

## Subject Index

This includes Book Reviews, obituaries etc. Note that only the location of the first page is given, and entries usually only appear under one category. The various supplements have been paginated to follow the normal issue and are indicated thus 8s1, 8s2 etc.

### Advertising

Advertising Stickers on Coins (v) (David Young)	1/24
Oops! Sorry your Majest ( <i>sic</i> ) (Andrew Andison)	4/146
Advertising Stickers on Coins (vi) (Chris Mearns)	11/544
Advertising Stickers on Coins (vii) (Charles Farthing)	11/545

### Book Reviews

Sentimental Magazine Medals by Martin R. Warburton (Gary Oddie)	3/118
--	-------

### Conference & Congress (not Token)

Historical Medal Society Congress & 39 <sup>th</sup> British Token Congress (Anthony Gilbert)	10/501
--	--------

### Co-op

A Story from the Newark Co-Op (Alan Cope)	5/168
Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (9) (Roy Rains)	6/223
Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (10) (Roy Rains)	8/296
Leytonstone Road Co-op tokens (Daniel Badenhorst)	11/536

### Countermarks

A Possible Reattribution for a Yorkshire Countermarked Coin (Andrew Wager)	2/55
Massey's Countermarked Wine Tickets (Murray Andrews)	7/244

### Counters and Jetons

Characters from Legend and History (W. Bryce Neilson)	6/210
A Group of Three Unrecorded Counters (W. Bryce Neilson)	7/253
Educational Counters (i) (W. Bryce Neilson)	8/294
Educational Counters (ii) (W. Bryce Neilson)	8/295
A Tale of Two Counters or Cities (Carthage and Jerusalem) (W. Bryce Neilson)	10/487

## **Engraved**

The Bank of England Guard (Gary Oddie)	4/129
--	-------

## **Farm, Pickers and Merchants**

Is this another Surrey Farm Token? (John Theobald)	1/22
Ben Tawn of Fressingfield (Adrian Marsden)	5/184
What links a 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Haberdasher, An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century Freemason, and a 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fruit & Veg Farmer (John Theobald)	8/284
Tokens of 'E. Brewer Claines' (Murray Andrews)	9/453
Farm Tokens Issued by S. Boorman at Send, Woking and West Molesey (John Theobald & Duncan Pennock)	9/456
Farm Checks of the Fens – Analysis of Hoards (Gary Oddie)	10/472
Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham (Roger Paul, Dave Smith and Gary Oddie)	11/537

## **Food, Drink, Entertainment, Clubs and Societies etc**

Mathews (sic) on the Game of Whist – sets of 24 counters (c.1825) by Thomason (W. Bryce Neilson)	3/92
A Most Unusual Set of Georgian Gaming Counters (W. Bryce Neilson)	5/170
Apple Token from Borough Market (2019) (Judy Brook)	8/308
The Sanger Brothers (David Young)	9/432
Prize Tokens (Fairground?) (W. Bryce Neilson)	9/439
Fish & Chips (W. Bryce Neilson)	11/525
An Unrecorded Royal Oak Lottery Ticket (W. Bryce Neilson)	12/567

## **Great Britain & Ireland 17<sup>th</sup> Century**

Samson and the scrap-metal dealer: Christopher Jay, John Melchior and the production and destruction of the Norwich Corporation issues (Adrian Marsden)	1/4
Religious Imagery on 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (i) (Tim Everson)	1/27
Religious Imagery on 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (ii) (Tim Everson)	2/57
The Lion, the Bell and the Castle: James Brockden and the Great Damage he Did to the Good People of the Commonwealth (Adrian Marsden)	2/67
An Unrecorded Westminster token – Ye Bare, King Street (Gerry Buddle)	3/100
17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens from the adjoining parishes of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham W. Bryce Neilson)	4/142



What Sort of People Issued Seventeenth-Century Tokens and Why? Some Thoughts on the City of Norwich and Some Provocative Suggestions (Adrian Marsden)	4/148
Token Tales – Ralph Werge of Whitney (Robert Thompson†)	6/204
A Suggested Re-attribution of Seventeenth Century Token, Plymouth to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire (Andrew Wager and Tim Scotney)	6/207
How and How Far did Seventeenth-Century Tokens Circulate? A Consideration of Some of the Evidence from Norfolk (Adrian Marsden)	6/213
Saints of the Shoemakers: St Crispin, St Crispian and St Hugh (Tim Everson)	7/250
What links a 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Haberdasher, An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century Freemason, and a 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fruit & Veg Farmer (John Theobald)	8/284
Some Additional 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Cornish Tokens (Mac McCarthy)	8/301
An Unusual Overstruck Token from Southwark (Tim Everson)	8/317
The story of David Ramage Junior, token maker turned taverner, and the Norwich Corporation farthings (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/323
All at Sixes and Sevens: the 1667 Corporation issues of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Diss and the workshops that made them (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/341
Sweetmeats, sheepskins, sugar and scurvy grass: the accounts of Oxnead Hall and some Norfolk issuers (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/352
Some suggestions on the identities of four Norfolk token issuers (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/361
Two seventeenth-century lead tokens from the Norwich area (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/369
The Norfolk Token Project – latest news (Adrian Marsden)	8s1/371
Transplanted to a Better Nursery: Susan Browne of Norwich, a Token Issuer's daughter (Adrian Marsden)	9/440
A New Lead Token from Abingdon in Berkshire (Tim Everson)	9/452
Carriers' Tokens (Robert Thompson†)	9/455
Francis Elmer and the Three Foxes (Adrian Marsden)	10/491

A New Token from Upper Ground, Southwark? (Tim Everson)	10/500
On the Ephemeral Edge (i) – Hearth Tax Receipts (Gary Oddie)	11/514
Matthew Soultor of Norwich, Oatmeal Maker (Adrian Marsden)	11/517
Token Tales (2) – Nathaniel Page at Harrow on the Hill (Robert Thompson†)	11/524
Margaret Reynolds (1625-1688), Merchant and early Quaker of Chichester, Sussex (Geoffrey Barber)	12/553
The French Captain's Woman: Jeremy Vynn and his disobedient daughter (Adrian Marsden)	12/560
Southwark 854: Illustrated (Tim Everson)	12/566
<b>Great Britain &amp; Ireland 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	
Gleanings from the Conder Café (Jeff Rock)	5/194
Royal George Token D&H Kent 13 (Paul Tunnard)	6/205
The Highland, or Inverness-shire, Bracteates (David Powell)	6/228
Gleanings from the Conder Café (ii) (Jeff Rock)	8/309
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 3 (Jeff Rock)	10/483
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 4 (Jeff Rock)	12/571
Do you know the whereabouts of these 18 <sup>th</sup> century tokens? (John Dudding)	12/575
<b>Great Britain &amp; Ireland 19<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	
Where there's a will... (Dave Smith)	1/17
<b>Hoard</b>	
The Machynleth (1909) find of 18 <sup>th</sup> – and 19 <sup>th</sup> – century copper coins and tokens (Murray Andrews)	11/534
<b>Hospital</b>	
Invernith Lodge and its Tokens (Andrew Andison)	3/84
<b>Lead</b>	
The issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens: Midlothian, other than Edinburgh and Leith (David Powell)	4/133
The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens outside Midlothian (David Powell)	5/174
<b>Literature</b>	
Paranumismatica and the Diarist (John H. Rumsby)	6/233

## **Machine Tokens**

The Autoslot Token (Malcolm Johnson†)	10/478
To Be Spent In The House (Hayes 401). (Paul Baker and Malcolm Johnson†)	12s/590

## **Manufacturers**

Faith, Hope & Charity by J. Park & Sons, Liverpool (Andrew Andison)	7/276
Attribution of Some Imitation Sovereigns to Their Maker (Martin R. Warburton)	9/466

## **Medals**

Sentimental Magazine Medals – X-Ray Metallurgical Analysis (Gary Oddie)	1/12
A Locality Reattribution for the John Bell (1736-1770) Commemorative Medallion (W. H. George)	2/76

## **Numismatists**

Col. Ranulphus John Carthew (Gary Oddie)	12/583
--	--------

## **Obituaries and Appreciations**

Andrew T. MacMillan (1933-2021) – An Obituary (Gary Oddie et al.)	11/512
--	--------

## **Overseas**

Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons {ACJM} The French equivalent of TCS (David Powell)	3/114
Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons (ACJM) (Anthony Gilbert)	4/158
Some Unusual New York Hotel Tokens (Gary Oddie)	5/164

## **Pub, Pub Check Mystery List**

The Phoenix Near the Baths: A Reattribution of a Birmingham Pub Check to Bristol (Andrew Wager)	3/111
Warwickshire Tavern Checks – Leamington Spa and Warwick (Andrew Cunningham)	4/158
Progress on the Mystery List (Andrew Cunningham)	5/172
Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (10) (Judy Brook)	6/238
Consolidated & Updated List of Solutions to the “Mystery List” (Andrew Cunningham)	8/417
Cudworth Village Club – Surrey? (John Theobald)	12/579
Cudworth Village Club – Post Script – Yorkshire (Dave Smith and Gary Oddie)	12/580

Further Solutions to the “Mystery List” (Andrew Cunningham)	12/586
--	--------

## **Restaurant**

British Restaurant Tokens (Philip Mernick and Malcolm Johnson†)	7/254
A British Restaurant Token Dispenser (John Theobald)	7/272
British Restaurant Tickets (Gary Oddie)	7/274
Unrecorded British Restaurant Tokens (Michael Knight)	8/318

## **Reused Coins and Tokens**

Birthstone and Acrostic Tokens (Gary Oddie)	8/313
---	-------

## **Spinners**

The Spinner (Ralph Hayes)	10/496
---------------------------	--------

## **Store**

Wollerton’s Department Store (Chris Mearns)	12/582
---	--------

## **Theatres**

The Royal Circus and Surrey Theatre (David Young)	8/305
---	-------

## **Tickets and Passes**

Exeter Change and the Zoological Society (David Young)	2/44
A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – (1) Market Checks (John Durnell†)	2/48
A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – (2) Advertising and Miscellaneous (John Durnell†)	3/102
Philip Astley and his Amphitheatre (David Young)	4/124
The Amphitheatre after Astley (David Young)	5/188
The London Opinion Curio Club (David Young)	6/237
A Token from Lambeth Wells (Lara Maiklem)	7/248
Other Circus Proprietors (David Young)	11/538
Visiting American Circuses (David Young)	12/576

## **Token Congress**

The 38 <sup>th</sup> British Token Congress 2019 (Anthony Gilbert)	1/32
Token Congress 1982-2019 (Gary Oddie)	8s2/374
Historical Medal Society Congress & 39 <sup>th</sup> British Token Congress (Anthony Gilbert)	10/501

## **Troublesome Tokens**

Troublesome Tokens (2) (TCSB v11 n9s) No. 148 (Malcolm Johnson†)	1/36
---	------

Progress on the Mystery List (Andrew Cunningham)	5/172
Consolidated & Updated List of Solutions to the “Mystery List” (Andrew Cunningham)	8s3/417
Notes and Queries (Chistopher Mearns)	10/506
Further Solutions to the “Mystery List” (Andrew Cunningham)	12/586

### **Unofficial Farthings**

An Unrecorded Tune & C° Farthing (Alan Cope)	3/91
Faith, Hope & Charity by J. Park & Sons, Liverpool (Andrew Andison)	7/276

## Author Index

### Andison, Andrew

Invernith Lodge and its Tokens	3/84
Oops! Sorry your Majest ( <i>sic</i> )	4/146
Faith, Hope & Charity by J. Park & Sons, Liverpool	7/276

### Andrews, Murray

Massey's Countermarked Wine Tickets	7/244
Tokens of 'E. Brewer Claines'	9/453
The Machynleth (1909) find of 18 <sup>th</sup> – and 19 <sup>th</sup> – century copper coins and tokens	11/534

### Badenhorst, Daniel

Leytonstone Road Co-op tokens	11/536
-------------------------------	--------

### Paul Baker

To Be Spent In The House (Hayes 401). (with Malcolm Johnson†)	12s/590
--	---------

### Barber, Geoffrey

Margaret Reynolds (1625-1688), Merchant and early Quaker of Chichester, Sussex	12/553
--	--------

### Brook, Judy

Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (10)	6/238
Apple Token from Borough Market (2019)	8/308

### Buddle, Gerry

An Unrecorded Westminster token – Ye Bare, King Street	3/100
--	-------

### Cope, Alan

An Unrecorded Tune & C <sup>o</sup> Farthing	3/91
A Story from the Newark Co-Op	5/168

### Cunningham, Andrew

Progress on the Mystery List	5/172
Warwickshire Tavern Checks – Leamington Spa and Warwick	4/158
Consolidated & Updated List of Solutions to the “Mystery List”	8s3/417
Further Solutions to the “Mystery List”	12/586

### Dudding John

Do you know the whereabouts of these 18 <sup>th</sup> century tokens?	12/575
---	--------

**Durnell, John†**

A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Check and Tickets of the Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – (1) Market Checks	2/48
A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century – (2) Advertising and Miscellaneous	3/102

**Everson, Tim**

Religious Imagery on 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (i)	1/27
Religious Imagery on 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (ii)	2/57
Saints of the Shoemakers: St Crispin, St Crispian and St Hugh	7/250
An Unusual Overstruck Token from Southwark	8/317
A New Lead Token from Abingdon in Berkshire	9/452
A New Token from Upper Ground, Southwark?	10/500
Southwark 854: Illustrated	12/566

**Farthing, Charles**

Advertising Stickers on Coins (vii)	11/545
-------------------------------------	--------

**George, W. H.**

A Locality Reattribution for the John Bell (1736-1770) Commemorative Medallion	2/76
---	------

**Gilbert, Anthony**

The 38 <sup>th</sup> British Token Congress 2019	1/32
Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons (ACJM)	4/158
Historical Medal Society Congress & 39 <sup>th</sup> British Token Congress	10/501

**Hayes, Ralph†**

The Spinner	10/496
-------------	--------

**Johnson, Malcolm†**

Troublesome Tokens (2) (TCSB v11 n9s) No. 148	1/36
The Autoslot Token	10/478
British Restaurant Tokens (with Philip Mernick)	7/254
To Be Spent In The House (Hayes 401). (with Paul Baker)	12s/590

**Knight, Michael**

Unrecorded British Restaurant Tokens	8/318
--------------------------------------	-------

**McCarthy, Mac**

Some Additional 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Cornish Tokens	8/301
---	-------

**Maiklem, Lara**

A Token from Lambeth Wells	7/248
----------------------------	-------

**Marsden, Adrian**

Samson and the scrap-metal dealer: Christopher Jay, John Melchior and the production and destruction of the Norwich Corporation issues	1/4
The Lion, the Bell and the Castle: James Brockden and the Great Damage he Did to the Good People of the Commonwealth	2/67
What Sort of People Issued Seventeenth-Century Tokens and Why? Some Thoughts on the City of Norwich and Some Provocative Suggestions	4/148
Ben Tawn of Fressingfield	5/184
How and How Far did Seventeenth-Century Tokens Circulate? A Consideration of Some of the Evidence from Norfolk	6/213
The story of David Ramage Junior, token maker turned taverner, and the Norwich Corporation	8s1/323
All at Sixes and Sevens: the 1667 Corporation issues of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Diss and the workshops that made them	8s1/341
Sweetmeats, sheepskins, sugar and scurvy grass: the accounts of Oxnead Hall and some Norfolk issuers	8s1/352
Some suggestions on the identities of four Norfolk token issuers	8s1/361
Two seventeenth-century lead tokens from the Norwich areaz	8s1/369
The Norfolk Token Project – latest news	8s1/371
Transplanted to a Better Nursery: Susan Browne of Norwich, a Token Issuer's daughter	9/440
Francis Elmer and the Three Foxes	10/491
Matthew Soultter of Norwich, Oatmeal Maker	11/517
The French Captain's Woman: Jeremy Vynn and his disobedient daughter	12/560

**Mearns, Chris(topher)**

Notes and Queries	10/506
Advertising Stickers on Coins (vi)	11/544
Wollerton's Department Store	12/582

**Mernick, Philip**

British Restaurant Tokens (with Malcolm Johnson†)	7/254
---	-------



**Neilson, W. Bryce**

Mathews (sic) on the Game of Whist – sets of 24 counters (c.1825) by Thomason	3/92
17 <sup>th</sup> Century Tokens from the adjoining parishes of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham	4/142
A Most Unusual Set of Georgian Gaming Counters	5/170
Characters from Legend and History	6/210
A Group of Three Unrecorded Counters	7/253
Educational Counters (i)	8/294
Educational Counters (ii)	8/295
Prize Tokens (Fairground?)	9/439
A Tale of Two Counters or Cities (Carthage and Jerusalem)	10/487
Fish & Chips	11/525
An Unrecorded Royal Oak Lottery Ticket (W. Bryce Neilson)	12/567

**Oddie, Gary**

Sentimental Magazine Medals – X-Ray Metallurgical Analysis	1/12
Book Review – Sentimental Magazine Medals by Martin R. Warburton	3/118
The Bank of England Guard	4/129
Some Unusual New York Hotel Tokens	5/164
British Restaurant Tickets	7/274
Birthstone and Acrostic Tokens	8/313
Token Congress 1982-2019	8s2/374
Farm Checks of the Fens – Analysis of Hoards	10/472
Andrew T. MacMillan (1933-2021) – An Obituary (with others)	11/512
On the Ephemeral Edge (i) – Hearth Tax Receipts	11/514
Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham (with Roger Paul and Dave Smith)	11/537
Cudworth Village Club – Post Script – Yorkshire (with Dave Smith)	12/580
Col. Ranulphus John Carthew	12/583

**Paul, Roger**

Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham (with Dave Smith and Gary Oddie)	11/537
---	--------

**Pennock, Duncan**

Farm Tokens Issued by S. Boorman at Send, Woking and West Molesey (with John Theobald)	9/456
---	-------

**Powell, David**

Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons {ACJM} The French equivalent of TCS	3/114
The issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens: Midlothian, other than Edinburgh and Leith	4/133
The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens outside Midlothian	5/174
The Highland, or Inverness-shire, Bracteates	6/228

**Rains, Roy**

Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (9)	6/223
Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (10)	8/296

**Rock, Jeff**

Gleanings from the Conder Café	5/194
Gleanings from the Conder Café (ii)	8/309
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 3	10/483
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 4	12/571

**Rumsby, John H.**

Paranumismatica and the Diarist	6/233
---------------------------------	-------

**Scotney, Tim**

A Suggested Re-attribution of Seventeenth Century Token Plymouth to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire (with Andrew Wager)	6/207
--	-------

**Smith, Dave**

Where there's a will...	1/17
Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham (with Roger Paul and Gary Oddie)	11/537
Cudworth Village Club – Post Script – Yorkshire (with Gary Oddie)	12/580

**Theobald, John**

Is this another Surrey Farm Token?	1/22
A British Restaurant Token Dispenser	7/272
What links a 17 <sup>th</sup> Century Haberdasher, An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century Freemason, and a 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fruit & Veg Farmer?	8/284
Farm Tokens Issued by S. Boorman at Send, Woking and West Molesey (with Duncan Pennock)	9/456
Cudworth Village Club – Surrey?	12/579

**Thompson, Robert†**

Token Tales – Ralph Werge of Whitney	6/204
Carriers' Tokens	9/455
Token Tales (2) – Nathaniel Page at Harrow on the Hill	11/524

**Tunnard, Paul**

Royal George Token D&H Kent 13	6/205
--------------------------------	-------

**Wager, Andrew**

A Possible Reattribution for a Yorkshire Countermarked Coin	2/55
The Phoenix Near the Baths: A Reattribution of a Birmingham Pub Check to Bristol	3/111
A Suggested Re-attribution of Seventeenth Century Token Plymouth to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire (with Tim Scotney)	6/207

**Warburton, Martin R.**

Attribution of Some Imitation Sovereigns to Their Maker	9/466
---	-------

**Young, David**

Advertising Stickers on Coins (v)	1/24
Exeter Change and the Zoological Society	2/44
Philip Astley and his Amphitheatre	4/124
The Amphitheatre after Astley	5/188
The London Opinion Curio Club	6/237
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Visiting American Circuses	12/576

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol. 13 No. 1**

**BULLETIN**

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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website

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## Contents

### *Editorial*

### *Back issues & binders*

<i>Token Congress 2020</i> .....	3
----------------------------------	---

Samson and the scrap-metal dealer: Christopher Jay, John Melchior  
and the production and destruction of the Norwich Corporation issues.

Adrian Marsden..... 4

Sentimental Magazine Medals – X-Ray Metallurgical Analysis

Gary Oddie..... 12

Where there's a will ...

Dave Smith..... 17

Is this another Surrey Farm Token? John Theobald..... 22

Advertising Stickers on Coins (v) David Young..... 24

Religious Imagery on 17th Century Tokens – Saints (i)

Tim Everson..... 27

,

The 38th British Token Congress 2019.

Anthony Gilbert ..... 32

Troublesome Tokens (2) (Token Corresponding Society Bulletin

Vol. 11 No. 9 Supplement December 2015 Page 67) No. 148

Malcolm Johnson ..... 36

*Notes and queries* ..... 39

*Adverts* ..... 40

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to the latest and final edition of this year. A year, that for me has seemingly passed quickly. Four editions of the Bulletin published, a successful and enjoyable Congress attended and a new role as de-facto Secretary of our Society. Who said I would be bored in retirement!

Moving on to a more mercenary note, subscription for this and the next three editions are now overdue. If you have already paid thank you, if not, please take this as a gentle reminder to do so. Your address label will include the code [12:12] next to your name if we are still awaiting your subscription. Payments can be made by cheque or BACS. See page 1 for details.

Finally, we are seeking a volunteer organiser for the 2021 Congress. Full support of previous organisers guaranteed. Please contact me if you are interested.

Thank you all for your support

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

## **Samson and the scrap-metal dealer: Christopher Jay, John Melchior and the production and destruction of the Norwich Corporation issues.**

**Adrian Marsden**

The Norfolk Token Project has been researching the lives and careers of the county's seventeenth-century token issuers for the last four years. In Norwich upwards of a hundred men and women had tokens produced; in 1667 the Corporation seems to have banned private token issue. It then began issuing its own farthings which carried, on the obverse, the Arms of the City and, on the reverse, the inscription A NORWICH FARTHING followed by the date. The 1667 issues were struck in what was then called 'mixed metal', a low-zinc bronze (fig 1). The issues dated 1668 and 1670 were produced in copper of a high purity. In 1670 the token coinage was outlawed although Norwich Corporation did not begin recalling its farthings until late in 1672.



**Fig 1:** 1667 Norwich Corporation farthing

A number of individuals were involved in the production of the Corporation farthings and the full story is provided in the form of a mass of notes at the end of Williamson's listings for Norwich<sup>(1)</sup>. Some of these references are illustrated elsewhere<sup>(2)</sup> whilst some discussion of the metallurgy of the various issues is to be published in this journal in the near future<sup>(3)</sup>. Since the farthings were manufactured at the Tower mint in London, someone was needed to act on behalf of the Corporation, dealing with the men who actually produced the tokens as well as making sure the dies (which do not seem to have been kept at the Tower) were sent over to the mint when coining was required.

It is perhaps logical that the man charged with these tasks was one of the two Members of Parliament for Norwich, Christopher Jay. The records relating to the Corporation farthings, to be found in the Norwich Mayoralty Court Books, are full of references to Jay and it is worth visiting them in some detail before looking at the career of Christopher Jay himself.

The first reference dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1667 is a request that, when next in London, Jay seek to have farthings coined for the Corporation. He must have quickly placed an order since, in mid-November, he was asked to send for two hundredweight more tokens and to take care that the ‘stampe of ye said farthings be sent down.’ This passage makes it clear that the dies were kept either by Jay or in the Corporation Chest.

The Mayoralty Court Books continue to mention Jay throughout the following year. In 1668 there were continuous orders for many more hundredweight of tokens. Sufficient were evidently produced that no orders were needed in 1669 when the subject of tokens does not crop up at all in the Mayoralty Court Books. It is difficult to estimate closely the number supplied but, judging by the fact that nearly 150,000 were later redeemed in Norwich itself, we might suggest a figure of several hundred thousand were manufactured over the nearly four years of production. Judging by records of metal-detected finds they must have been a very common sight across Norfolk<sup>(4)</sup>. Probably a large number continued to circulate locally for many years.

Christopher Jay was born in about 1605 although no record of his baptism can be found. He was the third son of John Jay of Holverston and was married to Judith, daughter of William Browne of Norwich at some point before 1631. The couple had eight sons (of whom three survived infancy) and four daughters. He attained the freedom of Norwich as a draper, presumably by birth since he did not attain it by apprenticeship, on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1627/8. Christopher Jay’s apprentice Ric[...] Sallet attained his freedom on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1640<sup>(5)</sup>.

There is a useful biography of Jay available online, documenting in particular his parliamentary career<sup>(6)</sup>. However, his earlier life was marked by service in a more local capacity; he served as councillor for Wymer Ward in 1647-8 and 1653, as sheriff of Norwich in 1653, as alderman for Fyebridge from 1654-77, auditor from 1654-6 and as mayor in 1657<sup>(7)</sup>. His year as mayor was probably the high-water mark of his career. His life as an MP began in 1661 but his later years would not see Jay successful but rather mired in a never-ending cycle of debt to die in 1677 with the abuse of his contemporaries ringing in his ears. He was ‘thrice vile’ to one commentator, to another ‘an old decrepit lecher.’ These are sad epitaphs for a man who, in the 1650s, saved Norwich Cathedral from ruin through his good offices and the outlay of £165.

There is one notable memorial to Christopher Jay’s time as mayor of Norwich in 1657 – the grand house he built on Tombland in Norwich that year. This large town house was assessed for sixteen hearths in the 1666 Hearth Tax; another house belonging to Jay in East Carleton was assessed for nine hearths in the Assessments of 1664<sup>(8)</sup>. The Tombland property has been known for many years as Samson and Hercules House on account of the two figures who stand flanking the main entrance (figure 2). These were



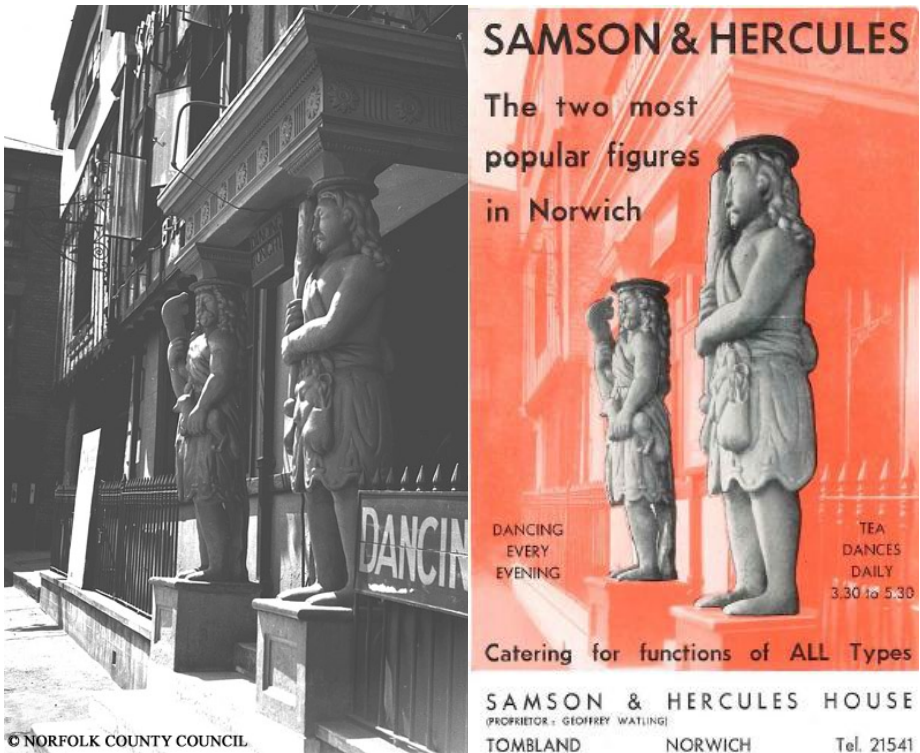
replaced with fibreglass replicas in 1993 but one of the originals dates back to the house's creation in 1657 and has a very interesting history.



**Fig 2:** Samson and Hercules House *circa* 1900



**Fig 3 & 4:** Drawings of the original figures Samson and Hercules and a photograph of Hercules in the back courtyard, photographed *circa* 1890.



**Fig 5 & 6: Samson and Hercules in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

The original statues were carved in oak and probably gilded. An early drawing survives (figure 3). In 1789 they were removed from their position as doorkeepers and stored in the back courtyard for just over a century. By 1890 Hercules was in a ruinous state and replaced by a Victorian replica although a photograph exists of the original (figure 4). Samson survived in a better state although his feet rotted away as a result of their being placed in lead boots which allowed water to seep in. Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century the two figures, restored to their earlier positions, stood guard at the house's entrance, a time when it had successive incarnations as a swimming pool, dance hall and nightclub (figures 5 & 6).

In 1993 Samson's arm fell off and he was removed from his position and placed in storage for some years. Fibreglass replicas replaced the original figures. Fortunately, money was found for Samson's restoration in 2018 and he was sent to London for the painstaking work to be carried out. Sixty layers of paint were removed to reveal the

original oak and Samson is now on display at the Museum of Norwich housed in the Bridewell.

He is a remarkable survivor and an impressive testimony to Christopher Jay's onetime success (figure 7).



**Fig 7:** The restored Samson at his new home in the Museum of Norwich.

Christopher Jay was instrumental in having the Corporation's farthing tokens produced; another man, John Melchior, was concerned with their destruction. After their recall late in 1672 the Corporation's tokens had no value except the intrinsic worth of their metal and Melchior was the scrap-metal dealer who bought the recalled tokens. He does not seem to have been the Corporation's first choice as a buyer; there is a record in the Mayoralty Court Books dated 7<sup>th</sup> December 1672 that shows the Corporation had hoped to sell back the tokens to their maker, one Mr. Ramage:

*Mr. Town Clarke is ordered to write to Mr. Francis Tyler ye next post concerning ye Bargaine formerly made with Mr. Ramage by Mr. Jay about ye Norwich Farthings and p'ticularly wt agreemt was made in case ye farthings made by him should be returned wt he should allow by ye pound for ye metall.*

This is a very interesting record for students of token manufacture. Jay's discussions with Ramage surely took place on the eve of the production of the city tokens late in 1667. We have already seen the passage of 28<sup>th</sup> September 1667 instructing Jay to look into the matter of having farthings coined when he was next in London. David Ramage

Senior, well-known as a token manufacturer, had died in 1661 and the Mr. Ramage that Christopher Jay dealt with must have been his son. This is compelling evidence to support the late Robert Thompson's theory published in June 2018 that David Ramage junior continued his father's business after his death<sup>(9)</sup>. It also strongly suggests that Ramage junior was doing well enough five years later to secure an order to supply tokens for the Corporation of the country's second city. Further research on David Ramage junior has revealed some interesting facts and these will be published in the future.

Plainly Ramage was either not interested in a deal to buy back the tokens he had produced or was not prepared to offer enough money to tempt the Corporation. This is hardly surprising; Ramage's business had been as a moneyer, a maker of tokens. Since tokens had just been outlawed, he was unlikely to wish to buy metal from which to make more. Melchior was obviously the new preferred buyer since an entry of 8<sup>th</sup> January 1672/3, records that:

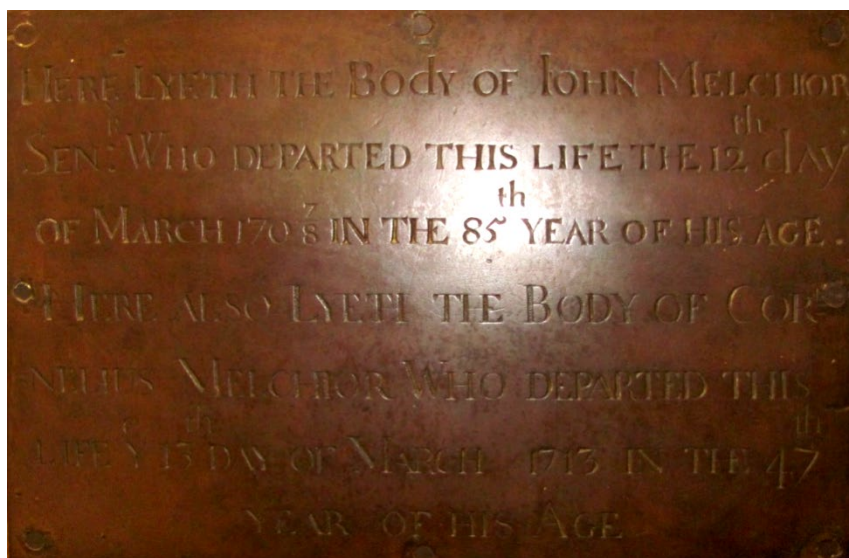
*It is agreed that Mr. Melchior shall have ye mixt mettall of ye Farthings at 9d p' pound and ye whole mettall at 11d p' pound and that ye odd money being 7s 8d be given him towards his charges of separating them so yt he is to pay but 48li.*

Eventually, Melchior paid £48 and ten shillings for what must have been a vast number of redeemed tokens. The redemption receipts totalled £153, 8s and 10d, equating to 147,504 farthings. The Corporation lost over £100, the difference between the cost of redeeming their tokens and what Melchior paid for the scrap metal. Of course this would have been offset by the profits they had made earlier.

There are no further references to the Norwich Corporation farthings in the Mayoralty Court Books but John Melchior's brass survives in the church of St. John Maddermarket (figure 8). The inscription runs:

*HERE LYETH THE BOdy OF IOHN MELCHIOR SENR WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12<sup>th</sup> dAy OF MARCH 1707/8 IN THE 85<sup>th</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE. HERE ALSO LYETH THE BODY OF CORNELIUS MELCHIOR WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Ye 13<sup>th</sup> DAY OF MARCH 1713 IN THE 47<sup>th</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE*

1713 is a very late date indeed for a memorial brass, a type of monument that had become very anachronistic by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Of course, Melchior, a metal dealer may well have preferred a memorial made of metal. One is led to wondering whether any of the tokens he had bought so many years earlier were involved in its production but they had probably all gone into the melting pot decades before. John Melchior's will was made on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1707 and is now held in the Norfolk Record Office<sup>(10)</sup>.



**Fig 8:** John Melchior's memorial brass in the church of St. John Maddermarket.

In it Melchior, described as a brazier, left various bequests to relatives in the absence of a widow or children. The will is most remarkable in that it laid down strict details of how his funeral was to be conducted. This is in stark contrast to every other token issuer's will of this period that the author has examined. Melchior was to be buried without 'pomp or mourning' and rings and gloves were to be given to the pallbearers and gloves only to the rest of the company present. There was to be no chiming of bells 'as is now frequently used and done in Norwich' – only the great bell was to toll for two hours.

The funeral was to be performed in daylight 'as t'<sup>e</sup> is in London' and not at night as was often the case in this period. Finally, it was instructed that 'sealed tickets and printed papers' should be sent out as invitations. What is most thought-provoking is that there would have been, at Melchior's funeral, a number of people who well remembered handling the Corporation farthings that he had bought up as scrap so many years before.

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- (1) Williamson 1967, 867-71.
- (2) Marsden 2016, 13-16.
- (3) Marsden forthcoming.



- (4) Marsden 2015, 301-4.
- (5) Millican 1934, 59-60.
- (6) [www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1660-1690/member/jay-christopher-1605-77](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1660-1690/member/jay-christopher-1605-77)
- (7) Hawes 1986, 88.
- (8) Seaman 1988, 76, Frankel and Seaman 1983, 52.
- (9) Thompson 2018, 250-1.
- (10) Norfolk Record Office, NCC wills register 1707, Allexander 76. Available on microfilm MF428.

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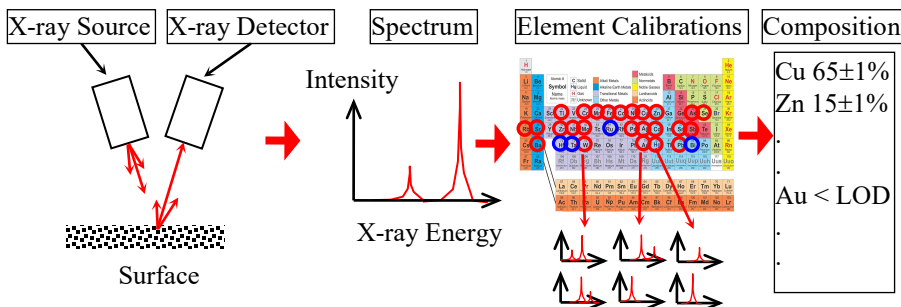
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\* Available online at: <https://norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com/downloads/>

## Sentimental Magazine Medals – X-Ray Metallurgical Analysis

Gary Oddie

The following are the results of a metallurgical analysis of a group of sentimental magazine medals provided by Martin Warburton<sup>(1)</sup>. The technique used is X-Ray Fluorescence, carried out using a hand-held XRF analyser; a Niton XL2 from Thermo Scientific NDT<sup>(2)</sup>. The basic principle of the measurement is sketched below.



**Fig. 1.** Sketch of the XRF measurement process (LOD – Limit of Detection).

Working from left to right. There is an x-ray source which creates a beam of x-rays. The x-rays have a broad spectrum of energy and excite the various atoms in the surface. The depth of penetration into the surface depends on the species of the atoms; the elements in the surface. The excited atoms relax and emit another x-ray. The energy of this x-ray is characteristic of each atom. Typically, each atom produces several peaks forming a spectrum. The detector collects some of the emitted x-rays and creates a spectrum of the different x-ray energies. This spectrum is the superposition of all of the spectra from all of the different atoms in the area of the surface where the x-ray beam is aimed. Inside the analyser is a library of spectra for a range of periodic elements – the element calibrations. The built-in software works through the library and finds which elements best fit the received spectrum and the amount of that element required to make that best fit. Hence the composition of the surface is determined.

It is possible for the user to download the spectrum and use other software and libraries to determine the composition themselves. This is useful when looking for low concentrations of elements. In most cases the factory calibrations are quite adequate, but it is always good practice to check that the device is giving good results from alloys which have very well-defined compositions.

To get a feeling for the accuracy and sensitivity of the technique, a reference collection of samples of pure elements (>99.99%) has been acquired and tested; Copper (Cu), Silver (Ar), Gold (Au), Tin (Sn) Lead (Pb), Bismuth (Bi), Antimony (Sb), Zinc (Zn) etc, along with various coinage alloys, silver, Bronze, brass etc.

Whilst the technique is very powerful in determining the composition of materials (metals, alloys, coatings, minerals etc), it does have limitations which must always be remembered when considering any results<sup>(3)</sup>.

- (i) It is primarily a surface measurement technique.
- (ii) The depth of penetration of the analysis (typically tens of microns or less) depends on the composition and thus is affected by surface contamination/enrichment.
- (iii) This hand-held method is also limited to detecting substances with atomic numbers higher than 13 (Aluminium). The device being used is calibrated for most metals between Titanium and Bismuth ( $Z = 20-83$ ).
- (iv) For the same reason this equipment cannot detect Hydrogen, Carbon or Oxygen, and so many corrosion products, plastics and lacquers are invisible. Pigments and fillers are typically made from heavier elements and so can be detected and quantified.
- (v) It can only detect the elements for which it has a calibration.
- (vi) The results are also dependent on the surface geometry, texture, roughness, angle etc.
- (vii) The measurement is an average of an area about 6 mm in diameter.
- (viii) Ideally a 1x1 cm area of the surface is ground, then filed and finally polished flat. Care must be taken not to cross contaminate and smear softer metals during the cleaning process. Most token collectors would be very unhappy with this cleaning process! Thus the analysis is made on an uncleaned and untouched surface.

Measurements were made on the faces and edge of the medals as needed. As the edge of the medal is narrower than the field of view of the X-ray beam, the medal edge was aligned with the centreline of the beam. This signal has to be scaled to allow for the X-rays that pass by the medal. Much analysis of the results can be carried out (e.g. error estimates and trace element analysis), but for now just the main metal composition is noted.

### **Oliver Cromwell 1658**

Appearance: Toned copper, slightly dirty.

Composition:

Obv     Cu – 98.8%, Zn – 0.2%,  
          Pb – 0.2%, other – 0.8%



Comments: Normal issue, high quality copper.



### Duke Of Gloucester 1773

Appearance: Silver plated, copper core visible on edge.

Composition:

Obv. Ag – 95.28%, Cu – 3.94%,  
Other – 0.78%  
Edge. Ag – 14.91%, Cu – 83.68%  
Other – 1.41%



Comments: Good silver plate on a copper core. The silver has stretched over one edge during flan cutting. The Ag/Cu ratio on edge looks about right.

### Duchess Of Gloucester 1774

Appearance: Silvered copper, possibly gilt.

Composition:

Obv. Cu – 93.43%, Ag – 5.20%,  
Other – 1.37%  
Edge. Cu – 97.43%, Ag – 1.00%,  
Other – 1.57%



Comments; Very thin silver plating, enough to convince the human eye, but the X-rays can “see” through into the copper core. There is no trace of gold in the analysis. The yellow hue may be the copper showing through or a light silver sulphide or oxide layer. The silver plating has also stretched round the edge when the flan was cut.

### George III 1773

Appearance: Gilt, obv, rev and edge

Composition:

Obv. Cu – 98.3%, Au – 1.5%,  
Other – 0.2%, Traces of Hg,  
As



Comments: This piece has been mercury gilded at some point. The surface texture and lack of metal stretch marks suggests it was gilt after striking. The X-rays are seeing through the very thin gold layer to the copper below. Traces of Mercury and Arsenic point to the gilding technique.

### **Olivar Cromwell 1658**

Appearance: White metal, poor cast with filed edge

Composition:

Obv. Sn – 97.61%, Cu – 0.50%, Bi – 1.49%, Other – 0.40%

Edge. Sn – 96.26%, Cu – 1.36%, Bi – 1.67%, Other – 0.71%



Comments: Typical of a high tin pewter

### **Olivar Cromwell 1658, modern replica**

Appearance: Cast white metal, incuse R below date on Rev.

Composition:

Obv. Pb – 65.89%, Sn – 26.68, Sb – 4.08, As – 2.76, Other – 0.58%

Edge. Pb – 64.65%, Sn – 28.29, Sb – 3.58, As – 2.76, Other – 0.49%



Comments: Typical of a high lead solder. These pieces are available from Museum Reproductions. Analysis of other “R” copies confirm the high lead solder composition. Other more recent pieces are typical of tin/bismuth casting alloys with no lead. It is also important to note that when a metal is cast, it cools and solidifies from the outside. Depending on the exact composition and rate of cooling, there can be a significant segregation of the metals during the setting process.

### **Duchess of Cumberland**

Appearance: Copper with traces of gilding on Obv.

Composition:

Obv. Cu – 99.85%, Other – 0.15%



Comments: No trace of gold in the analysis of the lower part of the portrait where most of the yellow colour appears. There is also no visible trace of gilding in the small ‘KIRK F.’ lettering below the bust, where it would be expected to survive if applied before striking. Likely a gold coloured lacquer not detectable with this XRF equipment.

## Duchess of Cumberland

Appearance: Badly corroded white metal.

Composition:

Obv. Pb – 88.48%, Sn – 0.56, Sb – 4.45, As – 6.33, Other – 0.18%



Comments: When a metal surface is attacked by chemicals, different metals are attacked at different rates. There is a good chance that this was once a modern replica (high lead content) and the surface has become enriched by the removal of tin.

## Duchess Of Cumberland

Appearance: Copper, possibly plated with something, bronzed?

Composition:

Obv. Cu – 99.21%, Other – 0.79%

Edge. Cu – 98.78%, Other – 1.22%



Comments: Almost pure copper, no surface coating. Uneven toning.

## Conclusions

The use of a hand-held XRF analyser to investigate coin composition is not new. However, as a new user, starting from first principles and developing the technique has been very useful to get a feeling for what a basic unit can achieve.

From the few pieces presented here, is clear that the human eye can be easily deceived when it comes to surface finishes. Coinage metals (copper, silver, gold) are, and their alloys are, straight forward, but the “white metals” can have a very large variation in composition.

## References and Notes

- (1) Martin R. Warburton. *Sentimental Magazine Medals*. 2018.
- (2) <http://www.nitonuk.co.uk/> Accessed 14 February 2019.
- (3) R. Bude. ‘Sceat Metallurgy; More than meets the probe’. Presented at the seventh international symposium in Early Medieval Coinage. Fitzwilliam Museum, 13 October 2018. This was an excellent presentation highlighting the issues underlying almost all of the published numismatic work using the XRF technique prior to about 2010. Hopefully it will appear in print at some stage.

## Where there's a will ...

Dave Smith

The 19<sup>th</sup> Century tokens issued by Cheltenham draper T. Cape. are well known and cannot in any way be described as scarce. The same, however, could not be said for the information found about the issuer himself, who, until recently, had remained, to the author, something of an enigma.

Two tokens were issued by the business of which Thomas was proprietor. The tokens have a common reverse with the obverses commemorating historical events of 1856. Firstly, the signing in March, of the 'Treaty of Paris' which resulted in the ending of the Crimean War, and secondly the meeting of 'The British Association for the Advancement of Science' held at Cheltenham in August. The latter a prestigious event attracting the great and the good of the science world as delegates. Indeed, it was at this meeting that Henry Bessemer first proposed his refined process for steel making<sup>(1)</sup> which led to the transformation of steel manufacture.

It is not known whether the tokens were issued simultaneously or separately, however it could perhaps be surmised that the success of the first token led to the issue of a second six months later, taking the events depicted chronologically.



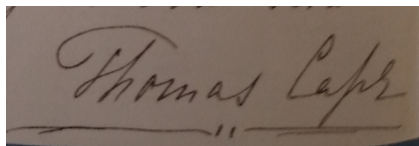
**Fig 1:** Tokens of T. Cape with common reverse 34mm.

**Rev:** T.CAPE | WOOLEN DRAPER | TAILOR, HATTER |  
SHIRT MANUF<sup>R</sup> | & GENERAL OUTFITTER | 362 HIGH  
STREET | 1 CLARENCE ST<sup>T</sup> | 1 COLONNADE |  
CHELTENHAM

*Both variants are known with and without piercing*

As can be seen, the reverse is informative with regard to the proprietor and his business, providing information on both the nature of the business and the addresses from which it operated (figure 3).

But what about the man himself? A search of the Gloucestershire archives provided a name for 'T' in the form of a correspondence,<sup>(2)</sup> dated 4<sup>th</sup> Sept 1857, written by Thomas Cape to the borough council. He complains about the proposed integration of the Colonnade into the Promenade with the resulting loss of its identity. He also points out that he and his neighbours will be faced with extra overheads caused by the need to reprint letterheads etc. By this time the shop was well established.



**Fig 2:** Signature of Thomas on letter to Borough Council



**Fig 3:** Location of T. Cape premises

The first advertisements for the shop appear mid 1854<sup>(3)</sup>. The text is wordy and contains 'situations vacant', suggesting this is a new venture, however the date of opening has yet to be established (figure 4).

Further advertisements and trade directory<sup>(4)</sup> entries appeared for T. Cape & Co. (latterly Cape and Co), through until February 1862 when an announcement of intent to dispose of the company is published in the Cheltenham Chronicle<sup>(5)</sup>. One such advert of December 1855 offers for sale 'SMITH'S LIFE PRESERVING VESTS'<sup>(6)</sup> with the

**WOOLLEN CLOTH EMPORIUM AND GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**T**O the Nobility, Gentry, Visitors, and the Inhabitants of Cheltenham and the Vicinage.—I take the liberty of informing you that I am now preparing very largely for the approaching Spring and Summer Trade, having just received an immense variety of materials for that purpose, these include every new article now out, to which fresh Goods will be added from time to time. Immediately they are produced in the Manufacturing districts. At the present moment I would particularly call your attention to my very large and superior stock of **PIECE GOODS** in Superfine West of England Black and Coloured Cloths, Plain and Fancy Dressings, Beavers, Meltons, Whitneys, Pilets, Vestings, Mist Goods; Alpaca, Cambrons, Drills, Summer Cloths, Velveteens, &c. Garments from these made to order on the shortest notice, in the best possible style, *Equal to any thing in London, and at 25 PER CENT. LESS PRICE! Costs and Trowsers Cut entirely on a new principle, which ensures an accurate and graceful fit.*

In the **READY-MADE DEPARTMENT**, the articles will be found still **LOWER**—these comprise Dress, Frock, and all other Coats; Ponchos, Capes, Talmas, &c.; Black Dress and Fancy Doe Trowsers, in endless variety; Dress Vests of all kinds Shooting and Double-Breasted ditto; Macintoshes, and other Waterproof Articles; **LIVERIES**, &c.

**SHIRT DEPARTMENT.**—A large assortment ready for use, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Shirts **MADE TO MEASURE** from the best materials. Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves, &c. &c. Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

As it is almost impossible, within anything like reasonable limits, to give all particulars, with prices, &c. in an advertisement, I have prepared a small book list, which is now in the press, giving a fuller account of the various departments in my Establishments, to which I respectfully refer you; it will be sent free by post to any part of the kingdom on application.

I avail myself of the present opportunity of thanking the public generally for the flattering patronage I have received since my opening last Midsummer; a patronage I calculated upon from a discerning public, owing to the many advantages I possess in the different markets, having been largely in the Wholesale Trade in Manchester for 15 Years.

I am your obliged and obedient servant,  
**THOMAS CAPE.**

No. 302, High-street, No. 1, Colonnade, and No. 1, Clarence-street, Cheltenham; March, 1854.

**READY MONEY PRICES.**  
A Junior Assistant Wanted, and an Apprentice; with the latter a Premium will be required.

**Fig 4:** Cheltenham Journal and Gloucestershire Fashionable Weekly Gazette



bold statement “Drowning impossible” and questions “why so few provide themselves with means of saving Life in case of Shipwreck”. Another offers “OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES” <sup>(7)</sup> including Shirts, Ties, Glove, Braces, Rugs &c.



**Fig 5:** 1884 frontage of premises  
once occupied by Cape & C.

By January 1863 the shop had been sold to Messrs Bryant and Garnick also drapers and tailors. While contemporary images of the Cape & Co shop are unknown to the author, a 1884 letterhead<sup>(8)</sup> of Bryant & Garnick depicts the shop frontage, presumably on the corner of the Colonnade and High Street (figure 5). It is felt unlikely that the exterior of the building would have changed significantly from the days of Cape and Co. Sadly the area was redeveloped in the 1960's, and the premises demolished. A coffee shop now occupies much of the site.

With the rudimentary story behind the shop established we return to Thomas and his backstory. A search of the censuses of 1851 and 61 had failed to find a record for him anywhere in the Cheltenham area or indeed that surrounding it. Nationwide the 1851 records one thousand five hundred and fifty-three entries for ‘Thomas Cape’ or similar. With only an occupation to further narrow the search it was something of a needle in a haystack to find him.

The salvation came from the sale of the business. If it was closing or being sold perhaps there was a reason, was Thomas retiring either through age or ill health or had he died? It was the newspaper archive that once again provided the answer in the form of an announcement<sup>(9)</sup> from the Executors of Thomas Cape requesting those with a claim to his estate to apply. Thomas had died. The statement from the executors was immediately followed by an announcement that the shop would continue to trade “for the benefit of his son”. It did not name the son, but as the business was to be continued for his benefit perhaps a will had been made.

Wills 1859 to present can now be searched online.<sup>(10)</sup> and, for the princely sum (at time of writing) of £1.50 can be ordered for downloading as a pdf document. Fortunately, Thomas had left a will. The probate record showing that he had passed away on the 19<sup>th</sup> August 1858 at Ilfracombe, North Devon some 140+ miles from Cheltenham.

Proved in the Gloucester Court of Probate by The Reverend William Cape of Peterborough, the will itself, clearly written by a man of deep Christian faith, added little. A mourning ring in memory of his, unnamed, “devoted excellent wife” is left to his son, also unnamed but as the “the only surviving child” Joseph Cape, is acting as executor. A sister Mary Anne is left his bible while joint manageresses Elizabeth Strictland Budden and Hepzibah Blacker, both living at 362 High Street, the address of shop on the date of the 1861 census, are bequeathed a piano “now at Ashby-de-la-Zouch” and a second bible respectively. It is clear that both are more than employees and are highly thought of by Thomas, described as devoted friends.

The ‘eureka’ moment came with a Google enquiry on Reverend William Cape. With the Peterborough connection proving decisive. Among the ‘hits’ a link to a document available from Peterborough Kings School entitled ‘Mortarboards and Mitres ... Headmasters of the Kings School since 4<sup>th</sup> September 1541’.<sup>(11)</sup> William had been Headmaster of the school from 1830 to 1851 and a Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. He was also the elder brother of Thomas along with other siblings born in Uldale Cumberland. The document further identified that Thomas had married Sarah Slater Shaw at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1836.<sup>(12)</sup> Sadly Sarah died less than 3 years later<sup>(13)</sup>, leaving Thomas to raise two young sons Joseph and Jonathan.

With places of birth, residences and death known, a timeline for Thomas was soon established.

Born Uldale, Cumberland 03-11-1798

Married Sarah Slater Shaw 20-10-1836

Son Joseph born c1837

Son Jonathan born c1838

Widowed 20-03-1839

Ashby-de-la-Zouch with two sons 1841 census

Opened shop Cheltenham c1854 or before

Son Jonathan dies date unknown

Died Ilfracombe 19-08-1858

Buried Holy Trinity Church, Ilfracombe (figures 6 & 7)

## References:

(1)<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/46633#page/5/mode/1up>

- (2) Gloucestershire Archives CBR/B2/10/2/6
- (3) Cheltenham Journal and Gloucestershire Fashionable Weekly Gazette 15-07-1854
- (4) Kelly's Directory Cheltenham 1857
- (5) Cheltenham Chronicle 25-02-1862
- (6) Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard 08-12-1855
- (7) Cheltenham Looker-On 27-7-1861
- (8) Gloucestershire Archives D4084/Box 40/15
- (9) Cheltenham Examiner 26-01-1859
- (10) <https://www.gov.uk/search-will-probate>
- (11) Mortarboards and Mitres - <https://www.kings.peterborough.sch.uk>
- (12) Westmorland Gazette Saturday 05-11-1836
- (13) Leicestershire Mercury 23-03-1839



**Fig 6:** *Holy Trinity Church Ilfracombe*



**Fig 7:** *Tombstone of Thomas*



## Is this another Surrey Farm Token?

John Theobald



Photographic record only. Metallic. Square – size unknown.  
Obverse: W.BAILEY PEA TICKET around a 1d. centrally.  
Condition: extremely worn and corroded.

A poor quality photograph of this Token was shown to me in about 2005. It had been taken by a metal detectorist, who had found the Token in a field just off the A31 Hog's Back road, between Farnham and Guildford, near Puttenham Surrey. Enquiries at the time at the Puttenham Local History Society and the Surrey History Centre all drew a blank, regarding a possible Pea Farmer in the Puttenham area.

The Imperial War Museum did have a Second World Wartime black & white archive photograph, ref: D571, of ***"Fruit, vegetable and cut flower lorries being unloaded at Covent Garden Market, in London. Traders seen here include W. Bailey Ltd., and F.A. Secrett Ltd., of Walton-on-Thames."*** Today (2019) Secretts still has a farm estate at Milford in Surrey and has a stall at Borough Market. It bought the Fruit and Vegetable Farm business at Heath Farm, Send, from Samuel Staines BOORMAN during the Second World War period.

On 20/03/2007 Fred Hams, a great fellow Token enthusiast from Kent, kindly sent me two old photocopy references of details which apparently had accompanied some

photographs that had been taken by Clive Boursnell in 197? This gentleman had specialised in photographing daily life in Covent Garden Market from the 1960s and one of his comments supporting the first of his unidentified photographs includes: *“Gunary, Dan Dalton, and H and E Edwards, in the peas season would send stuff up overnight, and then again in the afternoon. The pea-shelling would be on the corner near Baileys. The women would sit on wooden boxes, shelling peas one-handed into their aprons. Harry Poole’s did it too.”*

This photocopy page includes what look like 4 faint pencil rubbings of Tokens. The top one is round, about 29mm dia and is for the value of **1/2d** (large in the centre with, round it on the diameter **W.BAILEY PEA SHELLER** and in smaller size inside that **R.NEAL** above and **PERCIVAL ST.** below.

The other 3 rubbings are all round. The first is 33mm dia. for **W.WHITELY HANWORTH** around the outer diameter and **STRAWBERRIES** in an inner circle. It has a pencilled note: “Rev. c/m 3. MIDDX.”

The second is 27mm dia. for **STRAWBERRY GARDENS** around the diameter. Possibly a faint **1** in the centre.

The third is 26mm dia. For **ROBERT KIRK ACOMB** around the outer diameter. Within that **STRAWBERRY GROWER** and the value **1/-** large in the centre. A pencilled note: **WEST OF YORK”**.

A second faint photocopy page from Fred Hams is also about text covering photographs taken in the 1970s by Clive Boursnell. 4 paragraphs of fascinating titbits of information about contemporary life at Covent Garden. One brief mention of **BAILEYs** in the first paragraph, which reads: *“I recall many of the firms in those days – there was the Stevens Brothers from Richmond, near Baileys, and George May from Chadwell Heath, Alf Sordwell from Chadwell Heath as well, Phelps from Middlesex, Bartholomews from Kent, and A and H Maxwells from Enfield. Brother Billy of the Maxwells married one of the Buchanans. He used to come to market with the finest team of horses in England in those days – a three horse team, one in the shaft and two at the front, what they called a pickaxe team. They were Red Roans, must have weighed a good ton each, like the Shire horses you see today.”*

Sadly the photocopy pages are of too poor a quality to attempt to reproduce them here. Does any reader have any references to these **BAILEY** Tokens? Where, how and when were they used? Did Mr. Boursnell publish his photographs? With Amber Debenham’s interest in researching Farm Tokens, it would be good to solve this little mystery.

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (v)

David Young

I read with interest the article about paper labels stuck on coins by Stuart Adams and Gary Oddie in TCSB Volume 12 page 308. This prompted me to look at collections and there I found the following items. In addition there are two more entries from Stuart Adams (marked SA).

A white label stuck on the reverse of an old head penny of Victoria which reads. CITY SUPPLY STORES WITH W RICHARDS COMPLIMENTS TRURO and in small letters AJAX LTD PHILPOT LANE EC. William Richards is recorded as a family grocer and Italian warehouseman at the City Supply Stores from 1873 to 1923. The stores were situated at 2 & 3 Lemon Street in Truro.



ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

**WILLIAM RICHARDS,**  
**Family Grocer (Co-operative),**  
**... CITY SUPPLY STORES.**

---

**Teas, Coffees, Provisions,**  
**Italian Goods, Perfumes,**  
**Patent Medicines, &c.**

GOODS AT  
LONDON STORE PRICES  
AND CARRIAGE PAID.

CO-OPERATIVE PRICE LISTS FREE.

---

 **Note Address: 2 & 3, Lemon Street,**  
**TRURO.**

Telephone 3Y.

Advertisement for the City Supply Stores

Another label stuck on the reverse of a Victorian old head penny reads. WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE COUNTY PICTURE THEATRE TRURO. When the new Town Hall was built in 1847 the Magistrates Court was housed there along with the local Police Station and Fire Brigade. In the early years of the twentieth century the building was adapted for other uses including an ice-skating rink and a picture house. After the fire in 1914 the building was rebuilt but the cinema did not return.



On the obverse of a 1968 10 pence. NEWTON ABBOT PLUMBING SUPPLIES WE PUT MONEY BACK IN YOUR POCKET 0626 69705.

Two labels on the reverse of one penny coins dated 1988 and 1996. TORQUAY TEL 01803 389466 FUN CLUB VICTORIA PARADE around ROUTE 66 on an American flag. This was a Dance and Night Club at 26 Victoria Parade which closed in the late 1990s.



A red label on the reverse of a 1992 £1 coin. £1 ADMITS ONE PULS 8 THURS NIGHT JAN & FEB. The Puls8 club was situated at 14 High Cross Street in St Austell and has been closed for some years.

On the reverse of a 1997 50 pence coin is a small label that reads ST AUSTELL BREWERY.



On the reverse of a £1 coin dated 2002. THE BARRACUDA BAR £1 PARTY MONDAY & FRIDAY 30 DRINKS £1 EACH NEWQUAY. The Barracuda Bar was situated at 27-29 Cliff Road in Newquay where it catered for young adults with loud music and cheap drinks. The bar closed around 2005.



On the reverse of a £1 coin dated 1995. THE SPRINGBOK FRIDAY NEWQUAY 7PM £1 PARTY TIL 2AM MONDAY. When the Barracuda closed the bar reopened as the Springbok. This has since closed and not reopened.

On the reverse of a £1 coin dated 1983. HEN NIGHTS LA FELICA 01637 872129 NEWQUAY STAG NIGHTS. La Felica was a hotel situated at 72 Henver Road in Newquay which catered for hen and stag events. In 2008 the hotel was demolished with the intention of building a block of flats. The building never materialised and the site has been left empty.



BLUE RIBAND LUCKY PENNY LEADENHALL MARKET. Stuck on the reverse of a George V penny so that the date obscured by the label. (SA).

THE MONEY SHOP. Similar to piece described in Part i (Vol. 12 page 309), except for the value which is £50. unclear as to what coin it is stuck on as seen on e-bay. (SA).



# Religious Imagery on 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (i)

Tim Everson

## Introduction

Great Britain underwent many religious changes in the 100 years preceding the first issuing of trading tokens. Charles I was a High Anglican, favouring vestments, incense and beautiful churches. With his execution, the government of the country swung heavily back towards Protestantism in its purist form with the Commonwealth and then the personal rule of Oliver Cromwell. Churches became plain, sacred vessels were melted down. Vestments, candles and incense all went, and so did all official acknowledgement of saints, those souls now in heaven to whom people could ask to intercede with God on their behalf. Saints' names did remain for the names of many churches simply for convenience, and sometimes for the areas around them like St Thomas's, Southwark, or St Martin in the Fields. Despite the official discouragement of religious imagery, quite a lot of religious symbolism appears on the tokens, sometimes perhaps as an individual's rebellion against the official line but, perhaps more likely, simply because a sign was too well known to change, especially if it caused no real offence. These two articles will discuss the depiction of saints on the tokens with the notable exception of St George. This is because he is far too prolific. Literally hundreds of tokens feature St George, our patron saint, and he was seen as a unifying figure, whether legendary or not, and one not to be tampered with, even by puritans. His tokens will feature in a later article. Tokens which feature other saints are described below along with short biographies of those saints (in alphabetical order).

## St Agnes



Token from Thavie's Inn, Holborn, City of London BW 1385. Norweb 7747  
Obv: ROBERT.CARTWRIGHT.AT.THE = Bust of St Agnes holding a lamb  
Rev: NEXT.THAVIS.INN.HOLBORNE = HIS|HALFE|PENNY

Robert Thompson suggested the animal may be a unicorn and that therefore this is a depiction of 'The Lady and the Unicorn' a standard medieval motif for purity, but the

suggestion of a horn seems to me to be part of the lady's drapery, making a lamb, and therefore St Agnes, a more likely depiction. Thavie's Inn was a former Inn of Chancery, related to Lincoln's Inn. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, John Thavie, an armourer, left a legacy to support St Andrew's Church in Holborn, a legacy which has been well invested and is still used for the upkeep of the church today.

St Agnes was a Roman martyr who died in Diocletian's persecutions in c.304. She was buried in the cemetery at Via Nomentana in Rome, and a church was erected there in c.350. Her history is a little confused, but she seems to have been only twelve or thirteen years old when she decided not to marry and to consecrate her maidenhood to God. She was martyred shortly afterwards by being stabbed in the throat, a common Roman method of execution. In art, she is usually depicted with a lamb, as shown on this token, because Agnes is a feminine name form of Agnus, Latin for lamb. In the Book of Revelations, Jesus is described as Agnus Dei, the Lamb of God, (John the Baptist also called him this) and Agnes is therefore a Christian name in every sense of the phrase. She is a patroness of chastity and a very popular saint.

## St Alban



Token from St Alban's Street, Westminster, Middx BW 2444. Norweb 8876

Obv: GEORG.CARTER.AT.Y<sup>E</sup>.S<sup>T</sup>.ALBAN = St Alban

Rev: IN.S<sup>T</sup>|ALBANS|STREET|NEERE.S<sup>T</sup>|JAMES.|MARKET

St Alban is depicted here with a cross and sword, standing in front of an altar, or perhaps a bible on a lectern or communion table, which would accord better with Puritan practice. The crown he wears, suggested by Thompson to be a peer's crown, more likely represents the crown of a martyr. St James's Market was laid out in 1663 by the Earl of St Albans who owned the land. One of the new streets nearby was named St Alban's Street for him, which is why this saint and this depiction of him appear here. It also helps us to date the token to after 1663. Interestingly, there are no tokens from St Albans in Hertfordshire which feature the saint.



St Alban is venerated as the first British martyr. Sometime in the third or fourth century (latest research suggests AD 209), he gave shelter to a Christian priest. As a result, he was executed on Holmhurst Hill, where King Offa later built the abbey of St Albans. This name spread to the nearby settlement of Verulam(ium) and is now the name of the town. St Alban is usually depicted with a tall cross and a sword, or decapitated with his head in a nearby holly bush.

## St Christopher

Token from Gravesend in Kent. BW 297. Norweb 2580 (but too illegible to show)

Obv: IOHN.MAY.I666 = St Christopher carrying the Christ child

Rev: IN.GRAVESEND = M|I.|A.

John May was an apothecary but there is no clue as to why he used this sign.

Token from Borough High St in Southwark. BW 109. Not in Norweb, Everson 546



Image curtesy Nigel Clark

Obv: THOMAS.WITTS.AT.THE = St Christopher carrying the Christ child

Rev: IN.SOVTHWARKE.I667 = HIS|HALF|PENY

There was at least one inn in Southwark Borough High Street called the Christopher, a welcome sight for travellers as their patron saint. Remarkably, Williamson misinterprets both these St Christopher tokens as Little John carrying Friar Tuck, so far had secularism advanced by the 1890s!

The name Christopher means Christ-bearer, and probably refers to a man who has Christ in his heart, a Christian. A church to St Christopher was built as early as c.450 at Chalcedon, and it is likely that he really existed as a martyr in Asia Minor, probably in the third century under Trajan Decius. A later story attached to him to explain his name has him carrying a child across a river who turns out to be Christ himself, carrying the whole world in his hands. A popular medieval devotion stated that if you looked upon an image of St Christopher you would not suffer harm that day. This led to many depictions and statues of St Christopher carrying the Christ child, and to him becoming



the patron saint of travellers. St Christopher medals are still popular today, and he is now the patron saint of drivers.

### St Clement

Token from Tooley Street in Southwark. BW 438, Norweb 5135. Everson 968



Obv: WILL:ELLIS.AT.S<sup>T</sup>.CLEMENT = St Clement

Rev: IN.S<sup>T</sup>.TOOLEYES.STREET = E| W. M.

Token from Tooley Street in Southwark. BW 466. Not in Norweb. Everson 1000



Obv: AT.THE.S<sup>T</sup>.CLEMENT = St Clement

Rev: IN.TOOLEY.STREET = T|R. M.

Both these tokens were issued from the same premises in Tooley street with Everson 1000 being a Ramage issue from the 1650s and Everson 968 being from later in the 1660s when the premises had changed hands. On both, St Clement is shown as a bishop weighed down with an anchor.

St Clement was the fourth pope, after Saints Peter, Linus and Anacletus. He was possibly the Clement mentioned by St Paul in his letter to the Philippians, but is most famous for a letter he wrote to the church at Corinth, the earliest known letter from a pope to a struggling church. The Corinth church was so impressed they read it out every year for many years. Clement died in c.101. There is no early evidence for his being a

martyr, but later legend has him thrown off a ship, tied to an anchor, just off the coast of Crimea. This legend made him popular with sailors and all things naval. Trinity House in London used to be called The Guild of the Holy Trinity and St Clement

## St Dunstan

Token of Temple Bar (within), City of London. BW 3071. Norweb 7715



Obv: AT.THE.D.AND.DVNSTAN = St Dunstan pinching the Devil's nose with tongs  
Rev: WITHIN.TEMPLE,BARRE = W|I. S.

The issuer at this famous inn was John Wadlow who was here from c.1648 until at least 1661. The die manufacturer is Ramage, which dates the piece to before 1662. John Wadlow's father, Simon, was required by the Vintners' Company 'to put the Divell Cleane out' of his sign. Perhaps that is why the Devil is only represented by a D in the legend on the token although he is there in the picture for all to see. This shows that Guilds had the authority to get signs changed if they disapproved of them. The nearby parish church was named for St Dunstan, which is no doubt the origin of this inn sign. The Inn is most often referred to simply as 'The Devil', and one wonders if St Dunstan was added to the sign to make it more acceptable to the Puritans.

St Dunstan is one of the more recent saints to feature on a token. He was born in Glastonbury in c.909 and died in 988. In 959 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury and was among the chief reformers of monasticism in England. He was a principal advisor to English monarchs, but also skilled in metalwork, illumination and singing and liked nothing better than to hear the boys singing at Canterbury Cathedral School. He is usually depicted with tongs, often with the devil whose nose he is pinching with the tongs. The relevant story first appears about a century after Dunstan's death. When he was in a brief exile back in Glastonbury during the reign of King Edwig and working at blacksmithing in his cell, the Devil appeared and made fun of his work (or his singing) and so Dunstan pinched him by the nose with red hot tongs and threw him out. The story was a well-known one and everyone would have recognised the figures on the token.

## The 38th British Token Congress 2019.

**Anthony Gilbert**

This year's Annual Congress was held over the weekend of 4-6th October at the Hilton Hotel, Warwick. With a total of 104 attending, this was the fifth year running that we have passed the century mark, so we must be doing something right. There were some new faces with a few previously regulars unable to attend. It is important that clubs, societies and associations, etc., keep up to date with evolving trends in their own particular interest field, and also with the ever-changing and fast moving social metric. Tim Everson, the Lead Organiser, stated in his Welcome article in the Congress Programme booklet, that we are now beginning to attract members of academia, essentially people making extensive use of the ever-expanding Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database, undoubtedly a world leader in its operation of cataloguing and outreaching to a wider collecting and researching base. Also, Tim was on track with current social trends and awareness for everyone by including a short complimentary piece on the Minorities community and tokens relating thereto. We have, at recent Congresses, had talks outlining tokens issued by women.

Upon arrival, Congress packs were collected, including subscribers' latest TCS Bulletin Vol. 12 No. 12. Our free gift, a key ring with attached round 'trolley pound' token might need to be updated next time (if we get one), to match the latest duodecagonal Royal Mint circulating issue, just a thought.

Following the Friday evening Dinner, the first event was the popular Congress Auction. Including some additional late lots, there were 222 in total, catalogued by Michael Dickinson. On this occasion, Michael Roberts took up the gavel, and was ably assisted at the desk by Bill Myers and Gaynor Greenwood. The lots were presented in the expected subject categories. The largest section, Books, catalogues, etc., contained seventy lots. Top price was £115 against no reserve for lot 27, Ireland Cronebane halfpenny, 1789 (DH18), bronzed proof impaired FDC. Lot 165 Glendinning's 'Catalogue of Tokens formed by the late S.H. Hamer, etc., 1930' was knocked down for £95 against no reserve. Lot 25, a York halfpenny 1795 (DH63) fetched £75 against no reserve. Of note, Lot 1 a 16th century lead piece, went for £54 against £10 reserve. Lastly, a Thetford farthing 1668 (BW257) managed a bid of £65 against £5 reserve. As always, some bargains for collectors were to be had. I calculated that the proportion of Not Solds was 18%. Total sales, including the final lot (for a Charity – no commission), was £3302, with the Congress deducting 10% commission. There is a lot of work that goes into the whole process of putting together and presenting this event, thus we must thank all those who gave of their time to make this Auction possible.

After the Introduction and welcome on Saturday morning, John Cumbers made known the publication of the inaugural 'Historical Medal Journal' in June of this year. Copies

were available at Congress for purchase. Of note here, this writer had his review and announcement of this Journal published in TCS Bulletin Vol 12 No. 12.

To the main talks, and Simon Fletcher got us under way with ‘Bursting the Assumed Bubble’. We learnt that these were overlooked tokens from ‘Golden Medal Gum’ and were issued in the 1920s and 30s. His talk was a measured and logical analysis of these issues, and based on an article originally by Bryce Nielsen. He is preparing to publish a catalogue of the known 32+1 pieces. Next, David Young’s ‘Where’s the Fire’ told us about Theatres, which had a propensity to regularly catching fire, thus we got Insurance Companies, and they naturally issued badges and passes (because they were thinking of we collectors?). Fire Offices mentioned included the Phoenix (the first), The Friendly, Hand in Hand, Four in Hand (Union), Westminster, and Sun. Quentin Archer could not attend this meeting to deliver his intended talk on ‘Coffee’. Thus John Dudding filled his slot with ‘West Wheal Fortune – where did it all go wrong?’ The background to his talk is the main series of Cornish Druids tokens. The Cornish Metal Company was an attempt to co-ordinate the copper mines. We were told about ‘volunteer’ tokens, and wealthy mine owners, to the longest Court case in the history of Chancery.

After the coffee and comfort break, the Chair for the weekend Tim Everson gave an overview of the Kingston Trading tokens of the 17th century. This talk replaced the printed programme offering by Andrew Wager, who was indisposed. We wished him well, and perhaps we will hear his talk on the elusive Henry Morgan (Part 4?), next year. Thus Adrian Derrick, at his first Congress, spoke about the research project which he is co-ordinating on Bristol City Public House checks, and overall, the checks and tokens of Gloucestershire. Next to delight us was Kate Rennicks, an archaeologist. Her subject was ‘English Medieval Tokens: The Holme Cultram Series’. The talk was about the finds of lead tokens on digs around the Cistercian Abbey of Holme Cultram, Cumbria. We were also entertained by the interest shown by her very young child (who could not be left at home) with her at the rostrum. It was announced that Bill McKivor (Seattle, USA), and whom we first saw at Congresses a few years ago, was now eighty, and not well enough to travel here. A card was circulated for signing by Tokeners, and thence for forwarding on to him.

After lunch, Adrian Marsden delivered ‘17th century Norwich Token Issuers’. The Speaker related the stories behind the ninety-one issuers of these small round farthings (88 men plus 3 women). Stuart Adams usually manages to delight Congress with his sometimes offbeat and eclectic mixture, but always entertaining. On this occasion he delivered ‘Date or no Date’. He listed percentages of the different types of tokens which were dated. This varied widely, between Co-op checks (0.5%), to 18th century tokens (97%). Stuart surmised that struck dates could represent the foundation of the enterprise, and not always the date of issue. Martin Warburton presented an update on

the 'Sentimental Magazine Medals' booklet, which he published in 2018, and made available at last year's Congress. Further information has since then come to light following more research in old local newspapers, and the use of an X-Ray Fluorescence machine to analyse the surface composition of these medals, especially those of silver or silver-like appearance. The Supplement was offered free to those who have already purchased the Booklet.

Following the Tea break, Laura Burnett, who works part-time for the PAS in Devon, presented a thought-provoking contribution: 'For Change and Charity or for Advertising and Profit: Intangible Rewards of Token Issuing and an Introduction to my PhD Study'. The Speaker's study is about how 17th century trade tokens were used and understood by contemporaries. Her study aims to target: where they circulated, attitudes, and also to spur further research, and importantly, to make the findings available. She told us that currently, there is an apparent mismatch between academic knowledge and the collection base. Occupations stamped on the tokens may just be claimed or inferred. We await her findings in due course. The final talk of the day was by Gerry Buddle, 'Chile, Caliche and the Return of Mr. Gibbs'. Gerry showed us tokens (probably truck pieces) of the Oficinas workings of the caliche (nitrate-bearing rocks and sands) in the Atacama Desert. The saltpetre was used for fertiliser. The Tarapaca, a former Bolivian Province, was the main mining region.

We all enjoyed the Gala Dinner, and we must thank the Auction House DNW for providing the wines made available at the tables. Afterwards, we headed to the Bourse, a popular feature of these weekends. Twenty Stallholders had set up their tables for displaying their wares. Tokeners were able to further sample the two Congress beers, which had been made available all weekend. The two beers were both from the Salopian Brewery, Darwin's Origin (ABV 4.3%), and Oracle (4.0%), and good choices. Congress charged £3 per pint through an 'honesty box' and we have to thank Baldwin's of St. James's for subsidising this price to Tokeners. Of note, we now have our very own professional looking demountable square section metal racking system upon which the barrels can safely be housed for dispensing the amber nectar.

After breakfast, Session 5 began with regular Speaker David Powell delivering 'Some European Tokens c.1540-1850'. David gave a tour around some European token series, roughly complementary to the various British series in terms of the types of issuers, the series, and their uses. Andrew Andison next spoke on 'The Tokens of Invernith Lodge', his conclusion was that these were tokens of a home for rich drunks. Philip Mernick presented a comprehensive coverage of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century 'English Jettons and some of the Questions they pose'. His talk delivered a clear explanation of this series – they are not coins, not black money, not tokens, but counters.

After a break for coffee, we entered the final session of the weekend. The Congress'

Gary Oddie stood down as Secretary and was replaced by Dave Smith, Andrew Andison stood down as Treasurer and was replaced by Merfyn Williams. All were thanked by the members. There followed the Researcher Spots. Tim Everson spoke about Gloucester pieces. Harold Welch appealed for assistance in completing his 'The Virtuoso's Arrangement', some twenty-eight years of research to date. A leaflet is available outlining his needs, descriptions or scans of pre-WW2 original printings of British 18th and 19th century works, with information on issue numbers, bookplates, signatures, prior owners, etc. John Theobald presented a talk on tokens 'loosely' connected via the name 'Boorman' – 'What links a 17th century Haberdasher, an 18th century Freemason and a 19/20th century Fruit and Veg Farmer'. Amber Debenham told us that she is updating Neil Todd's work on the 'Kings Cross Potato Market'. Pam



Williams gave us the final talk of the weekend, another of her exposes of token and medal series that you just did not know existed. On this occasion, we were looking at the tokens of 'Luna Parks'. There are forty-four of these entertainment centres around the world, the original was built on Coney Island, USA in 1917.

*Members attend the evening bourse*

We have certainly moved on since I put together a Congress at The Polytechnic of North London in 1986. We used plastic refuse sacks to black out the windows for the 35mm slide shows, and the Congress programme and literature was either scripted or photo-copied. Nowadays, the printed programme booklet is a professional job, in full colour, with sponsors' advertisements, and of course we use Powerpoint for slide projection. The listings page of past Congresses will soon move on to page two. We have attracted advertisements from twenty-two sponsors and tokeners, thus we are attracting notice of our product – research projects, publishing, talks, camaraderie, and all combined with a sense of fun. We must, of course thank Tim Everson and his hidden team of helpers for organising everything, but it is not a Congress unless you all turn up. The Token Congress is the sum of its members.

**Troublesome Tokens (2) (Token Corresponding Society Bulletin  
Vol. 11 No. 9 Supplement December 2015 Page 67) No. 148  
Malcolm Johnson**

***R. & W.H.L.& C° L<sup>TD</sup>/1D. Ni, 22mm [Gavin Scott]***

*I have a shilling and the only thing close that I have found is a spanner on the well-known auction site! It was found in an old railway shed.  
Possibly a foundry or engineering company? [Gary Oddie]*

***R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Company Ltd., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.***

**These initials: R. & W.H.L.& C° L<sup>TD</sup> precisely fit this company.**



I now have 1/-; 6d; 1d; and a ½d of the same issuer. The halfpenny measures 26mm. while all the others are 25mm. The use for these tokens has not been established but it seems most likely they were used in the canteen, probably during WW2.

Robert Hawthorn first began business at Forth Bank Works in 1817, building marine and stationary steam engines. In 1820, his brother William joined him and the firm became R and W Hawthorn. Possibly after having attended the Rainhill Trials in 1829, they became interested in locomotives. In 1870 they built St. Peter's Works adjoining that of Robert Stephenson and Company.

In 1886 the brothers amalgamated with the shipbuilder A. Leslie and Company, based at Hebburn, when the founder Andrew Leslie retired. Incorporated as a limited company to become R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Company, Limited; usually referred to as Hawthorn Leslie.

In 1968 the Company's shipbuilding interests were merged with those of **Swan Hunter** and the **Vickers Naval Yard** to create Swan Hunter and Tyne Shipbuilders Ltd. The Company's shipbuilding interests were nationalised and subsumed within British Shipbuilders in 1977. They ceased building ships in 1982.



Above photo copyright of Fietscher Fotos

The company disposed of its locomotive manufacturing interests in 1937 to Robert Stephenson and Company becoming Robert Stephenson and Hawthorns Ltd. Hawthorns had built 2,783 locomotives.








Company canteen at Leslies factory during WW2

## R. & W. HAWTHORN, LESLIE & CO., LTD.



Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders.

### LOCOMOTIVES

Of every description for Home and Foreign Railways.

**Tank Engines & Combined Cranes and Locomotives.**

Always in Stock and in Progress.

Collieries, Ironworks, Railway Depots, Branch Lines, Contractors, &c

Telegr. Ad.—Locomotive, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**ESTABLISHED 1817. G&C**

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

### References:

Graces Guide: [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/R._and_W._Hawthorn,_Leslie_and_Co)

## *Notes and Queries*

### **HELP WANTED**

#### **Bristol City & Gloucestershire County Public house tokens, tickets, passes & checks:**

Adrian and Christine Derrick are researching, with a view to publishing, all details about the Public House Tokens, Tickets, Checks and Passes issued for use within Bristol and County of Gloucestershire during the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Contact Adrian and Christine Derrick

### *Adverts*

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## **DOUGLAS SAVILLE**



LARGE STOCK OF OUT OF PRINT,  
RARE AND SECONDHAND BOOKS,  
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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**BULLETIN**

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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

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## Contents

### *Editorial*

### *Back issues & binders*

<i>Token Congress 2020</i> .....	43
----------------------------------	----

### Exeter Change and the Zoological Society

David Young.....	44
------------------	----

### A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century - (i) Market Checks

John Durnell.....	48
-------------------	----

### A Possible Reattribution for a Yorkshire Countermarked Coin

Andrew Wager .....	55
--------------------	----

### Religious Imagery on 17th Century Tokens – Saints (ii)

Tim Everson.....	57
------------------	----

### The Lion, the Bell and the Castle: James Brockden and the Great Damage he Did to the Good People of the Commonwealth.

Adrian Marsden.....	67
---------------------	----

### A Locality Reattribution for the John Bell (1736-1770) Commemorative Medallion

W.H. George .....	76
-------------------	----

<i>Adverts</i> .....	79
----------------------	----

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 2 and a belated happy new year to you all.

As is seemingly becoming the custom with these Bulletins, I have to start with a plea for more articles. Long or short it doesn't matter. Please keep them coming. All formats accepted.

Organization for this year's Congress in Northampton continues apace with a good number already registered. However, we are still requiring a volunteer organizer for 2021 event. Please let me know if you can help or would like more information on what is involved.

Finally, a reminder: feedback and suggestions regarding our Bulletin are greatly appreciated. Positive or negative all welcome.

Thank you all for your support.

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***

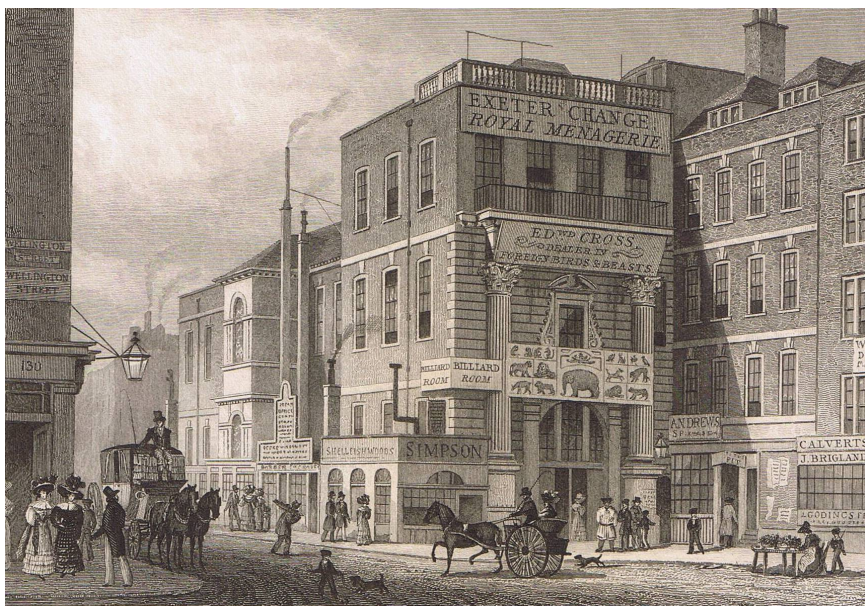
Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Exeter Change and the Zoological Society

David Young

Exeter Change in the Strand was built in 1676 by Dr Barbon as a speculative venture after Exeter House had been demolished. The first floor of the new building projected over the Strand so that people on foot had to walk through the shops on the ground floor; most of these were occupied by milliners or seamstresses. The upper floors were used for storage and it was here that Law's Land Bank had its office.



*Exeter Change in the Strand*

In 1773 Gilbert Pidcock rented the upper rooms to house his menagerie. Pidcock was a dealer in wild animals and in the summer months he toured the country with his menagerie, returning to the Strand in the winter. The cost of admission to see the animals was half-a-crown. Pidcock issued a series of tokens, these were engraved by James and were used to advertise the menagerie and may well have been given in change. The variety of animals kept is surprising when you remember that they were housed on the first floor in rather small cages. In fact the roaring of the lions and tigers could be heard in the streets below and on occasions frightened the horses that passed by. The tokens are listed by Dalton and Hamer and depict many of the animals that were on display. One of the tokens (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 422) shows a two



headed cow. An advertisement in the London Chronicle stated that “this truly wonderful curiosity is the only one of the kind in Europe, and what is more astonishing; it takes its sustenance with both mouths at the same time”. Parson Woodforde noted in his diary that he saw the two headed cow when it was shown in Norwich.



D&H 414



D&H 422



D&H 417



When Pidcock died in 1810 the animals and lease were purchased by Stephani Polito, who ran a travelling circus and used the Change as his winter quarters. Lord Byron visited and was quite taken with the elephant who performed a number of tricks including taking money from Byron’s pocket and then returning it to him. He was also amused by the hippopotamus, which he thought looked like Lord Liverpool, the then Prime minister. In 1817 Polito sold out to Edward Cross, another dealer in foreign birds and beasts. It was Cross who employed a doorkeeper dressed as a Beefeater to attract visitors and to help him he had a macaw which sat on a swing. The menagerie was open from nine in the morning to nine at night, admission for each room was one shilling or



one could pay two shillings to see all three rooms. This price also entitled you to hold a lion cub in your arms should you so wish; the ringing of a bell by the elephant signified feeding time. The elephant at this time was called Chune; he had appeared in a pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre and was a popular exhibit. But unfortunately by 1826 he had become



# ROYAL MENAGERIE,

Exeter Change, Strand,

REVIVED AND IMPROVED BY

**S. POLITO,**

THE FIRST EMPORIUM OF LIVING CURIOSITIES

IN THE KNOWN WORLD

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**Bengal Royal Tygers,**

Which for size and beauty were never excelled (if ever equalled) in this kind.

**A LAUGHING HYENA,**

From the Cape of Good Hope, perfectly tame.

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From South America.

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From all four Parts of the World.

Lately arrived, and considered a great Rarity in this country.

**The CERVAL, or TYGER CAT,**

**THE PECCARY, from the Brazil.**

**The Jackall,**

With an extensive and pleasing Variety of the Indian Rifle, and other curious and interesting Animals.

SECOND APARTMENT.—Admittance 1s. each.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC MALE

**ELEPHANT,**

The only one that is adorned with fine large Ivory Tusks; the same that performed Petty Nights at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, and now exhibited in his natural parity, in which he appears so far superior, as hardly to be known for the same Animal.

TWO GREAT

**Egyptian Camels,**

THE ONLY ONES IN ENGLAND.

THIRD APARTMENT.—Admittance 1s. each, or the Three 3s. 6d.

A BEAUTIFUL

**Male NILGHAU,**

The most elegant Quadruped of the Hindostan.

**THE STUPENDOUS AFRICAN**

**OSTRICH.**

**A Pair of Grand Cassowarys,**

From the Island of Java.

**A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL ANTELOPES.**

**The Large EMEW,**

Or, LINNEA'S SOUTHERN OSTRICH, From Van Diemen's Land.

**The SECRETARY BIRD,**

A curious species of Vulture, an inhabitant of the most remote parts of Africa.

**Two Pairs of Kangaroos,**

Several BELLERIC, or ROYAL CROWN CRANES from the Coast of Guinea.

A Pair of CURASSOWS, from the Bay of Honduras.

That wonderful Bird of America, THE

**Pelican of the Wilderness.**

**THE HORNED OWL,**

**THE SILVER-HEADED EAGLE,**

From North America.

**The SILVER VULTURES from the Brazils.**

With a vast Variety of other

RARE BIRDS OF THE MOST SPLENDID PLUMAGE.

The enormous SKELETON of a SPERMACEI WHALE, sixty feet long.

\*The Animals in the First Apartment are regularly fed at Nine o'Clock in the evening. Admit. 2s. 6d.

The utmost value given for all kinds of Foreign BIRDS and BEASTS.

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very bad tempered and had to be put down; because of Chunees's popularity Cross had the skeleton returned to the cage for visitors to see. Around this time Cross managed to obtain permission from George IV to change the name to the Royal National Menagerie. A card ticket giving admittance for two must have been issued after 1826 as there is a note saying that Chunees's skeleton is on view. In 1828 the menagerie moved for a time to the King's Mews before being dispersed; some of the animals went to the newly opened Zoological Gardens in Regents Park while others went with Cross to his new venture the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The following year Exeter Change was demolished and Exeter Hall built in its place, this in turn was replaced in 1907 with the Strand Palace Hotel.

The Zoological Society of London is based in Regent's Park, the society was formed in 1826 by Sir Stamford Raffles and in the following year an area of the Park was laid out by Decimus Burton as the Zoological Gardens for the society. The gardens were opened to the public in 1828 and have remained a popular attraction. Animals have been arriving at the zoo ever since and although the enclosures

for the animals have changed over the years, the size of the grounds remained the same. Fellows of the society were given ivory tickets which admitted two adults to the zoo whenever they wished. The tickets could also be used by other members of their family.



*Zoological Society Gardens*

## Sources

*The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century*, R Dalton & S H Hamer, 1967  
*Shows in London: a Panoramic History of Exhibitions*, R D Altick, 1978  
*Annals of the Strand*, E Beresford Chancellor, 1912  
*The Regents Park and Primrose Hill*, A D Webster, 1911  
*London's Zoo*, G Vevers, 1976  
*Pleasures of London*, F Barker and P Jackson, 2008  
*London Old and New*, W Thornbury & E Walford, 1893

## **A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century - (1) Market Checks**

**John Durnell**

Most of these were issued by fruit and potato merchants, some butchers and fishmongers. Nearly all had their businesses in The Market or Nicholas St. (Now St. Nicholas St.) Some had businesses in Old Market St., Midland Road and Stapleton Road, but at some time also traded in The Market, but they may well have used Checks/Tickets only whilst trading in The Market in company with other traders using them there.

These traders were dealing in perishable goods, fruit and vegetables (though most were just called Potato Dealers in the local directories). Of all the checks recorded in the catalogue, they represent the largest number. They were in the main just brass discs, varying in size according to the value on them. On one side they had the issuer's name and address (usually in Bristol) around a value. The reverse side usually had the issuer's initials stamped incuse in large letters across the flan, often the reverse was blank.

The values were usually 6d and 1/-, but there were some 3d values, though there is the possibility that they were used in the same manner as the public house check as one of the traders was also the proprietor of the tavern, the 'Windsor Castle' adjoining his business. One trader issued checks of a high value, 2/6, and it is possible that 1/- and 6d checks were also issued by him, but as yet none have come to light.

How were they used – they were probably paid to the labourers working in the market. These workmen were most probably only casual labour, employed at loading or unloading when the produce was required, so they may have been paid tickets to a certain value by that particular trader of so many hours work, or so much work done. At other times of the day or week they would have been employed by other traders (dealers), who would give them checks/tickets stamped with their name or initials. These tickets could be cashed in at the end of the day or week, or on completion of the job.

Some may also have been used as a receipt for a deposit paid by customers on boxes, baskets or containers used by them for carrying away the purchased goods.

Only one check maker put his name on these market traders' checks, he was H.B. Sale, a Birmingham maker, who produced tickets for two of the businesses in the market. He signed his name on one of the highest value of one dealers' checks, but not on the lower values, but by the style all three checks can be attributed to his workshop.

Most of these checks were issued between about 1870 and 1900.

## **E. & R. Adams**

Obv. + E. & R. ADAMS + 6d BRISTOL  
Rev. Blank  
Details. Br, milled edge, 23 mm.  
Notes. 1885 Green grocer, 14 Upper Maudlin St.  
1889 Green grocer, fruiterers, potato  
merchants, 54 Baldwin St and 14 Upper  
Maudlin St.  
1891 as 1889 but also at Back Hall Chambers  
1893 – 94 as 1891 but also commission agents.



## **Rowland Adams**

Obv. + ROWLAND ADAMS + BRISTOL  
around 1/-  
Rev. RA [Also known blank on Rev]  
Details. Br, milled edge, 25mm



Obv. + ROWLAND ADAMS + BRISTOL  
around 3<sup>d</sup>  
Rev. Blank  
Details. Br, milled edge, 20mm



There was also a 1/6 check

Notes. 1895 Rowland Adams, wholesale fruit and potato importers, Back Hall  
Chambers.  
1896-1927 Rowland Adams & Co, wholesale fruit & potato importers, Back  
Hall, 50 Baldwin St.  
Rowlands Adams was also the proprietor of the adjacent tavern the Windsor  
Castle, where the 3D check may have been used.

## **Edward Adams**

Obv. EDWARD ADAMS BRISTOL around 1/-  
Rev. Blank  
Details. Br, plain edge., 26mm  
Notes. 1895 – wholesale fruit and potato merchants, Baldwin St.

## **Tom Adams**

Obv. TOM ADAMS BRISTOL around 1/-  
Rev. T.A.  
Details. 26mm  
Notes. 1896 Tom Adams, & Bros - potato stores  
1895 Potato dealer, Lawrence Hill  
1887-89 43 Lawrence Hill



## Tom Adams & Bros

Obv. TOM ADAMS & BROS BRISTOL  
around 1/-

Rev. T.A & B above H.B. SALE BIRM

Details. Br, 23mm

Notes. Maker H.B. Sale, Birmingham.

1896 43 Lawrence Hill, Potato stores

1897-1903 43 Lawrence Hill, 2 Lower Ashley Road, 2 Market, Nicholas St.

1904-1905 43 Lawrence Hill, 2 Lower Ashley Road, 2, 3, 4, 18 & 19  
Market, Nicholas St, Lawrence Hill Station.



## W. Broadribb

Obv. W. BROADRIBB BRISTOL  
around 1/-

Rev. B stamped incuse

Details. Br, plain edge, 30mm, 6.

Notes. W. Broadribb, greengrocer,  
Passage St, 1870.

1871-83 Potato dealer, 93 Old  
Market St.

1884-95 Potato dealer, 93 Old Market St. & Market

1896-1901 Importer of foreign produce, fruit and potato merchant, 93 Old  
Market St. 1896 Also a greengrocer, 27 Stapleton Road.



## W. Brokenbrow

Obv. W. BROKENBROW BRISTOL around 3D

Rev. Blank

Details.

Notes. 1881-83 Wm Brokenbrow, greengrocer, 10 Clarence Road

1884 ditto and fishmonger

1885-87 Wm Brokenbrow, fish salesman, 10 Clarence Road, West St., and  
Fish Market

1888-94 Wm Brokenbrow, fish salesman, 41 Clarence Road, West St.

1894-1904 Wm Brokenbrow, fish salesman, Fish Market.

## Charley & Smith

Obv. CHARLEY & SMITH BRISTOL  
around 1/-

Rev. C & S and in small letters near the  
rim H.B. SALE BIRM

Details. Br, milled edge, 26mm, 12.



Obv. CHARLEY & SMITH BRISTOL  
around 6D  
Rev. C & S  
Details. Br, milled edge, 25mm, 12.



