: 'DATA FILE' and Tetley thank you letter



Fig 4: 'Coins' section of file

## References:

- (1) Tetley Consumer Services Team
- (2) Tetley Lost World Collector's Coins 'Treasures' Tea UK  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7ib5IOL\\_TU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7ib5IOL_TU)



## Two Welsh Communion Tokens

Noel Cox

There are five thousand Scottish Communion tokens and three thousand others worldwide as the Scots emigrated and took the concept with them. Of this number there are just two for Wales – one for Cardiff and one for Swansea, The Cardiff token is scarce, the Swansea token rare and neither token was included in the Noble Sale of Communion Tokens, July 2000, which listed over seven thousand tokens. Having collected Welsh tokens for fifty years, my initial thought was that, given the late founding of the two Presbyterian churches, they had simply been used as commemorative pieces. A recent study of the minutes of the Cardiff church, however, show that they were used for their original purpose albeit for a short period.



Cardiff Communion Token

The two tokens are similar in style and show the 'burning bush' on the obverse, a favourite emblem of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and on the reverse the biblical text 'This Do in Remembrance of Me' taken from I Corinthians II.24. The tokens are in White Metal and measure 27x22mm oblong.



Cardiff Presbyterian Church  
Windsor Place.

The church was established as a result of a visit to Cardiff in June 1864 by the Revd. George Johnston of Liverpool and the Revd. Peter Hope of Wamphray, Co. Dumfries, as deputies of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in England. The Revd. James Paterson, of Liverpool was appointed to serve local, mainly Scottish, Presbyterians and services began in the Cardiff Arms Hotel in August, 1864. In October 1866 (the date shown on the token) a prominent church building was opened in Windsor Place, and was designed by F.T. Pilkington based on his model of his chapel constructed in Barclay Place, Edinburgh in 1862. The west front was rebuilt in 1893 by E.M. Vaughan, Cardiff and the interior in 1910 after a fire. The church retained strong Scottish connections and most of its earlier ministers were Scottish.

The church minutes (held in the Glamorgan Archives, Cardiff) show that communion tokens were introduced in October 1869 and it was proposed that these be distributed in the week before the service of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and used as Admission Tickets. The number of communicants had grown steadily, and the use of the tokens obviously provided a form of control over the numbers attending the service. In June 1876 sixty-five tokens were issued and ninety-three in June 1879. The number of members grew steadily, there were four hundred and fifty members in 1892 and two hundred and fifty-nine members attended communion in July 1894. At this time the use of the tokens stopped, and Attendance Cards were introduced.

Apart from my own specimen, examples of the token are held by the British Museum, National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's University, United Reformed Church Archives, and four, to my knowledge, in private collections.

The church, now known as the City United Reformed Church, became part of the United Reformed Church in 1972 and is still open.

Correspondence with the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England led to a meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1862 when Rev. James Paterson of St. Peter's Church Liverpool was appointed to visit Swansea and to ascertain what were the prospects of success in forming a church in Swansea.



Swansea Presbyterian Church  
(St. Andrew's) St. Helen's Road.



Swansea Communion Token

The first service was held in the Town Hall on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1863 and a church in St. Helen's Road, known as the Scotch Church, was opened in 1864. The number of communicants rose from an initial seventy-nine to two hundred and seventy-three in 1871, and many of these were Scottish drapers who moved to

Swansea to take advantage of trade in a growing and prosperous town.

Membership by 1877 had declined to one hundred and thirty-seven as some members left the town or transferred to other churches.

The church minutes (held in West Glamorgan Archives, Swansea ) make no mention of the use of tokens, but they must have been used by 1877 as one is listed by Batty (no. 3168) Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain. Batty did, however, get it wrong and described the ‘burning bush’ as a ‘burning tree’.

Apart from my own specimen I am only aware of two others, both in private collections.

The church became part of the United Reformed Church in 1972 and closed in 1992. The church building in St. Helen’s Road is now a mosque and cultural centre.

Only two in number the tokens are an important part of the overall token coinage for Wales.

---

### ***Notes:***

## **PhD study looking at seventeenth century trade tokens - how they were used and understood by contemporaries.**

**Laura Burnett**

In September 2018 I started a PhD at Exeter University, my topic is seventeenth century trade tokens and how they are used and understood by contemporaries. I am doing it part time as I am also a Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme working in Somerset and Devon. I am hoping my research will complement and build on other current research, not just at universities but amongst interested members of the society; I am eager to make contact with people and hear about their research. I will be at the Congress in October and my email address is also given below.

Initially I am creating a national database of tokens which I can use to look at the seventeenth-century series nationally. People familiar with the series will know that while there is a strong national unity to designs and forms there is also a lot of regional variation, in popular designs, denominations and patterns of issuing. I am hoping to draw that out and identify regions of commonality which might not necessarily be at the level of counties. The database will also be very useful for my colleagues in the Portable Antiquities Scheme who are identifying often very worn tokens and in the longer term will hopefully be made available online for anyone to use.

I will also be looking at other things including contemporary discussions of town tokens, and ways we can compare the undated series to the dated examples. In the next

few years I am hoping to go on to look at certain regions in more detail, in a set of case studies, to understand what motivates some people to issue tokens, and not others, and what made some issues more successful than others. Hopefully that research will be of interest to people thinking about token issuing and use in other periods.

As I said I am keen to discuss this work with people, ensure it is complementing the excellent work already occurring and learn from the knowledge and expertise of others in the Society.

I can be contacted by email on [eb680@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:eb680@exeter.ac.uk), or at my work address: Somerset Heritage Centre, Brunel Way, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton, TA2 6SF. On Twitter I am @tokenxeffort.

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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## ***Editorial***

Welcome to volume 12 number 12.

So, another volume comes to a close and with it comes the challenge of Volume 13. For now, subject to Congress approval, and being supplied with enough articles to support its continuation, I am willing to continue as Editor. However, should anyone wish to volunteer for the role please do so.

From the future to the past. Volumes one to ten of this Bulletin are now available for free of charge viewing or downloading from our website. On behalf of the Society, I would like to thank everyone involved in making this possible. Feedback is already demonstrating that these will be valued and useful sources of reference both for members and the wider community. Please note, prior to publishing on the web extensive redacting of personal and financial information was carried out, however during your reading should you find something that you believe should not be part of online content please let us know.

Back to the future .. where has I heard that before? Planning has begun for the 2020 Congress to be held at the Northampton Hilton Hotel with organizers Simon Monks and John Newman looking forward to receiving your registration forms - contact details below.

Finally, can I thank all contributors that have helped to make this volume a success. Here's to volume 13 and beyond.

Dave

### ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements, I will confirm if we have in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

### ***Bulletin Binders***

We have a stock of official binders for the bulletin £5 each plus p+p at cost.

Contact Gary

### ***Token Congress 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> October 2020***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Farm Checks of the Fens – Contemporary Evidence of Usage

Gary Oddie

From around 1850 the fertile land of South Lincolnshire, West Norfolk and North Cambridgeshire, which had been systematically drained since the seventeenth century, became a major source of fruit and vegetables for the expanding towns and cities. Initially dominated by orchards of apples, plums, pears, gooseberries etc, these were supplemented after about 1900 with vegetables and soft fruits such as broad beans, peas, rhubarb, raspberries and strawberries. These could be transported using new and dedicated railways and tram lines. From the 1940's mechanisation allowed the expansion of staple crops such as grain, potatoes, sugar beet etc.

Many farmers used checks to pay their seasonal workers. Over 2200 checks are known from about 500 different issuers from nearly 100 named locations. The earlier checks tend to be metal (brass, aluminium and copper), with later checks being printed on thick and then thinner brightly coloured card. A few of the last card issues from the early 1970's show decimal values.