Obv. CHARLEY & SMITH BRISTOL  
around 3D  
Rev. C & S  
Details. Br, milled edge, 24mm, 12.  
Notes. Maker, H.B. Sale of Birmingham. 1894-1900 Charley & Smith, wholesale fruiterers, The Market.



### Jones & Charley

Obv. JONES & CHARLEY BRISTOL  
around 1/-  
Rev. J & C stamped incuse  
Details. Br, milled edge, 25mm, 12  
Notes. 1883-88, Jones & Charley, fruiterers, The Market.



### John Cole

Obv. JOHN COLE THOMAS ST  
BRISTOL around 1/-  
Rev. J.C stamped incuse  
Details. Br, milled edge, 29mm, 12.  
Notes. 1872-88, John Cole, 27 Thomas St, potato dealer.



### F.J. Collins

Obv. F.J. COLLINS 12. 26 FRUIT  
MARKET 1/6 BRISTOL  
Rev. C stamped incuse  
Details. Br, milled edge, 26mm  
Notes. 1889-99, F.J. Collins, fruit, flower and potato salesman, The Market.



### Cooper Bros

Obv. COOPER BROS BRISTOL around  
1/6  
Rev. Blank  
Details. Br, plain edge, 26mm



Obv. COOPER BROS BRISTOL around 6D  
 Rev. Blank  
 Details. Br, plain edge, 24mm  
 Notes. 1899-1903, Cooper Bros, fruit and  
 potato merchants, market  
 1904 1-3, 13-16 Gazette Market.  
 1905-25 1-4, 13-16 Gazette Market



### John Hall

Obv. JOHN HALL BRISTOL around  
 1/-  
 Rev. J.H. stamped incuse  
 Details. Br, plain edge, 29mm, 12.  
 Notes. 1885-1896, John Hall, fruiterer  
 & fishmonger. Market Steps, 17  
 Nicholas St and Fish Market.



### Jane Hazell

Obv. JANE HAZELL -o- MARKET  
 BRISTOL makers name SALE BIRM  
 Rev. 6D within a wreath  
 Details. Br, milled edge, 24mm, 6.



Obv. JANE HAZELL -o- MARKET BRISTOL makers name SALE BIRM  
 Rev. 3D within a wreath  
 Details. Br, milled edge, 24mm, 6

Obv. JANE HAZELL -o- MARKET  
 BRISTOL makers name SALE BIRM  
 Rev. 1/- within a wreath  
 Details. Br, milled edge, 24mm, 6



Notes. 1895-1919, Jane Hazell, greengrocer,  
 41 Exchange Avenue, Market, 2&11 North Arcade, Market

### C.H. Kidd & Co

Obv. + C.H. KIDD & Co + BRISTOL  
 around 1/-  
 Rev. K stamped incuse  
 Details.  
 Notes. L.H. Kidd & co Fish Salesman  
 1895, 1897-1924  
 Kidd & Co, Fishmongers, poulterers, 8 Nicholas St. 1896



### William McDougall

- Obv. W<sup>M</sup> M<sup>C</sup>DOUGALL BRISTOL  
around 1/-  
Rev. M<sup>C</sup>D stamped incuse  
Details. Br, milled edge, 29mm, 12.  
Notes. 1872 William M<sup>C</sup>Dougall,  
potato merchant, Little King St.  
1882-89 27 Lamb St and Whipping Hill.  
1889 Corner of Old Market St and Midland Road.



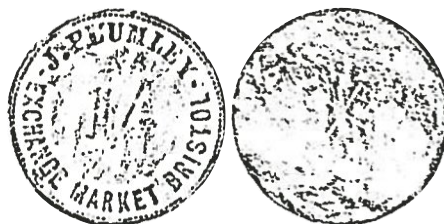
### E.J. Neale

- Obv. E.J. NEALE BRISTOL around  
1/-  
Rev. E.J.N. stamped incuse  
Details. Br, plain edge, 29mm, 6.  
Obv. E.J. NEALE BRISTOL around  
6D  
Rev. E.J.N. stamped incuse  
Details. Br, plain edge, 26mm, 6.  
Notes. 1871 Ezra Joseph Neale, potato merchant  
1871-1882 24,25 Thomas St.  
1886-1902 The Market.



### James Plumley

- Obv. J. PLUMLEY EXCHANGE  
MARKET BRISTOL around 1/-  
Rev. X stamped incuse  
Details. Br, plain edge, 29 mm  
Notes. 1893-94 James Plumley,  
fruiterer, the Market, High St.



### George Roe

- Obv. GEORGE ROE LAWRENCE HILL  
around G.R.  
Rev. 6D within a wreath  
Details. Br, milled edge, 26 mm, 12  
Notes. 1870-93 George Roe, greengrocer,  
Lawrence Hill. He had premises on  
both sides of the road in 1870 & 71.





## **J. Tout & Co**

Obv. J. TOUT & CO BRISTOL  
around 2/6  
Rev. Blank  
Details. Br, plain edge, 29 mm  
Notes. 1882-88 John Tout & Co,  
fruiterers and florists, 74 Old  
Market St.  
1889-1915 St Nichols Steps, Market.



## **Edwin Young**

Obv. E. YOUNG BRISTOL around 1/-  
Rev. E.Y stamped incuse  
Details. Br, plain edge, 29 mm, 6.  
Obv. E. YOUNG BRISTOL around 6D  
Rev. E.Y stamped incuse  
Details. Br, plain edge, 26 mm, 6.  
Notes. 1870-84 Edwin Young. Potato  
salesman, 34 Thomas St.  
1886-89 57 Baldwin St. and High  
St. Market.



## **Editing Notes**

A draft of an unpublished booklet written by the late John Durnell has been found thanks to Yolanda Courtney and Tony Gilbert. Though written a few years before 1980 much of the information remains original. Some of the original rubbings have been replaced with photographs. Comments have been added in square parentheses. The document has been edited into two sections for the Bulletin and a section on Bristol Club and Society checks, which adds nothing to his 1997 TCSB article, has been removed. Similarly, a short section on manufacturers, based on R.N.P. Hawkins' articles in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin (1960-1976) has also been removed as reference can now be made to Hawkins' 1989 Dictionary.

This list is being actively updated as part of a study of all Bristol material – see advert at the back of this issue.

Gary Oddie, Adrian & Christine Derrick

## **References**

- J. Durnell. Bristol Club Checks or Tickets. TCSB 5(11) pp432-436 May 1997.  
J. Durnell. Metallic Canteen Tickets/Checks used by Bristol Companies. TCSB 5(4) pp128-135 January 1995.  
J. Durnell. Tavern Checks. 2(2) pp28-29 Jan/Feb 1974.  
R.N.P. Hawkins. A dictionary of makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies and counters, 1788-1910, London: A.H. Baldwin and Sons, 1989.

## A Possible Reattribution for a Yorkshire Countermarked Coin

Andrew Wager

In Gavin Scott's catalogue of British countermarked coins ( 1975) there is a listing for a countermarked 1797 penny as follows:

*40.4 T REXTON (or T.R EXTON) / K.H Large plain letters within rectangular indent. Lower corners cut away.*<sup>(1)</sup>

The present author recently acquired a specimen of an 1826 penny with the countermark clear enough to show the actually reading as being T. Pexton.



The specimen Scott recorded was recorded as coming from Kingston upon Hull “and it is assumed that the countermark was issued there. Neither surname has been traced in poll books or voters’ registers 1790-1860”.<sup>(2)</sup>

The 1841 census lists one Thomas Pexton as a Blacksmith aged 60 in Stafford Hill , Kirk Heaton , Yorkshire. By 1851 he was widowed and aged 74 ( ages were not always recorded precisely by census enumerators), still a Blacksmith at the same address.

Kirk Heaton is a town 2 miles North east of Huddersfield. There seems to have been a Pexton family blacksmith's shop in Kirk Heaton well into the twentieth century as this memory plucked from an internet site reveals:

“Puffer' Pexton was Harold Pexton, owner of the Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights and ironmongers shop and petrol pumps across the road from the Spangled Bull pub in Kirkheaton. I worked in the office and shop there from the age of 14 to 24.”<sup>(3)</sup>



*View of Stafford Hill Kirk Heaton,  
early twentieth century*

Blacksmiths are known to have issued other countermarked coins, perhaps used as receipts for items left for repair. As Pexton's presence in the census fits with the dates of issue of countermarked coins, there would seem to be sufficient evidence to suggest a tentative re-attribution of this piece to Kirk Heaton.

### **References:**

<sup>1</sup> Scott, *British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins*, p.38

<sup>2</sup> Scott, p.90

<sup>3</sup> Free Online Library: Memories of Kirkheaton

<https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Memories+of+Kirkheaton%3B+FEEDBACK.-a0422589535> accessed September 2019

## Religious Imagery on 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens – Saints (ii)

Tim Everson

### St John the Baptist

Token of Penzance, Cornwall. BW 66. Not in Norweb. No illustration traced.

Obv: Castle with falcon and crescent

Rev: P.L.IN.PENZANCE = Head of John on a platter

The head of John the Baptist was on the borough arms for Penzance whilst the P L stands for Philip Lanyon, mayor of Penzance in 1650

Token of Lad Lane, City of London. D.1628B. Norweb 7181



Obv: AT.THE.S.IOHN.BAPTIS = Head of John on a platter

Rev: HEAD.IN.LAD.LANE = A| E. I.

Token of Ludgate Street, City of London. BW 1845. Norweb 7313



Obv: AT.THE.S.IOHNS.HEAD = Head of John on a platter

Rev: TAVERN.WITHIN.LVDGATE = H| I. E.

Token of Chancery Lane, Holborn, Middx. BW 500. Norweb 8033



Obv: THE.S.IONS.HEAD.TAVERN = Head of John on a platter

Rev: IN.CHANCERY.LANE = H | R. M.

Token of Temple Bar (without), Westminster. BW 3055. Norweb 9001



Obv: IOHN.LAWTO<sup>NW<sup>TH</sup></sup>OV<sup>T</sup> = Head of John on a platter, upright.

Rev: TEMPLE.BARR = L | I. I.

Token of Temple Bar (without), Westminster. BW 3056. Norweb 9003



Obv: WILLIAM.LOVINGE.AT.THE = Head of John on a platter

Rev: WITHOVT.TEMPLE.BARR = HIS|HALFE|PENNY| L | W. D.

The first three London tokens appear to be by Ramage, but the die punch of St John's head on a platter is different every time. Perhaps he had lost one or more punches and had to remake them. The Chancery Lane piece was issued by Richard Hillyard who

leased the St John's Head in 1661 and died in 1665. It was pulled down in 1666. His widow Mary married again and accepted a new lease in 1668. If this is a Ramage piece, it must be one of his last. The John Lawton piece is poorly made and (if the legend is read starting at 12 o'clock) has St John's head upright, a mistake by the die cutter. There is a die variety (Norweb 9001) which could have the head correctly positioned compared to the legend but it is uncertain. The halfpenny of William Lovinge is very artistic and shows us John's head from directly above.

John the Baptist was Jesus' cousin, born 6 months before him, who preached to the Jews, telling about the coming of Jesus and asking them to be baptised and repent. He baptised Jesus too but was arrested shortly afterwards by Herod Antipas because John told him not to marry his half-brother's wife, Herodias. John was executed when Herod promised Salome, Herodias' daughter, anything she wanted after she had danced for him. Herodias told Salome to ask for the head of John the Baptist on a platter. John is usually depicted being beheaded or, as on the tokens, simply by his head on a platter.

## St Lawrence

Token of Chichester in Sussex. BW 60. Norweb 5212



Obv: IOHN.SMITH.WITHOVT.THE = St Lawrence

Rev: EAST.GATE.OF.CHICHESTER = HIS|HALFE|PENNY

The figure of St Lawrence holds his bible and gridiron but is cut off at the waist in the form of a crest. Such a crest was used by the Girdler's Company, so one might have assumed that this was the trade carried out by John Smith, but local records indicate that he was a grocer. He was also a Quaker, which makes having a saint as a sign more unusual, but as I said in the introduction, well known signs would be more likely to remain unchanged by religious sensibilities.

St Lawrence was a deacon at Rome martyred in 258, days after the martyrdom of Pope Sixtus. The church of St Lawrence-outside-the-walls stands over his grave at Tivoli.

The Roman authorities had demanded of Lawrence that he handed over the Church's valuables, whereupon Lawrence assembled all the poor and sick Christians and presented them as the riches of the church. The legend is that he was roasted on a gridiron, but beheading is more likely. He is usually depicted with a gridiron.

## St Leopold?

Token of Dover, Kent. BW 209. Norweb 2537



Obv: AT.THE.LEOPOVLVDVS = St Leopold?

Rev: IN.DOVER.I65I = D| C, M.

There is a die variety reading LEOPVLVDVS (BW 210, Norweb 2538) and one dated 1666 (BW 211, Norweb 2539). They all use the same punch, by Ramage, for St Leopold. The figure holds a staff and there is a crown to the right of the bust.

Williamson assumed that this figure represented Leopold I of Austria, the Holy Roman Emperor, since he carries a staff and has a crown beside him. The obvious objection to this, is that Leopold was only elected emperor in 1658, whereas the token was first struck in 1651. If we have to seek out a pre-1651 Leopold, then there is the Leopold of Austria who captured and held for ransom Richard the Lionheart on his journey back from the crusades. However, this is perhaps an unlikely figure to be honoured with a public house name, which is why Thompson plumped for St Leopold the Good, although it is a guess and not conclusive.

St Leopold the Good of Austria, who lived from 1073 to 1136 was a grandson of the Emperor Henry III and fathered 18 children with his wife Agnes, daughter of the Emperor Henry IV, and a first cousin. He ruled for 40 years as Margrave of Austria and helped found many monasteries, three of which survive to this day. He refused to allow himself to be nominated for the post of Holy Roman Emperor. A respected man, but I have no idea how he came to be on a token of Dover. Dover was, of course, one of England's major ports, and so news of his deeds may have come from the continent, like those of St Martin.

## St Martin

Token of Dover, Kent. BW 199. Norweb 2505



Obv: St Martin on a horse sharing his cloak with a beggar  
Rev: DOVER.FARTHING.68 = Arms of the Cinque Ports

Token of Dover, Kent. BW198. Norweb 2507. (Norweb 2506 is a die variety)



Obv: FOR.THE.POORE.OF.DOVER = St Martin and the beggar  
Rev: A.HALFE.PENNY.I668

In 1668, Dover Corporation issued this farthing and halfpenny for the use of the poor. St Martin was the patron saint of Dover and the Dover Fair was known as St Martin's Fair until quite recently. St Martin's church had the privilege of holding the first service on a Sunday before all others in the district until it was destroyed at the time of the Reformation. As detailed below, St Martin was best known for sharing his cloak with a beggar, so he was particularly appropriate to feature on a token for the use of the poor. St Martin was born in c.315 at Sabaria in Pannonia (now in Hungary) and started life as a soldier, following in the footsteps of his father. At Amiens in Gaul, he came across a beggar and tore his own cloak in half to share with him. He came to recognise Christ in this beggar and was baptised a Christian. He obtained a discharge from the army and spent ten years as a hermit before founding the first monastery in Gaul. He was made Bishop of Tours in c.371 and helped to evangelise the whole province, He was a figure of great importance whose reputation was spread by a biography and letters published



by his friend, Sulpicius Severus. Many churches in England were named for him, most importantly, St Martin's-in-the-fields in London, and St Martin's in Canterbury, the oldest church with this dedication. It is fitting that St Martin should appear on the coat of arms of Dover, where news of his deeds probably arrived from the continent. Whilst still very popular on the continent (St Martin's feast day on 11<sup>th</sup> November is much celebrated in Germany for example), in this country his popularity has waned, and his feast day is now better known as Armistice Day.

## Mary, Mother of God

Token of Holborn, City of London. BW 1412, Norweb 7096



Obv: DANIELL.GREY.SALLVTATION = Mary and the angel Gabriel, with a dove between

Rev: TAVERNE.IN.HOLBORNE = HIS|HALFE|PENY

Today we tend to call this scene The Annunciation, where the angel announces that the virgin Mary is to have a child, but in earlier times it was often called The Salutation, where the angel 'salutes' or greets Mary. The dove represents the Holy Spirit who will come down on Mary to make her pregnant.

Mary, virgin mother of Jesus Christ, and chief of all the saints, was particularly frowned on by protestants who worried that the ignorant were worshipping her as a 'mother goddess' and forgetting about Christ. As a result, she received special attention from iconoclasts in churches and elsewhere, so it is remarkable that she survives, along with the Angel Gabriel, on this token. There are several trading tokens with the sign of The Salutation, which originally meant the greeting Gabriel gave to Mary at the annunciation. By the time the tokens were issued all these businesses, except this one, have changed the sign to feature two citizens, or a citizen and a soldier, shaking hands, or doffing hats to each other in greeting.

## St Patrick

Token of Dublin, Ireland. BW 333. Not in Norweb



Obv: RICHARD.GRENWOOD.MAR: = St Patrick

Rev: HIGH.STREET.DVBLIN = G D| R. I

St Patrick is shown chasing a snake and other small creatures with a church behind. As usual with Irish pieces, the denomination of 1D is on the reverse, along with the issuer's initials.

St Patrick was born in Roman Britain in c.385 and died in County Down in Ireland in c.461. Kidnapped and enslaved at the age of 16, he was carried off to Ireland to herd cattle. He became more religious here and escaped when he was 22 and travelled to Gaul. He trained as a priest, possibly in Britain rather than Gaul, and returned to Ireland as a missionary preacher in 432. There were already Christians in Ireland (and a bishop), but Patrick's preaching had a great effect on the spreading of Christianity far and wide. Patrick also helped to better organise the church and was naturally adopted as the patron saint of Ireland. The token shows him driving out the snakes, a legend attributed to him. It is a fact that there are no snakes in Ireland, but this was known before Patrick's time. A similar design features on the later St Patrick's coinage of c.1674.

## St Paul

Token from Petty France, Westminster. BW 2228. Norweb 8854



Obv: AT.THE.SAVL.IN.PETTY = Saul fallen from horse

Rev: FRANC.WESTMINSTER = T|I. S.|<sub>R</sub>

The small R below the initials on the reverse stands for the manufacturer, Ramage. He signed very few private issues. Perhaps this was an early piece or one he was particularly proud of. It shows Saul (St Paul's birth name) fallen from his horse during his vision. It also shows a sword by his side. Saul may well have carried a sword, especially when travelling, but a sword is also often shown with St Paul to remind us of his execution.

Token from Doctors' Commons neighbourhood, City of London. BW 839. Norweb 6865



Obv: AT.THE.PAVL.HEAD = St Paul's head with sword and halo

Rev: NEARE.DOCTORS.COMONS = G. H.

A more conventional portrait of St Paul holding the executioner's sword. The issuer was probably Gregory Hardwick, a vintner.

St Paul was originally named Saul and is mentioned as a persecutor of the early church. He looked after the people's clothes as they stoned St Steven to death. Later, on the road to Damascus, he was thrown from his horse and temporarily blinded whilst having a vision of Christ demanding why Saul was persecuting him. From that time Paul became an avid Christian and travelled widely in the near east, Greece and Asia Minor, preaching the word of God. He also wrote many letters to the various growing Christian communities. Along with Peter, he is credited as the main architect of the success of the Christian Church and they share a joint feast day on 29<sup>th</sup> June. He was beheaded by the Romans in c.65. He is the patron saint of the City of London, after whom St Paul's Cathedral is named.

## St Peter

Token of Trinity Lane, city of London. BW 3231. Not in Norweb. No image available to the author.

Obv: MARY.HANSON.AT.Y<sup>E</sup>.PETER = AN|PAVL. Bust of St Peter with the keys of heaven and Paul with the sword

Rev: AND.PAVL.IN.TRINITY.LANE = HER|HALFE|PENY

Token of St Paul's Churchyard, City of London. BW 2725. Norweb 7624 but too poor to illustrate.

Obv: F.H.AT.S<sup>T</sup>.PETER.AND = Bust of St Peter with the keys

Rev: S<sup>T</sup>.PAVLE.AT.S<sup>T</sup>.PAVLES.CHVR<sup>CH</sup> = Bust of St Paul with the sword

The F H stands for Francis Hanson. The only two tokens I have found which feature St Peter also feature St Paul, as the twin heads of the church. St Peter holds the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven which Christ bestowed on him.

St Peter was one of the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus Christ. Originally called Simon, and a disciple of John the Baptist, Jesus renamed him Peter, meaning Rock. "You are Peter and on this rock I will be build my Church. And the gates of the underworld can never hold out against it. I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven." (Matthew: 16; 19-19)

He is always represented as being in Jesus' inner circle and led the apostles in Jerusalem after the death and resurrection of Jesus. Later he travelled to Rome and is recognised as the first leader of the Church there, the first pope. He was martyred in Rome in c.64, traditionally by being crucified upside down. He is usually shown with the keys of Heaven.

## Conclusion

It will be noticed that all these tokens are from the south of the country, principally London. I don't think that is too significant. Indeed, the London authorities were less fond of saints than, say, Devon or Lancashire at this time. It is simply the vast output of tokens for London that gives us these comparatively few saintly examples. Having said that, I traced these pieces using mainly Williamson and Norweb, but there may well be omissions. I would be very grateful for any further examples of saints on 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens (except St George!). I hope to cover St George in a later article. Without further research into the lives of the issuers to discover hidden Catholic sympathies (such as Samuel Pepys had), it is difficult to say that any of these tokens, with the possible exception of that of Mary and the angel Gabriel at The Salutation in Holborn,

were there because of the faith of the issuers. It seems more likely that were simply well known signs that would have caused trouble for customers if they were changed.

## Acknowledgements

Thanks to Rob de Ruiter for the photo of the St Lawrence token (Lewes Museum) , Paul and Bente Withers for the photo of the St Patrick token (British Museum) and Nigel Clark for the photo of the St Christopher token. All other pieces with the kind permission of Michael Dickinson.

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## **The Lion, the Bell and the Castle: James Brockden and the Great Damage he Did to the Good People of the Commonwealth.**

**Adrian Marsden**

The Norfolk Token Project continues to research the county's token issuers and is ever on the lookout for tokens which might have an interesting history behind them. In 1664 James Brockden of Norwich issued a farthing depicting a building best described as a castle which has caused some confusion to subsequent researchers. Williamson commented that it might refer to the Arms of Norwich, incorporating as they do a castle, or to a sign of the Castle 'which was common in Norwich in the seventeenth century'<sup>(1)</sup>.

Brockden's farthing is a common piece, eight having been recorded as metal detecting finds from Norfolk, and many more reside in collections of which the author is aware, both public and private. The obverse reads JAMES BROCKDEN with a castle at the centre and the reverse IN NORWICH I664 with the triad of initials comprising a B above an I and an R (Williamson 125, Norweb 3136, figure 1). Examples studied have either a die axis of 180 or 270 degrees, suggesting at least two coining runs.



*Fig 1: Farthing token of James Brockden, 1666.*

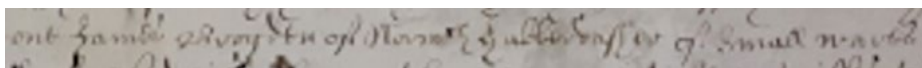
The details of Brockden's career have recently been compiled by Jean Weetman, the NTP's volunteer responsible for researching biographical details of the county's token issuers, and the author<sup>(2)</sup>. James Brockden (or Brogden as his surname is often spelled in the various records), the son of James and Grace, was baptised at St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1613. He married Rebecca Gasking at St. Andrew's on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1636 and was granted the freedom of the city on 19<sup>th</sup> October of that year by birth, his father being listed as a spurrier. James and Rebecca had many children, baptism and/or burial records having been found for fourteen of them in the parish books of St. Peter Mancroft.

James' father, described as a haberdasher of small wares, died in 1646. In his will, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, he left the residue of his estate to his wife after legacies of thirty pounds to his son Henry and his daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca<sup>(3)</sup>. The other bequests were small, his son James receiving only twenty

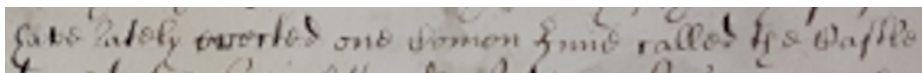
shillings. It seems that James Brockden was not a man to rely on an inheritance, however, but was prepared to make the most of any business opportunities that came his way. He took on a number of apprentices who attained their freedom from 1647 until 1667<sup>(4)</sup>. Interestingly, in these records James Brockden is described in several different ways, as a haberdasher, then as a milliner, and finally as a mercer. The impression is formed that as his business interests grew, so the way in which he styled himself became more grand.

As his career progressed it is evident that James Brockden was making a success of his affairs. He was assessed for six hearths in the Hearth Tax of 1666 and was sheriff of Norwich in 1679, the year before his death<sup>(5)</sup>. James was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1680 and his will, made a couple of weeks before, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury shortly afterwards<sup>(6)</sup>. The will makes Brockden's success plain; in it not only is he described as a gentleman, evidence that he had risen above his roots in trade, but he left substantial bequests of property to his surviving sons, Benjamin, Samuel, James and John. Rebecca his widow was well provided for by a pension of forty pounds a year to be paid by her sons Benjamin and Samuel. His daughter Grace Sherwood was left fifty pounds and various grandchildren ten pounds apiece.

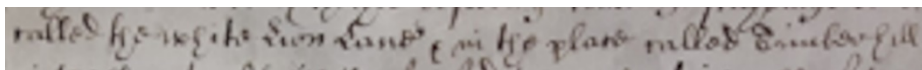
Much is known of James Brockden's life but the question of what the castle on his tokens represented, however, remained a mystery until the author began searching the Norfolk Record Office's archives. The discovery of a document dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 1655 relating to the forthcoming Norwich quarter sessions solved the problem<sup>(7)</sup>. The document is an interesting one, naming one James Brogden, haberdasher of small wares (figure 2), and Thomas Warner, husbandman, as operating a hostelry called The Castle in the manner of an inn for the last year and more (figure 3). This was an offence; one of the jealously guarded functions of inns was that they could take paying overnight guests, something not permitted to taverns and alehouses.



*Fig 2: James Brogden is named.*



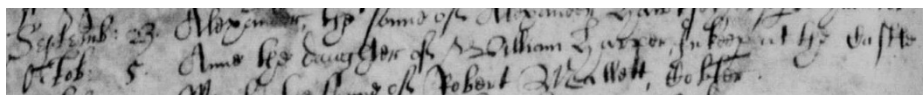
*Fig 3: The Castle is named.*



*Fig 4: White Lion Lane and Timberhill*

After denouncing the behaviour of Brogden and Warner, the document concludes that they ‘did receive and entertain [overnight guests] to the evil example of other like malefactors to the great damage & prejudice of the good people of this Commonwealth.’ The pair had obviously annoyed the proprietors of two other inns located nearby and named in the document, the White Lion and the Blue Bell; all three places stood ‘in the street called the White Lion Lane and in the place called Timberhill’ (figure 4). What was White Lion Lane is now White Lion Street, a thoroughfare connecting Gentleman’s Walk, just off Norwich market place, with the bottom of Timber Hill (figure 10).

Any further information on the case does not seem to survive but the 1655 document does at least solve the question of the castle found on Brockden’s 1664 token issue. Quite by chance the author came across another record that allows us to push back the Castle’s history a little further. An entry in the parish registers of St. Peter Mancroft for 10<sup>th</sup> October 1627 records the baptism of Anne, son of William Harper, ‘innkeep at the Castle.’ (figure 5). There are further entries for children of William and his wife Margaret, both baptisms and burials; in some he is again named as inn keeper of the Castle, in some simply innkeeper and in others with no mention of his profession.



**Fig 5:** Baptism record of Anne, daughter of William Harper, innkeeper of the Castle.

The burial of William himself is recorded as having taken place on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1635 where he is described as an inn keeper. His widow Margaret remarried two months later, on 13<sup>th</sup> December, to Henry Needes, a widower who had lost his own wife, Elizabeth, on 30<sup>th</sup> September of the same year. No will for William Harper can be found but it seems likely that neither Margaret nor her new husband kept on running the Castle.

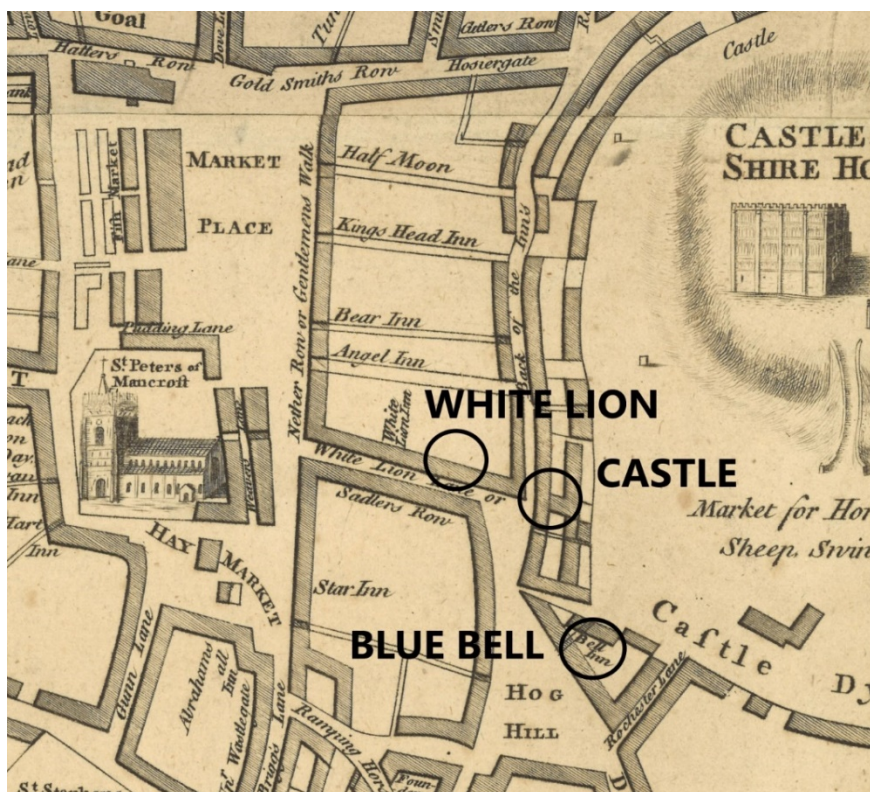
There is one other reference to the Castle that predates the quarter sessions record. On Monday 24<sup>th</sup> April 1648, pro-Royalist rioters, attacked by Parliamentary troops, detonated nearly a hundred barrels of gunpowder held in the Committee House. The huge explosion blew much of the glass from the windows of the great church of St. Peter Mancroft and caused much damage to other buildings and loss of life. There was a wide-ranging enquiry after the event and 278 men and women were questioned and their depositions taken down. One of these, the deposition of Richard Mabston, relates to the Castle and one section is worth quoting (with modern spelling and punctuation):

*And upon Wednesday, he going to the sign of the Castle to speak with a man and being there drinking with Rickey Burneham, carrier, and Mrs. Shildrak, this examine asked*



*the tapster's wife where her husband was when the mischance happened. And there being some troopers in the company, one of them called Richard Eastridge, laid hold of this examinee and brought him to prison.*<sup>(8)</sup>

Plainly, the Castle was in business in 1648 but whether as a tavern or as an inn is uncertain. Presumably it was only a tavern before Brockden and Warner began taking in overnight guests. After the token was issued in 1664 the Castle continued in business for over three centuries and its precise location can be fixed with complete certainty. White Lion Lane (as mentioned above now White Lion Street) ran from a point opposite the chancel of St. Peter Mancroft (in which parish it was) to the bottom of Timber Hill, an area known as Hog Hill (later Orford Hill). The layout is shown in a map of 1766 by Samuel King (figure 6). What must be remembered is that seventeenth-century streets had no numbering system for properties, relying on the use of sign boards to mark out businesses and addresses.



**Fig 6:** The locations of the three Inns on King's map of 1766.

The Castle (sometimes known later as the Castle and Lion) was a building whose address subsequently became 14 (and later 13) White Lion Street. When it became the Castle Hotel, the main entrance moved to 3 Castle Meadow although the rear entrance still opened out onto White Lion Street (figure 7). The hotel finally closed in 1989 and was demolished in the early 1990s to make way for the Castle Mall shopping centre.



**Fig 7 & 8:** *Frontage of the Castle Hotel in the 1950s and the area today. The white building in the distance is the Bell Hotel.*

The site is now occupied by a building housing a British Heart Foundation furniture store (figure 8). The author had an interesting conversation with an older friend who remembered the last years of the Castle Hotel. There is not space here to give all the details of that conversation apart from relating that – according to the friend – the Castle Hotel had apparently fallen on bad times and was a place from which escorts used to operate, waiting in the foyer to take taxis elsewhere. He also made disparaging comments about the food. So much for what had become of Brockden’s enterprise!

It is time to investigate the other two inns named in the document. The Blue Bell stood by Orford Hill at the bottom of Timber Hill whilst the White Lion was located at what became number 10 White Lion Street. Both hostelries endured for many years after the

mid seventeenth century and, by a stroke of good fortune, the White Lion itself also housed a token issuer. There is much information on the later histories of the two establishments – as well as the Castle – available online<sup>(9)</sup>.



**Fig 9 & 10:** The Costa Coffee that now occupies the site of the White Lion and White Lion Street looking from what would have been the White Lion Street Castle entrance. The tower of St. Peter Mancroft can be seen in the distance.

The White Lion was renamed the Haymarket Stores in 1914 and finally closed its doors as a public house in 1974. It is now – perhaps not much changed in general architectural terms – a Costa Coffee outlet (figure 9). What is hopefully of interest to readers of this bulletin is that, in the seventeenth century, one Will Mony issued tokens from the premises. The issue seems to be a common one, five examples having been recorded as metal detector finds and many others being known to the author in public and private collections. It is represented by two types sharing a common obverse die. Both have, on the obverse, WILL MONY LION LANE with a lion rampant and, on the reverse IN



NORWICH with the initial M above a W and an E (Norweb 3226-7, figures 11-12). The first type seems to have a die axis of either zero or 180 degrees, the second always one of 180 degrees.



**Fig 11:** Farthing of William Mony of Lion Lane (Norweb 3226, ex-Rolfe).



**Fig 12:** Farthing of William Mony of Lion Lane (Norweb 3227).

The farthings are undated and, initially, two candidates appeared possible as the issuer, William Mony the elder and his son, William, baptised on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1637/8. Both married women named Elizabeth, the elder William Mony marrying Elizabeth Dugden in Norwich on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1626 and the younger marrying Elizabeth Freeman at St. Saviour's on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1664. William Mony the elder was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1665/6.

Close analysis of the tokens was clearly desirable. Study by the author of the eight Norweb volumes failed to find the use of the same lion punchon employed in the creation of the dies used for Mony's issues on any other tokens. The ever-helpful Michael Dickinson suggested a date close to two other Norwich issues, namely those of Henry Holbey (Williamson 153) and Henry Sidnor (Williamson 198, Norweb 3198-9), that had similar stylistic characteristics. Both also carried the date of 1659. Other

Norwich tokens might belong to this group.

A subsequent search of the Norweb volumes found other issues sharing the same broad stylistic features of Mony's tokens, in particular the use of mullets to fill gaps in the fields and legends and also the way in which the inner circles are formed. These would seem to fall into what Preston-Morley and Pegg designated Group C in their important analysis of the seventeenth-century tokens of Nottinghamshire. Indeed, the token of Christopher Wilson of Newark illustrated there demonstrates not only the use of stars to assuage the *horror vacui* evidenced on the Norwich tokens ascribed to the same workshop as those of Mony, but also the same date of 1659.<sup>(10)</sup>

It seems certain that the William Mony who issued tokens from the White Lion must have been the man who died in March 1665/6. By the time of his death, given that the St. Peter Mancroft burial record refers to him as being of St. Gregory's, he must have moved elsewhere and yet had still chosen to be buried in his former parish. This is not surprising given that several of his children and presumably also his wife had been buried there previously. His administration appointed his son William to sort out his affairs, surely proof that William Mony senior's wife had died before him.



**Fig 13:** *The Bell Hotel in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The castle keep can be seen beyond the roof of the now-demolished shop below.*

The Blue Bell is still in business. After styling itself the Bell Hotel in the mid nineteenth century and closing briefly in the 1960s and early 1970s, it is now a Wetherspoons pub

still called the Bell Hotel although lodging may no longer be had there (figure 13). After much rebuilding and refurbishment, no original features survive. It is not inconceivable that, given its prominent position by what used to be the cattle market, it housed a token issuer but there is no information surviving to suggest that this was so. Given the typical clientele encountered there these days, it is doubtful that the people who habituate the place would be much interested in any case.

The investigation into James Brockden has been an interesting one for the author, involving as it has done study of a small area of Norwich in a short period and the way in which White Lion Lane developed in later years. It is quite possible that James Brockden, evidently an ambitious and pragmatic businessman, was well acquainted with William Mony. It is also quite possible that the two men, given Brockden's attempts to boost his new hostelry's standing and status, disliked one another most strongly. Ultimately thereof we cannot know but that does not necessarily mean we should be silent.

### Footnotes.

1. Williamson 1967, 853.
2. All of this information from the two websites [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)
3. Norfolk Record Office ANW will register, folio 67, no. 36 (Microfilm MF/RO 328).
4. Millican 1934.
5. Seaman 1988, 74.
6. Public Record Office reference PROB11/364.
7. Norfolk Record Office reference NCR 11a/65.
8. Hopper, Agnew & Alley 2018, 23, no. 43.
9. See the website [www.norfolkpubs.co.uk](http://www.norfolkpubs.co.uk)
10. Preston-Morley & Pegg 1983, plate 1, no. 50.

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I should like to thank the Norfolk Record Office for their kind permission in allowing the reproduction of original documents in their possession. Mrs. Louise Weetman has been assiduous in researching the biographies of the token issuers of Norfolk and Michael Dickinson has, as always, been generous in responding to my questions

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## A Locality Reattribution for the John Bell (1736-1770) Commemorative Medallion

W.H. George

Both the Montague Guest (Anon. 1930) and Laurence Brown (Brown 1980) catalogues attribute the Bell medallion to Essex, and more particularly to Wickford, Essex. This incorrect attribution continues to be given in recent dealers' catalogues and lists. This short note illustrates, describes, gives a brief account of the short life of John Bell and correctly attributes this token to the City of London.

### The Medallion



**Obverse:** Shield between a weevil (left) and a spider. Above shield reads ANNO XXVII [YEAR 27]; Below reads NAT MDCCXXXVI / DENAT MDCCLXX [BORN 1736/ DIED 1770. Text around reads JOHANNI BELL NATURAE ET ANTIQUARIUS INDAGATORI [JOHN BELL INVESTIGATOR OF NATURE AND ANTIQUITY]

**Reverse:** Funerary urn on pedestal. Pair of crossed Bronze Age axe heads on pedestal. Three steps below with text SEDULO FELICI PROBO [TO A DILIGENT FORTUNATE AND GOOD MAN]. Steps flanked by three Roman coins left and two

shells right. Text around reads LABIA SCIENTIAE VAS PRETIOSUM [THE LIPS OF KNOWLEDGE ARE A PRECIOUS VESSEL]

Translation of the Latin text is from Brown (1980). John Bell was a Quaker. This may explain the reference to Year 27.

The coin which measures 34mm was struck in silver and copper. A few were struck for distribution to his most intimate and esteemed Friends. Examples are in the Hunterian Collection and in the British Museum.

The erroneous attribution to the Bell family of Wickford, Essex was based on the misreading of the arms in a 1908 article (Bell 1908 p. 17). The rebus coat of arms of the Wickford Bell family has three bells, compared to a scallop shell between a pair of bells on this medallion.

### **Who was John Bell?**

The medallion usually informs us he was born in 1736, died in 1770 and had an interest in natural history and history. He was a Quaker and was buried on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1770 in the Long Lane Quaker burial ground, Southwark. His will, dated 30<sup>th</sup> July 1763, described him as Hosier, Citizen and Long Bow String Maker of Lombard Street, London. In his will he wrote "I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited in that Grand Repository, two funeral bowls of antiquity known to the Antiquaries by the name of Druid Bowls". Fortunately, his younger brother, Jacob Bell (1737-1806) deposited a six-page manuscript account of his brother, together with two examples of the medallions, to the fledgling British Museum on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1772 (Add MS 4855) as follows:

John Bell, hosier of Fish Street Hill London, was born the 20th of May, OS 1736, was the son of Jacob Bell [1698-1756] and Margaret [1706-1760] his wife, of Lombard Street [they married 1734]. Descended from John Bell proprietor of Houndsditch Hill near Cockermouth, who was his great grandfather (& which Estate remains still with one of his descendants).

His Mother was a daughter of Peter Collinson of Little Eastcheap; her Family is also of ancient standing in the north where it had a Paternal Estate called Huggall Hall in the Parish of Stavelay in Westmorland.

His early attention to learning joined to a surprising memory engaged the notice of all about him, his attachment to Natural History should itself when but 7 years old, in collecting shells etc. etc. Even so much as so to attract the notice of his uncle the Celebrated Peter Collinson [1693-1768] F.R.S., S.A.S. Academy Reg Berol, & Swec. Soc, who encouraged and aided him in his laudable pursuits - as his years increased his love for these studies gradually



pushed him forward to collect fossils, insects etc. neither did antiquities remain unstudied by him as his cabinet of coins and medals fully evinces.

The first rudiments of his education were under Isaac Slee of Edmonton, and Peter Hudson of London - had the finishing of it. After which he was placed with his Father, by Trade a Hosier, as a means to furnish him (by his Industry in his Calling) the opportunity of perusing his natural Inclinations with success which proved very happy for him when he was settled in Extensive Business as his strict application to that, was dispatched was so satisfactorily relieved occasionally by so laudable and rational entertainments as the study of Natural History and Antiquities affords.

He entered on business at the age of twenty with his Brother, upon his father's death, and in his last journey into the west was seized with a cold which baffling every attempt to relieve him brought on a consumption which proved fatal the 11th of July 1770, and deprived his Family, his Friends and his Country of a man devoted to the interest and advantage

He supported his Illness with great resignation, and will be long remembered, by many of the lovers of Natural History and Antiquities in the metropolis and in the country both for his understanding and Courteous Deportment. As a token of Love and most affectionate Remembrance of the Deceased, a Friend has caused a few Silver and Copper Medals to be Struck and distributed amongst his most Intimate and esteemed Friends.

Jacob Bell presents his respects to the Gentleman Curators of the British Museum herewith presents them with a Silver and Copper Memorial Medal struck in remembrance of his late Brother John Bell which with some Anecdotes of him by a Friend, they are desired to accept off, if not undeserving a place in their grand repository

Fish Street Hill

August 19 1772

## **Conclusion**

The John Bell commemorative medallion has been incorrectly attributed to a member of the Bell family of Wickford, Essex for nearly a century. Oddly full details of the medallion have been available at the British Museum, now held in the British Library, St. Pancras, since 1772. This short note has illustrated, described, given a brief account of the short life of John Bell and correctly attributed this fascinating token to the City of London.

## Sources:

Anon. 1930. Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes, Presented in 1907 to the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities [British Museum]. (Entry 1434).

Bell, H. Soady. 1908. The Family of Bell of Essex. *Essex Review* Vol. 17 pp. 15-18.

Bell, Jacob. 1772. LIFE OF JOHN BELL, hosier and naturalist, of Fish Street Hill, London (b. 1736, d. 1770), by his brother, Jacob Bell, who presented it (together with two memorial medals, one of which is now in the Department of Coins and Medals; the whereabouts of the other are unknown) 11 Sept. 1772. BM Add MS 4855.

Brown, Laurence. 1980. *A Catalogue of British Historical Medals. Vol. 1. The Accession of George III to the Death of William IV.* Seaby. (Entry 143)

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## Adverts

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# DOUGLAS SAVILLE



LARGE STOCK OF OUT OF PRINT,  
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## Help wanted

### **Bristol City & Gloucestershire County Public house tokens, tickets, passes & checks:**

Adrian and Christine Derrick are researching, with a view to publishing, all details about the Public House Tokens, Tickets, Checks and Passes issued for use within Bristol and County of Gloucestershire during the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Contact Adrian and Christine Derrick

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Dave Smith**

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# Contents

# Editorial

## Back issues & binders

<i>Token Congress 2021</i>	83
Invernith Lodge and its Tokens      Andrew Andison	84
An Unrecorded Tune & C <sup>o</sup> Farthing Alan Cope	91
Mathews (sic) on the Game of Whist - sets of 24 counters (c.1825) by Thomason W Bryce Neilson	92
An Unrecorded Westminster token – Ye Bare, King Street Gerry Buddle	100
A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century - (ii) Advertising & Miscellaneous John Durnell	102
The Phoenix Near the Baths: A Reattribution of a Birmingham Pub Check to Bristol Andrew Wager	111
Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons {ACJM} The French equivalent of TCS David Powell	114
Book Review: Sentimental Magazine Medals by Martin R. Warburton Gary Oddie	118
<i>Notes &amp; Queries</i>	119
<i>Advertisements</i>	119

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 3

I very much hope this issue finds you, and yours, safe and well.

With the strange and terrible times we are experiencing it is difficult to find many positives. However, a few of you have taken the opportunity, provided by the lockdown, to clear some of your paranumismatic 'to do' list. Cataloguing, home bound research and most importantly, for the Bulletin, writing up articles that 'just needed the time' to be completed. As a result, the 'article bank' is much healthier ... but not full.

You will also be aware that we had to take the disappointing decision to cancel this year's Congress. With the venue requiring several months advanced notification of cancellation, we were left with little choice but to do so. Thank you to Simon and John for dealing with the details and for agreeing to remain as organisers for next year's event.

Finally, a thank you to the printers, operating from their homes, and the courier/postal services, out on the street, for continuing to work through the lockdown allowing this publication to be published and delivered.

Keep safe

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 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2021 (to be confirmed)***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Invernith Lodge and its Tokens

Andrew Andison

There are four tokens known for Invernith Lodge. There is a 1d and a 1/- token from Dumfries.



*Obv.* 1<sup>D</sup>.. with INVERNITH LODGE DUMFRIES above and \* below.  
*Rev.* Beaded border and rim.  
*Edge* Plain, 000, copper, round, 25.6mm, 5.6g



*Obv.* 1/- with INVERNITH LODGE DUMFRIES above and \* below.  
*Rev.* Beaded border and rim.  
*Edge* Plain, 000, brass, round, 23.5mm, 4.1g

The River Nith flows through Dumfries on its way to the Solway Firth; the town evolving as the first crossing point of the river. There are about five miles of river between the town and the sea and the area around this is known as Invernith.

There are also a 1d and a 1/- token from Colinsburgh in Fife.



*Obv.* 1<sup>D</sup>.. with INVERNITH LODGE COLINSBURGH above and • below.  
*Rev.* Beaded border and rim only.  
*Edge* Grained, 000, bronze, round, 25.7mm, 6½g



*Obv.* 1/- with INVERNITH LODGE COLINSBURGH above and • below.  
*Rev.* Beaded border and rim only.  
*Edge* Plain, 000, brass, round, 25.3mm, 5.7g

This raises some questions... What was Invernith Lodge? Were the two issuers, one in Dumfries and the other in Colinsburgh, related? Also, why and how were the tokens used?

Searches in trade directories turned up nothing and searches of masonic listings were equally fruitless. The latter was no surprise as masonic lodges in Scotland almost always use their roll number in addition to their name.

A further search on the internet turned up some information that could be of use. This included the following and, working through them, some background can be added to the tokens.

Listings in various medical journals,  
information about golf courses,  
a transcription of an annual report for 1904  
details of a booklet held by Edinburgh University Library.

The *Medical Annual* for 1903 lists it as an Inebriate Home.

*Licensed Under The Acts, 1879-1900. The patient must sign a Form expressing a wish to enter the Home before a magistrate. This can be done at the private residence of the patient, or at the retreat, if previous notice has been given. Two friends must also sign a declaration that they consider the patient an "Inebriate" within the meaning of the Acts.*

*Males Only.*

**Dumfries.**—*Invernith Lodge Retreat. Res. Med. Supt., Dr. J.Q.Donald. Access—Dumfries, 5 miles.*

There is no entry in the 1902 edition. However, the entries for 1904 to 1916 show the location as Colinburgh. In 1917 it is "Closed temporarily during War".

**Colinsburgh (Fife).**—*Invernith Lodge Retreat. Res. Med. Supt., Dr. J. Q. Donald. Access—Kilconquhar Station. See also p. 937*

The reference to page 937 is very useful as it is a full-page advert with an illustration of the building.

The building shown as square building with a tower at the front, some greenhouses at the back, and some crooked stairs leading down to the gardens. Additional buildings are in the background. It clearly states that its purpose was a retreat to deal with inebriety and narcomania.



# Inebriety and Narcomania.



## Invernith Lodge Retreat, COLINSBURGH, FIFE, . . . (LICENSED UNDER THE) INEBRIATES' ACTS. ) SCOTLAND.

For the Treatment of **GENTLEMEN** suffering from the  
**Alcoholic and Morphine Habits, and Narcomania**  
from such Drugs as Cocaine and Chloral.

THE RETREAT possesses many unique advantages. It is in an isolated part of the country where there is freedom from temptation. It is most beautifully situated in the Garden of Fife, with lovely views of the German Ocean. The grounds are very extensive, there being 130 acres for recreation, and 800 acres of low ground shooting; a stream flows through and a lake is situated in the grounds in which there is trout fishing. The air is very bracing, and is specially suitable for those whose nervous system requires bracing up.

**Sports.**—Shooting, Fishing, Golf Course, Tennis, Badminton, Cricket, Photographic dark room, Billiards, Skating, &c.

The number of patients is limited (voluntarily or under the Acts). The best scientific methods for the attainment of a permanent cure in those suffering from Drug habits are adopted. References can be had from some of the leading medical men in England, Scotland, & Ireland.

Terms and particulars on application to—

**JOHN Q. DONALD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.),** *Proprietor & Resident Physician.*

Telegrams:  
"Salubrious, Colinsburgh."

Railway Station—  
Kilconquhar, 4½ miles.

The lower part of the advert notes that it is 4½ miles from Kilconquhar station. It also describes the facilities that were on offer at the retreat and it seems to extol the virtues of 'fresh air and exercise'. One of the facilities was a golf course and on the website of Forgotten Golfing Greens Of Scotland<sup>(1)</sup> the following is noted "Invernith Lodge Sanatorium, Lathallan, Colinsburgh.

The Sanatorium, a retreat for inebriates, came under the financial and administrative control of Dr W H Bryce in April 1909. An interesting golf match took place on the private golf course at Invernith Lodge Sanatorium on Saturday." This puts the retreat in Lathallan, a couple of miles north of Colinsburgh.

Turning to the Ordnance survey maps of the area at the National Library of Scotland website.<sup>(2)</sup> Lathallan house matches the picture in the advert. The tower is shown at the front with the greenhouses and crooked stairs at the rear.



The one-inch OS map from 1956 shows Kilconquhar railway station and village in the south, Colinsburgh slightly north, and Lathallan House as a ruin near the goods line in the north west. It is shown as a ruin as the building burnt down in 1949 while it was being used as a school.

Online you can find the Annual Report for 1904, dated 31 December 1904<sup>(3)</sup>. This is a transcription so unfortunately the dates cannot be verified until the original is seen. The fact that the location changed is confirmed in the following paragraph:

The work since its beginning has progressed in a most satisfactory way. There have been many causes which attribute to this, chief amongst which is the change of locality **about eighteen months ago, from Dumfries to its present position.**

The annual report is dated 31 December 1904 and the change to the company's financial year is detailed in this paragraph:

This Annual Report has been delayed, so that it covers fourteen and a half months instead of twelve as heretofore the reason being on account of the difficulty in making a report in the middle of a month from a statistical standpoint and the advantage in making it concurrent with the year.

The original financial year would have ended on 17 October suggesting it was set up on 18 October 1901. There is an advert in the British Medical Journal dated 28 June 1902 so it was up and running before that. The 1<sup>st</sup> May 1903 in the following paragraph

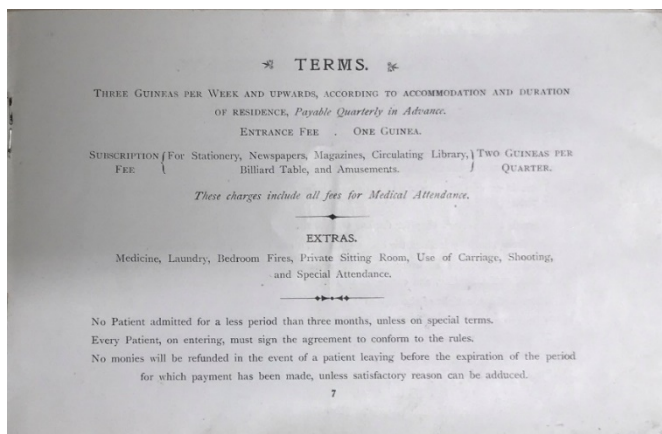
would be when the retreat was opened at Colinsburgh.

Annexed are Tables giving full statistics of patients ... who have resided in the Retreat from 18th October 1903 to 31st December 1904; also those who have resided **from 1st May 1903 (when the Retreat was opened)** to 31st December 1904.

Looking through the accessions made by Edinburgh University Library in the period October 2008 to March 2009<sup>(4)</sup> reveals that they acquired two booklets of interest. They are Invernith Lodge Retreat and Sanatorium. [Prospectus + annual report for 1905] RB.P.69-70.

Now the RB prefix indicates that they are held in the Rare Book section and these have to be read in a secure room within the library building and that photocopying the pages is not allowed. Some planning was needed to be able to access the booklets. The author phoned “Edinburgh Paul”<sup>(5)</sup>, with whom the author shared a flat in Edinburgh in the 1980s, as he just happened to be a cataloguer in that very section of the University Library. Later that same day photographs of the pages of the two booklets started arriving on the author’s phone and there was no need to journey to Edinburgh. Sometimes in research you get a lucky break!

What information did the prospectus give? P.7 indicates just how expensive it was to stay at the retreat. Minimum stay thirteen weeks at three guineas a week, plus one guinea entrance fee, i.e. a minimum of forty guineas a quarter. Add on all the extras like having a fire in your room meant that this was not a place for poor people. Only the rich need apply!



*Page 7 showing the cost of staying at the retreat*

The Rules and Regulations are also listed. Rule 2 states “Patients are not allowed to receive or retain money, and they may be required to give up during their residence, any jewellery or valuables in their possession.” Rule 10 states “No aerated waters or tobacco will be supplied before 9.30 a.m. or after 10 p.m.” In order to get these essentials between the hours stated you presumably had to pay for it. Without money there would have to be a complicated bookkeeping system or the simpler alternative tokens.



Once it became clear that this was an inebriates home the talk “A Tale of Two Aston Halls or What is the Opposite of a Pub Check?”, given by Andrew Wager at 1998 Token Congress and written up in TCSB Vol.6 No.5 (May 1999) came to mind. In that talk Mr Wager spoke about the tokens of Aston Hall of Sutton Coldfield.



**INEBRIETY.**  
**ASTON HALL,**  
 Near Sutton Coldfield, WARWICKSHIRE.  
*Established over 25 Years. Licensed under the Inebriates' Acts.*  
 RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—  
**HUGH J. D. MACKAY, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.P.P. & S., L.M.**  
 ONE Hundred and Forty Acres of Private Grounds, second to none in a County notoriously beautiful.  
 The Hall is stone built, standing on gravel subsoil 300 feet above the level of the sea, and is heated throughout by hot water.  
 Patients may be received Privately.  
**AMUSEMENTS.**—Full-sized Billiard Table, Library, Grass and Asphalt Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawn, Cricket Ground, Bowling Green, Quoit Pitch, and Nine-hole Golf Course. There is also a Lake of ten acres, with two Boats, and good coarse fishing. Dark Room for Photography, Carpenter's shop.  
**Terms: From 3 GUINEAS PER WEEK.**  
*All Enquiries and Applications should be addressed to THE SECRETARY.*  
 Telegraphic Address: "REST, ALDRIDGE."

This begs the question: how many other institutions issued these tokens? Here is a list of institutions from early in the twentieth century. Which ones issued their own tokens?

### **Institutions listed in “Where Shall I Send My Patient”, 1903...**

Temple Lodge C.E.T.S. Home for Women Inebriates, Castle Road, Torquay, Devon  
“Dunmurry”, Goodeve Road, Sneyd Park, nr. Clifton, Gloucestershire  
Buntingford House Retreat, Buntingford, Herts.  
Dalrymple House, Rickmansworth, Herts.  
Capel Lodge Retreat and Home, Capel Lodge nr. Folkestone, Kent  
Vergmont Sanatorium, 2 Mill Bank, West Derby, Liverpool, Lancashire  
Melbourne Hills, Dane Hills, Leicester, Leics.  
Tower House, Avenue Road, Leicester, Leics.  
Northlands Retreat, 10 and 12 North Street, Wandsworth, London  
Norwood Sanatorium, Upper Norwood, London SE  
St Veronica’s Retreat, Chiswick, London W  
Hammond Lodge C.E.T.S. Home, Terringham St., King’s Lynn, Norfolk  
Congreaves Hall Retreat, Cradley Heath, Staffs.  
Duxhurst Manor, Reigate, Surrey  
Glendalough, 1 Morland Road, Croydon, Surrey  
Hancox Home, Battle, Sussex  
“The Hermitage” Ladies Sanatorium, South Cave, Hull, Yorks.  
High Flatts Sanatorium, Denby nr. Huddersfield, Yorks.  
  
Weir Hall, Upper Edmonton, London  
“Home for men”, 100 High Street, Dover  
Tower House, Westgate-on-Sea  
Street Court, Kingsland R.S.O., Herts  
Plas-yn-Dinas, Dinas Mawddy, Merioneth  
Victoria Home, Thundersley, Essex  
The Salvation Army Industrial Land Colony.  
  
Hillside, Guisborough  
Malling, Lancaster  
The Grove Retreat, Fallowfield, Manchester  
St. Helen’s Tower, Clarendon Road, Southsea  
Temperance Home, Brownsland Peebles.

### **Institutions listed in “The Report Of The Inspector For Scotland Under The Inebriates Acts, 1879-1900, for the year 1904’...**

Girgenti Reformatory  
Greenock Reformatory  
Scottish Labour Colony  
Lanarkshire Reformatory  
State Reformatory.

## Notes:

- 1 <https://www.forgottengreens.com/forgotten-greens/fifeshire-auchtermuchty/private-courses/>
  - 2 <https://www.nls.uk/>
  - 3 [http://ninetradesofdundee.co.uk/download/city\\_history/city\\_history\\_documents\\_and\\_pictures/mental\\_health\\_acts/1904%20Inebriates%20Report.pdf](http://ninetradesofdundee.co.uk/download/city_history/city_history_documents_and_pictures/mental_health_acts/1904%20Inebriates%20Report.pdf)
  - 4 <http://www.ed.ac.uk/files/imports/fileManager/purchases%20oct%2008%20mar%2009.pdf>
  - 5 Special thanks to Paul Nicholas.
- 

## An Unrecorded Tune & C<sup>o</sup> Farthing.

Alan Cope



Brass 23.5mm, milled edge.

**Obv.** ★ PHOTOGRAPHERS ★/ —★—/ TUNE & C<sup>o</sup>/ HIGH R<sup>d</sup>/  
—★— / TOTTENHAM, first and last lines curved.

**Rev.** ALL/ PORTRAITS/ GUARANTEED/ FIRST/ CLASS.

The reverse is the same as W2 2976, but the obverse omits the White Hart Lane address. See also DNW 141 14-16 June 2017, lot 1091, for a similar (?) token. David Pryce collection.

## Mathews (sic) on the Game of Whist - sets of 24 counters (c.1825) by Thomason

W Bryce Neilson

These counters come either 'silver mounted' or gilt and depict a female (personification of silence) facing right with the legend MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST and on the reverse some of the rules of whist extracted from Thomas Matthews' book Advice to the Young Whist Player which was first published in 1804. In later editions of this book (after 1822) the author's name was misspelled as 'Mathews', possibly the origin of the error repeated on the sets of counters.



*'Silver mounted' example*

The last counter of the set, as listed below, contains part of the oft quoted but unjustified paragraph on Hoyle's work – "It may not be unnecessary to inform the reader that most of Hoyle's maxims were collected during what may be called the infancy of Whist; and that he himself, so far from being able to teach the game, was not fit to sit down even with the third- rate players of the present day."

The silvered counters are often described as 'old Sheffield plate'. They were produced by mechanical fusing (by heat and pressure) of thin sheets of silver to both sides of a base metal core. The blanks were then cut and the edge was silvered by applying silver wire around the blank, folding over top and bottom, then struck in the dies with a collar to apply a grained edge and to ensure the silver around the edge was firmly attached. The overlap can be seen clearly at top right on the reverse of the counter illustrated above. Counters can sometimes be found without the silvered edge which can come loose due to wear after issue. (Electroplating was not in use until c.1840).

The sets were originally issued in cylindrical brass (or bronze) boxes with an external diameter of about 32mm.



The earliest set was limited to 10 silvered counters and is contained in a box 23mm high with MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST around a design of 4 Aces on the lid and on the base MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST THOMASON PATENT SILVER MOUNTED around a group of 15 playing cards with the 4 Aces on top. Most other boxes (for 24 counters) have the same lid but a plain base although one early box has been noted with the 15 card design on the lid and a plain base



*Usual box lid*



*15 card design*

Note that the boxes were not necessarily made to measure for exactly 24 counters - most could hold an extra counter and some appear full with 23 counters, the 24th being accommodated in the space within the lid. Many of the boxes which turn up are missing one or more counters and this has caused some confusion in the past as to what constitutes a full set.

No mention of the counters is made in Edward Thomason's Memoirs nor are there any other clues as to their specific method of use. The sets of 24 were presumably intended to provide each player with 6 counters representing five 1's and one 5 enabling scores up to 10 to be easily counted (although other methods of scoring with 6 counters are known). In addition, the players could be reminded of some of the main rules and maxims of the game.

An analysis of all known die pairings follows from which it is generally possible to put the counters in chronological order of production. It is possible that the following listing is complete but as a minimum it should form a framework for recording any additional pieces.



Obverse dies



*Obverse B*



*Obverse C*



*Obverse D*



*Obverse E*

<b>A</b>	THOMASON PATENT SILVER MOUNTED below female figure facing to right.	grained	28 mm
<b>B</b>	Spray of 20 leaves, central spot with 2 ribbon loops above and 2 ribbon tails below (gilt)	plain edge	28 mm
<b>C</b>	Spray of 16 leaves, central spot with 2 ribbon loops above and 2 ribbon tails below (gilt)	plain edge	28 mm
<b>D</b>	Spray of 16 leaves, central spot with 2 ribbon loops above and nothing below (gilt)	plain edge	28 mm
<b>E</b>	Spray of 18 leaves, central spot with 2 smaller spots above and 2 ribbon tails below (gilt)	plain edge	28mm

<b><u>Reverse dies</u></b> (text on counters in capital letters)		<b><u>Die pairings</u></b> <b><u>known</u></b>				
		A	B	C	D	E
<b>1</b>	A player may call a card from his adversary if he names it, should he name wrong he may have his best or worst of any suit called to be played during the deal.					
<b>a</b>	normal upright die axis	X		X	X	
<b>b</b>	die axis 180				X	
<b>2</b>	A revoke is not good until the party has play'd again or the trick turn'd but the adversary may call for the best or worst of any suit during the deal.	X		X	X	X
<b>3</b>	At short whist there is scarcely any finesse in the 1st deal which is not justifiable, when the failure leaves you at 3 instead of 4	X		X	X	X
<b>4</b>	Cards thrown down cannot be taken up but may be called by the adversaries.	X		X	X	X
<b>5</b>	Each has a right before he plays to call upon the players to place their played cards before them	X		X	X	
<b>6</b>	If a dealer does not turn up the last card the deal is lost					
<b>a</b>	N of TURN almost below R of DEALER	X		X	X	
<b>b</b>	N of TURN to right of R of DEALER					X
<b>7</b>	If a revoke is claimed the adversaries forfeit the penalty if they mix the cards					
<b>a</b>	S of IS directly below F of IF	X		X		
<b>b</b>	S of IS to right of F of IF, larger font				X	X
<b>8</b>	If one calls after he has play'd the adversary may call a new deal.	X		X	X	X
<b>9</b>	If one calls at any score but 8 a new deal may be demanded. Also if one calls without 2 honors or the other answers without one					
<b>a</b>	I of IF above A	X		X	X	
<b>b</b>	I of IF above space					X
<b>10</b>	If one has but 12 cards and the other three their proper number the deal is good and he must pay for any renounce, but if either have 14 cards the deal is lost.	X		X	X	

<u>Reverse dies</u> (text on counters in capital letters)		<u>Die pairings</u> <u>known</u>				
		A	B	C	D	E
11	If one has won the trick and leads again before his partner has played to it, the adversary may oblige his partner to win it if he can.					
a	E of ONE above E of THE, stop at end	X				
b	E of ONE to right of E of THE, no stop at end			X	X	X
12	If one omits playing to a trick and holds a card too many the adversaries may call a new deal	X		X	X	
13	If one plays out of his turn, that card may be called for at any time and the person whose turn it is may be called upon to play any suit the adversary chooses.	X		X	X	X
14	If one plays out of his turn to his partners lead the last player may play before the first, if to his adversarys his partner may be prevented from winning it.	X		X	X	X
15	In the laws where one is call'd upon to play trump and omits doing so he having one the adversary may demand the cards retraced and the trump played.	X		X	X	X
16	Mistakes may at any time be rectified also honors if called in time but not after the trump is turned up.					
a	die axis 180	X				
b	normal upright die axis	X		X	X	
17	No one is oblig'd to answer to his partners call even though he has the other two honors					
a	C of CALL below start of E, stop at end	X				
b	C of CALL below W, no stop at end	X		X	X	X
18	No revoke can be claim'd after the cards are cut for the next deal.					
a	normal upright die axis	X		X	X	X
b	die axis 210					X
19	The adversary may call a new deal if the card is turned up in dealing, and if a card is faced it is decidedly a new deal.					
a	E of first THE almost above R	X				
b	E of first THE above end of A	X	X	X	X	X

<u>Reverse dies</u> (text on counters in capital letters)		<u>Die pairings</u> <u>known</u>				
		A	B	C	D	E
20	The party who reminds his partner to call after the trump is turned up forfeits a point.	X	X	X	X	
21	The principle of the tenace is the game of position and finesse the art of placing yourself in the most advantageous one.					
a	G of PLACING above T of MOST	X	X	X		
b	G of PLACING above S of MOST, smaller font				X	
22	The trump should be exposed until the dealer has played but not afterwards, the suit in trump may be asked at any time.	X		X	X	X
23	There are 4 penalties on a revoke to take 3 tricks or deduct 3 tricks from their score or add 3 to their own and the revokers cannot win but must remain at 9.	X		X	X	
24	Hoyle so far from being able to teach the game was not fit to sit down with a third rate player of the present day. M. page 47.					
a	4 words on second line (SO FAR FROM BEING)	X		X		
b	3 words on second line (SO FAR FROM), larger font.				X	

**Note:** Unless otherwise noted all counters have normal upright die axis.

The counters listed above were recorded from the following sets or part sets found in the original containers (usual 4 card design on lid and plain base unless otherwise noted):

Obverse A - Set of 10 counters - 2, 4, 8-11a, 15-16a, 19a, 22  
(usual lid, 15 card design base)

Obverse A - Set of 24 counters including 11a, 16b, 17a, 19a  
(15 card design on lid, plain base)

Obverse A - Set of 24 counters including 11a, 16a, 17a, 19b (2 boxes)

Obverse A - Set of 24 counters including 11a, 16b, 17b, 19b (5 boxes)

Obverse B/C - Part set of gilt counters with 3 of obverse B (19b, 20, 21a)  
and 17 of obverse C (1-5, 7a, 8, 9, 10, 11b, 13, 15, 16, 18,  
22, 23, 24a)

Obverse C - Set of 24 gilt counters including 7a, 11b, 21a, 24a (5 boxes)

Obverse D - Set of 24 gilt counters including 1a or 1b, 6a, 7b, 9a, 21b, 24b  
(6 boxes)

Obverse D/E - Part set of gilt counters with 9 of obverse D (1a, 5, 10, 12, 16b, 21b, 22, 24b, and 24b duplicate) and 15 of obverse E (2-4, 6b, 7b, 8, 9b, 11, 13-15, 17, 18a or 18b, 19, 22). Note that D22 and E22 both included for a total of 24 counters but missing 20, 23. (2 boxes).

Obverse A boxes are typically 44 to 50mm, usually with 2 bands of circles around edge although one example has been noted with 3 bands. Obverse B and / or C boxes are 47 to 48mm with 2 bands of circles, obverse D boxes are 49 to 53mm with either 2 or 3 bands of circles, and sets with mixed obverses D and E come in boxes of about 56mm with 2 bands of circles.

Taken together with an analysis of all die varieties noted to date the following conclusions can be reached:

- The silvered set was the first to be produced, originally as a set of 10, later expanded to a set of 24, all reverse dies sharing the same uniform size font, the letter P of which is broken (or very faint) at the top.
- The same reverse dies were used for both the silvered and the gilt counters, replacement dies being produced as and when necessary.
- Only one obverse die was in use at any one time for the gilt counters. These appear to have been produced in batches with the obverse die being replaced as necessary. It would appear that the new obverse dies were deliberately designed to have a different arrangement of sprays at the base.
- The chronological sequence of the obverse dies is as listed above with the possible exception of B which could be placed before or after C, although B is somewhat closer in design to A. B may not occur with all reverses. The blanks used for the obverse D set are slightly thicker than before resulting in a slightly taller box.
- The last obverse die (E) appears to have been used only to complete a batch of counters partly produced using die D and probably does not exist with each reverse. This group of counters are even thicker than before and the boxes for sets with this mix of obverses D and E are taller still.

### **Queries:**

Do any other obverse B counters exist ?

Do any other obverse E counters exist (especially 20, 23)?

Do both die varieties at 6, 7, 9, 11, 21 or 24 occur with the same obverse?

## **And finally...**

These sets were expensive to produce (especially the silvered ones) and must have been expensive to buy. It is likely that very small numbers of sets were made at any one time, relatively easy to do with a fixed obverse die. Although made by Thomason they may have been designed by (or at least sold via) his business associate Charles Jones, an



upmarket retailer in Birmingham. This may also be the reason why the 15 card design bearing Thomason's name was dropped. Surviving sets are fairly rare today and until recently the contents of a full set had not been recorded. At present over 20 sets or part sets have been traced by the author, the silvered type being twice as rare as the gilt sets. Of course, it is possible that many more exist tucked away in the libraries of large country houses...

## **Acknowledgement:**

Thank you to all collectors who provided information or made their sets available.

## An Unrecorded Westminster token- Ye Bare, King Street

Gerry Buddle



The legends are :

Obv. AT YE BARE KING STREET= A (rather emaciated) bear, 57 above  
Rev. WESTMINSTER 1657 =HI (M) Lozenges each side of 1

Pellets between words. Token weight= 0.8g, diameter= 15mm. Apparently copper.

From the size and weight the token is almost certainly a faithing. Perhaps the first observation is that the Bare is probably a tavern rather than just a building sign. Lillywhite<sup>1</sup> lists a "Bare tavern in the Pallace of Westminster" which is said to have operated from 1636 -98. It is significant that the reference uses the same spelling as on the token.

Making the, perhaps questionable, assumption that the issuer was still surviving in 1664, a search of the Hearth Tax returns for Westminster in 1664<sup>2</sup> yields 4 residents with the initials H I or H J :

Howell Jones, Brewers Yard, 3 hearths  
Hugh Jackson, Orchard St, 3 Hearths  
Hugh Jones, Stephens Alley, 4 hearths  
Henry Jennings, Tuthill St, 1 hearth

The most promising of these was initially Howell Jones. Brewers Yard runs directly off King Street and seems a likely address for an innkeeper/brewer. However, on cross-referencing the names with marriage records<sup>3</sup>, he turns out to have married one Amey

Hunt on February 5<sup>th</sup> 1650. It is possible that Amey had died and Jones had remarried by the time the token was issued but I can find no record of a second marriage.

Of the other possible candidates, only one appears to have married a woman with initial M. in 1652, Hugh Jackson married Mary Flayle. This would fit well with the initials on the token, but does not fit at all with the Orchard Street address in the Hearth Tax records of 1664. Orchard Street is well-removed from King Street so cannot be the location of the Bare. Possibly Jackson was no longer keeping the inn at that time but equally he may not even have been the keeper in the first place.

For the moment, this token's issuer must remain obscure though either of the above are possible candidates. There is no specimen in the BM or Mol. collections, nor in Norweb, so as far as I can tell the token is hitherto unpublished.

Thanks are due to John Markham and Simon Rowley, through whom I obtained this token at the 2018 Congress.

### **References :**

<sup>1</sup> Lilywhite, B, London Signs, G Allen and Unwin (1972), p28, entry 2726

<sup>2</sup> British History Online, Hearth Tax Records, Westminster 1664

<sup>3</sup> Familysearch.org.



## **A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century - (ii) Advertising & Miscellaneous**

**John Durnell**

These pieces were mainly issued by Clothiers, and Tea and Coffee merchants. These had a more subtle use than the previous group of checks, they circulated with the object of persuading people that their commodities were cheaper and better than those of their competitors. They probably circulated as a kind of medallion, the customers doing the advertising as it was shown around.

The majority do not appear to have any value in themselves, but often state the price of the commodity they are trying to promote, e.g. trousers 12/6; or tea 4/- per lb. Some of the checks/tickets issued by the tea dealers did indicate a kind of value, i.e. "that 8 of these checks will purchase an oz of tea at Garretts tea shop". I think this tea shop would be where tea was purchased, rather than drunk. This type of check would be given to customers as a kind of bonus on the value of the purchases made in that shop.

These checks/tickets are generally smaller in diameter than the market traders' checks, usually being about 20-25 mm in diameter, they are made in brass and copper, the copper ones being the earliest.

The plan was used to convey as much information as possible, the name and address of the proprietor and information about the commodities that he or his company had for sale. On some this information filled every conceivable space.

Some of these checks are quite attractive pieces, especially where the proprietor pictured his goods on the check. So we have – the Clothier – a pair of trousers, a Hatter showing one of his top-hats, a Butcher and Pastry Cook showed a turtle on his check.

The hatter George Tanner advertised his wares – hats – on an imitation George III guinea. Many of his cheques have a loop at the top, or the remains of a loop, above the king's head. These were probably gilded and hung on a watch chain, fashionable at this time and less expensive than a guinea for that purpose.

A watchmaker or dealer (shopkeeper) W. Payne used one side of a check to advertise his silver watches and let the West India Hotel which is in The Market (now called the Bunch of Grapes) use the other side to either advertise his tavern, or to be used as a public house check (a credit check). This design of the West India Hotel was made by another maker, one S.A. Daniell, who had his business at the Lion Works, Edward St. Parade, Birmingham, some time after 1876.

They were issued over a period from about 1850 to 1900, one piece is dated 1872, this has the Young head of Victoria on one side, and the style of the head has enabled it to be allocated to the manufactory of A.H. Aldridge, a Birmingham maker.

## H. Balsdon

Obv. BALSDON'S 8 CASTLE ST around a pair of trousers with 10/6 to the left and 12/6 to the right of them.

Rev. FOR BEST VALUE – IN – MEN'S YOUTHS - & - BOYS CLOTHING  
BALSDON'S BRISTOL



Details. Br, milled edge, 22mm, 12.

Notes. H. Balsdon, outfitter, 8 Castle Street, 1886-1893. [TB2<sup>(4)</sup> no 2130].

## W. & F. Boucher

Obv. W & F. BOUCHER'S No1 BRIDGE PARADE AND NO OTHER SHOP  
1/4P<sup>R</sup> 1b CELEBRATED JAMAICA COFFEE

Rev. W & F. BOUCHER'S No1 BRIDGE PARADE NOTED FOR GOOD TEA  
AT 4/- 1b WHOLESALE TEA & COFFEE WAREHOUSE



Details. Br, milled edge, 26mm, 12.

Notes. William and Francis Boucher, grocer, est. 1794. No 1 Bridge Parade 1846-1967. Ref. Batty vol. 1. P219 No 1991.

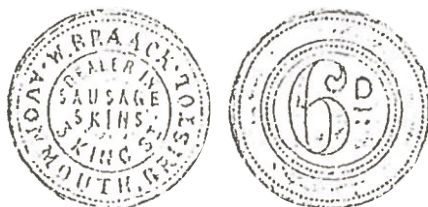
## W. Braack

Obv. W. BRAACK AVONMOUTH BRISTOL around a circle containing DEALER IN SAUSAGE SKINS 3 KINGS S<sup>T</sup>

Rev. 6<sup>D</sup> within three circles, the middle one composed of pellets

Details. Br, milled edge, 27mm, 12

Notes. H. Harper, a maker in Dudley used reverse dies of this type, as also did E. Johnson a London Maker, but Johnson started in business as Harper finished.

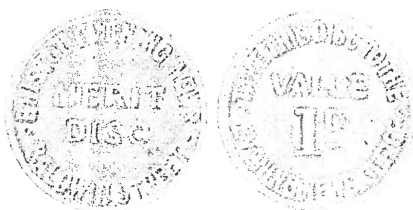


**Bristol Education Committee – see Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co Ltd**

## Bristol Evening News

Obv. BRISTOL EVENING NEWS  
BALDWIN STREET around  
MERIT DISC

Rev. TAKE THIS DISC TO THE  
EVENING NEWS OFFICE around  
VALUE 1<sup>D</sup>



Details. Br, ? diameter

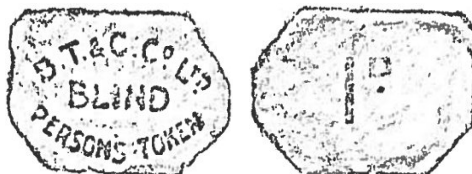
Notes. 1889-1929 Corner of St. Stephens St. and Baldwin St. The Western Daily Press was the morning paper and the Evening News was the evening paper. An advertising gimmick of the late 1920's to counter the gifts being offered by the Bristol Evening World, a newcomer to the Bristol papers.

### **Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co Ltd. – Blind Person's Token**

Obv. B.T. & C.C. C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>TD</sup> above  
BLIND PERSON'S TOKEN

Rev. 1<sup>D</sup>

Details. Red fibre, 30x23mm



Obv. B.T. & C.C. C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>TD</sup> above  
BLIND PERSON'S TOKEN

Rev. 2<sup>D</sup>

Details. Green fibre, 30x23mm

Notes. There were other values, distinguishable by the number of corners removed. [A&CD]



### **Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co Ltd. – Education Committee**

Obv. BRISTOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
around 1<sup>D</sup>

Rev. B.T. & C.C. L<sup>TD</sup>

Details. Cu, plain edge, 21 mm, 12

Notes. 1½<sup>D</sup> token also known



### **S.J. Burman**

Obv. BURMAN 9 WINE ST BRISTOL around  
FOR WEDDING AND KEEPER RINGS

Rev. VICTORIA REGINA around a young head  
of Victoria facing left

Details. Br, milled edge, 22 mm, 12.

Notes. Samuel J. Burman, watchmaker, 1869-1912, 9 Wine St. [TB2<sup>(4)</sup> no 1235].



### **W.C. cmk W**

Obv. W.C Monogram cmk W

Rev. JOY & BROWN MAKERS, ALL SAINTS  
ST BRISTOL around a circle containing  
the value 2<sup>D</sup>

Details. Br, milled edge, 22.5 mm

Notes. W.C. and W have not been traced. Makers are Joy & Brown of Bristol, 1865-96. [A&CD]



## G. Carter

Obv. G. CARTER GROCER & TEA  
DEALER 6 REGENT PLACE  
CLIFTON

Rev. VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT  
BRITIAN around young head of Victoria  
facing left.

Details. Br, plain edge, 22mm, 12.

Notes. George Carter, grocer, Italian Warehouse, No 6 Regents Place, 1847-53  
Ref. Batty vol. 2. P536 No 82A. [TB2<sup>(4)</sup> no 1420].



## C.H. Chivers

Obv. + C.H. CHIVERS + BRISTOL  
around 2<sup>D</sup> within a circle

Rev. A wreath of tulip heads, with makers  
name ARDILL LEEDS in small  
letters underneath 2<sup>D</sup>

Details.

Notes. Charles Henry Chivers, cook,  
confectioner.

1885-94 76 Stokes Croft, 1895 76 Stokes Croft, 66 Queens Road

1896-98 66 Queens Road, 1898-1902 76 Stokes Croft, 66 Queens Road



## T. Cordeux

Obv. T. CORDEUX, TEA COFFEE & SPICE  
MERCHANT 1 ST. JAMES'S' BARTON  
BRISTOL

Rev. EXHIBITION PALACE LONDON 1851  
around the Crystal Palace.

Details. Cu, plain edge, 22mm, 12.

Notes. Thomas Cordeux, wholesale retail grocer, 1 St James's Barton, 1848-1862.  
[TB2<sup>(4)</sup> no 1240].



## Dreadnought

Obv. DREADNOUGHT BRISTOL

Rev. 4<sup>D</sup>

Details. Wm, plain edge, 16.5 mm, 12

Notes. [This may be a pub token from the Dreadnought on  
Marsh Street.]



## W. & R. Fletcher L<sup>TD</sup>

Obv. W. & R. FLETCHER L<sup>TD</sup> around an inner circle of pellets containing 8<sup>d</sup>

Rev. Blank

Details. Br, Plain edge, 18mm



Obv. W. & R. FLETCHER L<sup>TD</sup> around an inner circle of pellets containing 10<sup>d</sup>

Rev. Blank

Details. Br, Plain edge, 19mm

Obv. W. & R. FLETCHER L<sup>TD</sup> around £1

Rev. Blank

Details. Br, plain edge, 30.7 mm

Notes. Butchers.

1893-95, 84 Castle St.

1896-97, 84 Castle St.; 136 East St. Bedminster; 161

Hotwell Rd.; 4 Victoria Buildings, Lawrence Hill; 86

and 252 Stapleton Rd.; 31 Oxford St. Totterdown.

1910 Also at 45 Sandy Park Rd.; 1 Cheapside St.; 10 Cheapside, Fishponds Rd.; 61 Gloucester Rd.



These are unusual values, so there are probably also other values as well

[See article by Stuart Adams. W. & R. Fletcher Ltd. TCSB 9(4) pp152-3 September 2008 where the following denominations are noted; ½<sup>d</sup>, 1<sup>d</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>, 5<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>d</sup>, 9<sup>d</sup>, 10<sup>d</sup> (19 mm), 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 5/- (25 mm) and £1 (30.7 mm). Interestingly the 10d illustrated here is lower case d.]

## Fletcher & Sons

Obv. A THING WORTHY TO BE KNOWN  
AND REMEMBERED around THE  
LITTLE SHOP AT THE CORNER OF  
WINE ST AND DOLPHIN ST IS THE  
CHEAPEST SHOP IN BRISTOL.

Rev. FLETCHER & SONS 36 WINE  
STREET BRISTOL around LINEN DRAPERS HABERDASHERS ETC  
RETURN THANKS TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC AND  
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT A CONTINUANCE OF THEIR KIND  
PATRONAGE.

Details. Br, plain edge, 24mm, 12.

Notes. J. Fletcher & Sons, 1852, 38 Wine St, linen draper.



## W.J. Garrett

Obv. GARRETT'S PEOPLES CHEAP  
TEA SHOP OPPOSITE THE  
ANGEL 77 REDCLIFF ST.  
BRISTOL

Rev. EIGHT OF THESE WILL BUY AN  
OZ OF THE BEST TEA AT  
GARRETT'S 77 REDCLIFF ST  
BRISTOL.



Details. Br, milled edge, 27mm, 12.

Notes. W.J. Garrett, grocer, tea dealer, 77 Redcliff St, 1852.

Ref. J. Neuman vol. IV. [A&CD]

## S. Gould, 3 Holton Street

Obv. S. GOULD TAILOR 3. HOLTON ST ST  
PAULS

Rev. An anchor

Details. Cu, milled edge, 19mm, 12

Notes. S. Gould, draper and tailor, 3 Holton St, 1851-  
5. [TB2<sup>(4)</sup> no 1250].



## J. Green

Obv. J. GREEN cmk on 1807 ½d

Rev.

Notes. Joseph Green, 68 Redcliff  
St, 1830-1851. Ref. Gavin Scott<sup>(5)</sup>  
No 13.2. Illustration of cmk on 1797  
1d. [A&CD],



## D. Hall

Obv. D. HALL cmk on 1797 1d

Rev.

Notes. D. Hall, Glazier and  
bender, Bristol, 1820-1839. Ref.  
Gavin Scott<sup>(5)</sup> No 13.3. [A&CD]



## H.E. Hall

- Obv. TAKE TO YOUR DEALER AND OBTAIN VLAUE IN GOODS H.E. HALL  
C<sup>o</sup> BRISTOL
- Rev. VALUE AT YOUR DEALER around 1/6
- Details. Br, plain edge, 23 mm
- Notes. 1900, A Herbert Edward Hall was the proprietor at the tavern Bacchus in Old Market St., but it is not known whether he issued these credit checks.



## Hooper

- Obv. ICE CREAM SODA 17 TRIANGLE  
CLIFTON around THE MOST  
DELICIOUS AND COOLING  
BEVERAGE EVER QUAFFED AT  
HOOPER'S
- Rev. H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA around  
young head Victoria facing left. 1872  
below bust.
- Details. Br, milled edge 22mm, 6.
- Notes. Maker: Arthur Henry Alldridge, Birmingham 1871-83. [A&CD].



## J. Langford

- Obv. J. LANGFORD GROCER REDFIELD
- Rev. 6<sup>D</sup> within 3 circles
- Details. Br, milled edge, 20mm
- Notes.

## Panter Woodward & C<sup>o</sup>

- Obv. P.W. & C<sup>o</sup> VINEGAR WORKS  
around BRISTOL cmk 34
- Rev. GRAIN TICKET around ONE  
BUSHEL
- Details. Br, plain edge, 29 mm, 12.
- Notes. 1871-1906 Panter Woodward & C<sup>o</sup> manufacturers of patent malt vinegar and spiced vinegar, Holton St. Advert in 1888 Kellys Directory states "Established upwards of a century."



## W.B. Payne

Obv. W.B. PAYNE THE WORKMANS  
SOLID SILVER WATCH 21<sup>S</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
WARRANTED 15 CASTLE ST  
BRISTOL CORNER SHOP

Rev. WEST INDIA HOTEL around an inner  
circle containing 2<sup>D</sup>

Details. Br, milled edge, 23 mm, 12.

Notes. William Benjamin Payne, 1881-1893, 15castle St., This was also the address  
of the Star Tavern, landlord W. Scott from 1886-1894.

West India Hotel – High St also listed as the Bunch of Grapes, Market –  
William Russell, 1887-89.

This check may have been made by S.A. Daniell, Birmingham.



## G.W. Tanner

Obv. GEO<sup>R</sup>. W. TANNER THE CITY  
HATTER 74 REDCLIFF HILL  
BRISTOL around a top hat

Rev. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA around a  
head of George III facing right

Details. Br, milled edge, 25mm, 12.

Notes. Many specimens have a hole at the top  
of the check. George W. Tanner, hatter, 74 Redcliff Hill, 1883-89.  
[DNW 21 Sept 2016 lot 327 has an integral loop].



## Todd & Co

Obv. TODD & COMPANY CLOTHIERS, 44  
WINE STREET BRISTOL within a wreath

Rev. CLOTHE YOUR BOYS AT TODD &  
COMPANYS

Details. Br, plain edge, 21mm, 12.

Notes. R. Todd & Co, General outfitters, 44 Wine  
St, 1862-95. [TB2 no 1253]. [A&CD].



## Wakefield & Co

Obv. WAKEFIELD & CO JUVENILE  
OUTFITTERS PARK ST BRISTOL

Rev. WAKEFIELD'S 25 PARK ST around a  
pair of trousers with 13/- each side of  
them

Details. Br, milled edge, 25mm, 12.

Notes. Wakefield & Co, 25 Park St, 1876-83. [A&CD]





## T.A. Warren

Obv. PURVEYOR TO HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT  
around a coat of arms T.A.  
WARREN 1 REGENT PLACE  
CLIFTON

Rev. CLIFTON TURTLE DEPOT  
CLIFTON around T.A.  
WARREN, COOK,  
CONFECTIONER, FRUITERER. 1 REGENT PLACE

Details. Br, milled edge, 31mm, 12.

Notes. Thomas A. Warren, cook, confectioner etc 1847-53, Regents Place, Clifton.



## References and Notes

- (1) J. Durnell. Metallic Canteen Tickets/Checks used by Bristol Companies. TCSB 5(4) pp128-135 January 1995.
- (2) J. Durnell. Bristol Club Checks or Tickets. TCSB 5(11) pp432-436 May 1997.
- (3) J. Durnell. A Catalogue of Bristol Traders Checks and Tickets of the Late 19th Century - (1) Market Checks. TCSB v13 n2, March 2020, pp 48-54.
- (4) P. & B.R. Withers. The Token Book 2. Unofficial farthings and their values 1820-1901. Galata, 2013.
- (5) J.G. Scott. British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins. Spink. 1975.

This is the concluding part of the late John Durnell's previously unpublished work on Bristol Tickets and checks. Thanks to the Withers, Dix Noonan Webb and Adrian & Christine Derrick for illustrations used to replace the original rubbings.

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## HELP WANTED – BRISTOL CITY & COUNTY PUBLIC HOUSE TOKENS, TICKETS, PASSES & CHECKS

Adrian and Christine Derrick are researching, with a view to publishing, all details about the Public House Tokens, Tickets, Checks and Passes which were issued for use within the City and County boundary of Bristol and the County of Gloucestershire during the 19th and 20th centuries.

All help will be much appreciated and acknowledged.

Please contact Adrian and Christine Derrick

# The Phoenix Near the Baths: A Reattribution of a Birmingham Pub Check to Bristol

Andrew Wager

Browsing some back numbers of the TCS Bulletin, and coming across Stuart Adams' survey of phoenix related tokens, encouraged me to look at what items depicting the mythical bird were in my own collection. The illustrated token is listed by John Whitmore under his catalogue of Birmingham pub checks, but it does not have a town name upon it. His listing was based on the specimen in the Freudenthal collection which was acquired by the British Museum in 1870. (F2260).<sup>1</sup> John had a theory that most pub checks without a place name, but produced by a Birmingham maker, were likely to be from Birmingham but I do not think this is always the case and this seems to be one such example.

According to Hawkins in his *Dictionary of Makers*, Pope was at the 52 St Paul's address between 1851-54.



Brass, 24mm, milled edge, die axis: ↑↑

George Gregory appeared as a licensed victualler in Bristol in census returns between 1861 and 1891, the latter census noting that the inn was called The Phoenix. He was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, married Maria, listed as a straw bonnet maker in 1871, who had pre-deceased him by 1891 by which time George was a 73 year-old widower. The address of the pub was Viacoff Parade, Rope Walk ( later known as Wellington Road), Broad Weir. Interestingly, his younger daughter, Catherine G Gregory is listed as being a "ticket writer(?) at Baths". The 1891 census entry looks like this:

69	5	do	1	Gregory, George	Head	Wid.	73		
		(Phoenix)		do Susan	Daughter	S.	30		
				do Catherine G.	Daughter	S.	18		

Licensed Victualler	X	Sheffield, Yorkshire
Drapermaker	X	Bristol, St Peter
Ticket Writer at Baths	X	do do

There is some mystery as to when The Phoenix first appeared as a public house. A website called Bristol's Lost Pubs suggests a date of 1853, "when it was listed as the Viacoff Inn", but does not give a source reference for this.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps it was a trade directory. The earliest newspaper reference I can find for the granting of a license is for the Western Daily Press of 12 September 1859. The report of the proceedings of the licensing magistrates indicates that Gregory was a also builder and developer:

—Refused.

THE PHOENIX.

George Gregory, of the Phoenix, Ropewalk, was supported by Mr Shipton, who said they rested their claim mainly on the necessity which existed for a licensed house in the immediate neighbourhood. The house he occupied, and where he had been seven years, was Mr Gregory's own property, which afforded sufficient guarantee for the manner in which it would be kept if the magistrates thought fit to grant a license; Mr Gregory had built it himself, and also fourteen others in Viacoff Parade, having laid out £3,000 on them. The population in the immediate neighbourhood had lately increased very much, and no new license had been granted; in fact, that of the Horse Shoes had been taken away; the nearest licensed houses were, one 320 yards off, another 340, a third, 343, and a fourth 200, the average distance being about a quarter of a mile, and he (Mr Shipton) would also mention that from one end of the Weir to the other there was not a single licensed house. There were one hundred signatures to Mr Gregory's memorial, a very strong recommendation, and he also had a letter from the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. A. C. Rowley, who bore testimony to Mr Gregory's respectability. In reply to Mr Herapath the applicant said he could make up three beds, besides those for his family, but if the license was granted he should take in the next house to provide additional accommodation. The application was granted.

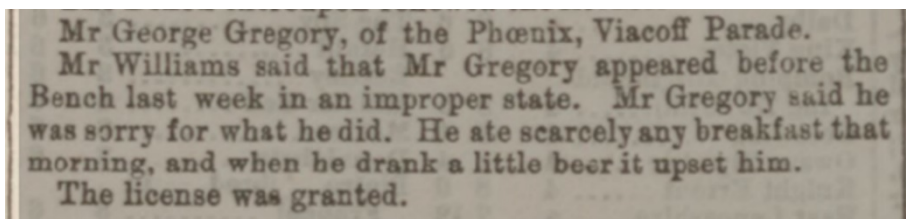
The previous year, in September 1858, Gregory appears to have applied for a license but the newspaper report does not suggest it was granted. The applicant gave an interesting justification:

George Gregory, Ropewalk. The applicant said the river Froome was near his house, and was such a nuisance that people required something spirituous.

Thus, dating the check by the Pope reverse suggests a date of 1851-4, perhaps towards the end of that period, yet the license does not seem to have been granted until the end of the decade. Perhaps up to that point it operated as a beerhouse unable to sell spirits. Further exploration of licensing records may resolve this issue.

When Gregory applied for a new license for the pub in September 1868, his state and behaviour at the magistrates' meeting was such that he was forced to give an apology

before the license was granted:



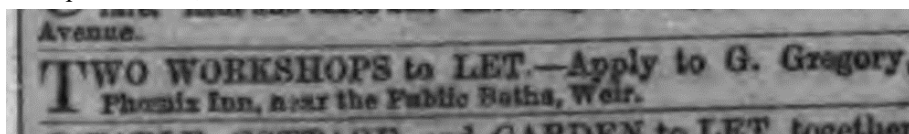
*(Western Daily Press - Monday 14 September 1868)*

Not Mr Gregory's finest hour! He would probably prefer to be remembered by the respectful tone of his obituary which appeared in the Western Daily Press of Thursday 22 November 1894:

"Mr George Gregory, whose death was announced in our obituary notices yesterday, was, we are informed, the oldest licensed victualler in Bristol, having held the license for forty-three years. He was also one of the oldest members of the Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers, and he has been connected with the Oddfellows' friendly society since 1835. (The) deceased had for many years been a respected member of the Beer, Spirit, and Wine Trade Association."

His daughter, Susan took over as licensee of the pub from 1894-1899.

Any doubt that this is the correct attribution can be dispersed by this advertisement from the Western Daily Press of 5 April 1875 which mentions the proximity of the pub to the public baths, as is mentioned on the token:



The Phoenix has survived as an inn and its website boasts it being Bristol's finest pub!

### **Acknowledgement:**

The author should like to thank Adrian and Christine Derrick for reading an early draft of this article and suggesting some useful references.

### **References:**

<sup>1</sup>J. Whitmore, *The Token Collectors Companion*, p. 185

<sup>2</sup><https://bristolslostpubs.eu/page500.html>

## Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons {ACJM}:

### The French equivalent of TCS

David Powell

It has been a pleasure to hear in recent months that there is also a thriving society of token enthusiasts, like ours, over the other side of the Channel in France; moreover, they have been active since 1989. Like us, they have a regular journal; in their case a six-monthly A4 production, which has now reached edition no.58. Dave Smith and I have been in contact following an approach by ACJM for a reciprocal arrangement with TCS, and we have kindly been sent a copy of each of the last three journals; currently I have them, so anyone who is interested in having a look, please ask.

ACJM's website at <http://www.acjm.fr/> seems, like ours, to be fairly quiet in terms of actual online material, but this is more than compensated for by the excellent <https://wikicollection.fr/> run by Laurent Nesly, the ACJM member who has been our lead contact. There are a large number of pieces shown on it, which may be found either by the search facility {top right of all pages} or through the main menu. A sample page, with the menu expanded to show the site's range of capabilities, is shown on the next page. The page illustrated is the title page for consommé machine tokens ("jetons à consommer" in French), examples of which are frequently found in British dealers' junk trays, and the paragraph shown gives an excellent brief description of how they were used. Not only is most of that information new to British readers, I suspect, but below is a long list of hyperlinks, over 300 at the last count, whereby one can look up examples of any particular design in which one is interested.

Similar long lists exist for some of the other categories, and a few translations will serve to illustrate that some of the categories are very similar to our own. For example:

➤ Audition	=	Machine tokens {music}
➤ À consommer	=	Machine tokens {low-stake gambling}
➤ Lotissage ou des Halles	=	Market checks
➤ Primes	=	Bonus checks
➤ Publicitaires	=	Advertising tokens

WikiCollection  
Ma collection en ligne

MON COMPTE CATÉGORIE BOUTIQUE CONTACT

Jetons et monnaies A localiser

Billets et cartons Par catégorie Audition  
Cartes Postales Par ville à consommer  
Céramiques par département Cantines militaires  
Rationnement Par pays Eau à Paris au XIXe  
Vieux papiers Lotissage ou des Halles  
Militaires  
Prime  
Publicitaires  
Taxe sur les chiens  
Timbres-monnaie

Catalogues Jetons à con  
Catalogue des jetons  
13 septembre 2018  
Suivre cette page

Petit historique : Dès 1937, la distribution des jetons ne s'est pas faite par les gâteaux, les bonbons ou des cigarettes, ou en jetons "à consommer". Le jeton "à consommer" est plus de deux à trois fois la mise, mise qui elle-même ne devait pas dépasser 10 c. Il devait être utilisé dans l'établissement où se trouvait la machine à sous. Ces machines étaient divers lieux publics, comme les bars ou les fêtes foraines. Elles furent définitivement interdites d'août 1937.

Parmi les principaux fabricants, on trouve Bussoz, certainement le plus prolifique, B. Mejeanne-Osswald, Loubet, Nau, Soukhovastovski-Verdier, Valter ...

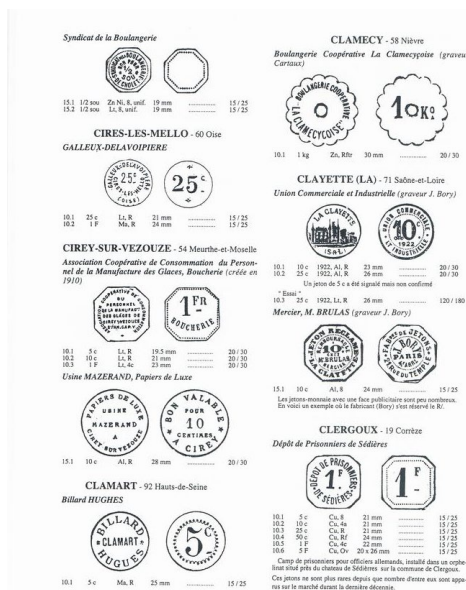
Avant propos  
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Mettre en valeur, gérer et partager sa collection en ligne. Premier portail collaboratif pour le rationnement, les vieux papiers, les jetons, billets et monnaies de nécessité. Les galeries et les artistes sont aussi représentés pour des objets d'exception antiques ou contemporains.

Recherche géographique  
Recherche par département pour la France ou par pays.  
Cette fonctionnalité vous permet de sélectionner les documents sur l'ensemble du

ACJM has also produced quite a number of publications, the major ones of which {to 2016} are listed on their website at <http://www.acjm.fr/lassociation/>. The <https://wikicollection.fr/> website seems to act as a bookshop for these, via its "Boutique /La Boutique" option, or via the direct link [https://wikicollection.fr/?post\\_type=product](https://wikicollection.fr/?post_type=product). In addition to the main books, some of which are substantial, there are also a sizeable number of smaller items described as "Article numérique ACJM", mostly costing only a euro or two apiece, which are supplied as electronic downloads rather than hard copy. Finally, if your chosen title is marked "Rupture de stock", i.e. sold out, despair not; one or two commercial dealers include ACJM titles amongst their books for sale.

I must confess to being very favourably impressed by the quality of ACJM's literature. "Monnaies de nécessité et jetons-monnaie, 1800-2000", for example, by founder member Roland Elie, endeavours to cover most value-stated checks during that period, and is a 632-page hardback {in terms of size and weight, think Token Book 3 with an extra couple of hundred pages}. Laurent is already working on replacing it, due to the large number of pieces which have been discovered since it was published in 2003; he visualises that the new work will eventually comprise three volumes, and that the numbers of tokens included will be at least three times the number mentioned in Elie. The first one is planned to cover tokens related to medicine, theatre, garden, magic, engravers and clock sellers, amongst others, and <https://wikicollection.fr/> represents

part of his efforts to collect data for the project. Meanwhile, for a taster of the Elie work, see below:

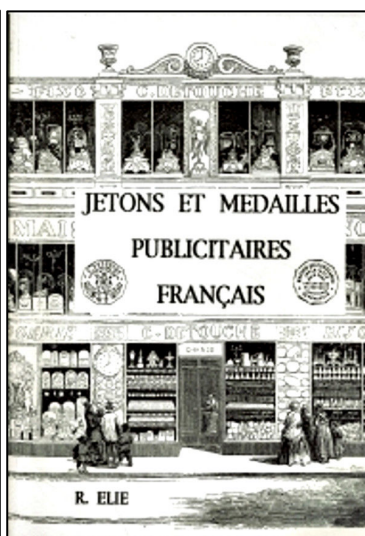
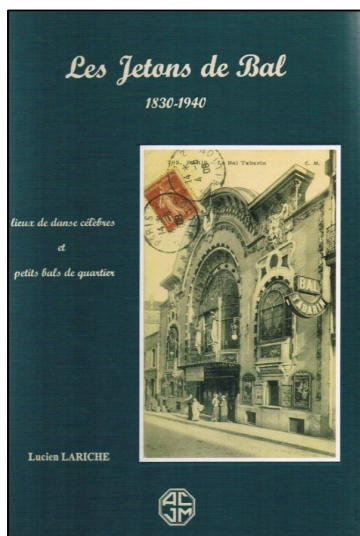
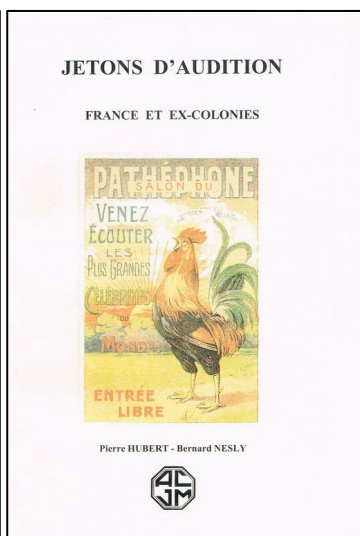
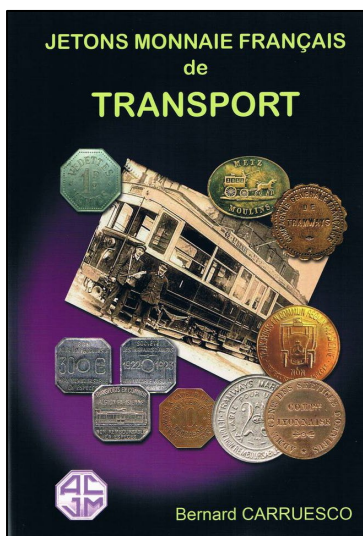


Another 300-pager, this time in paperback, is the same author's "Jetons et Médailles Publicitaires Français"; ACJM's first major title, dating from as far back as 1994. This is effectively a French equivalent of Token Book 2 {TB2}, but with slightly wider boundaries; there is no limit on token size, the sole criteria being that there is some advertising present, which on occasions brings in a few things like calendar medals which would not make the TB2 cut. The range of trades which issue tokens is, whilst it is very similar in many respects, also varies from ours, and it is a refreshing delight to explore both the similarities and the differences between not only our two countries' issues but our ways of looking at them. We have no brothel tokens in Britain, for example; yet in France Elie {2003} has accorded the subject 17 pages and another ACJM author, Michel Paynat, has already written an entire book on them! The latter is sold out, and anyone wanting an update will have to wait for Vol.2 of Laurent's new work.

Certain of ACJM's books are primarily catalogues, as one would expect, but others such as the titles by Bernard Carruesco and Lucien Lariche shown below are rich in historical description and illustration of the very type which we know and love in TCS. The same can be said of the ACJM bulletins. Let not the level of your schoolboy French put you off; illustrations ameliorate the density of the text, and when all else fails, Monsieur Google Translate is there to help!



## Some examples of ACJM publications



For anyone interested in making contact with ACJM, Dave Smith is acting as TCS's lead contact at the moment; he will be pleased to put you in touch and update you on the state of play.



## Book Review

Sentimental Magazine Medals by Martin R. Warburton. A5, 36 pages, card covers, fully illustrated in colour. Available from the Author

Most readers will be aware of the series of medals issued by the Sentimental Magazine in 1773-74 and the thirteen main types have been well documented<sup>(1, 2)</sup>. So why a whole new booklet on the subject?

The author takes the reader on a personal quest to get to the bottom of this series. Starting with completing a first type set, then the hunt and capture of original copies of the magazine, which also advertised silver versions of the medals as prizes and a final study of the many die and metal varieties that turned up along the way. Preliminary results were presented at the 2014, 2016 and 2017 Token Congresses and this booklet brings everything together. All of the die varieties are illustrated, including two die varieties of the Marquis of Granby piece signed GB instead of KIRK<sup>(3)</sup>, and tables give summaries of the various off metal striking; brass, white metal, gilt and silver(ed).

Of the 38 pieces appearing to be silver, 32 have a clearly visible copper core, and a density measurement close to that of copper (8.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). Others with a fully silvered edge also had a density indicating a copper core. However the density measurement of one “silver” piece is consistent with that of solid silver (10.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), the first confirmation that such a piece exists.

This book will be a good read for anyone who has a collection or just a few of these pieces, and shows that there was (and still is) work to be done in topics that might be considered complete<sup>(4)</sup>.



Silvered – visible copper core



Solid silver

**Gary Oddie**

## Notes and References

1. B. Edge. *First Dictionary of Paranomismatica*. 1991. Pp116-121.
2. R.N.P. Hawkins. *A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets, Checks, Medalets, Tallies and Counters 1788-1910*. A H Baldwin & Sons, London, 1989. Pp 64-65
3. B. Edge. Notes and Queries No 658, TCSB v11n7 p277 June 2015.
4. The study is still ongoing, so if any readers have examples not already examined, especially silver(ed), the author will be happy to hear.

## *Notes & Queries*



**673** Ed Moore, an American collector, picked this token up - from a Canada seller on eBay! It's a D&H 359 Wilkinson token, with a counterstamp that reads RAD NAIL (or NALL). Does any TCS member either have an example or know anything about who might have had it counterstamped?

**Jeff Rock**

### **Wanted**

Collector of 17th/18th/19th century dolls and dolls houses looking for tokens that would provide information on either doll/dolls house/toy makers or sellers. If you have anything of interest, please email Carol Thanks in advance for any help you can give.

## *Advertisements*

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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

(13:8)

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Pearce & Plenty's Temperance Hotels;

The J.P. Restaurants Ltd;

Palace Restaurants;

The British Tea Table Co. Ltd; Associated Hotels Ltd; Aerated Bread Co. Ltd.

Contact; Trevor Owens

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**BULLETIN**

**September 2020**

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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website

<http://www.thetokensociety.org.uk>

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## Contents

### *Editorial*

### *Back issues & binders*

*Token Congress 2021* ..... 123

### Philip Astley and his Amphitheatre

David Young..... 124

### The Bank of England Guard

Gary Oddie..... 129

### The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens: Midlothian, other than Edinburgh and Leith

David Powell ..... 133

### 17th Century Tokens from the adjoining parishes of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham

W Bryce Neilson ..... 142

### Oops! Sorry your Majest (*sic*)

Andrew Andison ..... 146

### What Sort of People Issued Seventeenth-Century Tokens and Why? Some Thoughts on the City of Norwich and Some Provocative Suggestions

Adrian Marsden ..... 148

*Notes* ..... 157

*Advertisements*..... 159

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 4

I very much hope you, and yours are safe and well.

By now many of us would have been very much looking forward to our annual Congress. Disappointingly, this is not to be the case this year. For this reason, I have included the minutes of last years AGM (see page 157) in this Bulletin. Should there be any questions arising from the minutes please contact me. I will do my best to provide an answer.

Thank you to everyone who completed our contact information survey. Copies have now been sent out to all who responded. It is particularly important that this list is kept up to date. Please advise of any changes, additions etc. as soon as possible.

### **Important please read ...**

In order to reduce paperwork, streamline the process and reduce visits to the bank, it is our intention to implement online registration / bank payment for future subscription renewals (including option for direct debit or standing order). You will receive details via an email or letter in the near future. Please look out for it. We appreciate this will not be practical for everyone and the option of ‘pen and ink’ submissions will still be available. However, we do encourage you to subscribe this way if possible.

Thank you.

Keep safe

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.

## ***Token Congress 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2021 (to be confirmed)***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Philip Astley and his Amphitheatre

David Young

During the eighteenth century displays of horsemanship were popular in London, James Boswell recorded in his journal how he went to see Thomas Johnson ride standing on two horses at full gallop. Another equestrian was Thomas Price who performed his tricks at the Three Hats in Islington. One of the best known trick riders at this time was Philip Astley. He was born in 1742 in Newcastle-under-Lyme where he worked in his father's cabinet making business; the young Philip was only interested in horses and when a stage coach went past he would leave his bench and rush out to help with the horses. This earned him the strap from his father and at the age of seventeen, after another row Philip left and obtained a ride to the horse fair in Coventry. There he enlisted in Colonel Elliott's 15<sup>th</sup> Dragoons as a rough-rider and horse breaker and soon his riding skills earned him the rank of corporal. At the battle of Emsdorf Astley captured a French standard, despite being injured and when the regiment returned to England at the end of the Seven Years War it was Sergeant-Major Astley who presented the captured French standard to George II.



Astley's riding school at Halfpenny Hatch

While the regiment was in Derby, Astley was granted his discharge and given a white charger by the commanding officer. Having heard that a local Inn keeper had made enough money to buy his Inn by giving riding lessons, Astley set off for London to make his fortune. Once there he purchased a little horse at Smithfield, market and taught it all sorts of tricks. He also met and married Hannah, who was herself an excellent horsewoman. In 1768 the Astleys opened a riding school on a piece of land south of the river Thames, called “Halfpenny Hatch”; where he gave lessons in the morning and displays of horsemanship in the afternoon. A circular arena was roped off for the displays, enabling the audience to have a better view of the proceedings.

The following year Astley leased some land on Westminster Bridge Road, he then had two pieces of good luck. First his mortgage disappeared overseas and was never heard from again and then Astley found a diamond ring, which being unclaimed he was able to sell and use the proceeds to fence off his land and build some seats. Although the circus was doing well, Astley felt that his shows needed more variety, so he hired other equestrians along with musicians, jugglers, tumblers, rope-walkers and a clown. In so doing Astley laid the foundations of the modern circus. In September 1783 Horace Walpole wrote in one of his letters “I could find nothing at all to do and so went to Astley’s, which indeed was much beyond my expectation. Astley can make his horse dance minuets and hornpipes”. By 1789 there was better seating and the whole building had been roofed over, with this came a change of name to The Amphitheatre Riding House. A copper token with just ASTLEY’S on one side and EXHIBITION on the other was most likely issued around this time to advertise these early shows.



Astley's Exhibition token



Several of the principal Nobility, now in Town, having solicited Mr. ASTLEY to exhibit the Whole of his Activity, on One, Two, Three, and Four Horses, with all his other Amusements, on One Night; therefore gives Notice, that this and every Evening, till Monday next, The grand general Display will be made in a brilliant Manner.



By PARTICULAR DESIRE,

The Whole of these amazing various Exhibitions, under the following Titles, viz.  
**HORSEMANSHIP, or ACTIVITY,**

By Mr. and Mrs. ASTLEY, &c. &c. &c.

The BROAD-SWORD as in Real ACTION.

HEAVY BALLANCING, and Horfemanship BURLESQU'D.

With a COMIC RACE in Sacks, by Four Capital Performers in that Art.

ALSO,

Comus, Jonas, & Breffaw's Tricks, with Sleeve Buttons, Watches, Purfes, Money, Letters, Cards, &c.

By the Little Learned **MILITARY HORSE.**

(With a short instructive Lecture on each by Mr. ASTLEY.) Also

The Magical Tables: Or, the Little Horfe turn'd Conjuror.

In Four **GRAND CHANGES.**

With Variety of other Exhibitions, to make the General Nights complete.

To begin at a Quarter before Six o'Clock precisely——Admittance One Shilling each, though not the Tenth Part of the Value of such an extraordinary Performance.

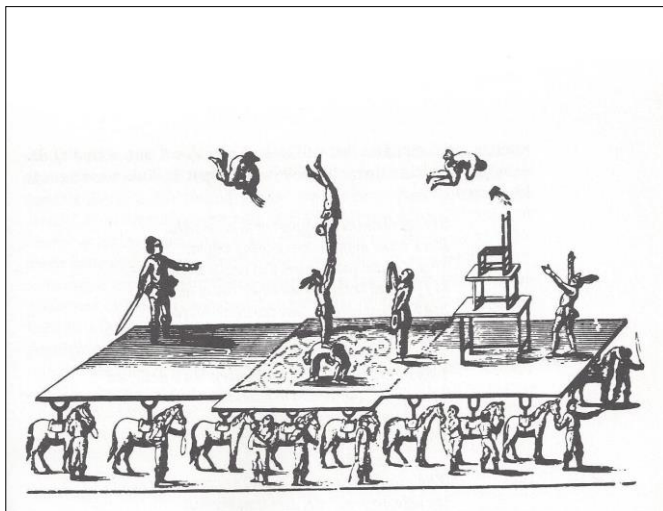
\*. Mr. ASTLEY has been at a very great Expence in making Preparations for the General Nights, in Order to accommodate the Nobility in an elegant manner, therefore flatters himself, the Variety and Drollness of the several Exhibitions cannot fail of giving the greatest Satisfaction to every Beholder, as there never was a Performance of its Kind at One Place in Europe.

N. B. Mr. Astley thought only to make one General Night, but as the Weather might prove uncertain, and the Night fixed on might not suit every one, and willing to oblige the Nobility, Gentry and others, with such an extraordinary Sight, continues it till Monday next, being positively the last Night.

†‡† It is humbly requested the Nobility will be in good Time, in order to see the whole general Display. Servants to keep Places to be at the Door precisely at Four o'Clock, when Mr. Astley will be very punctual in securing such Places as they shall request.

Advertisement for Astley's Entertainment

When Astley and his family went to Paris, it was their son John who was the darling of the city; Marie Antoinette called him her “English Rose”. An amphitheatre was built and each winter Astley would return with his show, much to the annoyance of the local theatre managers as they lost their audiences. In an effort to curtail this situation the managers ensured the enforcement of the ruling that all Astley’s performances had to be on horseback. Philip in his usual way overcame the problem by mounting a large platform on sixteen sturdy horses and the tumblers and rope-dancers performed on top of the platform.



The riding platform in Paris

When the war with France resumed Philip rejoined his old regiment and left John in charge of the circus but he had only been away a year when he received news that the amphitheatre had burnt to the ground. Undaunted Philip obtained leave of absence and established his circus at the Lyceum where a copper token dated 1794 was issued; made by Lutwyche of Birmingham, the token was probably used to advertise the show. To raise the necessary funds to rebuild the amphitheatre Philip published a book on his method of training horses, it sold well and Astley’s Amphitheatre of Arts opened in 1795.

With the coming of peace, Philip went to France to reclaim his property but had to leave hastily when hostilities started again. When he got back to London in 1803 he found that his wife had died and the amphitheatre had burnt down again. Luckily the building was insured this time but not for the full value, this did not stop Philip from rebuilding

again. The Royal Amphitheatre opened in 1804, now there was a stage with the ring in front and the audience seated around the ring, this enabled a wider variety of shows to be performed. In 1814 Philip went to Paris looking for a cure to his stomach complaint but unfortunately he died there and is buried in Paris. Philip's son John took over but he did not have his father's gift for showmanship or the same passion, so it was his partner William Davis who actually produced the shows. In 1821 suffering from a liver complaint, John went to Paris to find a cure but like his father he died there and is buried beside him. This left John's wife Hannah to carry on the partnership with Davis.



Lyceum token D&H 362

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## The Bank of England Guard

Gary Oddie

The Catholic Relief Act of 1778 was intended to mitigate some of the institutional anti-Catholic prejudices that had existed since the 1698 Anti-Catholic Laws. This was not popular in some quarters and in 1779 Lord George Gordon organised and made himself the president of the Protestant Association of London. This organisation and others started to agitate anti-Catholic sentiments. On 29<sup>th</sup> May 1780, Gordon called a meeting of the Protestant Association, and many thousands of his followers subsequently marched on the House of Commons to deliver a petition demanding the repeal of the Act.

During the next march on the 2<sup>nd</sup> June, Gordon entered Parliament to deliver the petition, whilst outside the huge crowd rioted. A detachment of soldiers were summoned and the crowd was dispersed peacefully. That evening houses of wealthy Catholics were attacked. Events escalated and on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, crowds gathered and then attacked and severely damaged Newgate, releasing their comrades arrested on the previous days and also most of the other prisoners. Anticipating more trouble, on 6<sup>th</sup> June, The Lord Mayor requested from the Secretary of State “some horse and foot to protect the Mansion House and the Bank”. The riots reached their climax on 7<sup>th</sup> June, called Black Wednesday by Horace Walpole, and a large mob tried to break into the Bank of England. This was repulsed by the ad-hoc security force combining the London Military Association and regular troops from the 9<sup>th</sup> East Norfolk Regiment of Foot.

Though the riot act had not been read, the army had been ordered to fire upon groups of people who refused to disperse. The toll was severe with 285 shot dead, 200 wounded and 450 arrested. Whilst many of the ringleaders were tried and hanged, Gordon was found not guilty.

One consequence of this disorder was that the Bank of England was provided with a nightly guard by one of the battalions of the Household Brigade. In the early days the soldiers marched from the barracks to the Bank along the pavement, two abreast, forcing the pedestrians to give way. This scene was somewhat exaggerated in Gillray’s satirical print *A March to The Bank of 1787* (Fig. 1).

The Whitehall Evening Post of July 18<sup>th</sup> 1787 records a complaint presented to a Court of Aldermen in Guildhall. “Mr. Walter, in a letter address’d to the Court, complained of the guards who march into the city every evening in order to protect the Bank, forcing him off the pavement, and practicing the same to every person that did not precipitately retire out of their way. The court recommended to the Lord Mayor to write to the Secretary at War to desire he will order them to march in a single row through the city”.



**Fig. 1.** A March to The Bank, by James Gillray, 1787.

A century later, in 1887, a short note was published describing the whole process<sup>(1)</sup>.

The Bank of England Guard consists of an Officer, two Sergeants, two Corporals, twenty-nine Privates, and a Drummer Boy. These may be seen marching eastward along the Thames Embankment almost any evening. Sometimes in bad weather they take the Underground Railway. On arriving at the Bank, each Private including the Drummer Boy receives a Shilling; each Corporal, one Shilling and Sixpence; and each Sergeant Half a Crown. The Officer also receives payment; Dinner, too, is provided for him, to which he is allowed to invite one friend. Refreshments for the Soldiers are provided . . . (along with) . . . Porter, of which no man is allowed to consume more than two pints. The Officers allowance, after Dinner, is a bottle of Port. The Soldiers leave the Bank at six in the morning in Summer, and at seven in Winter. They are usually sound asleep by that time, and it is the duty of the aforesaid Drummer to stir them up with his drum-stick.

The Guard was always under the command of an officer and from 1780 until 1900 consisted of 34 Non-Commissioned Officers and Guardsmen. Between 1900 and 1918 there were two reductions and in 1919 the Picquet was increased again.<sup>(2)</sup>



Several postcards have been found showing the Bank of England Guard marching through London. Figure 2 shows a card postmarked 1938<sup>(3)</sup>.



### **The Bank of England Guard**

By private arrangement with the Governor of the Bank of England, the Foot Guards Regiment finding the Guards for the day detail 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 20 men and a Drummer or Piper to take over the duty of the guarding of the Bank of England during the night. The Guard receive extra pay for this duty by the Bank of England. Sentries are posted throughout the night guarding the approaches to the vaults where the gold bars are deposited.

**Fig. 2.** Postcard showing the Bank of England Guard and the caption on the reverse.

From 1963 the Bank Picquet travelled by vehicle with modern military outfits and semi-automatic weapons. The service ended on the evening of 31<sup>st</sup> July 1973 when the guard was replaced by armed police.

This short study began many years ago when an engraved and enamelled shilling was added to my collection.

- Obv. Coin legend removed and engraved  
BANK OF ENGLAND GUARD 4-3-15
- Rev. Fields carved out and filled with blue  
enamel. Red enamel inside crown.
- Notes. 1915 shilling with loop added



As with most engraved coins, this was expected to be a singular piece. However, some 25 years later, this has proved not to be the case.

- Obv. Coin legend removed and engraved  
BANK OF ENGLAND. 18-4-15.  
CHILCOT
- Rev. Fields carved out and filled with blue  
enamel. Red enamel inside crown.
- Notes. 1915 shilling with loop added



- Obv. Engraved CHARLIE / BANK OF  
ENGLAND / MAY 29<sup>TH</sup> 1915
- Rev.
- Notes. A very worn 1889 large jubilee head  
shilling, gilt and loop added.



- Obv. Engraved CHARLIE / BANK OF  
ENGLAND / JUNE 18<sup>TH</sup> 1915
- Rev.
- Notes. 1915 shilling gilt and loop added.



- Obv. Smoothed off and engraved BANK OF  
ENGLAND / <sup>2</sup>/HAC TOWER OF  
LONDON. / HAROLD'S FIRST /  
GUARD SHILLING / SATURDAY –  
SUNDAY / 24-25 JULY 1915
- Rev.
- Notes. A very worn 1878 shilling, gilt and loop  
added.



The dates on these pieces are not consistent with a particular day; Thursday, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday/Sunday respectively. Thus I expect many more pieces to have existed, though most will have been consigned to the melting pot.

## References

- (1) Cassell's Saturday Journal - For the Homes of the People - Price One Penny. Guarding the Bank of England. Saturday January 1<sup>st</sup> 1887.
- (2) The Bank Picquet - Its function and history. Bank of England Archive (7A147/3), 1963.
- (3) Raphael Tuck & Sons Oilette Postcard. Military in London Series No 3041.

# **The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens: Midlothian, other than Edinburgh and Leith**

**David Powell**

## **Introduction:**

In some cases the tokens come from outside the big city areas which have regular directories at the date concerned. It has not therefore been possible very often to deduce the whole period of trading at any given location, nor even always the full address itself; indeed, in some cases, all that could be achieved was to identify the precise individual and his forename. Information has been gathered from a variety of non-commercial sources, and sometimes these are themselves defective; many parish records are missing, even in some cases right up until the advent of civil registration in 1855.

Where dated events are quoted, they should be assumed to have occurred in the token issuer's parish unless stated otherwise. In most cases there are some fairly obvious candidates within the records of the parish in question who can be identified as the token issuer, but the possibility must always be borne in mind that another person of the same name might occasionally have put in an appearance from elsewhere. List of abbreviations used, to avoid frequent repetition:

- SP = Scotland's People
- SPWT = Scotland's People wills & testaments
- SPB = Scotland's People births and baptisms {which, uncertain unless where stated; they are usually only a few days or weeks apart, and is often necessary to pay to look at the original to distinguish the two, rather than using the free index}
- STD = Scotland's People deaths and burials {again not always distinguished, for the same reason}

Since the main purpose of this article is to discuss token issuers, a number of known tokens which have continued to defy identification and offer little hope of revealing their secrets have, deliberately, been omitted. Most of the pieces in this category have little more than pairs of initials on and derive from an age before directories were available.

## **DH.Loathian.225**

The 1841 census records that William Begg, aged 54, was trading as a baker in High St, Fisherrow. He was bapt 17.11.1786, the son of William senior and Elizabeth Easter. The 1851/61 censuses show him still trading in the latter case into his mid-seventies,



and he died in 1865. William senior may have been a baker as well, but I can find no record either of his profession or his death. The issuer will have been one of them.

There are a couple of other merchants in evidence in Musselburgh, including a wine and spirit dealer, and the re-use of forenames is such as to suggest that they are almost certainly cousins or brothers of one of the Williams above; however, neither have either a “W” initial or an immediate descent from anybody with a “W” forename.

### **DH.Loathian.226**

Scotland’s People Wills and Testaments:

Brooks	William	10/1/1852	Merchant in Musselburgh	Inventory	Edinburgh Sheriff Court Inventories	SC70/1/74
Brooks	William	10/1/1852	Merchant in Musselburgh		Edinburgh Sheriff Court Wills	SC70/4/19

The 1851 census shows Joan Brooks, spirit dealer, at 118 High St, Musselburgh; she has four children, of whom the eldest, William, is a journeyman baker. The 1845/46 directory shows William Brooks senr as a grocer & spirit retailer at 19 High St and William jnr as a tailor, also in the High St but number unstated.

The 1841 census shows that William senr, merchant & spirit dealer, was b.c.1766-71 and married to Agnes, that William jnr, tailor and spirit dealer, was b.c.1796-97 and married to Jean, and that there was another William Brooks even more jnr., b.c.1820-21, also a tailor, and living at home with his widowed mother and siblings. It is presumably the older of the William juniors who died just before the 1851 census.

The token issuer would appear to be William senr, b.c.1766-71. The Perth Advertiser of 5 February 1846 says that William senr, merchant, died on 21 January 1846, aged 75, which puts his date of birth at around 1770.

### **DH.Loathian.227/228**

The only reference to a likely token-issuing trade in Scotland’s People Wills and Testaments is:

Cowan	Jean	23/3/1827	in Musselburgh, widow of James Cowan, candlemaker in Musselburgh	TT	Edinburgh Commissary Court	CC8/8/151
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She looks like being Jean Cochran, who married James on 12.1.1787.

According to <https://www.ancestor.abel.co.uk/inv/burg.html>, the following Cowans from Inveresk, with which parish Musselburgh is joined, were admitted burgesses (B) and gildbrethren (G) of Edinburgh between 1406 and 1841:

Cowan, James	candlemaker	B.	fr. John C., butcher in Musselburgh, B.	30 May 1777
Cowan, James	candlemaker, Musselburgh	B.	fr. Thomas C., flesher	2 Mar. 1829
Cowan, John	flesher in Musselburgh	B.		13 Aug. 1760
Cowan, John	butcher in Musselburgh	B.	fr. John C., flesher there, B.	10 Oct. 1782
Cowan, Thomas	flesher in Musselburgh	B. & G.		11 Aug. 1749
Cowan, Thomas	s. to Thomas C., flesher in Musselburgh	B. & G.	said fr. Thomas C., B. & G.	24 June 1767
Cowan, Thomas	flesher	B.	fr. John C., flesher in Musselburgh, B.	18 Aug. 1773

None of the other Musselburgh issuers appear on this list, so it would appear that the Cowans must have had some sort of privilege or status.

Of the professions listed, candlemakers are frequent token issuers and fleshers/butchers are not, so with the help of this very useful table and its statement of the links between the various parties, it is possible to ascertain from the parish records that James Cowan senr. was born in 1751 and James jnr. in 1783. Uncle and nephew, they are likely to have worked together in the same business.

## **DH.Loathian.229**

The only early directory covering Dalkeith is the Edinburgh one for 1794/95; after that, Dalkeith was not included until 1833/34.

The 1794/95 include the following tradesmen for Dalkeith:

- Gray, Andrew, baker {south west quarter}
- Gray, Alexander, grocer & smith {north east quarter}
- Gray, John, grocer {north east quarter}

William could well be the son of one of them who had taken over the business. William, son of Alexander b.21.3.1754 {bapt 29} seems to be the only candidate on Ancestry. However, there is nothing conclusive whatsoever.

Michael Dickinson has found William Gray, meal dealer, 37 Nicolson Street, in the 1805 Edinburgh Directory, and thinks he is a likely issuer. He sounds as strong a candidate as any.

### **DH.Loathian.230**

Michael Dickinson has suggested that M & S -might well stand for McQueen & Steel, the issuers of copper token DH.Loathian.99. This also feels very likely; there are no known rival candidates.

### **DH.Loathian.231/32**

There are quite a few Thomas Thomsons, and as few of them can be ascribed a known profession it is difficult to know which is which. The following snippets may or may not be relevant:

- In 1818 Blackwood's Magazine recorded, in its list of deaths, that Mary Richardson, spouse of Mr.Thomas Thomson, candlemaker and tobacconist, died on 3 March at Musselburgh.
- A list of subscribers to David Loch's 1779 publication, "Essays on the Trade, Commerce, manufactures, and Fisheries of Scotland" includes both the town clerk and a second Thomas Thomson of Musselburgh. Given the nature of the book's subject, the latter may well be the token issuer.
- A Thomas Thomson, who may or may not have been the token issuer, was appointed Town Clerk of Musselburgh in 1784; he died 30.12.1817, aged 87. His death notification appears in the Scots Magazine of 1 February 1818 but does not state his profession.
- A family history website says that there was another Thomas Thomson, a shoemaker in Fisherrow, who married in the mid-1770s and had a string of children including another Thomas in 1788. However, this is not an usual occupation for a token issuer at this date. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> cent, maybe....

My gut feeling favours the candlemaker and tobacconist, but nothing to prove it.

### **DH.Loathian.232{bis}**

The family is present in the parish registers of Inveresk and Musselburgh from at least the 1720s. There are numerous Peter Bourhills: one in the first generation b.1736, two in the second b.1765/68. One of the latter, and the subject of the next extract below, is most likely to be the token issuer.

Peter jnr. and his English-born wife Helen, née Watson, whom he married on 14.3.1797, ran a private lunatic asylum in Musselburgh for many years and this advert from the

Caledonian Mercury of 29 December 1808 suggests that that was the year in which it started up.

BOARD AND LODGING, *nd*  
*In a healthy situation, on reasonable terms.*  
**T**HE HOUSE has been recently fitted up for the reception of such persons whose imbecility of mind renders it necessary they should be under restraint. It is hoped every thing will be found suited to their accommodation. Their friends may depend upon every exertion being made to render them comfortable, and to their recovery. The regular attendance of the best medical aid can be procured, if required. As there are only a few apartments unoccupied, an early application may be made to Peter Bourhill, jun.  
*White House, Inveresk, Dec. 27. 1808.*

Helen was still the proprietress of the lunatic asylum in the 1841 census and was buried on 18.10.1842, described as the widow of Peter Bourhill, baker, aged 74. Peter is not in the 1841 census, presumably dead. For some reason Helen's SPWT entry is several years later

Bourhill	Helen	18/4/1848	Mrs, or Watson, relict of Peter Bourhill, baker, keeper of lunatic asylum in Musselburgh or Fisherrow	Edinburgh Sheriff Court Wills	SC70/4/5
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Baking appears to have been the family profession, practised not only by Peter but by several of his relatives, and the wheatsheaf on the token is synonymous with it. The word "Canteen", on the token, is unusual; so, however, is running a private mental asylum. One can but assume but that the asylum had a communal canteen, and that these tokens were associated with its operation.

## DH.Loathian.233/34

The surname is not Nivens, but Niven; the “S” possibly stands for senior. The following two entries occur in the Scotland’s People death/burial records:

NIVEN	JOHN	----		M	12/05/1820	697/	40 392	Penicuik
NIVEN	JOHN	JOHN NIVEN	49	M	13/11/1824	697/	40 403	Penicuik

Only one of them has a Wills & Testament entry:

Niven	John	6/4/1821	Merchant in Penicuik	Inventory ; Disposition ; Deed of Settlement	Edinburgh Sheriff Court Inventories	SC70/1/24
-------	------	----------	-------------------------	---	--	-----------

There are three John Nivens born at Penicuik, in 1743, 1775 and 1818. The first two are father and son and, being the only two adult John Nivens in Penicuik at the likely date of the token, may be reasonably referred to as senior and junior at the time of its issue. Their dates are therefore 1743-1820 and 1775-1824 respectively, and the elder is the issuer of the token. The John born in 1818 was the son of James Niven {1776-1827}, John junior’s brother, a botanist of some note who spent some 16 years abroad {particularly in South Africa} gathering specimens for the rich and famous before returning to Penicuik c.1812 and resuming the life of a shopkeeper. An account of the family story may be found in

**Dr Niven was at the time of his death sixty-six years of age, and was born at Penicuik, where his father was a merchant. Mr James Niven, we are informed by Mr Jackson in his account of the parish, had rendered his name worthy of record as a traveller and botanist. In 1796 he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and in travelling its remote regions for five years sent home numerous new species of plants. On his return in 1803, after a stay of only three months he was again sent out by a company of amateurs, including the late Empress Josephine of France. About 1812, Mr Niven returned to Penicuik, his native village, when he was married to Miss Alison Abernethy, daughter of a neighbouring farmer, and then he settled down as a shopkeeper. John, the subject of this sketch, was one of the children born of this union, and he had scarcely reached his ninth year when there befell him, in common with his brothers and sisters, a sad bereavement, in the death of their father, on the 12th January 1827, and on the 1st February. little more than a fort-**

the Peebleshire Advertiser of 25 October 1884, in the obituary of the youngest John, b.c.1818, who became a highly-respected and successful doctor in Edinburgh:

### **DH.Dalkeith.1,2**

The family is present in the Dalkeith registers from at least the mid-18th cent. There are three James Whites, as follows:

- |              |               |        |                      |
|--------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|
| ➤ James I:   | b.early 1730s | d.1784 | Tobacconist          |
| ➤ James II:  | b.1763        | d.1836 | Tobacconist          |
| ➤ James III: | b.1792        | d.1874 | Merchant/tobacconist |

The first generation uses the form Whyte, the other two White.

Dalkeith did not become regularly incorporated in the Edinburgh directory until 1833/34, in which year the company is described as “James White & Sons, tobacco and snuff manufacturers, High Street”. Thereafter the James Whites appear regularly for some years, a typical later one, from 1850/51, reading “White, James, tobacconist, 1 High street, Dalkeith”. This latter entry must refer to James III {1792-1874}.

James II is likely to have been the token issuer of DH.2 at least. Michael Dickinson believes that DH.1 is of slightly later style and might therefore have been issued by either James II or III.

### **DH.Dalkeith.3**

There are two James Millars, father and son, with respective dates of 1767-c.1840 and 1812-c.1850(?). The following is the Scotland’s People Wills and Testament entry of the elder, who was the token issuer.

Miller	James	24/11/1840	Tobacco manufacturer and merchant in Dalkeith	Inventory ; Trust Disposition ; Settlement	Edinburgh Sheriff Court Inventories	SC70/1/59
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Their entries in the Dalkeith directory of 1833/34 are as follows:

- Miller {sic}, James, tobacconist & grocer, High St.
- Miller {sic}, James, jnr, draper, High St.

The surname is variously spelt.

## **DH.Dalkeith.4**

There are plenty of Scotts in the register but little to narrow them down. A likely possibility for the issuers are brothers John and Alexander born in 1781 and 1774 respectively, but

- One would expect the first-named brother on the token to be the elder, and
- In his death/burial record, dated 1840, John b.1774 turns out to be a shoemaker, which is not at that date usually a token issuing trade

Regretably, it is not possible to conclude much about these issuers at present.

## **William Tait of Gilmerton, not in Dalton and Hamer**

The following item appeared in Simmons sale MB71 as lot 252, weighs 5.50gm and is 20mm in diameter. Obv: W/Tait; Rev: Gilmn/1813 {both sides in script}

The issuer had a son, also William {1809-1872}, who was as a baker in Gilmerton in 1841 and thereafter in Edinburgh {Canongate} into the 1860s. The directories of the late 1830s speak of a William Tait being a victual dealer at Gilmerton, and this I suspect is William senior. I cannot, however, find him in the 1841 census.

William Tait senior, the token issuer, is recorded as being involved in an interesting court case in 1821, concerning the shooting of a boy. He was returning from Dalkeith Market on 18 January that year, when at Melville Castle Gate, he saw 2 men with guns. The following is an extract from one of his fellow witnesses' statements, which gives the gist:



“Declarant: Elizabeth Weir or Mitchell, Wife of Robert Mitchell Cattle Dealer and Publican at Gilmerton who being examined declares that on the evening of Thursday the 18th ultimo [January] Mr [William] Tait the preceding Declarant came into the Declarants house and two men along with him who were strangers to the Declarant and each of them had a gun when they came into the Declarants house.

Declares that she thinks it was about seven o clock when these persons came in and they stayed about two hours. That they had some gills of whiskey and the Declarant served them, and also her servant Elizabeth Deans. That they all three left the house together and the Declarant showed them out. Mr Tait being foremost and the two



strangers carried their guns out with them.

That on one of the occasions when the Declarant was in the room where they were, she was putting one of the children to bed she lifted one of the guns from the side of it, but she cannot say whether it was a double barrelled gun neither can she say whether the other was a double barrelled gun. There was no dog with the men. That one of the men put powder in the pair(?) of his gun when in the house, but she does not think she would know that man. That he was a stout male bad ruddy complexioned and was wearing dark coloured clothes. That she thinks she would know the other one who was also dressed in black clothes and they were shabby, and he was of a dark complexion. That Mr Tait appeared to be hearty with liquor but knew well enough what he was doing and the other two appeared to be sober when they left her house.

Declares that a few minutes after these persons left the house when the Declarant was in her shop (she also sells grocery goods) , she heard the retort of two guns which from the sound she thought were fired at the north end of the town, being that nearest Edinburgh. That the retorts were so close after each other that there was not time for loading often between them.

Declares that fully an hour after Mr Tait had left the house with these men he returned and said that he had gone before them and that they had not come up to him and he mentioned that he had heard the retort of these guns and he also mentioned that some people had come and spoke to him about a boy being shot by the men that he had been in company with. Declared that before Mr Tait had returned Thomas Bain a Carter in the Village came to the declarants and said that a boy had been shot at by the men that had come out of her house and inquired if the Declarant knew them and she said she did not. And being shown the prisoner Robert Charlton, Declares that he is very like the man last described as having been in her house with Mr Tait and she thinks he is the same.”

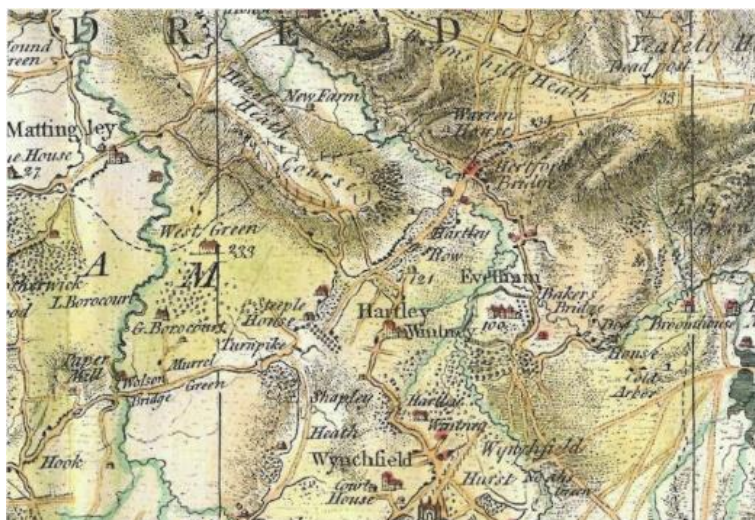
The above from <https://www.tammymitchell.com/family/Gilmerton1800s.html>

## 17th Century Tokens from the adjoining parishes of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham

W Bryce Neilson

Hartley Wintney is located in north east Hampshire on what was the old coaching road from London to Salisbury and Exeter, now the A30. The name of the village is Saxon in origin and translates as ‘the deer pasture near Winta's island’, the ‘island’ being formed by the River Hart. The oldest part of the village lies to the south on the higher ground overlooking the Odiham road.

### Isaac Taylor's Map of 1759



Around 1190 the first Cistercian priory of nuns in England was built in the village by the monks of Waverley Abbey near Farnham. For the next 300 odd years Hartley Wintney was a typical mediaeval English village with open fields, scattered houses, a church and a tavern, The Lamb, thought to date from this period as indicated by its name and sign of the (Paschal) Lamb.

In 1535 Henry VIII visited Jane Seymour in the adjoining parish of Elvetham. In 1536 he had Ann Boleyn beheaded, Jane Seymour of Elvetham became Queen of England, the Priory of nuns was dissolved and the manor of Hartley Wintney was given to William Poulet, comptroller of the King's household.

By the time Queen Elizabeth visited the Seymours in 1591 Hartley Wintney had an inn at each end of the village, The White Hart in the north east and The Phoenix in the south west. The nature of the village was also changing with tenant farmers replacing the earlier subsistence economy and separate hamlets developing along the London road by The White Hart (at Hartford Bridge), The Lamb (in Hartley Row) and The Phoenix (at Phoenix Green) to supply the needs of the regular coach traffic.

Another notable Elizabethan, Sir Walter Raleigh, stayed at The White Hart on what turned out to be his final journey to London. A few years later, in 1644, the Roundheads under local commander General Waller had their headquarters at Hartford Bridge. Shortly after this The White Lion was built nearby on the south side of the River Hart.

There are four tokens known for the parishes of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham as follows:

#### 1. Thomas Rawlengson at The White Hart, Hartford Bridge



The inn was located on the north side of the River Hart at the junction of the Elvetham road and the London road and was ideally placed for coaches going to Elvetham. It survived until the 1960's when it was demolished to make way for a short stretch of dual carriageway.

**Token** - Hart, THOMAS RAWLENGSON AT YE / WT HART AT HARFORD BRIDGE, HIS HALFE PENNY  
T.E.R (BW77, W1, N1874).

#### 2. Thomas Justice at The George (presumed to be The Lamb).

There is a reference to 'Thomas Justice of Hartley Wintney, Innkeeper', in the *Entry Book: April 1664, Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 1: 1660-1667*. David Gorsky in *The Old Village of Hartley Wintney*, when describing The Lamb Inn noted that "there is some



evidence that the name was changed to the 'George' during the Civil War, probably in deference to the Puritan Roundheads at Hartford Bridge, because the local Magistrates met at 'ye Signe of ye George in Hartley Wintney' in October 1670." The name presumably reverted back to The Lamb shortly thereafter. The Inn was strategically located at the junction where the old Odiham road crossed the London road and towards the north end of what had become known as Hartley Row.

**Token** - St George & the dragon , THO IVSTICE / OF HARTLY ROW, T.M.I (BW78, W1, N1875)

### 3. Robert Ray, linen draper at Hartley Row.

Records of Robert Ray survive because of his bequest in 1677 of 60 ells of good canvas to be distributed each year to the widows of the parish. He stipulated that it should be bought at 'ye shopp where I now live in Hartley Wintney'. His charity board of 1677 can still be seen in the old



parish church. This token is unusual in having a full personal armorial shield complete with crest, described in *Burke's General Armory* as 'a fess between three battle axes argent', the crest being 'a bust of a man sidefaced couped proper ducally crowned or, with a long cap turning forward gules, thereon a catharine wheel gold'.

**Token** - Arms, ROBERT RAYE IN / HARTLEY ROE 1663, RR (BW79, W2, N1876).

### 4. James Smith at The Phoenix



The Phoenix takes its name and sign from the armorial crest of the Seymour family of Elvetham.

This token is illustrated in *Gorsky* who notes that " James Smith who died in 1686, was one of the three villagers who started a lawsuit against the vicar in 1670 to try and

reduce his tithes." For many years there was a coach-repairing business nearby which further established The Phoenix as a popular stopping place.

**Token** - Phoenix, IAMES SMETH AT YE FENIX / AT HARTLE ROE 1669, HIS HALF PENY I.E.S (BW80, W3, N1877).

Hartley Wintney continued to grow and prosper based on the local farms and coaching trade. Around 1755 a tollgate or turnpike was set up at the southern end of The Phoenix Inn and by 1767 the London road had been improved and a new stone bridge had replaced the old clapper bridge by the ford over the Hart.

Taylor's map of 1759 shows a racecourse on the outskirts of the village and this was in regular use until about 1850. Also prominent on the map is West Green House, the home of General 'Hangman' Hawley, the butcher of Culloden Moor, who lived there from the 1740's until his death in 1759. More recently, in 1990, this house was subjected to a bomb attack by the IRA. The cricket green was established around 1770 and is reputed to be the oldest 'in continuous use' since then. Next to the cricket green is St John's Common where oak trees were planted shortly after the battle of Trafalgar to help maintain a supply for shipbuilding in the future. Most of these trees can still be seen today. The railway arrived in 1838 with a station in nearby Winchfield and although this eventually had an adverse effect on the coaching trade it also brought new industries to the village and ultimately commuters.



*The Lamb c.2010 (now closed)*

By 1900 there were fourteen pubs in the village and a brewery supplying Hartley Row Ales. Only three pubs remain today including The Phoenix still on its original site although much altered over the years. The Lamb was acquired by developers a few years ago as part of a larger project and is now falling into disrepair as the



developers seek planning permission to convert it into apartments. The White Lion (now Whyte Lyon) still stands but is now an antique centre. The other surviving pubs date from the 1850's - The Cricketers, facing the cricket green and The Waggon & Horses, located in the 'Row' and very much a traditional village pub.

### References:

Gorsky, David - The Old Village of Hartley Wintney. This booklet was first published in 1970 and last revised in 1994. It contains much information on the history of the village and the surviving old buildings.

B W / Williamson, GC - Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century

W / J L Wetton - The Hampshire Seventeenth Century Traders' Tokens

N / R H Thompson and M J Dickinson - The Norweb Collection, Part 3. Hampshire to Lincolnshire

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## Oops! Sorry your Majest (*sic*)

**Andrew Anderson**

There are pieces that are half way between advertising tokens and commemorative medals, namely the commemorative items issued by private companies. These were often issued for royal events and Mike Ewing listed many in the Bulletin in his article 'Advertising Medals for Royal Occasions. A provisional Listing' (part 1 A-J vol.4 no.11, part 2 K-N vol.5 no.2, part 3 O-R vol.5 no.4, and part 4 S-Z vol.5 no.7).

One rather splendid piece was issued by the Far-Famed Cake Company of London for the diamond jubilee in 1897. It is shown here 38.2mm.



The advertising token side shows the goddess Fame flying to right above representation of the top of the earth and clouds, she is blowing a trumpet with FAR / FAMED coming out the end and holding a scroll with A.1 CAKES on it; all above the legend FAR FAMED CAKES AND BISCUITS / ARE / THE BEST

The commemorative medal side issued for the diamond jubilee shows a crowned veiled bust of Queen Victoria with VICTORIA REGINA above and signature H. GRUEBER LONDON below and along the line of the truncation. Around this is a line circle with TO • COMMEMORATE • THE • 60<sup>T.H.</sup> • YEAR • OF • HER • MAJESTY'S • REIGN above and • 1837 • 1897 • below.

While it is a pleasing design and the bust is very competently engraved, MAJEST'S with its missing Y is a major error. It is surprising it was not picked up either in production or by the customer. Surely the customer would have seen a proof copy of some kind before the go-ahead for production was done.

In this instance what may have happened is that the proof that the customer saw was not this design but another similar one.

There is another die that is paired with the 'Fame' die and this shows a larger bust of Queen Victoria with an additional wreath in her hair. More to the point MAJESTY'S is spelled correctly with the Y in it. Apart from the bust being larger it is also much higher relief and in production this would 'suck' the metal in the centre making the other side weakly struck. This design is rare but occurs in both bronze and padded aluminium.



Were these the proofs sent to the company? The fact that it is in copper and padded aluminium suggest the customer was given a choice of metals. Clearly the copper one was chosen but between approval and supply did Grueber make a new, more practical, die with its spelling mistake? I am sure the company was less than pleased to receive the large quantity of error pieces and I suspect that there would have been quite a bit of correspondence between Grueber the manufacturer and Far-Famed Cake Co., the customer.

## What Sort of People Issued Seventeenth-Century Tokens and Why? Some Thoughts on the City of Norwich and Some Provocative Suggestions.

Adrian Marsden

At the 2019 Token Congress I gave a talk on Norwich's seventeenth-century series and mentioned some of the more unusual of the city's token issuers' professions, in particular Isaac Cowper, a bricklayer (figure 1), and John Tabor, a gardener (figure 2). Later in the day, Laura Burnett mentioned a token issuing goldsmith, Samuel Calle of Exeter.<sup>1</sup> There was some discussion in the evening about the reasons why tokens were produced and what sort of men and women might have issued them. Why, for example, would a bricklayer, a gardener or a goldsmith need or wish to put out tokens? It is difficult to see why a bricklayer (or, as Isaac Cowper probably was, the boss of a gang of bricklayers) would need change when he was surely paid a sum in cash for his work. During her talk, Laura commented that there would have been nothing for sale in a goldsmith's shop that would have involved the use of farthing tokens in change, also a telling point. I began to muse over the question during a horrid trip back from Warwick to Norwich on the return from Congress, a journey taking nine hours. At least I was able to enjoy a pint at Peterborough, waiting for the bus replacement service. In the seventeenth century a farthing or two might have paid the tab. Sadly, that was not the case in the twenty-first.

**Fig 1:**  
*Farthing token of  
Isaac Cowper,  
bricklayer.*



**Fig 2:**  
*Farthing token of  
John Tabor,  
gardener.*

The generally-accepted reason for the issue of seventeenth-century farthing tokens centres on a lack of small change. I am aware of other arguments which dispute this but I am not, as yet, convinced by them. The enormous numbers of Nuremberg jettons



found in England and the equally enormous numbers of the so-called Royal farthings of James I and Charles I strongly suggest a very real shortage of small change from the Elizabethan Age until the mid-seventeenth century, a shortage made good after Parliament's ban of Charles I's rose farthings in 1644 by the issue of tokens in the 1650s and 1660s by private traders. It seems obvious to the author that the token coinage of the 1650s and 1660s provided a remedy to the lack of an official low value coinage that was not produced during either the Commonwealth or the Restoration. But the reason why the token coinage of the 1650s and 1660s came into being was one thing. The question of who had ordered these tokens produced – and why – was quite another.

After Congress, turning this question over in my mind again, I revisited the Norwich series. There were a total of 91 private issuers in Norwich, then England's second city after London. All issued only farthings. Part of the work of the Norfolk Token Project has been compiling biographies of the county's token issuers, including what professions they followed. A catalogue incorporating an example of every Norwich token (excluding some die varieties) has recently been published by the author of this article and is also available online.<sup>2</sup> It was plainly desirable to list the issuers and (where known) their trades. Obviously, on one level, Norwich was only one place in one part of England and so any conclusions formed by looking only at its issuers cannot be empirical. Nonetheless, it is to be hoped that a discussion of what may have been the case in the second city of England might well be applicable elsewhere. The list was produced and is presented here. In all cases the tokens have been used as the primary source for an issuer's profession; where these are not specified in some way on the token then other sources have been used, mainly the profession given when an issuer gained his freedom of Norwich or a trade mentioned in their will. The trade followed by a very few issuers could not be confirmed with certainty and these cases have been left off the list.

#### **Norwich token issuers by profession and number of issuers.**

<b>Profession</b>	<b>Issuers</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Issuers</b>
Baker	1	Ironmonger	2
Bricklayer/Mason	2	Keelman	1
Confectioner	2	Mercer	2
Cordwainer	1	Oatmeal maker	1
Cutler	2	Potter	1
Draper	3	Skinner	1
Dyer	2	Tailor	3
Gardener	1	Tallow Chandler	3
Grocer	36	Vintner	1
Haberdasher	6	Weaver	6
Hatter	1	Wool comber	4
Hosier	1	[Total]	[83]

A large number of issuers were precisely the type of people one would expect to have had tokens made, grocers, haberdashers, mercers, tallow chandlers and the like, men (and a handful of women) operating businesses that presumably involved a great deal in the way of monetary transactions which would have been much facilitated by the use of farthing tokens. Indeed, very many Norwich issuers, a total of 36, were grocers, a figure approaching not far off half the total. Six others were haberdashers and three more tallow chandlers. A significant number, however, stand out as following professions where the issue of tokens seems strange. Aside from gardeners and bricklayers, dyers of cloth, for example, would surely have been unlikely to have needed small change; their businesses would have been concerned with undertaking orders from other businesses, transactions that would not have been completed in a way involving the use of farthing tokens. Many other professions also give pause for thought, not least the number of token issuing men in Norwich who were worsted weavers (six issuers) or wool combers (four issuers). Why would a worsted weaver, producing cloth for export, or a wool comber, refining the wool to make that cloth, both usually working from home, have had tokens produced?

George Berry's fascinating book on seventeenth-century traders and their tokens describes the enormous range of professions followed by issuers but does not ask the question *why* they issued tokens in the first place.<sup>3</sup> On consideration it might be questioned why, for example, hosiers issued tokens; clothing was relatively expensive in this period and transactions would generally have required a minimum of several silver shillings to complete. It is difficult to see what place farthing or even halfpenny tokens might have had in this sort of business. In the event, as we have seen, Norwich produced no halfpenny tokens or, if it did, none have survived.



*Fig 3: Farthing token of John Parker, mercer.*

Given that one's initial reaction would be to question why these people would have issued tokens, we need to consider reasons why they *might* have done so. There was presumably some cause behind the decisions of so many men and women following such a bewildering variety of professions to issue their own tokens. Let us first consider the use of pictorial images on tokens. These can sometimes be linked to inns or taverns. It is not always the case (although it is a common misconception) that they were issued by the innkeepers themselves but rather that they were circulated by traders operating out of the premises. For example, we know that John Parker of Norwich was a mercer;

the lamb on his tokens (figure 3) makes it clear he was based at the sign of the Lamb (and his presence there is confirmed in the parish records) yet he did not necessarily manage the inn. In other cases it becomes clear that token issuers might have had their fingers in several pies as it were and were not only running a business out of an inn or tavern but had an interest in the hostelry itself. James Brockden, variously described as a spurrier, haberdasher, milliner and mercer, based at the sign of the Castle in Norwich, was summoned to the Quarter Sessions in 1655 for using his tavern as an inn and taking paying overnight guests.<sup>4</sup> Thus Brockden's tokens might have been used as change both in his shop and in the Castle tavern itself.



*Fig 4: Farthing token of Nathaniel Howlett, worsted weaver.*

This connection between issuers and hostelries might help when considering other professions. The fact that worsted weavers often combined their weaving with the running of an alehouse has been understood for many years; as mentioned above, worsted weavers generally worked from home and so obtaining a licence to serve drinks whilst working away on a handloom would have provided something in the way of a second income, especially if the ale was served by their wife or other members of the family.<sup>5</sup> As handloom weaving declined sharply in the eighteenth century so the number of people combining their main job with that of publican sharply declined. In the parish of St. Peter Parmentergate, for example, twelve out of fourteen licensees were worsted weavers in 1760 yet by 1806 not a single licensee followed the profession. If a worsted weaver also ran an alehouse then it is not difficult to understand why they might have issued tokens. Interestingly, only one of the Norwich worsted weavers, Nathaniel Howlett, describes himself as such on his tokens (figure 4), suggesting that this aspect of their careers was not the most important when it came to deciding what they placed on their tokens although it is true that many did advertise the tools of the weaving trade on their pieces. The same was true of the wool combers; James Castill (or Castle), for example, whose token is embellished with a wool comb (figure 5). These images may relate to the signboards denoting the premises.



**Fig 5:** *Farthing token of James Castill (Castle), worsted weaver.*

This duality of profession might explain why so many worsted weavers – and also wool combers – issued tokens. Quite simply that was not their only profession. It might also explain why people following other trades that might have been carried on at home issued tokens. Samuel Starling, a skinner, placed the device of three coneyes (or rabbits) on his token, apt given his profession (figure 6). Might this also, however, reference the sign of the Three Rabbits, attested between 1760 and 1764 but possibly in existence a century before?<sup>6</sup> However, questions like this do not address the problem raised earlier. It still requires explanation why, for example, bricklayers and gardeners, not to mention dyers and drapers, might have issued tokens. We need to consider other reasons why they might have done so.



**Fig 6:** *Farthing token of Samuel Starling, skinner.*

Was the issuing of tokens regarded as a mark of social status? Was the issuing of tokens by successful tradespeople not so much concerned with having a supply of small change for their business premises but more concerned with supplying small change to the population at large? Presumably, the name of a well-known local tradesman or tradeswoman on a token would have ensured its acceptance within the local community whether or not it was actually issued by them. Were some tokens in fact ordered by men and women who were not actually ever going to be in a position to hand them over as change but simply wanted to advertise their own business, using others as a means of making sure their tokens entered circulation?

This might explain why men and women who would be deemed, all things considered, very unlikely to have issued tokens, did in fact do so. Their tokens may have actually been put into circulation by other people, tenants, business partners and the like. Perhaps they were even offered to any traders who needed small change to ease low-value transactions at a discount. We do know that when the Norwich Corporation farthings replaced private issues in 1667 that people requiring them could purchase them from the Corporation although in their case no discount was given.<sup>7</sup> Was the situation the same with some of the private issues, traders who needed small change buying farthing tokens from others who had ordered them, those suppliers never having intended to circulate the tokens themselves but more to have advertised their own businesses and perhaps to have made a slight profit into the bargain? This would furnish one reason why bricklayers, gardeners – and even goldsmiths – might have had tokens produced. Even if there was little or no profit in the matter, the tokens would have moved around Norwich and some miles beyond, advertising their business. Seeing one's own name on what was in effect a coin must also have been a pleasing experience. It is difficult to believe that simple vanity was not at least partly behind the issue of some tokens.

With regard to the bricklayer Isaac Cowper and the gardener John Tabor there is another possibility. These men most likely had a number of employees; it is difficult to see Cowper as a jobbing bricklayer or Tabor as selling pot plants from a market stall. If these two men were employing a number of people then might their tokens not have been produced to pay the men and women working for them? If Tabor, for example, was carrying out gardening for the gentry on even a relatively minor scale, he would surely have employed a number of low-paid labourers. These would not necessarily have been only men carrying out tasks like digging and moving earth. We know from the accounts of Oxnead, the seat of the Paston family, of the regular payments made for weeding, usually to women in the sum of around five pence per day in the mid-1650s.<sup>8</sup> If Tabor was not only employing men to do labouring work but also women to do weeding, then he would certainly have needed a regular supply of low value coinage to pay their wages. Were some tokens produced not to provide change but to provide a means of payment? There are obvious parallels here from more recent periods. This theory could equally well be applied to issuers such as dyers, hosiers and drapers; these people would also have employed several other men and women in their businesses. Were their tokens also commissioned as a means of paying wages? Were those employees offered a slightly higher rate of pay if that pay was made in the form of farthing tokens?

Here we might also consider the farthing issued by Thomas Hanse displaying an anchor (figure 7). The issuer is undoubtedly the Thomas Hawes, keelman, who attained the freedom of Norwich in 1663 and died during the great plague outbreak that struck Norwich in 1666. Keelmen were labourers who loaded and unloaded barges for a fee;

it is hardly conceivable that one might ordinarily have issued a token for use as small change. A man in charge of a gang of keelmen, however, might be a very different matter. Not only might tokens be useful to help pay his gang's wages but there is also the possibility that Hawes might have been doing some trading on the side, buying portions of the stock his gang unloaded and selling it on. Here again, tokens would have been of use, in this instance in their traditional role as small change.



*Fig 7: Farthing token of Thomas Hanse, keelman.*

Poor relief might offer another reason for the provision of private farthing tokens in Norwich. Although the Norwich Corporation tokens were produced as small change to be purchased by those who needed such, the same was not true of the Great Yarmouth Corporation farthings. These, as the reverse inscription **FOR THE VSE OF THE POOR** makes clear, were produced for distribution to the poor (figure 8). They were then redeemed by the authorities for silver coin. The wills of token issuers invariably leave sums of money to the poor of their own parish and sometimes also to the poor of other parishes. These sums are normally in the region of ten shillings to a couple of pounds although some wealthier individuals might leave more. Might some issues of tokens have been, at least in part, intended as poor relief in the first instance, poor relief given by issuers still living?

Were one to attempt a distribution of small value coins to a relatively large number of people in a period when there was a shortage of low-value coinage the lack of available currency would have presented problems. One could hardly cut up ten or twenty shillings but, had those ten or twenty shillings been converted into farthing tokens, then the distribution would have presented no problems at all. Even ten shillings would have equated to 480 farthings or farthing tokens. Twenty shillings would have equated to nearly a thousand. To a wealthy man or woman the distribution of a pound – twenty shillings – would not have been a very significant amount, especially if the 960 farthing tokens given away would continue in circulation to advertise their business. Considering the matter in another light, if having tokens produced with one's own name upon them might have made the issuers guilty of the sin of pride, their distribution to

the poor of those tokens might at least have mitigated this sin by the virtuous act of charity inherent within such a distribution.



*Fig 8: Farthing token of Great Yarmouth Corporation.*

So, why did some issuers in Norwich following trades that might seem not to have required the use of small change have had farthing tokens made in their names? Norwich was not alone in this regard; many issuers across the kingdom followed similar trades that might seem to be at odds with the issuing of tokens. It is probably time to move away from the idea that all token issuers were ordering tokens intended simply for use in their own business premises. I would contest that some issues were produced for other reasons. Simple vanity in seeing one's own name on a disc of bronze, the wish to advertise one's business and a desire to provide small change to help the city's economy to run more smoothly may all have played their part. The tokens supplied may then have been sold on or offered in settlement of debts to interested parties for use in their outlets, paid out as change by those allied or connected in some way to the man or woman who had ordered the tokens. Alternatively, they may have been ordered as a means of paying an issuer's employees or even for gifts from the issuer to the poor.

This article is perhaps provocative. I make no apologies for that. There are many unanswered questions when it comes to the seventeenth-century token series and some of those questions are very simple ones indeed. The question of what sort of people issued tokens and how and why they did so is a very simple one but it is not easily answered. It is only by speculation and offering up further questions that we might come to some sort of answer. One can see easily enough why the butcher, the baker and the candle stick maker might have needed farthing tokens. Why the bricklayer, the gardener and the goldsmith did is another matter. Yet they did issue tokens – or at least had them produced. Why they did so is surely worth debate.

## Notes

1. Williamson 1889, 142, no. 94.



2. Marsden 2018.
3. Berry 1988.
4. Marsden 2020.
5. McMurdo 1983.
6. Listed in [www.norfolkpubs.co.uk/norwich/tnorwich/ncthr.htm](http://www.norfolkpubs.co.uk/norwich/tnorwich/ncthr.htm)
7. Marsden 2018, 14 and Williamson 1890, 868.
8. Yaxley 2014.

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*Notes:*

**AGM 2019 – Congress Warwick Hilton**

## **Warwickshire Tavern Checks - Leamington Spa and Warwick**

### **Andrew Cunningham**

Readers who have a copy of the above catalogue of 2006 may wish to record two re-attributions. When the original book was produced, we were still reliant on hard-copy printed sources, primarily trade directories that tended only to be issued every four years. Now, with the benefit of multiple on-line resources, a lot more is achievable.

I have therefore been re-assessing the three catalogues for Warwickshire and, as well as refining the occupancy dates of licensees and extending the time spans for pubs, it has shown the need to make two re-attributions, albeit one is still within the County.

#### **Cross Keys, Friar Street, W. Sandford (p. 38/39)**

This was not issued for the Cross Keys, Friar Street, Coventry but from the Cross Keys, Friar Street, Worcester where various members of the Sandford family were in occupation [1846]...1850-January 1859 but the house then passed through four other pairs of hands before William Sandford ran it from November 1873 until he died in November 1894.

#### **Jolly Colliers, Coton, H. Burchnall (p. 48/49)**

This check was attributed to Coten End, Warwick but actually belongs to the Jolly Colliers at Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton where Harry Burchnall was the licensee [1924]...1937-1939... when the pub was to be rebuilt on the same site. This is a late date for a pub check. The piece should therefore be in Warwickshire, Volume 3.

---

## **Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons (ACJM).**

**Anthony Gilbert**

We must thank Dave Smith and David Powell for alerting us to the presence of the ACJM in Bulletin Vol. 13 No. 3; this French-based group, like ours, appears to have developed nicely over the years. The article is well-written. Roland Elie, mentioned in the piece, first attended our Token Congress in 1986, which I organised (with some help). At that Congress, held in North London, we welcomed a good mix of European delegates from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. I like to think that Token Congress may have successfully sowed a few seeds elsewhere, and am pleased to hear that the Paris-based ACJM, founded in 1989, was one such.

Our late member Robert Thompson penned an obituary of Roland Elie on p.275 of TCSB Vol. 9 No. 7. Tokeners can now look forward to probable further

communication with ACJM, and I am sure that Robert would have been delighted if that were to be.”

**Footnote:**

The correct title of the ACJM is of course : ‘Association des Collectionneurs de Jetons-Monnaie’; apologies for leaving the final word off last time round!

---

***Advertisements:***

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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

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Palace Restaurants;

The British Tea Table Co. Ltd; Associated Hotels Ltd; Aerated Bread Co. Ltd.

Contact; Trevor Owens.

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

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## Contents

*Editorial*

*Back issues*

*Token Congress 2021* ..... 163

Some Unusual New York Hotel Tokens<sup>(1)</sup>

Gary Oddie ..... 164

A Story from the Newark Co-Op

Alan Cope ..... 168

A Most Unusual Set of Georgian Gaming Counters

W Bryce Neilson ..... 170

Progress on the Mystery List

Andrew Cunningham ..... 172

The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens outside Midlothian

David Powell ..... 174

Ben Tawn of Fressingfield

Adrian Marsden ..... 184

The Amphitheatre after Astley

David Young..... 188

Gleanings from the Conder Café

Jeff Rock ..... 194

*Notes & Queries* ..... 198

*Advertisements*..... 199



## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 5

I hope you are staying safe and healthy through these unusual times!

Thanks to all that have renewed their subscriptions, your address label will have an [13:08] next to your name if I have received payment. If your address label has [13:04] then your subscription has lapsed and will need to be renewed. Any problem let me know.

As stated in previous Bulletin our preferred method for subscribing is BACS transfer, our bank details are on page 161. However, we appreciate it could be difficult for some to get to your bank to arrange transfer, if this is the case please forward a cheque or contact me direct to discuss options.

Also note we will no longer be printing renewal forms, if your circumstances change please let us know. Unless we hear to the contrary, we will assume the details we hold for your membership are unchanged.

All that remains is for me to thank you all for your support this year and to wish you a Merry Christmas and a very much happier New Year.

Please keep safe

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.

### ***Token Congress 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2021 (to be confirmed)***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Some Unusual New York Hotel Tokens<sup>(1)</sup>

Gary Oddie

Recently I acquired a token from Moss' Hotel on the Corner of Bowery & Bayard. Seemingly a shilling, but from a hotel in one of our long-lost colonies, Manhattan Island, New York.

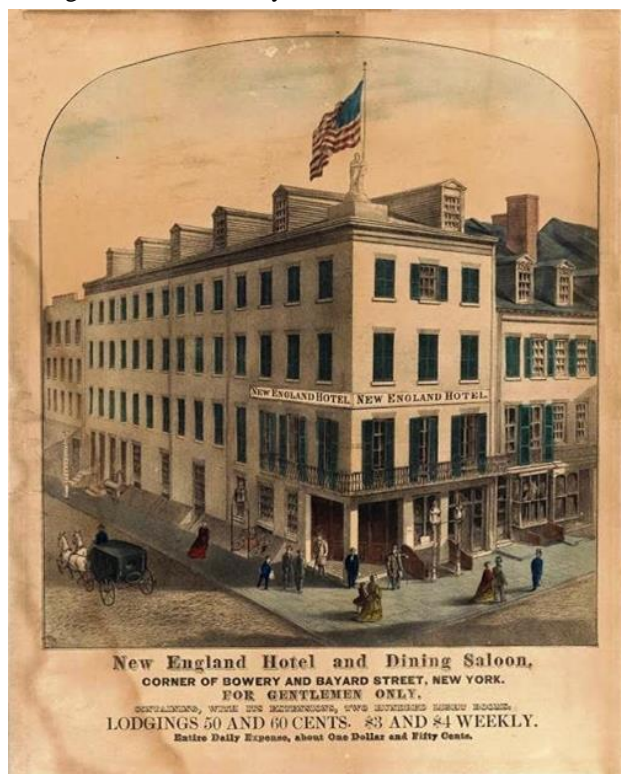


From the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the corner of Bowery and Bayard had been occupied by the Bull's Head tavern and other commercial buildings. Following a fire in 1826, the site was redeveloped as the North American Hotel. The Bowery was a melting pot of all levels of society and the area filled with beer halls, saloons, theatres and music halls. The hotel hosted many political meetings and its bar proved very popular. A contemporary newspaper notes "During the day street vendors purveyed oysters, hot corn, baked pears and yams and peanuts. At night Punch and Judy shows, street entertainers like singers, jugglers and sword

swallowers, and organ grinders would appear."

In April 1844 the hotel had been offered for sale but no one came forward to buy. When the proprietor, John Emman, died in 1846 the sale was unavoidable.

The advertisement in the New-York Tribune on April 7 described the hostelry "It is fitted up in the most elegant style, with two splendid bar-rooms in the first and second stories; with a large and elegant ball-room in the rear, with spring floor. The whole is in complete order, and possession given immediately. It is now doing the most profitable business ever done before.



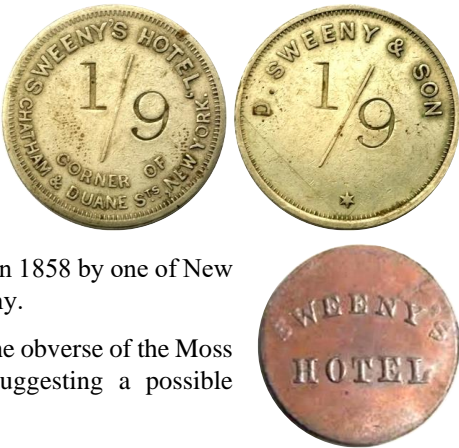
To a person of character and acquaintance with the business, it is sure to yield a fortune in a few years.”

In 1855 Patrick Fay purchased the hotel and rented it to Daniel Moss for a period of 10 years. By now the area had declined seriously and in 1857, street gangs clashed for three days of riots in the area.

The New York Times later described the restaurant that Daniel Moss opened in the basement, saying it “ran all night and did its principal business after dark. It was frequented by theatrical and circus people, and by the leading representatives of the gambling and pugilistic professions.”

The hotel was sold in 1865 and renamed the New England Hotel. In 1891 the area had been bought up by the Third Avenue Railroad Company and was demolished in order to make way for a power station to drive its cable railroad system

The token certainly has the appearance of a shilling denomination and might easily be dismissed as an oddity if it were not for a token for one shilling and ninepence issued by Sweeny’s Hotel at the Corner of Chatham and Duane Street, New York. This location is also on Manhattan Island, approximately half a mile to the south west of Moss’s Hotel. The Hotel was built in 1858 by one of New York’s pioneer restaurateurs, Daniel Sweeny.



A further token is known that is a mule of the obverse of the Moss Hotel token and the die shown here, suggesting a possible business connection.

Digging further into Daniel Sweeny’s past and he can be found in the 1840’s, just a few streets away from Chatham and Duane, at 11 Ann Street, Manhattan. He was proprietor of a restaurant from which an advertisement has survived, confirming British currency units were being used.

BREAKFAST AND TEA.			
Beef Steak .....	6d	Hot Corn Bread.....	6d
Veal Cutlet.....	6d	Indian Cakes.....	6d
Mutton Chops.....	6d	Boiled Eggs.....	6d
Ham and Eggs.....	1s	Fried Eggs.....	6d
Fried Tripe.....	6d	Broiled Mackerel.....	6d
Fried Sausages.....	6d	Buckwheat Cakes.....	6d
Fried Fish.....	6d	Toast.....	6d
Fried Clams.....	6d	Hot Muffins.....	6d
Fried Liver.....	6d	Hot Rolls.....	6d
Fried Ham.....	6d	Fried Potatoes.....	3d
Fish Balls.....	6d	Tea and Coffee, each...	3d
Hash.....	6d	Extra Bread.....	3d
D. SWEENEY, No. 11 Ann Street.			

The only motive for such tokens that I might speculate is to cater for the very large immigrant population in the area that arrived in the first half of the nineteenth century from the British Isles.

If any readers know anything more about these tokens, or the hotels or restaurants using British currency, I will be happy to hear.

Since 2015, I have continued to dig into this series of tokens, without any success regarding the motive for using shillings and pence. A letterhead from Sweeny's Hotel from 1877 gives a tantalising hint that the hotel was being run on "The European Plan".



Six different venues are now known to have issued tokens denominated in shillings and pence<sup>(2)</sup>. Details reproduced as follows.

**Sweeny's Hotel.** Daniel Sweeny kept this refectory at 66 Chatham Street, next door to the hotel and dining saloon? In 1847-53 according to city



directories. He opened his hotel at 64 Chatham in 1859-63, moving to 68 Chatham in 1864-78.

Known denominations; Corner of Chatham, 1/-, 1/3, 1/9, 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 6/-.  
64 Chatham; reverse counterstamps; 13, 50, 87, 94, 1/, 1/3, 2/, 20/.

**Swift and Fargo American Hotel**, 135 Fulton Street, early 1850s.

Known denominations; 6d, Possibly 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 5/6, 7/-, 9/6, 13/-.

**Moss's Hotel.**

Known denominations; blank, 6d, 9d, 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/-, 2/3, 2/6, 2/9, 3/-, 3/3, 3/6, 3/9, 4/- and various mules with Sweeny's Hotel

The Tokens of Moss' Hotel, Smithsonian House, Sweeny's Hotel, and A.D. Thompson are die linked by mulings. All have their denominations indicated in pence and shillings, indicating possibly that they were hostelrys catering to British Empire Seamen. The Moss Tokens were struck by Thomas L Clark of New York.

Daniel Moss was first listed in 1853-54 directory as a Dining Saloon at 15 Bowery Street.

**Smithsonian House.** 606 Broadway 1859-61.

Known denominations; nv, 2/6, 15, 3/-, 4/6, 10/6

**A.D. Thompson;** Austen D. Thompson kept his coffee rooms at 13 Pine 1843-46, then 234 Pine Street 1847-49. There is one door from the tokens Dining Saloon at 25 Pine Street. His coffee room Restaurant is listed at 25 pine 1850-53, then 20 Pine in 1859. The tokens were first catalogued in 1859.

Known denominations; nv, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6.

**Vails**, 239 Broadway

Known denomination 1/6.

There is an excellent map of New York, from 1852, digitised online by the National Library of Congress<sup>(3)</sup> which allows all of the venues to be located. There appears to be no obvious pattern in the addresses.

## Notes and References

- (1) A first version of this note was published in the programme of the 34<sup>th</sup> Token Congress, Newbury 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> October 2015 pp4-5.
- (2) R. Rulau. Standard Catalogue of United States Tokens 1700-1900. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2004.
- (3) Map of the city of New-York: extending northward to Fiftieth St.  
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3804n.ct004055/?r=0.165.1.072.0.088.0.046.0>

## A Story from the Newark Co-Op

Alan Cope



This picture was taken in 1933 and shows Mr Stanley Fox, then aged 16 outside the London Road Alms Houses returning with an empty barrow after completing his morning round for the Newark Co-Op. “Drink Co-Op milk” says the slogan on the handcart. With crates on top and beneath the cart could hold up to 160 bottles of milk. He worked seven days a week, 52 weeks a year (including Christmas Day) for a weekly wage of just 19 shillings (95p).

“We got one week’s unpaid holiday a year and the time we went was chosen for us,” recalls Mr Fox.

In those days (1933) the Co-Op was just beginning to move over to milk in bottles (as opposed to open churns) and on his daily round Mr Fox was expected to deliver around 320 ‘pintas’ pushing his barrow all the way.



When he began working for the Co-Op Mr Fox lived with his parents on Kings Street meaning that to reach the Co-Op bakery on Lovers Lane (where the milk was delivered) in time he had to get up at 5am every day.

He normally finished at lunchtime but sometimes he would be detained at the dairy to count up his milk checks. If it had been raining the cardboard milk checks – the means by which most people paid for their milk – would have become sodden and liable to disintegrate. It was then that the bakehouse oven came into its own drying off the milk checks and restoring them to a recognisable consistency.

Stanley Fox delivered milk with the Co-Op for five years between 1933 and 1938.

Do any of these cardboard checks still exist? In more recent times, metal and plastic tokens were used,



*Bracteate tinned iron 21mm and 24mm respectively*



*Red plastic token for a pint of milk. Green for a pint of cheap milk 22mm.*



## A Most Unusual Set of Georgian Gaming Counters

W Bryce Neilson

Some interesting armorial counters came onto the market in 1996 and were sold individually to collectors of family heirlooms and memorabilia.

They form a single set of lacquered papier-mâché counters, each decorated by hand and depicting the shields and coronets of Peers on the obverse with the title and family motto on the reverse. The majority are in black and white with some of the same subjects also produced in colour. Otherwise there is no duplication and each counter is therefore unique. From the heraldry depicted the set can be dated to c.1830.

The counters have a uniform diameter of 39mm and the condition of each is extremely good considering that they are almost 200 years old!

Examples from the set

**1. Duke of Manchester.** William Montagu, 5th Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire. He was the Governor of Jamaica from 1808 to 1827 and after his return to England served as Postmaster General from 1827 to 1830.

This is an example of the coloured counters.



**2. Duke of Manchester.** As last but in black and white.





**3. Marquess of Cleveland.** William Henry Vane, 1st Marquess of Cleveland (title created in October 1827 and elevated to Duke in January 1833). In 1833 he also became Baron Raby of Raby Castle near Staindrop in County Durham and in 1839 was made a Knight of the Garter.

This is one of the counters which helps to date the set.



**4. Earl of Buchan.** Henry David Erskine, 12th Earl of Buchan and a Scottish Peer. Family residence was Almondell House, Mid Calder.



**5. Viscount Northland.** Thomas Knox, an Irish Peer, known as Viscount Northland till September 1831 when he became the Earl of Ranfurly and his son (also Thomas Knox) then became known as Viscount Northland. Family Seat - Northland House, Dungannon, County Tyrone.



**6. Baron Grenville.** William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville, was British Prime Minister in 1805-6 and is noted for pushing through the law abolishing the slave trade. He built Dropmore House, Buckinghamshire where he planted a large and important collection of conifer trees. He died in 1834 and his peerage became extinct.



All five titles of the peerage, in descending order of precedence, are represented in the examples shown above. Note the different coronets as appropriate for each rank.

The set was probably commissioned by one of the families included on the counters and must have been expensive to produce considering the amount of work involved. The set as found contained 160 black and white counters and 80 coloured counters. All of the coloured counters and the majority of the black and white counters were disposed of individually as noted above and therefore very few of them are likely to come on the market.

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## Progress on the Mystery List

**Andrew Cunningham**

It has been quite a long time since there has been a report in the Bulletin to indicate any ongoing work on resolving pub checks on the Mystery List as issued with Vol.11 No.8 in 2015. I therefore offer the following and hope that this may encourage others to revisit the List.

### Solutions:

**Bishops Celebrated Grosvenor Vaults:** James John Bishop ran the Grosvenor Hotel and Vaults, Westborough, Scarborough 1871-1878.

**Fear, 1½ (H. Smith):** Sophia Fear was at the Pier View Hotel, Sharpness, Gloucs. ...1885-1897... This confirms the suspicions of John Durnell who originally reported the piece.

**Grapes, C & Co:** this is a London check. C & Co. is Courage & Co. and the check is in exactly the style of their own brewery token (Hayes GLB8).

**Howells, Richard Morgan:** Richard Morgan Howells was the actual licensee of the Globe Inn, Blaina, Mon., 1878-1879. However, the Howells family were involved for a longer period. Richard Howells was there ...1854... and his widow Margaret ...1856-1862...[1864] and the inn was put up for sale in 1883 by Richard Morgan Howells, when it was said to be on a lease for 60 years from 1826.

**New Inn, 5D/W.P.** William Peppard was at the New Inn, Swanage, Dorset 1823-1854 (Young 113).

**New Inn, Frampton. P. Price:** this is a mis-recording by Neil Todd of the specimen in the BM Collection (F3004). Philip Price was at the New Inn, Frankwell, Shrewsbury [1859]...1863-1870...[1874]. (Todd & Cunningham pp. 48/9).

**Odd Fellows Arms, Morton:** George Morton was at the Odd Fellows Arms, Windsor Street, Redditch 1897-1908.

**Plough Inn, J. W. Thompson:** John Wildon Thompson was at the Plough Inn, Prestbury Road, Macclesfield ...1853-1854...[1861].

**Volunteer Rifleman, Joseph Hedges:** Joseph Hedges was a beer retailer in High Street, Tunstall, Staffs in Slater's Directory of 1862 and the Volunteer Rifleman Inn, beerhouse, High Street, Tunstall was offered To Let in the Staffordshire Advertiser in March/April 1862. Although I have not specifically linked the licensee to beerhouse, this seems convincing.

### **Possibilities:**

**Duke of York, G. H.:** George Hows was at the Duke of York, Botany Bay, Baptist Mills, Bristol in 1879. This would be in line with the stated thinking of John Durnell.

**New Longford:** interpretation of this piece continues to be a problem. It will be included in the planned book on Gloucestershire pub checks under Longford but qualified with a '?'. Three other checks were issued from the New Inn, Longford. The check is represented in the Freudenthal collection (F3443) and is categorised as a pub token.

# The Issuers of Scottish Lead Tokens outside Midlothian

David Powell

## Introduction:

In some cases the tokens come from outside the big city areas which have regular directories at the date concerned. It has not therefore been possible very often to deduce the whole period of trading at any given location, nor even always the full address itself; indeed, in some cases, all that could be achieved was to identify the precise individual and his forename. Information has been gathered from a variety of non-commercial sources, and sometimes these are themselves defective; for example, because of the churches' constant feuding, many parish records are missing, even in some cases right up until the advent of civil registration in 1855.

Where dated events are quoted, they should be assumed to have occurred in the token issuer's parish unless stated otherwise. In most cases there are some fairly obvious candidates within the records of the parish in question who can be identified as the token issuer, but the possibility must always be borne in mind that another person of the same name might occasionally have put in an appearance from elsewhere.

List of abbreviations used, to avoid frequent repetition:

- SP = Scotland's People
- SPWT = Scotland's People wills & testaments
- SPB = Scotland's People births and baptisms {which, uncertain unless where stated; they are usually only a few days or weeks apart, and is often necessary to pay to look at the original to distinguish the two, rather than using the free index}
- STD = Scotland's People deaths and burials {again not always distinguished, for the same reason}

Since the main purpose of this article is to discuss token issuers, a number of known tokens which have continued to defy identification and offer little hope of revealing their secrets have, deliberately, been omitted. Most of the pieces in this category have little more than pairs of initials on and derive from an age before directories were available.

## DH.Berwicks.1

From Scotland's People Deaths & Burials:

GRAY	JOHN	----	72	M	27/12/1831	735/	60 402	Duns
------	------	------	----	---	------------	------	-----------	------

## From Scotland's People Wills and Testaments:

Gray	John	6/8/1832	Feuar and Tobacconist in Dunse, d. 27/12/1831	Testament Testamentar	Duns Sheriff Court Wills	SC60/44/2
Gray	John	3/9/1832	Feuar and Tobocconist in Dunse	I and Regd. D and Deed of S	Duns Sheriff Court	SC60/41/6

John was probably the son of Thomas Gray & Margaret Nisbet, born {or baptised} on 28 January 1761. He had an elder brother, Thomas, born in 1750. One of the Thomases died on 25 April 1813 and in his will later that year is described as a merchant.

{Note: The term feuar, above, is irrelevant to the current discussion; it merely means that he is a landholder who has to pay an annual payment, and usually quite a significant one, for the privilege. Wikipedia will enlighten you as to the fine detail, if so desired!}

### **DH.Berwicks.2**

The most likely looking candidate is a Thomas Kerr who married Margaret Whitelaw on 18.6.1800. In the 1841 census they are in the Market Place at Duns with several of their by then adult children. Thomas is described as being independent {presumably retired} and his John as a grocer & spirit dealer.

A George Kerr was trading in Pleasance Street as a tobacconist in 1841 but his age is given as 25{-29}. He is almost certainly the George Home Kerr born to Thomas & Margaret on 14.9.1810.

### **DH.Berwicks.3**

This has been known for some time to be a misplaced communion token {Burzinski.2311}.

### **DH.Fife.1**

There are known to be quite a few George Andersons in Coupar Angus, from the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century onwards, but I have found no firm link to the merchant. The Perthshire Advertiser of 4 Dec 1834 mentions one of them as a proprietor of a local inn, but he seems to have gone by 1841.

## DH.Fife.2

A Robert Kirk married at Kirkcaldy in 1803 and had a large number of children there in the quarter century following. The following is from page 39 of James Landale's "Duel: A True Story of Death and Honour", describing Robert's encounter with George Morgan, a local bank manager and ex-soldier of vindictive disposition who had a penchant for deliberately trying to provoke people into fighting duels with him just for the fun of it. He so exasperated Robert over a protracted period that in August 1825 the latter accepted an invitation, but Morgan ran off. A year later there was a similar incident involving Landale's ancestor, David, which resulted in Morgan becoming the last person to be killed in a duel on Scottish soil.

### DUEL

recalled that he 'frequently breakfasted as well as dined and supped with George . . . When he first took up house, he was rather stingy but latterly he became more liberal and invited me to his house oftener than I was inclined to.'

These character traits, however, might have been more easily forgiven if George were not such a bully. Morgan was quick to anger and slow to forgive, almost incapable of conversation without taking offence. He was, according to one Kirkcaldy historian, 'a touchy, fire-eating kind of man'. He carried a smart walking cane which he used to wave angrily at people and threaten them with a beating. One man who knew this better than others was Robert Kirk, a tobacconist and agent for a rival bank in Kirkcaldy, the Commercial Banking Company of Scotland. In the autumn of 1824, he sued George Morgan's brother, David, who 'had on the public street of Kirkcaldy taken liberties with his character when speaking of him to Mr Samuel Rope of the House of Roebuck, Rope

The story concerning Robert runs on for two pages and is well worth reading. Amongst the several other Kirkcaldy inhabitants who came near to duelling with Morgan was Thomas Ronald, issuer of copper farthing DH.Fife.10, in 1822.

## DH.Haddington.1

There is an SPWT entry for George Nimmo, merchant in Prestonpans, dated 22.4.1825.

He died there on 19.1.1824 {Perthshire Courier, 6.2.1824} and was buried three days later.

An inventory of papers in the National Library of Scotland {The Cadell of Grange papers, Acc.5381} refers to property adjacent to the land of Alexander and George Nimmo:

10. Houses in Grangepans with 23 falls of land to the south, bounded on the east by the land and houses once of the Hamiltons of Grange, and lately of Alexander and George Nimmo, on the west by the house of Alexander Nimmo, on the south by the ward dyke of Grange, and on the north by the sea, 1790-1803.

Alexander was almost certainly George's brother; he was also described as merchant at Prestonpans, in his own SPWT entry dated 13.1.1813.

### DH.Perth.1

There are no directories for Perth during the relevant period, so narrowing down all the owners of a pair of initials looks a fairly thankless task. However, Scotland's People Wills and Testaments shows only two people of relevant date who describe themselves as merchants:

Blair	William	18/1/1832	merchant and manufacturer in Perth	Perth Sheriff Court	SC49/31/13
Brown	William	14/12/1857	merchant in Perth, thereafter residing at 113 High Street in Perth	Perth Sheriff Court	SC49/31/64

This advert of 1831, posted by his son of the same name, shows the address from which the Blair business operated.

**FOR SALE**  
**BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,**

**T**hat Large and Commodious Self-contained DWELLING HOUSE. No. 5, CHARLOTTE STREET, lately occupied by the deceased William Blair, Esq.

**ALSO.**


That SHOP, No. 65, GEORGE STREET, with the large WAREHOUSE underneath the same, and COAL CELLAR.

Apply to William Blair.  
 Perth, 8th October, 1831.



William Blair, who had his own company and styled himself “Esq.” never seems to reveal what he actually traded in. The hint from this 1815 extract is that perhaps he moved in more exalted circles than those of a mere retail shopkeeper.

**FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,  
AT DUNDEE,**

 **THE** Fine Coppered **NEW BRIG,**  
**MARGARET, of PERTH,**  
Burthen 300 Tons,  
**ROBERT BARCLAY, Master,**  
Now lying at Dundee, and expected to be in readiness  
for receiving Goods about the 16th November, and to  
leave Dundee about the 2d of December.

A considerable part of her Cargo being already engaged,  
and being under Charter to sail whether loaded or  
not, intending Shippers will please to have their Goods  
forward in time.

The Margaret has good accommodation for Passengers.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on  
Board; Messrs **BELL and BALFOUR, Dundee;** Messrs  
**JAMES EWING, and Co. of DAVID LILLIE, Glasgow;**  
or here to

**WILLIAM BLAIR, & Co.**  
Perth, Nov. 6, 1815.

William Brown was a grocer; the 1841 and 1851 censuses disagree as to his age, but he was born in the 1780s. In both years he was at the above 113 High Street address. This is a description of his premises in an electoral register of 1842:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. House, Warehouse, Shop, &c.	STREET, LANE, Or other Place of Residence.	PARISH.	INITIALS of OFFICER.
<i>Shop &amp; other premises N. side Cellar, East side</i>	<i>High Street Old Ground Vennel</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>John A. B.</i>

On balance I favour William Brown as being the nearer of the two to the typical token issuer, but there may of course be other WBs out there.

## DH.Perth.2

The Scotsman of 8 May 1824 reports that Peter Christie, grocer & spirit dealer in Perth, had gone bust.

**SEQUESTRATION.**

**Peter Christie, grocer and spirit-dealer in Perth.—Creditors**  
**meet within the Hammerman's Tavern, Perth, upon 14th and 29th**  
**current, at one o'clock afternoon, to choose factor and trustee.**

There was a Peter Christie in the first Perth directory in 1837/38, living in the High Street with profession not stated, but he had gone by 1841. The Perthshire Advertiser of 10 September 1846 reports that another grocer & spirit dealer called Peter Christie also went bust, this time at Pitlandie, in Foulis Wester parish, still in Perthshire but some way to the west. He was younger, b.c.1815-16, and may have been the son of the Peter above.

### DH.Perth.3

The issuer is John Ross, b.c.1769, d.11.1.1845. He, and P.Stewart following {DH.Perth.4}, both appear in this advert from the Perthshire Courier of 11 April 1811:

**REAL JAPAN BLACKING,**  
made by DAY and MARTIN, LONDON.

**T**HIS invaluable Composition, with half the usual labour, produces the most brilliant *jet-black* ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen, is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate—Sold, wholesale, by *Day and Martin*, No. 97, High-Holborn, London; and, retail, by their agents, Mr Langland, shoemaker, and Mr Hill, grocer, Dundee; Mathews & Co's, J. Ross, Grocer, D. Peat, Bookseller, and P. Stewart, Grocer, Perth; C. Blair, Dunkeld; Gray, Mathews, and Fraser, Aberdeen; Tall, Tolmie, and Lyon, Inverness; Mackilligin and Robertson, Banff; Forsyth, Elgin; and Mucterer, Forres;—in Stone Bottles, price 1s. 6d. each.