Contemporary records describing the use of the checks are very rare. Figure 1 shows a photograph of the fruit pickers being paid for their gooseberries. To the left of the picture are boxes labelled C.F.F. Ltd (Cocketts Fruit Farms Ltd) and a wooden box of checks with eight compartments.



**Fig. 1.** Fruit pickers and checks at Cockett's Fruit Farms, c.1935<sup>(1)</sup>.

Most of the surviving checks are known by just a few specimens; random losses, survivors and metal detector finds. It is known that a large number of metal checks were consigned for scrap in the 1970's and 80's<sup>(2)</sup>. However, over the subsequent decades there have been instances of large groups of checks from a single issuer appearing on the market as a farmer's stock has been discovered and released.

Several hoards of checks have been found and analysed. It should be remembered that it is at least 40 years since they were last used and these “time capsules” were not sealed, so the contents may not be complete or original.



**Fig. 2.** Original check box and contents for L. Curston of Walton Highway<sup>(3)</sup>.

The box is 45x33x18cm with 8 square compartments. The table below lists the known checks from this issuer and the numbers present in the box.

Thick card, 38mm			“The Denny’s”, Thin card, 38mm		
Denomination	Colour	Count	Denomination	Colour	Count
1d	White	73	1d	Blue	36
2d	White	59	2d	White	47
3d	White	65	3d	Pink	70
4d	White	72	4d	Red	43
6d	White	78	6d	Orange	94
1/-	Blue	51			
1/-	Red/Pink	200			
2/-	Yellow	14	2/-	Red	76
2/6	White	149	2/6	Green	92
5/-	White	29	5/-	Blue	77
5/-	Light Blue	53			
10/-	Light Green	24	<b>10/-</b>	<b>Purple</b>	<b>0</b>
10/-	White	51			
<b>£1</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>0</b>	£1	Brown	3

**Table 1.** Card checks from L. Curston, known varieties and those present in the box.

On the whole the contents of the box are well ordered but it is noted that some of the denominations are in separate plastic bags. The absence of the pink £1 on thick card and purple 10/- on thin card and just three specimens of the brown £1, suggests that there was likely another box being used to keep them all separate.

Figure 3 shows another box containing checks from S. Shinkins at Three Holes.



**Fig. 3.** Original check box and contents for S. Shinkins of Three Holes<sup>(3)</sup>.

The box is 38x28x8cm containing four square and four rectangular compartments. Several sheets of paper are attached to the lid with drawing pins. The price at the top of the first page is given as “7½ pence lb”. Then the list below starts “1 lb 1 chip 4p” “2 - - - 11½” and ends with “43 - 8 chips - 2.90”.

S. Shinkins 41mm			S. Shinkins 39mm		
Denomination	Colour	Count	Denomination	Colour	Count
3d	Blue	14	3d	Blue	12
6d	Yellow	17	6d	Green	20
1/-	Lt Grn/Blu	14	1/-	Yellow	18
2/6	Lt Yellow	20	2/6	Orange	13
5/-	White	1	5/-	White	8
10/-	Blue	4	10/-	Yellow	5
£1	Yellow	6			

F.T.S 22mm			F.S 19mm		
Denomination		Count	Denomination		Count
1d	Aluminium	31	½d	Aluminium	1

**Table 2.** Card checks of S. Shinkins; known varieties and those present in the box. Also present are 32 Aluminium checks issued by F.T.S and F.S.

Several of the denominations were held together in groups with old and brittle rubber bands and there is much detritus in the box. Combined with the decimal values on the price sheet, it is suspected that this box was not in active use and is not in its original state. The aluminium checks showing F.T.S and F.S may also be later stray additions as these are thought to have been issued by Fred T. Short of Wingland (Lincs).

Another hoard of S. Shinkins' card checks is known, all very worn and dirty, with several unreadable. They were stored (unsorted) in a canvas bag, so may have been an old working stock. The numbers here fit comfortably into the box in figure 3 above.

S. Shinkins 41mm			S. Shinkins 39mm		
Denomination	Colour	Count	Denomination	Colour	Count
3d	Blue	36	3d	Blue	40
6d	Yellow	41	6d	Green	36
1/-	Lt Grn/Blu	39	1/-	Yellow	45
2/6	Lt Yellow	34	2/6	Orange	18
5/-	White	11	5/-	White	15
10/-	Blue	16	10/-	Yellow	8
£1	Yellow	4			

**Table 3.** S. Shinkins card checks, known varieties and those present in the bag<sup>(3)</sup>.

The number of checks used by each farmer will depend on the size of the farm, the crop(s), the size of the workforce and how the checks are used. The numbers in tables 1 and 3 would seem typical with many 10's to low 100's of each denomination. The largest number of a single denomination seen thus far are the red fibreboard 2d checks of J. Henson (known to be Wisbech, but not stated on the checks) with 307 specimens in one bag.

This might have been the end of the story, but a recent search of the web produced a short video which answers the questions most often asked about fruit pickers and the checks<sup>(4)</sup>. The 1963 British Pathé film is called the "Fruit Special" and is just 1:47 minutes long. It describes the journey of the fruit pickers from the East End of London and Liverpool Street station to Wisbech East Station in Norfolk.

The pickers are collected from the station by farmers in closed vans, open trucks or on tractors with trailers. Names visible on the vehicles are S. Shippey & Son of Newton, Wisbech and Ayers & Son of Elm, Wisbech. Both of these farmers have an extensive series of checks.

The commentary describes the 500 East Enders staying in chalets on scores of farms on the surrounding 6,000 acres of fruit crops. At that time the area was producing 60% of England's strawberry output. The commentary also mentions gooseberries and raspberries and says that for the gooseberries the pickers are paid 1s/9d per stone and

states “Each picker receives discs corresponding to the weight they have picked, and they are changed for money at the end of the week.”

The frame capture below (at 1:26 minutes) shows the farmer with the check box between his knees handing over the checks for the basket of fruit that has just been weighed.



**Fig. 4.** Paying for picked fruit using “discs”. © British Pathé<sup>(5)</sup>.

As this is part of an ongoing study, if any readers come across any collections of checks or information relating to farming in the Fens the author will be happy to hear. One of the challenges of researching this series is that many were issued after the 1940’s when trade directories become very sparse.

### References and Notes

- (1) Found on the www in 2010. Website no longer available.
- (2) Many thanks to Dick Pentelow for useful discussions and allowing me to analyse his collection of checks and ephemera gathered since the 1960’s while he was a potato merchant in the area (Richard Wade Potatoes Ltd).
- (3) From the R. Pentelow collection.
- (4) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sW\\_CRnCjb2A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sW_CRnCjb2A).
- (5) Thanks to Louis Jeffries, Archive Co-ordinator at British Pathé Ltd., for arranging the copyright permission.



## Bartholomew Busel and John Harrison of Southwark

Tim Everson

I had a recent search through the Portable Antiquities database online and made two useful discoveries concerning Southwark tokens.



The first (PAS no. LON-8A5D24) was a much clearer example of a token of BARTHOLMEW BVSEL of Blackman Street, no. 363 in my book on the Surrey and Southwark tokens, and only the second known example. This confirms the obverse design as a dragon or perhaps a griffin. I

prefer dragon as token no. 367 in the book issued by William Coyte is clearly a dragon, and it seems likely that both tokens refer to the same sign/location. (My cross referencing to this piece under no.363 should have referenced no. 367, not 366). This new example also corrects the triad of initials which I guessed as B| B. E. on the photocopy of a worn specimen which was all that I saw previously. It is in fact B| B, A.

The second discovery on the PAS website (LON-DBD7BA) was a new token for John Harrison of Maid Lane, Southwark, issuer of nos. 705-6. This was recorded in April 2018. The token is lead and 15mm in diameter. On the obverse is a sugar loaf with a star either side,



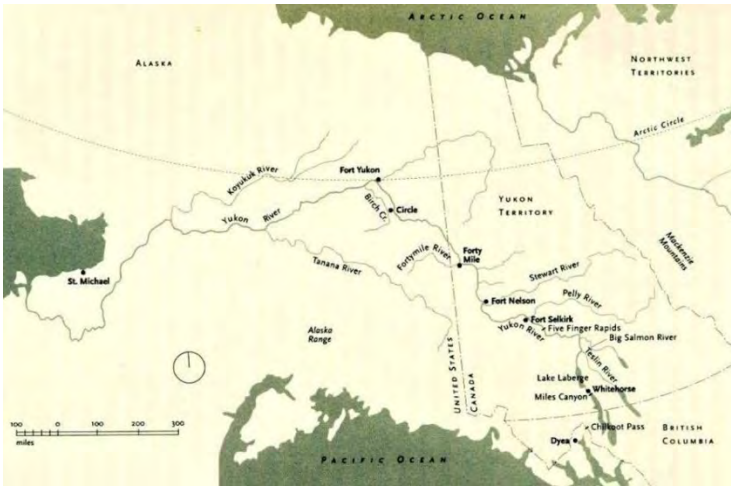
whereas on the reverse are large initials H| I. H. This design and initials match John Harrison's brass tokens but how can we be sure it is him. The clincher is the great good fortune that it was found with an example of no.706. This also shows that though this lead token may be earlier (as is often assumed for lead issues) it was still being used after the brass issues came out and they were being used concurrently. For future reference I will call this token no. 704A, placing it chronologically before the brass Harrison tokens although this may not definitely be the case.

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## John Zaccarelli – Pioneer Merchant of the Klondike Gold Rush Dick Hanscom

Gold was discovered on Rabbit Creek (renamed Bonanza Creek) on August 16, 1896 by George Carmack and his Tagish First Nation wife Kate, her brother Skookum Jim (Mason) and their nephew Dawson Charlie (Charles Henderson). They registered their claims at Fortymile, 80KM down the Yukon River, the nearest recording office. Dawson City did not yet exist.



*Upper Yukon River before 1896*

Gold had been discovered in the Fortymile in 1886. Gold was discovered in the Circle District on Mastodon, Birch and other creeks in 1893. Circle City was booming when news of the Klondike gold strike reached the town.

The news of the Klondike gold strike travelled up and down the Yukon River. By November 20, 1896, 338 claims had been recorded. Most of the “easy” claims had been staked before word reached the outside. Word did not reach the outside until July, 1897. The S.S. Portland arrived in Seattle on July 17, 1897. The S.S. Excelsior arrived in San Francisco three days earlier.

John Zaccarelli was born in Pavia, Italy in 1881. His family immigrated to Canada and settled near Nanaimo, British Columbia on Vancouver Island. At the age of 16, John Zaccarelli boarded the S.S. Islander at Vancouver and sailed north to Skagway on July 28, 1897. This was only 11 days after the *Portland* arrived in Seattle.

**GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!**

**Sixty-Eight Rich Men on  
the Steamer Portland.**

**STACKS OF YELLOW METAL!**

Some Have \$5,000, Many Have More, and  
a Few Bring Out \$100,000 Each.

**THE STEAMER CARRIES \$700,000.**

Special Tug Chartered by the Post-Intelligencer  
to Get the News.

Arriving at Skagway, he was one of the first to go over the White Pass Trail to Lake Bennett, an alternative route to the more famous Chilkoot Pass. Conditions were brutal. Each stamper was required to pack in 2,000 pounds of supplies.


Arriving at Lake Bennett, like all other stampers, a boat (or raft) had to be built. He then went from Lake Bennett to the Yukon River, through the White Horse Rapids and on to Dawson.

Though there is evidence that he was in business in 1897, the first advertisement that I found was in the *Yukon Sun & Klondike Pioneer* of January 26, 1901. The advert offered “The best in tobacco, cigars, fruit, candies, nuts and stationery” and the

latest newspapers, magazines and periodicals.”

Cigar stores must have been the coffee shops of the day – a business not requiring much capital and with a good profit margin. This is exhibited by the number of tokens from cigar sellers. Most also sold other items – fruit, nuts, candy, stationery.

**Claims For Re-Location.**



May be all right but there are many grades of them—some rich and some poor and you are taking a chance. You take no chance with our TOBACCO, CIGARS, FRUIT, CANDIES, NUTS, STATIONERY, ETC. as every thing is of one grade—THE BEST. The latest NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS always on hand.

**ZACCARELLI,**

BANK BUILDING, THIRD STREET      OPPOSITE A. C. STORE.

*Yukon Sun & Klondike Pioneer January 26, 1901.*



*Davies & Frey, B&M, G (Gandolfo's), common reverse - 21mm brass*



*Kilgore & Landahl, Palace Cigar Store  
Bifacial, 21mm brass*



*Townsend and Rose Cigar Store  
Aluminium encased cent, 30mm*

And there were other cigar stores for which tokens are not known. So it is apparent that John Zaccarelli had plenty of competition. In 1903 he entered politics and ran for

alderman. He received only 94 votes, insufficient for one of the six seats. On October 19 of the same year, John married Elizabeth Dooley. About a year later, in one of Dawson's many fires (November 23, 1904), his business, listed as a fruit store, was destroyed. His dog, described as "a fine, large fellow" sought refuge under the building and was the only fatality in the fire. John had no insurance and had to seek employment elsewhere.

After the fire, he is listed in the South Dawson voters list as a clerk, King Street. He was working for Alvah Smith. Smith started in business in Dawson as the Palace Cigar Store. This business name was used pre-1901. Smith's business changed names three times, finally becoming Smith's Bookstore, a publisher of postcards. Smith left Dawson in 1906.

Zaccarelli's next advert advises that he is operating out of "Gandolfo's Stand, King St." (July 16, 1906). The interior of Zaccarelli's store shows his wares: cigars, phonographs, postcards, magazines, candy and an ice cream counter.



*Zaccarelli's Store*





*Interior of Zaccarelli's Store*

**NEW PICTORIAL**  
**SOUVENIR OF THE YUKON!**  
*First Copies Have Just Been Received  
 From the Outside.*  
**CONTAINS 192 FINEST VIEWS EVER TAKEN IN KLONDIKE!**  
*Including Full Panoramas of Dawson,  
 Weather Charts and Maps.*

Come and inspect them. Take one out with you or send to your  
 friends by mail. Wrappers for mailing with each copy. Prepared  
 and sold exclusively by

**ZACCARELLI, King St.**

A common sideline for merchants like Zaccarelli was post cards. Zaccarelli, as well as Alvah Smith (Smith's bookstore) and Henry J. Landahl (Kilgore & Landahl, then Landahl's Emporium) all had a line of postcards. Zaccarelli also published a souvenir view book, using many of the post cards for images.

Zaccarelli butted heads with another cigar seller, Louis Brier in June of 1909. Zaccarelli accused Brier of selling cigars on Sunday. In his trial, Brier testified that he had not sold cigars on Sunday. He stated a customer came in, left money on the counter and took the cigars. Brier said that he did not touch the money until Monday, hence, the sale took place on Monday. The court did not buy that argument. Brier was fined \$40. Brier inquired if Zaccarelli had informed on him and was told that was correct.