The first directory for Perth 1837/38, contains the following:

Ross, Captain James, 5, Rose street  
 Ross, John, coachman, 10, South street  
 Ross, John, coal-merchant, County place  
 Ross, John, candle-maker, 121, High street—house, Kinnoull street, west side  
 Ross, John & Son, grocers and wine-merchants, 19, High street

In 1841 the candle maker was aged 45{-49} and living in King St. His Will/Testament entry is dated 23.10.1863. In 1851 he was at Albert Place, aged 60, and employing 9 men. It is uncertain whether he is related to the grocer or not. The token issuer is the one at 19, High St, although by that time he would be near handing over to the next

generation. In the 1841 census he was at St.Leonard's Bank, probably his retirement address, where he died:

Ross	John	8/3/1845	jr., grocer in Perth, thereafter residing at Saint Leonard's Bank Perth	Additional Inventory	Perth Sheriff Court	SC49/31/39
Ross	John	2/12/1846	jr., grocer in Perth	Additional and Amended Inventory	Perth Sheriff Court	SC49/31/42

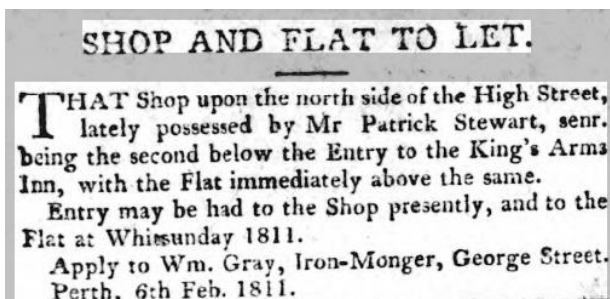
### DH.Perth.4

There is an SPMT entry for Patrick Stewart, bailie and merchant in Perth, dated 25.4.1826. Putting "Patrick Stewart"+Merchant+Perth into Google reveals a number of entries which together show that there were at least two Patrick Stewarts, father and son, and that the father was referred to in one of the earliest entries {1767} as "Patrick Stewart of Cluny, merchant in Perth". The second Patrick was active by 1774.

There are a number of references to Patrick Stewart jnr. in the Perthshire Courier, describing him as merchant but not always referring to trade. In 1813/14 he is one of four local dignitaries to whom applicants for a local boarding school were invited to apply. On 17 December 1818 he advertised that he had found a hunting hawk which he wished to return to its owner, and in 1819 he was the reference point for contractors wishing to tender for the building of an inn and smithy. Presumably he was a local councillor, or equivalent. However, even in 1819 he was still referred to as "junior".

Patrick senior was evidently still alive in 1811, or until a short while before, as witness this advert in the Perthshire Courier of 7 February 1811. Maybe he had just retired:

There are also several references in the Perthshire Courier in the 1810s to public sales {notably of timber} being held at the house of Peter Stewart, vintner in Comrie; however, whilst Comrie is in Perthshire it is a considerable way from the country town and one must have some doubts as to whether Peter would want to commute to it regularly at that date. I am



inclined to favour one of the Patricks as being the issuer of the token, and the 1811 advert above as to the likely location of his premises.

Various Ancestry records quote the dates of the two Patricks as follows . All events in Perth:

Patrick senr	<b>b.20.1.1735</b> {bapt 21}	<b>marr.30.10.1769</b>	<b>d.11.2.1820</b> {bur 19}
Patrick jnr.	<b>b.26.5.1774</b> {bapt 3 Jun}		<b>d.27.3.1846</b>

### **DH.Perth.5**

There is no sign of any Winton in either the 1837/38 Perth directory or the 1841 census, neither is there anything in SPWT. The following from the Perthshire Courier of 16 February 1815 allows us to know our issuer's forename:

- Married Leith, the 9th February, James Winton, tobacconist, here, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Thomson, builder, Leith.

James was born in the parish of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh in 1792, as was his son in 1822. He died in 1847, also in Edinburgh. It would appear, therefore, that his stay in Perth was probably of not more than a few years' duration.

### **DH.Renfrew.1**

The most likely candidates from the two directories of the 1805-15 period, one at each end, look like being:

- David Brown, baker, Vennel {1805/15}
- Donald Black, grocer, Crawford's land {1805} and vinter, Vennel {1815}
- Duncan Baxter, grocer, foot of Charles St.{1805}
- David Baith, merchant, Kernochans Land, Blackhall St.{1815}

Michael Dickinson, however, feels that the style is more akin to the earlier copper tokens of James Angus of Glasgow, dated 1780, or Robert Davies of Paisley{previous discussed in TCSB Vol.12.8, page 316}, also probably dating from the 1780s. Unfortunately, there are no earlier directories available than the one of 1805 mentioned above.

## DH.Roxburgh.1

The issuer is John Wilson, who was born in 1783 and died on 26 Sept 1857. He was described as a merchant when his will was proved at Jedburgh Sherriff Court on 9 Nov.1858.

There were clearly at least three successive generations of John Wilson practising the trade of candle maker in Hawick.

An anthology of poems published by George Caw of Hawick in 1784 contains a list of his subscribers at the back, and whilst it may not be a complete directory of Hawick's tradesmen of the day it is certainly a very good substitute. George Buchanan's "History of Scotland in Twenty Volumes" does likewise in 1752. These are the names beginning with "W":

{1784}	{1752}
392. LIST, &c.	W
Mr James Wilfon, furgeon, Hawick.	Mr John Welsh gold-smith
— James Wintroppe, writer, there.	James Wilkie
— James Wilfon, watchmaker, there.	Charles Wright bookfeller, 12 fets
— John Wilfon, candlemaker, there.	James Wallace merchant, Ceres
— William Wilfon, there.	Anthony Woodhead writer
— Robert Waugh, tailor, there.	James Wilfon farmer, Peaston
— John White, Jedburgh.	Thomas Walker
— Charles Wilfon, shoemaker, Hawick.	Andrew Wilkie candle-maker
— George Wier, wright, Dam-side.	James Wotherspoon weaver
— William White, skinner, Hawick. <sup>1</sup>	Alexander Wright Kilbarchan
— Thomas Wallace, shoemaker, there.	John Wilfon candle-maker
— John wright, shoemaker, Melrose.	John Wood vintner, Leith
— Thomas Wintroppe, wright, Jedburgh.	Thomas Waugh writer, Jedburgh
— John Walker, there.	Bailie Winter, there
— Thomas Wilfon, there.	William Watfon merchant, ditto
— Robert Wemyfs, shoemaker, Hawick.	Thomas Winterup merchant, there
Mrs Wintroppe, Jedburgh.	2 fets
Peggy Wilfon, Hawick.	James Waters schoolmaster
	William Wilfon

The 1784 and 1752 references are almost certainly to the father and grandfather, respectively, of the token issuer.

The ancient annual practice of riding the bounds of the parish is well known in the borders and the list of cornets who have led the event from 1703 is online. The honour fell to our token issuer in 1812:

# Hawick Common Riding SCIO

Dates for 2020 – Thursday 4, Friday 5 and Saturday 6 June. • SC049647

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## Principals from 1703

Show  entries

Search:

Year	Cornet	Occupation / notes	Cornet's Lass	Acting Father	Chief Guest	Occupation if known
1812	John Wilson	Candlemaker				

By tradition the cornet must be born in Hawick, be unmarried and must remain so for the next two years.

There are no shortage of John Wilsons in the area, as witness the very extensive local history “A Hawick Work Book” published in dictionary form at [www.astro.ubc.ca > people > scott > book](http://www.astro.ubc.ca/people/scott/book) . It probably includes some references to the candle making family but it is not easy to discern which John Wilson is which.

## DH.Peebles.1

Robert Frazer’s Scotland’s People Will and Testament reads as follows:

Frazer	Robert	19/10/1855	merchant in Peebles	Inventory; Settlement; Testamentar	Peebles Sheriff Court	SC42/20/6
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He was born, or baptised, on 18.1.1789. The newspapers have little to say other than that Robert lost his wife in 1845, that he was one of Peebles’ magistrates and that he was actively involved on the committee seeking to establish the Edinburgh & Peebles Railway. All these references are much later than the date of his token and have little to say about his life as a merchant.

## Peebles town token, not in Dalton and Hamer

The following item bears the arms and motto of Peebles on one side; it appeared in Simmons sale MB73 as lot 995, weighs 9.40gm and is 24.4mm in diameter.

I presumed initially that it was a town farthing, but Michael Dickinson thinks not.



He favours it dating from nearer 1850 than 1800, judging by the style of the lettering, and that it was made for a reason other than as a coin substitute. Which set me thinking: the Borders towns are very keen on their Ridings, as the annual circumnavigations of their parish boundaries are known. I am just wondering whether this piece might be for something like liquid refreshment at the end of the day's festivities.

---

## **Ben Tawn of Fressingfield**

**Adrian Marsden**

On 16<sup>th</sup> November 2019, whilst visiting the church of St. George Tombland in Norwich to see the memorial of Francis Aylmer, a wool comber and issuer of a seventeenth-century token (Williamson 140), I met the verger, Peter Callan, who had let me know of the existence and location of Aylmer's memorial. A week later I revisited St. George's with some material I had printed out on Aylmer's career and a photograph of one of his tokens. I was touched when Peter gave me two tokens issued by his grandfather, Benjamin Tawn of Fressingfield in Suffolk, and the kind gesture induced me to carry out some research on this issuer. It also offered something in way of a change from the Norfolk Token Project's continuing research into seventeenth-century Norfolk issuers, the opportunity to look into the case of a twentieth-century Suffolk token issuer. The two tokens are struck in different metals, one in aluminium and the other in what appears to be a brass-type alloy, but are otherwise very similar in general appearance. Both are of approximately 23mm diameter and, on the obverse, carry the legend of BEN TAWN FRESHINGFIELD (figure 1). In a way curiously reminiscent of seventeenth-century issues (can there be no escape!), the place name has been rendered incorrectly. The correct spelling of Fressingfield, a village with a population of around one thousand some twelve miles east of the market town of Diss, appears as FRESHINGFIELD. No doubt the reasons for the twentieth-century misspelling were the same as they were in the seventeenth, a die sinker unaware of the existence of Fressingfield, let alone how the name was spelled. Ironically, in the seventeenth century, Freshingfield was a common variant spelling for the place.





*Fig. 1: Obverses of the two Ben Tawn tokens*

Close study reveals that both tokens have been struck using the same obverse die. The reverses differ (figure 2), that of the aluminium example reading 1/- (for a shilling) and that of the brass example 1D (for a penny). Aluminium tokens of this type invariably date to the 1920s or 1930s and Benjamin Tawn's issues surely date to the inter-war period or, perhaps, to just after the Second World War, to the late 1940s or 1950s. There is no maker's name rendering the question of where they might have been produced unanswerable.



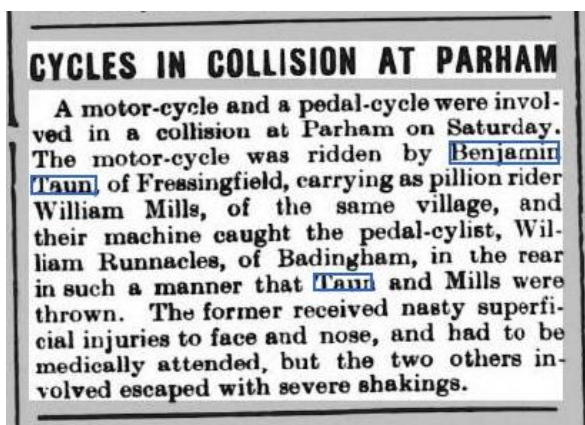
*Fig. 2: Reverses of the two Ben Tawn tokens*

A note from Peter records the tokens as having been 'issued by my Grandfather, Benjamin Tawn, Farmer, of White House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk' and notes that they were given to workers picking strawberries. They certainly would have suited a use as agricultural checks or tallies, being given out as fruit pickers returned what they had gathered for weighing in return for payment. Presumably, they would have then been accepted as currency locally, being later redeemed, or they would have been exchanged for proper money by Benjamin Tawn or his subordinates at the end of the picking season.

Jean Weetman and I began to set about finding out what we could about Benjamin Tawn<sup>(1)</sup>. In some ways, researching a nineteenth or twentieth-century issuer is much easier than researching a seventeenth-century one. The records are normally far more complete although errors do still occur and as recently as the late twentieth century. Jean, for example, had previously found her maiden name spelled incorrectly on her own marriage record! Despite the records being – in the main – far more complete there are other problems in researching more recent cases. For example, only census records over a hundred years old are available online, a particularly annoying problem with regard to where Benjamin Tawn was located from the period 1912 until his death in 1970.

Benjamin's early history is easy to reconstruct. He was baptised at Wisbech on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1886, the son of Benjamin, a postman and farmer, and Mary. Interestingly, his year of birth is always described in Census records as 1887. The Fressingfield History Group state that the family moved to Fressingfield Hall in the 1890s<sup>(2)</sup>. It must be the case that only some of the younger family members moved; the 1911 Census describes Benjamin Tawn as a single farmer, aged 24, living at Hall Farm, Fressingfield, with his sister Nellie and brother Ernest. Benjamin senior, described now as a coal merchant and fruit grower, was still at Wisbech with his wife and a number of younger children. Given his date of birth, Benjamin junior cannot have moved to Fressingfield until a year or two before the 1911 Census. He married Thirza Feaveyear at Hartismere in 1913 and their son Benjamin was born the following year. Benjamin's daughter, Beryl, born in 1917, married Patrick Callan at Gipping in Suffolk in 1941. Peter Callan is their eldest son.

Benjamin Tawn's name occurs in various entries to be found in various editions of Kelly's Directory. In 1912 he was listed as living at Fressingfield Hall, surely the Hall



Farm mentioned in the Census of the previous year; by 1927 he had moved to the White House at Fressingfield where he is described as a farmer and attested in entries for 1927, 1931 and 1937. This accords well with information received from the Fressingfield History Group which describes a move to White House Farm in the 1920s.

*Fig. 3: Press cutting from 1936*

One interesting press cutting was provided by the Fressingfield History Group, from the Framlingham Weekly News, dated 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1936. It describes a traffic accident in which a motor bike, driven by Benjamin Taun (sic) with William Mills riding pillion, hit William Runnacles' push-bike (figure 3): 'Taun and Mills were thrown. The former received nasty superficial injuries to face and nose, and had to be medically attended, but the two others involved escaped with severe shakings.' Interestingly, from information supplied by the Fressingfield History Group, we know that the Mills family owned a grocery shop in New Street, Fressingfield; presumably William Mills was one of their number. We cannot be sure whether the Benjamin Tawn mentioned was the token issuer or his son; given that Benjamin Tawn junior would have been in his early twenties at the time, we might suspect him as being the more likely candidate.

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1. All information from the websites [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)
2. Fressingfield History Group, personal communication per Duncan Pennock, 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019.

## Acknowledgements.

I have many people to thank, who have each played their part in the production of this short note. It would not have been written were it not for Peter Callan and his kind gift of his grandfather's two tokens. Duncan Pennock adverted my attention to information he had in his turn been supplied with by the Fressingfield History Group. Finally, Jean Weetman has scoured the internet and the two genealogy websites mentioned in the endnotes for information on Benjamin Tawn.

## The Amphitheatre after Astley

David Young

When the original lease for Astley's Amphitheatre ended, Davis thought that the rent for a new lease was too much, so left. However his assistant Andrew Ducrow saw an opportunity and in partnership with William West took on the lease. Ducrow was born in 1793 in Southwark and at the age of five he was sent to Astley's for training in horsemanship, however he first appeared as a rope walker and only later did he excel as an equestrian. In 1812 he was in the West Country performing on the tightrope at Bristol and Bath, this was where he first met Louisa Woolford, whom he later married; Louisa was an accomplished equestrienne in her own right. In 1817 Ducrow sailed for Holland where he spent the next five years touring on the continent performing both as a rope walker and equestrian.



*Ducrow as a "British Tar"*

On his return to London, Ducrow appeared at Astley's where he presented a sort of pantomime on horseback, such as the "British Tar" and the "Flight of Mercury". After taking over the lease in 1824 he produced a series of dramatic sketches, one of the best known was "The Courier of St Petersburg"; in this Ducrow entered the ring standing on two horses, straddling a third and driving another six in front of him. There are no metal tickets at this time, however card tickets were used such as the one dated 1828 which admitted two people to a box. During the 1830's many of the theatres in London were having difficulties but Astley's remained popular and profitable, making Ducrow a wealthy man. Audiences marvelled at the next new novelty, the "Living Statuary" in which Ducrow imitated heroes of the past while standing motionless on a galloping

horse. Another of Ducrow's displays and possibly the one he is best remembered for was that of "Mezappa and the Wild Horse of Tartary", this was loosely based on a poem by Byron; in the act Mezappa is tied to the back of a wild stallion that gallops around the ring and stage.



*Card ticket for the Royal Amphitheatre*

In 1841 fire destroyed the amphitheatre for the third time, Ducrow managed to save his family and most of the animals but he never really regained his sanity after the incident and died the following January. An interesting engraved silver ticket has on the obverse a man in armour on horseback facing left with the legend ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, on the reverse is engraved the name Oliver Jones. This ticket would appear to belong to



Astley's Amphitheatre and from the style it most likely dates to the period when Ducrow was in charge.



*Silver ticket for the Royal Amphitheatre*

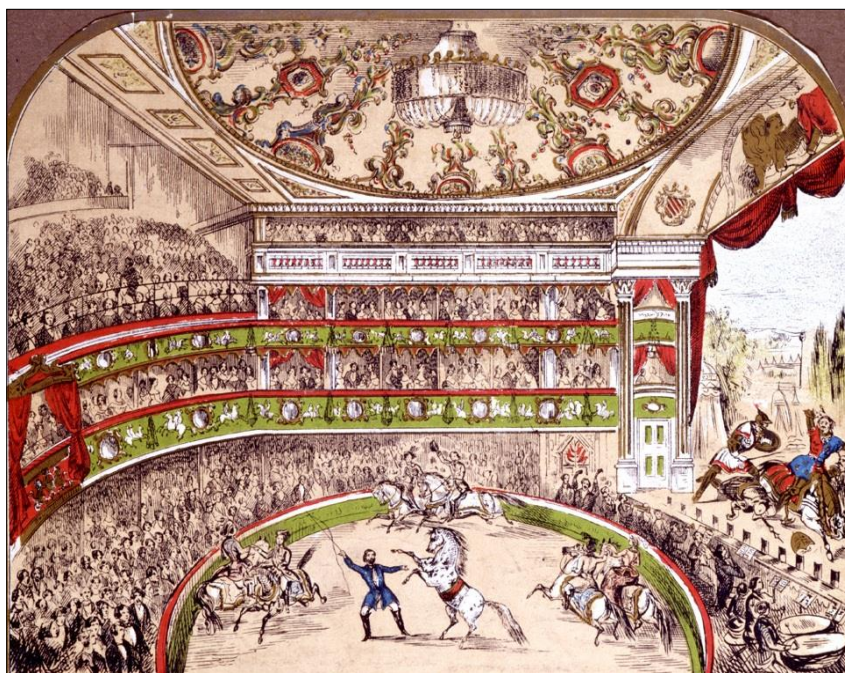
Born in 1801 William Batty soon became a skilled rider and by 1824 had his own touring equestrian company which toured the country throughout the 1830s, visiting most of the major towns and cities. Batty was in Dublin with his show when he received news of the fire at Astley's, he immediately set out for London, purchased the site and set about rebuilding the amphitheatre. In the meantime his circus was housed at the National Baths in Westminster Bridge Road and moved to Astley's New Royal Amphitheatre of Arts when it opened in 1843. Uniface brass tickets reading WM BATTY LATE ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE were issued for the Pit and Gallery. These tickets were most likely used in the same way as the theatre tickets, in that they gave one access to the relevant part of the auditorium but not necessarily a seat.



*Batty's tickets for the Amphitheatre*

The new amphitheatre kept the layout of a stage with a ring in front but now a stage performance usually took place first and during this time the ring was occupied by those who had paid “Half Price”. When the play finished the ring was cleared, sawdust scattered and the ring-master entered to give details of the next part of the show. Brass tickets were issued that are very similar to the previous ones except for the words HALF PRICE in the centre. These may have been used to stand in the ring and watch the stage show but as the ticket mentions the PIT it could also have been used as a child’s half price ticket.

While the Great Exhibition was being held in 1851, Batty rented some land south of Kensington Road and built a large oval open-air arena which was called Batty’s Grand National Hippodrome. The arena could seat fourteen thousand people and here he staged camel and ostrich races, along with Roman style chariot races and balloon ascents. The entertainments were repeated for the 1852 season but after that it was only used as a riding track and was demolished a few years later. No metal tickets for use at the hippodrome have so far been found.



*William Cooke's popular Battle of the Alma*



In 1853 William Cooke took a seven year lease on the amphitheatre and part of the agreement was that he should keep the circus open all year. William, the second son of Thomas Taplin was born in 1808 and like his father William was a strongman and rope walker who by 1834 was touring with his own company. William's equestrian displays included adaptations of Macbeth and Richard III, performed on horseback and his spectacular shows, such as "The Battle of the Alma", were very popular and said to have made him a rich man. Brass uniface tokens were made by Pope of Birmingham for Cooke's circus; they are uniface and read COOKE'S ROYAL CIRCUS around either Pit or Gallery. As a number of the Cooke family were circus proprietors it is difficult to attribute these token with certainty, only William was in London. When at Astley's, William would have known of the earlier issues and it seems most likely that he would have wanted to promote his own circus. When the lease finished in 1860 William retired and the Amphitheatre returned to Batty. William's circus continued and was now managed by his son.

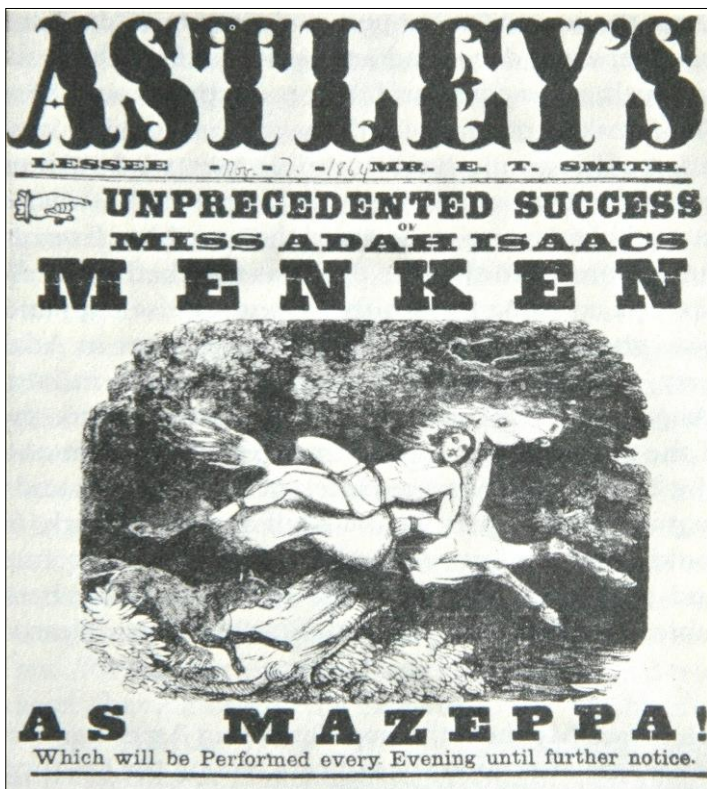


*William Cooke's ticket*



*Theatre Royal ticket*

In 1862 Dion Boucicault took over the management and tried to turn Astley's into a theatre by covering over the ring and changing the name to the Theatre Royal Westminster. This was not successful as in the following year Edward Smith was managing Astley's and in 1864 he hired Adah Isaacs Menken to appear as the first female Mezappa in England. Adah was an amazing woman who had already performed the part with great success in America; the shows in London were sell outs as people came to see her scantily clad in pink fleshings, bound to the back of a stallion that cantered around the stage. The brass ticket reading THEATRE ROYAL WESTMINSTER may have been used at the time Adah was performing, or when Boucicault was in charge, as there is no date it is difficult to be certain which is correct. After Smith left the quality of the shows gradually deteriorated and after Batty died in 1868 they were even worse, to give some idea of how bad they had become an equestrian show called the "Battle of Waterloo" had only one horse. Eventually in 1871 Batty's widow sold out to the Sanger brothers.



*Advertisement for Adah Menken*

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## Gleanings from the Conder Café

**Jeff Rock**

The Conder Café isn't some trendy coffeehouse with a name that just happens to appeal to token collectors, but rather a new Facebook group devoted to sharing information and photos of 18<sup>th</sup> century tokens and actively helping in research. Members are encouraged to participate, and they can comment or share information or photos whenever they wish. Two days of the week are set aside for more specific types of sharing. Token Tuesdays are there for members to post questions or observations about pieces in their collection or areas they are researching. Some recent topics posted for Token Tuesdays include overdates, edge readings, things to look for in attributing a series with large numbers of die varieties (such as the Irish Camacs and the ship halfpennies of Lancashire), as well as requests for help identifying tokens that are not listed in Dalton & Hamer but perhaps should have been. The other specific day is Friday Favo(u)rites – the “(u)” a nice nod to the fact that while England and America speak kind of the same language we often spell things a bit different (and speaking of spelling, this writer is from those former colonies, so unless the editor decides to translate these articles you will be stuck with American English spelling, grammar and punctuation!). The Friday topic is pretty self-explanatory: members share images of favo(u)rite tokens in their collections. Some amazingly rare, choice, unusual and downright interesting tokens have been shared already, and the group is only a few months old (and already has around 100 members joining in this short time, with a good mix of both UK and US collectors). Fridays have proven quite popular, with over 100 images shared by members, many of them with fascinating stories about the tokens themselves, who made them, the relevance of their designs and other historical tidbits that are enjoyable to read.

This is an exciting time for token collectors and researchers, and seeing the 18<sup>th</sup> century tokens move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century digital age is encouraging. The very useful ability to share data and images with members halfway across the world and ability to get answers to questions in real time bodes well for our hobby. Collectors who have been at this a while well remember the glacial pace research used to proceed at – writing letters and waiting for responses, appealing for help in journals and waiting months to hear answers (if you ever did). Or finding that a document you needed to see only existed in a museum collection 8000 miles away – and that they wouldn't make a copy of it for you.

This new Facebook group will certainly make things more interesting, as well as speed up the pace of research for the 18<sup>th</sup> century token series. Collectors interested in the “Conder token” series are invited to join – it's free, and all you need is a Facebook account, which is also free. Some collectors may be hesitant to join Facebook but it is a very safe and secure platform. You don't need to give out personal information, you

don't need to give them credit card or banking information, you don't need to share photos of you or your family or anything like that. If you want to do nothing else on Facebook other than participate in the Conder Café, that is fine. Joining the Conder Café group is pretty easy too. Once you are logged into your Facebook account simply search for "Conder Café" and click the button to send a request to join. There are several other token collecting groups on Facebook as well, and searching for those and joining any that are of interest is also quick and easily done. This sort of digital platform will likely be the future of collecting, and key to our ability to attract newer, younger collectors.

The *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin* has expressed an interest in printing some of the information that has been shared in the Conder Café Facebook group, and we hope to give regular accounts of some of the research and sharing that has been posted there each quarter. This, of course, depends on what people post and whether they give permission to share that information with TCSB readers – but everything posted is available to members on the site itself. It should be noted that what is shared here are just snippets of what has been posted, with much commentary and discussion on these and other tokens often made.

Here are some of the tokens recently shared and discussed.



Gary Groll, one of the administrators of the Facebook group, shared this image of a stunning obverse brockage of this Thomas Spence token, which is always fascinating because of the prominent backwards "4" in the date. There is obviously no reverse visible so one cannot tell which variety this is (as there are many that use this obverse die), but the field is considerably narrowed because this piece has an engrailed edge and there are only two varieties with this obverse that are known with that type of edge, D&H 681b and 685b. Groll notes that the late die state is commensurate with the 685b variety, but he hasn't seen a 681b to see what the die state of that one is – do any TCSB readers have an example to share?



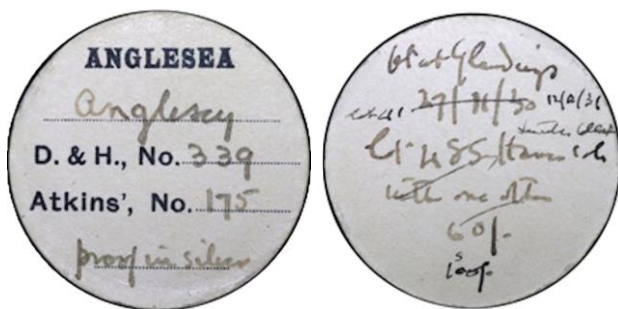
Gregg Silvis, the other administrator for the Conder Café, shared this image of D&H Dublin 85, an extremely rare contemporary counterfeit, and the plate token for this variety in the Dalton and Hamer book. He notes that one other example, which appeared in the 1999 Noble sale, but has not seen that specimen – did anyone in TCS win that lot – or own another example of this number? For such a rare variety Silvis notes that this exact obverse die was used on 4 other Camac varieties, while the reverse die is known used one other time, with many of those usages unlisted in the original D&H reference. Silvis is working on an updated book on the Camac series, and has published some new varieties in the pages of the *Conder Token Club Journal* in the United States. If you have unlisted varieties in this series (and there are a LOT of them), then you should join the Café and send Silvis your images!



TCS treasurer Merfyn Williams shared this image of a lovely SILVER proof Anglesey halfpenny, D&H 339, in his collection, which came to him from his father who also collected the series – and don't we need to see more generational collecting? Prior to that it was in the incomparable collection of Francis Cokayne, and the token came with Cokayne's distinct handwritten roundel. The Cokayne provenance is one of the best that can be had for this series, especially as he meticulously recorded where and when he obtained each token, and how much he paid for them. This particularly roundel is



interesting in that it suggests Cokayne also actively upgraded his collection when possible – the original 1930 purchase from the S.H. Hamer collection is crossed out on the ticket, and this example purchased 6 years later was substituted. If someone owns the Hamer specimen, this ticket shows that they can add Cokayne's name to the provenance of that piece as well.



This writer shared an image of this D&H Lothian 116 in his collection which is struck over something unexpected – a 1780's French Colonies 2 Sous coin, of the type illustrated, meant for circulate in Cayenne! While it may seem unlikely that a coin from Cayenne somehow made it to Scotland to be struck with token dies, the answer may be that this 2 Sous denomination was actively counterfeited in Birmingham; pieces that didn't make it to Cayenne for whatever reason were simply used as ready-made planchets, perhaps fittingly for the stereotype of the thrifty Scot? A couple examples of this variety are known with this exact same undertype, which greatly lessens the chance that they were produced by accident. TCSB readers with Scottish farthings in the D&H series are urged to examine their tokens for traces of undertypes – who knows what may be lurking there!





*2 Sous coin from Cayenne*

This first bit of gleanings from the Conder Café worked out perfectly in that it includes a token from each of the countries covered in the Dalton & Hamer book, as well as a nice mix of research questions, historical importance, rarity, oddity and condition. But these are just four of several hundred posts made in the group since it started, and you will have to join to see the rest of them, or to read more of the commentary on the tokens illustrated.

It should be noted that the Conder Café is **ONLY** a forum for the free exchange of information and is not a marketplace: there is no buying, selling or trading allowed on the group site (although members can obviously discuss such things via private messages). Members also retain full rights to their images and they cannot be used elsewhere – including for this and future articles in TCSB – without the owner’s permission. The names of people sharing images and data will also only be shared here only with their permission. If you don’t have a Facebook account and have some questions about joining, or questions about the Conder Café in general, you are requested to e-mail Gary Groll.

---

## ***Notes and Queries***

### **18th century tokens Middlesex 926 and 927 – is the D&H illustration correct?**

If readers own an example of either or both of these, would they please look to see if they have a sexfoil in the 6 o’clock position on the obverse, like 925? The illustration of 926 in Dalton and Hamer shows no sexfoil, otherwise it appears exactly like 925. D&H’s text description of it, however, and Atkins’s, indicates they are from the same die. Examples of 926 and 927 seen by me or known to me *have* the sexfoil.

I am wondering if the missing sexfoil is due to an error during the collotype printing process for the preparation of the image of the obverse in Dalton and Hamer’s catalogue. I believe a similar mishap occurred in the case of the obverse of Sussex 15, where only the handle of the sceptre is illustrated, not the main part.

**Michael Dickinson**



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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

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## Contents

<i>Editorial, Back issues &amp; Token Congress 2021 .....</i>	<i>203</i>
Token Tales – Ralph Werge of Witney Robert Thompson .....	204
Royal George Token D&H Kent 13 Paul Tunnard .....	205
A Suggested Re-Attribution of Seventeenth Century Token Plymouth to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire Andrew Wager & Tim Scotney .....	207
Characters from Legend and History W Bryce Neilson .....	210
How and How Far did Seventeenth-Century Tokens Circulate? A Consideration of Some of the Evidence from Norfolk. Adrian Marsden .....	213
Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (9) Roy Rains .....	223
The Highland, or Inverness-shire, Bracteates David Powell .....	228
Paranumismatica and the Diarist John H Rumsby .....	233
The London Opinion Curio Club David Young .....	237
Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (10) Judy Brook.....	238
<i>Advertisements .....</i>	<i>239</i>

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 6

A belated Happy New Year sincerely hope this finds you safe and well.

It was hoped, by now, that we could have started with some good news and confirmation of a 2021 Congress. However, as you will appreciate, the situation is still very uncertain. All I can tell you at this time is that organization is continuing and that our organizers Simon and John are working closely with the hotel to keep our option open. A case of watch this space and fingers crossed.

This edition begins with the first of a short series of previously unpublished material from the late Robert Thompson. During his lifetime Robert was a regular contributor to both the Bulletin and Congress. It is important that we are able to record these final pieces of research. Thank you to Michael Dickinson and Gary Oddie their assistance in making this possible.

Accounts as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020

Bulletin A/C - £1801.92

Congress A/C - £11214.31\*

\*Figure includes registration fees paid in, and £500 deposit paid out, for Congress 2020 held over to 2021.

Any questions please contact me.

Keep safe.

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.

### ***Token Congress 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2021 (to be confirmed)***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Token Tales – Ralph Werge of Witney

**Robert Thompson**

Those seventeenth-century tokens I have been studying for more than forty years are rather dumb pieces of metal, but with research they can be coaxed into revealing a little about their history. If only we had more contemporary accounts like *The History of Myddle* by Richard Gough (1635-1723), who arranged gossip about the inhabitants of that Shropshire parish according to their pews in the parish church! Such an arrangement has not been attempted before or since. After all, it gave no space to Nonconformists, and even pews might be rearranged or cleared away. History can be described as the men and women of the past talking, and we overhearing their conversations. But Myddle had no token issuers.<sup>(1)</sup>

Where a man did issue tokens, these might have been his only permanent creation throughout his life. For example, Mr Alan Werge-Hartley researched his family history with his daughter's help, and discovered that his ancestor Ralph Werge, a mercer, issued tokens in Witney dated 1653, as also in Burford did his son-in-law John Sindrey, grocer. One could speculate on discussions between them, and how they connect with other 1653 tokens from Banbury, Deddington, Thame, and Woodstock. The Werge family had been in Oxfordshire since the sixteenth century, but the surname is also found in Scandinavia and northern Germany; it may mean 'ferry(man)'. Ralph Werge's tokens bear the initials W above RM for Ralph and Mary, and both their wills were located at Kew, proved in 1664 and 1688 respectively. Mr Werge-Hartley concluded simply that they were two ordinary people who lived quiet, God-fearing lives during an eventful period of English history, leaving two wills, and some tokens.<sup>2</sup>



### References

1. Richard Gough, *Human Nature displayed in the History of Myddle*, [or], *Antiquities and Memoirs of the Parish of Myddle, county of Salop*; newly introduced by W. G. Hoskins (New York, 1968); *The History of Myddle*, ed. David Hey (Harmondsworth, 1981).
2. Alan Werge-Hartley, 'A token-issuing mercer of Witney', *British Numismatic Journal* 78 (2008), 254-7.

## Royal George Token D&H Kent 13

**Paul Tunnard**

This token was issued in 1795 by Thomas Haycraft a Deptford Ironmonger. The reverse shows an unusual view of the warship Royal George a 108 gun ship built to replace the previous Royal George which had tragically sunk with great loss of life. It shows the stern and the slogan “Prosperity to the wooden walls of old England” and the issuers initials TDH.



Edges 1) PAYABLE AT THO'S HAYCRAFTS DEPTFORD  
2) PAYABLE AT DEPTFORD CHATHAM AND DOVER

The previous Royal George sank at Spithead with the loss of over 800 lives

On the 29th August 1782 the hundred gun HMS Royal George sank whilst undergoing repairs to a valve in its hull. The ship had had to be heeled over by running the starboard cannon to the centreline of the ship to reveal the part of the ship to be repaired.

Furthermore, a delivery of rum casks was being delivered and this added to the ships list to port. Realising that the ship was starting to sink, the ships carpenter informed the lieutenant of the watch Monin Hollinbery and asked him to beat the drum to signal to the men to right the ship. The officer refused. As the situation worsened, the carpenter implored the officer and a second time he was refused. The carpenter then took his concern directly to the ships captain who agreed with him and gave the order to move the guns back into position. However, the drums to enact the order were never sounded. By this time the ship had taken on too much water. The ship tilted heavily to port the water rushed in and although her sinking was delayed by the delivery cutter getting caught in the sinking ship's masts, the ship sank extremely quickly with heavy loss of life. The delivery cutter sank with the ship.

Admiral Kempenfeldt who was commanding was lost with the ship as he was writing in his cabin at the time.



There were a large number of women and families on board as they were not allowing the crew ashore in case they deserted. Consequently, the number of casualties was very high, Cowpers poem “The loss of The Royal George” commemorates the disaster.

A court martial acquitted the officers blaming the sinking on the rotting timbers of the ship. However, a more alert officer of the watch would have prevented the tragedy. The ships masts were sticking out of the water for many years and it wasn't until 1840 that the wreck was finally cleared. A huge explosion to accomplish the clearance carried out by the Royal Engineers shattered windows as far away as Gosport and Portsmouth

The Obverse of the token shows the men of Swanscombe meeting William the Conqueror after the Battle of Senlac (Hastings). The legend says ‘KENTISH LIBERTY PRESERVED BY VIRTUE AND COURAGE’ with 1067 in the exergue.

The men were led by the Abbot of St Augustine's whose men dropped their camouflage to reveal that they were fully armed and the Abbot offered their allegiance to William if he would confirm their ancient laws and privileges, including the tradition of passing inheritance by gavelkind, (a form of tenure). This he granted to them.

William the Conqueror won the battle of Senlac (Hastings).which had taken place on the 14th October 1066. William then went on to secure Dover, parts of Kent and Canterbury and was crowned King on Christmas Day in London. He made arrangement for the governance of England in early 1067 before returning to Normandy.



### References:

Dalton and Hamer—Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century  
Commercial Coins 1787-1804 R C Bell  
Trade Tokens A Social and Economic History J.R.S. Whiting  
Trade tokens by J R S Whiting  
Images courtesy JNCoins

## A Suggested Re-Attribution of Seventeenth Century Token Plymouth to Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire

Andrew Wager and Tim Scotney

The token of Samuel Seeley of Sutton can be found listed under three counties in Williamson: Cambs (178), Surrey (288) and Devon (278). The legend reads:



**Obv.** SAMVELL SEELEY around Grocers' arms  
**Rev.** OF SVTTON 1657 Around SS ½ <sup>(1)</sup>

Williamson favoured the attribution to Plymouth on the grounds that Sutton was an old name for Plymouth, surviving in the names of Sutton harbour & the ecclesiastic suburb of Sutton-On-Plym. In addition, a Seeley family was known in the Plymouth area. Williamson does not however identify a specific Samuel Seeley and it seems strange that of over 40 issuers from Plymouth this is the only one bearing the name Sutton. Some of the parish records of Plymouth feature in the IGI, but admittedly these are incomplete. The Seeleys certainly feature in these records but we have been unable to find any evidence of a Samuel Seeley. Williamson's information came from H.S. Gill who researched Devon tokens and published his research on Devon tokens in "*The Transactions of the Devonshire Association*" in the 1870's and 1880's. The Samuel Seeley token first appears in a paper he read at the Annual meeting of the Association held at Ashburton in July 1876. The description is very similar to what was eventually published in Williamson in the 1890's. It mentions that the token had originally been allocated to Surrey. It was included in Devon on the representations of R N Worth, a prolific writer on West Country topics in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, who wrote a "History of Plymouth." He partly based his claim on the name of the issuer "Seeley" as there had been two mayors of Plymouth with that name one was Christopher in the late 1650's followed by Oliver in 1660/1661. Christopher's name was spelt with a "C" in the records of the time.

One Sutton that was not considered by Williamson is Sutton Coldfield, since 1974 a suburb of Birmingham, and before the boundary changes in that year, part of Warwickshire. In the seventeenth century Sutton was a thriving market town which a

population of some 1,200 residents<sup>(2)</sup>. As Robert Thompson demonstrated, there is a very close correlation with market towns and issuers of tokens, so one might have expected Sutton Coldfield to have some token issuers and as yet none have been attributed to the town.<sup>(3)</sup> In John Adam's alphabetical Index Villaris (1680) the only SUTTON in capital letters by which he distinguishes market towns is "SUTTON Coldfield in the County of Warwick"<sup>(4)</sup>.

Seeley seems to be a name associated with the town. There are several seventeenth century references to Seeleys in the parish records of Holy Trinity Church, Sutton Coldfield:

John Seeley son of Mr Seely was baptised 9/12/1649 at Sutton Coldfield

Joshua Seeley son of Mr Seely was baptised 12/04/1651 & buried  
31/03/1653 at Sutton Coldfield

Hannah Seeley daughter of Mr Samuel Seely was baptised 23/10/1653 at  
Sutton Coldfield

Rebeckah Seely daughter of Mr Samuel was baptised 30/03/1656 at Sutton  
Coldfield

Christian Seely daughter of Mr Samuel Seely of Hill was baptised  
24/10/1658 & buried 10/11/1658 at Sutton Coldfield.

There are also references to the Seeley family in nearby Birmingham and West Bromwich as well as further afield in Shropshire.

Sara Seely daughter of Samuel was baptised 7/Dec/1669 at West Bromwich

Dorothy Seeley daughter of Samuel was baptised 23/Nov/1671 at St Martin  
Birmingham.

In 1672 a Mr Seeley was assessed at 5 hearths in Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

This appears to have been Samuel as Thomas Seely son of Samuel was  
baptised 30/Jul/1676 at St Mary Magdelene, Bridgnorth. Samuel Seeley  
married Sarah Seeley 13/Feb/1687 at the same Church in the town.

The IGI notes the following: All at St Martin, Birmingham.

Samuel Seely son of William was baptised 15/Mar/1612

Obadia Seely son of William was baptised 5/Jun/1614

Samuel Seeley son of William was baptised 27/Aug/1620

Jonathan Seeley was baptised 27/May/1623 (father not named)

Jeremye Seelye son of William was baptised 4/Jul/1626

Jonas Seeley son of William was baptised 1/May/1636

However, the most likely candidate for the issuer of the token is recorded in three legal documents. On the 19th August 1667 one Samuel Seeley of Maney in the parish of Sutton Coldfield signed a covenant involving the lease or sale of lands in Sutton to a John Allport.<sup>(5)</sup> We learn from a later agreement of 19 April 1670 that Samuel's father is also called Samuel and from West Bromwich.<sup>(6)</sup> A document in Warwickshire County

Record Office details the lease for 21 years from Samuel Seeley his wife and children to John Allport and his son William of a close lately called Gorsty Hill Close or Park Close in Maney Sutton Coldfield.<sup>(7)</sup>

Unfortunately, no Seeley is listed in the hearth taxes of 1663, 1670, 1673, or 1674 though “absence of names cannot be taken as proof that a person was not living there.”<sup>(8)</sup> John Allport paid tax on one hearth in the Maney district of Sutton in all four years for which there is a record.

## Conclusion

Attribution of this token is not made easy by the fact that the initials on the reverse of the token do not include those of a wife. As yet we have not found the will of Samuel Seeley of Sutton Coldfield which might give his occupation as grocer and make the attribution a more confident one. In the meantime, in view of the fact that this is the first record of a Samuel Seeley for any Sutton place name to be found, and that, as a market town, Sutton might have been expected to issue tokens, we suggest this as a reasonably confident re-attribution of a Devon token to Warwickshire.

## References and Notes

- (1) Our thanks to Robin Goodwin for providing the drawing of the token (from the Norweb specimen now in the British Museum), and to Michael Dickinson and Neil Beaton for their invaluable comments following reading a draft of this paper.
- (2) There are 311 householders listed in the 1674 Hearth tax and the accepted multiple to obtain an approximate population is 4. See *The Quarters of Sutton* (a transcription of the Sutton Hearth tax) edited by Roger Lea, University of B'ham Dept of Extra Mural Studies 1981.
- (3) R.H.Thompson, 'The monetization of the English economy as documented by seventeenth century tokens', in *Actes du XIe Congrès International de Numismatique Bruxelles*, 1991, ed.Séminaire de Numismatique Marcel Hoc (Louvain-la Neuve,1993)
- (4) J.Adams, *Index Villaris*, London 1680. We are grateful to the late Robert Thompson for pointing out this reference.
- (5) B'ham reference Library Digby papers of Meriden hall MS 3887/260.SM19
- (6) Digby papers MS 3887/260. SM64
- (7) Warwick County Record Office, Greswold Papers of Malvern Hall CR 1291/107
- (8) *Ibid.*, p.i

## Characters from Legend and History

W Bryce Neilson

The only easily found reference for these counters is in *Jetons etc Volume 3* by M Mitchiner where four examples are illustrated and described. In fact a total of 24 are now known, mainly from a group of plaster casts in the British Museum taken from a part set borrowed from Baldwins.

The counters are 25mm, stamped in imitation of engraving, copied from, or at least based on, woodcut portraits designed as medals in *Promptuarium Iconum Insigniorum* by Guillaume Rouillé, printed in Lyon in 1553. This book contains biographies of historical characters with illustrated portraits. Examples :-



Counter (No. 10 below)



Woodcut portraits



Counter (No. 11 below)

Woodcut portraits



Counter (No. 22 below)

Woodcut portraits

A typical page in the above-mentioned book contains two woodcuts and their associated biographical notes (in Latin) which are helpful in identifying the subjects on the counters. For example the last illustration is of Sem I F(ilius) No(e) or Shem, son of Noah. There are more than 400 pages in the book.

The known counters seem to be randomly selected from the large number of portraits in the book, often using both portraits found on the same page (but used on different counters). The style of the counters including the type of cross-hatching used for some of the backgrounds is typical of the products attributed to the Passe family workshop and Mitchiner makes a reasonable case for dating the counters to the 1640's.

Perhaps the 24 counters listed below comprise the full set and if not the listing should make it easier for additional pieces to be recorded. Arranged alphabetically - no real distinction between obverse and reverse.

### Characters from Legend and History - 24 known counters.

	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Ref</u>
01	ACHILES Achilles - Greek hero of the Trojan War	ANTO A BOVR DOC DVX VINESE Antonius Borbonius Dux	c
02	AGRIPPA IVN Herod Agrippa II	IOTHAM RI IVDEA Jotham 11th King of Judea	d
03	ALFON AVOI MAR GVAS Alphonsus Daulus - General in Turkey	ZOPIRVS NOB PER Zopirus, Persian nobleman	c
04	AMMON REX IVDA Amon 15th King of Judea	IOSEPHVS CAYPHAS Joseph Caiaphas - Jewish High Priest	c
05	ANTONIVS DE LEVA Antonio de Leyva	NOE F LA PROEFET Prophet Noah, son of Lamech	c
06	AZARIAS REX IVDEA Azariah 10th King of Judea	LYCVRGVS LACEDE Early Spartan law-giver	c
07	CAROL DVX I BORBOM Charles III Duke of Bourbon (died 1527)	SIBILIA HELLESPONTICA Hellespontine or Trojan Sibyl	c
08	CAROLVS ANGOL DVX Charles II de Valois, Duke of Orleans	CONSTANTINVS MANNA Constantine the Great	c
09	DANIEL PROPHET Prophet Daniel	MECAENAS Literary patron under Augustus	c

10	DEL D B FRANCISCVS F I R E Francis Dauphin	SALOMON REX ISRAEL Soloman King of Israel	am
11	DIOSENIS FIL SOP Diogenes, Greek philosopher	THESEVS Legendary King of Athens who killed Minotaur in Crete	ac
12	DIRCEVS Athenian poet	ISAIAS PROPHET Prophet Isaiah	c
13	EMPRE OTHO CAESAR AVG T I Emperor Otho	SIBILEA CVMAEA Cumean Sibyl	c
14	ESECHIEL PROPHET Prophet Ezekiel	SAPHO LES B E POET Sappho of Lesbos - Greek female poet	c
15	HENRIC 8 D ROY ANGLETERRE Henry VIII	IOSAPHAT REX IVDA Josephat 4th King of Judea	cm
16	HENRICVS DG FRAN REX Henry II King of France	VERGILIUS MARO Virgil the Poet	cd
17	IMP OTH CAESAR AVG TR P Emperor Otho	SIBILIA PHRYGIA Phrygian Sibyl	cm
18	IORAM REX IVDEA Jehoram 9th King of Judea	LVTIVS MVNATIVS PLANCVS Roman senator then consul	c
19	LVDOVICVS XI FRAN REX Louis XI King of France	NABVCHO DONO SOR M R B Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon	b
20	MANASES REX IVD Manassch 14th King of Judea	PAVLVS A POST DOCT GENT Paul the Apostle	c
21	MINOTVRVS Minotaur (part man, part bull)	SIBILEA AEGIPTA Egyptian or Persian Sibyl	c
22	PAVLVS III PONT M Pope Paul III	SEM I F NO PROFET Sem (Shem) son of Noah, prophet	acm
23	SIBILEA CVMAN Cumean Sibyl	SIBILIA TIBVRTINA Tiburtine Sibyl	c
24	SIBILEA LIBICA Libyan Sibyl	THALES TRIA AMA R Thalestris Queen of the Amazons	c

a = author, b = British Museum, c = plaster cast in British Museum, d = DNW 04/19 (lot 954), m = Mitchiner *Jetons etc Vol 3*



## How and How Far did Seventeenth-Century Tokens Circulate?

### A Consideration of Some of the Evidence from Norfolk.

Adrian Marsden

One of the most discussed aspects of the seventeenth-century token series is how exactly it circulated and how far individual tokens might generally have travelled. There is almost no contemporary or near contemporary evidence. Evelyn, writing in 1697 but only with reference to London, states that ‘they were passable through the neighbourhood’ although ‘seldom reaching further than the next street or two’<sup>(1)</sup>. London, however, was a huge city and token use within its environs may have differed to how it operated elsewhere. The existence of tokens of Richard Rich of Little Drury Lane, London, ‘Changer of farthings’ (Williamson 880, figure 1) might be taken to imply that he was taking in the tokens of other issuers at a reduction and then redeeming them but that is not necessarily the best interpretation of the title. He may, for a commission, have changed any silver coin in his possession for farthings or tokens and *vice versa*. If this was how Rich was operating then it is plain that tokens in London had a much wider geographical acceptance than Evelyn suggests. It might even be doubted whether Evelyn was a very expert witness; he was writing many years after token issue had ceased and there is no reason why he was relying on personal experience of using tokens. Indeed, as we shall consider later with reference to the sort of people who did use tokens, the wealthy Evelyn may well have been in no position to offer an informed opinion.



**Fig. 1:** Token of Richard Rich, ‘changer of farthings’ (Courtesy DNW).

The late Robert Thompson cited a passage written by Albert Jouvin, a French traveller, in 1672. It states that the tokens were ‘a great inconvenience to travellers since, on quitting a town or village, or any city, all this small money ceases to be current’<sup>(2)</sup>. Jouvin misunderstands other aspects of token use, however, and it is possible that he overstates the case here. A wealthy foreign traveller, especially if he was journeying long distances would, in any case, be expected to prefer official silver coin. The example given in the accompanying conversation piece has a man paying for a shilling breakfast with a crown (five shillings) and specifying he wants no farthings in the

change. It is difficult to imagine the change for that transaction being given in farthings to begin with. Four shillings would have equated to the grand sum of nearly 200 farthing tokens. There is also the possibility that innkeepers and shopkeepers may actually have preferred to keep some small change for when they needed it rather than try to get rid of it at the first opportunity. It is time to look at the evidence on the ground or rather the evidence that is daily coming out of the ground in the form of tokens found using metal detectors and see if that might inform us further.

The author, as part of the continuing research of the Norfolk Token Project (henceforth NTP), has been looking at stray finds of tokens from the county and what they might tell us about token use. The NTP has recorded over 2,500 token finds, a large enough corpus from which to draw meaningful conclusions. Both finds of tokens issued at certain places within the county and assemblages of all tokens found in particular areas have been studied; although there is not space here to discuss all of the findings, some broad conclusions can be suggested.

It has been argued that tokens found some way from their place of issue had been discarded as worthless, having been unable to circulate so far from home<sup>(3)</sup>. There is, in fact, no reason that this was at all the case. It is quite as plausible that tokens could travel such distances because, as a coinage of necessity, they were accepted widely and little attention was paid to where they actually came from. It seems special pleading to argue that each and every token found far from its place of issue found its way into the ground because it was thrown away.

This article will look at a sample of the evidence for how tokens circulated in Norfolk, part of a wider survey being compiled for future publication. It considers three differing settlements in the county, a small town called Foulsham, placed some way off a main road, a market town, Wymondham, where local token issue was limited, and the city of Norwich itself.

Foulsham is a small town located off what is now the A1067, the road running from Norwich to Fakenham. By road it is about 20 miles from Norwich<sup>(4)</sup>. 39 Foulsham tokens have been recorded as metal-detected finds from Norfolk; of these, 34 were found in the parish or immediately adjoining it. Of the remaining five, only three had travelled more than half a dozen miles, to Attleborough (23 miles), to Brancaster (26 miles) and to Marham (27 miles, figure 2). Of the 47 tokens found in Foulsham, eight were Corporation issues, mostly from Norwich and Great Yarmouth; the other seven were private issues from Aylsham (13 miles), Cley (18 miles), East Dereham (10 miles), King's Lynn (32 miles, two tokens), Colchester (78 miles) and London (123 miles). The remaining 32 tokens were farthings of the two Foulsham issuers, John Athill and Edward Benn. Thus, two-thirds of the tokens found in Foulsham were issued there.



*Fig. 2: Farthing token of John Athill found at Marham, 27 miles away.*

From the evidence of Foulsham, it seems that it was not necessarily so much that tokens were not accepted a long way from their place of issue but rather that they were not likely to actually get the chance to travel long distances before being lost. The economy of places like Foulsham was presumably fairly insular with the tokens of John Atwood and Edward Benn a common sight in the town. They would, however, have been unlikely to move further; Atwood and Benn would have been supplied with their stock from larger centres such as Norwich and paid for this with coin or credit. It is likely that few people would have left the settlement very often and would not have taken Foulsham tokens with them when they did. Likewise, Foulsham probably had relatively few visitors who might have brought tokens issued far away into the place with them although, as we have seen, the odd token did arrive from a long way distant. There is no reason to suggest, however, that the tokens from London and Colchester found at Foulsham were not circulating alongside their more local counterparts.

Before we move on it is worth considering token use. In a previous paper in this journal I considered what sort of people *issued* tokens<sup>(5)</sup>. Now it is time to consider what sort of people *used* tokens. When looking at Foulsham, I commented that the token users would probably not often have travelled very far. This was probably true of most people who used tokens, the less well-off members of society, whether they lived in the country or a town or city. These men and women would either have worked or been reliant on poor relief; whether they lived on the labour of their hands or received dole they would not have been likely to travel very far, not least because doing so would have separated them from their source of income.

This may also suggest why there is so little mention of tokens in the surviving literature of the period; the people who were writing the literature rarely, if ever, came across tokens. It has often been remarked that Samuel Pepys, that keen observer of so much that went on in the capital, never once mentioned tokens in his diary. When one considers the sort of transactions that Pepys was carrying out, the failure to mention tokens becomes very understandable.

For one thing, Pepys did not do the family shopping. That was carried out by various

maids and, perhaps occasionally, by his wife. In any case, much of that shopping was probably settled on account, at the end of the month or suchlike when the various suppliers would have been paid what they were owed. Even if one of Pepys' domestic staff went out to buy some provisions it is unlikely to say the least that Pepys would have concerned himself with what coins were used in the transaction or whether tokens were given in change.

When Pepys does mention buying things on his own account the sums were usually relatively large and would likely not have involved change. His frequent trips to inns and taverns have been compiled in Berry's fascinating book on the places where Pepys went to eat and drink<sup>(6)</sup>. Those trips, however, invariably involved a minimum expenditure of sixpence (and often very considerably more); it is likely that the reckoning did not involve change. Given Pepys' occasional grand gestures – such as tipping some musicians the enormous sum of two pounds in 1661 – it seems that he did not concern himself very much with small coins. Berry states that Pepys must have handled hundreds of tokens<sup>(7)</sup>; I would argue that it is possible he never handled one or, if he did, then it did not interest him overmuch. It is also an argument – an argument from silence but an argument nonetheless – that Pepys, who mentions so very many things in his diaries, might have been expected to mention tokens, if only in passing, if he was acquainted with them.

Pepys, of course, was only one man but the lack of mention of tokens by other writers more-or-less across the spectrum does suggest that the sort of people who were writing, whether they were recording contemporary events as historians or simply keeping journals, had not much encountered tokens if at all. These people – generally the wealthier end of society – were also the sort of men and women who might have travelled. They were also the sort of men and women who would probably not have used tokens, buying their shopping on credit and settling their bills at the end of the month. If the poorer people – the sector of society living in a much more hand to mouth fashion that did use tokens – did not travel much then it should occasion no surprise that the tokens themselves did not often move very great distances.

It is time to return to the other Norfolk case studies. A number of tokens recovered from Wymondham offer an interesting sample of what was circulating in that area. Wymondham, off what is now the A11, the arterial route between Norwich and London, was another small town and lay about ten miles from Norwich. Like Foulsham, Wymondham had two token issuers but only one Wymondham token has so far been found across the entirety of Norfolk although good specimens of the issues of Anthony Lock that have clearly never been in the ground are relatively common in collections, presumably the result of a cache having been discovered at some point in the past. We are left with the impression that, in the absence of much in the way of locally-produced tokens, Wymondham must have relied heavily on tokens from elsewhere.

The vast majority – approximately three-quarters – of the tokens were Corporation issues, from Norwich (38), Great Yarmouth (32, figure 3), Diss (11), Kings Lynn (7), Lowestoft (3), Beccles (1) and Cley (1). The large number attests the popularity of the Corporation issues, being of large size and backed by a civic body. They may also, however, represent much later losses over many years since it seems that, after they had ceased to be accepted in their place of issue, many Corporation issues were used in the countryside as small change. Indeed, Wodderspoon, writing in 1859, stated that specimens of the Norwich Corporation tokens ‘may at this day be found in remote places doing duty for coin of the realm’<sup>(8)</sup>. Additionally, Corporation tokens have been recognised for some time as having travelled further than private ones<sup>(9)</sup>. In an area where there were very few local tokens, it seems that Corporation issues were preferred. We will look at the spread of Norwich Corporation issues relative to private shortly.



*Fig. 3: Great Yarmouth Corporation farthing found at Wymondham.*

The remaining 32 tokens, all private issues, have come to Wymondham from a vast array of places. Two have travelled from London, 107 miles distant, whilst another has made the 122 mile journey from Leicester. A token from Thorpe Le Soken has come 65 miles whilst no fewer than 15 tokens have travelled between 30 and 50 miles. Of the rest, eleven have travelled from places between ten and 29 miles away, including nine from Norwich, and only two from the nearest significant settlement at Hingham, only six miles distant.

The tokens found at Wymondham have very disparate origins. Wymondham should not be seen as a place where old, tired tokens came to die but as somewhere that actively used whatever small change was available. Given the lack of significant local issues the area did probably have a particularly acute shortage of small change but there seems to be no reason that the situation pertaining at Wymondham was not essentially the same as that elsewhere.

It is worth looking at Norwich. Norwich was the second city in England during the mid-seventeenth century and so the questions of what circulated inside the city and the way in which Norwich’s tokens circulated outside of it are surely of some relevance. Huge numbers of tokens and other Post-Medieval artefacts have been recovered from Postwick, just outside Norwich and a place where night soil from the city was taken

and dumped. The Postwick assemblage – although a few tokens may represent on-site losses – thus represents a window on token circulation in the adjacent city. The total of nearly 400 tokens is dominated by the privately-issued farthings of Norwich, 183 out of a total of 384 (figure 4). This is not surprising; there were not far short of a hundred traders in Norwich who issued tokens, the largest number for any city after the capital.

The relatively small number of Norwich Corporation farthings – 37 – might initially seem surprisingly low. However, when one considers that Postwick represents a reflection of what tokens were circulating in Norwich from *circa* 1650 until 1672 (when token issue was outlawed in Norwich) and that the Corporation tokens, issued from 1667-70, a very few years at the end of token issue, occupied a fairly brief period of time, the low total is easy to explain. Since the Corporation issues were only in circulation for about four or five years – about a fifth of the total period of token use – the proportions are about what we would expect. It would also have been the case that a dropped Corporation token, being larger, would have been easier to spot and retrieve from a muddy or dusty street.

There are 57 private Yarmouth tokens and 45 Yarmouth Corporation issues present in the Postwick corpus. This is evidence, on the one hand, that Yarmouth's Corporation issues, struck in a good brass, were well accepted in Norwich. On the other hand, it shows that the private issues of Great Yarmouth, about 20 miles away by road (although connected by the river Wensum), and accounting for over an eighth of the total, were circulating in some numbers. When one considers that Yarmouth had only 43 issuers compared to Norwich's much higher total of 91, the relative figures could be said to assume an even greater significance.



*Fig. 4: Farthing token of Peter Deal from Postwick.*

The remainder of the tokens come from far and wide. None, with the exception of nine King's Lynn tokens, seven being Corporation issues, were from the west of Norfolk. There is, in fact, a significant element of Corporation tokens, seven from Lowestoft, seven from Diss, four from Beccles and eight from Ipswich. This does seem to imply that Corporation tokens might have been more readily acceptable and might thus have travelled further than private ones, a suggestion that will be shown to be borne out when we consider the wider circulation of Norwich's civic issues.

Most of the rest of the Postwick private token finds are from places in Norfolk with a few from further afield. Most places in Norfolk are represented by just one or two tokens, with five each from Aylsham and Harlestone. There are eleven Suffolk private tokens. Examples from London, Rochester and Milton-next-Sittingbourne have travelled a long way whilst a token from Whitby has come a very long way indeed. Whitby lies 182 miles from Norwich on the modern road system; the token may well have come into Norfolk by sea, into Lynn, Yarmouth or another of the coastal ports, before making its journey to Norwich and thence to Postwick.

Whilst considering Norwich, the distribution of the city's private tokens vis-à-vis those produced by the Corporation is significant. The maps showing the two different distributions do not lend themselves to replication here but the respective spreads are worth summarising. Put simply, the private issues, although they moved around did not do so to anything like the same extent as did the Corporation farthings. Few private tokens were found more than about twelve to fifteen miles from the city (figure 5); it is not an exaggeration to say that the Corporation issues are found across the county. This picture might be coloured by the fact that the Corporation tokens may have had a much longer life, circulating outside Norwich for much longer than their private counterparts and moving further. Equally, however, the fact that the Corporation tokens are found further afield may also be a function of their larger size and the fact that they were issued by a public body. In this sense they would seem to have been preferable to the smaller issues of private traders.

Some Norwich tokens travelled beyond the county's boundaries. Reinforcing the argument made above that Corporation tokens tended to travel further is the fact that fourteen of these were Corporation issues and only six were private. Eleven of the Corporation issues were found at different sites in Suffolk, one in Cambridgeshire, one in Kent and one on the Isle of Wight. Three of the private issues were Suffolk finds, one was from Cambridgeshire, one from Surrey and the last had travelled to West Tanfield in North Yorkshire, a distance of very nearly 200 miles.

Remarkably, three of the six privately issued Norwich tokens that had travelled out of county were farthings of Will Mony of White Lion Lane. All were found in Suffolk. Why half of the total number of tokens that had moved out of Norfolk should be issues of one of the 91 Norwich issuers is baffling. Was it because of the word MONY (for money) that they carried? This does not sound a particularly convincing explanation but the fact that these tokens are so inexplicably over-represented in the sample must surely not be mere coincidence. Or did a parcel of Mony's tokens travel into Suffolk at some point to be later dispersed?





**Fig. 5:** *Farthing of John Bland of Norwich found at Bawdeswell, sixteen miles away.*

As well as the three case studies we have just considered, the full corpus of tokens found in Norfolk bears some investigation. Since it lists all tokens recovered since the start of 2006 as well as a number of older records, it gives a good general picture of how far individual tokens might have travelled. Whilst, as might be expected, most tokens are Norfolk issues, a number have come from a long way away. There are 186 Suffolk tokens, 61 from Cambridgeshire, fifteen from Essex, eight from Kent, seven from Lincolnshire and a handful from other Southern and Midland counties. There are 28 London tokens listed (figure 6). The list also includes five tokens from Yorkshire, one from Lancashire and one each from Worcestershire and Devon. It must surely be significant that all of the tokens from the far North and West of England are halfpennies or Corporation issues and thus of larger size than private farthings. As I have suggested above with regard to the Norwich Corporation tokens, this does strongly imply that one of the factors determining whether a token might travel a very long way was its size. It was perhaps the case that these well-travelled issues were circulating at a reduced rate so far from home, most likely as farthings.



**Fig. 6:** *A Wapping farthing found at Salhouse - it had travelled over 100 miles.*

Two small groups of coins and tokens stuck together by the products of copper oxidisation are worth considering here since they represent a rare opportunity to study part of the contents of two purses of the period. A group of tokens found at Postwick consisted of a cylinder of thirteen tokens accreted together. Several could be separated and identified but most of the cylinder could not be easily broken up into its constituent

tokens and the entire group was returned to the finder who subsequently sold it to an unknown party. The four identifiable tokens were all private issues of different Norwich traders and the rest were probably of a similar composition, possibly with the addition of a Great Yarmouth private issue or two. This group demonstrates that a mixed assortment of tokens might sit together in a purse and further implies that they were used quite freely, each one being accepted as worth a farthing.



*Fig. 7: Halfpenny token of Thomas Powell of Cambridge from Shelland.*

The second purse loss was much smaller and was found at Shelland in Suffolk but its contents offer an interesting glimpse into what might have been circulating in the late 1660s<sup>(10)</sup>. There were three items accreted together, a silver groat (four pence) of Mary worn practically smooth, a 1667 halfpenny token of Thomas Powell of Cambridge and a farthing token of Jonathan Peke of Stowmarket. The farthing was a local one – Stowmarket is only four miles from Shelland – but Cambridge (figure 7), the halfpenny’s place of issue, is nearly 40 miles away. Plainly, however, the owner of the purse from which these three coins and tokens came had high expectations that Powell’s halfpenny would be acceptable in the area.

To summarise. The evidence provided by recording token findspots gives us the place where a token stopped moving. Some have inferred that tokens stopped moving because they were far away from their places of issue and hence worthless because there was no chance of redeeming them. I would suggest that this was not the case and a token’s journey could, in theory, go on and on, only stopping when the token itself was lost. Tokens could travel very great distances and there is no real reason apparent why they were not being used at the end of that journey, like the wide-ranging gamut of low-value copper currency circulating at the time. If Scottish bodles, not to mention foreign coins like liards and stuivers, could pass freely in 17<sup>th</sup>-century Britain, then why not tokens? It is not so much that tokens could not travel a long way and still be used but that usually they simply did not move very far because the people using them did not.

It does, however, seem to be the case that size could influence how far a token might travel. That is not to say that small farthings could not travel many miles but rather that tokens moving exceptional distances – across the kingdom – are invariably larger. It is

plain that Corporation farthings generally enjoyed more movement than private ones; the fact that all of the private tokens from very far distant locations in the North and West of England that were found in Norfolk were halfpennies must also have some bearing here.

There are no easy answers to the various questions concerning token circulation, not least because the tokens themselves are hardly mentioned in the contemporary literature. But analysis of tokens being found and recorded by metal detector users offers one way in which we might at least grasp at some of those answers.

## References

1. Cited in Dickinson 1986, 14-15.
2. Thompson 2013.
3. For example Carnell 2001.
4. All distances given are distances by road and have been generated from the website: <https://www.freemaptools.com/how-far-is-it-between.htm>
5. Marsden 2020.
6. Berry 1978.
7. Berry 1978, Introduction.
8. Wodderspoon 1859.
9. Marsden 2015, 301-4.
10. Portable Antiquities Scheme database number NMS-EEA655.

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## Acknowledgements

I should like to thank DNW for allowing reproduction of the Richard Rich token (figure 1) sold by them in November 2020

# Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (9)

## Roy Rains

### ENGLAND

ASHTON UNDER LYNE W. M. C.S.L.

- 24 ONE POUND Uniface  
Bronze 30mm milled edge PC

BERMONDSEY I.C.S.L.

- 9 Title only.  
Rev. HALF SOVN ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath  
Brass 18mm milled edge PC

BLAYDON C.S.L.

- 38 1 PINT Rev. SUMMER CENTRAL  
Red plastic 25mm PC

BOLDON I.C.S.L.

- 22 ½ PINT Uniface  
Green aluminium 26mm plain edge PC

BRIGHTON E.C.S.L.

- 25 3/- COAL Uniface  
Brass 25mm plain edge PC

CASLE EDEN COLLIERY C.S.L.

- 9 Title only.  
Rev. HALF SOVN. ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath  
Brass 19mm milled edge PC

COANWOOD INDUSTRIAL C.S.L.

1862 NORTHUMBERLAND (new society)

- 10 ONE POUND Bracteate  
Bronze 22mm PC

COLCHESTER & EAST ESSEX CO-OP & INDUSTRIAL S.

- 6 5d Bracteate  
Tinned iron 21mm PC



FOLKESTONE C.S.L.

- 2 1 (impressed upside down) PENCE  
Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC

HUDDERSFIELD I.C.S.

- 7 6d Bracteate Tinned iron  
25mm PC

HYDE C.S.L.

- 31 2/6 Rev. same. Brass ?mm PC



KILLMARSH C.S.L.

1891 DERBYSHIRE (new society) Joined Brightside & Carbrook society in 1969.

- 1 ½d Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC  
9 10/- Bracteate Tinned iron 29mm PC

LINCOLN C.S.L.

- 41 DAIRY  
Rev. PINT Mauve plastic 25mm  
PC

LUDDENDEN & DISTRICT C.S.L.

1865 YORKSHIRE (new society)

- 10 Title only.  
Rev. £1 Bronze 28mm milled  
edge PC



MELBOURNE CO-OP PROVIDENT S.L.

- 10 20/- Uniface  
Brass 22mm milled edge  
PC



NORTHAMPTON WEST END I.S.L.

- 6 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm PC

NOTTINGHAM CO-OP COAL S.L. (new title)

- 25 6d Bracteate Brass 24mm PC

# NUNEATON C.S.L.

## 14a DAIRY DEPT

Rev. ONE PINT Pale green plastic

25mm PC

## 17 1 LB LOAF Uniface Black plastic

25mm, centre hole PC

## 18 2 LB LOAF Rev. same.

Light red plastic 25mm PC

## 19 2 LB LOAF Rev. same. Dark red plastic

25mm PC

## 20 Title only. 1 LB LOAF Blue plastic

25mm PC

## 21 Title only. Rev. 2LB LOAF WRAPPED SLICED Yellow plastic

25mm PC



# PADDOCK WORKING MENS C.S.L.

## 9 10/- Bracteate

Tinned iron 24mm PC



# PEAK FOREST C.S.L.

## 7 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

# PORTSEA ISLAND MUTUAL C.S.L.

## 35a PIMCO Rev. ½ PINT MILK

Aluminium 21mm plain edge



# ROYTON CO-OP BUTCHERING S.L. (new title)

## 49 Title only. Rev. HALF SOVN ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath

Bronze 19mm milled edge PC

# SKELMANTHORPE C.S.L.

## 8 5/- Rev. Border & circle.

Zinc 22mm milled edge PC

# STREET INDUSTRIAL C.S.L. (new title)

## 12 BREAD HALF QTN. Rev. same.

Square brass 26mm, centre hole PC



# SUNNINGDALE & DISTRICT C.S.L.

1899 BERKSHIRE (new society) Extant till post 1911 probably joined the Windsor Society.

## 10 £1 ARDILL LEEDS Rev. Border & circle. Bronze 24mm milled edge PC

TIDENHAM C.S.L.

1890 GLOUCESTERSHIRE (new society)

10 Title only.

Rev. £1 ARDILL LEEDS within closed wreath

Brass 22mm milled edge PC

TITCHMARSH I.C.S.L.

5 6d Bracteate

Tinned iron 21mm PC

TODMORDEN I. & C.S.L.

9 5/- Rev. Title & Clasped Hands

Zinc 29mm plain edge PC



TWEEDSIDE I.C.S.L.

20 DAIRY DEPT. Rev. CHEAP

MILK

Red aluminium 26mm plain edge PC

WAINSTALLS & DISTRICT I.C.S.L.

7 2/- Rev. TWO SHILLINGS within a closed wreath

Zinc 24mm plain edge PC

WALSALL & D.C.S.L.

12a As 12 but centre hole is ROUND not triangular

WELLINGTON C.S.L.

16 HALF PINT Rev. same.

Pale blue plastic 22mm PC

WINEWALL C.S.L.

18 2/-

Rev. same. Brass

25mm milled edge PC



21 £1 ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same.

Octagonal brass 27mm PC





## SCOTLAND

### BARRHEAD C.S.L.

- 12 BREAD Rev. same.  
Oval brown plastic 32 x 26mm PC

### EDINBURGH NORTHERN DISTRICT C.S.L.

1866 (new society) Joined St. Cuthbert's society in 1900.

- 9 HALF SOVN Uniface  
Brass 20mm plain edge



### NEWBURGH & M. P. BAKING S.L.

- 2a 1d Uniface Oval  
Aluminium 22 x 18mm (Different die to 2) PC

### SHIELDHALL DINING ROOMS S.C.W.S.

- 1 ½d Rev. same.  
Brass 31mm plain edge PC

## WALES

### TREDEGAR I.& P.S.L.

- 19a ONE LOAF ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same.  
Oval brass 32 x 21mm PC

## IRELAND

### BELFAST C.S.L.

- 34 CANTEEN ½d Uniface?  
Square aluminium with cut corners 21mm PC

# The Highland, or Inverness-shire, Bracteates

David Powell

Lurking in a secluded corner of several catalogues, and unable to command much attention because there are so few of them, is a little group of tokens known as the Highland, or Inverness-shire, bracteates. A couple of them are dated, 1758 and 1761, and it is natural to assume that the rest may be of approximately similar date. What with the late upheaval caused by Bonnie Prince Charlie and his pursuers, and the incessant feuding between rival ecclesiastical factions, neither of which were conducive to the keeping and preservation of good historical records, the issuers of these tokens have been largely able to preserve their secrecy. True, we know their initials, and in some cases their full forenames, but nearly all their surnames are common and, especially in an area where names run according to clan, they have little difficulty in merging into the general mass of the population.



In the standard Seaby catalogue of Scottish coins and tokens, the eight listed pieces are ST103 to ST110 and occupy about two-thirds of a page. Significantly, they all have a similar value, two pence {Scots or English?}, which may indicate some common need necessitated by the trade their issuers practised. A summary of them is given below:

	Issuers	Date	Value
ST103	G.Beverley	u.d.	2 pence
ST104	G.Beverley	u.d.	2 pence
ST105	Jno. Gray	1758	2 pence
ST106	Angus McDonell & William Fraser	u.d.	2 pence
ST107	W.McIntosh	u.d.	2 pence
ST108	Alex. McPherson	1761	2 pence
ST109	D.McVicar	u.d.	2 pence
ST110	A.Stewart	u.d.	2 pence

This article is an attempt to find out something about these various reclusive token issuers; a task which one might think, given the paucity of material available in the usual genealogical sources, might be fairly thankless. Notwithstanding, the Wills and Testaments section of Scotland's People got me off to a good start:

Beverley	George	8/1/1790	vintner in Inverness	TD	Inverness Commissary Court
Fraser	William	14/3/1767	vintner in Inverness	TD	Inverness Commissary Court

Both these men were in the same line of trade, so the question arises: were they all vintners? George Beverley, the only one of the group to issue two different tokens, and the only one with a name which is not obviously Scottish, also shows up on the lesser-known Scotland's Places website. There was a tax on male servants at the time, and on several occasions George was amongst those required to pay it. Conveniently, these records again state his profession:

*Abstract of the MALE-SERVANTS TAX, within the Town of Inverness, from the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1788 to the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1789 by John Beverley Esq.*

Date of Survey.	Masters and Mistresses Names and Designations.	Male Servants Names.	Quality.	Actual Number of Servants.	Statute's Allowance, £ s. d. Each, more and above the 1 <sup>st</sup> p.	Over & Tax, £ s. d. Each.	For Tithes, and other outgoings, £ s. d. Each.	For Fire, and outgoings, £ s. d. Each.	For Rents, and outgoings, £ s. d. Each.	For Taxes and upwards, £ s. d. Each.	Duty.
1788	Robert Thomas & Co. of Drumming			1		1					15.
Aug. 5 <sup>th</sup>	Breast William & Co. of Polylean			2		1					16.
	Charles John & Co. of Inverness			3		1					15.
	Charles William & Co.			4		1					15.
	Charles & Co. of Inverness			5		1					15.
	Charles James & Co.			6		1					15.
	James & Co. of Inverness			7		2					20.
	M <sup>r</sup> . H. Inverness			8		1					15.
	John & Co. of Inverness			9		2					20.
	M <sup>r</sup> . John & Co. of Inverness			10		1					15.
	M <sup>r</sup> . John & Co. of Inverness			11		1					15.
	John & Co. of Inverness			12		15					15.

The Electric Scotland website - <https://www.electricscotland.com/history/inverness/chapter6.htm>, discussing the origins and development of Fort Augustus, speaks of various property disputes

involving the Governor of Fort Augustus and indeed, the army's relationship with the villagers generally. It includes the following concerning one of our issuers:

"The following cases of free and recognised sales of village lots in Fort-Augustus .....George Beverley sold a house for £40 to Peter Macdonald, who resold to Thomas Gillespie at Glen Quoich on behalf of one Murray in Perthshire for £100, and finally sold to Thomas Clark; and lastly a house belonging to Elgin, a square wright, was purchased from him for the Government at a fair price."

So, maybe George Beverley's business was related to Fort Augustus specifically, rather than the general city of Inverness. There are some references to him in the parish records of Boleskine, in which Fort Augustus was situated; he and his wife had eight children there between 1767 and 1786, which hints at a probably birth date c.1740 and a marriage c.1765. That would make him a little younger than the issuers of the two dated tokens, and his own tokens conjecturally mid-1760s, although it is not of course impossible that his father was another George in the same line of business.

Fort Augustus, named after the Duke of Cumberland, was a fortification commenced in 1729 by General Wade as part of a larger initiative to bring the Highlands under control following the first Jacobite uprising. Should it prove to be the common feature in the tokens' issue, that would provide a date before which they cannot be; although in truth, it is unlikely that they are too far apart, or that early.

The afore-mentioned William Fraser, vintner, and probable issuer of ST106, seems also to have connections with Fort Augustus. The reference is from "Antiquarian Notes {second series}: Inverness-Shire" by Charles Fraser-Mackintosh {1897}:

" William Fraser, merchant in Fort-Augustus, thereafter vintner in Inverness, having under cloud of night, with a band of men, forcibly entered the house in the month of January, 1744, of Mrs Jean Kinnaird, relict of Baillie William Fraser, merchant, in Inverness, and thence carried off Jean Fraser, only daughter of the said Baillie William Fraser, and brought her to Stratherrick, where he married her, the Magistrates of Inverness, entered a criminal prosecution against him and his accomplices before the Court of Justiciary."

That is of slightly earlier date, although if said vintner William was in his twenties at the time, as might appear likely, he would still only be in mid-career by the conjectured c.1750s/60s date of the tokens. Note, there are two different William Frasers in the one paragraph, hinting at the problems of ambiguity encountered when researching a culture where nearly everybody has common names.

Also connected with Fort Augustus was Duncan McVicar, the probable issuer of ST109. The following, from “The Chronicles of Atholl and Tullibardine”, shows that Duncan had already risen up the ranks a little by 1746:

1746

OF ATHOLL AND TULLIBARDINE

143

*Roll of Officers and Strength of the Battalion of Argyllshire Militia serving with H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland's Army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell.<sup>1</sup>*

1746.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Pipers.	Privates.
Duncan McVicar	John McArthur	Lachlan Campbell	3	3	1	39
Alan Campbell	Dougal Campbell		3	3	1	41
Duncan Campbell	John Campbell	Campbell	3	3	...	44
Campbell	Campbell	Campbell	3	3	1	49
Campbell	James Duncanson	Campbell	3	3	1	49
John McDougall	Hugh McDougall	Colin Campbell	3	3	1	50
Dougal Campbell	Alex. Campbell	John Campbell	3	3	1	50
John Campbell	Robert Campbell	Mungo Campbell	3	3	...	50
Duncan Campbell	Donald McIntyre	Alex. Campbell	3	3	1	50
Arch. Campbell	Colin Campbell	Dougal Campbell	3	3	1	67
Peter Campbell	James Campbell	Alex. Campbell	3	3	1	35
McNeil	Patrick Campbell	Andrew Buchanan	3	3	1	49
James Campbell	Arch. Campbell	Donald Campbell	3	3	1	41
13	13	12	39	39	11	614

Duncan’s daughter subsequently emigrated to the USA and carved a niche for herself as an authoress of some note, sufficiently so that there are several biographies of her online, discussing not only her early years but, in consequence, a certain stage of her father’s life as well. The following is a typical extract:

“Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan, by her "Memoirs of an American Lady," has won a place in American literature that undoubtedly is permanent, for her descriptions of American life before the Revolution are so vivid and so full of character that their value will remain, no matter how much literary fashions may change. Mrs. Grant was the daughter of Duncan McVicar, an officer in the British Army. Although born in Glasgow, in 1755, Mrs. Grant's first

impressions were of America, for, having been sent to the Colonies with his regiment, McVicar's family followed him across the Atlantic when Anne was only some three years of age. Ill health compelled him to return to Scotland in 1768 with his family. In Scotland he secured the position of Barrackmaster at Fort Augustus, and it was while residing there that Anne met her future husband, the Rev. James Grant, the military chaplain of the fort. Shortly after their marriage, in 1779, Mr. Grant became minister of Laggan.”

The implication of this is that, if Duncan was out of the country for maybe a dozen years, then his tokens have to have been issued to one side or the other of that absence. It would be reasonable to think that, if the issuers were generally associated with Fort Augustus, McVicar issued his in or soon after the 1768 date when he became established there. He is not specifically stated as a vintner, but amongst the duties of a barrackmaster are surely those of procuring the soldiers' supplies.



**MCEACHEN, ALEXANDER**, **surgeon** in Drumnadarroch, Arisaig, 1763. [NAS.GD201.5.967]

**MCEACHEN, DONALD**, leased lands of Torbea, Aisaig, parish of Islandfinan, 1761. [NAS.GD201.5.1153]

**MCEACHEN, HECTOR**, tacksman of Perminirin, 1723. [NAS.GD201.5.963]

**MCEACHEN, JOHN**, son of the late Alexander McEachen of Howbeg, leased land in Glen Uig in 1759; summons of removal dated 23 Oct. 1772. [NAS.GD201.5.1148; GD201.1.284]

**MCEACHEN, JOHN**, **surgeon** in Drumnadarroch, leased farms of Howbeg and Lenmoir, and the lands of Borraray, 20 Dec. 1773. [NAS.GD201.5.971]

This piece of J.McEachan, Surgeon of Moidart, does not appear in any previous catalogue, was kindly shown to me by Michael Dickinson. It differs from the others in

that it is a threepence rather than a twopence, and that the issuer seems to have a very different trade from the rest. The size is 32mm x 27mm. not that size is very consistent in this series. The only reference I can find for any Highland surgeons called McEachan {or similar} is this one taken from *"Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775: The People of Inverness-Shire, Volume 1"* by David Dobson; one of a series of books on the subject by the same author, covering a variety of counties.

No guarantee that the last mentioned is our man, but the presence of two McEachans who were both surgeons gives one the feel that there is a fair chance. If the latter of the two, as hinted at by the initial, the tokens were issued before 1773. Drumnadarroch is well to the west of Fort William, on the way to Mallaig; perhaps Moidart, where McEachans lived in abundance, and which may therefore have been John's home territory, was a previous posting. Both are a long way from Fort Augustus.

A Dr. Angus McEachan of Drumnadarroch is listed in "No Quarter Given: The Muster Roll of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Army" by Christian Aikman, so, whilst all our previous issuers have been on the English side of the Jacobite controversy, this one looks as if he is not. Yet, his token is similar in style.

As to the remaining issuers, and the further activities of the ones above, it is not difficult to find records and incidents which may refer to them; however, because of the commonness of the names and high risk of ambiguity, I have confined myself to the examples which I feel are with highest probability likely to be correct. In summary, it looks most likely at the moment that the pieces were issued in a period of some 10-15 years commencing in the late 1750s and that the issuers of the twopences were all merchants connected to the supply of provisions, particularly to the army.

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## Paranumismatica and the Diarist

**John H Rumsby**

Diaries, letters and memoirs often give fascinating insights into the lives of their authors and the world about them. They can tell us what was important to their lives, and what attracted their curiosity. Naturally, currency was a subject of great concern to these men (and occasionally women), who were mainly of the middle classes, earning a living through trade or agriculture, although many diarists were clergymen. The majority of numismatic comments are naturally descriptions of the state of circulating currency, new issues of coins, shortage of change, and especially counterfeiting, and are therefore outside the remit of this journal. However, there are many references to finds of tokens,



regarded as curiosities for antiquarians, as well as descriptions of contemporary usage which can be extremely valuable, such as Miss Weeton's description of Manx card tokens, and the illuminating description of the misuse of school tokens in Coventry in the 1820s (both cited below). It therefore seems worthwhile to collect and record these numismatic descriptions, however brief. Further contributions to this literature would be welcome.

Punctuation and spelling is as in the original text.

### **Coiners and Harington farthings 1613**

10 March 1613. Here be great store of coiners apprehended in diverse parts, which no doubt will multiply daily, now that the Lord Harington, in recompense of £30,000 (he saith) he hath spent in attending the Lady Elizabeth, hath his suit granted of coining brass farthings; which is doubted to be but a shoeing-horn to draw on more of that metal to our mint.

[Elizabeth McClure Thomson (ed), *The Chamberlain Letters: A selection of the letters of John Chamberlain concerning life in England from 1597 to 1626* (London, 1966) p 126.]

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

[In describing small-denomination ancient Greek coins, they were] ‘...of as vulgar use as our farthings; but hardly by half so large as the tokens which every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of anarchy amongst us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures.’

[John Evelyn, *Numismata: a Discourse upon Medals* (1697), quoted in Jacob Henry Burn, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, Tavern, and Coffee-House Tokens Current in the Seventeenth Century*; presented to the Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy (London, 1855) p lxxxi.]

### **Almondbury Token 1668**

Jessop's Diary 17 Sept 1740: I gave young Joseph Woodhead a halfpenny for one of Nicholas Greaves of Almondbury's Halfpennys which was coined in 1668 when Shopkeepers had liberty to coin halfpennys.

[C E Whiting (ed), *Two Yorkshire Diaries: The Diary of Arthur Jessop and Ralph Ward's Journal* (Yorks Arch Soc Record Series Vol CXVII (1951) p 54. Williamson *Yorkshire* 4.]

### **Croyland Overseers' Tokens 1670**

During the destruction of the Abbey of Croyland in 1744: ‘...in pulling down the wall

of the church this summer they found vast quantities of Crowland farthings.’

[William Stukeley, quoted in Andrew White, *Seventeenth Century Lincolnshire Tradesmen and their Tokens* (Lincolnshire Museums, 1980). Presumably the ‘Poore’s Halfpenny of Croyland:’ Williamson Lincolnshire 56.]

### **Ridgeway political tokens 1780s**

History of the Ridgeway family in Mottram; Ridgeway published a pamphlet by Sir Francis Burdett, radical reformer, and was imprisoned for it in Newgate. ‘It is related on good authority that while an inmate of the prison he obtained by some means or other to issue from Newgate copper coins or tokens of his own.’

[William Chadwick, *Reminiscences of Mottram* (nd c late 1860s) pp 60-1. Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 391, 396; R C Bell, *Political and Commemorative Pieces simulating Tradesmen’s tokens 1770-1802* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn, nd) pp 121-4, 141.]

### **Spade guinea counters 1787**

9 July 1787 ‘I gave each of the little Ladies a Medal apiece in imitation of an half Guinea in kind of brass.’

[James Woodforde, *A Country Parson: James Woodforde’s Diary 1759-1802* (Oxford, 1985) p 306.]

### **Fish card counters 1786-1795**

12 September 1786 ‘At Quadrille this Evening with Sister White, and Mr and Mrs Pounsett – at 1d per fish won 0.0.6.’

15 July 1790 ‘After Coffee and Tea we got to cards to limited Loo at one penny a Fish, at which won, about 0.4.0.’

6 March 1795 ‘After Coffee and Tea we got to cards, limited Loo, at 1d per counter. I won at it abt. 0.2.0.’

24 Nov 1795 ‘After Coffee and Tea we played one Pool of Quadrille at 2d per fish, very little lost, I neither won or lost.’

[Woodforde, *Diary*, pp 278, 380, 485, 513.]

### **Theatre tickets 1788**

25 Sept 1788 ...went in an Hackney Coach to St Andrews Hall [Norwich] to hear the Concert this Evening. The Tickets to the Miscellaneous Concert to Night were 7 shillings and 6 pence each. Mrs Custance being a Subscriber and having a transferable Ticket, was so kind as to lend my Niece hers for this Evening.

26 Sept 1788 ‘I walked to the House of Mr Priests and there waited for Mrs Custances Coach to return Mrs Custance’s Ticket to her...’

[Woodforde, *Diary*, pp 328, 329.]

### **Isle of Man token money 1812**

‘We have pasteboard money here, instead of silver; and 14 Manks pennies for an

English shilling: a 5s. piece of pasteboard, is an oval about 2 ½ inches long, and 1 ¾ broad: a 2s 6d a size smaller: a 1s an octagonal piece a little bigger than an English crown. I must take care to bring none of them to Liverpool, for there they would be waste paper indeed. Their value is stamped in printed letters, and are issued by the Banks here.'

[Edward Hall (ed), *Miss Weeton. Journal of a Governess 1811-1825* (Oxford, 1939) p 17. These were tokens issued by traders from 1805 to 1817.]

### **School checks, Coventry c 1825**

'For good conduct and efficiency, [the school teacher] gave us metal discs which bore numbers denoting the number of good conduct marks to which each boy was entitled. At the end of the week we totalled up our marks from the checks in our possession, and each boy was supposed to have checks to total at least fifty marks, otherwise he would be reduced to a lower class or be kept in after school hours. To the great astonishment of the master, this system soon resulted in the almost utter extinction of the first and second classes; a great proportion of the best boys being defaulters. The master was puzzled as well as astonished, but a stringent investigation disclosed the fact that some of the boys did not produce the number of checks they earned, while others who were notoriously indolent, produced tokens to show that they had been working remarkably well. By cajoling and threatening some of the boys, the master found out that there was in the school a system of currency by which a fixed quantity of sweets or fruit, or a certain number of marbles, or even a certain sum of money, was fair and just exchange for a certain number of metal tokens. The boys had put into practice one of the master's favourite themes, that of traffic and barter.'

[Autobiography of Joseph Gutteridge, in Valerie E Chancellor (ed), *Master and Artisan in Victorian England* (London, 1969) pp 93-4. These 'discs' may have been similar to those issued by Chorlton Hall School, Manchester, which bear Roman numerals: R N P Hawkins (ed Edward Baldwin), *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters, 1788-1910* (London, 1989) p 325, pl 12(7).]

### **Emergency currency, Belgium 1915**

I enclose a 5 centime piece from the city of Lille. Silver and nickel are in tremendously short supply here, so the towns now issue money like this. It is only legal tender within that town though. I received it in our last quarters at Quesnoy and can no longer use it. [Vizefeldwebel Curt Penther, Reserve Infantry Regiment 242, letter from Meulebeke, 16 Nov 1915, quoted in Andrew Lucas & Jürgen Schmiescheck, *Fighting the Kaiser's War: The Saxons in Flanders 1914-1918* Barnsley, 2015) p 192.]

## The London Opinion Curio Club

David Young

A few years ago at the Harrogate fair I was offered an unusual token for the London Opinion Curio Club, which looked as though it was made of ivory or plastic. Having never heard of the establishment I was intrigued to find out more, so bought the piece.

The token is 46.5mm in diameter, but unfortunately it is rather badly stained. The obverse reads LONDON OPINION CURIO CLUB No 167 around A SNAPPER UP OF UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES, below which is a man holding a goblet with a sack over his shoulder with the words ME COLLECTION on it.

The reverse reads 107 REGENT STREET LONDON around a four leaf clover above an open book with the words "THE INSTINCT TO ADMIRE, THE PASSION TO ACQUIRE".



After some research courtesy of Google, I found that the club had a gallery at 107 Regent Street, which opened in June 1907. The purpose of the club was to enable vendors and collectors of art objects to make contact with each other. According to the club rules members paid an annual subscription and received a numbered ivory token. They were then able to have objects displayed for sale in the gallery, at a moderate commission. The pieces offered had to be approved by the management, who would also offer advice as to value. Members could however set their own price, but if this was too high the article would be rejected. The cost of transporting items to and from the gallery was born by members as was the cost of insuring them whilst in the gallery. Advertisements were placed in newspapers around the country promoting the club and suggesting that Christmas presents could be found there.

## Pub Check Mystery List – Additions (10)

Judy Brook

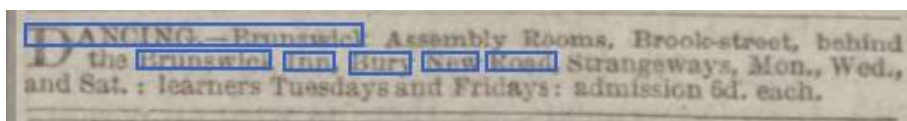
### The Brunswick Inn Bury New Road

There is no illustration but just the description

**Brunswick Arms** Bury New Road.

This must be the A56 in Manchester. The Inn is listed as a number 419 on the Joshua Tetley list of pubs (acquired from B. Cunningham Ltd., Warrington, in Jan. 1951) as being Manchester<sup>(2)</sup>. There are also a number of references to it in the Manchester Evening News.

Dancing – Brunswick Assembly Rooms, Brook-Street, behind, the Brunswick Inn Bury New Road Strangeways, Mon., Wed., and Sat, : learners Tuesdays and Fridays: admission 6d each<sup>(3)</sup>.



Pianist Wanted for Saturday nights.—Apply Brunswick Inn, Bury New Road <sup>(4)</sup>.



## References

- (1) G. Oddie and A. Cunningham. Inn, Hotel, Tavern and Beer House Checks: Progress on the Mystery List”. TCSB v11n8 Supplement. Sept 2015 p7.
- (2) [http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=List\\_of\\_Joshua\\_Tetley %26\\_Son\\_Ltd.\\_pubs](http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=List_of_Joshua_Tetley_%26_Son_Ltd._pubs). Accessed 18 January 2021.
- (3) Manchester Evening News Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> March 1883
- (4) Manchester Evening News Friday 14<sup>th</sup> March 1890

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[13:08]

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Michael Trenerry

[13:08]



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[13:09]

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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Dave Smith**

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## Contents

<i>Editorial, Back issues &amp; Token Congress 2021</i> .....	243
Massey's Countermarked Wine Tickets. Murray Andrews .....	244
A Token from Lambeth Wells Lara Maiklem .....	248
Saints of the Shoemakers: St Crispin, St Crispian and St Hugh. Andrew Wager .....	250
A Group of Three Unrecorded Counters. W Bryce Neilson .....	253
British Restaurant Tokens. Philip Mernick & Malcolm Johnson	254
A British Restaurant Token Dispenser. John Theobald .....	272
British Restaurant Tickets. Gary Oddie .....	274
Faith, Hope & Charity by J. Park & Sons, Liverpool. Andrew Andison .....	276
<i>Advertisements</i> .....	279

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 7

We begin with the news many of us have been waiting to hear. Subject to the imposing of renewed Government restrictions Congress will take place as planned at the Northampton Hilton Hotel on 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> October. The majority of you will already have received an email from the organizers containing requirements for booking etc. However, if this is not the case, and you wish to attend, please contact them or myself for details.

Please note the change of Society/Bulletin contact email address (see page 241). This email address can be accessed by more than just the Editor, thus, reducing the risk of articles etc. residing only on that person's personal pc. Please use it for future submissions and contact.

By coincidence I have recent received three different articles featuring aspects of the use of British Restaurant Tokens. It seemed appropriate to publish the three articles at the same time. Together, they offer an interesting insight to history of this group of tokens.