Brier then filed the same charges against Zaccarelli. The witness could not be found, and charges were dismissed.



*JZ, 21mm  
brass.*

*Louis Briar's  
Cigar Store  
Aluminium, 25mm*



After visiting his sisters in Oakland, John Zaccarelli decided to pull up stakes in Dawson after 21 years. Leaving his wife and sons in Oakland, John returned to Dawson



STEAMER WHITEHORSE ON THE YUKON.

and closed his store for the last time on October 12, 1918 and boarded the steamer *White Horse* for the trip up river to Whitehorse. In Whitehorse, he took the White Pass &

Yukon Railroad to Skagway, over nearly the same route he took to enter the Klondike in 1897.

On October 23, he boarded the *SS Princess Sophia*, bound for Vancouver. At about 2AM the following morning, the *Princess Sophia* ran hard aground on Vanderbilt Reef, 40 miles form Juneau. The weather was so bad, a rescue of the passengers was not attempted. Between 5:30 and 6:00PM of the 25<sup>th</sup> the *Princess Sophia* slid off the reef. Only her mast remained above water the next morning.



*Princess Sophia*



*Princess Sophia on Vanderbilt Reef*



At least 353 people perished. The only survivor was a dog who swam to shore. In going through a friend's collectible papers, I found a letter authorizing a person to claim "Capt. Alexander's dog", a survivor of the *Princess Sophia*, a "Chesapeake Bay" named Tommy.

*Only her mast remained above water*

Some, like John Zaccarelli were leaving the north permanently. For others, it was a seasonal journey and they were planning on returning in the spring. The passenger lists reads like a "Who's Who" of the north.

John Zaccarelli's body was recovered and his funeral was held in Vancouver on November 30, 1918. His wife came north from Oakland and sisters from Ladysmith, BC. Ironically, Mrs. Zaccarelli moved back to Dawson with her sons. She married Charles Vifquain (her bother-in-law, whose wife, John's sister, also perished on the *Princess Sophia*).

There was a Zaccarelli in Whitehorse as late as 2010, presumably John's grandson.

Only one J.Z. (John Zaccarelli) token is known to have survived.

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## The Lyceum

David Young

In the Strand, James Payne erected a building in 1765, on land that had once belonged to Exeter House, with the main entrance on to the Strand. The Lyceum, as Payne called his building, was to be used for exhibitions by the Society of Artists but after the formation of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1768, the exhibition of paintings moved elsewhere. The Lyceum was then purchased by Lingham but being unable to obtain a licence, he had to use the building for a variety of other entertainments. Montgolfier's balloon was displayed in 1784, there were displays of slack wire dancing and tumbling and Charles Dibden performed some of his famous sea-songs. For a time Daniel Mendoza had a boxing academy where he gave displays. Seats in the gallery cost one shilling or one shilling and six pence for a seat in a box. The uniface copper token for one shilling was possibly used at this time.



Philip Astley moved his circus to the Lyceum after fire destroyed his Amphitheatre. It was while Astley was at the Lyceum that a copper token dated 1794 was issued; made by Lutwyche of Birmingham, the token was probably used to advertise the circus. In 1800 Robert Ker Porter exhibited some of his paintings and two years later Madame Tussaud's first exhibition of waxworks in London was held at the Lyceum.

In 1809 fire destroyed the Drury Lane theatre forcing the company of actors to move. They obtained a special licence from the Lord Chamberlain to give dramatic performances at the Lyceum and stayed until 1812, when their new theatre in Drury Lane opened. Having established a theatre at the Lyceum, performances continued after the Drury Lane Company left, making use of their licence. Two uniface pewter tickets that read LYCEUM PIT CHECK may have been issued around this time. They are unusual in having the word "check" and being undated, it is difficult to be certain when they were issued.



In 1815, Samuel Arnold obtained a ninety nine year lease on the Lyceum and surrounding properties. He then rebuilt the theatre and obtained a licence for opera to be performed during the summer months. The Theatre Royal English Opera House opened the following June with a performance of “Up All Night”. During the winter months there were masquerade balls with tickets costing a guinea or one and a half guineas if supper and wine was required. There are a number of uniface tickets that read T R E O H, which stands for THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, they are usually found in copper or tin. The tickets for the PIT and BOX in copper were most likely issued soon after the opening of the new Opera House.



Disaster struck in February 1830 when fire destroyed the theatre and a number of the surrounding houses. Arnold set about rebuilding on a site a little to the west of the old theatre with the frontage onto the newly built Wellington Street, opposite Waterloo Bridge. The new theatre, designed by Samuel Beazley was completed in four months and opened in July 1834 with a performance of “The Yeoman’s Daughter”. It soon became the new home of English opera. A another group of tickets that read T R E O H are in tin, they also have BOX, GALLERY or U G for Upper Gallery to indicate which part of the auditorium they relate to. All these tickets have in addition the number 2 on them. This may indicate a second issue for use in the new theatre, but as usual no references have been found.



When fire destroyed Covent Garden theatre in 1856, Frederick Gye hired the Lyceum and moved his company there, they stayed for two years. Ivory season tickets were issued for seats in the boxes while the Royal Italian Opera was at the Lyceum, the one illustrated belonged to Lady Louisa-Caroline who was married to Sir Henry Meux. In 1871 the management was taken over by Hezekiah Bateman as a way of getting his daughters on the stage. He changed the name to the Theatre Royal Lyceum and hired a young actor called Irving to be the leading man. When Bateman died in 1875, his widow Francis took over but three years later she transferred the lease to Irving and moved to the Sadler's Wells theatre with her daughters. Henry Irving hired Ellen Terry and they stayed at the Lyceum for over twenty years during which time they produced a popular and successful run of shows. The theatre closed after Irving retired, and in 1904 Bertie Crewe rebuilt the interior and opened as a music hall.



London County Council purchased the building in 1939 with the intention of demolishing it to carry out road improvements, but the war put a stop to this. After the war the Lyceum was used as a ballroom and a venue for pop concerts. Then in 1968 there was another plan to redevelop the whole of the Covent Garden area, but luckily this did not go ahead. Samuel Beazley's 1834 portico and front are still there and the Lyceum has now become the home of large scale musicals.

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## Henry Burrough of Loddon

Adrian Marsden

The Norfolk Token Project has recently completed a survey of Great Yarmouth's seventeenth-century token issuers. Before moving on to the enormous task of researching the issuers based in Norwich, the author and the NTP's tireless volunteer, Jean Weetman, began to look at the few issuers resident in the settlements near Yarmouth and Norwich. One of these issuers, Henry Burrough[s] of Loddon, offers an excellent example of how much can be achieved by keen local researchers; on this occasion a good deal of the NTP's work had been done for it beforehand thanks to Elvie Herd and Jan Bensley of the Loddon & District Local History Society. On contemporary documents Henry's surname is rendered variously as Burrough and Burroughs; here we will use the form Burrough.



**Fig 1 & 2:** Henry Burrough's tokens  
(Norweb 3104 and 3105).

Burrough's tokens are a rather plain affair. On the obverse the legend HENRY BVRROVGH I667 encircles the Grocers' Arms and, on the reverse, LODDON IN NORFOLK surrounds the initials H.B. Two obverse dies are known, paired with a common reverse die. The earlier token in the sequence (Norweb 3104, figure 1) has only been recorded with a six o'clock die axis and the second (Norweb 3105, figure 2) with a nine o'clock. Both are struck in a copper alloy described as 'mixed metal'.

Burrough's tokens are listed in Dickinson's price guide at £38, a figure that suggests they are of some rarity. Indeed, were it not for the fact that metal detecting in the hinterland of Loddon, in the parishes of Chedgrave and Langley-with-Hardley, has led to the recovery of a number of examples, they would have remained uncommon. The specimens turning up in the Loddon area, however, show that the issue is not rare but common. Were any detectorists operating in the parish of Loddon itself, in the immediate area of the token's issue, to record their finds then the number would probably be much higher. The circulation pattern of Burrough's tokens, with examples

being well used locally but not travelling very far out of the Loddon area, is symptomatic of the tokens issued by traders based in smaller settlements<sup>(1)</sup>. The way in which the tokens of John Wilch of Cley were used furnishes a very close parallel<sup>(2)</sup>.

There are good indications that Henry Burrough's immediate ancestors came from Norton Subcourse, a small settlement some four miles from Loddon by road. The main suggestion for this comes from the will of a Henry Burrough of Norton Subcourse, yeoman and almost certainly the father of our token issuer, made on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1657 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1657/8<sup>(3)</sup>. In it, amongst other bequests, he leaves his son Henry fifteen pounds when he becomes 21 and also instructs that he be bound out as an apprentice soon after his decease. Further evidence comes from the will of Henry himself where, after leaving four pounds to the poor of Loddon, he left twenty shillings to the poor of Norton, and ten shillings to the poor of both Heckingham and Chedgrave<sup>(4)</sup>. The bequest to the poor of Norton is telling evidence that this was a place well-known to Henry Burroughs; it was surely his birthplace.

Although no baptism record has been thus far located we can infer from Henry's tombstone, discussed below, that he was born in about 1642. His date of death is given as 30<sup>th</sup> January 1705/6 and his age at death as 63 years; thus he must have been born between 31<sup>st</sup> January 1641/2 and 30<sup>th</sup> January 1642/3.

Henry was clearly living in Loddon and presumably trading as a grocer there by 1664 since he was listed in the Loddon hearth tax for one hearth in that year<sup>(5)</sup>. Evidently he had been bound as an apprentice late in 1657 or early in 1658 as per his father's will and had just completed his apprenticeship by 1664. His 1667 token was thus issued relatively early in his career at the age of about 25.

Henry's first marriage was to an Elizabeth although no details of the union can be found. We may assume it took place at some juncture in the mid-late 1660s. Given that no wife's initial occurs on his token we might surmise that it did not occur until 1667 at the earliest although, of course, a wife was not always accorded recognition on her husband's tokens. Their son Henry was baptised on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1670 but the pair were to have no further issue; Elizabeth's burial was recorded at Loddon on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1671/2. Quite possibly she died in childbirth or of complications following the birth of a second child.

Henry married his second wife, Mary, on 10<sup>th</sup> June 1675 at Chedgrave although her maiden name cannot be traced in the documentation. There are baptismal and burial records for a number of Henry and Mary's children. Richard was baptised on June 19<sup>th</sup> 1676 and other offspring followed, John (July 25<sup>th</sup> 1677, buried on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1677),

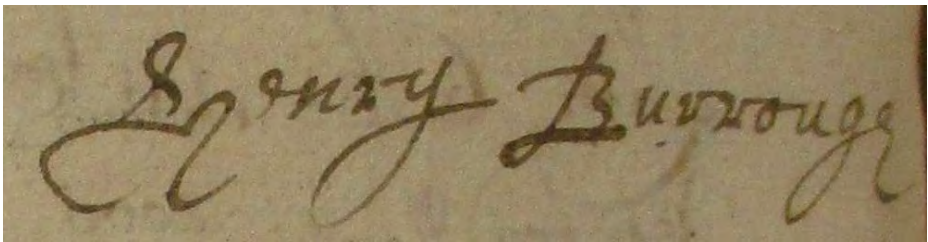
Mary (2<sup>nd</sup> December 1678), Ann (May 15<sup>th</sup> 1682), John (May 30<sup>th</sup> 1687), and Francis (a daughter baptised 15<sup>th</sup> January 1691/2).

Research suggests that Henry Burroughs lived in a building known today as the Pink House for reasons that are apparent from the photograph taken of it in 2016 (figure 3). He is recorded as having served as a Churchwarden in Loddon at several points in time, 1671-2, 1679, 1682 and 1694-5, and his signature may be found on various records in the church accounts there (figure 4).



**Fig 3:** The Pink House in Loddon, the probable residence of Henry Burrough.

There are more documents relating to Henry Burrough in the Norfolk Record Office including an agreement in 1680 (with William Fuller and John Randall) to let the Town House in Loddon to Thomas Agas<sup>(6)</sup>. This is interesting given the marriage of one of Thomas Agas' sons, William, to Henry Burrough's daughter Ann twenty years later and the marriage of Burrough's son Richard to John Randall's daughter Elizabeth in 1704. Both of these marriages are discussed below.



**Fig 4:** Henry's signature as Churchwarden.

Henry's middle and old age were to be tinged with grief. His eldest son Henry was buried on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1691, aged only twenty. His tombstone (figure 6) survives in Loddon churchyard, next but one to that of his father. On January 21<sup>st</sup> 1705/6 Henry's second son Richard Burrough was buried. The fact that Henry Burrough himself was buried less than two weeks later on February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1705/6 may mean one of two things. Perhaps a disease, one of the epidemics so common in the period before penicillin and other antibiotics, claimed both men or perhaps Henry, overwhelmed by the death of his second son, succumbed to a stroke or a seizure shortly afterwards. There are a few burials in the parish registers that are fairly close in date to those of Richard and Henry but not many and hardly enough to suggest an epidemic was raging in Loddon that winter. Henry's tombstone survives, near that of his son Henry (figure 5).

Richard, described as single and a gentleman of Loddon, had married Elizabeth Randall of Chedgrave, at Broome on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1704 but the couple had clearly had no issue by the time of his early death. She was surely the daughter of John Randall, baptised at Chedgrave on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1680. John Burrough, the youngest and last surviving son of Henry and Mary, baptised in 1687, was buried later in the year on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1706.



**Fig 5 & 6:** Tombstones of Henry Burrough (1705) and his son, Henry Burrough junior (1691).

The tombstones of Henry and his eldest son are worth some comment. Memorials of token issuers surviving inside churches are known although many are now illegible, have been removed, or are now covered over by later features. Stones surviving in good condition in churchyards, exposed as they have been to the elements for over three

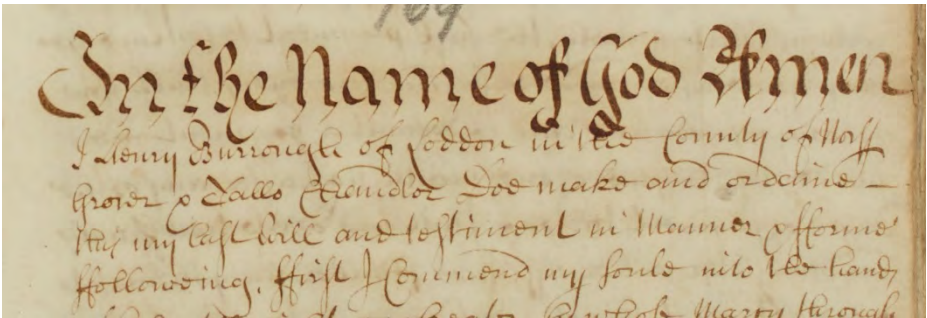


centuries are far, far rarer. To have two, one of a token issuer and the other of his son, is a remarkable stroke of good fortune.