Finally, sad to inform you we have lost a good friend and stalwart of the Society with the passing of Bill McKivor. Bill was a regular at Congress attending a majority of events until poor health prevented him from travelling. He will be missed by many. A tribute to Bill is planned for the Congress programme.  
RIP Bill.

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.

### ***Token Congress 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2021***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organisers: Simon Monks and John Newman

## Massey's Countermarked Wine Tickets

**Murray Andrews**

In his seminal study of British countermarked bronzes, Gavin Scott listed three remarkably similar uniface wine tickets from Abergavenny (Mon.), Kidderminster (Worcs.), and Ludlow (Salop.), each of which were issued for wholesale and retail vintners named Massey. The tickets can be described as follows:

### *Abergavenny type*



Obv.: Wines / and Spirits / Wholesale / and Retail by / Mafsey / Abergavenny; legend in six lines within border.

Rev.: Blank field.

Copper alloy; Scott (1975), 41, no. 50.1. Specimens observed by author: 1) British Museum, acc. no. 1870,0507.1939, 7.68g; 2) Rare Coins and Tokens, January 2017, 7.4g (illustrated, courtesy of Glen Ward).

### *Kidderminster type*



Obv.: Wines / and Spirits / Wholesale & / Retail by / Maffey / KIDDERMINSTER; legend in six lines.

Rev.: Blank field.

Copper alloy; Scott (1975), 37, no. 39.1. Specimens observed by author: 1) British Museum, acc. no. 1906,1103.5044, 10.5g; 2) Private collection, ex

ABC Coins and Tokens, 16 September 2020, 7.04g, overstruck on George II ‘Young Bust’ halfpenny (illustrated); 3) E. George collection, Simmons Gallery, 30 September 2020, lot 255, 8.1g; 4) Dix Noonan Webb, 8 November 2017, lot 750, 6.6g; 5) R. Ward collection, Dix Noonan Webb, 7 December 2015, lot 325, wt. unknown; 6) Whitmore Coins Tokens & Medals, wt. unknown; 7) G. Scott collection (Scott 1974, 80), wt. unknown, overstruck on William III halfpenny.

### *Ludlow type*



Obv.: WINES / AND SPIRITS / BY MASSEY / LUDLOW; legend in four lines within border.

Rev.: Blank field.

Copper alloy; Scott (1975), 34, no. 30.5. Specimens observed by author: 1) Private collection, ex Whitmore Coins Tokens & Medals, 8 January 2021, 6.42g, overstruck on William III halfpenny (illustrated); 2) Dix Noonan Webb, 8 November 2017, lot 744, wt. unknown; 3) Shropshire Museums obj. no. N.00013, wt unknown, overstruck on William and Mary halfpenny.

As can be seen, the three tickets exhibit some common features. All examples known to the present author are struck on copper alloy flans of 26-28mm diameter, with at least four visibly overstruck on official or counterfeit English halfpence. The designs are all uniface, and feature an incuse legend of four to six lines rendered in either upper case serif (Ludlow) or mixed upper and lower case serif type (Abergavenny and Kidderminster). In each case, the legends follow the standard formula of ‘Wines and Spirits [...] by Massey [...]’, and omit an issue date. These attributes, coupled with their shared nomenclature and close regional affiliations, suggests that the three tickets from a single coherent series, presumably issued by one or more ‘Massey(s)’ active in the western British wine trade.

The attribution of this series poses an interesting numismatic puzzle. Drawing on the evidence of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century commercial directories, Scott was able to propose two issuers for the Abergavenny and Ludlow types: these were given

respectively to Elizabeth Massey, a dealer in wines and spirits active in 1811, and Francis Massey, a wine dealer active from the 1820s to the 1850s<sup>(1)</sup>. While no candidate was identified for the Kidderminster type, Scott inferred ‘some connection with Elizabeth Massey’ on stylistic grounds<sup>(2)</sup>. Recent historical and numismatic research, however, suggests that Scott’s attributions of the Abergavenny and Ludlow types are incorrect, but provides significant new support for his theory concerning the Kidderminster type.

The objections to Scott’s attributions of the Abergavenny and Ludlow tickets are essentially chronological: the tickets predate the independent careers of the issuers he attributes them to. Research into a corpus of 12 Massey tickets in museums and private collections has identified at least four specimens overstruck on halfpence of William and Mary (Ludlow), William III (Kidderminster, Ludlow), and George II (Kidderminster), providing *termini post quos* of 1695 for the Ludlow type and 1729 for the Kidderminster type. These are, of course, only the earliest possible dates for the tickets, which may well have been overstruck on coins that had already been in circulation for some time: evidence from two bronze hoards from Upper Thames Street (London), and Ripple (Worcs.), for example, confirms that halfpence in the names of William III and George II populated the English currency pool well into the final decades of the eighteenth century<sup>(3)</sup>. It is entirely conceivable, then, that these halfpence were removed from circulation and overstruck with Massey types in the mid- to late eighteenth century, several decades after their initial manufacture. Cut-off dates for this process are afforded by the introduction of Boulton’s large-scale halfpenny issues of 1799, 1806, and 1807, which significantly diluted the share of earlier bronzes in the English currency pool; a definitive *terminus ante quem* can be set at 1814-7, when Tower halfpence were finally withdrawn from circulation<sup>(4)</sup>. In the case of the Abergavenny and Kidderminster types, an earlier *terminus ante quem* is implied by the use of the ‘long-S’ letter form (Massey, Mafsey), which had been abandoned in print typography by 1800<sup>(5)</sup>. Taken as a whole, the numismatic evidence suggests that all three tickets in the Massey series belong to the eighteenth century, and most probably the mid- to late eighteenth century. The tickets would, therefore, predate the known careers of Scott’s two candidates: Francis Massey’s (1796-1853) involvement in the Ludlow wine trade is not recorded before 1821, while Elizabeth Massey (*d.* 1810) did not trade independently until the death of her husband in 1800<sup>(6)</sup>.

If neither Elizabeth and Francis were responsible for the Abergavenny and Ludlow types, it raises the possibility that a single, third, individual bore responsibility for the entire ticket series. One such candidate can be identified in the historical record: Thomas Massey. Presumably born in Shropshire in *c.*1750, Thomas Massey married his wife, Elizabeth (née Tranter), at Ludlow’s parish church of St Lawrence on 4 July 1774<sup>(7)</sup>. Their first son, John Alexander, was baptised at Ludlow on 4 June 1780, and was named for Thomas’ two brothers, the eldest of whom was a noted local cabinet

maker and a witness at the couple's wedding <sup>(8)</sup>. A second son, Edwin, was baptised on 13 September 1781, but died in infancy; his burial in the churchyard at Ludlow was entered in the parish registers on 19 March 1782 <sup>(9)</sup>. Within a few years of Edwin's death the family relocated to Kidderminster, where Thomas would prepare a will in 1782-7 bequeathing his entire estate, including all his stock in trade, to his wife Elizabeth; evidently still mourning his son, the will contains an unusual clause requesting that he be buried close to Edwin, provided that it was not too costly to convey his body back to Ludlow <sup>(10)</sup>. After the baptism of their daughter, Elizabeth, on 2 June 1787, the family moved from Kidderminster and settled in Abergavenny, where Thomas operated as a wine and brandy merchant from premises on Cross Street until his death in December 1800 <sup>(11)</sup>. Whether occasioned by familial insistence or an onerous bill-sheet, Thomas' executors forewent his request to be buried in Ludlow, arranging instead for his interment at Abergavenny's parish church of St Mary on 9 January 1801 <sup>(12)</sup>. Once Thomas' will was proved on 4 July 1801 Elizabeth received the residue of his estate, enabling her to trade independently until her death on 29 April 1810. This is evidently the same Elizabeth Massey that Scott associated with the Abergavenny tickets: in other words, he was quite correct to propose 'some connection' between her and the Kidderminster issuer.

In Thomas Massey, then, we have a single documented vintner known to have traded at Ludlow in the 1770s, Kidderminster in the 1780s, and Abergavenny in the 1790s, a concise time frame that is fully consistent with the evidence of the tickets themselves. It would seem reasonable to reattribute the entire Massey series to this individual, a conclusion that underlines the power of tickets as an early form of retail marketing: if they did not yield results, it seems unlikely that an issuer would go to the trouble of producing them on three separate occasions.

## References

1. Scott 1975, 87-98.
2. Scott 1975, 90.
3. Rhodes 1989; Abdy et al. 2012, 245, no. 206.
4. Dyer and Gaspar 1992, 448; Craig 1953, 266-7.
5. Nash 2001, 9-15.
6. *Hereford Journal*, 14 March 1821, 3; *Bristol Mirror*, 5 May 1810, 3. For this Elizabeth Massey, see below.
7. Fletcher 1915, 1196.
8. Fletcher 1915, 1004; *Hereford Journal*, 20 March 1799, 3.
9. Fletcher 1915, 1010-16.
10. Kew, The National Archives, PROB 11/1364/86: Will of Thomas Massey of Kidderminster, proved 4 July 1801.



11. Worcester, Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service, Microfiche BA 8426 Ref 850: Baptism Register of Kidderminster St Mary, 1784-1801; Bristol Mirror, 5 May 1810, 3.
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## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Glen Ward for permitting me to reproduce an Abergavenny ticket that he sold in January 2017.

---

## A Token from Lambeth Wells

**Lara Maiklem**

I'm an avid mudlark on the River Thames in London. I try to get down to the river at least once a week and I run the London Mudlark Facebook page, which is also on Instagram and YouTube. It's fair to say, I'm a little obsessed with scratching around in mud.

Over the years I have found a wealth of ordinary everyday objects, thrown away and lost by London's past inhabitants. My collection is wide and varied: prehistoric hand axes, Roman game counters, medieval buckles, Tudor shoe soles, love tokens, coins, pottery, bottles and many clay pipes. I also have a good selection of tokens, from medieval trade and ecclesiastical tokens to political tokens, James I plantation tokens, Conder tokens and porter tokens from the foreshore in front of Old Billingsgate Market. My most recent token find has, however, proved to be my most interesting

I found it lying on the surface not far from Southwark Bridge. It is 2.8 cm in diameter and while it was wet it was a dark brown colour, which led me to assume it was made of copper. But it didn't feel right for metal, it was too light, and as it dried out it became apparent it was made of bone. One side is plan and the other has a star and the words 'Lambeth Wells' in a style similar to 18th century tokens I have seen in copper and lead. It is not carved and its method of manufacture confused me for some time, until David Young suggested it might have been pressed with a screw press die.



**Fig. 1.** Bone token from Lambeth Wells

David has never seen anything like this token and while it is unusual in that respect, it is the history behind it that interests me the most. It may have been an entrance token, a drink token or even an early gambling chip from one of London's notorious pleasure gardens.

For many years, the fields of Lambeth were a popular resort for Londoners, who took day trips up the river to them from the crowded stinking city. Running matches and outdoor sports took place, and when mineral springs were discovered these added to the attractions and flourished as the Lambeth Wells for about 50 years in the 18th century. The waters of Lambeth were widely advertised and accepted by many people of the time as a universal medicine.

In April 1696, in the reign of William III, this announcement appeared in the London Gazette: 'Lambeth Purging Waters in Langton Gardens, Lambeth Fields near the Three Conneys will be opened tomorrow. The place is extremely pleasant and fitted for the entertainment of persons of all qualities. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays the music will be continued till 4 in the afternoon and on other days till 7.'

The Large or Great Room was built to provide accommodation for dancing with an admission price of 3d. Booths and raffling shops were set up for players and gamblers. A visitor could spend a trifle on cheesecakes and syllabub for the ladies, and order for himself some bottled ale and such substantial viands as were afforded by the tavern or the master's dwelling house attached to the Wells.

The Lambeth Wells, although never as large and popular as the nearby Spring Gardens (later Vauxhall Gardens) were still flourishing in 1721 and admission had risen to 1 shilling, but by 1736 the popularity of the Wells was declining and in 1758 the Wells was condemned as a nuisance and a common brothel, and a dancing license refused. It continued as a tea garden and meeting place and at one stage was let to a Methodist preacher (by profession a needle maker) who used the music gallery for a pulpit, until, being disturbed greatly in his enthusiastic harangues, he was obliged to quit; then the whole premises were converted to various purposes. One source says it became a common alehouse by the name of 'The Well' but another source says the dwelling in 1786 was known as a tavern called 'The Fountain'.

David has never seen a token like this before. It seems I have found a token, possibly and early gambling chip, from one of London's infamous pleasure gardens.

---

## Saints of the Shoemakers: St Crispin, St Crispian and St Hugh

**Tim Everson**

Following up my previous article on Saints, I discovered (as was to be expected) that I missed out a few. So, here are the tales of Crispin and Crispian (sometimes erroneously called Crispinian), and also of St Hugh, all of whom are patron saints of the cordwainers or shoemakers guilds, some of whose members clearly did not mind putting their patron saints on their tokens. (My apologies for the poor specimens illustrated. Please let me know if you have better examples).

### Saints Crispin and Crispian



Obv: AT.THE.CRISPIN.AND = BISHOP|GATE  
Rev: CRISPIANVS.I653 = RICH|LEVET|A

This is London BW 242, Norweb 6567, from Bishopsgate in the City. The issuer has sadly not put a picture of the two saints on his token, which may be to do with religious

sensibilities, but may be just because there wasn't enough space. Richard Levett is listed as a master cordwainer in 1663, ten years after this token was issued. His wife was Ann, and he died in 1665.

Crispin and Crispian were brothers who were executed in the Soissons region of France in c.285 by the Emperor Diocletian for being Christians. They were both shoemakers who, according to the traditional tale of their lives, had spent much time in Faversham in Kent. Later legend suggests that Crispin and his brother were sons of a queen of Kent. Crispin delivered shoes to the western emperor, Maximian, who was in Gaul (modern France), and fell in love with his daughter. They married secretly for fear of disapproval but, when Maximian found out that Crispin was really a prince, he threw a



big wedding party on 25<sup>th</sup> October, which is now their feast day and known as the Shoemakers' Holiday. The feast was well known and very popular in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Thomas Dekker wrote a comedy in 1599 called 'The Shoemakers' Holiday'. The Battle of Agincourt fell on St Crispin's day, and is memorably recalled in a speech by Henry V in Shakespeare's play of that name (Act IV, Scene 3). He variously calls it the 'the feast of Crispian' and 'Crispin's day' and, later, 'And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by'. It seems Shakespeare thought there was just the one saint called Crispin Crispian, he never mentions the two names as separate people. When Crispin and Crispian's Christianity was discovered, they were ordered to be put to death by Diocletian who was the senior emperor.

Obv: WILL:MOSELY.IN.MOSELES = S<sup>T</sup>|HV half-length figure GH  
Rev: COVRT.IN.FILPOT.LANE.I667 = HIS|HALFE|PENNY| M| W. R.

This is London BW 2231, Norweb 7369, from Philpot Lane in the city. William Moseley was a shoemaker who died in 1673. His wife, Rebecca, died in 1670. The image of St Hugh is not clear; he may or may not have a hat, and he may also have a beard.

There is another token of St Hugh for which I have not found an illustration. This is Williamson London BW 2944 from Stanhope Street, Westminster.

Obv: AT.S<sup>T</sup>.HVGHES.BONES = H| H. E.

Rev: IN.STANVPS.STREET.57 = 1657

The story of St Hugh is a late medieval legend which is probably a retelling of the Crispin story with a different name. Hugh is said to be a Welsh prince who falls in love with a Christian princess called Winfred in the reign of Diocletian. She has taken a vow of chastity, however, and Hugh goes off on European travels in despair. On his way home he is shipwrecked and made destitute and becomes a shoemaker, preaching the gospel by day and making shoes at night. When he hears that Winifred is to be put to death for being a Christian, he travels to Flintshire in Wales to vouch for her and is sentenced to death as well. Hugh is made to drink poison and, as he does so, he bequeaths all his worldly goods to his shoemaking friends. He actually had no worldly goods, so his friends later removed his body from its gibbet and distributed his bones amongst themselves. They turned these bones into shoemaking tools, and that is why, for many years, a shoemaker's tools were known as St Hugh's Bones. This explains the legend on the Westminster token. The whole story seems to be a confusion of the legend of Crispin and the legend of the later 7<sup>th</sup> century St Winifred. She was an historical person apparently murdered by a man because she wanted to remain chaste but her true story is uncertain. The St Hugh story is entirely made up. There is in fact no known St Hugh martyred under Diocletian and we might consider this tale to be a load of old cobblers!

### Acknowledgements

The pictures are from the Norweb London volume with the kind permission of Michael Dickinson

### Bibliography

R H Thompson and M J Dickinson: *The Norweb Collection: Tokens of the British Isles: Part VII City of London*. Spink 2007

George C Williamson: *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*. Spink reprint 1967

## A Group of Three Unrecorded Counters.

W Bryce Neilson

All are 28mm, silver, stamped in imitation of engraving



Mars / Hermaphroditus, associated with marriage and fertility (nini = male children)



Venus & Cupid / John the Evangelist writing the Gospel, accompanied by an eagle.



Abundantia ? / Matthew the Apostle writing the Gospel with an Angel's assistance.

These presumably date from c.1600 and are quite different from the bible counters described by Helen Farquhar in the Numismatic Chronicle (1916)

## British Restaurant Tokens

**Philip Mernick and Malcolm Johnson**

Since the publication of Brian Edge's *Dictionary of Paranomismatica*.<sup>(1)</sup> we have been keeping a record of those acquired or notified by others. This is the list so far. As there were more than 2000 restaurants at their peak there ought to be many more tokens. If you have any in your collection of local issues or know of examples in local museums, please send details to the authors and the editor.

Tokens of similar fabric and presumably the same manufacturer have been grouped together in types as follows.

- Type 1: 32 mm, circular, hole in centre, cellulose acetate. Maker unknown. Obverse BRITISH RESTAURANT Reverse usually only has initials, may also have name of part of meal embossed onto a plain token using a hot die.
- Type 2: 24/25mm, circular, cellulose acetate, obverse BRITISH RESTAURANTS, reverse town. Manufactured by Crystalate Ltd., Golden Green, Kent
- Type 3: 35mm, Urea/Formaldehyde? Obv BRITISH RESTAURANT, raised centre with part of meal.
- Type 4: 25mm Square, Vulcanised fibre? Ardill, Leeds
- Type 4a: 25mm Round, Vulcanised fibre? Ardill, Leeds
- Type 4b: 28mm Octagonal, Vulcanised fibre? Ardill, Leeds
- Type 4c: 30mm (af) Hexagonal, Vulcanised fibre? Presumed Ardill, Leeds
- Type 5: 30mm circular, Urea/Formaldehyde? Made by Souplex of Morecambe
- Type 6: 30mm, circular, Urea/Formaldehyde? centre hole
- Type 7: 30mm, circular, cellulose acetate? incuse wording filled with black ink.
- Type 8: 29mm, cellulose acetate?
- Type 9: 31.5mm, Circular, cellulose acetate?

There is an interesting film starring Tommy Trinder explaining how the British Restaurants were set up (available online<sup>(2, 3)</sup>). Once set up, the Ministry of Food provided the equipment and sent a list of companies that could be approached to supply plastic tokens<sup>(4)</sup>. These included the following.

The United Development Assoc. Great Britain Ltd. Imperial House, Harley Place, Bristol, 8.  
John Ardill & Co. Ridge Works, Meanwood Road, Leeds, 7.  
Case Development Co. Ltd. Kangley Bridge Road, Lower Sydenham, London SE26.  
Crystalate Ltd. Golden Green, Tonbridge, Kent.  
N.B. Mouldings Ltd., Tremlett Grove Works, Upper Holloway, London, N19.  
Souplex Ltd. Westgate, Morecambe, Lancs.  
Injection Moulders Ltd. Westmoreland Road, London NW9.  
W.R.C.Ltd, Cobbold Estate, Cobbold Road, London NW10.  
Reliance nameplates Ltd, Cambridge Road, Twickenham.

The illustrations below are combined from the [PM<sup>\(5\)</sup>](#), [MC<sup>\(6\)</sup>](#) pages and other [sources](#).



## LOCATION STATED

### ABERTILLERY (Type 2)

Light & Dark Brown  
Red  
White  
Yellow

### ANDOVER A.B.C. (Andover Borough Council) (Type 1)

Blue    Soup  
Red    Main Dish  
Brown   Sweet  
Black   Sweet  
Green  
Yellow  
Mauve   Soup



### BARNSTABLE No location indicated but found in Barnstable (Type 1)

Black    Soup  
Blue    Soup  
Red    Main dish  
Brown   Sweet  
plain:   Black, Blue, Blue painted Black, Brown, Grey, Green, Pink, Red,  
          White, Yellow

### BARROW IN FURNESS No location on token but confirmed by local archives (Type 5)<sup>(7)</sup> see “no location stated” sections below.

White    1d  
Green    1d  
Brown    2d  
Black    2d  
Yellow    2d  
Red    2d  
Blue    6d  
Green    6d  
nv    Black, Brown, Orange, Yellow

### BASINGSTOKE (Type 1)

Black,  
Grey  
Green  
Red

BEDWELLTY U.D.C (Type 2)

Green

Yellow

BLETCHLEY

<http://www.mkheritage.org.uk/archive/jt/bletchley/docs/vol-2.html>

“ . . . and frugal housewives were perhaps encouraged to even greater economies when from mid July, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food the price of a child's meal at the British Restaurant would be increased from 5d to 6d, possibly helping to offset the £5 0s 7d recently spent on tokens from Reliance Nameplates Ltd.”

BRADFORD (Type 3)

Green Sweet

BRAINTREE (Type 5)

Dark Blue,

Green,

Maroon,

Yellow

BRIGHTON CORPORATION (Type 2)

No examples seen but illustrated by article in *Plastics*, August 1942

CAMBRIDGE CORP. 28mm circular, material? centre hole, raised on reverse

White Tea

CANTERBURY (Type 2)

Canterbury Museum

Black

Blue (light)

Brown

Green

Grey

White

Yellow.

CARMARTHEN (Type 2)

White



B OF CHELMSFORD (Type 1)

Brown

COWBRIDGE (Type 2)

C(owbridge) B(orough) C(ouncil)

Brown

Yellow

Black

White

Green

(N&A Cox 2012, 2254<sup>(10)</sup>)

Red?

C(owbridge) R(ural) D(istrict) C(ouncil)

Brown

Yellow

Black

White

Red

Green?

DALTON-IN FURNESS U.D.C (Type 2)

Black

Brown

Green

Red

White

Yellow

Marbled Orange

DARTFORD (Type 2)

Brown

Green

Pink

White

Yellow,

DEWSBURY (Type 4a)

Grey TEA

DRIFFIELD U.D.C (Type 4a)

Green? SWEET

Al SOUP



ESTON U.D.C INSTITUTE B.R. (Type 4b)

Grey SWEET



EXMOUTH (Type 6)<sup>(8)</sup>

Black/White mottled

Blue (dark)

Green

Green mottled

Red

Red/Blue mottled

White

Yellow

Brown

Purple (Thanks to Exmouth Museum and David Young)



FROME (Type 9)

Red.



GILLINGHAM (Type 2)

Black.

GODALMING (Type 2)

Godalming Museum.

9 colours + dispensing machine.



HALTEMPRICE U.D.C (now incorporated into Beverley) (Type 2)

Grey

BOROUGH OF HEDON (Type 2)

Green/Red mixed

Orange

H & IBC (Heston & Isleworth?) (Type 2)

Yellow

Green



HIGH WYCOMBE (Type 2)

Black

Red

HINDLEY (Metropolitan Borough of Wigan) (Type 3) Museum of Wigan Life

Red - Soup



HOLMFIRTH (Type 4)

Black Sweet

KINGS LYNN (Type 2)

White



## KINGSWOOD UDC (Type 2)

White

## LEEDS (Type 4)

Brown (dark) SWEET

White SOUP

Grey BEVERAGE

(Type 4b)

Red THREE/COURSE/MEAL

## LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Type 4)

Light Brown BEVERAGE

Red MAIN COURSE

## LLANDUDNO U.D.C. (Type 4)

Light Brown - Soup or Coffee  
(N&A Cox 2012, 2243<sup>(10)</sup>)



## MAIDSTONE (Type 7)

BRITISH / RESTAURANT / MAIDSTONE / NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

Tokens individually numbered: not seen elsewhere

Black DINNER / CHILD

Burgundy DINNER & / SWEET, CHILD

Red DINNER / ADULT

Orange ?

## MARLBOROUGH (Type 1)

B.O.M. (Borough of Marlborough), letters filled with white or green

Blue SOUP

Red MAIN DISH

Green VEGETABLE

Brown SWEET

Black BEVERAGE

Yellow VARIOUS

White - CHILD

## MERTHYR TYDFIL (Type 8)

Blue TEA OR COFFEE



# MITCHAM CORPORATION

(Type 1)

Found in basement of Mitcham  
Vestry Hall.

M.C.

[http://museumofdesigninplastics.blogspot.com/2018/08/second-](http://museumofdesigninplastics.blogspot.com/2018/08/second-world-war-british-restaurant.html)

[world-war-british-restaurant.html](http://museumofdesigninplastics.blogspot.com/2018/08/second-world-war-british-restaurant.html)

Black BEVERAGE

Dark Brown SWEET

White Child



# MONMOUTH BOROUGH

(Type 4a)

Brown - BEVERAGE

(N&A Cox 1994, 313<sup>(9)</sup>)



# NEWARK BOROUGH

(Type 2)

Brown Light,

Brown Dark

# NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

(Type 3)

Red Soup

Dark Red Soup

Blue Meat

Orange Sweet

Green Tea or Coffee





NEWPORT CORPORATION (Type 2)

Red

Yellow

NEWPORT I/W (Type 2)

Brown (marbled)

Green

Grey

White





(Type 8)

**Red, MEAT & VEG**

No location stated but found with  
(Type 2) examples. Large  
quantity found in original storage  
box. Label inside reads:



Red	1/- Meat & Vegetables	(52)
Grey	9d Small portion Meat & Vegetables	(216)
White	3d Small Sweet or Vegetable & Gravy	(470)
Fawn/Brown	2d Coffee	(378)
Green	1d Tea	(170)



**OLDHAM**

27mm circular

Green 1d

Red 1d



**OSSETT (Type 4a)**

Grey BEVERAGE

Red MAIN COURSE

White SOUP

White (with round hole) BREAD

**BURGH OF PAISLEY (Type 2)**

Marbled Red, Green and Brown

PENARTH (Type 2) Ordered May 1943 from  
Crystalate Ltd but no examples seen.

Black (210 ordered)

Green (416)

Red (416)

Red/Yellow (223)

White (424)

Yellow (420)



RHYL (Type 4a)

Black SOUP

(N&A Cox 2012, 2243<sup>(10)</sup>)

Grey TEA



ROTHERHAM (Type 4c)

Black (centre hole)

Dark Grey (same as above?)



SANDBACH U.D.C. (Type 3)

Simmons Gallery Auction 11/16

Red - SOUP



SANDWICH (Type 2)

Black

Blue

Brown (mottled)

Green

Grey

White

Yellow

Type ? Canterbury Museum

Red (central hole)

SHIPLEY (Type 4)

Green painted? Black SWEET

ST FAITHS & AYLHAM R.D.C. (Type 2)

White



## STOWMARKET (Type 7)

White	BEVERAGE
Yellow	SWEET
Green	SOUP
Lime	SOUP
Mauve	MAIN MEAL (CHILD)
Red	MAIN MEAL



Museum of East Anglian Life  
(MEAL) in Stowmarket,  
Suffolk. Image from here:  
[https://en.numista.com/  
catalogue/pieces72092.html](https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces72092.html)



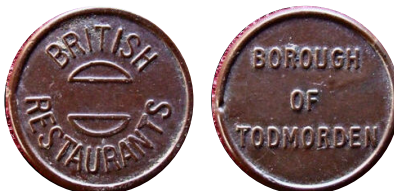
## SUNDERLAND CORPORATION (Type 2)

Black  
Light Brown  
White



## BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN (Type 2)

Brown



## TAUNTON Type unknown

Report in Taunton Courier, 30th August 1941

TIVERTON (Type 2)<sup>(8)</sup>

Black

Brown

Green

Red

White

Yellow

Type 7 White

Black print

Soup

Red print

Meat

Green print

Sweet

(Thanks to Tiverton Museum and David Young)



ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Type 2)

Green

WALSALL? (Type 1)

C.B.W. (County Borough Walsall?) (found with other Walsall tokens)

Black Beverage

WARRINGTON? (Type 2)

Orange

WATERLOO (Type 2)

Brown

WATFORD? (Type 1)

B.W. (Borough of Watford?, subsequently used by Road Research Laboratory)

Red

Black

Yellow

Yellow with painted green cross



WEST HARTLEPOOL CORPORATION (Type 2)

Green

White

WOMBWELL (Type 4a)

Brown	BEVERAGE
Brown (dark)	SOUP
Red	MAIN COURSE
White	SWEET

WORTHING (Type 2)

Black  
Brown  
White



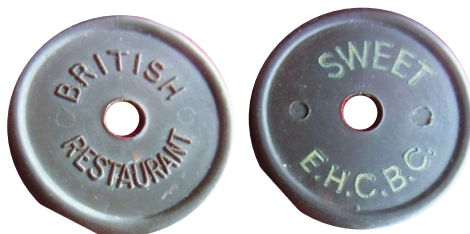
LOCATION NOT IDENTIFIED

B.R.O. Type 7

Red      MAIN MEAL

E.H.C.B.C. - East Ham County  
Borough Council? (Type 1)

Brown    Sweet



P.C. 28mm circular, cellulose acetate?

Green    Tea

S.T.C. (Type 1)

White    Beverage



S.U.D.C. 22mm, circular, Cellulose Acetate?

Green    9d





## NO LOCATION STATED

### COMESTIBLES

(Type 1)

Blue(?) painted Black  
SOUP

But see Barnstable.



(Type 5)

Black SWEET



Blue TEA

eBay 23.12.2020



Blue V (Vegetables?)



FULL MEAL white



TEA OR COFFEE

Blue

May not be British Restaurant but see  
Merthyr Tydfil



## NO LOCATION STATED

### VALUES

(Type 5)

Black 1d



Blue 2d



Ordered in 1941 by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council & made by Souplex of Morecombe, Lancs<sup>(7)</sup>.

Green 1d

White 1d

Brown 2d

Yellow 2d

Maroon 2d

Blue 6d



Note similar design to Newcastle and Sandbach pieces.



## NO LOCATION STATED

(Type 1)

Black  
Green  
Red  
Yellow  
Pink  
Brown  
Mauve



Ordered in 1941 by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council & made by Souplex of Morecombe, Lancs<sup>(7)</sup>.

(Type 5)

Orange nv  
Black nv





(Type 6)

Purple

Blue,

Light brown with black spots



### References, Notes, Acknowledgements and useful Websites

- (1) B. Edge. *First Dictionary of Paranomismatica*. Crewe, 1991. Pp147-148.
- (2) <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/blog/history/british-restaurants>
- (3) Tommy Trinder Film. <https://youtu.be/1YnFGx1rv20>
- (4) Ministry of Food. (1942). Substitution of Paper Meal Tickets by Tokens of Plastic Material. Cardiff: Ministry of Food. See PM website<sup>(5)</sup>.
- (5) P. Mernick <http://www.mernick.org.uk/br/history.htm>
- (6) M. Johnson. <https://sites.google.com/site/malstokens/brit?authuser=0>
- (7) Bill Myers. British Restaurants. TCSB v8n8 September 2006, pp293-295
- (8) David Young, *Devon Tickets Checks & Passes*, 2012
- (9) N. & A. Cox. The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales, 1800-1993. 1994.
- (10) N. & A. Cox. The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of Wales, Volume 2. 2012.

Note some British Restaurant tokens, especially type 1 and also type 8 (see Newport red Meat & Veg token), are slightly oval and bent due to being removed from the mould while still soft.

Thanks to David Young, Noel and Alan Cox for extra illustrations and also to Colin Williamson for useful information about plastics and token manufacture.

## A British Restaurant Token Dispenser

**John Theobald**

In the previous article, a coloured plastic token and token dispenser were noted for Godalming Museum. A current online exhibition celebrating the Museum's centenary year 2021 takes the form of a weekly video on the topic "My Favourite Thing", nominated by supporters of the Museum.

Video No. 6 features the British Restaurant Token Dispenser. This had been found and saved from a building renovation by Susan and John Janoway and subsequently donated to the Godalming Museum.

The Godalming British Restaurant was located at Angel Court. As with most British Restaurants, the idea was to be able to buy a nutritious and good value meal for cash rather than using ration coupons. Whilst the Restaurant was staffed by volunteers (e.g. the WRVS), the kitchen staff were salaried and the tokens and cash were controlled by a council employee working from a desk at the entrance to the dining room.



The box contains 9 tracks with 8 different coloured tokens. The Bottom of the box is hinged (lock missing) to reveal the dispenser slots.





The front of the box is also hinged (again lock missing) and opens up to reveal the tokens and lead weights used to push them down. The lead weights look like pieces of old water pipe! The box would have been stood vertically, possibly attached to a wall.



## References and Acknowledgements

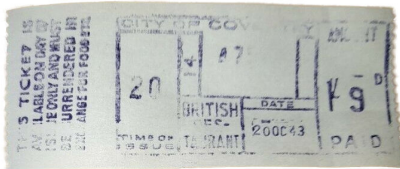
- (1) P. Mernick and M. Johnson. British Restaurant Tokens. TCSB v13n7 June 2021 254-271.
- (2) <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=902769077244251> or Godalming Museum website, Home page <http://www.godalmingmuseum.org.uk/> and scroll down to Latest News, then click to view video No.6.

The photographs are in the Godalming Museum collection, which holds the copyright and are reproduced by kind permission of the Museum Curator, Alison Pattison.

## British Restaurant Tickets

Gary Oddie

Paper tickets were a precursor to the plastic tokens used in British Restaurants. Whilst compiling the above article about British Restaurant Tokens<sup>(1)</sup> an eBay listing was found for an original paper ticket dispensing machine and a few tickets. The machine printed tickets for the City of Coventry British Restaurant.

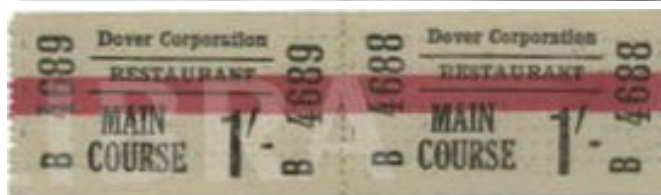
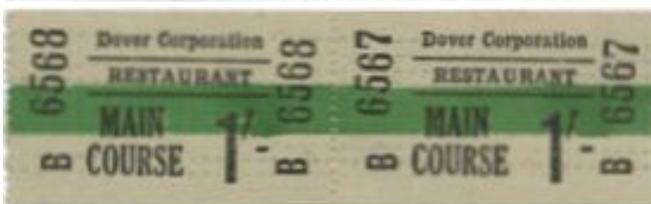
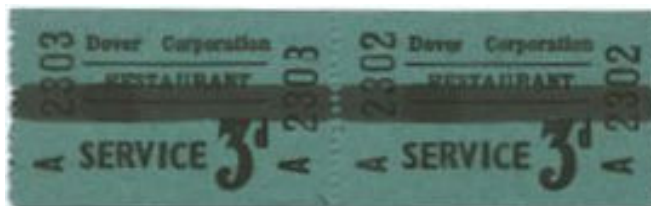


The device was manufactured by Ticket Issue Machines Ltd, with the original design by George Gibson for London Transport. The machine was sold, and must have been in working order, as a few weeks later some more paper tickets from this machine appeared for sale!

Other paper tickets have also been found for the Dover and Mitcham British Restaurants.

The tickets are printed using different machines, but are all typical of bus and tram tickets of the 1940s.

The paper tickets were quickly replaced by the plastic tokens and token dispensers<sup>(2)</sup>.



## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) P. Mernick and M. Johnson . British Restaurant Tokens. TCSB v13n7 June 2021 254-271.
- (2) J. Theobald. A British Restaurant Token Dispenser. TCSB v13n7 June 2021 272-273.



## Faith, Hope & Charity by J. Park & Sons, Liverpool

Andrew Andison

For some time, I have had in my collection a small Queen Victoria token with the symbols of Faith, Hope and Charity on the reverse. I have always assumed it was a small good luck piece. However, the reverse seems rather basic in design with the cross, anchor and heart in high relief outline and a mottled field.



- Obv.* Head of Queen Victoria to left with VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN above.
- Rev.* Heart with crossed cross and anchor behind (representing Faith, Hope and Charity)
- Edge* Grained, dies = 030°, brass, round, 20.1mm, 3.6g



It was made by J. Park & Son of Liverpool and this is known from die links. The obverse die is used for two other items:

- (1) The Co-operative Union Music Hall (TTB2 7660 p.288)
- (2) A Prince of Wales Model Half Sovereign. In turn, this particular POW reverse is combined with two other obverse dies.

The first of these obverses is also paired with a double-headed eagle die.



The second (TTB2 V15) is paired with a stock die from the maker (TTB2 2215).



The recent acquisition of a similar, slightly larger, piece shows why the reverse is so basic.



It is designed to be enamelled; the high relief outlines to contain the enamel and the mottled background gives the enamel something to key onto.





This slightly larger piece (22½mm) is also by J. Park & Son of Liverpool.

The obverse is listed in TTB2 as V70 and, through the tokens of Shaw Bros of Liverpool, is directly linked to obverse V74.

This is found paired with Park's die. (TTB2 2217).

### **Reference:**

*The Token Book 2: Unofficial Farthings & Small Advertising Tokens 1820-1901, including 'Columbia' Farthings.* by Paul & Bente R. Withers, 2013. [Referred to by the abbreviation TTB2]

---

## ***Advertisements:***

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and also working on books on  
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[13:08]

---

## **17th 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

[13:08]

---



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[13:09]

# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



**Vol. 13 No. 8**

**BULLETIN**

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*Editor*  
Dave Smith

Token Corresponding Society and Token Congress website  
<http://www.thetokensociety.org.uk>

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## Contents

<i>Editorial, Back issues &amp; Token Congress 2022</i> .....	283
What links a 17th Century Haberdasher, An 18th Century Freemason, and a 19th/20th Century Fruit & Veg Farmer? John Theobald .....	284
Educational Counters part (i) and (ii) W Bryce Neilson .....	294
Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (10) Roy Rains .....	296
Some Additional 17th Century Cornish Tokens Mac Eden .....	301
The Royal Circus and Surrey Theatre David Young .....	305
Apple Token from Borough Market (2019) Judy Brook .....	308
Gleanings from the Conder Café (ii) Jeff Rock .....	309
Royal George Token D&H Kent 13 Paul Tunnard .....	311
Birthstone and Acrostic Tokens. Gary Oddie .....	313
An Unusual Overstruck Token from Southwark Tim Everson .....	317
Unrecorded British Restaurant Tokens? Michael Knight .....	318
<i>Advertisements</i> .....	319

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 8.

At the time of writing the opportunity to return to a Congress is very much a possibility. With this in mind I hope that many of you are reading this having renewed old acquaintances, made new ones, and are enjoying the atmosphere of our Congress.

On the subject of Congress we are looking for a volunteer to organize the 2022 event. If you are interested or would like more information on what is involved please contact me. Full support of previous organisers is assured.

Once again we come to the end of a subscription period. Renewals can be made by BACS (see page 281), using the 'Friends and Family' option of PayPal email: [tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com](mailto:tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com), cheques or old-fashioned cash.

Finally, a plea for more articles. 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.

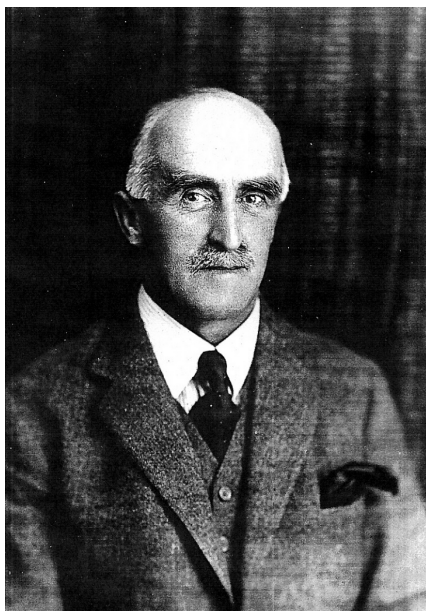
***Token Congress 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> October 2022 (to be confirmed).  
Volunteer organisier(s) needed.***

## **What links a 17<sup>th</sup> Century Haberdasher, An 18th Century Freemason, and a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century Fruit & Veg Farmer?**

**John Theobald**

Tim Everson kindly featured a part of my archive talk on the Surrey **BOORMAN** Farm Tokens in the 2019 Token Congress Programme and which was superbly illustrated by Rob de Ruiter's photographic skills. Further research was undertaken about the man himself and his background, resulting in this article being presented to that Congress meeting. Tim Everson and Amber Debenham also provided additional information, which is included here with my thanks. David Boorman, another Surrey Local History enthusiast, who has researched his own Family History, generously provided some superb photographs and much additional information about our Surrey Samuel Staines Boorman.

The original research 15 years ago was basic and concentrated on the Tokens themselves, rather than on the issuer. With much easier global access to electronic information having become more readily available, it has been fascinating to delve a little deeper into the persona behind our Surrey Token issuing Samuel Staines Boorman.



**Samuel Staines Boorman Esq., J. P., 1865-1952.**



Probably Samuel Boorman was the only issuer with that surname of late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. Samuel's immediate Family came from Tenterden, Kent, with their roots in the Biddenden/Cranbrook area of Kent. According to Tim Everson and Amber Debenham, Samuel Boorman ***"was born at Castweazle, near Tenterden in Kent in 1865. Castweazle would seem to be the name of the farm rather than a village. He was the Son of HENRY BOORMAN JP of Tenterden in Kent, a grocer and draper."*** David Boorman (Bibl: 9) confirms that ***"the 1871 Census has Samuel living at Castweasle, West Cross, which is on the A28 Rolvenden Road out of Tenterden"***. Samuel's Mother was Hannah Staines Boorman, née Woodfull, who had been born in Tenterden. Samuel met and got to know **GERTRUDE JOHANNA LACY** whose Family lived at 8 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.

Gertrude and Samuel were married at the Congregational Church (later the United Reformed Church) North Street, Guildford on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1895. The Rev. W. Houghton officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Skinner.



**Heath Farm, Send, Surrey. Photograph courtesy of David Boorman.**

Gertrude and Samuel lived at Heath Farm, Send, Surrey, in the Parish of St. Mary, where he became a successful fruit farmer. They had 2 Daughters, Beryl Gertrude (1898-1941) and Myrtle Woodfull (1902-19??). In 1931 Myrtle Boorman married a Mr. Partridge.

According to the **Send and Ripley History Society** Newsletter No. 53 (Bibl: 6) Samuel ***"always rode around his fields on horseback and his great hobby was the collection of British wild birds' eggs. This, of course, is illegal today, but it was a famous collection and was, I believe, left to the Haslemere Museum."*** Subsequently Megan

Evans, Collections Manager at the **Haslemere Museum** confirmed ***“We do have the wonderful BOORMAN collection of bird eggs and it is still housed at the Museum”***.

A visit by appointment subsequently established that Mr. Boorman’s egg collection is housed in extremely large and tall floor mounted cabinets, one double size, together with a virtually identical single cabinet on each side. Each of the four cabinets has 16 deep drawers, with the contents of each protected by glass.

Each drawer has a number of trays in rows, which can be of different sizes, providing up to 35 individual and separate locations per drawer. Each location can accept a complete bird’s nest containing a clutch of eggs, which is itemised with a ticket prepared by Mr. Boorman, which describes the precise date, location and egg count.

The collection appears to have been amassed over a period from about 1902 to 1920. Robert Neller, the I.T. Manager and Collections Officer, kindly arranged the viewing. The entire collection is described as “fragile”, so can not be displayed and must total well over one thousand eggs, although they have not been catalogued by Museum staff to date.

## **WEST MOLESEY**

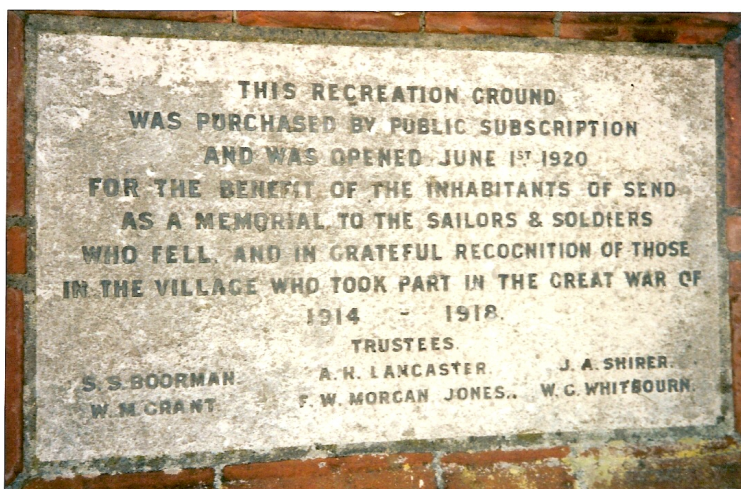
Samuel’s involvement with WEST MOLESEY. Tim Everson and Amber Debenham suggest that ***there was a “West Molesey Farm” in Send***. That may well be so, but the Surrey History Centre at Woking – in its “Exploring Surrey’s past” feature – has details of Deeds relating to West Molesey Farm, West Molesey and Walton on Thames. ***“In Sep 1893 John Wingfield Malcolm of Pottalloch, Argyllshire, leased West Molesey Farm to Staines Boorman and Joshua Taylor, both of Heath House, Send (formerly of Batley, Yorkshire), for 4 years. The following May Taylor dissolved his partnership with Boorman, who became the sole leaseholder. In 1899 Boorman purchased from the Rt. Hon. John Wingfield, Baron Malcolm, cottages and buildings which were part of the farm (-/7-12). From markings on the plan in the 1893 lease, -/11, it appears that parts of the farm next to the Thames were sold to the Lambeth Water Co. in 1896 (see also -/36).”***

Additionally, David Boorman confirms that the **LONDON PHONE BOOK 1934/1936** has **Staines Boorman** listed as a Market Gardener at Church Farm, West Molesey. David Boorman also has discovered that **Samuel’s hobbies** are listed as Ornithology, Geology and Public Office and goes on to say that he was a Freemason and Lodge Master.

Thanks to Mr. Hugh Ward, Secretary of Wey Side Lodge 1395, this has since been confirmed: ***“Mr Samuel Staines Boorman aged 27 a farmer of Heath Farm, Send, Surrey was proposed for membership of Wey Side Lodge 1395 meeting at The Masonic Hall Woking on 7th June 1892. He was initiated on October 4th 1892, and became Worshipful Master of the lodge on 15th October 1901. He was still a member in 1928, he may have remained a member longer than this but I am unable to find***

*any more information. I would have thought he would have obtained Provincial honours and possibly even Grand Lodge honours.”* This is a co-incidental link with **John Hicks Boorman**, as we shall see shortly. David Boorman’s research continues: *In 1905 Samuel was a member of the British Ornithologists Club.*

In 1911 both the **Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser** and the **Surrey Mirror** reported that Samuel had been appointed a new County Magistrate, becoming a J.P., and so following in his Father’s footsteps. Samuel’s Public Office involvement continued, according to David Boorman, when in 1920, Samuel was one of 6 Trustees who successfully organised and opened a new Recreation Ground in Send Village. This was arranged in grateful memory of those villagers who served during the Great War of 1914 – 1918 as Soldiers and Sailors.



**Photograph courtesy of David Boorman.**

**“THIS RECREATION GROUND WAS PURCHASED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AND WAS OPENED JUNE 1<sup>st</sup> 1920 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INHABITANTS OF SEND AS A MEMORIAL TO THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL, AND IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF THOSE IN THE VILLAGE WHO TOOK PART IN THE GREAT WAR OF 1914 – 1918. TRUSTEES S.S. BOORMAN A. N. LANCASTER J. A. SHIRER W. M. GRANT T. W. MORGAN-JONES W. C. WHITBOURN”**

David Boorman’s research confirms that *“in 1925 he was elected a Surrey County Councillor and he held many other Civic posts during his busy Public Office life.”* Undoubtedly Samuel Boorman was a successful Fruit Farmer, with his business interests in Send and West Molesey. In the **1939 England & Wales Register**. Samuel

and Gertrude J Boorman are listed at Heath Farm, Send. Occupations: Market Gardener and unpaid domestic duties.

The Surrey History Centre reveals that *“in 1941 Samuel Staines Boorman JP was Chairman of the West Surrey Farmers Association and on 21 October 1941 he made a speech at the Lion Hotel Guildford. It was in recognition of 35 years of service to the Association by Harold E. Fenn, Manager.”* A copy of Samuel’s speech is in the SyHC archive.

## Deaths.

**Gertrude Johanna Boorman** died 4<sup>th</sup> June 1952 at “Enniskeen” West Clandon, Surrey.

Presumably it was her Daughter Myrtle Woodfull PARTRIDGE who was named as the person to whom any notices of claims against the Estate were to be sent. (Source: The London Gazette, 14<sup>th</sup> August 1953)

**Samuel Staines Boorman** died aged 87 just 3 months later on 13<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1952 at “Enniskeen”, West Clandon, Surrey. (Source: The London Gazette, 14<sup>th</sup> August 1953)

**Burial** 17<sup>th</sup> September 1952, Samuel Staines Boorman, aged 87 at Send, St. Mary.



Photograph courtesy of David Boorman.

**“IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL STAINES BOORMAN JANUARY 28<sup>th</sup> 1865  
SEPTEMBER 13<sup>th</sup> 1952 THROUGH CLOUD AND SUNSHINE LORD ABIDE  
WITH ME”**

**The BOORMAN Kent Family.**

As Tim Everson and Amber Debenham have confirmed, *“BOORMAN is a Kent name so it is difficult to trace other relatives with certainty.”* Fortunately, contact has

been established with **Claudia** and **Terry Boorman**. They live in Canada and Claudia Boorman is Director and Webmaster of the Victoria Genealogy Society [victoriags.org](http://victoriags.org) Terry Boorman is a distant relation of SAMUEL STAINES BOORMAN – his 4<sup>th</sup> Cousin, 3 generations removed (4C3R). Together, Claudia and Terry Boorman have amassed a formidable BOORMAN Family History, mainly in Kent, stretching back 9 generations. Before she married Terry, Claudia was a RICHARDSON and she is delighted that a member of that Family issued Hop Tokens as well. Alan Henderson lists H. RICHARDSON of Church House, Brede on page 46 and in Vol 1 of his 3 supplements, on page 15, more details emerge. But back to the BOORMANs.

### **Eighteenth Century Trade Token.**

**JOHN HICKS BOORMAN, East Grinstead, Sussex.**



**Photograph courtesy of Tim Everson**

**JOHN HICKS BOORMAN** issued a Halfpenny Token in 1795, in **EAST GRINSTEAD**, Sussex, at a time when locally there was a great scarcity of low value coin of the Realm. I believe that he was the only issuer with that surname during this emergency period of Unofficial Money. The Token is catalogue reference No. 202 on page 130 in Ron Kerridge's & Rob de Ruiter's excellent book **"THE TOKENS, METALLIC TICKETS, CHECKS AND PASSES OF WEST SUSSEX, 1650 – 1950."** (Bibl: 4). Another reference can be found in Dalton & Hamer (Bibl: 5).

Ron Kerridge describes the obverse of the Token as:

***"EAST GRINSTEAD HALFPENNY around a pair of scales above J.H.B. with 1795 below.***

***"The reverse reads PRO BONO PUBLICO around the Freemasons' Arms, crest, supporters and motto."*** (Translated, this means: For the public good.)

***"Around the edge of the Token is: PAYABLE AT I + H BOORMAN 0X0X0"***

***The diesinker for this Token was Dixon and the manufacturer Lutwyche and probably five hundredweight were produced. (Approx. 25,750.)***

***"JOHN BOORMAN appears in the "Universal British Directory" of 1794 as a grocer and draper at East Grinstead".*** (These are the same businesses as were carried out by



Samuel Boorman's Father, Henry Boorman.) *This is partly indicated by the scales on the Token for a grocer, and he was no doubt a Freemason. He was elected as one of the Church rebuilding trustees on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1796 when his full name was given as JOHN HICKS BOORMAN. He occupied the building in the High Street which has been replaced by Barclays Bank."*

(Ron Kerridge concludes his entry with;) *"Most of the above information on BOORMAN was kindly supplied by Mr. M. J. Leppard of East Grinstead."*

Claudia Boorman confirms that John Hicks Boorman is Husband Terry Boorman's 2<sup>nd</sup> Cousin, 6 times removed. (2C6R) This means that **JOHN HICKS BOORMAN** is distantly related to **SAMUEL STAINES BOORMAN**, being 2<sup>nd</sup> Cousins, 3 times removed – 2C3R. That fact, plus the Freemason link, both serve to enhance the "common link" interest in these two Token issuers.

Claudia and David Boorman's research, independently of each other, includes: **JOHN HICKS BOORMAN b 13 May 1765 in East Grinstead, was the Son of WILLIAM BOORMAN (b1732, Brenchley, Kent, d1793) and ELIZABETH LYNN (b1731 East Grinstead d1824). JOHN was 1 of 5 children, Baptised in 1765 in East Grinstead and died 1832 in East Peckham, Kent. He married JANE MARTYR in 1793 in St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London and they had 6 children. JOHN died on 15 October 1832 and was buried in a large tomb with iron railings in St. Michael's, East Peckham. One of John's Brothers, Thomas Hugh Boorman, was granted a Coat of Arms in 1829, which may have involved JOHN as well. "Argent on a bend engrailed Gules between two hop-vines with poles proper growing out of mounts Vert three stag's heads caboshed Or", and crest, Upon a wreath of the colours (Argent and Gules) "A bee Volant between two oak branches fructed proper".**

*The motto shown was "SPES MEA IN DEO" (My hope is in God,) College of Arms Grants: 37.416.*

Seventeenth Century Trade Token.



**WILLIAM BOORMAN AT THE BANK SIDE (Southwark)**  
**Photographs courtesy of Tim Everson**

Probably only one out of nearly 20,000 Tokens in the 17<sup>th</sup> C series has the surname BOORMAN. It was issued by **WILLIAM BOORMAN AT THE BANK SIDE** (Southwark) and was for the value of One Farthing. From the Token, we know that William was married at the time of its issue and that his Wife's first name began with the letter E. The Token bears the Arms of the Haberdashers' Company.

Williamson's Boyne (Bibl: 1) lists the Token as WB Southwark, Bank Side, WB120. The obverse reads: WILLIAM . BOORMAN – The Haberdashers' Arms. The reverse reads: AT . THE . BANK . SIDE . = W . E . B .

NORWEB (Bibl: 2) lists 2 varieties of the Token, under Nos. 4737a and 4737b

Tim Everson (Bibl: 3) lists the Token as: 298 and 299.

William's Wife's name was Elizabeth – née Gibson. They were married in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark in 1653.

## ARMS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF HABERDASHERS.



Illustration courtesy of Dr. David Bartle.

Dr. David Bartle, Company Archivist at the **Haberdashers' Company** – one of the 12 great Guilds of London – has been very supportive in answering questions and providing information which might prove to be helpful about **WILLIAM BOORMAN**. He kindly e-mailed the following information. ***"I've looked at our Bindings and Freedom Records and find a WILLIAM BOURMAN who became a Freeman in 1623 following Apprenticeship to one JOHN COULTON. We have no information on his location, except it was within the City of London. So it is possible that this is your William BOORMAN given variant spelling of the period. There is no***



*indication that anyone of this or similar name held higher office in the Company, although I think it very likely he would have become a Liveryman.”*

Dr. Bartle also confirmed that the Haberdashers’ Company does *“have several examples of such (17<sup>th</sup> C.) tokens in our Archives at the Hall.”* In addition, he has provided a colour copy of the Coat of Arms of the Haberdashers’ Company, with his permission for its use in this British Token Congress presentation on the subject of three BOORMAN Token issuers.

## Conclusion

As a result of this thoroughly enjoyable recent “collaborative research”, Dr. Bartle, Claudia Boorman and Tim Everson have been placed in direct contact with each other. Thus the research about these three BOORMAN Token issuers can continue. An accurate listing of all of the known Samuel Boorman Farm Tokens has since been published in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin. Comments about any additions, corrections, alterations or deletions in this article will be welcomed, via Dave Smith, Editor, or myself and all will be acknowledged.

## Bibliography and Sources of reference, to many of whom my grateful thanks are due:

1.. **Williamson’s Boyne** – referred to as WB. William Boyne published his original catalogue of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Tokens in 1858. George C Williamson FRSI revised and published Boyne’s catalogue, this time in 2 volumes, in 1889 and 1891. That standard reference work was re-issued in 1967, this time in 3 volumes, by B. A. Seaby Ltd., London. **“Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc.”** William Boorman’s Token is listed in Vol. 2. Southwark section, Page 1011, under BANK SIDE, ref: WB Southwark 120.

2. **“NORWEB”** as this catalogue system is called. **“Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Volume 46 The NORWEB Collection Tokens of the British Isles 1575-1750, Part V, Staffordshire to Westmorland”** by R. H. Thompson and M. J. Dickinson. Published in London by Spink & Son Ltd in 1996. ISBN 0 907605 49 4.

2 examples of William Boorman’s Token are listed under Surrey 11, BANK SIDE (Southwark, St. Saviour Parish) Nos. 4737a and 4737b, with 4737a illustrated on Plate 23. Tim Everson has explained that these are not different varieties, but two examples of the same Token, which he lists as E299. See Bibl. 3 below.

3. **Tim Everson, “Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark”**, published in 2015 by Galata Print. ISBN-10:1908715081. ISBN-13: 978 19087 15081. It has 2 entries on page 46 for William Boorman, in Surrey 11, BANKSIDE. Nos. 298 and 299. The precise position of the reverse W is the variety.

“The St. Saviour’s Token books place William Boorman “between the Bargehouse and The South Side” in Paris Garden in 1643. William Boorman married Elizabeth Gibson at St. Saviour’s in 1653. (TS)”

**WILLIAM.BOORMAN = Haberdashers’ Arms. WB120.**

**AT.THE.BANK.SIDE = B.W.E.**

4. Ron Kerridge MA and Rob de Ruiter, LRPS, “**The Tokens, Metallic Tickets, Checks and Passes of West Sussex, 1650 – 1950**”. Published in 2009, printed by Lacey’s Printers Ltd.

Ron’s excellent description of the JOHN HICKS BOORMAN Token is included in the main text.

5. **Dalton & Hamer**, referred to as D & H. “**The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**” by R. Dalton and S.H. Hamer. Originally printed and published in 1910, a second printing was made in 1977 in the USA by Quarterman Publications Inc., Massachusetts, USA. ISBN 0-88000-107-0. 2 varieties of John Hicks Boorman’s Token are listed under Sussex on page 256, East Grinstead 22 and 22a. The difference is in the edge reading.

6. **Send and Ripley History Society**, c/o Ripley Museum, Send, Surrey. **Newsletters** Nos. 50 by Marjorie Sex (May/June 1983); 53 by Marjorie Sex (Nov/Dec 1983); 162 by Jane Bartlett (Jan/Feb 2002). Various specific references to the Boorman Farm and the gypsy pickers.

7. **Claudia and Terry Boorman in Canada**. Enthusiastic Family Historians with a superb archive about the BOORMAN Family of Kent. In the spirit of “collaborative research” they have kindly allowed the use of some of their extensive archive material on 9 generations of the Boorman Family, particularly those with Kent County origins. These include Samuel Staines Boorman and John Hicks Boorman, to whom they are also distantly related.

8. **Dr. David Bartle, Archivist, The Haberdashers’ Company**, has been an interested and enthusiastic helper in the attempt to discover more about the 17<sup>th</sup> C. Token issuing William Boorman of Southwark. William’s Token features the Haberdashers’ Company Arms and Dr. Bartle graciously supplied a picture of the Company Arms for Congress.

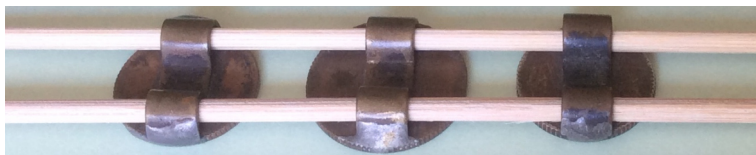
9. **David Boorman**, a fellow Surrey Local History enthusiast. Generously David has allowed the use of some of his own superb Boorman Family archive material, plus some excellent photographs, mainly relating to Samuel Staines Boorman.

10. **Rob de Ruiter, Amber Debenham, Duncan Pennock and Tim Everson**. Much additional helpful information kindly was provided by them and fellow Token enthusiasts at the time of the 2019 Annual British Token Congress and continues to flow. It is a joy and a privilege to share the “collaborative research” for the wonderful paranumismatic hobby with such great like-minded friends.

## Educational Counters (i)

**W Bryce Neilson**

These pieces are linked by having a double lug of uniform size on the reverse (or solder marks where it has been removed) presumably to allow the coins to slide along a pair of rods or wires, perhaps on a frame similar to an abacus.



They are extremely hard to find and may be from one set or possibly more than one. Clearly an educational tool, those known to the author are listed below:



One Penny (Wellington) / solder marks,  
bronze, 31mm

Six Pence - Education Union /  
double lug,  
white metal, 19mm



One Shilling - Education Union /  
solder marks,  
white metal, 24mm



Florin? (Shakespeare)  
Education Union / solder removed?  
white metal, 28.5mm

Half Crown (Wellington) /  
solder removed?  
white metal, 32mm



Ten Shillings (Wellington) /  
double lug  
brass, 19mm

Twenty Shillings (Shakespeare) /  
double lug  
brass, 22mm



The penny appears in supplement to TCSB Vol. 11, No. 9 - Troublesome Tokens (2) at 23 and the Ten Shillings appears in D & W under gaming tickets (page 314, No. 68).

## Educational Counters (ii)

The educational counters depicting the Prince of Wales as a child c.1843 and signed O or SGO (Stephen Gorton Onion) are fairly scarce and what may be a full set in the original container is exceptionally rare, possibly unique.



They are contained in a wire mesh purse inside a cardboard box as illustrated

The counters are virtually mint and presumably are a complete set as issued, the purse being more or less full. For the record the set comprises the following: Farthing (x4), Halfpenny (x2), Penny (x6), Groat (x2), Sixpence (x2), Shilling (x5), Half Crown (x2), Crown (x1), Half Sovereign (x2), Sovereign (x1) - a total of 27 toy coins. All have a grained edge apart from one of the two groats which has a plain edge. For more information see Rogers' *Toy Coins*.



# Co-op Checks and Tokens not listed in the Third Edition (10)

Roy Rains

## ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON & CHURCH C.I.S.L.

9 10 SHILLINGS Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC

ALDERMASTON C.S.L.

8 5/- Rev. FIVE SHILLINGS in closed wreath Bronze 31mm (mdf) PC

ALTOFTS C.S.L.

19 10/- ARDILL LEEDS Bracteate Octagonal brass 20mm PC

BARWELL C.S.L.

4 3d Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC

BEDFORD C.S.L

23a BREAD Uniface Bread slice shaped silvered bronze 25 x 21mm PC

BRADFORD on AVON C.S.

7 2 SHILLINGS H.S. BIRM Bracteate Iron 27mm PC

BURSLEM & D. I.C.S.

10a As 10 but has no circle around 1 PINT MILK (both 10 & 11 do) PC

CLOWN C. S. (different title)

13 Title only. Rev 1 PINT Yellow plastic 26mm PC

COANWOOD I.C.S.L.

18 6/- Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

COLCHESTER & EAST ESSEX C. & I.S.

8 1/- H.S. BIRM. Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC

DEPTFORD C. S.

4 3d Bracteate Tinned iron 21mm PC

DONCASTER C.S.L.

25 I PT. Rev. PEASE RETURN EMPTY BOTTLES Cream plastic 20mm PC

THE GAINSBOROUGH I.C.S.L.

16 HALF PINT Rev. HALF PINT Green plastic 23mm PC

GREAT HORTON I.S.L.

8 5/- Rev. same. Bronze 30mm milled edge PC

GREAT YARMOUTH C.S.L.

18 1 MILK ONE PINT 1 (no border) Uniface Aluminium 30mm, centre hole PC

GREENGATES & APPLERLY BRIDGE C.S.L.

4a 3d Rev. same. Brass 22mm PC

GUISBOROUGH C.S.L.

8 3/- ARDILL LEEDS Bracteate Brass 25mm PC



HALIFAX FLOUR SOCIETY LIMITED

10 ONE POUND H. SMITH B. Bracteate bronze 22mm PC



HECKMONDIKE I.C.S.

7 2 SHILLINGS Bracteate Tinned iron 29mm PC

HEPTONSTALL C.S.L.

5 6d ARDILL LEEDS Bracteate (thick) Tinned iron 23mm milled edge PC

HULL ANTI MILL SOCIETY ( different title)

5 TEN STONES Bracteate tinned iron 29mm PC



HYDE C.S.L.

30 2/- Rev. same. Brass 23mm milled edge PC

INGLETON I.C.S.

3 1d Bracteate Tinned iron 25mm PC

INGLETON I.C.S.L.

18 1 (impressed) PENCE Bracteate Brass 24mm PC

KEIGHLEY I.C.S.L.

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC



KIDDERMINSTER I.C.S.L.

27 Title only. Rev. LARGE LOAF Blue aluminium 25mm plain edge PC

27a Title only. Rev. WRAPPED Red aluminium 25mm plain edge PC



LAMBETH C.I.S.L

5 5d Bracteate Tinned iron 28mm PC

6 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 28mm PC

LEES & C. R. (Cross Roads) C.I.S.L.

6 1/- Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

LOFTHOUSE in CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL C.S.L. 1874 YORKSHIRE

Original title.

7 2/- Bracteate Tinned iron 30mm PC

LONDON (City of) I.C.S

2 1d H.S. BIRM Bracteate Tinned iron 22mm PC

6 1 SHILLING H.S. BIRM Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm PC

8 5 SHILLING H. SMITH B. Bracteate Tinned iron 26mm  
PC



LUDDENDENFOOT I.C.S.L.

3 2d ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Aluminium 25mm PC

MILLGATE VOL. & IND. C.S.L.

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

MYTHOLMROYD INDUSTRIAL S. L.

7 2/- Bracteate Brass 30mm PC

10 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

MYTHOLMROYD INDUSTRIAL SOCY.

14 3d G.Y.ILIFFE BIRM. Rev. same. Bronze 26mm milled  
edge PC



NEWARK C.S.L.

5 6d Bracteate Tinned iron 24mm PC

NEW MILLS C.S.L

5 6d Rev. same. Hexagonal brass 23mm PC

NEW ROAD SIDE C.S.

2 1d Rev. same. Brass 22mm milled edge PC

NEW SWINDON C.SL.

28 2LB LOAF Rev. same. Brown plastic 25mm PC

NORTH STAFFS. CO-OP DAIRY L.

8 Title only. Rev. Co-op logo Turquoise plastic 22mm PC

OADBY C.S.L.

12 BREAD TICKET Uniface (with countermarks ) Oval brass 37 x 27mm PC

13 BREAD TICKET Uniface (with countermarks) Oval aluminium 37 x 27mm  
PC



OADBY I. & P. S.L.

15 1 LB Uniface Square brass 25mm PC

PENZANCE C.S.

5 QUART OIL Uniface Aluminium 19mm PC

(SALFORD) THE GLADSTONE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY  
SALFORD LTD.

A very early Co-op not listed anywhere and probably incorporated into the  
Manchester & Salford Eq. Socy.

10 ONE POUND H.SMITH B. Rev. Border only. Bronze 22mm milled edge PC

SCARBOROUGH C.S.L

2 ONE PINT MILK Rev. same. Aluminium 25mm plain edge

THE SILSOE AMPTILL C.S.L.

8 5/- Bracteate Brass 30mm PC

9 10/- Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC

10 £1 Bracteate Bronze 30mm PC

SKELMANTHORPE I. & C.P.S.L.

29 ONE POUND Bracteate Bronze 22mm PC

SKINNINGROVE C.I.S.

4a 2d Bracteate Oval brassed iron 38 x 26mm PC



SOUTH MOLTON & DISTRICT C.S.L. 1904 DEVON

(new society)

1 BAKERY DEPT Rev. Title HALF QR. BREAD Brass 25mm, c/hole plain  
edge PC

STONELEIGH C.I.& P.S.L.

9b HALF SOVN Uniface Brass 19mm plain edge PC

SWINDON I.C.S.L.

13a MILK HALF PINT Rev. same. Aluminium 25mm plain edge PC

WEST LONDON I.C.S.L.

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

**WELLINGBOROUGH C.S.L.**

36a 1 PT. C.M.S. Uniface Octagonal grey fibre 20mm PC

**WEYMOUTH I.C.S.L.**

5 6d Bracteate Brass 25mm PC

**WALES**

**NEWTOWN C.S.L.**

19 10/- ARDILL LEEDS Rev. same. Brass 19mm milled edge PC

**TON C.S.L.**

13a SMALL LOAF Rev. SMALL LOAF Aluminium 19mm central hole plain edge PC

**TON I.C.S.L.**

22b Title only. Rev. 1d Black plastic 25mm PC

**SCOTLAND**

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## Some Additional 17<sup>th</sup> Century Cornish Tokens

### Mac Eden

The majority of the below listed tokens are not in Williamson, Dickinson, or Mayne. The exception is listed in Williamson, but not under Cornwall: This was corrected by Mr Dickinson. Two have previously been written about in the Bulletin but are mentioned here for ease of future reference.

#### Bodmin

Obv.: FLORENCE WILLS = F . W .  
Rev.: IN BODMIIN = 1663

Seen at RIC. TRURI :2007:40:4  
Almost certainly the widow of Thomas Wills (Bodmin 6) whose wife's name was Florence.



#### Boscastle

Obv.: BENIMIN GAYER = Mercers' Arms  
Rev.: OF BOSTASTELL = 1653

Maxwell sale 2012 lot 254  
Also recorded at RIC. TRURI :1928:42  
Record states missing since 22/06/1993 when display dismantled. No photograph available.



#### Helston

Obv.: HVMPHRY PENHELICK = arms  
Rev.: IN HELSTON = H.P.

This was Ebay item 221269285164



Description from Ebay:

As far as I'm aware this is only the second token known bearing the full name of Humphrey Penhelick. I was by chance in the field with the finder of the only other example, who ID'd it and relayed the following. Previous to this these two tokens it was thought to be for a Henry and have seen an example with just the H. abbreviated

for the Christian name, Hence confusion. Copper alloy token of Humphry Penhellick of Helston, c.1659. The obverse has a square shield with three butterflies Volant, two and one, the arms of the Penhellick Family in St Clements, Truro, with the younger branch settling in Helston in the mid-16th century, within a circle of pellets, surrounded by the legend \*HVMPHRY.PENHELICK. The reverse has the letters H . P within a circle of pellets, surrounded by the legend \*IN HELSTON, but no date. There are tokens of Henry Penhellick recorded and dated to 1659, but the family pedigree only mentions a Humphry at this time, according to Williamson (1967), Volume I, page 99, No.18, and Mayne & Williams (1985) doubt the description of the 'corroded specimen' on page 25, No.18, so perhaps it has been wrongly attributed to Henry in the past.

### Launceston

Obv.: WILLIAM WHITE = Crescent  
Moon  
Rev.: OF LANSESTON 58 = W . W .



Noel Exelby gift to the RIC. TRURI  
1991.76.6.10

In the 1664 hearth tax returns for Launceston Borough, William White gent was taxed on 13 hearths 3 of them blocked.

30<sup>th</sup> July 1667 William White married Martha Dinum at St Stephen by Launceston.

### Newport

Obv.: IOHN . KERTON . OF . NEWPORT = Three sheep in a fold  
Rev.: IN . CORNWELL . 1668 = HIS PENNY . I . I . K.

The above is mentioned by Thompson as being listed by Spinks.

### Penzance

Obv.: RALPH . BEARD = The Mercers  
Arms  
Rev.: OF . PENZANCE . 1669 = HIS  
HALF PENY



In the 1664 hearth Tax returns for Breage Ralph Beard is mentioned as paying the previous tax on 3 hearths the house void & Mr Cooke owner.

Breage is 10 miles west of Penzance.

Obv.: AMBROSE VPTON = A cross  
fourchee in a square shield  
surrounded by a ring of pellets  
Rev.: PENZANCE 1668? = A. V. A.



Ebay item 221269275725

Description from eBay:

Previously unrecorded 17th century Cornish token. Diameter of 15.7 mm. Damaged and incomplete copper alloy token of Ambrose Upton of Penzance with cross fourchee in square shield surrounded by ring of pellets and legend AMBROSE. VPTON, on the obverse, and letters \*V\* over A\*A, with legend PENZANCE and probably 1668 on reverse. The 'V' on the reverse represents a 'U' for Upton and the two 'A's below represent Ambrose and the first initial of his wife's name.

## St Keverne

Obv.: ST. KEVERON (around) = I . I  
(within a circle)  
Rev.: 1656 in four quarters around I . I .  
(within a circle)



The likely issuer is James Ingleton who is listed in the 1664 Michaelmas Hearth Tax Return with 6 hearths 1 too many b m. He does not seem to have left a will registered at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by 1700. (See TCS Bulletin V11 No. 7 page 252)

Obv.: HEN : STEPHENS IN = H. K.  
Rev.: S<sup>T</sup> KIVERNE 1656 = H. K. S



Finds database Corn-FFB3DD

Henry Stephens was buried at St. Keverne on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1702.

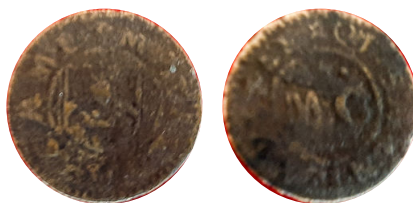
In the Hearth Tax returns of 1664, Henry Stephens was taxed as 4 but 2 found at St. Keverne.

## St Austell

Obv.: MATILDA . CAME = The Mercers  
Arms

Rev.: OF . SAINT AVSTLE = M . C.

This token has been previously written about in the TCS bulletin Volume 7 page 237, by Robert Sharman, but is nevertheless included for completion purpose.



## Stratton

Obv.: THOMAS BANT = Kings arms

Rev.: IN STRATTON = T.B.

Although listed in Williamson as Wiltshire 234, and not listed in Mayne, Mr. Dickinson has quite correctly listed this as Cornwall 93a. Here is some evidence to support its attribution to Stratton Cornwall.



A Stephen Bannt signed the Protestation of 1641.

Thomas Bant was assessed at 3 hearths in 1664.

Frances Bante daughter of Thomas & Elinor was baptised about 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1633 at Stratton (Cornwall).

Thomas Bant was assessed at 3 hearths at Stratton in 1662 and (2 short & blocked 1) in 1664.

The will of Thomas Bant was proved 1687 (Archdeaonry of Cornwall Wills and administrations, Glencross).

## Truro

The two tokens below are listed in the Database of the Truro Museum, but both are listed as “on Display”. However they are no longer on display, and have not been seen for a number of years, believed lost or stolen. Unfortunately no photo’s exist in their database.

Token of RICHARD MAYTON, TRURO 1666 - Accession number 2007.40.86.

Token of PETER CARRYON c1666 ¼ - Acquisition number 2007.40.87.

In the parish of Cury in 1683 was a female baptised Peternel Coryeine and in 1690 a Peter Coryien Baptised. Neither parent was named Peter. Unfortunately, the earliest records for this Parish start in 1676.

## The Royal Circus and Surrey Theatre

David Young

Astley's Amphitheatre was not the only riding establishment in London. The main competition came from Charles Hughes, who was an excellent horseman and in 1775 set up a riding school in Lambeth where he gave displays. Astley and Hughes became bitter rivals and vied with each other to see who could stage the more splendid show. In 1782 Hughes, in partnership with Charles Dibden, built the Royal Circus near the obelisk in Blackfriars Road. Opening night was a sell out and the show was a great success, although the following shows were popular and well attended Hughes was no businessman and was soon in debt.



Ticket for the Royal Circus

The copper ticket which has CIRCUS on the obverse and PIT on the reverse was possibly issued by Hughes to use at the Royal Circus, although undated from the style the piece was most likely issued soon after the opening. After Hughes's death Dibden carried on by himself and when the circus burnt down in 1803 he rebuilt and carried on as before. The uniface copper tickets issued by Dibden read ROYAL CIRCUS and are for the Pit or Gallery.

Royal Circus Surrey  
Theatre ticket for the Pit





In 1809 Robert Elliston acquired the lease and converted the place into a theatre by removing the ring, he also changed the name to the Surrey Theatre but in 1814 he left to take over the management at Drury Lane. The new lessees, Jones and Dunn, reverted back to circus entertainments and changed the name to the Royal Circus Surrey Theatre. More uniface copper tickets were issued, this time by Jones and Dunn; these read ROYAL CIRCUS SURREY THEATRE around either PIT or BOX.



Royal Circus in St George's Fields

The new name did not last long as in 1816 Thomas Dibden acquired the lease and changed the name again to the Surrey Theatre. He removed the ring and ceased all circus performances but he did not have much success and left a few years later. Dibden was followed by a number of unsuccessful managers until 1848 when Richard Shepherd arrived and sometimes in partnership with William Creswick, he stayed for over twenty years. Early in 1865 fire destroyed the theatre, Shepherd arranged for it to be rebuilt to a design by John Ellis.

A uniface brass ticket was issued for the opening of the New Surrey theatre in December 1865. All the lettering is incuse and reads NEW SURREY THEATRE R SHEPHERD around the part of the auditorium the ticket relate to and the date DEC 26<sup>TH</sup> 1865. After Shepherd left in 1869 there was another succession of unsuccessful managers until 1880 when George Conquest took over. He produced a popular series of sensational dramas and Christmas pantomimes but after his death in 1901 the theatre quickly deteriorated becoming a cinema in 1920. There were several attempts to reopen the theatre but in 1934 the building was demolished and the land purchased by the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.



Ticket for the New Surrey Theatre

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## Apple Token from Borough Market (2019)

**Judy Brook**

### Cider on offer in apple amnesty

People are being invited to swap apples for cider in a fruit amnesty.

A token worth a pound will be given in exchange for every pound in weight of apples taken to The Cider House at London's Borough Market until Saturday 26 October.

They can be used to buy cider once the batch has been made available in April next year. Any profits will be donated to community projects.



“London’s iconic Borough Market is celebrating the best of British harvest time this October half term (Thursday 24th - Saturday 26th October 2019). In line with the Market’s commitment to sustainability and reducing food waste, Londoners are invited to take part in an ‘Apple Amnesty’ and bring in fruit from their gardens, allotments and school yards, as well as any sitting in fridges and fruit bowls that might otherwise go to waste, for a Borough Market led community cider and apple juice initiative.

During the Harvest Celebrations, visitors will be able to watch apples being turned into juice and hear how this will then be made into cider from Borough Market trader, The Cider House. The cider and juice will be available to buy from the Market in April 2020, with profits going towards supporting Borough Market’s community projects. Anyone who brings a pound of apples in for the community pot will receive a ‘£ for a pound’ token, entitling them to money off when the cider and juice are on sale early next year.”

The tokens are 50mm wide, printed on wood, with a small magnet on the back to stick to a fridge.

### References

- (1) <https://www.list.co.uk/event/1409489-borough-market-to-hold-apple-amnesty-for-unique-community-cider-at-octobers-family-friendly-harvest-celebrations/>
- (2) <https://boroughmarket.org.uk/traders/the-cider-house/>



## Gleanings from the Conder Café (ii)

Jeff Rock

It's been a continuation of a wild year for all of us, with political uncertainty, dramatically rising pandemic infections and deaths, and economic woes. But for most of us, our collections are a nice escape from the real world and the headlines and problems we all face. I'm happy to say that the Conder Cafe group on Facebook (introduced in TCSBv13n5 p194) has continued to grow, and members have posted many interesting specimens of 18<sup>th</sup> Century Provincial Tokens, offered insightful commentary, and managed to solve a mystery or two along the way. This is a vibrant and active club – and if any TCSB readers have an interest in the series, please consider joining. You can participate as much or as little as you wish, but I can guarantee that you will learn something along the way.



The Cafe is open to posts at any time, but two days of the week have special names to nudge people to share. Token Tuesdays are for asking questions about specific pieces or initiating some further research, while Friday Favo(u)rites

give members a chance to share tokens from their collections that they are especially fond of. Here are a few such pieces from the last quarter.

Café founder Gregg Silvis shared this amazing example of Dublin 159. Collectors with an interest in the Camac series know that the genuine issues seldom come nice and are almost never seen with even a hint of original mint colo(u)r, a testament to their long use in circulation. This is a stunning token that any collector would be proud to own. This writer posted an example of Middlesex 1038a, with an interesting countermark on the obverse, the initials BW in a serrated rectangular border (the token unfortunately in a plastic slab, but will eventually be liberated from it). Do any TCSB readers have other examples of this countermark, or any idea as to who struck it or when/where it was made?



Middlesex 1038a



Gary Oddie posted a picture of this very rare Bedfordshire 3c in silver and has asked for help with other edge varieties of this die pair, especially with edges PAYABLE EVERYWHERE and PAYABLE AT DALLYS CHICHESTER, which have been reported but not traced today. If you have these, or any other unlisted edges or metals for this die pair, get in touch with Gary and make sure his catalogue of Bedford tokens is as complete as possible. Café members shared some other unlisted edges and information – if you want to see what was revealed, join the group!



Finally, while not an 18<sup>th</sup> century issue, Gary Groll shared this fitting image for the holiday season, a token struck by S.H. Hamer, who co-wrote the reference book for the series. Despite owning and operating a tool and die works, Hamer apparently had some difficulty in figuring out how to punch most letters into dies! Hopefully Santa Claus brought him new letter punches for Christmas that year.

We look forward to continuing this gleanings series – but that depends on what is shared by members on the Café. The 21<sup>st</sup> century has made it easy to take, store and share images, and for people thousands of miles apart to work together in real time on research. Joining the Cafe is easy, though you do need a Facebook account (which requires very little personal information). Just search for “Conder Cafe” and click the button to request to join. If you have any questions, you can email Gary Groll.

I think it safe to predict that more research will be done on Conder tokens in the next decade than in the previous century combined! It’s an exciting time, and I hope you will join us in keeping tokens – of all eras – relevant for centuries to come.



## Royal George Token D&H Kent 13

**Paul Tunnard**

This token was issued in 1795 by Thomas Haycraft a Deptford Ironmonger. The reverse shows an unusual view of the warship Royal George a 108 gun ship built to replace the previous Royal George which had tragically sunk with great loss of life. It shows the stern and the slogan “Prosperity to the wooden walls of old England” and the issuers initials TDH.

Edges 1) PAYABLE AT THO'S HAYCRAFTS DEPTFORD  
2) PAYABLE AT DEPTFORD CHATHAM AND DOVER



The previous Royal George sank at Spithead with the loss of over 800 lives

On the 29th August 1782 the hundred gun HMS Royal George sank whilst undergoing repairs to a valve in its hull. The ship had had to be heeled over by running the starboard cannon to the centreline of the ship to reveal the part of the ship to be repaired.

Furthermore, a delivery of rum casks was being delivered and this added to the ships list to port realising that the ship was starting to sink, the ships carpenter informed the lieutenant of the watch Monin Hollinbery and asked him to beat the drum to signal to the men to right the ship. The officer refused. As the situation worsened, the carpenter implored the officer and a second time he was refused. The carpenter then took his concern directly to the ships captain who agreed with him and gave the order to move the guns back into position. However the drums to enact the order were never sounded. By this time the ship had taken on too much water. The ship tilted heavily to port the water rushed in and although her sinking was delayed by the delivery cutter getting caught in the sinking ship's masts, the ship sank extremely quickly with heavy loss of life. The delivery cutter sank with the ship.

Admiral Kempenfeldt who was commanding was lost with the ship as he was writing in his cabin at the time.

There were a large number of women and families on board as they were not allowing the crew ashore in case they deserted. Consequently, the number of casualties was very high, Cowpers poem “The loss of The Royal George” commemorates the disaster.

A court martial acquitted the officers blaming the sinking on the rotting timbers of the ship. However, a more alert officer of the watch would have prevented the tragedy. The ships masts were sticking out of the water for many years and it wasn't until 1840 that the wreck was finally cleared. A huge explosion to accomplish the clearance carried out by the Royal Engineers shattered windows as far away as Gosport and Portsmouth

The Obverse of the token shows the men of Swanscombe meeting William the Conqueror after the Battle of Senlac (Hastings). The legend says ‘KENTISH LIBERTY PRESERVED BY VIRTUE AND COURAGE’ with 1067 in the exergue.

The men were led by the Abbot of St Augustine's whose men dropped their camouflage to reveal that they were fully armed and the Abbot offered their allegiance to William if he would confirm their ancient laws and privileges, including the tradition of passing inheritance by gavelkind, (a form of tenure). This he granted to them.

William the Conqueror won the battle of Senlac (Hastings). which had taken place on the 14th October 1066. William then went on to secure Dover, parts of Kent and Canterbury and was crowned King on Christmas Day in London. He made arrangement for the governance of England in early 1067 before returning to Normandy.



### References:

- Dalton and Hamer—Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century
- Commercial Coins 1787-1804 R C Bell
- Trade Tokens A Social and Economic History J.R.S. Whiting
- Trade tokens by J R S Whiting



# Birthstone and Acrostic Tokens.

Gary Oddie

Coins and tokens can be repurposed in many ways including countermarking to validate or change the value, counterstamping to add an advertising or other message or engraving to celebrate more singular events such as births, marriages, and deaths. The metal can also be cut out or worked to form a ring or other artistic object.

An unusual coin modification is the addition of a gemstone to a coin to provide a secret message, typically a token of affection. A small hole can be cut into the coin and the metal manipulated to create a claw mount to hold the stone or the stone may be just glued into place. The stones may be precious, semi-precious or just paste and other glasses. Jean-Baptiste Mellerio (1765-1850), jewellery designer to Marie Antoinette and the French court, is credited with inventing acrostic jewellery. Here the language of gemstones is used to spell out a message. The first letter of each stone is used to create the message. The table below gives a selection of some of the stones and minerals used.

Letter	Stone	Letter	Stone
A	Amethyst, Aquamarine	N	Nephrite
B	Beryl, benitoite	O	Opal, onyx
C	Carnelion, citrine	P	Peridot, pearl
D	Diamond, diopside	Q	Quartz
E	Emerald	R	Ruby, rhodochrosite
F	Feldspar, Fluorite	S	Sapphire, spinel
G	Garnet	T	Topaz, turquoise, tourmaline
H	Haematite, howlite	U	Uvarovite
I	Iolite, idocrase, indicolite	V	Variscite, vermarine
J	Jade, jasper	W	Wulfenite
K	Kunzite, kyanite	X	Xylopal (opalised wood)
L	Lapis lazuli, labradorite	Y	YAG YttriumAluminiumGarnet
M	Malachite, moonstone	Z	Zircon

**Table 1.** Examples of modern gemstones and minerals used in acrostic jewellery.

Thus a piece of jewellery can be decoded; “regards” (ruby-emerald-garnet-amethyst-ruby-diamond-sapphire) and “dearest” (diamond-emerald-amethyst/aquamarine-ruby-emerald-sapphire-tourmaline/topaz), “love” (lapis lazuli, opal, vermarine, Emerald) and “friend” (fluorite-ruby-indicolite\*-emerald-nephrite-diamond).

Most coins seen so far with inset gemstones have just one stone and are mostly pierced for suspension or mounted with a pin or loop. This may point to a more simple interpretation as a birthstone.

Month	Stone
January	Garnet
February	Amethyst, hyacinth, pearl
March	Bloodstone, jasper
April	Diamond, sapphire
May	Emerald, agate
June	Cat's eye, turquoise, agate
July	Turquoise, onyx
August	Sardonyx, carnelian, moonstone, topaz
September	Chrysolite
October	Opal, aquamarine
November	Topaz, pearl
December	Bloodstone, ruby

**Table 2.** Examples of modern gemstones and minerals used as a birthstone.

The stones used varies depending on the country and local trends such as the use of a Zodiacal calendar. Stones are also known on coins from the USA, Belgium, Switzerland and China. Below are a few examples.

1914 shilling with a clear red stone set into the reverse, gilded with pin mount on obverse. [GO]



1887 shilling with a clear green stone set into the obverse. With loop mount on edge. [GO]

1887 shilling with a clear purple/pink stone set into the obverse. Pierced with loop mount. [GO]



1915 shilling with a clear pale blue stone set into the obverse. With loop mount on edge. [GO]

1893 shilling with a clear pale blue stone set into the obverse, which is also engraved 17.5.1900 / AMB. Double piercing for suspension. [GO]



1806 Irish halfpenny with a clear stone set into the reverse. Pierced with a loop mount. [www]

1897 farthing with clear pink stone set into the obverse. Pierced for suspension. [www]



1853 halfpenny with an opaque turquoise (?) stone set into the obverse. The stone doesn't show through to the reverse. No trace of mounting. [www]

1887 Double florin with an inset black lozenge shape. Also engraved RQL (?) WATTS. With loop mount on edge. [H. Mernick]



1897 silver threepence set with a yellow garnet on the obverse. Pierced for suspension, with additional seed pearl and glass bead. The ring, chain and additions are modern. [www]

1910 silver threepence set with a yellow cabochon on the obverse. Pierced for suspension. [www]



1849 groat set with a peridot on the reverse in Britannia's shield. With loop mount on edge. [www]

1897 silver threepence set with a sapphire and seed pearl on the obverse.  
Pierced for suspension. [www]



1902 gilded silver threepence set with an amber coloured glass cabochon on the obverse. With loop mount on edge. [www]

1909 USA nickel set with a pale blue stone on obverse. Also engraved *love*. Reverse countermarked with AR 19. Pierced for suspension. [www - modern]



1890 (?) Swiss 2 Rappen set with a red stone on the obverse. With loop mount on edge. [www]

1921 Swiss 10 Rappen set with a pale blue stone on the obverse. Edge pierced with a modern swivel mount for suspension. [www]



1899 Swiss 20 Rappen set with a white stone on the obverse, also engraved *mother*. Reverse also engraved A.R 20. Might these be the maker's initials and date? The font of the engraved text appears the same as the 1909 USA coin above. Edge pierced with a modern swivel mount for suspension. [www - modern]

Brooch made from three Belgian 5 centimes with a black enamelled NAMUR above and a 1 cent piece suspended by two chains below. The coins are all dated 1914. The 5 centime pieces were manufactured with a central hole which has been filled with a claw mount and two red and a white stone. [H. Mernick]



## An Unusual Overstruck Token from Southwark

Tim Everson



A recent purchase from Lockdales was this unusually mis-struck token made by Ramage. The overtype is recognisable as Everson 448, BW 41, Norweb 4864.

Obv: [A]T.THE.GR[EENE.MAN] = Man with club  
Rev: IN.SOVT[HVARKE.I65I = A.] G.

Only half of the token is visible because the planchet was only half inserted between the dies. As a result, we are able to see that, rather than a blank flan, Ramage (or one of his workers to be more precise) was overstriking on another token, half of which is visible to us. This token is rather strange. The obverse certainly reads

Obv: THE.B[ORS.HEAD] IN.KINGS = Boar's head  
and is a die match with BW 1622, Norweb 8754 for an issue at King's Street Westminster, but the 'reverse' is not the correct one. It reads  
Rev: .....N.CORNE.MAR.... = ?| ? S.

A natural reading is IN.CORNE.MARKET, but I do not know of such a location. Michael Dickinson has pointed out that there is a token issuer called IOHN CORNE in St Martin's le Grand (BW 2640) and so the token could be connected with him, although it is not the one listed by Williamson. If that were the case then the undertype might be two obverses, a mistake, which is why the planchets were being restruck. Any further ideas would be welcomed by the author.



## Unrecorded British Restaurant Tokens?

**Michael Knight**

Having read Philip Mernick and Malcolm Johnson's article on British Restaurant tokens TCSBv13n7 with interest, I can add one definite and one probable to the list. Both tokens are for Hampshire.

### SOUP F.U.D.C



30mm grey colour - looks like a type 7.

I am certain this was issued by Fareham Urban District Council. It came in a lot of coins and tokens I bought from an auction house that specialises in house clearances, and the auction house is less than 10 miles from Fareham.

### G.W.GRAHAM'S CANTEEN / 1D

21mm black plastic.



A George Graham is listing in the 1939 Kelly's directory of Hampshire as running dining rooms in Havant Rd, Farlington, Portsmouth.

The excellent Pomeroy's of Portsmouth website

<http://nebula.wsimg.com/61c6d4e525727e48887f4b8a24d23b5f?AccessKeyId=20CFA221129C87483CFE&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>, under his Wartime Facilities link notes.

#### Emergency Food Store

1941-1945 [22] London Road/Beechwood Road, Hilsea temporary emergency food store for G.W Graham

1946 [22] London Road/Beechwood Road, Portable Shed for G.W Graham

It is possible during the war Graham expanded his operations to running canteens in establishments set up for the war effort.

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## Contents

The story of David Ramage, token maker turned taverner, and the Norwich Corporation farthings. ....	323
All at Sixes and Sevens: the 1667 Corporation issues of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Diss and the workshops that made them. ....	341
Sweetmeats, sheepskins, sugar and scurvy grass: the accounts of Oxnead Hall and some Norfolk issuers. ....	352
Some suggestions on the identities of four Norfolk token issuers. ....	361
Two seventeenth-century lead tokens from the Norwich area. ....	369
The Norfolk Token Project – latest news. ....	371

## Introduction

Many of the author's papers researching various aspects of Norfolk's seventeenth-century token series have been published in the pages of this journal over the last few years. The articles included here represent summaries of the various subjects included in the talk that Adrian would have given at the 2020 Token Congress had it taken place. His talk this year will touch upon some of this material but will confine itself to the county's Corporation issues, expanding on what is written in this small volume.

## The story of David Ramage Junior, token maker turned taverner, and the Norwich Corporation farthings.

Adrian Marsden

In the June 2018 edition of this bulletin, the late Robert Thompson made a compelling case for David Ramage junior, the son of the well-known moneyer responsible for manufacturing many of the tokens produced in the 1650s and the very early 1660s (until 1661), continuing his father's business after Ramage senior's death in 1661.<sup>(1)</sup> Another paper, in the *British Numismatic Journal*, by Hugh Pagan, very usefully extended the discussion and provided a transcription of the will of David Ramage senior (described as 'David Ramadge of the Tower of London, monier'), although it did not advance any information on Ramage junior's later career.<sup>(2)</sup>

Whilst searching for information on Christopher Jay, a Member of Parliament for Norwich and the man charged with finding producers for the city's projected Corporation issues in late September 1667, the author found a record cited in Williamson that cast interesting light on David Ramage junior's continuing career as a moneyer a few years after his father's death. This was mentioned in an article recently published in the *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*.<sup>(3)</sup> It is time to expand on that brief mention and to consider the life of David Ramage junior after his father's death in 1661.

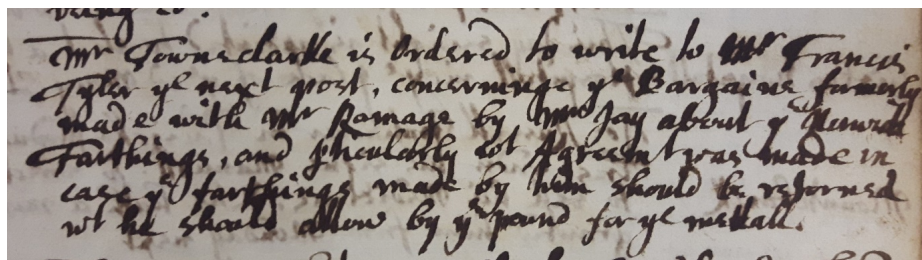


Fig. 1: Mention of Mr. Ramage, 1672 with reference to 1667

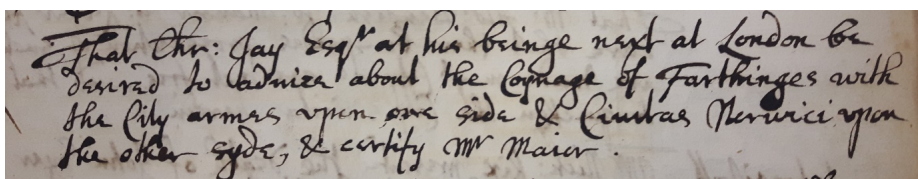
It is perhaps best to begin with the record cited in Williamson and seemingly missed by previous researchers. The record is to be found in the Norwich Mayorality Court Books in an entry dated 7 December 1672 (figure 1) and, since the earlier mention cited above was published, the original record has been studied.<sup>(4)</sup> It belongs (with several other entries) to a period at the end of 1672 and the beginning of 1673 when the Corporation

of Norwich was considering how to dispose of the many tokens they had recently redeemed. Given the mention of Mr. Ramage, it is also an important record for students of the seventeenth-century token coinage and is worth transcribing in full:

*Mr. Town Clarke is ordered to write to Mr. Francis Tyler ye next post concerning ye Bargaine formerly made with Mr. Ramage by Mr. Jay about ye Norwich Farthings and p'ticularly wt agreemt was made in case ye farthings made by him should be returned wt he should allow by ye pound for ye metall.*

The record lacks, of course, any immediate context without a discussion of the Mr. Ramage mentioned therein. This Mr. Ramage must surely be David Ramage junior. The record's contents should be placed in the context of five years earlier, on 28 September 1667, when Christopher Jay, one of the Members of Parliament for Norwich, was tasked by the Corporation of that city to investigate the possibilities for the production of farthing tokens (figure 2):

*That Chr. Jay Esqr at his beinge next at London be desired to advize about the Coynage of Farthinges with the City armes upon one side & Civitas Norwici upon the other syde; & certify Mr Maior.<sup>(5)</sup>*



**Fig. 2: Christopher Jay is asked to look into farthing production, 1667**

This record is the earliest mention of the Norwich Corporation farthings and there can be no question that Jay might have been involved in earlier attempts to seek out token producers since there were no earlier attempts. It follows that any agreement or bargain must have been reached – or discussed – at some point after 28 September 1667 and before 14 November when the Corporation were eager to order *more* tokens.<sup>(6)</sup> Most probably the meeting of Jay and Ramage took place in the first half of October 1667.

Since any meeting between Mr. Jay and Mr. Ramage cannot have taken place until after 28 September 1667, it follows that the Mr. Ramage alluded to cannot have been the David Ramadge, monier (sic) of the Tower of London who died in 1661. The Mr.

Ramage mentioned in the Norwich Mayoralty Court Books who met with Christopher Jay must have been his son, still operating as a moneyer in 1667.

The starting point for any investigation of David Ramage junior is the background information available on his father, David Ramage Senior. This has, of course, been treated with at some depth by Thompson and Pagan but it is necessary to summarise some key points which will be of relevance later. Ramage senior seems to have been baptised at Inveresk, Midlothian, on 22 January 1614/15 and to have begun his career as a servant of the moneyer Nicholas Briot at Edinburgh in the 1630s. By 1640 he was residing in London where his eldest son, David Ramage junior was baptised at St. Katherine's by the Tower on 25 November 1640.

As mentioned above, David Ramage senior's will has been transcribed in Hugh Pagan's paper. He discusses David Ramage junior's place within the will but the significant element here is that it was clear that Ramage senior's son of the same name was to inherit his 'engines, tooles and instruments after the death and decease of the said Elizabeth my wife or her next marriage.' No record can be found for any remarriage or burial of Elizabeth but it is hoped that the story of David Ramage junior and his production of Norwich's Corporation farthings narrated below furnishes sufficient proof that he obtained possession of his father's coining equipment at some point in the early 1660s. Quite probably, he already had much experience in the trade and Elizabeth had no desire to keep her son from using that experience to keep his father's engines in operation and thus provide a source of money for the family.

One section of the will that is significant to this paper is that in which Elizabeth is bequeathed a range of property – not precisely specified – in the parish of Barnes in Surrey. The will directs that all of this property be sold to cover the payment of David Ramage senior's debts and legacies. As we shall see, Barnes is mentioned as the place where David Ramage junior chose to be buried over half a century after the death of his father.

Records of David Ramage junior are not abundant but they are sufficient to create a basic biography. The name is far from common in the English records, further evidence that his father must surely have been of Scottish extraction. As we have seen, he was born in 1640 and clearly served an apprenticeship under his father, learning a trade that he was to follow throughout the 1660s. He evidently married relatively late in life, to a Mary Young at St. James Duke's Palace in London on 7 October 1689.<sup>(7)</sup> Neither had been married before.

It is perhaps not surprising – assuming that Mary Young was of a similar age to her new husband – that the couple had no issue. The next – and last – records of David Ramage are those pertaining to his burial and will. They provide illuminating evidence relating to his parents and to his career after the seventeenth-century token series had been declared illegal in 1670.

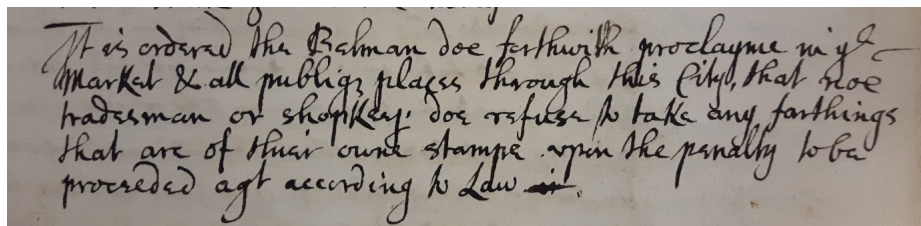
His burial of ‘David Rammage of St. Botolph Bishops Gate’ took place at the church of St. Mary Anglican in Barnes, Surrey, on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1717.<sup>(8)</sup> It is significant that David Ramage junior was buried at Barnes, the parish where his father had owned property left to his widow Elizabeth back in 1661. Most likely, David Ramage junior wished to be buried at Barnes either because his parents had been buried there themselves or he felt a connection with the place because his father had once been a landowner there.

The will of David Rammage, described as a gentleman of St. Buttolph Bishopsgate Without, made 7 January 1709/10 and proved on 12 September 1717, is surely proof that this was the same individual who had married Mary Young in 1689.<sup>(9)</sup> It is a brief document and the only significant beneficiary was his wife, Mary, who was bequeathed a half share in the Green Dragon Tavern on Gray’s Inn Lane. There is no mention of property in Barnes; clearly that which his father had bequeathed in 1661 had been sold in accordance with the instructions left in his will.

It is impossible, given the lack of records, to speculate on David Ramage junior’s career from *circa* 1670 until his death in 1717. He must have found himself without employment after 1672, the last date that appears on the English (and Welsh) seventeenth-century token series. The new copper coinage of Charles II was very different to the tokens which had furnished small change in the years before its inception. It was a currency that was – with the costs of production factored in – worth its weight in the metal from which it was struck. It was not the sort of currency that would – even if its production were to have been put out to tender – have made the sort of profits that token manufacturers relied upon.

Without even considering the tokens produced for private traders, which must have accrued enormous profits for those who actually manufactured them, it is instructive to consider what David Ramage junior might have made from the one commission we can be sure he obtained. The Norwich Corporation farthings were issued in enormous numbers and many more records relating to their issue than are quoted here are to be found in the Norwich Mayoralty Court Books. It is plain that the Corporation had

outlawed private token issue by the end of 1667; although no specific ordinance is recorded, there is good evidence that this occurred.



**Fig. 3: Private issuers are ordered to redeem their tokens, July 1666**

That there had previously been problems with private issuers redeeming their own tokens is made clear by an entry dated 21 July 1666 (figure 3):

*It is ordered the Belman doe forthwith proclayme in ye Market & all publiq places through this City, that noe tradesman or shopkeep doe refuse to take any farthings that are of their owne stampe upon the penalty to be proceeded agt according to Law.*<sup>(10)</sup>

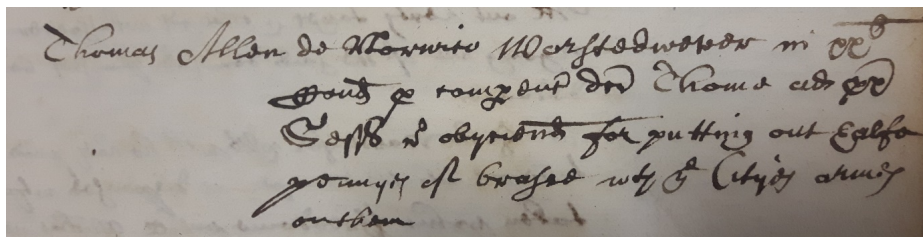
To understand this record it is vital to consider the context behind it; the problem was not of issuers mischievously refusing to redeem their own tokens but rather that many were not in the city to redeem them. In July 1666, Norwich was in the grip of a horrific plague, the great plague which had hit London the year before. Letters written by the Town Clerk of Norwich, Thomas Corie, demonstrate how desperate the situation had become. On 11 July, in a letter to Joseph Williamson, residing in London, he wrote that ‘we are in a very sad condition, and the worse in respect that many of our Aldermen have left us.’<sup>(11)</sup>

Corie’s words were echoed by Robert Scrivener of Norwich in a letter written to James Hickee of London on the same day: ‘Our city looks sadley, most of our chefest shopkeepers in the market ar gon and ther shops shut up.’<sup>(12)</sup> Both men were concerned about the outbreak of mob rule and both comment on the exodus of the sort of tradesmen who might have been token issuers. Other issuers may not actually have left Norwich but if they had shut up shop then they too would not have been in a position to redeem their tokens. It seems likely that the events of July 1666 may have set the stage for what happened later. When a plague prevented the acceptance and circulation of low value currency, the resulting difficulties, whilst not perhaps a crisis, may well have weighed on the Corporation’s mind afterwards. By regulating the situation, by banning private



issues and replacing them with a Corporation issue which would presumably be accepted across the city without difficulty, the problems of July 1666 would hopefully never recur. Certainly, when they did arrive, the Norwich Corporation farthings circulated much further than their private counterparts had done.<sup>(13)</sup>

Evidence for a ban on private issues occurs in the Mayoralty Court Books, in an entry dated 29<sup>th</sup> November 1667. Interestingly, it comes immediately after a passage directing how the new Corporation farthings should be distributed; interested parties should come forward but no publication should be made by the bellman.<sup>(14)</sup> This suggests that the Corporation may have been a little shy in admitting the real origin of their new tokens. The passage that follows is concerned with one Thomas Allen, a worsted weaver of Norwich. It was cited in Williamson but was ascribed an incorrect date, November 1668 (not 1667), an error that caused the present author much confusion not to mention annoyance before it was eventually located (figure 4).<sup>(15)</sup> It rules that ‘Thomas Allen de Norwich Worsteweaver’ was to appear at the next Sessions ‘for putting out halfe pennyes of brasse with ye Citye’s armes onthem.’



**Fig. 4: Thomas Allen is ordered to court for token issue, November 1668**

None of Allen’s tokens have come down to us although the mention that he had been issuing them – putting them out – gives us cause to hope that one may turn up some day. With regard to the tokens themselves, it might be argued that the case of Allen was unusual. His tokens, after all were described as having the ‘City’s Arms on them’. They were described as brass halfpennies and this – private halfpennies approximating very closely in size to the new Corporation farthings – would have made them close in general appearance to the Corporation issues. This would have been especially the case if one face carried the Arms of Norwich. Placing the Arms of Norwich upon a private token was probably by this date a step too far, after the city’s governing body had had their own issue produced. The only other instance of a private Norwich token carrying the Arms of Norwich is that of the extremely rare undated farthings of Nathaniel

Howlett.<sup>(16)</sup> These surely predated the Corporation issue; presumably there was no problem using the city's arms before the Corporation farthings came out.

The fact that the new tokens were valued – notionally – as halfpennies would also have furnished another reason for the Corporation to take against them when their own issues were clearly marked as only farthings. No private trader's token issued in Norwich had ever been anything other than a farthing. If Allen's halfpennies were also of brass, a more highly-regarded alloy than the 'mixed metal' from which the 1667 Corporation issues were produced, then this may have caused yet further resentment. But, whatever the reasons for bringing Thomas Allen to trial, whether it was simply because he had sought to issue tokens in the first place or because of what those tokens looked like, the Corporation were plainly determined to put a stop to their circulating in the city.



***Fig. 5: Farthing token of Benjamin Greenwood, 1667***

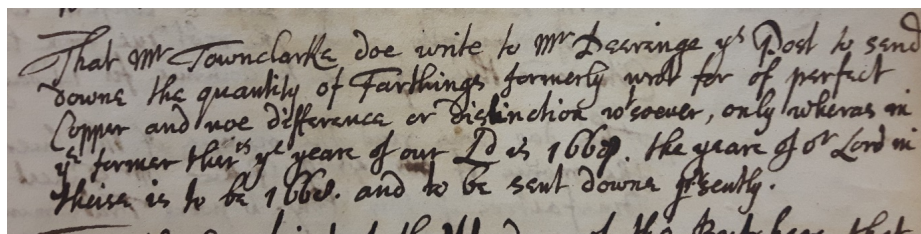
The other evidence of a ban on private issues is – given the lack of any actual record of it – circumstantial but it is also very telling. No private issues were issued in Norwich with a date after 1667, the year in which the Corporation began to circulate its own products (figure 5). The same situation pertained at both Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn whose Corporation issues of 1667 and 1668 respectively were likewise not followed by any private tokens of later date.

It is surely not coincidence that Norfolk's three largest settlements should have had no private traders issuing tokens after the year in which their Corporation farthings made their appearance. All had issues produced in that year but none afterwards. All had a number of private token issues dated 1666, 1667 and, in the case of King's Lynn, 1668. Booming private token issue in the mid-1660s abruptly ceased shortly afterwards in all three places. Quite simply, private issue died when Corporation issue began and it is inconceivable that the two were not intimately connected.

With the outlawing of private issues at Norwich, one door might have been shut to Ramage – assuming that he had many orders from the city – but another was well and truly opened. It is difficult to estimate the sorts of profit a token manufacturer might make in the course of producing a batch of tokens although Gary Oddie has made some interesting suggestions on this subject.<sup>(17)</sup> Possibly, given the much larger size of Corporation farthings relative to the private ones, the profits were less. It is possible that private issuers were charged at a higher rate for die-making, costs of metal and production in the first instance. Alternatively, they may simply have received commensurately more tokens per pound spent. Assuming that Corporation issues may have represented to the moneyer a smaller profit per pound's worth of tokens, the vastly greater orders would presumably have offset this to some degree. These are difficult questions; Thompson's research suggests that those ordering what were smaller tokens received tokens with a face value of around double what they had spent.<sup>(18)</sup>

The records of the tokens redeemed by Norwich Corporation demonstrate that Ramage's profits from this commission must have been considerable. Approximately 150,000 were redeemed in late 1672, a sum that suggests many, many more were actually produced. Indeed, it seems from later anecdotes that they continued to circulate outside of the city for many generations afterwards. Wodderspoon, writing in 1859, nearly two centuries later, comments that specimens of the Corporation's farthings 'may at this day be found in remote places doing duty for the coin of the realm.'<sup>(19)</sup> Assuming that David Ramage junior was producing tokens for other parties at the same time that he was making the Norwich Corporation farthings – and it is absurd to imagine that he was not doing so – then one might guess that he was running a viable business in the late 1660s.

One question that deserves consideration is whether the 1668 and 1670 Norwich Corporation issues were also the work of Ramage junior. There are several factors to consider here. The 1668 and 1670 Norwich farthings were produced from copper and not the 'mixed metal', bronze with a low zinc content, which was used for the 1667 issues. Also, the puncheons used to prepare the dies for the 1668 Corporation tokens were different to those used earlier. They were, in fact, the same as those used for King's Lynn's 1668 Corporation issues. Perhaps significantly, the new King's Lynn tokens were also struck in copper and Norwich Corporation may have been copying their practice and also using their manufacturer. Alternatively, King's Lynn may have followed Norwich's new practice or the two uses of copper were coincidental.



**Fig. 6: A change from mixed metal to copper is ordered, 1668**

The change to a pure copper is recorded in an entry in the Mayoralty Court Books (figure 6) and has been verified by a number of metallurgical analyses of surviving tokens.<sup>(20)</sup> The fact that the Corporation did no more than state that the new, 1668, tokens were to be produced from copper and not the ‘mixed metal’ of the earlier issue does not in itself imply that a new manufacturer was involved, only that the metal from which the tokens were produced was to be changed. However, the change of puncheons is surely significant and does suggest that production was, for the tokens dated 1668, undertaken by a different workshop. Interestingly, the 1670 token dies were produced from the same puncheons as those of 1667. This applies to both the letter puncheons and also to the figurative puncheons of castle and lion. Oddly, the dies for the 1670 Norwich tokens revert to employing the 1667 set of puncheons (figure 7). This will be considered in further detail in the next article in this volume.



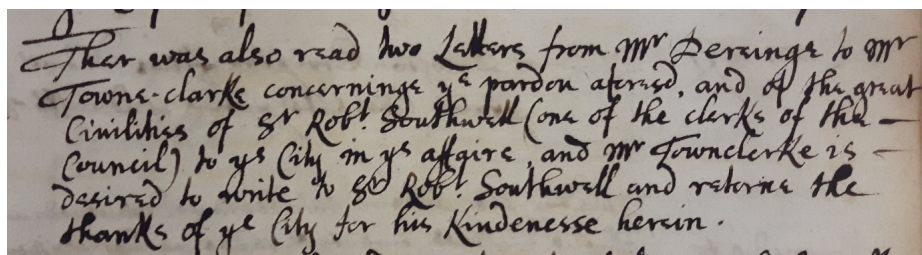
**Fig. 7: Corporation issues of 1667, 1668 and 1670 (reverses only)**

It is possible that we are dealing here with what might be termed different production lines within the same workshop, the production line employed in 1668 being one that employed different puncheons, incidentally the same puncheons as those used in the King’s Lynn Corporation issue. Thus, the 1670 issues were then produced on the same

production line as those of 1667, using the same earlier letter and figurative puncheons employed on the dies made for the 1667 issues.

This argument is, however, unconvincing. There is no evidence that workshops had production lines that were closed off from one another in this way. Indeed, the evidence points to each workshop having had one set of puncheons and that all dies from that workshop were prepared with this one set. Different sets of puncheons would thus signify different workshops. This would mean that the 1668 tokens had a different origin to those of 1667 and 1670. The question of which tokens belong to which workshop is discussed further in the next paper in this volume but it does seem that, although David Ramage junior was responsible for Norwich's first and third issues of Corporation tokens, he was not the manufacturer of the second.

The Royal Proclamation of 1670 was the death knell, if not the death sentence, of token production. Its terms were stark and reminded both private traders and towns and cities across the realm that the issuing of coinage of whatever sort remained the prerogative of the King and the King alone. Some issuers ignored the edict but none did so for long. Time was running out for any token issuers, both public and private, although a few private tokens continued to be issued into 1672. Indeed, Norwich Corporation quickly sought a pardon for what it had done and, through the good offices of the Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk, Lord Townsend, and the services of Mr. Deering, solicitor for the city, it obtained absolution in the form of a Royal Pardon for the sum of eighty pounds late in September (figure 8).

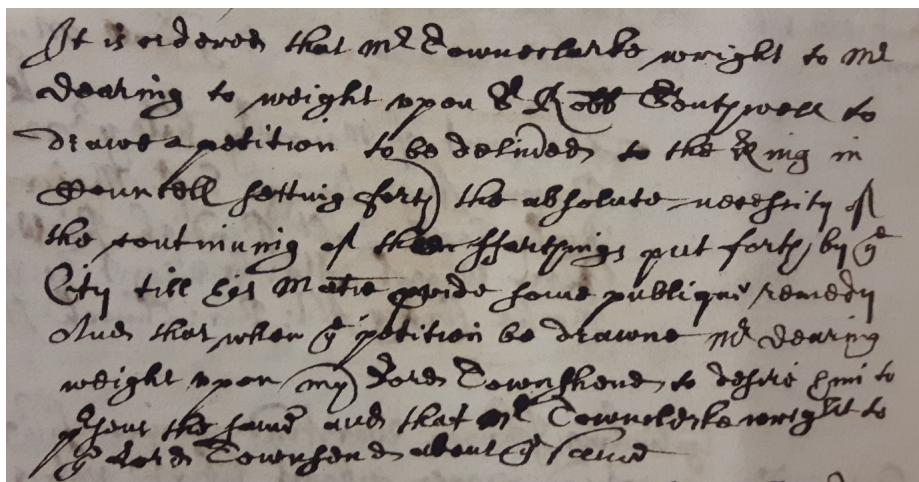


There was also read two Letters from Mr Deeringe to Mr Towne-clerke concerninge ye pardon aforesaid, and of the great civilities of Sr Robt Southwell (one of the clerks of the Council) to ye City in ye affaire, and Mr Towne-clerke is desired to write to Sr Robt Southwell and returne the thanks of ye City for his Kindenesse herein.

**Fig. 8: Mr. Deering ('Dereinge') obtains a pardon for the Corporation**

Probably, there was a good deal of unease about how low-value commercial transactions could be carried out without the use of Corporation farthings since the Corporation, on 26 October 1670, ordered that a petition be delivered 'to the King in Councell setting forth the absolute necessity of the continuing of the ffarthings put forth

by ye City till his Matie pvide some publike remedy' (figure 9).<sup>(21)</sup> Yet, despite, this appeal, it had no more tokens produced. Evidently, allowing what was circulating to continue to circulate was one thing, causing more of the same to be put into circulation was clearly quite another. This distinction is clear when considered now and would doubtless have been clear to the Corporation's constituent members at the time. Norwich's governing body simply bided its time until time eventually ran out in the summer and autumn of 1672. Plainly, in the second half of 1672, the preparation for the issue of Charles II's Regal halfpennies and farthings was becoming well advanced and the recall of the Corporation farthings could not be put off much longer. The Corporation's initial, rather shambolic, attempts to encompass this make interesting reading but the tale is told elsewhere and there is no need to revisit it here.<sup>(22)</sup>



It is ordered that one Downstarkes wright to me  
 desiring to wright upon & Robert Boutwell to  
 draw a petition to be delivered to the King in  
 Council setting forth the absolute necessity of  
 the redeeming of the farthings put forth by  
 City till his Matie provide some publique remedy  
 And that when a petition be drawne not desiring  
 wright upon my Lord Downstarkes to desire him to  
 give the said and that one Downstarkes wright to  
 my Lord Downstarkes about of record

*Fig. 9: The Corporation order a petition sent to the King in Council, 1670*

The redemption of the Corporation farthings had been – more or less – achieved by the end of November 1672. What was to be done with them was the next question facing the Corporation. It clearly had some written records now lost to us or some of its members had recollections of the initial agreement made between Christopher Jay and David Ramage that had – at the time of their manufacture – encouraged them to hope that Ramage might at some future date buy back the tokens which he had made.



Upon a motion made that there is a want of farthings  
 & that there be more sent for It is agreed that a  
 writing be drawn to take & subscriptions of all far-  
 things as are willing to have any & what quantity they  
 will have take againe whensoever they shalbe put  
 downe by the authority of the Nation after the City far-  
 first taken in one hundred pound according to their  
 engagement

**Figure 10: Realisation of the farthings' future demonetisation, 1668**

That the Corporation had always had the question of what might be done with redeemed tokens lurking at the back of its mind is shown by a passage dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 1668 where the phrase 'whensoever they shalbe put downe by the authority of the nation' occurs (figure 10).<sup>(23)</sup> It is clear that the governing body of Norwich knew that their farthings were a temporary expedient and some consideration of how they might be disposed of at some future date was necessary. As we have seen, on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1672, the Corporation ordered a letter be written to Francis Tyler about the terms of the earlier agreement between Jay and Ramage on this subject.

20<sup>th</sup> Jan 72  
 John Melchior promised to give 11 a pound for such  
 Norwich Farthings as are whole Copper & 10 a pound  
 for such as are mixt mettall. And Chamberlyn  
 & Edmund Braslyn doe to see them weighed up &  
 delivered to him to morrow, and to give an account  
 thereof ye next court day. And he is trusted to give in  
 that what quantity are whole Copper & w<sup>th</sup> not.

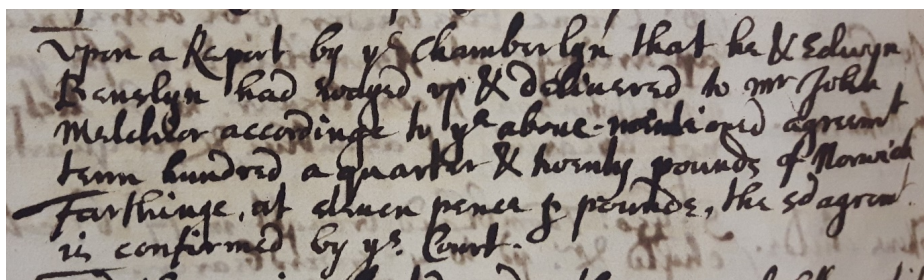
**Fig. 11: John Melchior agrees to buy the Corporation farthings as scrap**

However, there are other records that prove the Corporation had no intention of approaching Ramage with a view to his buying back their tokens. Indeed, the business of their disposal had already been concluded with one John Melchior early in



December. There are two entries that make this quite clear. The first, dated 28 November 1672, reads as follows (figure 11):

*Mr Jo Melchior promised to give 11d a pound [in weight] for such Norwich Farthings are are wholly Copper & 10d a pound for such as are mixt metal. & ye chamberlyn & Edwyn Benslyn are to see them wayed up & delivered to him to morrow, and to give an account therof ye next court day. And he is trusted to give an Acct what quantity are whole Copper & wt not.<sup>(24)</sup>*



**Fig. 12: The Corporation issues have been weighed and delivered to Melchior**

We are aware that the 1667 Corporation farthings, produced in what is best described as a low zinc brass, were those of what is described as ‘mixt mettall’ and those of 1668 and 1670 were those that were ‘wholly copper.’ The second passage, dated 4 December 1672, demonstrates that at least part of the Corporation’s business with Melchior had been concluded (figure 12):

*Upon a Report by ye Chamberlyn that he & Edwyn Benslyn had wayed up & delivered to Mr John Melchior according to ye above-mentioned agreemt tenn hundred a quarter & twenty pounds of Norwich Farthings, at eleven pence ye pounce, the sd agreemt is confirmed by ys Court.<sup>(25)</sup>*

This entry is interesting and to some extent confusing. In the earlier note, the difference between the tokens which were of copper and those which were not was made explicit, Melchior being trusted to separate the tokens of the two different metals. In this second record, the mention of eleven pence per pound might be taken to imply that only the copper tokens were passed on to Melchior but the sense of the passage is that *all* of the recalled farthings had been weighed up and delivered to him. If this is the correct reading of the record then what follows makes perfect sense.

Melchior, having offered only ten pence per pound for the mixed metal farthings must have felt, when he ran his hands through the sacks of tokens he had just received, quite literally short changed. The 1667 issue was produced in very great numbers and more examples of it are known than those of the 1668 and 1670 issues combined. The difference of only one penny per pound may not seem very significant but, given the huge numbers of tokens involved, would have amounted to over a penny in the shilling for the 1667 tokens. On a deal in the region of fifty pounds sterling, assuming as many as half of the tokens were of copper, a sum of over two pounds would have been involved. For Melchior, presumably an astute businessman, that was too much of a loss.

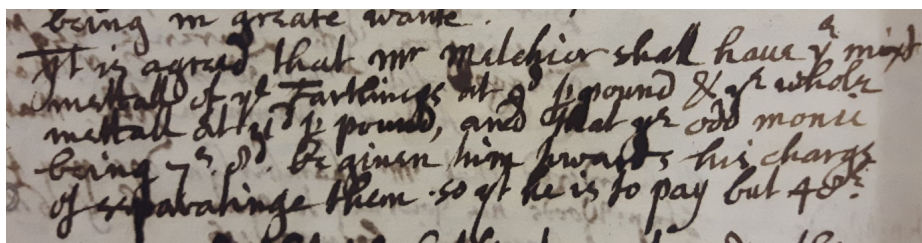
It must have been the case that Melchior complained and that this was the reason why the Corporation wished to revisit the agreement previously made between Christopher Jay and David Ramage junior. Any understanding relating to Ramage's buying back of the tokens must have been agreed with Christopher Jay although, of course, no traces of it survive. Assuming that there was an agreement – and the note in the Mayorality Court Books implies that some agreement had at least been mentioned by Jay if not written down – then the fact that it was made suggests that David Ramage junior was prepared in late 1667 for the possibility of buying back redundant tokens for recycling or restriking at some future date. Obviously, the situation of token issue had changed immeasurably between late 1667 and late 1672. If Ramage was even approached before the agreement with Melchior was reached then he must have declined to buy back his tokens.

As we have seen, with the introduction of the Regal farthings (and halfpennies) of Charles II in 1672, Ramage must have felt that the ground had fallen from under his feet. Indeed, it is most unlikely that Ramage was still in the business of token manufacture at all by 1672. The outlawing of the token coinage in 1670 must have been a watershed. After that date the Tower was no longer a place where enterprising moneyers might make a mint of money, producing tokens for traders also looking to make a profit. The small number of token issues dated 1671 and 1672 represents the final gasp of a currency that was already in its death throes.<sup>(26)</sup> Under the new dispensation, in which government sought to make its base metal currency as nearly worth its value in metal as possible, it is not surprising that David Ramage looked to find another job or at least to place the money he had made in a promising investment.

There is no record of any response from Francis Tyler concerning any agreement previously reached between Jay and Ramage but, if there was one, then details of it may have given the Corporation food for thought and caused them to realise that

Melchior's offer was none so bad after all. It is also possible that John Melchior was himself having second thoughts about the deal he had reached with Norwich Corporation. At the start of the following year, in an entry dated 8 January 1672/3, the Corporation had plainly decided to reduce their asking price (figure 13):

*It is agreed that Mr Melchior shall have ye mixt metal of ye Farthings at 9d ye pound & ye whole metal at 11d ye pound, and that ye odd monie being 7s 8d be given him towards his charge of separating them so yt he is to pay but 48l.<sup>(27)</sup>*

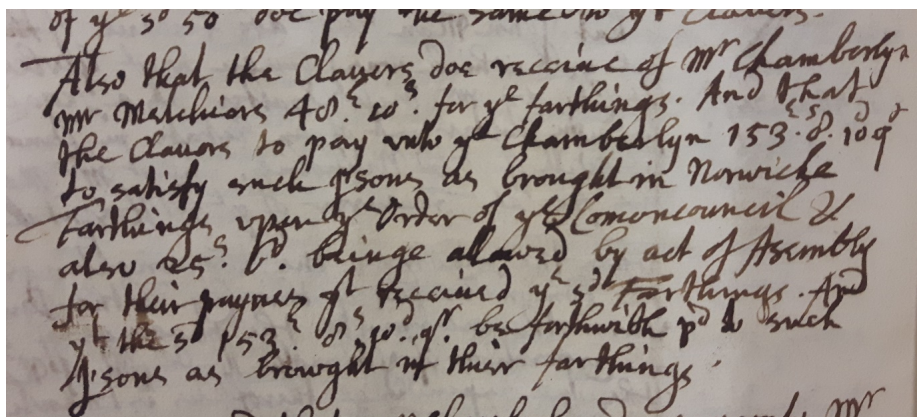


**Fig. 13: The final agreement with Melchior**

The business was concluded shortly afterwards, a record dated 18<sup>th</sup> January 1672/3 stating that Melchior was to pay £48 and ten shillings for the tokens he had received (figure 14). Either further haggling had raised the sum agreed by ten shillings or more redeemed tokens had been found to add to the earlier amount handed over. Interestingly, the sum that the Corporation had to pay out for the redemption of their tokens is also recorded, amounting to £153, 8s and 10d. This is more than three times the amount that the Corporation received from Melchior as the scrap value from the sale of the redeemed tokens. On one level it suggests that the Corporation had made a handsome profit in the period when they were issuing tokens, even considering the various charges they must have paid for coining, for example the costs inherent in the production of dies. On another level, it accords very well with what would be predicted for the notional face value of tokens sold as scrap for £48, given the average weight of a Norwich Corporation farthing being something around 3.5-4g.

It is time to return to David Ramage junior. We know that, in 1709, when he made his will, Ramage owned half of the Green Dragon Tavern. Further research might furnish further information here. The erstwhile token manufacturer may have had previous forays into business before purchasing his half share in the Green Dragon but we may

be sure that, at some point, he had decided the trade of taverner was at least some sort of replacement for his earlier occupation as token maker.



**Fig. 14: Conclusion of the Corporation's business with Melchior**

It is sad but perhaps not surprising that no tokens are known for a Green Dragon tavern on Grays Inn Lane. It may have been that the place was built by Ramage, perhaps with assistance from a business partner, after he had finished with his trade as a token producer. What is certain is that David Ramage junior continued his father's business and was in a position to secure the commission for the Norwich Corporation's order of farthing tokens late in 1667. He had plainly secured the 'engines, tooles and instruments' mentioned in his father's will and put them to good use in the manufacture of Norwich Corporation's enormous issue of tokens in 1667 and 1670. Further study of Norfolk's Corporation issues is plainly desirable and occupies the next paper in this volume.

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I should like to thank Norfolk Record Office for kindly allowing the reproduction of passages from the Mayor's Court Book 1666-77 cited here. Also to Michael Dickinson and Gary Oddie for reading a draft of this article.

## **All at Sixes and Sevens: the 1667 Corporation issues of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Diss and the workshops that made them.**

**Adrian Marsden**

Previously in this book we looked at the Corporation issues of Norwich and one point that became apparent from the different puncheons used was that the tokens dated 1667 were produced by a different maker than those dated 1668 and that the 1670 issues were made by the same workshop as those dated 1667. Here, we consider how these groups might relate to the Corporation issues of other settlements in Norfolk.

The Civic issues of Norwich and Great Yarmouth in particular were enormous and, in terms of the total number of seventeenth-century tokens recorded as metal-detected finds from the county, represent a very significant proportion of the whole. At the time of writing, 404 Norwich Corporation tokens, 374 of Great Yarmouth Corporation, 205 of King's Lynn Corporation, and 68 of Diss Corporation have been recorded as Norfolk finds; combined, this is very nearly half of the total of 2,142 Norfolk tokens found there. They circulated across the county and a few others made it beyond the borders, as has been discussed elsewhere.<sup>(1)</sup>

This article will begin by looking at the Corporation tokens of Norwich and Great Yarmouth. The two settlements were the first to produce Civic issues; whilst there were differences in the reasons why each did so, there are good reasons to consider the two cases together. Of particular interest is the matter of more closely dating the issues relative to one another. There are surviving records – far more of them for Norwich than for Yarmouth – although these do not always help us to answer the questions we would like to ask.

At Yarmouth, tokens were produced as poor relief. In 1667 the town had long had a significant part of its population who needed financial help, partly because of the depredations of Dutch shipping, attacking the port's fishermen in the North Sea.<sup>(2)</sup> The Corporation's initial order of tokens seems to have taken place in late May or, more likely, in very early June 1667. Certainly, by 6<sup>th</sup> June the preparations for token issue were well underway as recorded by a passage in the Town Books of Great Yarmouth (figure 1):



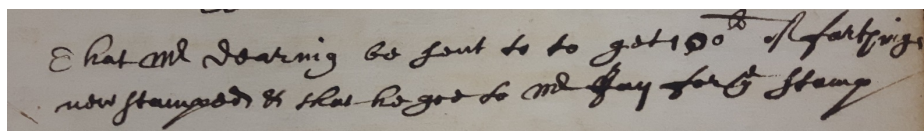
*At this Assembly, it is approved of what the Overseers have done in getting a stamp for farthings for payment of the poore. And that the Overseers from time to time shall give for those farthings the value in silver to any that shall bring the same unto them to be changed.<sup>(3)</sup>*

***Fig. 1: The first mention of Yarmouth's Corporation issues, June 1667***

The wording implies that the dies had been commissioned by the overseers of the poor but that the tokens themselves had not yet arrived. Unfortunately, there are no further references to the issuing of Yarmouth's Corporation farthings. We know from the tokens themselves that issuing continued until some point in 1669 – or perhaps even later – since tokens dated 1669 are well known. But that is the extent of our knowledge.

Norwich's Corporation farthings were produced as small change and not as poor relief. Interested parties could place an order with the authorities and then go to pay for them on collection. Thus, they represented what might be called a public-private partnership and seem to have been produced very much as a remedy to the lack of small change. Earlier, of course, the supply of tokens had been dependent upon private issuers. The first mention of the city's Corporation farthings occurs in the Mayoralty Court Books as we have seen in the last article. The entry is dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1667 and requested that Mr. Christopher Jay, M.P. for Norwich, look into the coining of farthings when next in London. The next mention occurs in an entry of 14<sup>th</sup> November, requesting that Mr. Jay send for two hundred weight *more* of farthings and also to 'take care that the stamp of the said farthings be sent down'. This passage makes two things clear. First, that the initial delivery of Corporation tokens took place in October or early November. Second, that the dies were evidently kept either by the Corporation or by Mr. Jay and sent to the Tower only when a coining run was required. Later references confirm this point. In November 1668 it was directed 'that Mr. Dearing be sent so to get 100<sup>lb</sup> of

farthings new stamped & that he goe to Mr. Jay for ye stamp' (figure 2). Plainly, Jay was the custodian of the Corporation dies when they were not in use.

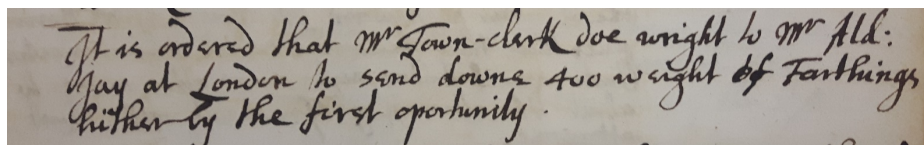
A handwritten entry in cursive script on aged paper. The text reads: 'That Mr. Doering be sent to to get 100<sup>th</sup> of farthings now stamped & that he goe to Mr. Jay for a stamp'.

***Fig. 2: Mr. Jay is mentioned as keeping the dies (Norwich Mayor's Court Book)***

Christopher Jay's name crops up in the records relating to tokens several more times in 1668 and once again, much later on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1672, in the important reference discussed in the last article. This record refers to an agreement between Jay and the token maker Mr. [David] Ramage in the event of Ramage wishing to buy back the tokens he had produced. He was surely the man initially engaged by Christopher Jay.

What becomes apparent from study of the Mayoralty Court Books is the continuing ordering of large numbers of tokens throughout 1668. A typical entry is that of 8<sup>th</sup> July 1668 (figure 3) when:

*It is ordered that Mr. Town-clerk doe wright to Mr. Ald: Jay at London to send downe 400 weight of Farthings hither by the first opportunity.*

A handwritten entry in cursive script on aged paper. The text reads: 'It is ordered that Mr Town-clerk doe wright to Mr Ald: Jay at London to send downe 400 weight of Farthings hither by the first opportunity.'

***Fig. 3: Four hundredweight (448lb) more tokens are ordered, July 1668***

Four hundredweight equates to 448 pounds Imperial, a considerable amount. Averaging each token at four grams, a figure somewhat on the high side, this gives us a figure of roughly 50,000 tokens for this one order.

There is one important point to be borne in mind when considering the dates carried by individual tokens; it was not until 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1668 that a change of date from 1667 to 1668 was ordered. This change of date on the tokens happened, of course, many

months after the actual beginning of the year 1668 on Lady Day (March 25<sup>th</sup>). Thus, the large number of tokens whose issue in the summer of 1668 is recorded in the Mayoralty Court Books would still have carried the date 1667. Likewise, it is likely (since no Norwich tokens carry the date 1669) that some of the 1668 tokens were actually issued in the following year. The actual date of issue is, to an extent, unimportant since all of the 1667 group were struck from dies made using the same puncheons but it should be borne in mind when considering the 1668 King's Lynn series. The change of date went hand-in-hand with a change from 'mixed metal' (a bronze type alloy) to a pure copper, a change that is confirmed by metallurgical analysis of surviving tokens.<sup>(5)</sup> Significantly, it also went hand-in-hand with a change in the puncheons used to prepare the dies. As we have seen in the previous article, the 1668 Norwich Corporation tokens evidence different puncheons to the 1667 issue; these puncheons are the same as those found on the 1668 King's Lynn Civic issues, an important connection (figure 4).



***Fig. 4: Farthings of Norwich 1667 and 1668 and King's Lynn 1668. The last two were produced at the same workshop (Workshop 2)***

This change almost certainly reflects a change in the manufacturing workshop. Not only do the puncheons for the number 6 change but so do the letter puncheons and those used on the obverse with its lion and castle. Remarkably, the 1670 tokens have the same number, letter and obverse forms as those used on the tokens dated 1667 (figure 5), evidence that the first workshop had been re-employed to make this last issue although these tokens were produced in the pure copper used in the 1668 emission. The farthings dated 1670 probably occupied a fairly close window of time. It is unlikely that any were put out until 25<sup>th</sup> March of that year and, given the fact that the Corporation was seeking a pardon for issuing tokens by early September, unlikely that any were produced after

that. Since we can be reasonably sure that Christopher Jay's initial deal was with David Ramage junior, we can confidently ascribe the 1667 and 1670 Norwich issues to his workshop. It follows that those of 1668 must have been produced elsewhere.



***Fig. 5: Farthings of Norwich, 1667, 1670 and 1668. The first two were produced at the same workshop (Workshop 1, Ramage junior)***

It is time to return to the Yarmouth Corporation series. As we have seen, the difference in the inception of Great Yarmouth's Corporation farthings relative to those of Norwich probably amounted to a period of some four to five months. Yarmouth's were probably first issued in June and Norwich's in October or very early November. Significantly, this time difference appears to be clearly traceable when the tokens themselves are closely studied. As the title of this note implies these differences are, as at Norwich, manifested particularly in the form of the numbers six and seven.



***Fig. 6: Great Yarmouth issues with big 6s and 7s (left) and small (right)***



***Fig. 7: Norwich and Great Yarmouth farthings, 1667. Although the number forms appear the same, the letter forms are different***

The 1667 Great Yarmouth Corporation farthings fall into two categories which it is useful to refer to as those boasting big 6s and big 7s and those which have small 6s and small 7s. The difference is easy to see (figure 6); study of the images will hopefully make this apparent. The large 6s have longer tails and both numbers are bulkier. The smaller 6s and 7s are clearly from different puncheons; significantly, the letter puncheons and the puncheons used for the strange beasts, half-lion and half-herring, on obverse and reverse are also different to those used on the issues with large 6 and 7s. In fact, these small 6s and 7s initially appear to be the same as those occurring on Norwich's 1667 Corporation issue but close study reveals that the letter forms all differ; the 1667 Norwich tokens and the Great Yarmouth tokens with small 6s and 7s are the product of different workshops (figure 7).



***Fig. 8: Yarmouth Corporation FOR THE VSE OF THE POORE issue***



Let us return to the 1667 issue with large 6s and 7s. The die pair with the reverse legend FOR THE VSE OF THE POORE (figure 8) might be logically expected to stand at the head of the sequence, a first issue with a variant legend that was quickly changed to the more usual FOR THE VSE OF THE POOR. Since this token has big 6s and 7s, it suggests that the bigger number puncheons preceded the smaller ones. This supposition is supported by the fact that the 1669 tokens have the smaller number versions as well as by other evidence discussed below.



***Fig. 9: squat and seriffed Hs (left) and narrow Hs (right), Yarmouth 1667***

Study of the letter H die puncheons allows us to divide the group with big 6s and 7s into two groups linked by what might be termed a mule. Ten obverse and nine reverse dies, including the FOR THE VSE OF THE POORE dies, carry a squat H with noticeable seriffs at the top and bottom of each upright. Two obverse and three reverse dies bear a narrow H that is clearly different. The two groups (figure 9) are linked by Norweb 3279, with an obverse produced using the seriffed H puncheon and a reverse with the narrow H. Evidence of die wear shows that the group with seriffed Hs is earlier. Numerous dies were made by this workshop and, on dated examples of this year, its products are easily recognised. A farthing of Henry Potter of Yarmouth has the narrow H of the second group (figure 10), proof that private issue was not banned before the inception of the Corporation issues.



***Figure 10: Token of Henry Potter (Workshop 3)***

Assuming that this group is the earlier, we might suggest that it probably dates to the summer and autumn of 1667. It is large, larger than the issue with small 6s and 7s, being represented by twelve obverse dies as opposed to six. The production of the latter group would then have taken up the rest of the year. Of course, it is distinctly possible that striking continued into 1668; the absence of tokens dated that year does not mean that tokens dated 1667 were not still being issued. The 1669 tokens are the direct descendants of the small 6 and 7 issue, manufactured using the same number and letter puncheons and, initially, the same animal puncheons (figure 11). The earliest continue with the sexfoil initial mark of the 1667 tokens but this was soon replaced by the fleur initial mark found on most 1669 examples.



***Fig. 11: Great Yarmouth farthings 1667 and 1669 (Workshop 4)***

As we have seen, the one instance where it can be stated with confidence that issues at two places were produced in the same workshop is that of the 1668 Norwich and King's Lynn tokens. The letter forms are the same, bespeaking a common identity. The only striking difference is the addition of decorative flourishes in the obverse field of the Lynn tokens, variously roses, rosettes and cinquefoils. It seems certain that King's Lynn was yet another Corporation to change its supplier when it ordered its 1669 tokens. The later issues are very different (figure 12). For one thing, they are slightly smaller although their weight is about the same as their earlier counterparts. The significant evidence, however, comes from study of the puncheons; the letters are all smaller and the roses and cinquefoils have given way to sexfoils. Only the rosettes are similar. The conger heads on the obverse are from different puncheons.

The Diss tokens of 1669 appear to form yet another group, there being no indication from the puncheons used that they might be linked to any that we have so far considered



(figure 12). Remarkably, only one die combination is known for what was an issue of a reasonable size. The fact that copper was used, a relatively soft metal, was probably partly responsible but no surviving Diss token bears evidence of heavy die wear.

Close analysis of the puncheons has allowed us to separate Norfolk's Corporation tokens into different groups. The results are not what was expected. There seem to have been almost as many producers as there were issues. The picture we form is of a number of operations, each competing fiercely with one another for orders. Perhaps each concern was keen to attract a new customer by offering an especially generous deal? Based on the study of letter forms which replicate the puncheons used in the creation of a die, we arrive at the following table:

***Table 1: Different workshops involved in production of Norfolk Corporation tokens***

<b>Workshop</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Features and figure references</b>
1 [Ramage]	Norwich 1667 Norwich 1670	Small 6s and 7s, A with flat top, large G (4, 5, 7)
2	Norwich 1668 King's Lynn 1668	Less flattened 6s, A with pointed top (4, 5)
3	Great Yarmouth 1667	Large 6s and 7s, two different Hs (6, 7, 8)
4	Great Yarmouth 1667 Great Yarmouth 1669	Small 6s and 7s, larger H (6, 7, 11)
5	King's Lynn 1669	Small characters, sexfoils, seriffed H (12)
6	Diss 1669	Large 6s and 9s, N with thick crossbar (12)

We appear to be dealing with no fewer than half a dozen different manufacturers, the products of whom can be differentiated by study of letter forms, number forms and pictorial devices. Thus, we are no longer at sixes and sevens, so to speak, although there is much work still to be done.



**Fig. 12: Farthings of King's Lynn and Diss, 1669 (Workshops 5 & 6)**

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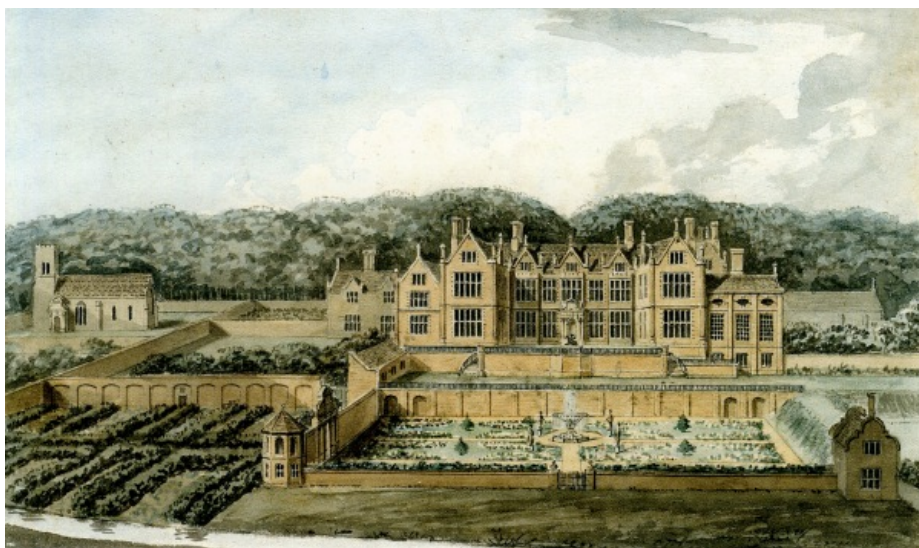
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## Sweetmeats, sheepskins, sugar and scurvy grass: the accounts of Oxnead Hall and some Norfolk issuers.

Adrian Marsden

In the seventeenth century, the palatial building called Oxnead Hall (figure 1) near Buxton in Norfolk was home to the Paston family. The family was an important one and successive members built up a fine collection of objets d'art which survives in the form of a painting known as *The Paston Treasure* which hangs in Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery (figure 2). The first Baronet, created by Charles I in 1641, Sir William Paston, died in 1663 (figure 3). From the days of Sir William another treasure survives; this is not a curiosity wrought from costly materials, however, but something much more mundane, the accounts books kept between late March 1654 and the end of May 1656. These have recently been published and are indeed a treasure house of information.<sup>(1)</sup> One fact of especial interest to students of seventeenth-century tokens is that these accounts name several Norfolk token issuers.



***Fig. 1: Early nineteenth-century reconstruction of Oxnead in the seventeenth century, home of the Paston family***

Oxnead was a large estate that itself produced much in the way of goods. This meant both that certain items did not need to be bought (or only needed to be bought in small quantities) and also that Oxnead's surpluses could themselves be sold or traded. Thus, in a number of cases, materials produced at Oxnead such as tallow, hops or timber were

used to offset the cost of items bought in from outside for the use of the estate. All of the accounts are recorded in the pre-decimal system of pounds, shillings and pence; at this time a shilling was worth something in the region of £50 in today's money and so a pound in the 1650s is best seen as approximating to around £1,000 in present day terms. This is a somewhat rough and ready reckoner but it does convey reasonably well what many items cost at the time in contemporary money.

The token issuers who dealt with Oxnead were not always selling their wares to the estate; on some occasions they were purchasing raw materials that were obviously intended for processing in their own workshops. A number are represented in the accounts who were certainly the men behind some of Norfolk's tokens; others may have been but may not; they are listed here for the sake of completeness. The various commodities are reasonably wide-ranging in scope; obviously, they are usually the sort of things that Oxnead could not supply from the estate or items which Oxnead supplied but had no use for itself. Tokens of all the issuers mentioned here are included in the author's catalogue of Norfolk tokens in the Norwich Castle Museum collection.<sup>(2)</sup>



*Fig. 2: The Paston Treasure, painted circa 1663*

Augustine Briggs was a grocer (figure 4) who had fought for Charles I at the siege of King's Lynn in 1643 but had escaped any formal punishment when he returned to Norwich afterwards.<sup>(3)</sup> Briggs had a successful career, becoming Mayor of Norwich in 1670 and later one of the city's two Burgesses (Members of Parliament) in the late 1670s and early 1680s. He ran a grocery business from the parish of St. Peter Mancroft and was to be assessed there for eight hearths in 1666; from the relatively large sums mentioned he seems to have been a favoured supplier.<sup>(4)</sup> He was probably a friend of the baronet as well as a supplier; we do know that Augustine Briggs and Sir William Paston had a mutual friend in the physician and polymath, Sir Thomas Browne. Many years later, in the 1670s, Briggs and Sir William's son Robert, first Earl of Yarmouth, were political confederates when Briggs was elected one of the two Burgesses for Norwich. A letter from Lord Yarmouth to his wife, written on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1678, expresses the wish that Briggs will agree to stand for election.<sup>(5)</sup> Interestingly, Robert also mentions in the letter that he is treating himself with scurvy grass, amounts of which were bought on two occasions in the accounts.

The first mention of Briggs is in the expenses covering the week ending 1<sup>st</sup> April 1654. A jury had been assembled to deliberate the altering of Coldham's Lane and Briggs was commissioned to supply some of the ingredients used to feed them, two pounds of sugar at 2s 5d, two pounds of currants at 22d, one pound of raisins at 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, and three pounds of Malaga raisins at 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. All of the other business between Briggs and Oxnead involved the supply of fruit to Sir William Paston. In June 1654 £12 was spent and in May 1656 £20 was paid. The most interesting account dates to the summer of 1655 when Oxnead supplied Briggs with 220 pounds of hops in payment of a bill for fruit to the value of £15, 13s 9d. These three bills, for quite large amounts and occurring about a year apart from one another, suggest that Briggs was not pushing for payment and was quite content for Sir William to settle up his account on an annual basis.

Richard Freeman, a vintner based at the Dove on Dove Lane just off Norwich marketplace, is recorded three times. In the week ending 12<sup>th</sup> May 1655 he was paid £3, 18s for wine with a further 9s added the following week for more wine omitted from the earlier bill. In October of the same year he charged £2, 14s and 6d for a total of 55 pints of canary, working out at about a shilling a pint. Freeman was baptised in 1627 and his token is dated 1657. He achieved the freedom of Norwich by birth in 1660; evidently there was no great pressure placed on him to become free of the city since he was already trading at least five years earlier.<sup>(6)</sup> In 1666 he was assessed for eight hearths in the parish of St. John Maddermarket.<sup>(7)</sup>

John Lawrence was a confectioner in Norwich, having attained the freedom of the city by apprenticeship in 1632 and was assessed for eight hearths in 1666.<sup>(8)</sup> His token, also naming his kinsman and apprentice Lawrence Goodwyn, is dated 1658; Goodwyn went on to issue his own token in 1660 and was appointed the executor of Lawrence's will,



proved in 1681.<sup>(9)</sup> John Lawrence was to become Mayor of Norwich in 1669 and Lawrence Goodwyn was to hold the office in 1697.<sup>(10)</sup> His name occurs only once in the accounts; in an entry dated October 1655 he was paid 6s 3d for sweetmeats.



**Fig. 3: William Paston and his second wife Margaret, 1659**

Robert Allen was a wine cooper, a maker of barrels for wine, based in Kings Lynn. His commerce with Oxnead was as a buyer not a supplier, purchasing wood from the estate to make his barrels. We know from many references in the accounts that the years 1654 to 1656 witnessed much tidying up of the area around Oxnead Hall, including the cutting down of some trees and the planting of others. Allen was one of the customers for the felled trees, probably all of them oaks. In the May and June of 1654 he bought two lots of wood, a parcel of timber from the Home Close for 25s and an oak tree from the Pound Close for £1, 10s. A few weeks later he was supplied with further oak for the sum of £1. Allen obtained the freedom of Lynn by gratuity at the request of the Mayor in 1661/2; presumably he had done some favours for the leading citizens and that was his reward.<sup>(11)</sup> As was the case with Richard Freeman of Norwich, not being possessed of the freedom does not seem to have been a bar to his carrying out business for a number of years beforehand. In 1664 Allen was assessed for five hearths in Lynn's Chequer ward.<sup>(12)</sup>



As might be expected, not all of the Oxnead suppliers were based in Norwich, Great Yarmouth or Kings Lynn. Aylsham is only some three miles from Oxnead and it comes as no surprise to find mention of token issuers based there. In the summer of 1655 Jeffrey Flaxman paid £1, 8s. for fourteen pounds of hops; we know that Flaxman was a joiner although the sign of the George on his tokens strongly implies that that was not his only trade. Most likely Flaxman also ran (or had an interest in) a tavern or inn called the George and was buying in hops for brewing. In 1664 Jeffrey Flaxman was assessed for three hearths in Aylsham.<sup>(13)</sup> In late September the accounts record the payment of £1 to Flaxman of Buxton for two porketts (fat young pigs). This may be the same man; Buxton lies only four miles from Aylsham and no Flaxman is attested there in the Hearth Tax assessments a few years later.

Thomas Empson was paid £10, 19s and 1d for three months' rates on land and mills in Buxton at the start of May 1654. As may have been the case with Jeffrey Flaxman, Empson evidently had connections with Buxton; in February 1655/6 he was paid £2 for his duties as the settlement's Constable for the year. He was evidently a person of some consequence, one of the local yeomanry who did his turn keeping the peace in Buxton for Sir William. He was assessed for three hearths in Aylsham in 1664.<sup>(14)</sup> William Cooper of Swanton Abbot was also paid rates, in his case eight shillings for the quarter ending at Christmas 1655. This was probably the token issuer; a man of the same name was assessed for a single hearth there in 1664.<sup>(15)</sup>

Peter Richardson of North Walsham sold nineteen gallons of white wine to Oxnead in late 1655. The resulting bill of £3 16s shows that the wine cost sixpence per pint. Little information can be found on Richardson. Presumably he must have been an inn or tavern keeper if not a vintner since he was providing such large amounts of alcohol. He was evidently dead by 1664 since the Hearth Tax assessments for that year mention only the widow Richardson, assessed for ten hearths.<sup>(16)</sup> The large number of hearths certainly suggests an inn; the Arms of the Duke of Norfolk on the token may suggest the appearance of the inn's signboard and its name although there is no information extant on a place with this title in the town.

There are other references in the accounts that may be to token issuers. An interesting entry dated September 1655 records the payment of £6, 10s for carriage to 'Mr. Sutterton as by Mr. Lightfoot's discharge may appear.' This may be a very early reference to the postal service; John Sotherton was the first official postmaster for Norwich, holding the office until his death in 1666.<sup>(17)</sup> A connection of some sort between Sotherton and Lightfoot, a grocer, is provided by the token with the initials A. L. dated 1661 and issued AT YE POST OFFICE. This has been convincingly ascribed to Andrew Lightfoot.<sup>(18)</sup> At this point in time the Norwich post office was based at the King's Head on the market place. In September 1655 the accounts record the spending

of £1, 4s and 6d on six gallons and one pint of white wine from the King's Head, Norwich.

A Mr. Hutton of Norwich supplied oil and colours priced at 19s 6d in September 1655. These sound like painting materials. The token issuer John Hutton achieved the freedom of Norwich as a haberdasher at some point before 1620 when his first apprentice was bound and died in 1658, the year after his tokens were produced.<sup>(19)</sup> Haberdashers dealt in many goods and it is possible that, as well as items such as pins, needles, buttons and buckles, they may have provided paints or the components for mixing them.



*Fig. 4: Augustine Briggs of Norwich, circa 1670*

In May or June 1654 Thomas Linstead, described as a glover of Norwich, bought four loads of alder bark from Oxnead for £8 and, in November or December, paid a further £1, 13s for 33 sheepskins. However, the token issuer of this name was clearly a grocer, becoming free of Norwich in 1649 after serving an apprenticeship with Adrian Parmenter.<sup>(20)</sup> The Grocers' Arms also features on his token. Although it is remotely possible that Thomas Linstead the grocer may at times have stocked gloves it is unlikely

that he would have ever bought the raw materials to make them. However, there is no record surviving of any other Thomas Linstead acquiring the freedom of Norwich and there is only one man of the name attested in the 1666 Hearth Tax assessments, clearly the grocer who was assessed for four hearths in St. Andrew's.<sup>(21)</sup> Perhaps Linstead had acquired ownership of a glover's business or a share therein and was taking advantage of opportunities to buy up useful ingredients for this sideline.

A Mr. Hawkes of Aylsham was paid £2 5s for a hogshead of cider in early March 1655/6. This may be the token issuer Michael Hawkins of Aylsham, described as a weaver. We know that in Norwich weavers often kept taverns and ale houses and that may well have been the case here; alternatively, Hawkes may have made the cider himself as a sideline. Alternatively, of course, there may be no connection between the two men whatsoever. There is no Hearth Tax record for a man of this name or one like it.

In April 1655 one Mr. Brogden was paid £1 10s for 40 pounds of clover grass seed at 9d per pound. It is uncertain, however, that this was the same individual who issued a token, James Brockden (also spelled as Brogden) of Norwich, a man who began life as a haberdasher but who was later to style himself as mercer and finally as gentleman.<sup>(22)</sup> Seeds would not immediately seem to have been within the province of a haberdasher or a mercer although the purchase of hops by the grocer, Augustine Briggs, mentioned earlier might seem equally unusual. It is certainly possible that Brockden was in possession of large amounts of seed and Oxnead offered a ready market for a bulk sale. The token issuer was assessed for six hearths in St. Peter Mancroft.

The Oxnead accounts are an interesting source, covering the expenditure and receipts of one among many Norfolk estates. They thus sit closely with other evidence of accounts and supply of goods from the period such as the (all too rare) probate inventories of token issuers.<sup>(23)</sup> On another level, of course, they demonstrate the interdependency of token issuers and the local elites and the fact that some of those token issuers would have been no strangers to the faces of men and women like Sir William and Margaret Paston whose likenesses represent rare survivals of images of individuals from the period. Very occasionally, a portrait of a token issuer survives, as in the case of Augustine Briggs, but that is quite exceptional (figure 4).

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1. Yaxley 2014.
2. Marsden 2018.
3. See Marsden 2018, 11-12, for a brief biography of Briggs. See also Cozens-Hardy & Kent 1938, 93-4, who, however, wrongly state that he was deprived of his aldermanry for his support of the king at Lynn; he was too young in 1643 to have been an alderman.
4. Seaman 1988, 76.
5. Norfolk Record Office reference BL/Y 2/66.
6. Millican 1934, 149.
7. Seaman 1988, 79.
8. Millican 1934, 77 and Seaman 1988, 75.
9. Public Record Office, reference PROB11/368.2.
10. Cozens-Hardy & Kent 1938, 93 and 105.
11. Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society 1913, 171.
12. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 109.
13. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 94.
14. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 94.
15. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 91.
16. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 96.
17. Sussex 1980, 2-6.
18. Marsden 2021.
19. Millican 1934, 240.
20. Millican 1934, 78.
21. Seaman 1988, 78.
22. Marsden 2020 for a description of Brockden's chequered career.
23. See Priestley & Fenner 1985 for an interesting discussion of shops and shopkeepers in this period.

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## Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Norfolk Museums Service for reproduction of the paintings of the Paston Treasure and Augustine Briggs in their care.

## Some suggestions on the identities of four Norfolk token issuers.

**Adrian Marsden**

The Norfolk Token Project (NTP) continues to research the county's seventeenth-century token issuers. A very few are unnamed, with only the issuer's initials (and in two cases those of his wife) present. Here, we offer some suggestions for the identities of four of those issuers, two from Kings Lynn and two from Norwich.

### **Williamson 79: E D of King's Lynn.**



***Figure 1: King's Lynn token with initials E D (Norweb 3103)***

The first token (Norweb 3102-3, figure 1), from King's Lynn, was issued by a man or woman with the initials E D in 1660. Two obverse dies and one reverse die are known but the issue is an uncommon one, the author being aware of only about ten examples found by metal detectorists or residing in collections. Three of these were in the Norweb collection; one of those is now in the British Museum. The token usefully gives a close location of issue – IN LATH STREETE. Lath Street, now Nelson Street, lies in Stonegate Ward (figures 2-3).

There initially appear to be, on the basis of the records of men attaining the freedom of King's Lynn in the period,<sup>(1)</sup> and on the basis of the Stonegate Hearth Tax assessments of 1664,<sup>(2)</sup> to be three possible candidates for the token issuer. Edmund Dolby, baker, became free by birth in 1645-6 and Edward Davenant, merchant, by apprenticeship in 1656-7. Edward Davey was assessed for two hearths in Stonegate in 1664.

Edmund Dolby (the name spelled in various ways) was baptised at South Lynn on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1623, the son of William and Ann. He married Margaret Robinson at St. Margaret on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1644. His first wife was buried on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1645 and, as we have seen, he attained his freedom by birth, as a baker, in that year or the following one. He must have remarried shortly after Margaret's death since there are records of the baptisms of five children at St. Margaret between October 1647 and September 1656.



**Fig. 2: Location of Lath Street and South Lynn**

Edward Davenant married Ann Goodman in 1653 and the couple had five children, baptised at St. Margaret between November 1656 and July 1660.<sup>(3)</sup> Thereafter Edward Davenant vanishes from the records. We have no idea whereabouts in Kings Lynn he lived. Edward Davey, the son of John, was baptised at St. Margaret on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1640/1 and we have no knowledge that he was in trade or that he would have had any cause to issue tokens. In any case, he was surely too young to have been issuing tokens in 1660.

Edmund had evidently moved from St. Margaret's parish to South Lynn by 1661 since his daughter Sarah was buried there on 15<sup>th</sup> April of that year. He was buried there two years later to the day on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1663 and administration of his estate granted to his wife Elizabeth.<sup>(4)</sup> Widow Dolby was assessed for three hearths in South Lynn in 1664<sup>(5)</sup>. She was buried there on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1679 and in her will, proved on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1679/80, left all of her goods to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Thurton.<sup>(6)</sup>

Edmund Dolby seems to be the most probable issuer of this token; whilst we cannot be certain that the token was his, there is good evidence that he was the individual with the initials E. D. If Dolby was the issuer of Williamson 79 then he clearly did not place Elizabeth's initial on his token but that was hardly unusual; it is becoming increasingly evident that a good many men did not bother to do so.





*Fig. 3: Nelson street, formerly Lath Street, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century*

**Williamson 102/102\*: N W of King's Lynn.**



*Fig. 4: King's Lynn token with initials N W and R (Norweb 3099)*

The most common privately-issued King's Lynn token is that bearing the triad of initials comprising a W above an N and an R (Norweb 3099-3100, Marsden 2018, 40). Thus far, at least three obverse dies and two reverse dies are known to the author in four combinations although it has been advised that in fact no less than six variants exist.<sup>(7)</sup> Some forty examples have been recorded as stray finds or have been noted in collections of which the author is aware and the type regularly turns up in trade. The obverse carries the Grocers' Arms, a useful clue when considering an issuer.

There is only one man who is a convincing candidate. Nicholas, son of John Warnes, was baptised at Middleton, four miles from Kings Lynn, on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1610. He gained the freedom of Kings Lynn by apprenticeship to the grocer Anthony Gale in 1633-4.<sup>(8)</sup> 'Nicholas Warne alias Warden' married his first wife, Alice Bird, at Litcham on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1634. Only one child can be traced, John, baptised at Litcham on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1636. Again, Nicholas is described as Warne alias Warden and is noted to be of St. Margaret's parish, Kings Lynn.

Alice Warden, wife of Nicholas, was buried on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1644. Nicholas must have taken a second wife since records of the baptisms of three children have been traced between 1646 and 1658. This wife surely had the Christian initial of R and the baptism and burial of a daughter named Rose might lead us to speculate that this was also the name of the child's mother. Nicholas Warden cannot be found in the (incomplete) Hearth Tax assessments for King's Lynn. A Nicholas Warden was buried at St. Margaret on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1675. This man was surely the token issuer.

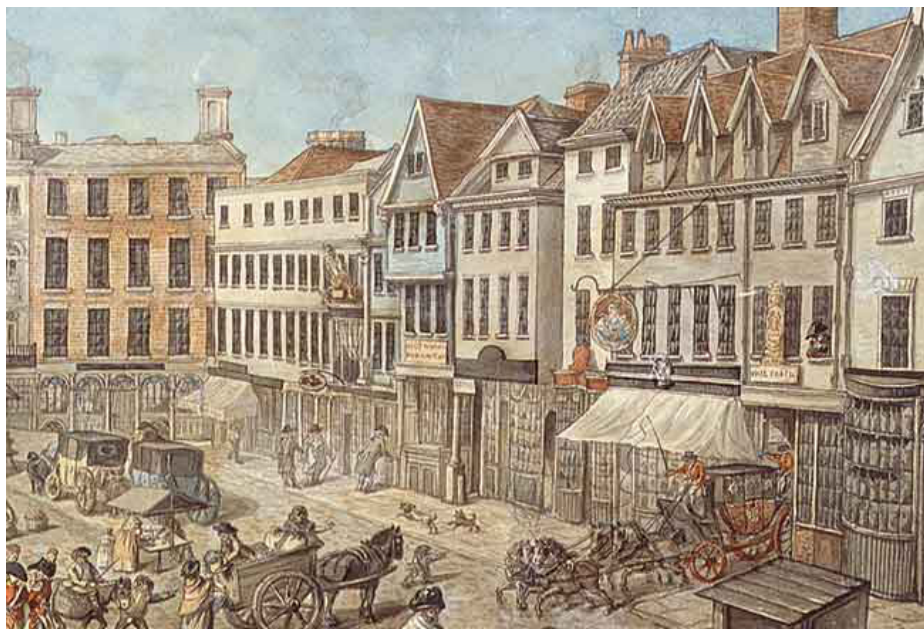
#### **Williamson 158: A L of Norwich.**



*Fig. 5: Norwich token with initials A L (Norweb 3221)*

The Norwich token listed as Williamson 158 (Norweb 3221-2, Marsden 2018, 52) and dated 1661 has the initials A L flanking a human leg and gives the issuing location as YE POST OFFICE IN NORWICH. It is relatively common, the author being aware of over a dozen examples in collections or found by detectorists. Thompson and Dickinson suggested Andrew Lightfoote, a theory that seems very sound. This man achieved the freedom of Norwich as a grocer by apprenticeship to William Symonds on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1631/2.<sup>(9)</sup> He was a constable in East Wymer in 1633 and collector for St. Simon and St. Jude in 1636 but seems to have held no office subsequently.<sup>(10)</sup>

The baptism of one child by his wife, Katherine, can be traced, that of Peter at St. Simon and St. Jude on 13<sup>th</sup> November 1635. Both mother and son were buried the following year. Andrew Lightfoote does not seem to have remarried; he was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 19<sup>th</sup> September 1666 and in his will, proved shortly afterwards, the only bequests are to godchildren and to children of his brothers.<sup>(11)</sup>



***Fig. 6: The King's Head, Norwich Marketplace, circa 1800.***

In 1661 the Post Office was based at the King's Head (figure 6) in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft and under the direction of the Postmaster, John Sotherton.<sup>(12)</sup> The King's Head was a large inn fronting on to Norwich Marketplace. It later moved to Davey Place and was closed in 1981.<sup>(13)</sup> Another token issuer, William Cooper (Williamson

133) also seems to have been based there given the placing of a King's Head on his token. Lightfoote presumably had his businesses premises at the inn or adjacent to it. The lack of a wife's initial on the token would have suited Andrew's unmarried state although not every married issuer placed their wife's initial on their tokens.

# **Williamson 159: T L of Norwich.**



***Fig. 7: Norwich token with initials T L and D (Norweb 3223)***

Williamson 159 (Norweb 3223-4, Marsden 2018, 53), another Norwich issue, has a triad of initials on both obverse and reverse, an L above a T and a D. The legends are IN S ANDREWES PARRICH and IN NORWICH I653. It is a common token; Williamson lists three obverse and two reverse dies and some 24 examples are known to the author. It also turns up in trade relatively frequently. Williamson suggested Thomas Linstead and Thomas Leasingham as possible issuers.<sup>(14)</sup> The latter was clearly the token issuer. Linstead can be easily discounted; he had married Anne Tinker at North Walsham in 1643 and the couple were still having children together in 1653 and the following year. Anne died in 1681.

Thomas Leasingham, the son of Richard and Blytha, was baptised at Horstead on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1623/4 and achieved the freedom of Norwich on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1646 as a tailor.<sup>(15)</sup> His first wife, with the initial D, and any children with her, cannot be traced but information on his second marriage is more forthcoming. Thomas Lessingham, mercer of St. Andrew's parish in Norwich, aged 36 and described as a widower, married Frances Jolley, aged 24, spinster of Dagenham, at Creechurch, London, on 26<sup>th</sup> October 1661. The baptisms of three daughters between 1664 and 1668 can be traced. Thomas Lesingham was assessed for three hearths at St. Andrew's in 1666.<sup>(16)</sup> In 1672 he was granted a dispensation from all offices on the payment of £60.<sup>(17)</sup> He was buried at St. Andrew's on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1673 and his will was proved on 28<sup>th</sup> June of the same year.<sup>(18)</sup> In it his wife Frances was left £400 and bequests were also left to his daughter Frances,

described as being under 21, and to his brother (clearly brother-in-law), John Jolly. Interestingly, his widow was remarried, to the token issuer Thomas Flatman (Williamson 143, Norweb 3154, Marsden 2018, 49) in 1677.<sup>(19)</sup>

Although we cannot trace any marriage to a woman with a Christian name beginning with the letter D (or indeed any other letter), we can, I think, be confident that the issuer of this token was Thomas Leasingham. Certainly, all the other records fit this identification very well indeed.

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3. All online records from <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> and <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>
4. ANW administration act book 1660-7, folio 58. Microfilm MF499.
5. Frankel & Seaman 1983, 107.
6. ANW will register 1678-9 folio 650. Microfilm MF307.
7. Richard Morse personal communication.
8. Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society 1913, 151.
9. Millican 1934, 77.
10. Hawes 1986, 96.
11. Norfolk Consistory Court 1666, Stockdell, will 208.
12. Sussex 1980, 2-5. She erroneously attributes the token to an Anne Leverington.
13. See <http://norfolkpubs.co.uk/norwich/knorwich/norkhe.htm>
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15. Millican 1934, 135.
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17. Hawes 1986, 95.
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## Two seventeenth-century lead tokens from the Norwich area.

**Adrian Marsden**

Norwich had a large number of seventeenth-century token issuers; the total of 91 is the highest of any provincial city in England. These are all of copper, bronze or brass; no named lead examples have thus far been recorded from the city but two examples found close to Norwich and recorded with Norfolk's Identification and Recording Service probably had their origin there. Neither names its issuer, simply combining a triad of initials on one side with a device on the other, but they clearly belong to the seventeenth century and must be roughly contemporary with their copper alloy counterparts.

The first token was found at Catton Park (Historic Environment Record 24898, Portable Antiquities Scheme database NMS-9D062E) in 2006. Catton is now in the suburbs of Norwich; in the seventeenth century it was outside the walls but the token most probably came from the nearby city. It bears a sun in splendour on one side and perhaps a triad of initials, a D above a R and an F on the other although this reading is not certain; the D is somewhat unclear, possibly due to mould damage. Furthermore, the R could conceivably be a P and the F an E. The token is approximately 14mm in diameter and weighs 2.67g; the die axis cannot be read because the orientation of the obverse design is uncertain.



***Fig. 1: Lead token found at Catton with a sun and perhaps the initials D/R F***

The second token was found in 2011 at Postwick (Historic Environment Record 30401, Portable Antiquities Scheme database NMS-9CDB6D) on the outskirts of Norwich and one of the places where night soil from the city was taken in the seventeenth century.



It features a ship on one side and a triad of initials, a B over an H and a D, on the other. It is approximately 15mm in diameter, weighs 2.28g and has a twelve o'clock die axis.



***Fig. 2: Lead token found at Postwick with a ship and the initials B/H D***

It is not really possible to hazard identities for the two issuers; no similar tokens are known in copper alloy and, in terms of the names recorded in Norwich for the period in question, there are a number of contenders for both. It is a possibility, though no more, that the Postwick token might have been issued by the worsted weaver Henry Bale who married Dorothy Harman of St. James parish in 1654.<sup>(1)</sup> There have been a number of inns and taverns named the Ship and also the Sun in Norwich over the years but none which can be proved at this time to have been operational as far back as the mid-seventeenth century.<sup>(2)</sup>

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1. See [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)
2. See [www.norfolkpubs.co.uk](http://www.norfolkpubs.co.uk)

## The Norfolk Token Project – the latest news.

**Adrian Marsden**

2020 was looking like being a busy year for the Norfolk Token Project. For a start, Adrian had many talks on the calendar for various groups and societies. In addition, May's City of Ales week had taken seventeenth-century tokens as its theme for the year and designed badges based on tokens as mementoes for those taking part in the festival's pub tours. As part of the programme, several Token Tours had also been planned, visiting numerous sites related to the city's token issuers. In September, coinciding with the yearly Heritage Week, there was to be an exhibition on tokens in the church of St. Peter Mancroft and a talk on the parish's token issuers. And, of course, there was Token Congress awaiting in October. Little of this came to pass. The only things that were salvaged from the ruin were the exhibition at St. Peter Mancroft and the accompanying talk. Social distancing reduced the church's capacity from its usual 450 to a mere 50. The talk was fully booked up within a few days but, fortunately, it was recorded on film and is available for anyone who wishes to view it online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7wfc8NLEO54&t=1570s>

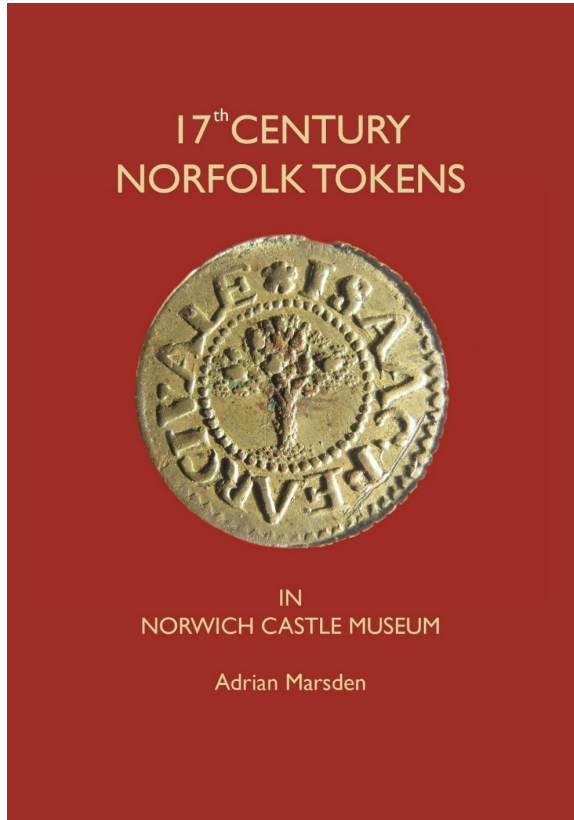
2021 has got off to a similar start. Talks rescheduled in 2020 have been postponed yet again and continuing restrictions will no doubt see further rescheduled events being further delayed. But we live in hope. In the meantime, the Norwich Token Tours are available virtually at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1501854263389655>



*The Token Exhibition at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, September 2020*

*Also by Adrian Marsden*

**17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NORFOLK TOKENS  
IN NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM**



‘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 in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*

# TOKEN CONGRESS 1982-2019

## Introduction

The first Token Day was organised in 1982 by Brian Edge and since then there has been a continuous series of Token Congresses held in the autumn of each year, broken only by the 2020 Coronavirus pandemic.

The following pages contain the programmes from all of the events 1982-1999. These have been compiled from the printed programmes, and where a change in the programme was noted, the record has been amended. There will still be errors of omission and inclusion, for which the writer apologises. As a relative newcomer to this event, first attending in 1992, my collection of programmes had many gaps for which Andrew Andison, Tony Gilbert and Michael Dickinson are thanked for filling, the latter passing on Robert Thompson's collection of programmes.

The full background to the formation of the First Token Congress can be found in a supplement to TCSB (v12n4, September 2017, 32pp).

In 2009 a British-American Token Congress was held In Seattle – following exactly the same format as the by then well established UK event. The programme from this event is included for completeness. A 2010 repeat event in the USA failed to come to fruition.

Reviews of many of the Congresses can be found in the pages of the Bulletin and these are noted. This is very useful in deciphering some of the quite cryptic titles that have appeared over the years.

Some, but far from all of the talks have subsequently appeared in print, as books, catalogues, or articles in the TCSB and other publications such as the BNJ, Coin News etc. Attempting to join all of this together has been a challenge, but even with a few accidental omissions, hopefully the end result will be useful.

The main aim is to create a primary listing of all of the presentations which will provide a starting point for future searches. It is also hoped to encourage past and present speakers to write up their talks, even briefly for inclusion in the Bulletin.

Administrative details in each Congress Programme; Introductions, meals, auctions, bourses, AGM, handovers etc have not been included as they have mostly been written up in the Congress Reviews appearing in the TCSB sometime during the following year. A few researcher's spots have been included when printed or annotated in the programmes.

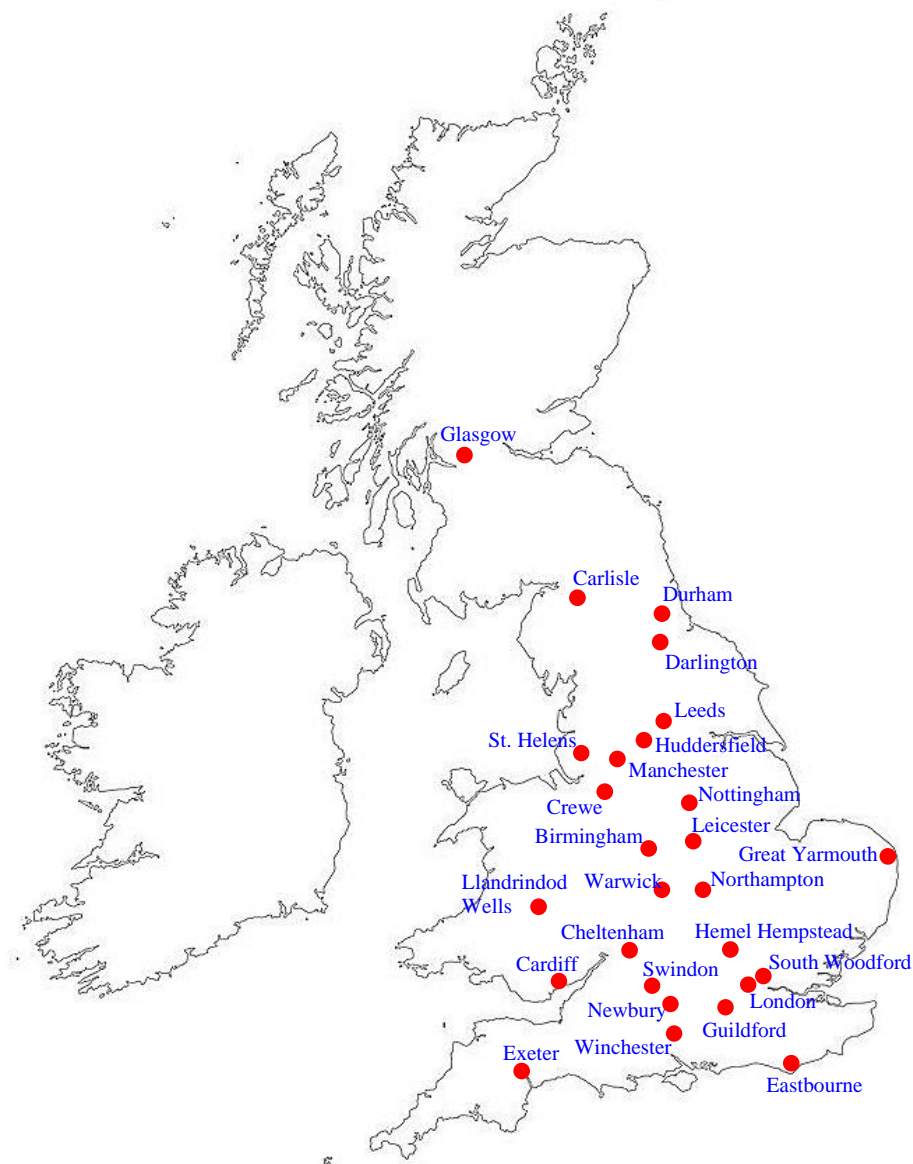
Gary Oddie

## Summary of Token Congresses 1982-2019

	<b>Year</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Organiser(s)</b>	<b>Delegates</b>
1	1982	Crewe	Crewe Arms Hotel	Brian Edge	36
2	1983	Birmingham	Lambert Court Hotel	John Cumbers	53
3	1984	Darlington	Blackwell Grange Moat House	Jeff Gardiner	59
4	1985	Manchester	University, Holly Royde	Bill Kennett	52
5	1986	London	Polytechnic, Central London	Tony Gilbert	70
6	1987	Cardiff	Cardiff Post House	Noel Cox	68
7	1988	Leeds	Polytechnic, Beckett Park	Peter Moffatt	60
8	1989	Manchester	University, Holly Royde	Bob Lyall	56
9	1990	Leicester	University, Beaumont Hill	Roy Rains	62
10	1991	South Woodford	Queen Mary & Westfield College	Stuart Adams	67
11	1992	Winchester	King Alfred's College	Ralph Hayes	73
12	1993	Glasgow	University, Queen Margaret Hall	Tom Morrall	67
13	1994	Exeter	University, St Luke's College	Mike Crew	55
14	1995	Birmingham	Forte Crest Hotel	{ Andrew Wager John Cumbers	71
15	1996	Northampton	Swallow Hotel	{ Peter Waddell Gary Oddie	85
16	1997	Nottingham	Forte Posthouse	Alan Judd	76
17	1998	Hemel Hempstead	The Watermill Hotel	David Griffiths	68
18	1999	Carlisle	College of Art & Design	Charles Farthing	73
19	2000	Cardiff	Fairwater Centre UWIC	Alan Cox	68
20	2001	Great Yarmouth	Burlington, Palm Court Hotels	Bill Kennett	82
21	2002	Cheltenham	The Carlton Hotel	Barry Greenaway	99
22	2003	Eastbourne	The Langham Hotel	{ Alan Henderson Duncan Pennock	98
23	2004	Huddersfield	Cedar Court Hotel	Mike Roberts	92

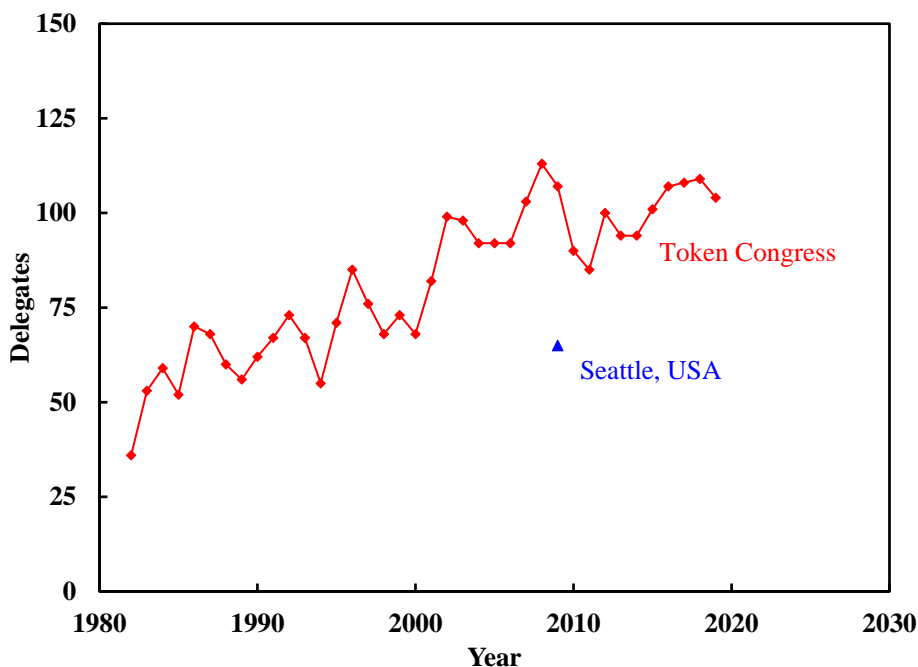
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Organiser(s)</b>	<b>Delegates</b>
24	2005	Northampton	The Hilton Hotel	{ Peter Waddell Gary Oddie	92
25	2006	St. Helens	The Hilton Hotel	{ Andrew Andison Bob Lyall	92
26	2007	Swindon	Madison Hotel	{ Stuart Adams Tony Gilbert Phil Mernick	103
27	2008	Warwick	The Hilton Hotel	{ David Griffiths Peter Preston-Morley David Young	113
28	2009	Guildford	The Holiday Inn	{ Rob de Ruiter Ron Kerridge Derek Aldred	107
-	2009	Seattle	Red Lion Hotel	Bill McKivor	65
29	2010	Durham	Collingwood College and Conference Centre	Jeff Gardiner	90
30	2011	Llandrindod Wells	Metropole Hotel	{ Mike Roberts Gary Oddie Duncan Pennock	85
31	2012	Northampton	The Hilton Hotel	{ Peter Waddell Gary Oddie	100
32	2013	Warwick	The Hilton Hotel	{ David Young Peter Preston-Morley	94
33	2014	Northampton	The Hilton Hotel	{ Simon Monks Richard Gladdie	94
34	2015	Newbury	The Hilton Hotel	{ Mick Martin Neil Beaton Gavin Scott	101
35	2016	Northampton	The Hilton Hotel	{ John Newman Pat Morehead	107
36	2017	Warwick	The Hilton Hotel	Dave Smith	108
37	2018	Northampton	The Hilton Hotel	Rob de Ruiter	109
38	2019	Warwick	The Hilton Hotel	Tim Everson	104

## Token Congress Locations 1982-2019





## Token Congress Attendance 1982-2019



## Token Congress Programmes 1982-2019

The following pages contain the programmes from all of the events 1982-2019. Where something has been subsequently published, this is referenced as an article or book. If, as is usual, the author and title of the publication are the same as the presentation, they are not repeated and just a publication is given. This citation may give the location of the first page or the range of pages.

## 1982

## Crewe – 30<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> October

### Saturday

- 11:15 (45) Numismatic aspects of the Great Northern Coalfield. A lecture and token display by Jeff Gardiner.
- 14:15 (45) British Industry on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Tokens. Bill Kennett.
- 15:15 (45) Entertainment Tickets and Passes of Victorian Manchester. Bill Kennett.

### Sunday

- 09:30 (45) Exeter Paranumismatica – A local study of a provincial town. John R. Andrews.

## 1983

## Birmingham – 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> November

### Saturday

- 11:15 (45) The Wooden walls of England - Some Naval Aspects of Tokens. John Cumbers.
- 12:15 (45) Problems in Classifying British Checks and Tokens after 1820. John Whitmore.  
[Book: Token Collectors Companion, 2006]
- 14:15 (45) The Purpose and Use of Public House Checks. Andrew Wager.  
[Article: R. H. Thompson and A. J. Wager, 'The purpose and use of public-house checks', BNJ 52 (1982), pp215-33]
- 15:00 (60) Short Talks on various aspects of Pub Checks followed by discussion on problems raised in research and cataloguing of this series.
- 16:30 (30) Discussion on Token Day News of next year's Congress. Jeff Gardiner

### Sunday

- 09:30 (30) Cataloguing a Seventeenth Century Token Collection. Robert Thompson.  
[Books: The Norweb Collection:  
Part 1: Bedfordshire to Devon, SCBI 31, 1984  
Part 2: Dorset, Durham, Essex and Gloucestershire, SCBI 38, 1988  
Part 3: Hampshire to Lincolnshire, SCBI 43 (with Michael Dickinson), 1992  
Part 4: Norfolk to Somerset, SCBI 44 (with Michael Dickinson), 1992

- Part 5: Staffordshire to Westmorland, SCBI 46 (with Michael Dickinson), 1996
- Part 6: Wiltshire to Yorkshire, Ireland to Wales SCBI 49 (with Michael Dickinson), 2000
- Part 7: City of London, SCBI 59 (with Michael Dickinson), 2007
- Part 8: Middlesex & Uncertain Pieces, SCBI 62 (with Michael Dickinson), 2007]

- 10:00 (30) Par anumismatica and Local Research - Some Ideas & Illustrations. John Andrews.
- 10:30 (20) Boundary Tokens. R.C. Bell.
- 11:15 (30) Token Quiz
- 11:45 (30) Members' Slides - members are invited to bring slides or items from their collection to generate discussion. A chance to have your mystery items identified.

## 1984

## Darlington, 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> November

### Saturday

- 11:15 (45) Edward Frederick Herdman. J. Gardiner.
- 12:15 (45) Souvenir Dollars of the Far West. R.C. Bell.
- 14:15 (34) Swedish Tokens through the Ages. T. Sjölin.
- 15:15 (45) Some reasons for British Countermarks on copper and bronze coins. J.G. Scott.  
[Book: J.G. Scott. British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins. Spink, 1975]
- 16:30 (60) Token Dictionary. Brian Edge.  
[Book: B. Edge, First Dictionary of Par anumismatica: All About Tokens, Checks, Tickets, Passes, Medalets, Counters, Tallies and Weights, 1991]

### Sunday

- 09:30 (45) Caribbean Tokens from Slavery to Tourism. R. Lyall.  
[Book: Bob Lyall, The tokens, checks, metallic tickets, passes, and tallies of the British Caribbean & Bermuda, 1988]
- 10:15 (45) An Introduction to Communion Tokens. W. Kennett.
- 11:30 (45) Short talks — Members are invited to bring slides or items from their collection to generate discussion. Another chance to have your problem token identified.

## 1985 Manchester, 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> November

Congress Review: A. J. Gilbert, Token Congress 1985 TCSB v4 p4 pp33-34.

### Saturday

- 11:15 (45) Lancashire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. Jock Shaw.  
12:15 (45) The Muling of Spences' Dies. Robert Thompson.  
[Article: R. H. Thompson, The dies of Thomas Spence (1750-1814)  
BNJ vol. 38, 1969, pp126-62]  
14:15 (45) Sunday School Medals. Peter Crummett.  
15:15 (45) Anglesey Tokens. Richard Doty.

### Sunday

- 09:30 (45) Tokens, Tickets and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire. Ken Banham.  
[Book: K. Banham. Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire, Post 1820. 2 vols. 1992]  
10:30 (45) North of England Co-op Dividend Checks. Philip Meldrum.  
11:30 (45) Liverpool Pub Checks. Neil Todd.  
[Book: N.B. Todd. Tavern Checks from Liverpool and Vicinity. National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside occasional papers, 1987]  
13:30 (105) Charlie Chaplin Checks. Brian Edge.  
Medical Tokens. Colin Jackson.  
Token Makers. Roy Hawkins.  
Ferris Wheel Tokens. Bill Kennett.

## 1986 London, 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> September

Congress Review: Brian Edge, Token Congress 1986 TCSB v4 p6 pp21-24

### Saturday

- 11:15 (55) Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex. Richard Hardy.  
12:10 (50) Eighteenth Century trade Tokens of Kent. Robert Sharman.  
14:00 (60) Seventeenth Century Tokens and their issuers in the former Middlesex villages around our Token Congress. Philip Greenall.  
15:00 (40) Pieces of Plastic – A Personal look at UK Bus and Tram Tickets. John Tolson.  
[Book: J.M. Tolson. Tokens – A superior type of ticket? Presidential address, Transport Ticket Society 1997, pub. 1999]  
15:40 (20) The impending publication "Seventeenth Century Tokens of The British Isles and their Values". Seaby's Revision of Williamson. Michael Dickinson. [Book: Publ. Seaby, 1986, Repr Spink, 2011]

## **Sunday**

- 09:30 (60) Central versus Local Production of Seventeenth Century Tokens. Robert Thompson.  
[Article: BNJ vol. 59, 1989, pp198-211.]
- 11:00 (30) Theatre Tickets and Concert Hall Checks – The Evolution of the Check System. Andrew Wager.
- 11:30 (30) What is an Unofficial Farthing? Andrew Wager.  
[Article: How Were Unofficial Farthings Used? Andrew Wager, TCSB v7 p89]
- 12:00 (60) More on British Countermarks – A Progress Report. Gavin Scott.
- 13:45 (45) Some London Nineteenth Century Trade Tickets. Roy Hawkins.
- 14:30 (20) Some Aspects of South Staffordshire Tavern Checks. Neil B. Todd.  
[Books: Staffordshire tavern checks: a catalogue for West Bromwich and environs. 1985. The Potteries and environs, 1985. Wednesbury and Darlaston, 1986. Brierley Hill and Environs (with J. Cumbers), there are a few more and updates]
- 14:50 (20) Pub Checks – The Welsh Series. Yolanda Stanton.

## **1987 Cardiff 31<sup>st</sup> October – 2<sup>nd</sup> November.**

Congress Review: A. J. Gilbert, Token Congress 1987 TCSB v4 p8 p26.

## **Saturday**

- 11:00 (10) Tribute to the late Roy Hawkins. Neil Todd.
- 11:10 (10) The published work of Roy Hawkins. Robert Thompson.  
[Obituary: J. G. Scott [and] R. H. Thompson. R. N. P. Hawkins, BNJ vol. 57, 1987, pp161-66.  
Book: R.N.P.H Hawkins, A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788 - 1910. Published posthumously by A.H. Baldwin, 1989]
- 11:20 (40) The development of copper token currency from Elizabeth I to Charles I. Edward Besly.
- 12:05 (40) Bank of England Silver Tokens 1811-16. Graham Dyer.
- 14:00 (20) A Polish analogue of hop tokens. Robert Thompson.
- 14:25 (40) Masonic Mark Tokens. Ralph Wheeler.
- 15:10 (45) Love Tokens and Engraved Coins. Barry Greenaway.
- 16:30 (5) The Token Dictionary Compilers. Brian Edge.