Both stones are redolent of the imagery employed on late seventeenth and early eighteenth-century grave markers. They are topped by carved skulls flanked by foliate decoration which, in the case of Burrough junior's stone, takes a form suggestive of a pair of wings. Interestingly, the tombstones differ in the way the surname is spelt, Burrough junior having no 'S' at the end. The inscriptions on the two tombstones read:

*Here Lyeth ye body of Henry Burroughs Late of this Towne Gent who departed this Life the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Ian Anno Dom 1705 Aged 63 yeares.*

*Here Lyeth the body of Henry Burrough ye son of Henry Burrough & Elizabeth his wife who died ye 15<sup>th</sup> day of July 1691 aged 20 yeares and 9 monthes.*



**Fig 7:** Opening section of the will of Henry Burrough, grocer and tallow chandler of Loddon.

Henry Burrough's will was written on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1703 and proved on 16<sup>th</sup> February 1705/6 (figure 7). In it he left some of his property in Norton Subcourse and Raveningham to his widow Mary (his executrix) during the term of her natural life and other property to his sons Richard and John and their heirs. His daughters Mary and Francis (sic) were also left property and his granddaughters, Mary and Ann Agas, ten pounds each, in Ann's case if she reached the age of twelve.

It becomes clear that the mother of these two granddaughters was his daughter Ann who had married William Aggas, described as a clerk (minister in holy orders) at Loddon on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1700. The couple later moved to Fornsett-St-Peter when William became Rector there in 1701. Further children were born there in the following years. William died in 1724 aged 51 after 27 years as vicar of Hempnall and 23 years



(concurrently) as rector of the Forncetts. His tombstone survives in the church of Forncett St. Peter (figure 8).



**Fig 8 & 9:** Memorial slabs for William Aggas and Robert Osborne

Of his other daughters, Mary had married Robert Barber at Yelverton with Alington on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1698/9 whilst Frances became the wife of Robert Osborne of Seething at Framingham Pigot on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1708/9. Frances died in 1725 and Robert some four years later; the couple are commemorated by a fine memorial slab in Kirstead church commissioned by their son Edward many years later in 1750 (figure 9).

Henry’s widow Mary seems to have remarried several years after her husband’s death; the union of a Mary Burroughs of Hempnall to a Samuel Youngs of Winston took place at Norwich Cathedral on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1709. Presumably Mary was then, after the deaths of all the male members of the family, living at Hempnall with her daughter Ann and son-in-law William.

It is not often that so much information can be furnished on what might be termed a minor token issuer. When studying such a full picture, even small conceits become noticeable such as the fact that, in his will, Henry Burrough is described as a grocer and tallow chandler whilst, on his tombstone, he goes by the prouder title of gentleman. All

of his sons either predeceased him or died shortly after him and the male line came to an end but his three daughters all married and survived him.

### **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Jean Weetman, Jan Bensley and Elvie Herd for the various contributions they have made towards the writing of this paper. Also to the Norfolk Record Office for allowing reproduction of the section of Henry Burrough's will pictured in this article. Michael Dickinson has kindly allowed reproduction from the Norweb volume plates of Norweb nos. 3104 and 3105.

### **References**

- (1) Marsden 2015, 301-4.
- (2) Marsden 2018.
- (3) National Archives PROB/11/275.
- (4) Norfolk Record Office ANF will register 1705-1707, fo. 150, no. 169. Available for viewing on Microfilm MF 221.
- (5) Frankel and Seaman 1983, 63.
- (6) Norfolk Record Office MC 78/96/17, 523X3.

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## Historical Medal Journal – Number 1 June 2019.

Anthony Gilbert

This new publication is the first in what, it is hoped, will become an annual issue, as proposed at the June 2019 British Historical Medallion Society (BHMS) Congress. The A5 format is the same as that for the Token Corresponding Society (TCS) Bulletin, indeed its Editors – John Cumbers, Dave Smith and Andrew Wager all have some connections with the Token Congress! Those who attended the Sixth BHMS Congress which was held at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick on the 8th June 2019 were in receipt of a complimentary copy.

The Journal contains sixty-four pages of eight papers given by seven authors, and covers prize medals, souvenirs, medallions, election tickets, peace medals, agricultural show medals, etc. The authors have helpfully included a list of the talks delivered at the first five congresses (2014-18), and then concludes with the programme for the 2019 congress. The illustrations of the pieces are in colour. It is hoped that future issues will include notes, queries, book reviews, etc.

Andrew Wager's introduction outlines the early discussions which were held in 2013 about establishing a medal/medallion society, to be run along the lines of the TCS. The joint editor explains the preference for 'medal' over 'medallion'. The British Art Medal Society (BAMS) has held such discussions in the past. This writer states here that essentially 'medallion' derives from modillion/medaglia, an architectural feature, a 'boss', as seen on items of furniture, church ceilings, choir stalls, etc. However, Historical Medal is exactly right, it distinguishes from Military and Award Medals. This volume will be made available at Token Congress for purchase, and at the time of writing, the price will likely be set in the region of £7.00 to £7.50.

The idea behind the BHMS Congress is to offer collectors and students of these pieces, who attend the Token Congresses (and of course others) the opportunity to have a congress specifically specialising in this field. Its timing is set it roughly in the Spring, as opposed to the Token Congress set in the Autumn, and also to avoid other important numismatic events. The Hilton Hotel, Warwick, has been used for all of the past six congresses. They are organised as a Saturday event comprising talks and an evening bourse, with the option for those attending to add on the preceding Friday night stay and/or the Saturday night. It works well. Attendances at these congresses have so far been around the 30 – 35 mark.

Give it a try?

Aa went to Blaydon Races, 'twas on the ninth of Joon,  
Eiteen hundred an' sixty-two, on a summer's efternoon;  
Aa tyuk the 'bus frae Balmбра's, an' she wis heavy laden,  
Away we went 'lang Collin'wood Street, that's on the road to Blaydon.

## Introduction

Some months ago, the following was acquired on ebay. For anyone with a passing acquaintance with the folklore of the north-east, the name Balmбра could mean only one thing. The token is punched on a brass disc slightly larger than an old penny (dia. 33mm, with plain edge). The reverse is blank. In addition to the name there is a number which makes little sense in the context of a public house and prompted the thought that

this might have been a ticket associated with the famous excursions to the races. This thought was bolstered by Andrew Cunningham's note about a token for annual outings from the King's Arms, Easton-in-Gordano in Somerset.<sup>(1)</sup>



(N.B. penny is used as a scale)

## The name

It may seem a long shot to identify the token issuer solely on the basis of his name. However, the surname Balmбра is extraordinarily rare and as a surname, in the past, was exclusive to Northumberland and Durham. Ancestry website records only 2021 documents with the name representing 15-27 families in Northumberland and less than 5 in County Durham<sup>(2)</sup>. For comparison the name does not appear at all in the Carlisle and North Cumbria phone book, in an area with a lot of population movement from north-east England.

## The public house

John Balmбра ran the Wheat Sheaf Inn and Music Hall in the Cloth Market, Newcastle upon Tyne. His checks for the Wheat Sheaf are recorded<sup>(3)</sup>. The site of the inn and music hall was at 6-8 Cloth Market, Newcastle.