## **Sunday**

- 10:45 (30) Brewery Checks. Andrew Cunningham.
- 11:20 (45) Six Books. Robert Bell.  
[Books: Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785-1819. 1966.

- The Building Medalets of Kempson and Skidmore, 1796-7. 1978.  
 Specious Tokens and those for General Circulation 1784-1804. 1978  
 Commercial Coins 1787 - 1804. 1963.  
 Copper Commercial Coins 1811 - 1819. 1964.  
 Unofficial Farthings 1820-1870. 1975]
- 14:00 (40) Tavern Tokens of Merthyr and Dowlais. Neil Todd.  
 14:45 (40) A Taste of Wales, Tokens of the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Noel Cox.  
 16:00 (?) Video from National Transport Tokens Ltd. of Manchester  
 describing NTT usage. Josef Sa'ar.

## **1988                      Leeds 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> September.**

Congress Review: A J Gilbert, Token Congress 1988 TCSB v4 p9 p8. Also Coin  
 Monthly Jan 1988 p72.

### **Saturday**

- 11:00 (30) J. Ardill – co-op Tokens. Philip Meldrum.  
 11:30 (30) Evasive 18<sup>th</sup> Century halfpennies. Alan Judd.  
 14:00 (30) Samuel Hamer. David Griffiths.  
 14:30 (30) Telephone Tokens. Henk Groenendijk.

### **Sunday**

- 09:30 (30) Communion Tokens. Andrew T. Macmillan.  
 10:00 (60) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens of Kingston Upon Hull. J.D. Percival.  
 [Article: Two Issuers of Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens. G  
 Percival. TCSB v5 p164]  
 13:00 (30) Private Tokens. R.C. Bell.  
 13:30 (30) Bell Farthings. Peter Moffatt.

## **1989                      Manchester 10<sup>th</sup> – 12 November.**

Congress Review: A. J. Gilbert, Token Congress 1989 TCSB v4 p10 pp15-16.

### **Saturday**

- 11:25 (35) Aspects of North East Tokens. Jeff Gardiner.  
 12:10 (20) Sentimental Magazine Tokens. Brian Edge.  
 13:45 (45) Cheshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. Nigel Clark.  
 14:30 (50) Bristol Tramways Loyalty Medal. Barry Greenaway.  
 15:20 (20) Bolton Concert Hall Tickets. Cliff Stockton.  
 [Article: TCSB v5 p345]  
 16:10 (50) To temper your memory of the good days in old Hannover keep!  
 John Whitmore.

## **Sunday**

- 10:00 (45) Pub Check Marketing Patterns. Yolanda Courtney.  
[Book: Y.C.S. Courtney. Public House tokens in England and Wales c.1830-c.1920. RNS Special Publication 38, 2004]
- 11:45 (45) Gambling Chips and Counters. Robert Bell.
- 12:30 (10) Love Token Society. Dennis Vorley.
- 14:15 (45) Oldham Pub Checks. Bill Kennett.
- 15:00 (30) Scottish 18/19<sup>th</sup> Century Farthings. Andrew Andison.

## **1990 Leicester 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September.**

Congress Review: Alan Judd, Token Congress 1990 TCSB v4 p11 pp19-21.

## **Saturday**

- 11:10 (30) A Leicester Miscellany. Roy Rains.
- 11:40 (30) Spinners. Ralph Hayes. [TCSB v4n4 p25]
- 12:10 (20) The Marsden Rattler. Jeff Gardiner.
- 13:45 (45) Casino Chips part 2. Robbie Bell.
- 14:30 (15) The Mapp Collection. Yolanda Courtney.
- 14:45 (45) More about countermarks. Gavin Scott.
- 16:00 (55) At last the Truth. Alan Judd.

## **Sunday.**

- 10:00 (50) An idiot's guide to 19<sup>th</sup> Century Silver Tokens. Mike Roberts.
- 10:50 (30) A Chronological view of Leicestershire 1651-72. Robert Thompson.
- 11:50 (60) Colliery Tickets. Tom Morrall.
- 14:00 (40) The Randwick Token. Brian Edge. [Article: TCSB v8 p337]
- 14:40 (50) A Token Journey through Essex. Stuart Adams.  
[Book: S.J. Adams. The Essex collection of post 1820 tokens, tallies, & medallions. 1993. Enlarged edition 2014]

## **1991 South Woodford 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> September.**

Congress Review: Andrew Andison, Token Congress 1991 TCSB v5 pp3-4.

## **Saturday**

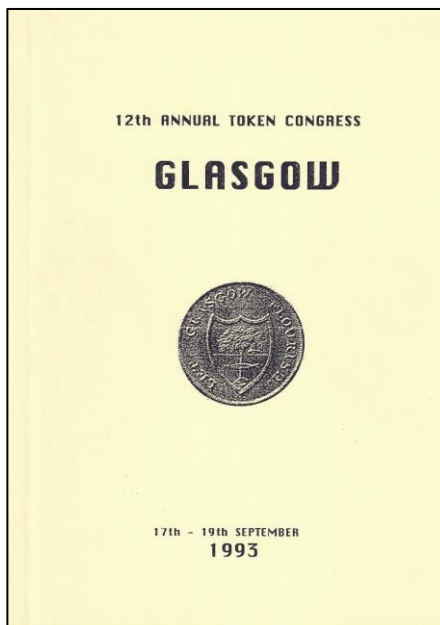
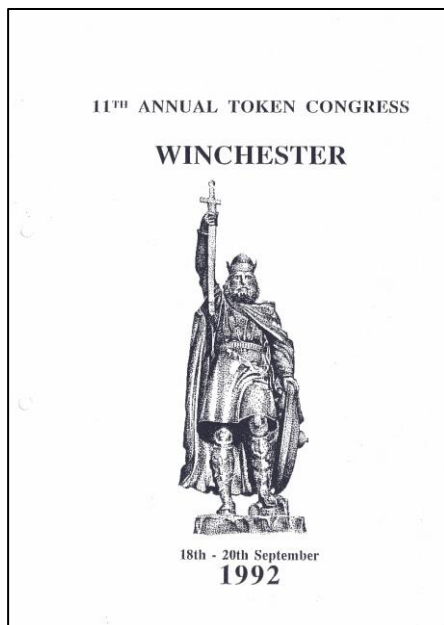
- 11:10 (30) The (w)Hole Truth. Do the geometric holes and initial cut outs in Market Tallies mean anything? Stuart Adams.
- 11:40 (50) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Essex Tokens. An insight into the trades of the Essex token issuers. Nigel Clark.
- 13:45 (45) Checks reflect the life of a town. Life in Warrington and its environs as told by its tokens. Bob Lyall.



- 14:30 (30) Of Canines and Sweeny Todd. What are Dog-tax tokens and Barbers tokens. Thorsten Sjölin.
- 16:00 (15) Cortini. Gavin Scott.
- 16:15 (30) Dickinson's Bequest. A 19<sup>th</sup> Century London Charity. Phil Mernick.
- 16:45 (45) See Finchley and Die! An insight into the manufacture of dies and medals as told by the grandson and great-grandson of Ralph Neal. Peter & Robert Neal.

### **Sunday.**

- 10:00 (45) Drunkards and Gentlemen, a vicar and an ore. The story behind the Copperas Tokens. Bill George.
- 10:45 (45) Coal Carrier Tokens. Bill Kennett.
- 11:50 (60) The Token Manufacturers of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Andrew Wager.
- 14:00 (45) Silver Tokens and entrepreneurial spirit. James May.
- 14:45 (15) 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens and Market towns. Robert Thompson.
- 15:00 (30) Tickets for Touchpieces. How to get a gold coin with a hole for nothing! Barry Greenaway.



## 1992 Winchester 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> September.

Congress Review: Andrew Andison, Token Congress 1992 TCSB v5 p4

### Saturday

- 11:05 (25) Hampshire co-op checks. Bryan Hennem.  
11:30 (15) Hampshire Countermarks. Gavin Scott.  
[Article: TCSB v4n p3]  
11:45 (25) Hampshire Commemorative Medals. Mike Ewing.  
[Books:  
12:10 (20) A short talk before lunchtime. Alan Judd.  
13:45 (15) Granny's leg. Mike Roberts.  
14:00 (60) The Token Cabinet of Major Grant Francis. Noel and Alan Cox.  
15:00 (30) Fuelling the fires of remote steamers. Bob Lyall.  
16:00 (60) Injun Country. Robbie Bell.  
17:00 (30) The Little Commonwealth. Barry Greenaway.

### Sunday.

- 09:30 (5) Pins, Needles and Boot Buttons. Barry Greenaway.  
09:35 (5) Love Token Society update. Dennis Vorley.  
09:40 (5) Yorkshire pub news update. Mike Roberts.  
10:00 (45) Heroic Images – Tokens showing Lord Nelson 1797-1905. Yolanda Courtney.  
11:00 (60) It's all your fault Walter (Part 1). Ralph Hayes.  
12:00 (30) How the Co-op paid a dividend. Alec Arlow.  
13:45 (30) Columbia Tokens. John Whitmore.  
14:15 (30) Hampshire findings for the Norweb collection. Robert Thompson.  
14:45 (60) Numismatic Bridges. Bill Kennett.

## 1993 Glasgow 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> September.

Congress Review: Brian Edge, Token Congress 1993 TCSB v5 pp43-44

### Friday

- 19:30 (60) The Captain's Halfpenny. Michael Sharp.

### Saturday.

- 09:30 (45) Communion Tokens of Northumberland and Durham. Jeff Gardiner.  
10:15 (45) Library Tokens and Medallions. Pam Williams.  
11:15 (30) Glasgow – A token History. Tom Morrall.  
11:45 (30) Scottish Transport Tokens. Ronnie Breingan.  
12:15 (45) Scottish School and Crofting Pieces. Andrew MacMillan.  
14:00 (45) Pit Checks. Eddie Berry.

14:45 (30) Humour on Tokens. Robbie Bell.

15:15 (15) Buttons and Beaus. Alan Judd.

**Sunday.**

09:45 (45) It's all your fault Walter 2. Ralph Hayes.

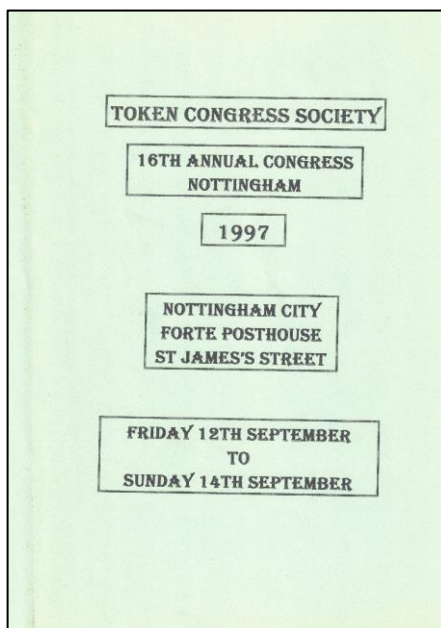
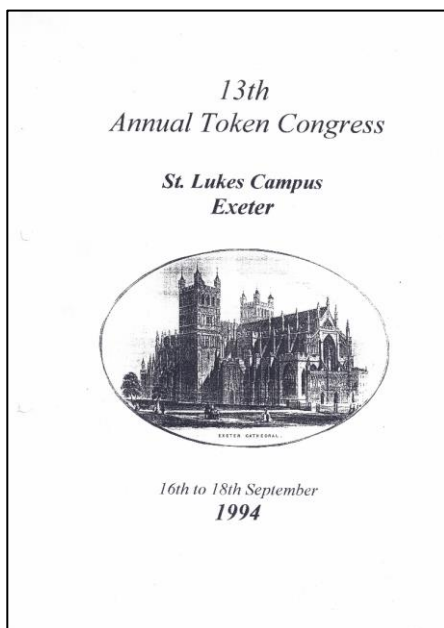
10:30 (15) They come no further South. Bob Lyall.

10:45 (15) Button Dies used for striking a Private Token. Dennis Vorley.

11:15 (45) Holocene Token Park – Modern Essex Tokens – Lost & Found.  
Stuart Adams.

12:00 (60) Obverse Dies of the London & Newcastle Tea Co. Checks. Andrew  
Andison.

[Book: A.D.N. Andison. London & Newcastle Tea Checks. The  
first comprehensive listing. Coins of Beeston. 1991]



## 1994 Exeter 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> September.

Congress Review: Alan Cox, Token Congress 1994 TCSB v5 pp123-125.

### Saturday.

- 09:30 (30) Imitation Spade Guineas. David Magnay.  
[Books: D. Magnay. A Catalogue of Advertising Imitation Spade Guineas and Half Guineas. 1997. Superseded by A Thousand Guineas - A Checklist of Imitation Guineas and their Fractions, by W Bryce Neilson, with assistance from David Magnay, David Young and J Gavin Scott 2003. And the A Thousand Guineas plus W.B. Neilson and M.R. Warburton, 2013, Llanfyllin.]
- 10:00 (30) A few problems. Gary Oddie.
- 10:30 (30) A Token from Mr Roberts. Ralph Hayes.
- 11:15 (45) West Country Pubs. Yolanda Courtney.
- 12:30 (30) John Willy's Birthday etc. Mike Roberts.
- 14:00 (30) Tower Hamlets. Philip Mernick.
- 14:30 (30) South West Transport Tokens. John Tolson.  
[Article: Bus and Tram Tokens in South West England. John Tolson. TCSB v5 p217]
- 15:00 (45) Devonshire Industry. Robert Thompson.
- 16:00 (30) Symbols and Allegories. Barry Greenaway.
- 16:30 (30) A Load of Old Cobblers. Thorsten Sjölin.  
[Article: A Load of Old Cobblers. Thorsten Sjölin. TCSB v5 p212]

### Sunday

- 09:30 (30) British Casino Tokens. Robbie Bell.
- 10:00 (30) Perthshire Fruit Farms. Tom Morrall.
- 10:30 (30) Atkinson / Davis Book. Dennis Vorley.
- 11:30 (30) Some aspects of Exeter. John Andrews.  
[Book: Exeter Coinage, John Andrews, William Elston, and Norman Shiel. 1980]
- 12:00 (30) Sino German Treaty Ports. Barry Greenaway.
- 12:30 (30) Bits and Pieces. Robert Thompson.

## 1995 Birmingham 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> September.

Congress Review: Andrew D N Andison, Token Congress 1995 TCSB v5 p243.

### Saturday.

- 09:30 (35) 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century tokens of the Black Country. Peter Glews.
- 09:30 (35) An assessment of the circulation of silver 1697-1817. Gary Oddie.

- [Articles: The Circulation of Silver 1697-1817. (Gary Oddie) TCSB v7 p5]
- 11:15 (30) William Booth, forger and token issuer. Garry Charman.
- 11:45 (45) Canal Tokens. Stan Holland.  
[Book: S.Holland. Canal Coins: An Illustrated History of the Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Inland Waterways, 1992.]
- 14:00 (30) The life and times of a Birmingham Market Token issuer. John Whitmore.
- 14:30 (30) Gold and the Akan. Mike Roberts.
- 15:00 (15) The Blennerhasset Experiment. Charles Farthing.  
[Article: TCSB v5 pp249-250]
- 15:15 (20) Spinners. Robert Bell.
- 15:35 (15) Re-writing W.J. Davis (19<sup>th</sup> Century Token Coinage). Paul Withers.  
[Book: British Copper Tokens 1811 - 1820. Paul & Bente R. Withers. Llanfyllin 1999.]
- 16:15 (30) Quiz.
- Sunday.**
- 09:30 (30) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens of Warwickshire and Staffordshire. Robert Thompson.
- 10:00 (30) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens of Birmingham. Andrew Wager.
- 10:30 (45) Truck Tickets of Wales. Noel and Alan Cox.
- 11:30 (30) Toy Money. David Magnay.
- 12:00 (30) Birmingham Evasions. Alan Judd.  
[Book: A Journey through the Monkalokian rain forests in search of the Spiney Fubbaduck. (Evasions). M Greensword. 1993]
- 12:30 (15) Tokens of the Williams Brothers. Stuart Adams.

## **1996 Northampton 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> September.**

Congress Review: Andrew D N Andison, Token Congress 1996 TCSB v5 p371.

### **Saturday.**

- 09:30 (45) Twixt Tyne and Tees – The Tokens of Durham and Northumberland. Jeff Gardiner.  
[Book: J. Gardiner. Checks, Tokens, Tickets and Passes of County Durham and Northumberland. 1996.]
- 10:15 (30) The Bicentenary of Robert Burns Death – Paraniumismatically. Tom Morrall.
- 11:00 (30) Spitalfields Market and its Tokens. Phil Mernick.  
[Unpublished but listing here  
<http://www.mernick.org.uk/thn/tokens/market/spitalfields.pdf>]

- 11:30 (15) Henry Brougham – The man who broke the Bank and Monte Carlo. Charles Farthing.
- 11:45 (45) Carnival Doubloons. Robbie Bell.
- 14:00 (20) Major Ousts Prince of Wales in Warrington. Bob Lyall.
- 14:20 (25) Pub Checks – Token Thoughts and Conclusions. Yolanda Courtney.
- 14:45 (25) Who was G. Mandl? Thorsten Sjölin.
- 13:10 (40) Boundary Tokens. Andrew Andison.
- 16:00 (25) Thomas Stokoe of Hay – The truth. Alan Cox.  
[Article: Thomas Stokoe of Hay (Alan Cox) TCSB v6 p20]
- 16:25 (25) Census Returns as evidence for the token researcher – who was Henry Morgan? Andrew Wager.
- 14:50 (20) Market towns, token issuers and the Mint. Robert Thompson.
- Sunday.**
- 09:40 (20) Abbey, Bedford and St Ives. Gavin Scott.
- 10:00 (20) A short talk about forging, “no evasions involved” says spokesman. Alan Judd.
- 10:20 (40) The 17<sup>th</sup>C London Coal Trade Tokens. Bill Marriott.
- 11:00 (15) More Boring Tokens. Stuart Adams.
- 11:30 (5) A catalogue of Millennium paranumismatica? Stuart Adams.
- 11:35 (5) Counterfeit shillings 1816-1820. Gary Oddie.
- 11:40 (5) Literally a token acorn. Peter Glews.

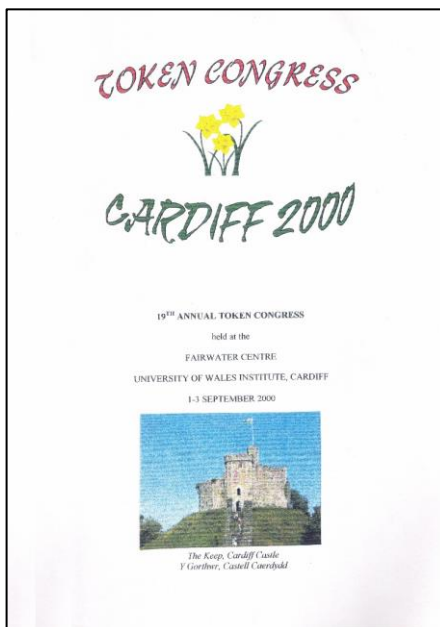
## 1997 **Nottingham. 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> September**

Congress Review: Thorsten Sjölin, Token Congress 1997 TCSB v6 pp3-5.

### **Saturday.**

- 09:10 (40) Token Congress – The First 15 Years. Brian Edge.  
[Articles: TCSB v12n4 supplement pp3-16.]
- 09:50 (35) Tea Dealers and Their Tokens. Bill Kennett.  
[Article? The Grasshopper Tea Warehouse Token. TCSB v6 p86]
- 10:25 (20) The Imitation Spade Guineas of Fattoroni. David Magnay.
- 11:00 (45) How did Tokens Circulate? Andrew Wager.
- 11:45 (60) Tokens and the Industrial Revolution: Image and Reality. Professor Stanley Chapman.
- 14:20 (45) Forgeries of the Silver Coinage 1660-1820. Gary Oddie.
- 15:05 (25) Space Age Medallions and Coins. Robbie Bell.
- 15:30 (20) West Cumbrian Mining Tokens. Charles Farthing.  
[Book: Tokens, Medallions & Banknotes of Cumbria. CRS Farthing, 2013.]
- 15:50 (20) Lions & Tigers & Feeding Tickets. Bob Lyall

- 16:10 (30) Troublesome Tokens. Gavin Scott.
- Sunday.**
- 09:20 (40) Wheel I never did or Ferris a Jolly Good Fellow. Pam Williams.
- 10:00 (60) The Tokens of the Isle of Man. Alan Cope.
- 11:15 (20) Up, Up and away, just like a bird. Alan Henderson.
- 11:35 (15) Characterising Mining Paranimismatica. Charles Farthing.
- 11:50 (15) A Tale of Two Aston Halls. Andrew Wager.  
[Article: A Tale of Two Aston Halls or What is the Opposite of a Pub Check? Andrew Wager. TCSB v6 p173]
- 12:05 (20) The imitation spade guineas of Macniven and Cameron. David Magnay.
- 12:25 (20) Edward Prior, Mark Maker. Brian Edge.





## 1998                      Hemel Hempstead 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> September

Congress Review: John Theobald, Token Congress 1998 TCSB v6 pp123-124.

### **Saturday.**

- 09:30 (40)            Not in Gunstone – Mysteries of the Mapp Collection. Yolanda Courtney.
- 10:10 (30)            British Tokens and Their Values – A progress Report. Michael Dickinson.
- 11:00 (5)             Toy Coins. David Magnay.
- 11:05 (5)             A 17<sup>th</sup> Century Token Forgers Die? David Griffiths.  
[Article: A 17th Century Token Forgers Mould? (Gary Oddie) TCSB v7 p384]
- 11:10 (5)             A Guide to Bus and Tram Tokens – Progress or Lack of it? John Tolson.
- 11:20 (15)            Boscombe Surprise. David Perry.  
[Article: TCSB v6 p221]
- 11:35 (30)            Basket Making. Gary Oddie.
- 12:05 (45)            17<sup>th</sup> Century Drapers Tokens. Robert Thompson.
- 14:20 (10)            Would you buy a used token from this man? Stuart Adams.
- 14:30 (60)            Strolling Down Southbridge. Andrew Andison.  
[Article: A Stroll around South Bridge. Andrew D N Andison. TCSB v7 p484]
- 15:50 (25)            Inventive Yorkshiremen. Mike Roberts.
- 16:15 (30)            A down to Earth View on Metal Detecting. David Roberts.

### **Sunday.**

- 09:10 (10)            Fantasy Island. Alan Cope.
- 09:20 (40)            Petty Currency of 1669. Robert Thompson.
- 10:00 (30)            The Recording of Welsh Tokens & Checks – An Update. Alan and Noel Cox.
- 10:30 (30)            Premier 18<sup>th</sup> Century Token – Anglesey or Sawbridgeworth. David Griffiths.
- 11:00 (10)            Is it a man, is it a bird? No, it's a Token – The Condor Society. John Whitmore.
- 11:30 (5)             Imitation Spade Guineas – Listing Update. David Magnay.
- 11:45 (20)            A Tale of Two Aston Halls. Andrew Wager.  
[Article: A Tale of Two Aston Halls or What is the Opposite of a Pub Check? Andrew Wager. TCSB v6 p173]
- 12:05 (40)            18<sup>th</sup> Century Copper Tokens – Their Issuers and Makers. Paul Withers.
- 12:45 (15)            Sheppey – Island of Tokens. Stuart Adams.

## 1999 Carlisle 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> September

Congress Review: Andrew D N Andison, Token Congress 1999 TCSB v6 pp244-246.

### Saturday.

- 09:10 (45) Cumbrian Token Coinage. Ian Caruana.  
09:55 (35) Framed Coins. Gavin Scott.  
11:00 (30) Carlisle Banks and Banknotes. Denis Periam.  
11:30 (30) J. Lyons and Co. – Cakes, Ice-creams and Explosives. Gary Oddie.  
[Articles: TCSB v6 p285. J. Lyons and Co. Ltd. Chris Parish & Gary Oddie. TCSB v7 p524]  
12:00 (30) Pension Provisions in 1799! Alan Judd.  
14:00 (60) Portable Antiquities Pilot Scheme. Nick Herepath.  
15:00 (15) “A Remarkable Lady” Pam Williams.  
15:15 (15) South Cumbrian Tokens, Checks and Passes. Bill Myers.

### Sunday.

- 09:00 (45) Token Issuers and the Herald’s Visitations. Robert Thompson.  
09:45 (25) Bath Pleasure Gardens. David Young.  
[Articles: Coin News September 2018 pp60-62, Coin News October 2018 pp56-58].  
10:10 (20) Canteen Tokens of a Gloucestershire Munitions Factory. Barry Greenaway.  
11:00 (45) Over the North Bridge and on to Leith. Andrew Andison.  
11:45 (20) The Dinorwic Quarry Workmens’ Train. Noel Cox.  
12:05 (25) A Scheme for Managing a Colliery by Tokens. Yolanda Courtney.  
12:30 (20) The First (and only) Silver Tokens of Carlisle. Bob Lyall.

## 2000 Cardiff 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> September.

Congress Review: Andrew D N Andison, Token Congress 2000 TCSB v6 pp364-366.

### Saturday.

- 09:15 (15) Worth its weight – in Aluminium? Stuart Adams.  
10:00 (30) Slap Tokens. Gary Oddie.  
11:00 (45) The Glamorgan Halfpenny of John Stubbs Jorden. David Dykes.  
11:45 (60) Der Juden in Litzmannsdorf 1943. Tim Sellers.  
14:00 (30) Unofficial Farthings. Graham Dyer.  
14:30 (30) The Royal Box. David Magnay.  
15:00 (30) West Sussex 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. John Theobald.  
16:00 (30) The Mianti Expedition to the source of the Nile. Barry Greenaway.  
16:30 (5) The Arms of Brecon. Robert Thompson.  
16:35 (5) Advertising Imitation Spade Guineas. Bryce Neilson.

- 16:40 (5) Birmingham Inn Tokens. John Whitmore.  
[Book: J. Whitmore The Token Collectors Companion. 1996.]
- 16:45 (5) The Condor Society. John Whitmore.
- Sunday.**
- 09:15 (30) Medieval English Jettons. Philip Mernick.  
[Not published but see: <http://www.mernick.org.uk/englishjettons/>]
- 09:45 (30) The Poor Law and its Tokens. Trevor Owens.
- 10:15 (5) Union Bread Tickets. Gary Oddie.
- 10:20 (10) The Names the Same. Bob Williams.
- 10:30 (15) French Hop Tokens? Duncan Pennock.
- 11:15 (45) Ranelagh Garden. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the London Pleasure Gardens, Parks, Squares and Roads. 2017. Articles: TCSB v6 p441, Coin News February 2005 p51]
- 12:00 (30) Silver Tokens and the Cambrian Newspaper. Alan Cox.

## **2001 Great Yarmouth 9<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> November.**

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, Token Congress 2001 TCSB v7 p4.

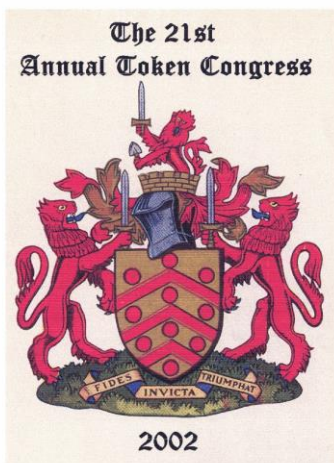
### **Saturday.**

- 09:30 (45) A Trifle from Yarmouth. Richard Morse.
- 10:15 (30) Further Thoughts on the Sudbury Token of 1793. Graham Dyer.
- 11:00 (45) Norfolk Tickets, Checks and Passes. Ian Smith.
- 11:45 (30) Some 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens of Huntingdonshire. Gary Oddie.  
[Article: Reclaiming Some Huntingdonshire Tokens. Gary Oddie) TCSB v7 p169]
- 14:00 (45) Poor Man's Pub Checks, or are they? Bob Lyall.
- 14:45 (30) A Walk in the Park. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the London Pleasure Gardens, Parks, Squares and Roads. 2017 Articles: The Tokens used in New Park, Richmond. TCSB v7 p61 and TCSB v7 p302. Coin News November 2005 p42]
- 15:15 (15) A Neatishead mystery. John Theobald.
- 15:45 (45) e-vading. A New Direction for Paranumismatics. No Evasion involved. Alan Judd.
- 16:30 (30) Pieces of plastic – Manufacturers and Materials of UK Transport Tokens. John Tolson.  
[Article: TCSB v7pp137]

### **Sunday.**

- 09:20 (55) For the Perryian System. Bill Kennett.

- 10:15 (45) New Technology & Token Research. Andrew Wager.  
 11:30 (5) A King's Theatre Pass. Mac McCarthy,  
 11:35 (5) Obverse – Reverse. Stuart Adams.  
 11:40 (5) Archive CD Books. Duncan Pennock.  
 11:45 (5) A Siege Piece? David Powell.  
 11:50 (5) An Uncertain 17<sup>th</sup> C Token with London and Gloucestershire  
 Connections. Robert Thompson.



**The 22nd  
Annual Token Congress  
Eastbourne  
2003**



## **2002 Cheltenham 18<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> October.**

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, Token Congress 2002 TCSB v7 p164.

### **Saturday.**

- 09:30 (30) Numismatic Gloucestershire. Barry Greenaway.  
 10:00 (15) Gloucestershire Countermarks. Gavin Scott.  
 10:15 (30) The Old Passage Ferry. Noel Cox.  
 [Article: TCSB v7 p137]  
 11:15 (30) Bristol and Gloucestershire Transport Tokens. John Tolson.  
 [Article: Bus and Tram Tokens in South West England. John  
 Tolson. TCSB v5 p217]

- 11:45 (45) Clifton and the Hotwells – A tale of suburban snobbery. Tim Sellers.
- 14:00 (30) Bath Theatre. David Young.  
[Articles: TCSB v7 p444, Coin News August 2017 p59].
- 14:30 (45) West African Merchant Adventurers and their tokens. Bob Lyall.
- 15:15 (10) Clapsed Hands. George Martin.
- 15:25 (15) Billies and Charlies. Phil Mernick.  
[Not published but see: <http://www.mernick.org.uk/B&C/>]
- 16:15 (30) Well, it's Edward ! David Magnay.
- 16:45 (15) The Gasman's Daughter. John Whitmore.
- 17:00 (30) Hot Stuff! Stuart Adams.
- Sunday**
- 09:35 (25) Merchants Marks. Gary Oddie.  
[Articles: TCSB v7 p207, v7 p304, v7 p433]
- 10:00 (30) Calendar Medals. Andrew Andison.
- 10:30 (15) The men and women behind some Mansfield and Southwell Tokens. Chris Granger.  
[Article: Men and Women Behind Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire. Chris Granger. TCSB v7 p219]

## **2003 Eastbourne 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> October.**

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, Token Congress 2003 TCSB v7 pp355-356.

### **Saturday.**

- 09:30 (30) Tokens of Eastbourne. Alan Henderson.
- 10:00 (30) Three Sussex towns and their claim to fame. Stuart Adams.
- 10:30 (20) Digging up the Kenwards. Duncan Pennock.
- 10:50 (15) A hoard of Agricultural Tokens from Kent. Phil Mernick.
- 11:30 (30) Canaries and the Big Bang. Alan Cope.  
[Article: TCSB v7 p507]
- 12:00 (20) Birmingham Counterfeits. Ken Peters.
- 12:20 (40) The Lion's Den. Yolanda Courtney.
- 14:00 (45) Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the London Pleasure Gardens, Parks, Squares and Roads. 2017.]
- 14:45 (30) Cool Tokens. Gary Oddie.  
[Article: Ice Tokens. Gary Oddie. TCSB v8 p95]
- 15:15 (15) A Follow up on the Mansfield and Southwell Tokens. Chris Granger.

- [Article: Corrections and Clarifications for 17th Century Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. Chris Granger. TCSB v9 p49]
- 16:00 (20) The numismatic aspect of Leprosy, or, careful how you handle the samples. Pam Williams.
- 16:30 (40) A late use of Hop Tokens in two fruit growing districts of Kent. Fred Hams.
- 17:10 (20) How Warrington Co-op paid for its dividend. Bob Lyall.  
[Article: TCSB v9 p285]

### **Sunday**

- 09:30 (20) A Riddle of Rye. Alan Henderson.  
[Article: TCSB v7 p421]
- 09:50 (20) Robbie Bell – An Appreciation. John Whitmore.
- 10:10 (15) Sussex Countermarks. Gavin Scott.
- 10:25 (20) Lead Tokens, Urban and Rural. David Powell.

## **2004                      Huddersfield 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> October**

Congress Review: David Young Token Congress 2004 TCSB v8 pp3-4.

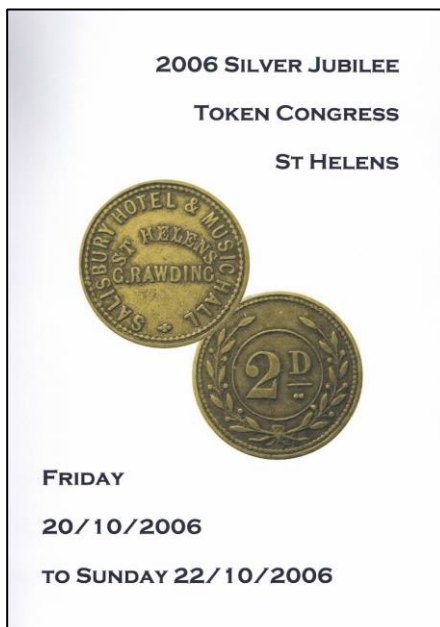
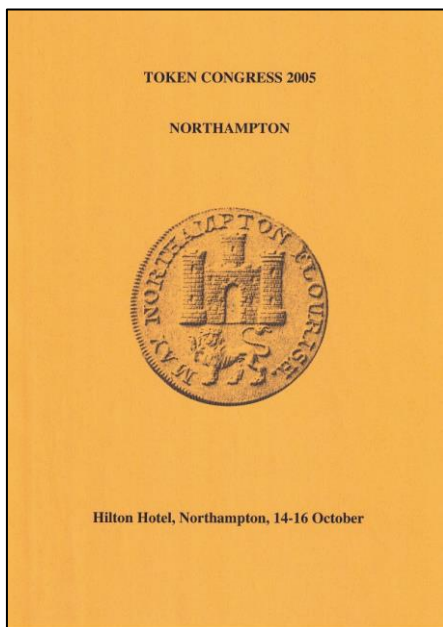
### **Saturday**

- 09:05 (45) This do in Remembrance of me. Jeffrey Gardiner.
- 09:50 (25) An Early Huddersfield Token Collector Unmasked. Bill McKivor.
- 10:15 (25) The Good, The Bad and the Ugly. Gavin Scott.
- 11:05 (45) Tokens & Checks from the Kirklees Museums Collections. John Rumsby.
- 11:50 (45) The Convent Garden and Theatre. David Young.  
[Articles: The Theatre in the Convent Garden (David Young) TCSB v9 p452, Coin News January 2021, pp65-67, upto 1761, Coin News February 2021, pp58-60, after 1762]
- 12:35 (25) Read All About It. Stuart Adams.
- 13:50 (40) The Beautiful and the Damned; Britain's Top Ten Tokens. Andrew Wager.
- 14:30 (30) Transport Tokens of West Yorkshire. John Tolson.
- 13:40 (35) Randle Holme & his relevance to 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens.
- 16:15 (30) The Huddersfield Industrial Co-operative society. Roy Rains.
- 16:45 (15) The Government Paid for Us Both to go to Ireland Island. Bob Lyall.

### **Sunday**

- 10:00 (45) A West Cumbrian Miscellany. Michael Finlay.  
[Book: The Mining and Related Tokens of West Cumberland, 2006]
- 11:30 (40) Irrational Recreation, Pub Tokens and The Law. Yolanda Courtney.

12:10 (50)      The American Civil War, Patriotics and Storecards. David Powell.



## 2005 – Northampton 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Gary Oddie & Peter Waddell, Token Congress 2005 TCSB v8 pp168-169.

### Saturday

- 09:10 (40)      Puddington Bared, W. Waller Revealed, Michael Dickinson.  
[Article: TCSB v9 p127]
- 09:50 (40)      Is it Marrowbone or Marybone. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the London Pleasure Gardens, Parks, Squares and Roads. 2017. Articles: TCSB v10 p44, Coin News January 2014 p59]
- 11:15 (45)      Developing a classification system for crude lead tokens. David Powell.
- 12:00 (10)      Bound for Van Diemen's Land. Alan Henderson.
- 12:10 (50)      The Greatest Numismatic Mystery of them all. Andrew Wager.
- 14:15 (45)      John Wilkinson, Ironmaster. Peter Crummett.



- 15:00 (15) I'm gonna sit down and write myself a letter. Pam Williams.  
 15:15 (15) Barrow in Furness British Restaurant Tokens. Bill Myers.  
 16:15 (20) Some Engraved Coins. Tim Millett.  
 [Book: S. Lloyd (Ed.) Tokens of Love, Loss and Disrespect 1700-1850. Forthcoming 2021.]  
 16:35 (40) Some Cambridgeshire Farm Tokens. Gary Oddie.  
 [Articles: Farm Checks of the Fens – Contemporary evidence of usage v12n12 pp444, John Gilroy & Sons (Wisbech) Ltd v12n9 pp349]

### **Sunday**

- 09:10 (25) Religious Buildings. Peter Waddell.  
 09:35 (20) Token Issuers in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Robert Thompson.  
 11:15 (45) Token Collectors and Their Tokens. David Griffiths.  
 12:00 (10) Image Processing by computer. Michael Finlay.  
 12:10 (20) PowerPoint for Beginners. Gary Oddie.

## **2006 St Helens 20<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> October**

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, Token Congress 2006 TCSB v8 pp328-329.

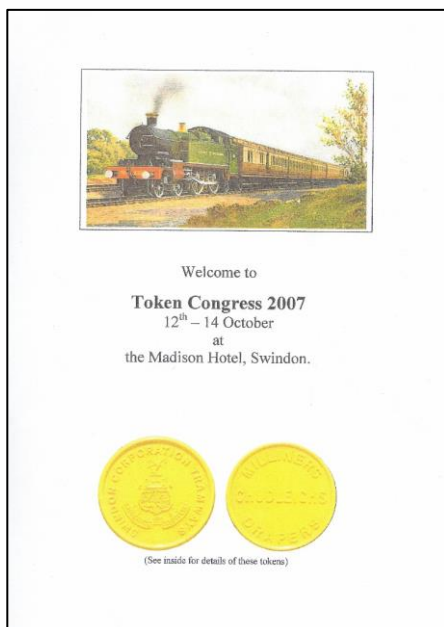
### **Saturday**

- 09:30 (45) Inspector Hailstone Investigates. Yolanda Courtney.  
 10:15 (45) Tessarae: The Parantumismatica of the Ancients. David Powell.  
 11:30 (30) Farringdon Market. Stuart Adams.  
 12:00 (45) Matthew Boulton – The Tokens. Chris Leather.  
 [Not published but see: <http://sohomint.info/tokenstory1.html>]  
 14:00 (5) What is a token? Bob Lyall.  
 14:05 (40) Entertainment for a Winter's Evening. David Young.  
 [Book: D. Young. Tickets for Entertainments in Eighteenth & Nineteenth Century London. 2014. Articles: TCSB v10 p444, TCSB v10 p254, TCSB v11 p100, Coin News June 2007 p43, Coin News July 2012 p55, Coin News May 2013 p59]  
 14:45 (15) An uncommon Scottish Custom. Alan Henderson.  
 15:30 (60) Island of Barbed Wire. Alan Cope.  
 [Article: Manx Internment Camp Tokens. Alan Cope. TCSB v7 p126]  
 16:30 (30) Silver Jubilee Congress. Brian Edge.

### **Sunday**

- 09:40 (20) Animal Crackers. Pam Williams.

- 10:00 (25) Transport Tokens of St Helens, Leigh, Wigan and Warrington. John Tolson.
- 10:25 (10) Unofficial Farthings – A Welsh update. Alan and Noel Cox.
- 11:30 (10) A tale of Two Hoards. Bill Myers.
- 11:40 (10) Notes on Some 17thC Surrey tokens – or Taking the P\*ss. John Theobald.
- 11:50 (20) Looking for the ‘Complete English Tradesman’. Robert Thompson.
- 12:10 (45) Modern Irish Political Countermarks. Martin Ruigrok.



## 2007 Swindon 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, Token Congress 2007 TCSB v9 pp4-6.

### Saturday

- 09:15 (45) Canadian Tokens An Overview. John Roberts-Lewis.
- 10:00 (25) Tokens issued for and by Women. Stuart Adams.
- 10:25 (20) A Possible 17<sup>th</sup> Century Mystery Revealed – Stevenage or Steyning? Ron Kerridge.  
[Article: TCSB v9 p21]
- 11:15 (15) Buckinghamshire Tokens and their Issuers. Gillian Lewis.
- 11:30 (25) Guineas in Context- The case of MacNiven & Cameron. Ivor Stilitz.

- [Article: TCSB v9 p55]
- 11:55 (50) The Mystery of Henry Morgan and The Silver Token Coinage: Part 2. Andrew Wager.  
[Book: The Mystery of Henry Morgan: A Numismatic Detective Story. 2007]
- 14:00 (5) If Only. . . . Stars in Their eyes. Stuart Adams.
- 14:05 (35) What is a token, Bob? In Response to Bob Lyall at St Helens. Gary Oddie.
- 14:40 (20) The Collecting of British Tokens in the USA and Canada. Bill McKivor.
- 15:00 (15) How Green is my Token. Colin Williamson.
- 15:45 (45) The Oratory, Holophusicon and what else? David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for Entertainments in Eighteenth & Nineteenth Century London. 2014. Articles: TCSB v11 p12, TCSB v10 p429, TCSB v11 p124, TCSB v11 p171, TCSB v12 p404, TCSB v13 p44, Coin News October 2013 p59, Coin News December 2013 p55, Coin News August 2014 p63, Coin News October 2014 p59, Coin News December 2014 p56, Coin News January 2015 p63]
- 16:30 (30) Dalton and Hamer, the Men behind the Book. David Griffiths.
- Sunday**
- 09:00(30) More on Calendar Medals. Andrew Andison.
- 09:30 (30) Seventeenth Century Tokens of Salisbury. Robert Thompson.
- 10:00 (15) Report on the Friday evening meeting of the working group on a Revised Full Listing of Williamson's Boyne. David Griffiths.
- 11:30 (30) Nought to Eighty in Thirty Minutes. George Martin.
- 12:00 (15) Not too hard to digest. Pam Williams.
- 12:15 (30) Have a 'Gute Fahrt' and a Happy New Year to You All. David Powell.

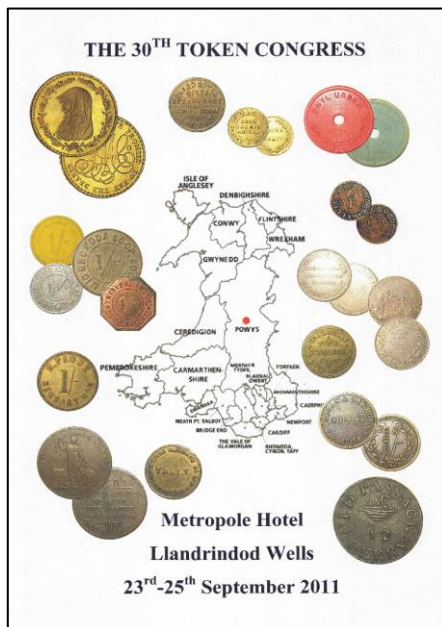
## **2008                      Warwick 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> October**

Congress Review: Anthony Gilbert, Token Congress 2008 TCSB v9 pp165-168.

### **Saturday**

- 09:15 (45) Royal and Rose Farthing Tokens. Tim Everson.  
[Book: Tim Everson. The Galata Guide to the Farthing Tokens of James I & Charles I. A history and Reclassification. 2008.]
- 10:00 (30) Indian Mint Tokens. Howard Simmons.
- 10:30 (15) Local Tokens for Local People: The Return of Granny's Leg. Mike Roberts.

- 11:15 (30) A Token View of My Life. George Berry.  
 11:45 (15) Building Society Tokens. Mike Crew.  
 12:00 (45) An introduction to Merchant Countermarked Dollars. Mike Shaw.  
 14:00 (60) A Paranomistic Ramble through Lakeland. Michael Finlay.  
 [Book: M. Finlay. The Mining and related Tokens of West  
 Cumberland, 2006]  
 15:00 (15) Thomas Barrett Revisited. Chris Granger.  
 [Article: Thomas Barrett of Kirklington, Cumberland BW 5.  
 Reattribution. Christopher Granger. TCSB v10 p29]  
 15:45 (30) Tokens out of the Ghetto? Tokens as evidence for Retail History.  
 Yolanda Courtney.  
 16:15 (10) Hamilton's Excursions. Phil Mernick.  
 16:25 (30) The Token Economy of James Perry. Ivor Stilitz.  
 16:55 (10) Yorkshire 0, Surrey 2: A reattribution of two School Attendance  
 Medals. John Theobald.  
 [Articles: Bramley School Attendance Tokens, a reattribution  
 TCSB v9 p353. Some More Notes on Surrey School Attendance  
 Rewards TCSB v10 p221]  
 17:05 (5) An update on the late Ken Banham's Tokens of Cheshire. Brian  
 Edge.  
 [Book: Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire since  
 1820. Brian Edge. 2008]
- Sunday**  
 09:00 (45) Good Money: Private Enterprise and the Beginnings of Modern  
 Coinage. George Selgin.  
 [Book: Good Money: Birmingham Button Makers, the Royal Mint,  
 and the Beginnings of Modern Coinage, 1775-1821. G. Selgin.  
 2011]  
 09:45 (20) Turnpike Tokens in England. Robert Thompson.  
 [Article: Turnpike Tokens: Philip Plumb's Observations. Robert  
 Thompson. TCSB v10 p224]  
 10:05 (45) Collectables in Your Pocket. Ken Peters.  
 [Book: The Cheat in Your Change: How to Spot Fake Pound Coins.  
 K. Peters, 2005]  
 11:15 (45) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens, A global View. Collecting by Feature rather  
 than County. David Powell.  
 12:00 (10) The Other side of the coin. Stuart Adams.  
 12:15 (10) Satirical Tokens of Napoleon III. Bob Williams.



## 2009 Seattle 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> May.

Congress Review: Gary Oddie, The British-American Token Congress 2009 TCSB v9 pp244-245.

### Friday

- 09:15 (45) Getting the Name Right. John Lusk.  
[British and Irish Tradesmen and their Copper Tokens of 1787-1804 by Lusk, Jon D., 2014]
- 10:00 (45) Evasions, Britain's neglected tokens. Jeff Rock.
- 11:15 (55) Spence Tokens - or what could probably go wrong with a screw press. Jerry Bobbe.
- 12:10 (15) Reunited. Stuart Adams.
- 12:25 (20) So, What's it worth? Allan Davisson.
- 14:00 (35) The Token Phenomenon. Dr Richard Doty.  
[Book: Soho Mint and the Industrialization of Money, R. Doty. Spink, 1998.]
- 14:35 (40) An Introduction to 19<sup>th</sup> C British Tokens. Frank Gorsler.
- 15:45 (25) Augustus Cove – A tale of injustice. David Jones.
- 16:10 (25) Further Notes on The Sawbridgeworth Token. Peter Preston-Morley.

- 16:35 (30) The “Conder” Token that never was. Bill McKivor.  
 17:05 (40) Around the World in 80 Shillings. Gary Oddie.

### **Saturday**

- 09:00 (35) Going to the Hop, UK Style. Duncan Pennock.  
 09:35 (30) 19<sup>th</sup> C Irish Tokens. Gawain O’Connor.  
 10:05 (45) Tokens, an economic History. George Selgin.  
 11:15 (45) Western United States Trade Tokens. Michael Wehner.  
 12:00 (35) A Taxing Time at the 5<sup>th</sup> and Pike.

## **2009 Guildford 9<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> October.**

Congress Review: Andrew Andison, Token Congress 2009 TCSB v9 pp326-328.

### **Saturday**

- 09:10 (45) Guildford’s Rich Token Heritage. John Theobald.  
 09:55 (50) Some of the Smaller Pleasure Gardens of London. David Young.  
 [Book: D. Young. Tickets for the London Pleasure Gardens, Parks, Squares and Roads. 2017. Articles: TCSB v11 p391, TCSB v11 p356, TCSB v12 p18, TCSB v12 p99, TCSB v12 p134, Coin News March 2016 p49, Coin News May 2016 p67, Coin News June 2016 p69, Coin News July 2016 p62, Coin News August 2016 p51]  
 11:15 (20) The Last Real Cowboy. Mike Crew.  
 11:35 (20) A golden Friendship. Ron Kerridge.  
 11:55 (50) A Ghost Story. Bill McKivor.  
 14:00 (30) London Bridge Hasn’t Fallen Down. Stuart Adams.  
 14:30 (15) Telephone Tokens. Pam and Bob Williams.  
 14:45 (45) London Lead Tokens of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries. David Powell.  
 16:00 (60) Our True Intent is All For your Delight. Derek Aldred.  
 17:00 (10) How a Token made the Cover of Art Monthly. Philip Mernick.  
 17:10 (10) Communicating with the International Paranumismatic Fraternity. David Powell.

### **Sunday**

- 09:00 (60) Spence Tokens: or what could possibly go wrong with a screw press? Jerry Bobbe  
 10:00 (45) The Knockmahon Copper Mines. Gary Oddie.  
 [Article: TCSB v9 p407]  
 11:15 (20) Collectables in your Pocket (Part 2). Ken Peters.  
 11:35 (45) The Quest for the Golden Fleece from Asia Minor to Canada. Robert Thompson.  
 [Article: R. H. Thompson, ‘The Golden Fleece in Britain’ BNJ vol. 79, 2009, pp199-212]

## **2010                    Durham 24<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> September.**

Congress Review: John Theobald, Token Congress 2010 TCSB v10 pp4-7

### **Saturday.**

- 09:10 (50)            Tokens of the smallest British colony. Bob Lyall.  
10:00 (30)            John Morgan and the Carmarthen Ironworks. Noel Cox.  
10:30 (10)            Surrey does it again. John Theobald.  
11:20 (40)            The Middrige Treasure. Ray Robinson.  
12:00 (30)            Look alike coins. Stuart Adams.  
14:00 (45)            An introduction to the Temperance Movement and its medals. Peter Crummett.  
  
14:50 (50)            Token Currencies of the Camps and Ghettos of the Second World War. Dr David Goodall.  
  
15:45 (30)            FOORTH token. Robert Thompson.  
                         [Article: TCSB v10 p11]  
16:20 (40)            USA Tax and Ration Tokens. David Powell.  
17:00 (30)            Chats on London Markets. Bob Williams.

### **Sunday**

- 12:00 (45)            700 Years in the River Wear at Durham. Gary Bankhead, with a very extensive display of finds through the weekend.

## **2011                    Llandrindod Wells 23<sup>rd</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> September**

Congress Review: David Young, Token Congress 2011 TCSB v10 pp175-176.

### **Saturday**

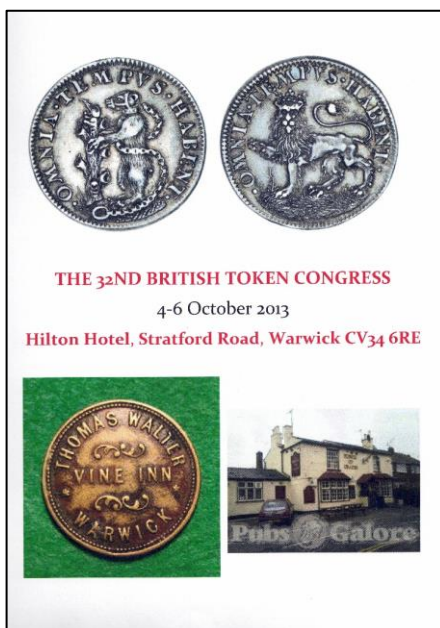
- 09:10 (30)            Welcome to Powys. The Paradise of Wales. Noel Cox.  
09:40 (20)            Poor Robin's Halfpence. Robert Thompson.  
10:00 (30)            Dr Eady. Philip Mernick.  
11:15 (35)            Getting the name right, part 2. John Lusk.  
11:50 (10)            Time on my hands. Stuart Adams.  
13:15 (30)            A history of the world in 10 tokens. Andrew Wager.  
13:45 (60)            Collecting Olympic Participation Medals (1896-1948) – an insight into mayhem, madness and memorable moments at the Olympic Games.  
  
14:45 (45)            Bedfordshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. Gary Oddie.  
                         [Book: J. Gaunt and G. Oddie. Bedfordshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens. Llanfyllin, 2011.]  
  
16:15 (45)            Drury Lane Theatre. David Young.



[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the Theatre & Circus in London.  
2019. Articles: TCSB v8 p284, Coin News June 2019 pp55-57  
(1663-1794), July 2019 pp57-59 (After 1794)]

## Sunday

- 09:00 (40) The 18<sup>th</sup> Century token that never was. Bill McKivor.  
09:40 (45) Late English Leads 1672-1850: They aren't all grot!  
10:25 (5) England's Biggest Conder? Peter Glews.  
11:15 (25) Selkirk Communion Tokens and their associations. Bill Kennett.



## 2012 Northampton 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Michael Dickinson, Token Congress 2012 TCSB v10 pp344-348.  
Congress Review: Angela Dickinson, Token Congress from a Woman's Point of View TCSB v10 p348.

### Saturday

- 09:10 (40) It's all a load of cobblers. Peter Waddell.  
09:50 (30) Professor Holloway. Mick Martin.  
10:20 (10) Deltiology and Par anumismatics. Stuart Adams.  
11:15 (45) In search of Prof André and finding Dr Mark. Peter Crummett.  
12:00 (30) Tokens in the British Museum. Tom Hockenhull.  
14:00 (15) Have you drunk in this pub? Bob Lyall.  
14:15 (10) God bless eBay. Duncan Pennock.  
14:25 (30) Damaged coins and tokens: Accident, Purpose or Vandalism?  
David Powell.  
14:55 (35) A mission in life. Pam Williams.  
16:15 (20) Horses, elephants, and keys – unusual foreign tokens. Howard Simmons.  
16:35 (35) Devonshire tickets and passes. David Young.  
[Book: D Young. Devonshire Tickets, Checks and Passes. 2012]  
17:10 (5) Welsh Tokens. Noel Cox.  
17:15 (15) How to write a book. Paul Withers.

### Sunday

- 09:05 (45) It's all a load of cobblers. A Manx Miscellany- vol II. Alan Cope.  
09:50 (15) Tokens Refused in 1666. Robert Thompson.  
10:05 (25) Twelvepenny Copper. John Whitmore.  
11:15 (10) The Leeds Calendar Maker. David Powell.  
11:25 (30) Nuremberg Tram Tokens. Tim Everson.

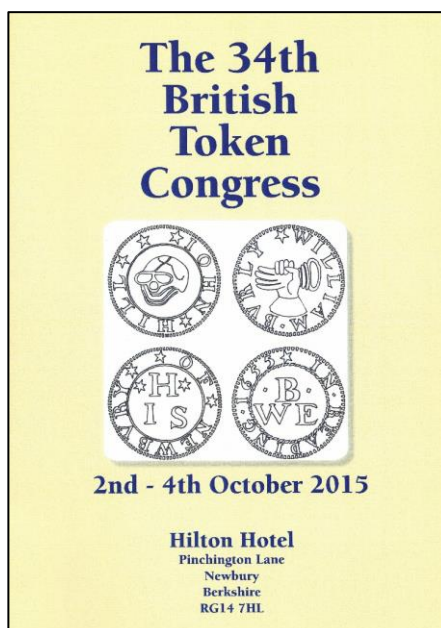
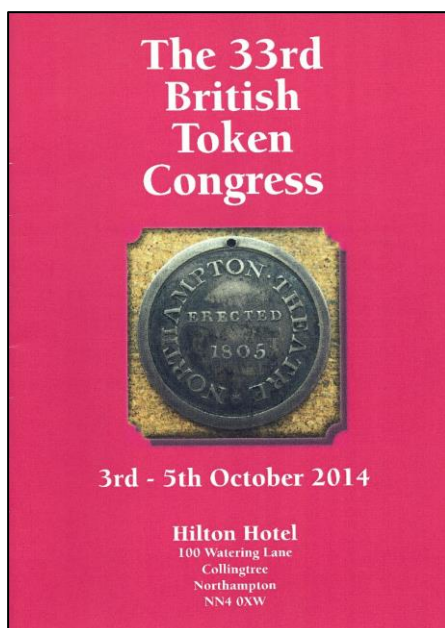
## 2013 Warwick, 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Tim Everson, Token Congress 2013 TCSB v11n1 pp31-32

### Saturday

- 09:05 (45) Advertising, Inflation and Propaganda (From an idea suggested by the late Ron Kerridge and dedicated to him. Derek Aldred.  
09:50 (35) The cheque's in the mail. John Lusk.  
10:25 (20) Just over half a talk. The Neal Archive, part 2. Stuart Adams.  
11:15 (45) Cambridgeshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tokens, Part 1. Gary Oddie.  
14:00 (60) A Par anumismatic Tour of Nottingham. Alan Cope.  
15:00 (30) The end of summer: a numismatic mystery. Andrew Wager.

- 16:00 (45) The famous and infamous of Birmingham: A story of Forgery.  
Mick Martin.
- 16:45 (30) [www.englishjettons.org.uk](http://www.englishjettons.org.uk). Phil Mernick.
- Sunday**
- 09:00 (40) 17<sup>th</sup> Century tokens of Surrey and Southwark: a new classification.  
Tim Everson.  
[Book: T. Everson. Seventeenth Century trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark. Llanfyllin, 2015]
- 09:40 (40) More multiple uses of pictorial punches. Robert Thompson.
- 10:00 (30) The Druid's head. Noël Cox.
- 11:00 (20) I've now written the book. Paul Withers.  
[Book: The Token Book 2: Unofficial Farthings and Their Values 1820-1901. Galata. 2013]
- 11:20 (45) The use of communion tokens. David Powell.
- 12:05 (20) What the Dickens!! Bob Williams.



## 2014 Northampton, 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Anthony Gilbert, The 33rd Annual Token Congress TCSB v11n6 pp204-205.

### Saturday

- 09:05 (20) An unusual token of the Stock Exchange. Andrew Wager.
- 09:25 (5) British & Irish tradesmen and their copper tokens of 1787-1804.  
John Lusk.  
[Book: 2014].
- 09:30 (30) The Eddystone Lighthouse token of 1801. Neil Beaton.
- 10:00 (45) Behind the scenes in the saleroom. David Fletcher.
- 11:15 (45) A visit to the circus. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the Theatre & Circus in London.  
2019. Articles: TCSB v13 p124, TCSB v13 p188, Coin News 2019:  
Aug. Philip Astley and his Amphitheatre, pp58-59. Sept. The  
Amphitheatre after Astley, pp55-57. Oct. The Sanger Brothers,  
pp68-70. Nov. On with the Show, pp59-61. Dec. pp66-67 American  
Circuses].
- 12:00 (15) St James Palace, a tale of two tokens. John Theobald.
- 12:15 (10) Denman, a new token maker, an update from 2007. Stuart Adams.
- 14:00 (60) A New Huntingdonshire 17<sup>th</sup> Century Token. Gary Oddie.  
[Article: How to Make a Seventeenth Century Token. Gary Oddie.  
TCSB v11n10 pp369-376]
- 15:00 (30) My granny could have hit that with a stick of rhubarb. Simon  
Monks.
- 16:00 (105) Token Congress Prize Quiz. Gary Oddie.

### Sunday

- 09:05 (30) John Sandivear's Round House. Quentin Archer.
- 09:35 (15) The joys of eBay. Duncan Pennock.
- 09:50 (30) Ealing to Tasmania with a leaden heart. Richard Gladdle.
- 10:20 (5) Devon tokens. Neil Beaton.
- 11:00 (20) Frying pans on token. Robert Thompson.
- 11:20 (45) Communion tokens: Their manufacture & stylistic variety. David  
Powell.
- 12:05 (15) Trunk call with a difference. Pam Williams.

## 2015                      Newbury, 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Tony Gilbert, The 34th Annual Token Congress TCSB v11n9  
pp348-349

### Saturday

- 09:10 (30)                      A token trio – Building, gaming and transport. Derek Aldred.  
09:40 (20)                      21 Year calendar medals. Andrew Andison.  
10:00 (45)                      London's minor theatres. David Young.  
[Book: D. Young. Tickets for the Theatre & Circus in London.  
2019. Articles: TCSB v12 p458, TCSB v12 p376, TCSB v12 p324,  
Coin News May 2017 p63, Coin News June 2017 p55, Coin News  
July 2017 p67, Coin News April 2018 p69, Coin News May 2018  
p61]  
11:15 (30)                      Telling History through things: Defaced 'Votes for women'  
pennies. Tom Hockenhull.  
11:45 (30)                      17<sup>th</sup> Century Berkshire and the River Thames. Neil Beaton.  
12:15 (30)                      Thomas George Middlebrook; One of life's more eccentric  
collectors. David Powell.  
14:00 (50)                      28 Times every week. Mike Roberts.  
14:50 (10)                      Mike goes looking for Candy. Mike Roberts.  
15:00 (20)                      From the depth of the crypt. Duncan Pennock.  
16:00 (25)                      Ports and Banks: Indian tallies. Howard Simmons.  
16:25 (15)                      Hamilton's Excursions. Philip Mernick.  
16:40 (60)                      Troublesome Tokens 2. Gary Oddie.  
[Supplement to TCSB v11n9 and many subsequent solutions]

### Sunday

- 09:00 (30)                      Matthew Boulton's "Dear Girl"? Researching a lost painting.  
Andrew Wager.  
09:30 (30)                      George Carter: Hatter. Tim Everson.  
[Article: Coin News April 2017 pp59-60].  
10:00 (20)                      Tavern Tokens: Supply and demand. Robert Thompson.  
[Article: TCSB v11 n10 pp364-8].  
11:00 (30)                      The last token maker. Simon Monks.  
11:30 (30)                      Transporter bridges of the world – their tokens and tickets. Alan  
Cox and Brian Edge.  
[Article: TCSB v12n5 pp170-175.]  
12:00 (10)                      London and Brighton. Stuart Adams.  
12:10 (15)                      Odds and bits. Pam Williams.

# The 35th British Token Congress



7th - 9th October 2016

Hilton Hotel  
100 Watling Lane  
Collingtree  
Northampton  
NN4 0XW

# The 36<sup>th</sup> British Token Congress



6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2017

Hilton Hotel  
Stratford road  
Warwick  
CV34 6RE

## 2016 Northampton, 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Anthony Gilbert, Token Congress 2016 TCSB v12n1 pp34-37.

### Saturday

- 09:10 (30) The Lord Mayors of London. Stuart Adams.  
09:40 (30) ‘Natiepenningen’ tokens of the Port of Antwerp – how a hard day’s work was paid. Linda Everaert.  
10:10 (35) Dorset tickets, checks and passes. David Young.  
[Book: D Young. Tickets, Checks & Passes from the County of Dorset. 2016]  
11:15 (40) Getting Sentimental – with particular reference to the ‘silver’ medals of the Sentimental Magazine. Martin Warburton.  
11:55 (25) A taxing subject. Howard Simmons.  
12:20 (5) The provincial token coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Bill McKivor.  
[Book: W.J. McKivor reprint of D&H with addenda and corrigenda, by The Copper Corner, 2015].  
12:25 (5) The Token Book 3. Tickets and Passes. Paul Withers.  
[Book: P.& B.R. Withers. The Token Book 3 – Tickets and Passes and their values. Llanfyllin 2016.]

- 14:00 (30) Gilbert Gilpin sells chains etc. Gary Oddie.  
 14:30 (15) What's in a name? Am I flogging a dead horse? Alan Cope.  
 14:45 (45) Lusitania. Derek Aldred.  
 16:00 (50) Foundling tokens: A numismatic survey. Linda Everaert.  
 [Book: L. Everaert, Foundling Tokens: A Numismatic Survey, Belgium 2015]  
 16:50 (20) Restoration and retribution – The ghoulish side of a 17<sup>th</sup> century token. Quentin Archer.  
 [Article: TCSB v12n4 pp124-128.]  
 17:10 (20) Mystery Tokens. Pat Morehead.

## **Sunday**

- 09:00 (45) Love tokens and engraved coins: some thoughts about their historical significance. Andrew Wager.  
 09:45 (30) A night at the beer shop. John Newman.  
 10:15 (15) Would you Adam and Eve it. Simon Monks.  
 11:00 (15) The Glenarought tokens, 1669. Robert Thompson.  
 [Article: TCSB v12n3 pp94-95.]  
 11:15 (45) Token tales: The stories of some interesting issues and issuers. David Powell.  
 12:00 (20) A bit on the side. Pam Williams.

## **2017                      Warwick, 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October**

Congress Review: Anthony Gilbert, Token Congress 2017 TCSB v12n5 p189

## **Saturday**

- 09:00 (20) Investigating boring market tokens. Stuart Adams.  
 09:20 (60) Forgeries, fakes and fantasies. Alan Cope.  
 10:20 (25) A sentimental journey, the last leg? Martin Warburton.  
 11:15 (60) Alaska Tokens. Dick Hanscom.  
 [Articles: TCSB v12n8 pp296-302, v12n9 pp335-340, v12n10 pp368-375.]  
 12:15 (30) Tokens of the Black Country iron industry. Keith Robinson.  
 14:00 (60) Engraved coins: tokens of love, life and loss. Gary Oddie.  
 [Article: G. Oddie. Towards a classification of engraved coins, TCSB v12n7 pp269-278.]  
 15:00 (30) The Earls audit. Howard Simmons.  
 16:00 (60) Norfolk's 17<sup>th</sup>C tokens. Adrian Marsden.  
 [Book: A. Marsden. 17<sup>th</sup> Century Norfolk Tokens in Norwich Castle Museum, 2016. Also <https://norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com/> ]



- 17:00 (20) The invisible other half, where are all the women? Frances Simmons and Linda Everaert.
- 17:20 (30) A token of the mayor of Antwerp, satirical or not. Linda Everaert.

## Sunday

- 09:00 (45) The evolution of British lead and pewter tokens 100-1850. David Powell.  
[Unpublished but see: <http://www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/> for the Leaden Tokens Telegraph – all 144 issues; April 2005 – May/June 2021.]
- 09:45 (45) James Wright Junior, a scholar but not a gentleman. Roger Illsley.
- 11:15 (30) Notes on Surrey 20<sup>th</sup> Century paranumismatica. John Theobald.
- 11:45 (15) Piccadilly tokens. Robert Thompson.
- 12:00 (15) Branching out into postcards and the like. Andrew Andison.
- 12:15 (15) A Tale of a token. Pam Williams.



## 2018 Northampton, 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> October

Congress Review: Anthony Gilbert, Token Congress 2018 TCSB v12n10 pp382-385

### Saturday

- 09:00 (25) Coming a cropper – A token, a tale and a rogue. Simon Fletcher.  
09:25 (20) The invisible other half: where are the women? Update. Frances Simmons and Linda Everaert.  
09:45 (20) Is it a token? Of labels and definitions. Howard Simmons.  
10:05 (40) What's in a name? (The King's Theatre Haymarket). David Young. [Book: D. Young. Tickets for the Theatre & Circus in London. 2019. Articles: Coin News October 2020 p62, Coin News November 2020 p61]  
11:15 (50) John Zaccarelli. Pioneer merchant of the Klondike gold rush. Dick Hanscom. [Article: TCSB v12n12 pp450-457.]  
12:05 (40) Something fishy. Alan Cope.  
14:00 (45) The Earl's audit. Mike Roberts.  
14:45 (50) 12 Rathbone Place revisited – The mystery of Henry Morgan Part Two. Andrew Wager.  
16:00 (65) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Great Yarmouth tokens and their issuers. Adrian Marsden. [Book: A. Marsden. Seventeenth-Century Great Yarmouth Tokens and Their Issuers. 2018. Also <https://norfolktokenproject.wordpress.com/>]  
17:05 (40) The token issues of European New Year tradition. David Powell.

### Sunday

- 09:00 (45) Antony Gibbs and Sons. Gary Oddie. [Article: G. Oddie. The numismatic ancestors of Francis Cokayne. BNS blog <https://britnumsoc.blog/2021/04/05/the-numismatic-ancestors-of-francis-cokayne-gary-oddie/>]  
09:45 (50) Mermaids. Quentin Archer.  
11:20 (25) John Wilkinson's 3s 6d. Keith Robinson.  
11:45 (15) Request for info on 17<sup>th</sup>C Suffolk tokens. Duncan Pennock.  
12:00 (15) The Norfolk Token Project – The next step. Adrian Marsden.  
12:15 (5) Sentimental Magazine Medals – a new publication. Martin Warburton. [Book: Martin Warburton. Sentimental Magazine Medals. 36pp privately published 2018. Reviewed TCSB v13n3 p118.]  
12:20 (10) A new project. Amber Debenham.  
12:30 (20) Is this the origin of Strictly? she asks. Pam Williams.

**2019**

**Warwick 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> October**

Congress Review: Tony Gilbert, Token Congress 2019 TCSB v13n1 pp32-35.

**Saturday**

- 08:55 (5) Historical Medallion Journal. Andrew Wager.
- 09:00 (20) Bursting the assumed bubble. Simon Fletcher.
- 09:20 (35) Where's the fire? David Young
- 09:55 (45) West Wheal Fortune. Where did it all go wrong. John Dudding.
- 11:10 (35) Kingston trading tokens of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Tim Everson.  
[Book: T. Everson. Seventeenth Century trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark. Llanfyllin, 2015]
- 11:45 (10) Bristol tokens. Adrian Derrick.  
[Articles: J. Durnell. TCSB v5n4 pp128-135, TCSB v5n11 pp432-436, TCSB v13 n2 pp48-54, TCSB v13n3 pp102-110.]
- 11:55 (50) English Medieval tokens: The Holme Cultram Series. Kate Rennicks.  
[Chapter: RNS Special Publication 57: Tokens Cultures Connections, Communities, Ed. A. Crisà, M. Gkikaki and C. Rowan, 2019 pp163-176.]
- 14:00 (60) 17<sup>th</sup> Century Norwich Token Issuers. Adrian Mardsen.  
[Articles: A. Marsden What sort of people issued seventeenth century tokens and why? TCSB v13n4 pp142-145. A. Marsden. How far did seventeenth-century tokens circulate? TCSB v13n6 pp213-222.]
- 15:00 (25) Date or no date. Stuart Adams.
- 15:25 (5) Sentimental Magazine Medals. Martin Warburton.  
[Book: Martin Warburton. Sentimental Magazine Medals. 6pp supplement 2019. G. Oddie. Sentimental Magazine Medals – X-Ray Metallurgical Analysis. TCSB v13n1 pp12-16.]
- 16:00 (60) For change and Charity or for advertising and profit: Intangible rewards of token issuing and an introduction to my PhD study. Laura Burnett.
- 17:00 (30) Chile, caliche and the return of Mr Gibbs. Gerry Buddle.

**Sunday**

- 09:00 (45) Some European tokens c.1540-1850: A comparison with their British counterparts. David Powell.
- 09:45 (15) The tokens of Invernith Lodge. Andrew Andison.  
[Article: A. Andison. Invernith Lodge and its Tokens. TCSB v13n3 pp84-91]

- 10:00 (45) English Jettons (13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries) and some of the questions they pose. Phil Mernick.  
[Unpublished but see <http://www.mernick.org.uk/englishjettons/>]
- 11:35 (30) Token Literature. Harold Welch.
- 12:05 (10) What links a 17<sup>th</sup> century haberdasher, an 18<sup>th</sup> century freemason and a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century fruit and veg farmer? John Theobald. [TCSB with the Editor]
- 12:15 (15) Kings Cross potato market. Amber Debenham.
- 12:30 (15) Luna Parks. Pam Williams.

## Contents

<i>Editorial, Back issues &amp; Token Congress 2022 .....</i>	<i>431</i>
The Sanger Brothers	
David Young .....	432
Prize Tokens (Fairground ?)	
W Bryce Neilson .....	439
Transplanted to a Better Nursery: Susan Browne of Norwich A Token Issuer's Daughter	
Adrian Marsden.....	440
Paranumismatica and the Diarist	
John H Rumsby .....	449
A New Lead Token from Abingdon in Berkshire	
Tim Everson .....	452
Tokens of 'E. Brewer Claines'	
Murray Andrews .....	453
Carriers' Tokens	
Robert Thompson.....	455
Farm Tokens Issued by S. Boorman at Send, Woking and West Molesey	
John Theobald & Duncan Pennock..	456
<i>Notes &amp; Queries .....</i>	<i>465</i>
<i>Advertisements.....</i>	<i>467</i>

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 9.

I start this Editorial with an apology, the article, ‘Some Additional 17th Century Cornish Tokens (Volume 13 number 8 page 301) was incorrectly attributed to Mac Eden, not as it should have correctly been to Mac McCarthy. My apologies to both concerned. A correct attribution will appear in the volume index. On a happier note I hope everyone enjoyed the bumper number 8 edition, especially the supplements. A big thank you to the authors, Adrian Marsden, Gary Oddie and Andrew Cunningham for their work in producing this additional material.

Following another successful Congress, we are pleased to announce that two volunteers have stepped forward to organise the 2022 and 2023 events, with next year’s event again returning to the Northampton Hilton, details below.

Finally, a plea for more articles, long or short, all appreciated. The Bulletin cannot continue without them.

Happy New Year

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.

## ***Token Congress 30<sup>th</sup> September – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2021***

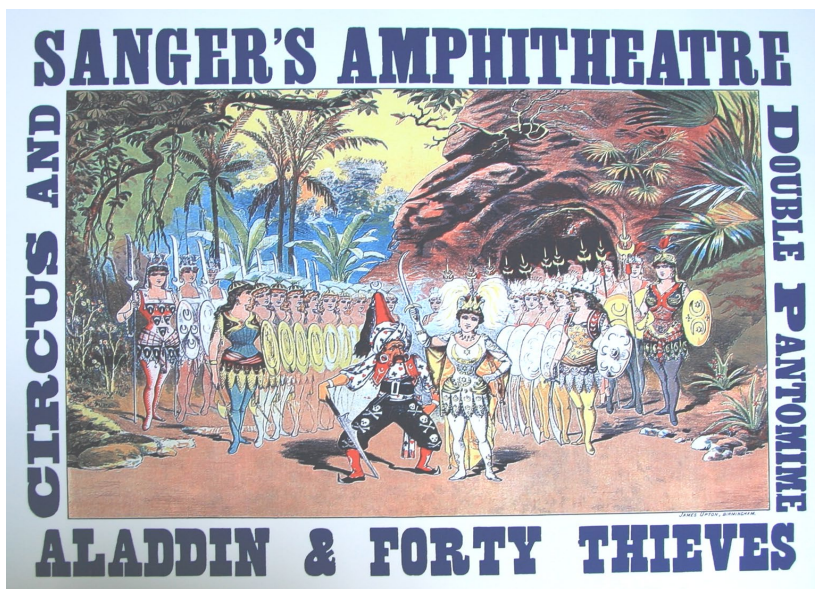
Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organiser: Simon Monks.

## The Sanger Brothers

David Young

One of the best-known names for circuses in Britain is that of the Sanger's. The dynasty was started by James Sanger, he was the son of a Wiltshire farmer who went to London to find work but was pressed into the Navy, where he served for ten years and was invalided out after the battle of Trafalgar with a pension of £10. James used some of the money to purchase a peepshow and started touring the country with it, while in the West Country he met and married a Miss Elliott. George was born in 1827, he was the sixth of ten children and the youngest boy, all the children from an early age helped their parents with the show. Around 1848 George and his elder brother John started a small show themselves, with trained canaries and mice and doing conjuring tricks.

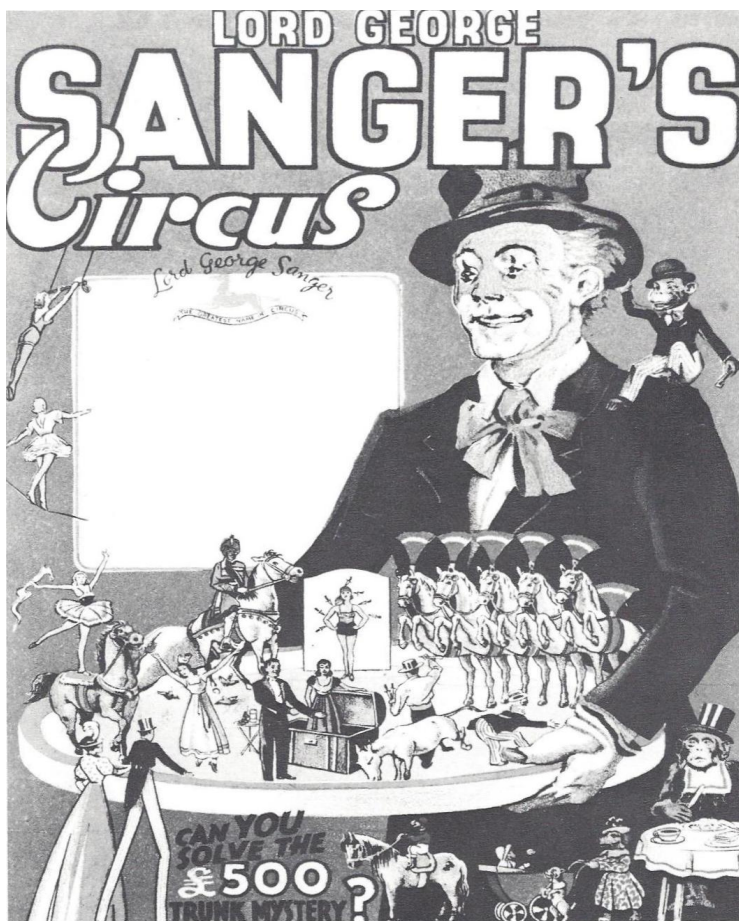


*Advertising Poster for Sanger's Circus*

Their first show was at Stepney fair where they did better than expected. It was at this fair that George met Ellen Chapman, who was performing as the Lion Queen with Wombwell's circus. John was already married and in 1850 George and Ellen were married, unfortunately this was the same year in which the boys' father died. The next years were hard, sometimes they had money but more often there was none and to make matters worse by now both John and George had growing families.



George came up with the idea of his Wonderful Performing Fish that pushed small ships around a tank and a Tame Oyster that smoked a pipe. People were more gullible at that time and these two acts were popular and very profitable. In 1853 using this money they started their own circus at King's Lynn Charter Fair; the show consisted of the brothers, their wives along with nieces and nephews and three other performers. Over the years as the circus travelled around the country, it prospered and grew as other acts and artists were added until it became one of the largest travelling circuses. Wild beasts were tamed and added to the show and soon they had one of the largest travelling menageries attached to a circus.



*Advertisement for Lord George's Circus*

In 1871 George realised one of his ambitions when he and John purchased Astley's Amphitheatre from Batty's widow. Unfortunately Astley's was rather run down so the building was refurbished, enlarged and lavishly decorated, the name was then changed to Sanger's Grand National Amphitheatre. The brothers now presented spectacular shows and pantomimes such as Gulliver's Travels; these were enormous affairs with over seven hundred men and women taking part along with thirteen elephants, nine camels, over fifty horses and huge variety of other assorted animals. The pantomimes took place during the winter as each spring the massive tenting show left London to start its tour of the country and each autumn they would return. For a while the Agricultural Hall in Islington was being leased, here circuses and pantomimes took place and all the artists could be seen making their way by taxi from Westminster Bridge Road to Islington.

George and John both had growing families and they thought that it would be better if they separated, so the partnership was dissolved. The brothers went into the yard and tossed a shilling for each item; the winner could take the item and pay half the value to the loser, or receive half the value instead. They took it in turns to toss the coin and in this way the circus was amicably divided between the two brothers, George also bought out John's minority interest in the Amphitheatre and the Agricultural Hall. The two separate circuses now toured the country, John in the north and George in the south; later George took a circus on the continent and toured there, visiting many of the major cities. One evening in 1888 there were cries that the wolves had escaped from Astley's, the wolves were actually quite tame and although they were out of their cage they were contained within the stables. The whole affair was a publicity stunt arranged by George, which proved to be very successful as audiences increased, there were articles in the papers and even questions in Parliament.

In 1877 William Cody brought his Wild West show to London and when George put on a similar show Cody took him to court and won the case. What annoyed George more than Cody winning was the continued reference to the Honourable William Cody at court and in the papers. George eventually said "if he's an honourable then I'm a lord" and immediately arranged for all the wagons and flyers to be repainted with the name "Lord George Sanger". Not to be out done his brother became "Lord John" and some of the other circus proprietors took the title "Sir", Joseph Smith, who was better known as Ohmy, went one better and became "King Ohmy".

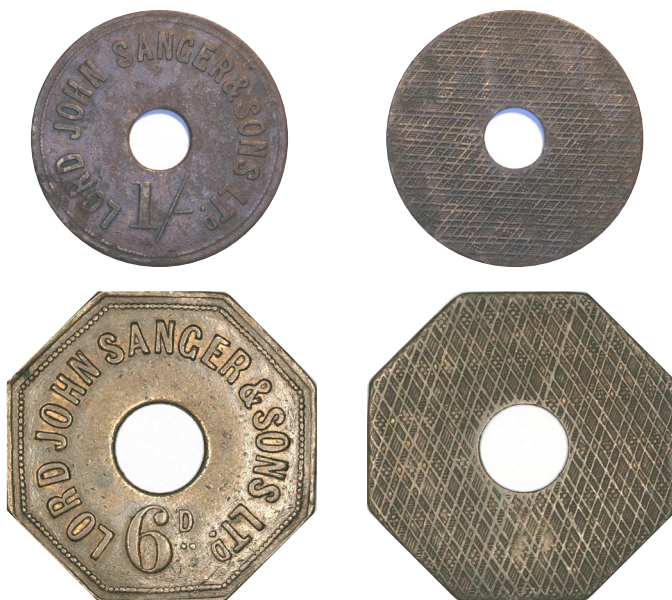


The ticket that reads JOHN SANGER & SONS ROYAL HIPPODROME is the earliest of the Sanger tokens; it is for a shilling and made of paper mounted in a brass shell. The ticket must have been issued after 1874, as this is when the partnership was dissolved but before 1877 when John became “Lord John”.



The brass tickets for Lord George’s circus were made by Sale of Birmingham and were issued after 1878; the obverse reads LORD GEORGE THE ORIGINAL SANGER LIMITED around NOT TRANSFERABLE with the price of the ticket on the reverse. The two shilling piece would be for a seat in a box, the shilling ticket for a seat in the pit and the six pence for a seat in the gallery. As in the theatres of the time it is most likely that these tickets just gave access to the relevant part of the auditorium but not necessarily a seat. George’s daughter Harriet had married Arthur Reeve, the son of the mayor of Margate, and when the South Eastern Railway had to vacate their terminus in the town,

George purchased the property renaming it the Hall-by-the-Sea. The booking hall was converted into a concert room; other areas were used as storerooms and a specially built hall along with some of the fields were used to house all the spare or sick animals.



The tickets that read LORD JOHN SANGER & SONS LTD<sup>D</sup> on the obverse were most likely issued by George's elder brother and if so they must have been issued before 1889 as John died in that year. John's son was also called John and took over his father's title of "Lord", so this second John could be the issuer of the tokens. As usual there is no information about the tokens or their use. The tickets are brass and have the same values as George's; it is interesting that all these pieces have the same hatching on the reverse.

In London the ground landlords of the amphitheatre, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, were being awkward and wanted possession in order to redevelop the site, also George was having more problems from the various new authorities. Eventually he had had enough and in 1893 sold Astley's old theatre in Westminster Bridge Road. George now concentrated on his large circus and travelled throughout the country where he was welcomed wherever he went.



*Lord George Sanger*

The tenting circus usually moved every day except Sunday, irrespective of the weather. The old pitch would be left at around four in the morning, arriving at the new pitch by eight. The elephants and camels would leave first as they were the slowest moving, some of the other animals walked but everything else would be carried in horse drawn wagons and the whole cavalcade stretched for several miles moving at less than four miles an hour. George had a gift for organisation, so once the move started the whole affair progressed like clockwork with all the two hundred or so people involved knowing exactly what they each had to do. On arrival at the next pitch the tent was erected and by one o'clock everyone was dressed in their costume ready for the parade, which toured the town to advertise the show. In the lead was the band wagon drawn by forty horses four abreast, this was followed by an assortment of animals some being ridden while others were just led, then came

the elephants who followed each other. Next came the tableau wagons, the grandest of these was the gilded Britannia wagon which was over forty feet high, on top sat Britannia and at her feet crouched a fully grown lion with a lamb between his paws, in the early years George's wife was Britannia. Finally there was George in a landau complete with footmen, waving his top hat to the crowds. It must have been a splendid sight.

George was afraid of nothing and had a great enthusiasm for the circus and showman's life but when Ellen, his wife who had been his constant companion, suddenly died in 1899 George seemed to lose all interest in the circus. He had a new lease of life later in the year when he received a request from Queen Victoria to take his show to Windsor, Victoria enjoyed the show so much that she asked to see it a second time. The circus toured for a few more years until 1905 when at the age of seventy eight George decided to retire, the circus was sold at auction and he went to live on his farm at Finchley, where he died a few years later.

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## Prize Tokens (Fairground ?)

W Bryce Neilson

Some of this group of tokens appear to be unrecorded. The late Ralph Hayes did record two of them (3d and 2/-, both uniface) in his listing of machine tokens but it seems more likely that they were prize tokens from a fairground where they could be accumulated with a view to redeeming them for a more expensive prize.

Five of the examples illustrated are uniface, the 3d's being 17mm, the 6d with crown 19mm, the other 20mm and the 2/- is 31mm. The remaining three have George V on the obverse and the value on the reverse. The 3d is 17mm, the 1/- is 24mm and the 2/- is 28.5mm. Other examples may exist. Images shown 125% actual size.





## Transplanted to a Better Nursery: Susan Browne of Norwich A Token Issuer's Daughter.

Adrian Marsden

The Norfolk Token Project's ongoing research is particularly concerned with compiling biographies of the county's token issuers. Some led lives of considerable interest to historians of the period. Stephen Tracey of Great Yarmouth, for example, travelled to Massachusetts on board the *Anne* in 1623 and thus became a Pilgrim Father. He has been the subject of much research and is the subject of a biography and several websites.<sup>1</sup> Augustine Briggs, a very different character, fought for King Charles I at the siege of King's Lynn early in the Civil War and, after a period when he was out of favour during the Commonwealth, went on to become Mayor of Norwich and Member of Parliament after the Restoration in 1660. Portraits of Briggs survive and he appears on the History of Parliament website.<sup>2</sup>

Other issuers did not participate in any of the great struggles of the age, instead living lives that cannot really be described as anything other than mundane. The lives of some were not only mundane but tragic. Yet, in many ways, the very poignancy of some of these lives makes the tale all the more worth telling. Not all token issuers could be Cavaliers or Pilgrim Fathers.



*Fig 1: Farthing token of John Browne of Norwich, 1657.*

The token of John Browne of Norwich is, like all of the city's surviving private issues, a small farthing (figure 1). It carries, on the obverse, the legend IOHN BROWNE encircling a bird described in both the catalogues of the Norweb and Norwich Castle Museum collections as a duck.<sup>3</sup> In fact, Williamson had the right of the matter all along with his description of the bird as a swan.<sup>4</sup> The reverse legend IN NORWICH 1657 surrounds a triad of initials, a B above I S, signifying that John Browne's wife had a Christian name beginning with the letter S.

The token is a relatively rare one, only some half a dozen examples being known to the author as residing in collections of which he is aware or as occurring as stray finds. Another one or two have been noted in trade but Williamson 127 cannot be described as anything less than uncommon. All known examples are struck from one pair of dies and seem to share a six o'clock die axis. Williamson, although he correctly noted the connection between the swan on the token and the Swan inn in St. Peter Mancroft, concluded that the 'issuer's name is too common to identify.'



**Fig2:** *Church of St. Peter Mancroft today.*

In the church of St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich (figure 2), close to the door there is a ledger slab set into the floor (figure 3) with the following inscription:

HERE LYETH YE BODY OF SVSAN/ BROWNE YE LAST DECEASED OF/  
ELEVEN CHILDREN YE FIRST TEN/ INTERRED BEFORE YE NORTHERN/  
PORCH WITHOVT ALL DESCENDED/ FROM THEIR SVRVIVINGE PARENTS/  
JOHN & SVSAN HIS WIFE SHE/ SOVGT A CITY TO COME/ & VPON YE  
THIRTIETH/ OF AVGVST SHE/ DEPARTED HENCE/ & FOVND IT/ SALVTIS  
I686/ ANNO SVA/ AETATIS I9

*Here lyes a single Flower scarcely blowne/ Ten more before the Northern gate are  
strowne/ Pluckt from the selfe-same stalke onely to be/ Transplanted to a better Nursery*



**Fig 3:** Susan Browne's ledger slab.

It was only after several visits to St. Peter Mancroft that the author realised that Susan, the subject of the tombstone, was quite possibly the daughter of the token issuer John Browne, his wife's initial of 'S' on the token fitting the name Susan on the memorial.

Despite the name of John Browne being a very common one we can be sure that the Norwich token issuer was the same man whose daughter was buried in St. Peter Mancroft in 1686. From the records discussed below, we can be sure he was a confectioner or 'sugarbaker.' There were, initially, several men in the various records who seemed like they could have been the token issuer but further research enabled these to be discounted.

One, granted the freedom of Norwich in 1646 by apprenticeship to the apothecary Robert Gooch in 1646, married a Susan Sayer in 1650 and seemed a good candidate for the token issuer.<sup>5</sup> However, both Browne and his bride came from the parish of St. Stephen's and the baptisms of several of their children there in the 1650s show that they stayed in St. Stephen's and did not move to Mancroft.

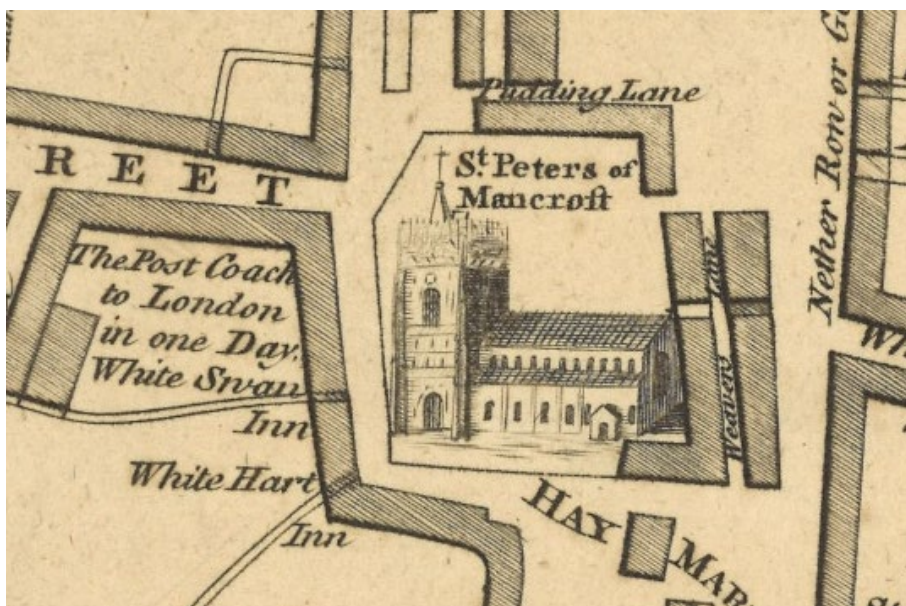
Another John Browne, described as a widower, married Susan Bodham, a single woman, at St. John Timberhill on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1648. It is remotely possible that this man was the token issuer but the gap of four years between his marriage and the birth of the John Browne of St. Peter Mancroft's first child raises questions as does the fact that the John Browne who married Susan Bodham was a widower. Furthermore, if the John Browne baptised at Wacton mentioned below was the token issuer, then he would have been unlikely to have been marrying at the age of nineteen let alone have had time to have been widowed beforehand.

Whilst these two marriages can be effectively discounted they seem to be the only ones surviving in the records. With regard to a baptism there are many John Brownes who might be considered. However, considering the evidence presented later that John and

Susan Browne of Mancroft moved to Wacton late in their lives and the fact that John mentions a brother William in his will, it seems very likely that the token issuer was baptised, the son of Robert and Mary, at Wacton on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1628/9. His brother William was baptised on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1631.

With regard to the date and manner in which John Browne became a freeman of Norwich there is one record that seems very likely to be relevant. A John Browne, apprentice of Reynold Hill, grocer, achieved the freedom of Norwich on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1652. Whilst the trade of grocer might not initially seem compatible with that of confectioner, it is almost certain that this was the John Browne who became the Mancroft sugarbaker. Lawrence Goodwyn, the only other Norwich confectioner who issued tokens also achieved the freedom of Norwich by serving an apprenticeship to a grocer, his kinsman John Lawrence. Goodwyn specifically stated his profession of confectioner on his tokens.<sup>6</sup>

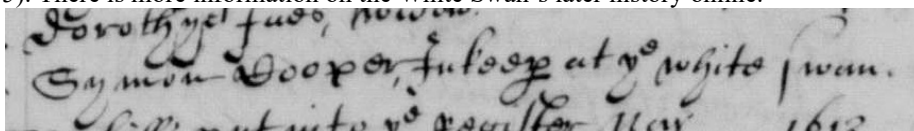
John and Susan had many children although, as we have seen from the slab commemorating Susan, nearly all were to die very young. Mary was baptised on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1652/3, to be followed by Ann in 1654, Robert in 1655, John in 1656, a second Ann in 1657, Elizabeth in 1658, a second John in 1659, Charles in 1661, Susan in 1667, a second Robert in 1669, a third Robert in 1670, and a third John in 1675. Apart from



*Fig 4: The location of the White Swan and St. Peter Mancroft on King's map of 1766*

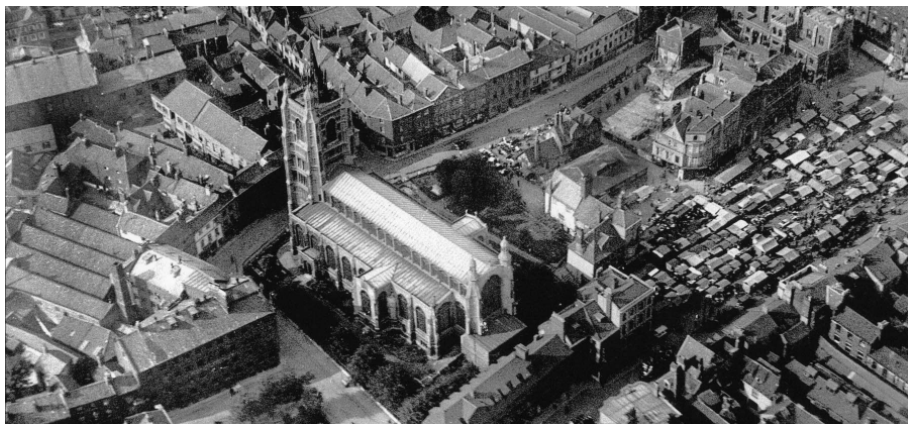
Mary, only Susan survived past the age of four and many died within a few days or weeks of birth. Helpfully, the occasional record mentions John Browne's profession as a 'sugarbaker', an alternative term for a confectioner.

The key evidence for this man, the Mancroft sugarbaker, being the issuer, is the rather odd-looking Swan on the token. It surely reproduced a sign board or an inn sign and, as Williamson suggested, the inn in question can only be the Swan or, more correctly, the White Swan. The White Swan was situated in the parish of Mancroft and was a very famous inn in its day (figure 4). It was in existence since at least the very early seventeenth century when the burial of Symon Cooper, 'innkeep at ye White Swan' was recorded in the parish registers of St. Peter Mancroft on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1612/13 (figure 5). There is more information on the White Swan's later history online.<sup>7</sup>



**Fig 5:** *The burial record of Symon Cooper, innkeeper at the White Swan.*

It stood close to the western end of the great church of St. Peter Mancroft just around the corner from the market place (figure 6). Given that Susan's slab records the burial of the ten brothers and sisters who had predeceased her outside the northern porch of Mancroft, the graves must have been visible – or almost visible – from the doorway of the White Swan. Every day John and Susan Browne would have been reminded of the



**Fig 6:** *Aerial view of St. Peter Mancroft in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The white frontage of the White Swan is to the left of the church tower.*



loss of so many of their children when they looked outside of the building in which they worked and possibly also lived.