**Fig. 2.** Wheat Sheaf Inn token of John Balmbra. Photo by Peter Jefferies - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25613250>

John Balmbra was born about 1811 in Alnwick, Northumberland. He became owner and licensee of the Wheatsheaf Public House at 6 Cloth Market, Newcastle, from at least 1841<sup>(4)</sup> to 1864 (OS grid reference NZ 24948 64078). A testimonial in that year reported in a local newspaper may refer to his retirement<sup>(5)</sup>. Despite this Balmbra continued as the secretary of the Newcastle & Gateshead Licensed Victuallers' Association until 1868, just before his death, when there is a report of their annual dinner on 22<sup>nd</sup> January and a subsequent luncheon on the 23<sup>rd</sup><sup>(6)</sup>. In the 1861 census his age is given as 50 implying a birth date of 1811 but these back-calculations can be somewhat imprecise. He was married to Isabella Gregg of Newcastle in 1830. A man with this name, presumed to be the licensee, died early in 1868 at the age of 61 implying a birth date of 1807<sup>(7)</sup>. This appears to be confirmed by the absence of John Balmbra from the 1871 census.

In about 1848 a first-floor room of Balmbra's pub was opened and in later advertisements was called "The Royal Music Saloon" (this name appears in advertisements dated 1850<sup>(8)</sup>). In about 1862 it appears that the room was rebuilt and the name changed to Balmbra's Music Hall. It was here that the song *Blaydon Races* was first performed by George (Geordie) Ridley in 1862, The song referring to the Music Hall by name, as the starting point of the trip - "I took the bus from Balmbra's and she was heavy-laden, Away we went along Collingwood Street, that's on the road to Blaydon."

## Conclusion

It is clear from the outline history of the Wheatsheaf public house and of John Balmbra that the licensee was at the forefront of promoting the business through the use of conventional checks. At least four variants seem to be recorded, including the one in Fig. 2 and those listed by Gardiner and Parish. The use of checks for the music hall continued under the new owners Bagnall and Blakey after the name had changed to the Oxford Music Hall<sup>(9)</sup>. The suggestion that the new token, bearing only Balmbra's name and a number was an excursion ticket remains only a guess but is plausible in the light of the prominence of the music hall and the entrepreneurial promoting of Balmbra's Music Hall.

## Appendix

The following extract is taken from the Theatres Trust website:

*“Opened in 1848 as a first floor room in the Wheatsheaf pub. Advertisements refer to the Royal Music Saloon in 1859 [sic] and the Wheatsheaf Music Hall in 1864, which may confirm a rebuilding as a purpose-designed hall about 1862, which is the date given for the present façade in the Curtains !!! (1982) account. It was the Oxford Music Hall, ‘late Balmbra’s’ by 1865. Advertisements ceased to appear in 1879. A later plan shows a stage only five feet deep. The gallery was removed about 1883 but the music hall continued to be listed in directories until 1895.*

*The building, which had become the Oxford Restaurant and Public Hall in 1891, was largely destroyed by fire in 1899, by which time the former music hall was a billiards room. The new building, the Carlton Hotel, opened in 1901 and this, too, included a billiards room which was converted in 1962 into ‘Balmbra’s’, a pastiche music hall with a balcony at one end, but this was quite different from the old hall in dimensions and nothing, in fact, survives from the famous mid-Victorian Balmbra’s.”<sup>(10)</sup>*

## References:

1. A. Cunningham, “A new Pub Token Usage?” T.C.S.Bulletin 12,5 December 2017
2. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/name-origin?surname=balmbra> [Attempts have been made to re-check my calculation but the data on the website is modified from time to time and the calculation cannot be exactly replicated. Nonetheless I believe that general conclusion concerning the rarity of the name is valid]
3. Jeffrey Gardiner, *Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of Durham and Northumberland* (1996) at p.77
4. 1841 census and C.P.C. Parish, “Music Hall Checks of John Balmbra”, T.C.S.B. 4,1 (1972), 80-1. The author had access to local directories and other sources giving fuller information than available on the internet. The census does show Balmbra resident at the public house and the residential address cited may relate to the mole Catcher (see note 5)
5. A testimonial to “Mr John Balmbra, late of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, of this town” was concluded in 1864 with the promise of a purse of gold. *Newcastle Daily Journal* 27 Aug. 1864, p.2.
6. *The Newcastle Guardian*, 25 January 1868, p.8.
7. There was another John Balmbra from Alnwick (a mole catcher) living in Newcastle at the same time. He was 53 in the 1861 census giving a birth year of 1808. The mole-catcher was alive for the 1871 census and he only died in 1889. He can be distinguished from the licensee through the name of his wife, Mary
8. Parish op. cit. 81
9. Gardner p.81. This is illustrated, courtesy of Alan Judd, on <http://www.arthurlloyd.co.uk/Newcastle/BalmbraMusicHallNewcastle.htm>
10. <https://database.theatrettrust.org.uk/resources/theatres/show/2566-balmbra-s>



## Samborne Cook, an unrecorded unofficial farthing.

Alan Cope



33 Brass, 20mm, plain edge. C19A<sup>(1)</sup>

**Obv.**

FOR CHAPS & SORES/ USE/ CARBOLIC/ JELLY/ COOK/ HYSON GREEN.

**Rev.**

TAKE COOKS/ ESSENCE/ OF LINSEED/ FOR/ COUGHS/ & BRONCHITIS/ 7½  
& 1/-

Samborne Cook, dispensing chemist, was born in Somerset in 1857 and, at the age of 16, moved to Nottingham to serve an apprenticeship as a chemist and a druggist.

Starting his business in Nottingham in 1881 it expanded rapidly, and several branches were soon established. His first shop was on the corner of Radford Road and Patterson Road; this remained his head office. In the late 1880's he opened other shops at 71 Beech Avenue Sherwood Rise, which by 1900 had moved to number 37 and by 1910 he had sold it to Edward Dales. The other was at the corner of Denman Street and Radford Boulevard. By 1898 he had another shop at 22 Church Street, Basford and by 1913 another at 58 Radford Road. He was Sheriff of Nottingham 1905/6.

He moved to Bournemouth in 1915 although he still owned three of his shops as they were bequeathed to his wife in his will made in 1924. He died in 1926 but the business carried on under different ownership until c1956. It was his Carbolic Jelly for which he was known best. In 1885 pots of the ointment cost 6d, 1/- and 2/6d. Such was the success of Cook's Carbolic Jelly that he claimed to have sold 2,000 pots



Only two sizes known.  
55mm & 38mm tall respectively.

in 1885 and by 1891 this had increased to 25,000 pots. As there are three prices there should be three jars, but only two sizes are known.

Samborne Cook's shop  
76 Radford Road  
on the corner of  
Patterson Road.



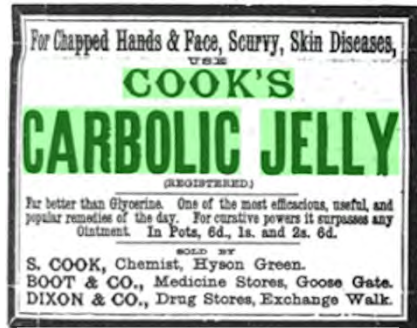
Samborne Cook's shop at the corner  
of Denman Street  
and  
Radford Boulevard.



Advert from the 1880's  
advertising his  
Beech Avenue premises.



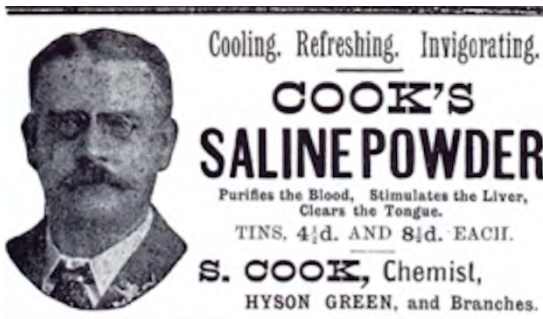
Advert from 1883.



Notts Guardian Fri 27 Feb 1885



1883, tin lid approx. 5cm.



Advert from 1900.

**References:**

<http://www.ointmentpots.com/victorian/cooks-carbolic>

<http://catalogue.wellcomelibrary.org/record=b1654075>

(1) Nottinghamshire Advertisement Tickets and Medals, Grenville Chamberlain, 2011.

“One of the most efficacious, agreeable, useful and popular remedies of the day.....” Peter Hammond, Nottinghamshire Historian N<sup>o</sup> 68 Spring/Summer 2002.

# Patent 10399 of 1910

Andrew Andison

In the “Notes & Queries” section of volume 5 number 11 of the Bulletin there was one from Brian Edge: 317  
*Patent no. 10399, 1910.*

Brian Edge had a uniface brass disc bearing the legend PATENT / N<sup>o</sup> / 10399 / 1910 and asked if anyone had records of patent numbers?



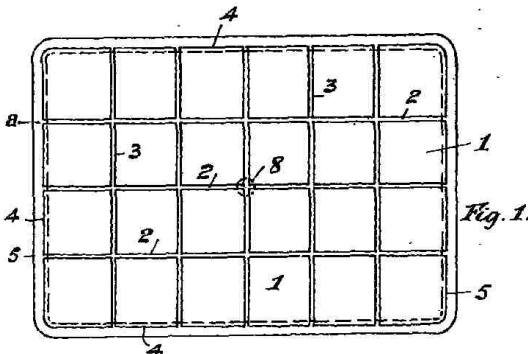
Patents since about 1893 are now all online and <https://worldwide.espacenet.com/> takes you straight to the search page. The relevant patent was quickly found and it was for a “New or Improved Shop Counter Display Stand, with Device for Sub-dividing Bulk Butter, Cheese or like Substances.” It was granted to Hugh William Hughes, Stanley Stores, Llandudno Junction, grocer and the relevant dates are: Date of Application 28/04/1910, Complete Specification Left 14/05/1910, Accepted 04/08/1910.

The provisional specification describes it as follows:

Consists of an enamelled metal plate, wooden board, or porcelain, marble or slate slab. The surface has a number of grooves. The outer edge is also grooved. The grooves receive a wire, fine string, cord or the like, which subdivides the substance placed on stand.

The Grooving of the outer edge is done in such a manner, so as to form a well or receptacle for water which may flow from the substance on stand.

The stand may or may not be mounted and made to revolve on a platform.



The illustrations within the patent explains it better. Fig. 1 shows the board with its horizontal and vertical grooves and Fig. 6 shows how the cutting wire would be laid down within the grooves.

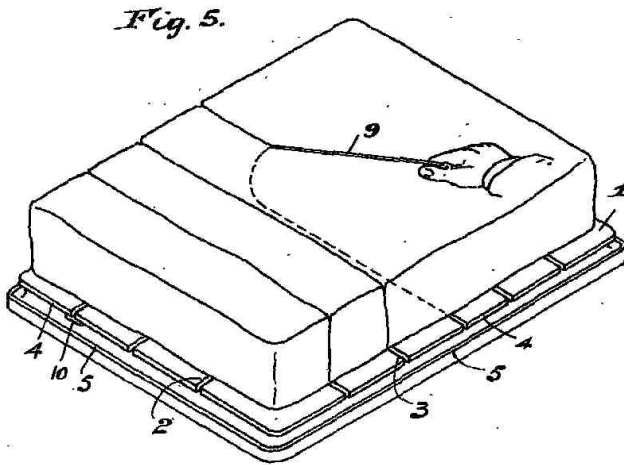
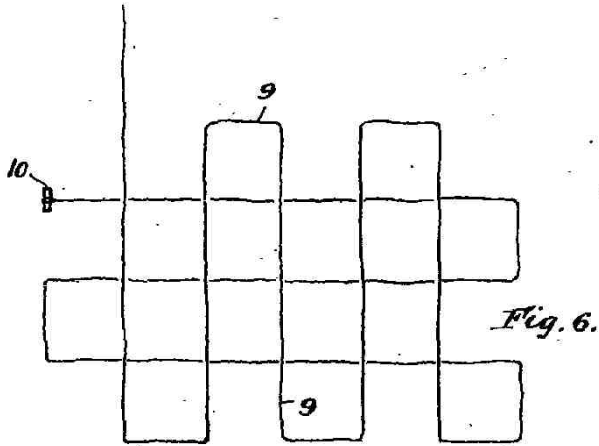


Fig. 5 shows the wire being pulled up to cut the product being displayed.

Returning to the disc; given that it is uniface this would suggest that it is a label for attachment to one of these display cutting boards. As the patent was granted to Mr Hughes, grocer, at Stanley Stores in Llandudno Junction does this make the piece a Welsh 'token'?

## **Nick Rayns Collection of Suffolk & other 17th Century Tokens Lockdales 27 January 2019**

**Nigel A. Clark**

Nick Rayns died about six years ago. He was probably only in his fifties and still actively buying. Based in Norfolk, his home county was probably his first love as he collected its tokens from all centuries. He also collected Suffolk tokens almost as avidly and as a sideline to his career at the University of East Anglia did a little dealing, certainly in 17th century tokens and maybe other areas too.

The executors/family did not respond to direct contact but have now sold much of the collection and stock via Lockdales auctions in Ipswich, one of Nick's original sources. A good group of Suffolk 18th century tokens and possibly other material went through those rooms last year anonymously, and in January this year, everything 17th century except his Norfolk collection was on the block, also anonymously. Sadly, the auctioneers did not do a good job. The two hundred and eighty one Suffolks were divided into forty-two lots; additionally, there were four lots of neighbouring counties and then one hundred and fifty miscellaneous undescribed pieces divided into three lots.

The sale order was seemingly haphazard, the tokens beginning with Hadleigh issues. Only three pieces were given a lot to themselves whilst a Stowmarket issue unrecorded in the major books was bundled together with eight other pieces, although this lot made one of the better hammer prices (Lockdales' premium is 19.5% all-in) at £380 to the trade. The only other lot to make over £280 was a group of twenty-five Cambridgeshire issues at £420. Most groups were ten to twelve strong and averaged out at around £20 a piece, however many made a lot less. Although few of the rarities of the series were here, these prices were not high.

The cataloguers grading was, in my opinion, savage at best. The Rayns collection, individually graded, were mostly classified as Poor, Fair, VG etc. The veracity or otherwise of this could only be judged by the photographs of the only five lots so treated in the catalogue. More photographs were available online but only perhaps half the pieces in any lot were included, only one side shown and photographed through their plastic envelopes. Moreover, the specimens chosen were usually not the key pieces.

Although the occasional lot had a ticket with it, no provenances were recorded in the catalogue (not necessarily the auctioneers' fault) and, sadly, little other documentation was evident. Nick, like most specialist 17th century token collectors, collected die varieties and there was no attempt to highlight these. The overall results suffered accordingly. The collectors and dealers who were not put off by the catalogue probably



bought well with many scarce items unremarked upon in key lots and certainly a number or pieces have begun to appear on eBay. The collector's cost will almost certainly not have been realised here.

Nick may well have been mortified by how the collection was presented. But when owners do not seek advice from the dealers and auctioneers they know, it's up to the collectors to take advantage and in this case they did.

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### *Notes and Queries*



One turn, any idea?

These are photos of tokens I found while listing Bob's Covent Garden market tokens. They have no monetary value on, but all have 'one turn'  
I checked through my lists of Spitalfield market tokens but could find none there.

Does anyone know what 'one turn' was or what it referred to?

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Pam Williams

*Adverts*

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