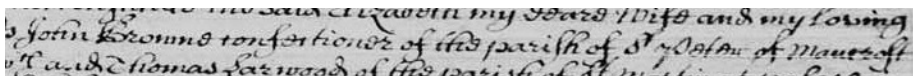
The Forum library and the plaza in front of it now occupies the site where the White Swan stood (figure 2). The Swan's buildings became progressively more rundown and were demolished in 1961 although drawings and photographs survive of the back yard of the White Swan in its later days (figure 7).<sup>8</sup> It was levelled to make way for the Norwich Library, destroyed in its turn by fire in 1994. During the 1961 demolition a vaulted cellar of late Medieval date was uncovered, giving an indication of the grandeur of the original premises (figure 9).



**Fig 7:** *The back yard of the White Swan drawn by C. G. Harper, 1892-1933.*

There are other records which mention John Browne. He was assessed for three hearths in St. Peter Mancroft in the Hearth Tax assessments of 1666.<sup>9</sup> Also, John Browne, confectioner of St. Peter Mancroft, is named in the will of the grocer, Thomas Rayner, the issuer of Williamson 187 and 188, as an executor (figure 8). The will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1680.<sup>10</sup> John Browne held civic office for a

number of years; he was a councillor for the ward of Mancroft from 1660-75, auditor from 1671-5, acting speaker in 1672, and a member of the chamberlain's council from 1674-5.<sup>11</sup>



*Fig 8: John Browne is mentioned in the will of Thomas Rayner.*

A John Browne was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1695. However, as will become apparent from the discussion of the wills below and the dates when they were proved, this cannot have been the token issuer. He was clearly buried at Wacton on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1698. Incidentally, this implies further that he was born at Wacton and had connections there since his wife Susan was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1703. No stone survives inside the church or without.



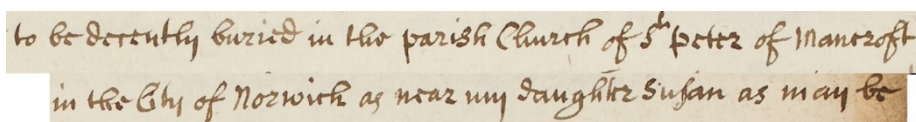
*Fig 9: The 15<sup>th</sup> century cellar of the White Swan Inn, exposed after the building's demolition in 1961.*

It remained to search for John Browne's will. Initially, the prospects appeared bleak with no likely candidate from Norwich appearing in the lists of wills proved there in 1695 or just afterwards or in those proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. However, one will, for a John Browne, gentleman of Wacton, proved on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1698 at the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, seemed worth studying.<sup>12</sup> Wacton is a small settlement lying approximately ten miles south from Norwich as the crow flies. The details of the will were encouraging, mentioning a wife Susan and a daughter Mary. Susan was left almost the entirety of the estate with £800 to go to Mary on her death.



The tone of the will strongly intimates that Mary needed a great deal of care and was dependent on the help of others.

The will of Susan Browne of Wacton, widow and relict of John Browne, gentleman, proved on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1703, demonstrated without doubt that the two wills were those of the token issuer and his widow.<sup>13</sup> Susan's daughter Mary was the principal beneficiary with many other bequests to friends and family. Again, it becomes clear that Mary was not capable of looking after herself, various covenants making sure that Susan's only surviving daughter would be cared for after her mother's death. A few words make it certain that Susan was the mother of the Susan Browne buried in Mancroft, a passage early in the will going into more than usual detail about the burial of her body (figure 10). It was 'to be decently buried in the parish Church of St. Peter of Mancroft in the City of Norwich as near my daughter Susan as may be.' This is an interesting statement, surely inserted to make certain that Susan was buried near her daughter in St. Peter Mancroft rather than with her husband in Wacton which would ordinarily have been the case.



*Fig 10: Section of Susan Browne's will in which she specifies burial as close to her daughter Susan as possible.*

Plainly, despite the tragedy of losing eleven of their twelve children, John and Susan Browne had not done badly in business. John Browne must have bought sufficient land in Wacton at some point, probably in the late 1680s or early 1690s, to justify describing himself as a gentleman. The move to Wacton would also have meant that he and his wife did not have to look upon the graves of their small children every day although Susan's desire to be buried as close as possible to her daughter of the same name is telling evidence that at least one of her dead children remained very close to her heart indeed.

The tale of John and Susan Browne and their children is a tragic one. Despite their success in running a confectionary business out of an inn located just off Norwich market place, a success that enabled them to move to the country and enter a higher social class, all but one of their children died young and unmarried. The last of their progeny clearly required lifelong care and her condition would mean that she never married or bore children. It is especially poignant when we reflect that, in an age when infant mortality was so high, having twelve children was no guarantee that one's family line would continue into another generation.

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1. Marsden 2016. See also Tracy 2017.
2. Marsden 2018, 11-12. See also <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1660-1690/member/briggs-augustine-1618-84>
3. Thomson & Dickinson 1993, 3138. Marsden 2018, 45.
4. Williamson 1967, 854, no. 127.
5. All records from <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> and <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>
6. Marsden 2018, 50. Williamson 1967, 856, no. 145.
7. For further information on the White Swan see the Norfolk pubs website: <http://www.norfolkpubs.co.uk/norwich/wnorwich/newsw7.htm>
8. For two photographs taken just before the demolition of in 1961 see: [http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/Norwich/S/St%20Peter's%20St%2031%20White%20Swan%20Inn%20Yard%20S%20side%20\[4591\]%201961-04-16.jpg](http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/Norwich/S/St%20Peter's%20St%2031%20White%20Swan%20Inn%20Yard%20S%20side%20[4591]%201961-04-16.jpg) and [http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/Norwich/S/St%20Peter's%20St%2031%20White%20Swan%20Inn%20Yard%20N%20side%20\[4585\]%201960-09-18.jpg](http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/Norwich/S/St%20Peter's%20St%2031%20White%20Swan%20Inn%20Yard%20N%20side%20[4585]%201960-09-18.jpg)
9. Seaman 1988, 75.
10. National Archives PROB11/363.
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12. Archdeaconry of Norfolk wills 1698-9, no. 60.
13. Archdeaconry of Norfolk wills 1703, no. 15, MF 92 or 268.

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## Paranumismatica and the Diarist

John H Rumsby

Diaries, letters and memoirs often give fascinating insights into the lives of their authors and the world about them. They can tell us what was important to their lives, and what attracted their curiosity. Naturally, currency was a subject of great concern to these men (and occasionally women), who were mainly of the middle classes, earning a living through trade or agriculture, although many diarists were clergymen. The majority of numismatic comments are naturally descriptions of the state of circulating currency, new issues of coins, shortage of change, and especially counterfeiting, and are therefore outside the remit of this journal. However, there are many references to finds of tokens, regarded as curiosities for antiquarians, as well as descriptions of contemporary usage which can be extremely valuable, such as Miss Weeton's description of Manx card tokens, and the illuminating description of the misuse of school tokens in Coventry in the 1820s (both cited below). It therefore seems worthwhile to collect and record these numismatic descriptions, however brief. Further contributions to this literature would be welcome.

Punctuation and spelling is as in the original text.

### Coiners and Harington farthings 1613

10 March 1613. Here be great store of coiners apprehended in diverse parts, which no doubt will multiply daily, now that the Lord Harington, in recompense of £30,000 (he saith) he hath spent in attending the Lady Elizabeth, hath his suit granted of coining brass farthings; which is doubted to be but a shoeing-horn to draw on more of that metal to our mint.

[Elizabeth McClure Thomson (ed), *The Chamberlain Letters: A selection of the letters of John Chamberlain concerning life in England from 1597 to 1626* (London, 1966) p 126.]

### 17<sup>th</sup> century Tokens

[In describing small-denomination ancient Greek coins, they were] ‘...of as vulgar use as our farthings; but hardly by half so large as the tokens which every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of anarchy amongst us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures.’

[John Evelyn, *Numismata: a Discourse upon Medals* (1697), quoted in Jacob Henry Burn, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, Tavern, and Coffee-House Tokens Current in the Seventeenth Century; presented to the Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy* (London, 1855) p lxxxi.]

### **Almondbury Token 1668**

Jessop's Diary 17 Sept 1740: I gave young Joseph Woodhead a halfpenny for one of Nicholas Greaves of Almondbury's Halfpennys which was coined in 1668 when Shopkeepers had liberty to coin halfpennys.

[C E Whiting (ed), *Two Yorkshire Diaries: The Diary of Arthur Jessop and Ralph Ward's Journal* (Yorks Arch Soc Record Series Vol CXVII (1951) p 54. Williamson Yorkshire 4.]

### **Croyland Overseers' Tokens 1670**

During the destruction of the Abbey of Croyland in 1744: '...in pulling down the wall of the church this summer they found vast quantities of Crowland farthings.'

[William Stukeley, quoted in Andrew White, *Seventeenth Century Lincolnshire Tradesmen and their Tokens* (Lincolnshire Museums, 1980). Presumably the 'Poore's Halfpenny of Croyland.' Williamson Lincolnshire 56.]

### **Ridgeway political tokens 1780s**

History of the Ridgeway family in Mottram; Ridgeway published a pamphlet by Sir Francis Burdett, radical reformer, and was imprisoned for it in Newgate. 'It is related on good authority that while an inmate of the prison he obtained by some means or other to issue from Newgate copper coins or tokens of his own.'

[William Chadwick, *Reminiscences of Mottram* (nd c late 1860s) pp 60-1. Dalton & Hamer Middlesex 391, 396: R C Bell, *Political and Commemorative Pieces simulating Tradesmen's tokens 1770-1802* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn, nd) pp 121-4, 141.]

### **Spade guinea counters 1787**

9 July 1787 'I gave each of the little Ladies a Medal apiece in imitation of an half Guinea in kind of brass.'

[James Woodforde, *A Country Parson: James Woodforde's Diary 1759-1802* (Oxford, 1985) p 306.]

### **Fish card counters 1786-1795**

12 September 1786 'At Quadrille this Evening with Sister White, and Mr and Mrs Pounsett – at 1d per fish won 0.0.6.'

15 July 1790 'After Coffee and Tea we got to cards to limited Loo at one penny a Fish, at which won, about 0.4.0.'

6 March 1795 'After Coffee and Tea we got to cards, limited Loo, at 1d per counter. I won at it abt. 0.2.0.'

24 Nov 1795 'After Coffee and Tea we played one Pool of Quadrille at 2d per fish, very little lost, I neither won or lost.'

[Woodforde, *Diary*, pp 278, 380, 485, 513.]

### **Theatre tickets 1788**

25 Sept 1788 ...went in an Hackney Coach to St Andrews Hall [Norwich] to hear the Concert this Evening. The Tickets to the Miscellaneous Concert to Night were 7 shillings and 6 pence each. Mrs Custance being a Subscriber and having a transferable Ticket, was so kind as to lend my Niece hers for this Evening.

26 Sept 1788 'I walked to the House of Mr Priests and there waited for Mrs Custances Coach to return Mrs Custance's Ticket to her...'

[Woodforde, *Diary*, pp 328, 329.]

### **Isle of Man token money 1812**

'We have pasteboard money here, instead of silver; and 14 Manks pennies for an English shilling: a 5s. piece of pasteboard, is an oval about 2 ½ inches long, and 1 ¾ broad: a 2s 6d a size smaller: a 1s an octagonal piece a little bigger than an English crown. I must take care to bring none of them to Liverpool, for there they would be waste paper indeed. Their value is stamped in printed letters, and are issued by the Banks here.'

[Edward Hall (ed), *Miss Weeton. Journal of a Governess 1811-1825* (Oxford, 1939) p 17. These were tokens issued by traders from 1805 to 1817.]

### **School checks, Coventry c 1825**

'For good conduct and efficiency, [the school teacher] gave us metal discs which bore numbers denoting the number of good conduct marks to which each boy was entitled. At the end of the week we totalled up our marks from the checks in our possession, and each boy was supposed to have checks to total at least fifty marks, otherwise he would be reduced to a lower class or be kept in after school hours. To the great astonishment of the master, this system soon resulted in the almost utter extinction of the first and second classes; a great proportion of the best boys being defaulters. The master was puzzled as well as astonished, but a stringent investigation disclosed the fact that some of the boys did not produce the number of checks they earned, while others who were notoriously indolent, produced tokens to show that they had been working remarkably well. By cajoling and threatening some of the boys, the master found out that there was in the school a system of currency by which a fixed quantity of sweets or fruit, or a certain number of marbles, or even a certain sum of money, was fair and just exchange for a certain number of metal tokens. The boys had put into practice one of the master's favourite themes, that of traffic and barter.'

[Autobiography of Joseph Gutteridge, in Valerie E Chancellor (ed), *Master and Artisan in Victorian England* (London, 1969) pp 93-4. These 'discs' may have been similar to those issued by Chorlton Hall School, Manchester, which bear Roman numerals: R N P Hawkins (ed Edward Baldwin), *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters, 1788-1910* (London, 1989) p 325, pl 12(7).]

### Emergency currency, Belgium 1915

I enclose a 5 centime piece from the city of Lille. Silver and nickel are in tremendously short supply here, so the towns now issue money like this. It is only legal tender within that town though. I received it in our last quarters at Quesnoy and can no longer use it. [Vizefeldwebel Curt Penther, Reserve Infantry Regiment 242, letter from Meulebeke, 16 Nov 1915, quoted in Andrew Lucas & Jürgen Schmiescheck, *Fighting the Kaiser's War: The Saxons in Flanders 1914-1918* Barnsley, 2015) p 192.]

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### A New Lead Token from Abingdon in Berkshire

Tim Everson



A new token from Abingdon has been listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS, ref no. OXON-5D1827) for Berkshire from which the illustration is taken. Although difficult to see in the photograph, the legends can be read as follows:

Obv: IOHN.HALL.HIS = Grocers; Arms (legend starts at 3 o'clock)

Rev: FARTHING.ABINGDON = I H

The token is some 17.8mm across, 1.9mm thick and weighs 3.1gms.

John Hall, Grocer, is known for issuing a copper alloy halfpenny token dated 1667 which is listed in Williamson as BW5 and there is an example in Norweb, no. 56. This lead alloy farthing is presumably an earlier piece, probably dating to the 1650s.

Thanks to the Portable Antiquities Officer for Oxfordshire, Anni Byard, for bringing this piece to my attention and allowing its further publication in TCS

## Tokens of ‘E. Brewer Claines’

**Murray Andrews**

Tokens issued for E. Brewer of Claines appear frequently in the coin trade, but have received little historical or numismatic attention. Two varieties are known, struck in different metals using the same dies:

### *Type 1*



- Obv.: E. BREWER / CLAINES; legend in two lines divided by quatrefoil with two fleurs, within pellet border.  
Rev.: Blank field within pellet border.  
Cupro-nickel; 24mm; 4.8g.

### *Type 2*



- Obv.: E. BREWER / CLAINES; legend in two lines divided by quatrefoil with two fleurs, within pellet border.  
Rev.: Blank field within pellet border.  
Brass; 24mm; 4.4g.

The tokens are of early twentieth-century style, employing simple uniface designs rendered in mixed serif and sans-serif type <sup>(1)</sup>. Though unsigned, they were almost certainly produced by manufacturers in Birmingham’s Jewellery Quarter, a hub for pre-war token production situated only 35km north-east of Claines, a suburban parish on the northern outskirts of the city of Worcester <sup>(2)</sup>. Quite how many tokens were originally issued is uncertain, but an estimate in the high hundreds or low thousands seems reasonable given the number found in the coin trade: one lot sold at a recent



auction consisted of 745 examples – 363 of type 1, and 382 of type 2 – stored in large grip-seal bags <sup>(3)</sup>!

The ‘E. Brewer’ named on the tokens can be identified as Edwin Tomes Brewer, a Claines greengrocer and market gardener. Born in Evesham in 1872, Edwin was the second son of George Brewer (1842-1912), a local bootmaker, and his wife Joyce, née Tomes (1844-1927) <sup>(4)</sup>. By the time of the 1891 census Edwin had begun working as a garden labourer, and it is presumably in this line of work that he met his future wife, Mary Anne Grove (1876-1945), the daughter of the Evesham market gardener Joseph Grove (1852-1922) and his wife Charlotte (1847-1910). Edwin married Mary in 1894, and by 1896 the couple had relocated to 59 Ombersley Road, Claines, where they would raise seven children: Charlotte Joyce (1895-1966), Edwin Joseph (1897-1970), Mary Elizabeth (1899-1956), Frederick Richard (1902-59), Allen William (1903-73), Nancy Irene (1907-8), and Reginald Tomes (1909-40) <sup>(5)</sup>. In the 1901 and 1911 census returns Edwin is described as a self-employed market gardener, but his business may well have involved as much retailing as it did growing: historical directories of 1908, 1912, 1924, and 1932 describe him variously as a fruiterer and greengrocer <sup>(6)</sup>. In any case, Edwin’s business was clearly profitable, and by the time of his death on 7 January 1936 he had built an estate worth £16,984 17s. 6d., equivalent to nearly £860,500 in 2021 <sup>(7)</sup>.

The intended function of these tokens is unclear. They are unlikely to have served as advertising tokens, since they provide no information about who Brewer is or what he traded in. It is possible that they were intended as shop tickets, to be given as a discount against the next transaction, or alternatively as truck tickets used to pay labourers working Brewer’s holdings. That Brewer hired men for this purpose is certain: at the Worcestershire Petty Sessions of 26 June 1900 he successfully levied a 17s. 0d. claim – one week’s wages – against a former employee, the labourer Reuben Sanders, who had vacated his post without giving notice <sup>(8)</sup>. However, since truck systems had been virtually eliminated in England by the 1890s, it is perhaps more likely that the tokens worked like hop tallies, being used to monitor piece-work in the field and redeemable for cash wages once picking had finished.

## References

1. On the early twentieth-century resurgence of sans-serif type, see Rabinowitz Deer 2016, 117. Tokens of similar style are known for A.E. Chappell of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire (1910), Escritt and Barrell of Grantham, Lincolnshire (1902), and Ben Tawn of Fressingfield, Suffolk (?1920s/30s): see Marsden 2020 and Whitmore 2009.
2. Courtney 2000, 160.
3. Dix Noonan Webb, 3 October 2018, lot 3440.
4. Kew, The National Archives (TNA), RG 11/2925, Census 1881, 43.

5. TNA, RG 14/17637, Census 1911.
6. *Littlebury's Directory of the City of Worcester* 1908, 385; *Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire* 1912, 332; 1924, 340; 1932, 454.
7. *National Probate Calendar* 1936, 483.
8. *Worcestershire Chronicle*, 30 June 1900, 7.

## Bibliography

- Courtney, Y. 2000. Pub tokens: material culture and regional marketing patterns in Victorian England and Wales. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 4:2, 159-90.
- Marsden, A. 2020. Ben Tawn of Fressingfield. *TCSB* 13:5, 184-7
- Rabinowitz Deer, T. 2016. *Exploring typography*. 2nd ed. Boston, MA: Cengage.
- Whitmore, J. 2009. Auctioneers' tokens. *BNJ* 79, 213-28.

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## Carriers' Tokens

**Robert Thompson**

Continuing from Turnpike tokens<sup>(1)</sup> an attempt to understand the industry which resulted in seventeenth-century tokens, I shall expand on a book which (belatedly) I discovered with delight in 2008, but on which others might build with greater understanding<sup>(2)</sup>. Its subtitle is slightly unfortunate, now we have seen that turnpikes originated in 1663, but it contains wonderful documentation from the author's privileged position as a 'clerk' at the House of Commons (that is how they designate their skilled librarians). In particular, he found the petition of the 'Northern' Carriers [which surely means those going north from London] presented by a Mr Johnson, whose forename is not revealed in the House of Commons Journals, but who we may assume to be the Thomas Johnson of St Ives, poulterer and issuer of BW Hunts. 43 = Norweb iii.2349, of INFEILD AND ST IVES, see Norweb viii, verso of plate 53 under ENFIELD and ST IVES. Gary Oddie emailed on 11.12.11 that it is 'a most interesting and quite convincing argument for Enfield', which was a relief.

## References

- (1) R.H. Thompson. *Turnpike Tokens: Philip Plumbs Observations*. TCSB v10n6 March 2012 pp224-228.
- (2) D. Gerhold. *Carriers and coachmasters: trade and travel before the turnpikes*. (Chichester: Phillimore, 2005).

# **Farm Tokens Issued by S. Boorman at Send, Woking and West Molesey**

**John Theobald & Duncan Pennock**

## **Introduction.**

This is a summary of a small section of a presentation to the Send and Ripley History Society in February 2005. It concerned a MR. SAMUEL BOORMAN of Heath End Farm in Ripley, Surrey.

"Tokens were used in many of the major markets in and around London and Birmingham during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. By using them, the traders were able to avoid using coin of the Realm for a variety of tasks. Porters often were "paid" temporarily in Tokens and they were used too as returnable deposits for valuable crates and boxes, carrying fruit, vegetables and fish. Sometimes similar Tokens were used by the crop growers, to pay their casual workers on a temporary basis, until the end of the week or harvest period. S. BOORMAN issued a number of Tokens for the Send & Woking (1d, 2 types of 1 ½d, 2 types of 2d, 6d, 2 types of 1/-) and West Molesey markets (2 types of 1d, 1 ½d, 2d, 3d, 2 types of 6d, 1/- and a 5/-).

At the end of the talk, 2 sets of BOORMAN Tokens were shown to me. One set is housed in the Ripley Museum and the other had been collected by my good friend Mark Stanard. His included 5 SEND WOKING pieces, three of which were varieties of the Tokens that were described in the talk. Subsequently, the following extracts from the Society's Newsletters were made available. See Bibliography for details.

## **Newsletter No. 50.**

In "Recollections of Send shortly after the turn of the (Twentieth) Century;" a piece on "shopping" includes: "There was a small thatched cottage (now Corner Cottage) at Send Marsh, used as a Grocery shop, run by Mr. & Mrs. Collins. Probably their main customers were the gypsies employed by Mr. Boorman at the nearby Fruit Farm to pick all kinds of soft fruit in season. They lived in tents, huts or caravans. These people were paid in metal discs of various values, which had to be saved and changed into cash on Saturdays. ("The Society possesses a number of these, which are available for inspection on application to the Secretary). When cash ran short, Mrs. Collins would accept these discs in lieu of cash and change them herself at the end of several weeks. She was a very quiet old-fashioned lady, wearing out-of-date clothes and always a hat, indoors or out. She was very polite and patient and was loved by all who knew her. The shop has now disappeared:'

## Newsletter No. 53.

The article titled "Local Fruit Farms" deserves to be reproduced in full. "In 1908 much of the land at Send Marsh and Ripley, now covered with private houses and Council property, was used for fruit farming. The owner, Mr. S. S. Boorman, his wife and two daughters lived at Heath Farm, now owned by Mr. K. Bourne and his Family. Mr. Boorman always rode around his fields on horseback, and his great hobby was the collection of British wild birds' eggs. This, of course, is illegal today, but it was a famous collection and was, I believe, left to the Haslemere Museum".

"Most of the land was used for the cultivation of strawberries, although a smaller amount of gooseberries and raspberries was grown. A number of local people were employed to gather the fruit, but the main part of the work was done by gypsies who lived in tents, caravans and tin huts in one of the smaller fields. Life in these dwellings was very primitive. There was a standpipe for the provision of water, but no proper arrangements for sanitation. On more than one occasion a child was born in these conditions'

The strawberries were picked into 616 baskets, taken from a shed in a corner of the field, weighed by an overseer and then put into larger baskets "ready for market".

"The Crosse & Blackwell factory sent girls to Send for a working holiday in the fields and there was a large advertising board in one of the fields facing the main A3 road, in those days known as the Turnpike. The girls were lodged in the farm cottages. At the end of the day a very high-sides dray, drawn by two horses, was driven through the night taking the large baskets of fruit to the old Covent Garden Market. It came back in the morning, and drivers and horses rested during the day ready for the next night's journey. The pickers were paid with metal discs marked with the value of the work done, and these had to be saved up and changed into cash at the main shed at Send marsh at dinnertime on Saturdays:'

"The workers were very dependent on the weather, as the fruit could not be picked when wet, and this meant no pay. There was a very old grocery shop at Send Marsh run by Mr. & Mrs. Collins. Mrs. Collins was a very kindly old-fashioned lady, never seen without a hat, and always wearing an ankle-length skirt. If for any reason, a gypsy family ran short of money during the week, Mrs. Collins would accept the metal discs in lieu of cash and change them herself on Saturdays."

"During the strawberry season St. Mary's Church organised a Sunday evening Service for field workers in a large barn at Send Marsh. A piano and seats were borrowed and the Church members and choir attended. This barn has now been demolished."

"As some of the gypsies came in May to pick gooseberries, and stayed on after the strawberries to pick raspberries and potatoes, this meant several months during which

their children would not go to school. This was against the Law and so they had to attend Send School, then under the headship of Mr. Lance Rowes, a famous Surrey Headmaster. These children were made very welcome, but because of problems of hygiene, they could not be taught in the regular classrooms. Old desks were put in an open-fronted shed in the playground.. There were no school dinners or coaches in those days, so the children walked, sometimes very long distances, and brought food with them. Naturally they were very backward in the three R's, but very well informed. in all matters of country lore:'

## **Newsletter 162.**

Jane Bartlett recalls stories of the travellers in an article on "GYPSIES". " I had been told of the gypsies who came regularly to work on the farms in the early years of the last (Twentieth) Century and who lived under the "benders", that is they made tents by draping covering over bent hazel bushes. Mrs. Challen told me there was great excitement at fruit picking time when the gypsies came through Send and turned up in Tannery Lane. The noise brought them all out to watch, the children shouted "the gypsies are coming". There were about 6 - 8 caravans brightly painted with extra horses tied on behind and their dogs running around barking. The village dogs joined in the noise".

"The gypsy children attended Send School. Nan Hoare remembers them under the benders at Prews farm. "Nice families" she said of the Staceys, Hearn, Bowers and Gregorys. In the school holidays Nan used to do strawberry picking alongside them and became sufficiently friendly for them to say "would you like a bit of dinner, dear?" It turned out to be a hedgehog baked in clay, (the casing pulled out the prickles). The taste was "rather like chicken" she said".

"In 1912 the strawberry picking took place at Heath Farm, Dunsborough and Highlands Farm amongst others. The "skips" were little baskets with a long handle over the top and 2d was paid for a full basket. Ivy Sopp remembers the gypsies picking peas. Her family's term was the "Pea lady" for the one who came to the door to swap a basket of peas for old clothes. They also sold clothes pegs made from hazel wood fastened at the top with a twist of metal cut from an old tin.

She remembers a Mrs. Deacon. This group lived down Kiln Lane under the benders and, as children, they were not allowed to go up the lane in the Summer. There was another encampment on the far side of the tumbling bay at Walsham gates near the lane leading to Warren Farm. Ivy who was born in 1903, might well have seen the lady and her camp (whose photograph was shown on the cover of Journal 161). Ivy did not like the gypsy's lurcher dogs who used to nip passers-by. Not all people were comfortable with the dogs' owners either.

"In the thirties Ken French and his sister were only allowed to watch the colourful caravans pass the gate at Goodgrove in Send Marsh, (on their way to the strawberry fields of Mr. Boorman's at Heath Farm) if they held their grandmother's hands. She warned them that gypsies used to steal children. He remembers their camps were usually near water which they needed for cooking and washing their clothes:'

Since the 2005 talk was presented, some inaccuracies in its content have been noted. Importantly, additional information and more BOORMAN Tokens or varieties for each location have been identified. Some WEST MOLESEY Tokens have the village name spelt incorrectly - i.e. WEST MOLESLEY. Delving deeper, several questions are worthy of further investigation.

Why is the town of WOKING included on the SEND WOKING Tokens? What purpose was served by the WEST MOLESEY Tokens?

Did Mr. Boorman use any of these Tokens as Basket Checks at market?

If so, which markets, other than the known Covent Garden Market, did he service? When and for how many years were these Tokens in circulation at each location?

Not being very good at searching the web, I did come across the following note:

"The market gardens were also well established in the area between the Two World Wars, with Samuel Boorman (of Heath Farm) supplying Peas, Raspberries and other produce to Crosse & Blackwells, with carts taking the produce to Clandon Station (rather than Woking.) During the Second World War, Mr. Secrett (Mr. Boorman's successor) employed Land Girls and POW's, as well as many gypsies (sic) and migrant workers, building huts on the field towards Mays Corner to house them:'

This is an ongoing piece of research. Comments, additions, corrections, alterations and details of fresh Boorman Tokens or varieties are welcomed and each will be acknowledged by the author. In the first instance, please contact the Secretary, Send and Ripley History Society at Ripley Museum, or e-mail: [johnvaltheo@gmail.com](mailto:johnvaltheo@gmail.com) )

Acknowledgements and Thanks: Members of the Send and Ripley History Society initially made available a lot of helpful information. Mark Stanard continues to research these pieces and our results are being shared. In the past few years, pieces have been acquired from John Holman, Ron Kerridge, Duncan Pennock, Gavin Scott and John Whitmore. All continue to support this research into these fascinating Boorman Tokens.

No	Stated Value, Shape	Size mm	Material	Bract.	Maker	Comments
SW10	1d Square	31	Zinc Alloy	Yes	C	3 dots beneath d.
SW11	1d Square	31	Zinc Alloy	Yes	D	2 dots beneath d.
SW20	1½d Clover leaf	35	Zinc Alloy	Yes	F	1 with serifs
SW21	1½d Clover leaf	35	Zinc Alloy	Yes	C	Plain 1
SW30	2 Rectangular	30 × 40	Zinc Alloy	Yes	A	Numeral only, possibly for punnets or boxes.
SW31	2 Rectangular	30 × 40	Zinc Alloy	Yes	A	Top two corners cropped, dimensions vary to 36mm
SW50	SIX PENCE Round	25	Zinc Alloy	Yes	D	
SW60	ONE SHILLING Round	32	Brass	Yes	D	Small size typeface ONE 9mm long.
SW61	ONE SHILLING Round	32	Brass	Yes	I	<b>SURREY</b> Large size typeface ONE 14mm long. .
SW80	Ten S Heart shaped	29 × 29	Brass	No	G/J	Obverse <b>BASKETS</b> .



SW10



SW11

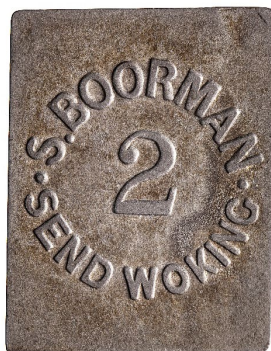




SW20



SW21



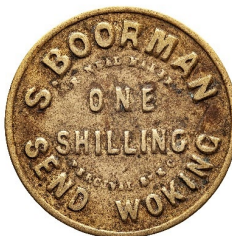
SW30



SW31



SW50



SW60



SW61



SW80



No	Stated Value, Shape	Size mm	Material	Bract.	Maker	Comments
WM10	1d Square	31	Zinc Alloy	Yes	D	<b>MOLESLEY</b> 1 with serifs 1. 2 dots beneath d.
WM11	1d Square	31	Zinc Alloy	Yes	D	<b>MOLESLEY</b> Plain I. No dots beneath d.
WM20	1½d Clover leaf	36	Brass	Yes	E	<b>MOLESLEY</b>
WM21	1½d Clover leaf	36	Zinc Alloy	Yes	E	As WM20, but ZINC
WM30	2 Round	31	Zinc Alloy	Yes	B	Numeral only
WM40	3d Square	31	Brass	Yes	D	<b>MOLESLEY</b>
WM50	SIX PENCE Round	25	Brass	Yes	D	<b>MOLESLEY</b>
WM51	SIX PENCE Round	25	Zinc Alloy	Yes	D	<b>MOLESLEY</b> Bought as Pewter.
WM52	6d Ornate Rectangular	34 × 27	Brass	No	H/E	
WM60	1s Ornate Rectangular	34 × 27	Brass	No	H/F	
WM61	ONE SHILLING Round	32	Brass	Yes	D	
WM70	5s Ornate Rectangular	34 × 27	White metal	No	H/F	



WM10



WM11



WM20



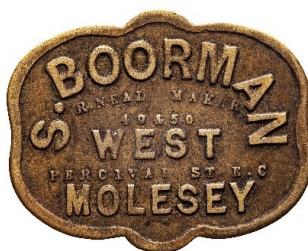
WM30



WM40



WM50



WM52



WM60





WM61



WM70

A	None specified
B	R. NEAL
C	R. NEAL LONDON E.C.
D	R. NEAL MAKER PERCIVAL St. E.C.
E	R. NEAL 19 PERCIVAL St. E.C.
F	R. NEAL MAKER 19 PERCIVAL St E.C
G	R. NEAL 49 & 50 PERCIVAL St E.C
H	R. NEAL MAKER 49 & 50 PERCIVAL ST E.C
I	R NEAL 50 PERCIVAL St
J	R. NEAL 50 PERCIVAL ST. E.C

Note that for the non-bracteate tokens that the Obverse die can give an indication of when the token was struck as per R.N.P. Hawkins' *A Dictionary of Makers* pp 673 – 680, but the reverses were often stock items taken off the shelf.

## Bibliography

"Token Analysis" by John Whitmore published by him in 1997. ISBN 0 9513257 6 0. A summary of Tokens stocked and sold by Whitmore between 1976 and 1997. "Market Tokens - miscellaneous" on pages 126 - 129 include three Tokens for "Send & Woking" (6d 1/- and a 2.) and seven for "West Molesey" (1d, 1½d, 3d, 6d brass, 6d zinc, 6d ornate rectangular brass and a 2.) summarised - I now realise incorrectly - in my talk paragraph. Two additional Boorman Tokens are listed as having been issued in "Send & Wokingham" (1d and a 2.) which I am confident is an error (or is it?!)

Send & Ripley History Society Newsletters Nos. 50 by Marjorie Sex (May/June 1983); 53 by Marjorie Sex (Nov/Dec 1983); 162 by Jane Bartlett (Jan/Feb 2002). Various specific references to the Boorman Farm and the gypsy pickers.

## Further details:

Since this was written, a few biographical details have been unearthed by Amber Debenham and Tim Everson:

Samuel Staines Boorman was born at Castweazle, near Tenterden in Kent in 1865. Castweazle would seem to be the name of a farm rather than a village. He was the son of Henry Boorman JP of Tenterden in Kent, a grocer and draper. Boorman is a Kent name so it is difficult to trace other relatives with certainty. Samuel Staines Boorman married in 1895, two years after beginning a lease (initially for four years) at West Molesey Farm in Send. In the 1913 Surrey Directory, he is listed as a Fruit Grower at Heath Farm, Send and also as a Fruit Grower at West Molesey Farm. He died in SW Surrey in 1952 at the age of 87.

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## Notes & Queries

### York Tokens

I am researching the 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens of York, and am currently looking for further specimens of known tokens for die axis, weight and if possible photographs (a smartphone photo is fine). Does anyone know of any unpublished York tokens? Any details will be gratefully received.

**Melinda Mays**

## Attribution of Some Imitation Sovereigns to Their Maker

### Martin R Warburton

Andrew Andison's article in the recent Bulletin (Vol.13 No.7 p.276) contains much of significance for collectors of To Hanover (HAN) and Prince of Wales (POW) counters. His masterful detective work through die links leads to the maker of his Faith, Hope & Charity piece being identified as John Park of Liverpool<sup>1</sup>.

The die links are traced through POW and HAN counters, and so information is now known about the maker of some of these pieces.

Apart from a few pieces which have the makers' or engravers' name upon them, very few pieces in the published checklist of HANs and POWs have been attributed to their maker<sup>2</sup>. Now we can attribute POW pieces 0450 to 0470 to Park, as well as HAN pieces 1900, 1910, 2050 and 2060.

This information is included in Supplement 2 to the published checklist of 'To Hanover & Prince of Wales Counters'. Supplement 2 incorporates Supplement 1 published in 2017.

Incidentally, Supplement 2 to the companion checklist of imitation guineas has also been published<sup>3</sup>.

Future purchasers of either of the two checklists from Galata will receive copies of Supplement 2 automatically. Those who have already purchased either or both checklists can be sent an email copy of Supplement 2 by contacting the author.

### References

1. *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets, checks, medalets, tallies, and counters 1788-1910*, RNP Hawkins (Baldwin 1989) p.585ff.
2. *To Hanover & Prince of Wales Counters - a checklist of imitation sovereigns and their fractions*, Martin R Warburton & W Bryce Neilson (Galata 2014).
3. *A Thousand Guineas Plus - a checklist of imitation guineas and their fractions*, W Bryce Neilson & Martin R Warburton (Galata 2013).



## *Advertisements:*

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[13:12]

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[13:08]

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[13:09]

## Contents

<i>Editorial, Back issues &amp; Token Congress 2022</i> .....	471
Farm Checks of the Fens – Analysis of Hoards Gary Oddie .....	472
The Autoslot Token                      Malcolm Johnson .....	478
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 3 Jeff Rock .....	483
A Tale of Two Counters or Cities (Carthage and Jerusalem) W Bryce Neilsen .....	487
Francis Elmer and the Three Foxes Adrian Marsden.....	491
The Spinner                              Ralph Hayes .....	496
A New Token from Upper Ground, Southwark? Tim Everson .....	500
Historic Medal Society Congress & 39th British Token Congress Anthony Gilbert .....	501
<i>Notes and Queries</i> .....	506
<i>Advertisements</i> .....	507

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 10 and a belated Happy New Year.

Thank you all that have submitted articles following my request for more in the last issue. Please keep them coming - there can never be too many. If you have submitted, but not seen your effort in print, don't despair, all will be published. Including, as you will see, archive material recently discovered (Ralph Hayes p:496).

On a personal note, having completed approximately a volume and a half, I would like to stand down as Editor. It is time for the Bulletin to have a fresh set of eyes. We will therefore be seeking a volunteer to take over the rewarding position. If you are interested or would like more information, please contact me, I am more than happy to discuss the requirements of the role and will, of course, support whoever takes over.

Dave

## ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact me with requirements, I will confirm if we have them in stock. Price £2.50 per issue including p&p.

## ***Token Congress 30<sup>th</sup> September – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2022***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organiser: Simon Monks & Jim Brown.

## Farm Checks of the Fens – Analysis of Hoards

Gary Oddie

A previous article provided contemporary evidence for the usage of card and metal checks to pay seasonal fruit and vegetable pickers on farms in the Fens<sup>(1)</sup>. Since the checks were last used in the 70s and 80s 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. Indeed, I recall seeing a large plastic carrier bag of Claude Coates' tokens at an early Token Congress, with small groups being distributed as the Congress "Freebie". This was before my interest in the series was awakened.

Living and working in the Wisbech area allowed Dick Pentelow to pick up groups of tokens as they appeared in local shops and auctions<sup>(2)</sup>.

The previous article tabulated the contents of two hoards (L. Curston and S. Shinkins). The following tables will enumerate the contents of nine other large groups of tokens from the Pentelow collection<sup>(2)</sup>. The effects of historical random losses and cherry picking by collectors means that it is very unlikely that the hoards are complete, but it is hoped that bringing them all together will give some insight into the ranges of denominations used and the numbers required for a functioning token system.

The practical use of tokens almost certainly requires compartmentalised boxes that allow easy sorting and storage. It is noted that many of the tokens were in containers, biscuit/chocolate tins and plastic bags. This storage is likely to be a later convenience rather than the original boxes used for the tokens in the fields.

Each hoard will be presented in a uniform format. When a hoard contains pieces from other farms, they are all noted together, with the main issuer's name in red/black and the interlopers' in blue.

### #1 In a cylindrical Cadbury's tin.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>F. Doubleday</b>	Outwell Basin	1¼d	Fe rimmed card	27	146

### #2 In an Edashco tin. Kaffee, tee, kakoa. Edoard Schoph Bremen. Sale sticker from Maxey + Son (Wisbech), 12 July 2006 lot 3216.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>J.S. Batterham</b>	Walsoken Wisbech	2/6	Al 4 lobe	31	187
J.S. Batterham	Walsoken Wisbech	1s	Al	26	58
J.S. Batterham	Walsoken Wisbech	1d	Al rdd sq	23	8

### #3 In a Marks and Spencer Biscuit Selection box.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>Walter Ward</b>	Newton	1d changed to 10s	green	40	21
Walter Ward	Newton	1d changed to £1d	green	40	5
Walter Ward	Newton	2d	purple	40	96
W.H. Ward	Emneth	3d	salmon	38	60
Walter Ward	Newton	4d	blue	41	81
W.H. Ward	Emneth	1/-	blue	38	66
Walter Ward	Newton	1/-	red	41	81
W.H. Ward	Emneth	6d	cream	38	62
W.H. Ward	Emneth	2/6	white	38	49
W.H. Ward	Emneth	10/-	yellow	38	23
W.H. Ward	Emneth	£1	pink	38	3

### #4 In a Palmers biscuit tin. Groups of tokens held tightly with rubber bands. All tokens look clean and unused.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>J.H.S. Buck</b>	Outwell	1d	lt blue	40	84
J.H.S. Buck	Outwell	1½d	cream	40	94
J.H.S. Buck	Outwell	6d	blue	40	88
J.H.S. Buck	Outwell	3d	orange	40	93
J.H.S. Buck	Outwell	1/-	pink	40	42
J.H.S. Buck	Outwell	5/-	lt green	40	43

### #5 In a Specialist Assortment biscuit tin packed with newspaper dated March 25 2005.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>B.J. Williamson</b>	St John's Fen End	3d	lt yellow	41	25
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	6d	lt pink	41	49
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	1/-	white	41	16
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	2/-	lt yellow	41	29
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	2/-	lt blue	41	29
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	2/6	blue	41	48
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	3/-	lt blue	41	29
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	5/-	lt blue	41	14
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	7/-	lt green	41	27
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	7/-	lt yellow	41	37
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	3/6	yellow	41	27
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	5/-	pink	41	18
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	10/-	grey	41	17
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	10/6	lt green	41	30
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	£1	yellow	41	17
B.J. Williamson	St John's Fen End	21/-	yellow	41	19

- #6** In a wooden box with single compartment, extensive woodworm – 39×15×11cm.



Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>F. Oldroyd</b>	Wisbech	1d	red fibre	26	40
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	2d	red fibre	29	58
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	4d	red fibre	41	143
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	6d	cream	29	61
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	5d	red fibre	48	57
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	1/-	pink	38	15
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	2/6	red fibre	50	11
F. Oldroyd	Wisbech	5/-	red fibre	50	2

- #7** In a wooden box with 3 compartments – 35×13×13cm.



Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>W. Buck</b>	Outwell	2d	lt green	38	30
W. Buck	Outwell	3d	cream	38	24
W. Buck	Outwell	1/-	pink	38	69
W. Buck	Outwell	6d	orange	38	25
W. Buck	Outwell	1d	pink	38	64
W. Buck	Outwell	1½d	cream	38	25
<b>G. Hartley &amp; Son</b>	Downham Market		salmon	44x69	12

**#8** In a pink wooden box with 6 compartments, 32×24×13cm. with woodworm.



Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>E.H. Thompson &amp; Son</b>	Walton Highway	25p	pink	38	93
E.H. Thompson & Son	Walton Highway	5/-	pink	38	43
E.H. Thompson & Son	Walton Highway	£1	Orange	38	68
E.H. Thompson & Son	Walton Highway	1p	white	38	175
E.H. Thompson & Son	Walton Highway	1p(ound) converted	white	38	41
E.H. Thompson & Son	Walton Highway	5/-	lt green	40	43

For completeness the tables from the original note are repeated.

**#9** In a very dirty canvas bag in a Roses chocolates tin.

Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>S. Shinkins</b>	Three Holes	3d	green	38	40
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	3d	lt blue	40	36
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	6d	green	38	36
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	6d	yellow	40	41
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	1/-	yellow	38	45
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	1/-	lt blue	40	39
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	2/6	orange	38	18
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	2/6	lt yellow	40	34
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	5/-	white	40	11
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	5/-	white	38	15
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	10/-	yellow	38	8
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	10/-	blue	40	16
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	£1	yellow	40	4
<b>Paul Lunn</b>	Upwell Ltd	one box small carrots	green	38	37
<b>Paul Lunn</b>	Upwell Ltd	one box medium carrots	brown	38	26
<b>Paul Lunn</b>	Upwell Ltd	one box medium carrots	brown	38	5



- #10** In a large wooden black box with 8 compartments and plastic bags. Each denomination sorted (few errors) - 45×33×18cm. Drawing pins and remnants of paper inside lid.



Issuer	Location		Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>L. Curston</b>	Walton Highway	The Dens	4d	Thin red	38	43
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	6d	Thin yellow	38	94
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	5/-	Thin blue	38	77
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	2/6	Thin green	38	92
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	3d	Thin pink	38	70
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	2/-	Thin red	38	76
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	10/-	Thin purple	38	54
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	2d	Thin white	38	47
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	1d	Thin blue	38	36
L. Curston	Walton Highway	The Dens	£1	Thin brown	38	3
L. Curston	Walton Highway		4d	cream	38	72
L. Curston	Walton Highway		6d	white	38	78
L. Curston	Walton Highway		5/-	white	38	82
L. Curston	Walton Highway		2/6	white	38	149
L. Curston	Walton Highway		3d	white	38	65
L. Curston	Walton Highway		2/-	yellow	38	14
L. Curston	Walton Highway		10/-	green	38	24
L. Curston	Walton Highway		10/-	white	38	51
L. Curston	Walton Highway		2d	white	38	59
L. Curston	Walton Highway		1/-	salmon	38	200
L. Curston	Walton Highway		1/-	blue	38	51
L. Curston	Walton Highway		1d	white	38	73
<b>J. Henson</b>			1/-	red fibre	28	62
<b>J. Henson</b>			2d	red fibre	25	307

- #11** In a wooden box with eight compartments, handwritten list of weights and payments on lid - 38×28×8cm.



Issuer	Location	Denomination	Details	Diameter	Number
<b>S. Shinkins</b>	Three Holes	1/-	green	38	18
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	5/-	lt blue	38	11
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	2/6	green	38	13
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	1/-	yellow	40	14
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	10/-	yellow	40	5
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	3d	lt blue	40	14
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	6d	orange	40	20
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	10/-	lt yellow	40	4
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	5/-	white	38	8
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	5/-	white	40	1
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	6d	yellow	40	17
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	3d	blue	38	12
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	£1	yellow	41	6
S. Shinkins	Three Holes	2/6	green	40	20
<b>F.T.S</b>		1d	brown	22	31
<b>F.S</b>		1/2 d	brown	19	1

## Conclusions

The data from the eleven hoards of pickers' checks presented here total 5405 tokens from 114 types, with denominations ranging from ½d to £1. With all of the other variables considered, it is suggested that a minimum token order would be for 50-100 of each denomination and for larger operations the order might be for 200-300 pieces.

## References and Acknowledgements

- (1) G. Oddie. Farm Checks of the Fens – Contemporary Evidence of Usage TCSB v12 n12 pp 444-448, September 2019.
- (2) Many thanks to Dick Pentelow for useful discussions and allowing me to analyse his collection of checks and ephemera gathered since the 1960s while he was a potato merchant in the area (Richard Wade Potatoes Ltd).

# The Autoslot Token

Malcolm Johnson

## Bell Punch Co., Limited. Uxbridge

The original Bell Punch Co., Limited was established in London in 1878 to acquire the patent rights of an American hand registering ticket punch which had already been adopted by a few tramway companies in Britain.

In 1891 the company succeeded in making arrangements with the London General Omnibus Co., Limited, for a trial of the new system over two or three of its bus routes provided that Bell Punch would itself operate the trial and provide all the necessary equipment and operating staff. Ticket racks were erected in part of the company's factory from which the trial was operated. It proved a great success and one route after another was added to the trial. Eventually L.G.O.C. took over the operation, entering into a contract to extend the system over the whole of its routes. It established its own ticket office in City Road in order to be within easy distance of the source of supply of tickets.

Bell Punch Co., Limited was very successful in producing the ticket punches and supplying printed card tickets, and in order to expand moved in 1919 to a larger site in Uxbridge, just to the west of London. It was soon expanding into other product areas too, such as ticket issuing machines primarily for use in cinema box offices, and taximeters.

In July 1927, Control Systems Limited was incorporated, for the purpose of acquiring and consolidating the direction of the growing diverse activities of the Bell Punch Co., Limited. As designed, this company was purely a holding company.

Figure 1 shows a Bell Punch Ticket Machine. As well as punching a hole in each ticket the punchings were collected in the box. The number of punchings of each ticket colour could be analysed at the end of the shift to check on the sales of each ticket type.



**Fig. 1.** A Bell Punch Ticket Machine.

Photo Thanks to MedfordWillow, Wikimedia CC BY-SA 4.0. I remember this machine being used on the London Transport busses in the 1940s.

It is interesting to note that from 1891, right up to the present day, Bell Punch has supplied tickets to London buses without a single break. During this time the L.G.O.C. absorbed the London Road Car and the Vanguard businesses, later itself being absorbed by the London Underground group which, in due course, was embodied in the London Passenger Transport Board - now the London Transport Executive.

In 1924 Bell Punch acquired Automaticket, Limited, a small organisation which had been formed for the purpose of importing from America ticket issuing machines primarily for use in cinema box offices, and this started the company's research and development of ticket issuing machines in all fields. It soon developed mechanisms of its own which, in the course of a short time, obviated the necessity of importing from America.

When Control Systems Limited was incorporated in 1927, it had an authorised capital of £300,000, this was later increased to £450,000 in November 1936. As designed, this company was purely a holding company and quotation on the Stock Exchange was sought, and granted, in 1936. The capital was subsequently increased to £600,000.

'This is what happens to the holes in London bus tickets.

Sometimes a girl has to count what comes out of them. When a conductor and a depot clerk don't agree on how much money the conductor ought to have, and how many tickets he's got left, this girl, Ivy

Conroy, is called in. She empties the conductor's punch machine, shaking out those bits of paper the conductor punched out of the tickets. Hundreds and hundreds of them and in various colours too. Ivy sorts them into colours, counts them and works out who was right.'



**Fig. 2.** Sorting and counting the punched holes.

## METRIC Group Ltd



**Fig. 3.** Metric Group token. Br, plain edge, 27.8 mm. (Hayes -). I know of at least four varieties of this token.

The METRIC brand has been synonymous with parking since 1992, but the company heritage and links to the ticketing industry dates back over 140 years to 1879 and the Bell Punch Company.

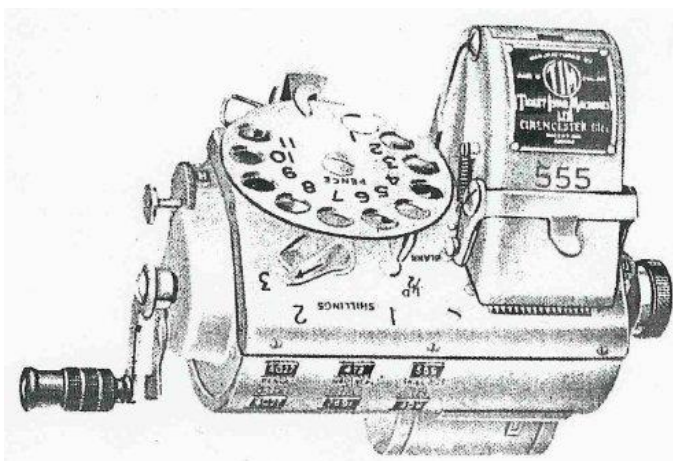
## Control Systems Limited



**Fig. 4.** Token for the Bell Punch Autoslot. Br, plain edge, 19.9 mm. (Hayes -)

In the 1970s, the Bell Bunch Company was renamed to Control Systems Limited and had the first electronic coin operated machine for both transport and car parking control, the Autoslot.

In the mid-1980s the group was sold to a Swedish company, Almex Limited of the Incentive Group. The Autoslot grew in popularity, dominating the UK market with 80% market share.



**Fig. 5a.** Automatic printing machine made by TIM for printing the whole ticket. I remember this one being used on the London Transport busses and trolley-busses in the 1940/50s



**Fig. 5b.** Typical ticket from a Ticket Issue Machine.

The maker was TIM or Ticket Issue Machines of 10 Ashcroft Road, Cirencester in Gloucestershire. These machines were a common sight on public transport after WWII - from the late 1940s to the 1970s

The TIM machine was invented by FE Langdon (UK) whose first patent was 1932. He was also the inventor of the Neopost franking machine.

After a considerable amount of trialling and refinement (and major simplification of fares that reduced the number of values and ticket types to a range that a machine could cope with), the Bell Punch system and the 'TIM' machines were replaced by Gibson machines between 1952 and 1958.

The Gibson A14 ticket machine is a handheld, hand-powered apparatus for issuing bus tickets from a blank paper roll, formerly used by London Transport (LT) and operated by a conductor or guard. It was in use from 1953 until 1993, was designed by former



London Transport Superintendent of fare collection at LT's Effra Road ticket machine works, George Gibson. It was manufactured by Ticket Issuing Machines Limited.

## References

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## Postscript – Are these two related?



**Fig. 6.** AutoSlot (Sales) Ltd token. Hayes 30. Same both sides 19.6mm.



**Fig. 7.** AUTO-SLOT (SALES) LTD. Token. Hayes 30.M1 Same both sides 21.5mm.

Croydon phone books from 1967 to 1974 inclusive list Auto-Slot (Sales) Ltd., at 69 London Road, Croydon, Surrey. Thus would have listed, for example, 69 London Road for a business with the actual address of 69-71 London Road.



## Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 3

**Jeff Rock**

The deadline for the last *Bulletin* snuck up on me – and then passed me by completely, so there were no Gleanings in that issue. But the Conder Café is alive and well, and people are still posting photos, asking questions and having fun with their tokens, even as there is still so much uncertainty in the real world right now. I'm pleased to see that Token Congress is forging ahead – hopefully travel restrictions (at least for vaccinated people) will be lifted, but as of early July when this is being written that remains uncertain. But let's turn from the problems of the world to the problems of some specific tokens.



Collector extraordinaire Jerry Bobbe has finally regained access to his collection after lockdown and has shared some amazing tokens – it's well worth joining the Café just to see some treasures that you may otherwise never get a chance to view. Jerry set a challenge with his run of FOUR different Aberdeenshire 1 Scottish Conder tokens, fictitious issues coined by Skidmore for sale to collectors. What is interesting is that most (if not all) of this variety were struck over other tokens, the different edges listed in D&H being the edges from the host tokens. Our opinion of collectors of the day wanting only “perfect” tokens certainly needs to be changed, as there were clearly those who appreciated oddities such as overstrikes and errors, and gave them pride of place in their cabinets. Jerry set a challenge for readers to identify the host token used, though only a couple of guesses for exact die varieties have been correct as of yet. Can you do so for the above two tokens (which have rather strong undertype designs and legends)?



Bob Metzger shared this lovely example of Somersetshire 115, a farthing-sized token featuring Bladud, the mythical founder of Bath. Prince Bladud was said to have contacted leprosy in his youth and realizing that he could not inherit the throne with that condition decided to become a swineherd, far away from settlements. His pigs also came down with leprosy, but were cured after rolling around in the mud of a hot spring. When he did the same, Bladud was cured as well and he returned home, eventually becoming king; in gratitude he founded the city of Bath. While there is no historical evidence that Bladud existed, the waters of Bath are certainly special, and this writer quite enjoyed them as a final stop in England in 2019.



Given the emergence of cicadas this year in the eastern United States, it was perhaps fitting that Georgios Samanidis shared this example of Middlesex 904. An insect seems an unlikely image to use for advertising food and drink though!

Jerry Bobbe also shared this lovely and extremely rare piece, Warwickshire 303, which is an unfinished die trial struck in tin. The obverse lacks the artist's name, and the windows on the reverse are unfinished, along with minor changes the artist made to the finished dies. The building appears to still exist as the old Coventry Grammar School (at right), but the artist flipped the design around in the die. One viewer noted that it appears the obverse figure is holding a mobile phone in his hand – perhaps the school is actually a TARDIS too?



While the Café is mostly about Conder tokens, there are other neat things that are posted, too. Mike Dlugosh posted this object which features the famous anti-slavery design seen on the Middlesex 1037-9 token varieties in D&H. Dlugosh speculated that this may have been a pin, while someone else posted that a similar design was seen as a snuffbox lid. Do any *TCSB* readers have ideas, or seen something similar? If so (and you aren't members of the Café) please email me at: [rosaamltd@gmail.com](mailto:rosaamltd@gmail.com) and I will pass your suggestion along. The design was quite fashionable in abolitionist circles, not only appearing on Wedgwood, but also as Peter Glews shared, used as the central device in this fireplace grate (the image below from Ellowes Hall, now demolished).





Finally, David Shattuck shared this lovely example of Berkshire 1a, another of Skidmore's specious tokens – this one interesting in that it apparently uses a button die for the obverse, while the poorly executed reverse die broke quite early in its life.



If you would like to see any of the hundreds of other tokens shared on the Café group, it is as simple as joining Facebook (which is free and requires nothing more than your name and email address), searching for the Conder Café group and sending a request to join. If you have any questions, you can email Gary Groll.



## A Tale of Two Counters or Cities (Carthage and Jerusalem)

W Bryce Neilson

The two counters illustrated below are silver, 25mm, and stamped in imitation of engraving. It is fairly easy to work out what the counters represent from the subjects depicted leaving only the more difficult questions like when and by whom were they produced and what were the origins of the designs.



Converting the Greek letters we get Dido Basilissa (Dido Queen) who in Roman mythology was the legendary founder and first ruler of Carthage. On the obverse we have a portrait of Dido and on the reverse the walled city of Carthage. Founded in the 9th century BC the Phoenician city-state of Carthage became an important trading empire in the Mediterranean and an enemy of the emerging Roman Republic. It was eventually destroyed by the Romans in 146BC at the end of the Punic Wars (264 to 146BC).



The obverse of the second counter depicts the laureate head of Titus facing left with the legend reading: Imperator Titus Caesar Vespasianus Augustus Pontifex Maximus

Tribunicia Potestate Pater Patriae Consul Octavum / Iudaea Capta Senatus Consultus or Emperor Titus Caesar (family name), Vespasian Augustus (successor of), Highest Priest of the Roman Religion invested with Tribunician power (to protect the rights of the plebeians), Father of his country, Consul for the Eighth time (AD80-81) / coin issued by decree of the Senate.

The reverse has the legend Iudaea Capta (Judaea conquered) and shows a palm tree with a bound captive on the left and a Jewess (representing Jerusalem) in mourning, seated to the right. This refers to the capture of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Second Temple in AD70 by the general Titus, elder son of Vespasian. (First temple was the temple of Solomon destroyed by the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar in 586BC).

It has been suggested that this particular design may reflect the prophesy of Isaiah (c.700BC). “For Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen... Thy men shall fall by the sword and thy mighty in the war. And her gates shall lament and mourn, and she being desolate shall sit upon the ground.” (Isaiah 3 - 8, 25, 26)

A search through the usual reference books found no record of these counters but a series of European rulers are recorded and these have similarities in design and style. The beaded border with an inner circle is identical and is unlike the border on any other recorded series of silver engraved counters. The quality of the engraving, the plain backgrounds and the even spacing of the legend letters are also identical. Some of them are dated 1586 which is believed to be the date of issue of the series.



Ref: Farquhar



Ref: MIBH

Subjects include Augustus Duke of Saxony, Henry III of France, James VI of Scotland, John Casimir Count Palatine, the Archduke Matthias, and William, Prince of Orange. They were probably made in the Low Countries (note the Flemish legend on the James VI item ...REX SCHOT or ...King of *Schotland*) and it is possible that they are by the same maker as, and contemporaneous with, the counters being investigated.

Antwerp was a major centre of engraving and printmaking in the 1580s and it is worth noting that Crispijn van de Passe was working there at the time. Whether or not he was

responsible for any of the silver counters discussed above, it is likely that the manufacturing techniques used to produce them were known to him and later used by his sons Simon and Willem to produce some of the well-known engraved counters of kings and queens of England.

The production technique has been much discussed and debated in relation to these later counters with opinions ranging from hand-engraved to casting to being struck in dies. In the main the better quality counters appear to have been die-struck in imitation of engraving.

So, returning to the matter in hand, the counters of Dido and Titus are likely to have been made in the Low Countries, probably in Antwerp, in the 1580's by an as yet unidentified maker using a technique later employed in Britain by the Passe family.

While the design of the Roman counter can certainly be traced back to Roman coins there does not seem to be a coin equivalent for the Carthage piece and indeed the solution to the latter counter leads to a different origin for the Roman piece.



This is a medal by the Italian Renaissance artist, Alessandro Cesati c.1550. His father was Italian and his mother came from Cyprus which is where he was born c.1500. He mainly worked in Rome where he was Master of the Papal Mint from 1540 and also did work for the local mints of Parma, Camerino and Castro all belonging to members of the Farnese family. In 1561 he went to Piedmont for a few years as engraver to the Duke of Savoy before returning to Cyprus in 1564. This medal is clearly the origin of the design of the Carthage counter.

A search for a Roman coin with the Judaea Capta design produced some interesting results. A series of coins commemorating the victory over the small Jewish nation started in AD70 under Vespasian and continued throughout the reigns of Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domitian, who succeeded him. It was fairly easy to find a coin



with an almost exact obverse design and another with a similar reverse but not both on the same coin ....at least not until a Paduan turned up.



Paduans are named after Giovanni da Cavino of Padua (an ancient city about 25 miles west of Venice) who produced high quality dies to strike imitations and fantasy versions of Roman coins. They are not generally believed to be counterfeits, with the intention to deceive, but rather Renaissance medals in their own right and collectable as such. So the above medal produced c.1550 is most likely the actual origin of the Roman counter and this would also be in line with the origin of the Carthage one. It is not certain whether it imitates an actual coin or is a fantasy piece mixing the obverse and reverse of two different coins. Note that the letter M in the legend resembles AA which could account for the errors on the counter.

So perhaps the two cities suggested in the title should be Rome and Padua rather than Carthage and Jerusalem. If additional counters from this series turn up they may provide confirmation that the series is based on Renaissance medals of some historical significance.

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## Francis Elmer and the Three Foxes

**Adrian Marsden**

The Norfolk Token Project's (henceforth NTP) continuing research has recently been concerned with the issuers of the city of Norwich, attempting to uncover further discoveries relating to the men and women who issued tokens there.

One of the less common Norwich tokens is that of Francis Elmer (figure 1). It is listed as Williamson 140 and an example has been published in the author's recent catalogue of Norfolk seventeenth-century tokens in the Norwich Castle Museum's collection. (1) It is best described as uncommon, the author being aware of just over half a dozen examples in the various collections he has studied.

The obverse of the token has the legend FRANCIS ELMER surrounding the image of three foxes and the reverse IN NORWICH I667 around a triad of initials, an 'E' above the letters 'F' and 'G'. The device on the obverse presumably reproduces a sign board; no Three Foxes tavern or inn can be traced in the records. Only one pair of dies is thus far known and the die axis of all specimens inspected is twelve o'clock.



**Fig. 1:** Farthing token of Francis Elmer (ex-Rolfe collection).

Although the surname is rendered as Elmer on the token, in the documentary records it can be spelled in a variety of ways, viz. Aylmer, Elmer, Ellmore among others. At the start of the NTP's research it became apparent that there were three possible men who might have issued Williamson 140, two worsted weavers and a wool comber. The token itself gave one clue here, the triad of initials on the reverse, an 'E' over an 'F' and a 'G'. Thus, we can be sure that the issuer was married to a wife with a Christian name beginning with the letter 'G' in 1667.

A search of the online records, together with study of the wills left by the three men, enabled biographies of the three potential issuers to be built up.(2) It became clear that the wool comber was the issuer of Williamson 140.

No baptism record can be found for Francis Elmer but from the memorial discussed below we can surmise that he was born around 1628. He attained the freedom of Norwich (not by apprenticeship) as a wool comber on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1663, clearly a number of years after he had set up in business.(3)

His first marriage was to a Mary Feak at All Saints, Norwich, on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1653. Clearly the couple were living at St. Gregory since their son Philip was baptised there on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1655. The birth or complications arising from it must have proved fatal for Mary since she was buried little over a month later on 21<sup>st</sup> June.

Francis took a second wife, Grace Boreman, a widow, at St. Andrew's on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1656. Interestingly, he is described as being of St. Gregory's and she as being of St. George Tombland. Plainly, the 'G' on Elmer's tokens referred to Grace. After their marriage the couple must have set up in Grace's parish of St. George Tombland since she was buried there on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1672 and Francis continued to live there after her death. The couple had no issue that can be traced. A Francis Elmer was assessed for seven hearths in the 1666 Hearth tax but in the parish of St. Gregory's; it is clear from further research that this man, one of the two worsted weavers, was related to Francis Elmer of St. George Tombland.(4) Indeed, in his will he appointed Francis Aylmer the younger, wool comber, and described as his kinsman, to be his executor.(5)

Francis married his third wife, Elizabeth Francis, at Knightsbridge Chapel, Westminster, in 1675. She survived him, being buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1694. Francis was buried at St. George Tombland (figure 2) on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1686. His will, in which he is described as a wool comber, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich; by it he left a number of smaller bequests, including 20 shillings for the poor of St. George Tombland and the same amount to the minister of the parish for his funeral sermon. His wife Elizabeth was to receive £300 in full discharge of the agreement made before their wedding and after her death all property was to revert to Francis' son Philip who was appointed executor. The sum of £30 was left to the Girls' Hospital. Various family members were also left sums of money.(6)

After it was clear that the Francis Aylmer buried in St. George Tombland had been the issuer of Williamson 140, I dropped into the church on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2019 to look for any memorial to Francis Aylmer that might remain. I could not find one but a very helpful attendant took my details and said that she would contact the verger, Peter Callan, and ask him to get in touch with me. Early the following week I got a telephone call from Peter; he told me that there was indeed a memorial to Aylmer and asked me if I would like to meet with him and see it.



**Fig. 2:** *St. George Tombland, Norwich.*

A few days later, on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2019, I visited St. George Tombland to meet Peter. He showed me the memorial to Francis Aylmer and also kindly gave me two twentieth-century tokens, one in brass and the other in aluminium, produced for his grandfather, Benjamin Tawn. These provided an interesting subject for further research and have been discussed in a previous edition of this bulletin.(7)

Francis Aylmer's memorial is an interesting one (figure 3). Made of black marble, it is set into the wall, just on the left where one enters the church. The inscription reads as follows:

*At the foote of this pillar/ lyes interred the body of Francis/ Aylmer Gent: who  
departed this/ life the tenth of October 1686/ Aged 58 years.  
And also his Son Philip Aylmer Gent/ who died Augst 20<sup>th</sup> 1727. Aged 72.*



**Figs. 3-4:** Francis Aylmer's memorial and a close-up of the Arms displayed.

The armorial device demonstrates Francis Aylmer's pretensions to having become a gentleman as per the inscription. As we have seen, in his will Francis described himself as a wool comber but, on his memorial, he is described as a gentleman. The Arms are what would be appropriate to a gentleman. Properly described, they are: *On a cross engrailed between four birds five roundels* (for Aylmer: *Argent on a cross engrailed Sable between four Cornish choughs proper five bezants*) impaling *Fretty*. Crest: *A mermaid with mirror and comb*.<sup>(8)</sup>

The cross-hatched design occupying the right hand side of the shield, described as *Fretty*, probably represented the family of Elizabeth, Francis' third wife. It is likely that Elizabeth came from a family of some standing, a suitable wife for the successful businessman that Francis Elmer had become.

The mermaid atop the helmet (figure 4) is unusual, representing a very rare use of this creature on seventeenth-century memorials. She is – heraldically speaking – a mermaid in her vanity, holding the customary comb and looking-glass in her hands.

Francis Aylmer, a wool comber, evidently did well in his chosen profession, ending with his life being commemorated by a memorial describing him as a gentleman. He stands in company with a handful of other Norwich token issuers such as James Brockden<sup>(9)</sup> and John Browne<sup>(10)</sup> who, through success in trade, elevated themselves to the gentry. His issuing of tokens might appear strange; why would a wool comber have had any use for them in the first instance? I have recently made some suggestions on this topic in a recent issue of this bulletin and do not intend to revisit them here. For now, it is enough to note that Francis Elmer (or Aylmer) is only the fifth Norwich token issuer whose memorial I have been able to trace.



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1. Williamson 1967, 855, no. 140. Marsden 2018, 48.
2. All online records from <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> and <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>
3. Millican 1934, 151.
4. Seaman 1988, 80.
5. See ANW will register 1672-3, fo. 289. Available on Microfilm MF304.
6. See ANW will register, 1685-1686, fo. 231. Available on Microfilm MF310.
7. Marsden 2020a.
8. Farrer 1893, 54, plate XVIII.
9. Marsden 2020b.
10. Marsden 2021.

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## Acknowledgements

I am, first and foremost, indebted to Peter Callan for his kindness in showing me Francis Aylmer's memorial and allowing pictures to be taken of it and reproduced here. I am grateful to my colleague Steven Ashley for his help with the heraldry on Francis Elmer's memorial. Mrs. Jean Weetman has sourced a good number of the online records.

# The Spinner

**Ralph Hayes**

Spinners are manufactured in a similar way to most types of tokens difference being that the die used for the obverse allows for a small central dome-like protrusion. This acts as a pivot for the token and is usually at least 0.5mm higher than the rest of the relief design. The obverse normally shows the name of the issuer and/or a named product.

The reverse generally shows an Arrow or a principal line that points to the edge of the token, this is often accompanied by the words "YOU PAY" or "YOUR TURN".

A variety to this is that during manufacture a small Arrow-head protrusion is formed on the edge of the token thereby obviating the necessity of an Arrow or principal line on the Reverse.

Apart from a few exceptions, they are round and made from the usual materials such as Brass, Copper or Alloy and range in diameter from 25mm. to 40mm. Exceptions known are those of rhombus shape as well as types of flat tin that are shaped as a bottle and have a brand label for a particular type of drink. This latter type may not be considered of numismatic interest.

In the Alphabetical Classification of World Paranomismatica being compiled by Brian Edge, they are classified under the heading of Deciders which also includes Decision Makers or Tossing Pieces. The main difference in these two pieces being of course the central pivot on the Spinner. A Decision Maker can be taken from one's pocket and the wording read immediately from the side showing for the decision or it can be tossed in the air to spin in the same manner as the "Heads or Tails" method with a coin. The Spinner must be placed with the obverse to a smooth flat surface and held between the thumb and forefinger to be twisted and released to produce the spin on the central pivot.

Spinners are issued for advertising purposes as well as being given or sold as a souvenir commemorating a certain event or function. Those for advertising purposes were often given to a customer on purchase of the issuers brand of goods. Basically, being a Spinner by use is a secondary purpose of the piece which can involve fun and a game of chance. The number of uses of the Spinner in this manner is endless but probably one of the most familiar is "Who pays for the next drink"? the Arrow or pointer being the guide when the Spinner stopped. To elaborate a little, one needs only to think of Food, Ice-creams, Queuing for tickets or Driving the Car.

With many Spinners the disadvantage of their secondary use is that it detracts from their advertising value when all that can be seen by the inquisitive onlooker is the Arrow and the Words "YOU For its advertising value the advantage of the Spinner is the virtual



guarantee that it will be shown around and many will see the issuers advert.

They have been issued in many different countries for some years, the earliest known being for the World's Fair in New York and the International Exposition in San Francisco both in 1939.

## Notes

This short note was dated September 1990, just before Brian Edge's *Dictionary of Paranyumismatica* was published. It is the follow up to Ralph's note in TCSB v4n4 p25. As the listing has not been published elsewhere, it has been reproduced. Where possible, the original line drawings and rubbings have been replaced with colour images. A quick search revealed that many of these pieces are quite scarce and this note should provide a useful date at which these spinners were known to exist.

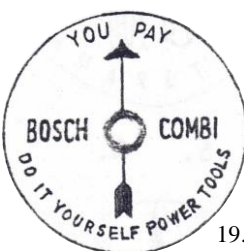
## Illustrations



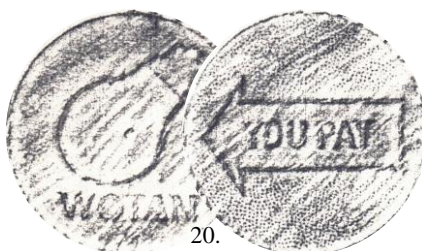




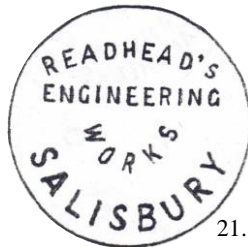
18.



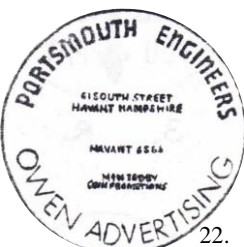
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20.



21.



22.



23.



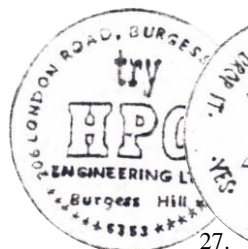
24.



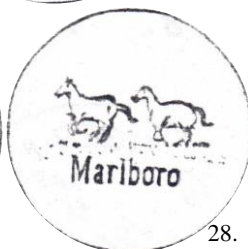
25.



26.



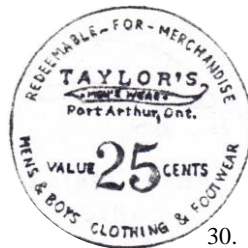
27.



28.



29.



30.



31.



32.



## A New Token from Upper Ground, Southwark?

**Tim Everson**

This token is made of lead and is 14mm in diameter and about 1mm thick. I recently purchased it on Ebay.



**Obv:** .G.| E R|.

**Rev:** Anchor and cable

Die axis: 0 Weight: 1.4gms

I looked up the triad of initials in the Norweb London and Southwark volumes, noting that the token had been found in London, and discovered that the only matching initials were those of an unnamed chandler in the Upper Ground in Southwark. More importantly, this token also had an anchor and cable as its reverse design. It seemed probable that the new token was also issued by the Upper Ground chandler. I then read that the Ebay seller had come to the same conclusion.

**Obv:** CHANDLER.I656 = G| E. R

**Rev:** IN.THE.VPPER.GROVND =  
Anchor and cable



This token is Everson 1017, BW 480, Norweb 5149 and is illustrated with the Danehower specimen. It is quite a common token. I then went through the Williamson indexes and discovered that there are no other known issuers who have this triad of initials. This, and the facts that the piece features an anchor and was found in London, lead me to conclude that both pieces were indeed issued by the same man with the new lead piece probably being earlier. It will be listed as no. 1016A in any future edition of my book.

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## Historic Medal Society Congress & 39th British Token Congress

### Anthony Gilbert

Organised by the Historical Medallion Society for Saturday 10th July, the seventh holding of this annual event was a welcome return following its postponement in June 2020. It was held at the M40 J15 Warwick hotel (ex- Hilton). This writer was informed by its management that following a refurbishment, this hotel will soon be rebranded as part of the Marriott chain. Our allowed maximum attendance of thirty was achieved. Those present were able to comply with the wearing of masks when in locomotion, and social distancing when seated. Everything was manageable and without fuss.

A programme of nine talks had been arranged by the organisers, John Cumbers and Andrew Wager. Philip Attwood opened the proceedings when he spoke about ‘Three Medal Collectors’, who have bequeathed their collections to the British Museum. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode went for quality and artistic merit, Sara Sophia Banks collected cheap, contemporary and disposable medals, tokens and passes, in essence she was a social scientist of her day. Edward Hawkins concentrated on pieces portraying political history. Neil Beaton’s talk, ‘Smeaton’s Lighthouses: tokens or historical medals?’ opened a general theme which was to develop during the day, this was around: ‘just what is a medal?’. He showed a medallic token, a Private token issue and a worker’s Freedom from the Press Gang pass.

After the morning break, Peter Clayton delivered ‘Remember Nelson: Commemorative medals and medallions of Horatio Viscount Lord Nelson’. A number of the pieces showed known dates, and others dates the reason for which is not currently known. Peter Glews gave us ‘Thomason’s Medallic Parthenon Frieze: an update’. This contribution was Part 3 following on from his previous talks on the Elgin Marbles pieces. He has carried out much research on the main catalogues published to date, by Brown, Eimer and Fearon. There are differences here between them over the number of listed as against actually struck pieces, and the reverses, both with and without a legend. Peter has now identified 48 struck in white metal, and 49 in copper. He announced that he needs more information on the illustrations of the Elgin Marbles medallions, and to contact him at [peter.glews@gmail.com](mailto:peter.glews@gmail.com) with any information that the reader might have. John Cumbers’ contribution, ‘The Minchinhampton National Schools Prize Medal’ related the establishment of the National Schools in 1811, which charged a small quarterly fee, and the issuance of named award medals. In 1833 the State became involved, and from the 1870s they were taken over by School Boards.

After lunch, Alan Cope spoke on his favourite County, ‘A Tour around Nottinghamshire in medals – Part 2’. His talk covered Nottingham, Newark, Retford

and Mansfield. Alan posed to us the question: ‘Were some of the pieces medallic tokens or medalllets?’. Andrew Wager next also posed to the audience a question in the title of his talk ‘Are engraved coins tokens or medals?’ He admitted to being a collector for about half a century, and to being undecided at times about what to collect (haven’t we all been there?). We were informed of his byways into different numismatic collecting fields, but now related his fascination (finally?) for engraved coins. The speaker told us how they were used and the main types identified today – memento mori, love tokens, and ‘one-offs’. At the conclusion of his talk, the speaker answered his own title question: ‘both, and neither’. Gary Oddie spoke about ‘Admiral George Brydges Rodney’. He showed some medallions, tokens and checks, and ‘Rodney for Ever’ inscribed laudatory pieces. This 18th century British sailor was a very great naval commander, he saw action against French and Spanish fleets in the Atlantic and Caribbean throughout his long and illustrious career.

After the tea break, Frances Simmons presented ‘Keepsakes, keep safe – medals as amulets’. She described her contribution as ‘The Twilight Zone’, amulets as talismans, as protection against sickness or evil, as touch pieces, the representation of belonging to a religion, faith or secret society, etc., masonic pennies.

The business of the AGM was next conducted, and the existing management was elected ‘nem con’. It was agreed that the Society amend its name from ‘The Historical Medallion Society’ to The Historical Medal Society, this is to accord with the title of its publication, the ‘Historical Medal Journal’, and which, we were informed, was now becoming an international success. It was also announced that the planned establishment of a website was currently on hold, it was nascent, but it would undergo development when we were able to return to more ‘normal’ times. Philip Attwood, retiring Keeper of Coins & Medals at the British Museum, graciously accepted the Society’s nomination of him as the Society’s Honorary President.

Following the evening meal, which was served to us at table, a large room, to allow for social distancing, was provided for the six stallholders at the Bourse.

All of those who attended this Congress were given a copy of the ‘Historical Medal Journal Number 3’, dated July 2021. Worldwide distribution has reached one hundred. It is a fat sixty-four pages worth, and we were informed that this is probably the maximum thickness for a stapled publication sized A5. The journal contains ten articles. Judging from past experience, this writer feels that copies (for sale) will probably be available in the Autumn at Token Congress. In any case, for contact, one of its Editors is the same as for the TCSB herein.

These Historical Medal Society Congresses can stand on their own, they provide a good complement to the Token Congress. All types of congresses are important for meeting up, and, especially in today's digital world, for escaping the parallel realities of the internet. Our thanks must go to everyone involved in either organising, running or attending this yet another successful Congress.

Last year's postponed Token Congress was held over a weekend 1st-3rd October at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton, and which was our sixth visit to this particular venue. Considering the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been causing worldwide disruption to all sectors of social and economic activity at least since November 2019, attendance numbers were quite good at 78, and we must applaud those four people who made it across the pond, despite the everchanging international governmental regulations on who could go where and when.

Upon arrival and registration, we collected our Congress packs. Subscribers to the TCS Bulletin receive the latest edition Vol. 13 No.8, together with a supplement 2 titled 'Token Congress 1982-2019', compiled by Gary Oddie. From page 2 I quote: "The main aim is to create a primary listing of all the presentations which will provide a starting point for future searches". Supplement 3 was also provided: 'Consolidated & Updated List of Solutions to the "Mystery List" and compiled by Andrew Cunningham. Later a third supplement, number 1, titled 'SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY NORFOLK TOKENS COLLECTED PAPERS' compiled by Adrian Marsden was distributed to delegates.

The Congress brochure of thirty-two pages contained five articles by contributors and I counted twenty-two advertisement originators. This fantastic level of support bodes well for the future and for this weekend event.

Following the Friday evening dinner, the Congress Auction was held, with 222 lots on offer. It was strong on 19th and 20th century pieces and books. However, 61 lots were left on the table, mostly checks and medallions, but including lot 141 (reserve increased from £30 to £100). This was a collection of 144 mostly brass 'To Hanover' and Prince of Wales tokens with 'detailed identification'. The job lot description stated 'meticulously researched'. Highest price fetched with £72 for lot 4, Middlesex DH 59 in EF. Lot 5 Middlesex DH 63 in NEF went for £62. Both lots sold against a £5 reserve. Total sales reached £2200, with Congress receiving 10% commission. We must thank auctioneer Mike Roberts and his team of helpers from DNW for the cataloguing and clerking tasks.

Simon Fletcher opened the serious business on Saturday morning with his talk 'A little bit of this, a little bit of that'. He posed questions and invited ideas and suggestions plus



any information on providences, etc., of some difficult tokens. We learned that Eric the Robot was a 1936 Southend machine, but what was “The Mint Diddlum Club? Andrew Wager delivered an update with ‘When Henry Morgan met the Princess of Wales’ - more delving into the elusive’s true identity (Frederick Dietrichsen). He also asked the question: Do unofficial halfpennies exist? The Speaker gave his reasons for the potentiality of a new catalogue. Stuart Adams presented ‘Burleigh Stationers of Wandsworth and Wimbledon’. The Speaker stated these late 19th century bookshops issued unofficial farthings, and this talk represented some twenty years of research, which was still continuing. Information was generally scattered. Andrew Andison showed us medallic pieces from Queen Victoria onwards in ‘Four Generations of the Royal Family’. Just before the morning break, Martin Warburton announced an update to his recent publication. This is a single A4 sheet giving the order of issue of medals/cards with the sentimental magazine 1773-75.

Adrian Marsen opened the next session with ‘Norfolk’s 17th Century Corporation Issues 1667- 70’. This was part 4 of his talks on this County’s tokens. He related the story of the Norwich Corporation’s tokens by reference to the Mayoralty Records. The speaker then expanded on these records by examining lettering used to identify the dies and workshops. Peter Glews’ talk ‘A Token Look at National Projectile Factories - with reference to Dudley NPF’, informed us that the NPF’s were armament factors during WW1. They manufactured the shells (casing) before filling and completion of the projectiles elsewhere. Also, they mainly employed women, who are known as ‘Munitioneers’. Peter listed seventeen factories and explained that these tokens are an uncatalogued series.

After the lunch break, Keith Robinson evoked the challenge of reminiscence and relating of a story of a town through one street of relevance to him. ‘One Token, One Town, One Street - Many Stories’ was his title. It related to a token issued by a gunlock-filer, one of the trades involved in gunmaking, in Eldon Street, Darlaston. ‘The Grey Friars & Christ’s Hospital’ by David Young showed us the tokens and prize medals issued for Christ’s Hospital Schools, and which comprise several foundations. David Powell, in his ‘Modern Tokens from across the Channel: contrast and parallels (or trying to get to grips with the French view of paranumismatics), showed reference to their respective publications in explaining the different approach by the British and French in the groupings of the various and varied token series. Andrew Wager announced the latest publication of the Historical Medal Society No.3. It is sized A5, similar in format and production to the TCS Bulletin, and comprises 64 pages. He also mentions establishment of its website ([www.historicalmedalsociety.org.uk](http://www.historicalmedalsociety.org.uk)), although his site is still undergoing development.

Following the afternoon break, Hugh Jones opened the final session of the Saturday talks with 'Rochdale and the River Ebro'. This was about the 'Milk for Spain 1937- 39' campaign to send milk powder to help the Spanish people during the civil war, when co-op stores issued 6d (later also 3d) card printed milk tops as a receipt for donated milk. The scheme lasted for two years and raised £29,000. Quentin Archer presented 'Coffee'. He had undertaken much research into the history and pricing of this commodity, drunk in the 17th and 18th century coffee houses. Also their tokens, the earliest known token was issued in 1652 and from London (Oxford has counter-claim). Before we broke up to refresh ourselves for the evening events, the necessary AGM was held. A speedy meeting elected Mike Roberts (Chairman), Dave Smith (Secretary), and Merfyn Williams (Treasurer).

The Gala Dinner was held, and Congress has to thank DNW for sponsoring the wines which are provided at the tables. A good reason not to tarry over dinner is because the popular Bourse ensues. For this year, there were 15 stallholders. Whilst enjoying the Bourse, Tokeners had the opportunity to sample the two Congress ales, a session beer and an IPA, both Brewed by Phipps NBC of Northampton. The beers were available throughout the weekend. We are grateful to St. James's Auctions and Baldwins for purchasing the four firkins. Congress operated an 'honesty' box for payment at £2 per pint.

After Sunday morning breakfast, Gary Oddie opened the session with 'Boy Bishop Tokens'. He related the story behind these pieces and referred to Stuart Rigold's classification. The speaker stated that there is no evidence that these tokens have anything to do with the feast of Saint Nicholas - there are just too many. Gary suggested that it perhaps time for a new classification to be considered. Gerry Buddle next spoke on 'Echoes of a Lost County'. The 'lost' County is Middlesex (now completely subsumed into Greater London), and the speaker concentrated on three former villages - Islington, Hornsey and Highgate – and their 17th century tokens. Andrew Andison gave us 'Aluminium Restaurant Tokens from London'. These were advertising pieces, and some with values, but how were they used? Tim Emerson filled in before the mid-morning break with a researcher spot, he is carrying out further work on the 17th century Gloucestershire tokens.

Into the final session of the weekend, Laura Burnett presented 'A National Overview of 17th century Trade Tokens and/or the relationship between lead tokens in the copper alloy series in the mid-17th century'. The speaker looked at the attitudes of the contemporaries to the tokens, where they circulated and the occupations of the issuers. There is much computer-generated data available, a spur for future research. David Powell next spoke on 'The Bizarre Case of the Bazaars and their Sixpenny-Halfpenny Tokens'. These pieces were issued from approximately the 1890s too WW1. The term

‘sixpenny-halfpenny’ was a term known to the general public. David posed the question: were these tokens issued by a previous incarnation of what we have today in the ‘pound shop’? Pam Williams delivered the final talk of Congress, ‘Token Explorations’ she told us about the dispersal of her late husband Bob’s collection and how she dealt with it. It was also her 80th Birthday, and touchingly, she was presented with a card signed by Tokeners present.

Overall numbers of attenders were down on previous congresses, and we can all understand that, the worldwide pandemic has affected all social gatherings everywhere, but they were all missed nevertheless. The organisers Simon monks and John Newman gave us all good value with seventeen presentations on the programme. We must thank them for successfully managing the ‘carry over’ of the Congress from the enforced postponement in 2020.

Let us hope that next year, which will be our Ruby event, everything will be back to normal (the ‘new’ normal?), and numbers at Token Congress will return to three figures. We will be using the same venue as this year from the 30th of September to the 2nd of October 2022. The organisers are Simon Monks and Jim Brown, with the assistance of John Newman.

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## *Notes and Queries*

Troublesome Tokens (2) no. 125

JG / 48 ROSOMAN ST(REET) COUPON / beaded, Br. 26mm

The initials stand for James Garland whose occupation was a cheesemonger at the above address in 1880's in London, E C 1.

Source: London Post Office Street Directory 1882.

Chris(topher) Mearns

## ***Advertisements:***

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I'm BUYING  
Evasion Coppers and  
Counterfeit British & Irish  
Halfpence and Farthings  
and also working on books on  
these neglected series  
What do you have?



Email Jeff Rock

[13:12]

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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

[13:08]

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[13:09]

## Contents

<i>Editorial and Back issues</i> .....	511
Andrew T. MacMillan - an Obituary .....	512
On the Ephemeral Edge (i) - Hearth Tax Receipts Gary Oddie.....	514
Matthew Soultter of Norwich, oatmeal maker Adrian Marsden.....	517
Token Tales (2) – Nathaniel Page at Harrow on the Hill Robert Thompson.....	524
Fish & Chips W. Bryce Neilson .....	525
The Machynlleth (1909) find of 18 <sup>th</sup> - and 19 <sup>th</sup> - century copper coins and tokens Murray Andrews .....	534
Leytonstone Road Co-op Tokens Daniel Badenhorst.....	536
Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham Roger Paul .....	537
Other Circus Proprietors David Young .....	538
Advertising Stickers on Coins (v) Chris Mearns .....	544
Advertising Stickers on Coins (vi) Charles Farthing .....	545
<i>Advertisements</i> .....	546

## ***Editorial***

Welcome to Volume 13 Number 11.

I start by welcoming our new Editor. As of this issue Adrian Marsden will be holding the reins. Adrian has been a regular contributor to the Bulletin and will be no stranger to the many of you that attend Congress where he has given several talks on the seventeenth century token issuers of Norfolk.

On a personal note, I have very much enjoyed my time in the role and learned much in process. A huge thank you to everyone that has contributed articles, helped with proof reading and generally assisted me along the way. It has been a pleasure to have been part of the Bulletin's history.

Please continue to send in your articles. The nicest problem an Editor can have is to be overloaded with content and have to try to keep all authors happy. There can never be too much content in the 'article bank'.

Dave

I'd like to thank Dave and all his predecessors who have done such a sterling job of editing this journal over the years. There's nothing else to add at the moment apart from to echo Dave's plea for more articles. Do please keep them coming!

On another level - I love a good title for an article involving a clever play on words; this month the prize must go to the wonderfully titled 'Fish and Chips' by Bryce. And it's also well worth a read!

Finally, don't forget Token Congress – details below – a splendid weekend if you can make it.

Adrian

### ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact TCS [tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com](mailto:tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com) with requirements, we will confirm if we have stock. Price £2.50 per issue inc. p&p.

### ***Token Congress 30<sup>th</sup> September – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2022***

Northampton Hilton Hotel,

Organiser: Simon Monks & Jim Brown.



## Andrew T. MacMillan (1933 – 2021)



Andrew was born in Edinburgh on 21st January 1933 and lived most of his life in Murrayfield. Andrew attended Lansdowne House and Melville College schools before boarding at Ardvrech prep. school in Creiff followed by Sedbergh school in Cumbria.

Leaving school at 17, Andrew did a Chartered Accountancy apprenticeship with an Edinburgh firm then

joined the family firm Andrew Melrose Limited, an independent Edinburgh Tea and Coffee firm. He eventually became Financial Director and was well known for his exacting standards. Taking early retirement when Melroses' was taken over he rekindled his love of walking and became an active and keen member of the All-Year Ramblers, Rambles Association and Long-Distance Walkers Association.

Andrew was a lifelong and passionate bird-watcher and president of the Scottish Ornithologists' Club (SOC) 1975 – 1978, chairman of the RSPB Scottish Committee 1973 – 1975 and served on various advisory committees.

In his own words (writing in 2006): "Once-keen birdwatcher submerged by committee work, agendas, minutes and ornithological deskwork (SOC, Duddingston Loch, Fair Isle, SWT, RSPB, George Lodge Trust) who withdrew to indulge in quiet numismatic pursuits, hillwalking and croquet, winning first sporting trophy of his life at 75. Unable to move house for 36 years until recent sale of a voluminous library of bird books."

Andrew was also a lover of classical music and especially opera. Married to the late Helen, he is survived by 2 daughters and 3 grandchildren.

**By his daughters Joanna Macmillan and Caroline Kerr**

### Andrew T. MacMillan Collections

Andrew amassed possibly one of the best and most comprehensive collections of Scottish tokens, checks, and medals. He also had significant collections of badges, banknotes etc. These were all dispersed over several years prior to his passing on 7th December 2021. The paranumismatic material was sold through Simmons Gallery's

mailbid sales and other specialist collections through other routes. His numismatic library is with Simmons Gallery for dispersal in 2022.

Early sales through Simmons included his very comprehensive collection of Communion tokens, totalling about 6,000 pieces.

**MB38** Lot 1000 a total of 4389 Scottish Communion Tokens sold as one lot. The condition varied but best available obtained in the last 30 years or more. 9 May 2006.

**MB40** Protestant Communion tokens non-Scottish part 1 including Canada, France, England and Ireland. 19 Feb 2007.

**MB42** Protestant Communion tokens non-Scottish part 2 including major rarities, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, India, South Africa, South Pacific, West Indies, Argentina, USA, England and Ireland

**MB44** Religious Medals and Tokens - evangelical, church money, charity tokens, commemorative medals and a very rare brooch for the Disruption (lot 716) commemorating the split from the Church of Scotland in 1843 of the Moderator and 474 ministers who resigned their livings.

**MB71** Part 1 tokens. The 18th century Farthings in copper and lead, 18th century half pennies. 10 Feb 2015 Lots 1-448.

**MB73** Part 2 tokens. The 17th century tokens and Highland bracteates, coins with Scottish counter marks, lots 1-433. Scottish colliery tokens, 19th and 20th century tokens A through G through Simmons 24 June 2015.

**MB74** Part 3 tokens. The 19th and 20th century Scottish tokens G-Z including the collections of Scottish Masonic and London & Newcastle Tea Company tokens as single lot each. Both pretty complete. Includes transport tokens in metal and plastic, tickets and passes, works checks, duty, calendar, whisky, telephone, machine, dog licence, key tags, tea and Masonic tokens. Lots 1-302. 14 January 2016.

**MB75** Part 4 medals. Scottish Medals lots 180-257 including Scottish school attendance medals and Scottish School prize medals. Also some modern waymarks. 2017.

His collection of Scottish Banknotes sold through Spink 12 September 2005. He also had a small collection of Scottish Beggars badges, the fate of which is not known.

He also had a collection of Scottish countermarked silver dollars, bought en-bloc in 2006 by Mark Rasmussen. Many were sold privately, none appeared in his lists, and the remainder were sold through DNW on 28 September 2006 lots 1022-1038.

He published several notes and a few longer articles in the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin between 1986 and 2016, most on Scottish and church related topics. They can be found listed in the TCSB index v1-10, plus this later contribution. Troublesome Tokens – Additions (1). TCSB v11 p398.

**Gary Oddie**

with help from Howard and Frances Simmons, Mike Shaw and Peter Preston-Morley

## On The Ephemeral Edge (i) – Hearth Tax Receipts

Gary Oddie

Most readers will be aware of my interest in all things “one shilling” and recent distractions into tokens from local counties where I have lived and worked; Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. Along the way ephemera related to token issuers was acquired, bill heads, receipts, post cards, photos, newspaper cuttings etc, nothing too serious. This material really is quite rare and you usually end up spending many hours in record offices searching for little snippets of paper that have hopefully been indexed properly.

At some point, around 2000, I was distracted, and fell into the rabbit hole that is ephemera. Anything that stated one shilling in words or symbol; just how deep was this rabbit hole? The only exclusion was that the ephemera was not sticky!

At the 2006 Token Congress, at St Helens, Bob Lyall, gave a short provocative talk “What is a token?” and this prompted my reply at the 2007 Swindon Token Congress “So what is a token, Bob?”, a light-hearted pun-intended shilling-centric view of the whole spectrum of material from the things we might all agree to call tokens<sup>(1)</sup>; objects that often have an equivalent monetary value, or for goods, services, deposits, time, accounting etc, designed for multiple use and issued by an organisation or individual who has a need for a token system and customers/workers who will use them. Made of substantial materials, but rarely with intrinsic value, those made of metals, plastics, bone, card etc survive.

Then come the multiple use ephemera on paper of various weights ranging from tissue thin to card, cloth, leather and now plastics; promissory notes, banknotes, currency, POW camp notes and chits etc. Finally there is the single use ephemera, often on paper or thin card; cheques, postal orders, tickets and receipts for almost every imaginable transaction or activity over the past few hundred years.

In 2009, I made a first attempt to create some sort of order when preparing a talk “Around the World in 80 Shillings” for the Seattle Token Congress, when I rediscovered a George VI Postal Order, value One Shilling, dated 1954 with a British Guiana Four Cents poundage overprint, then there was a Dubai 5p and prefixes and serial numbers . . . but that just opened up another very deep rabbit hole of Postal Orders<sup>(2)</sup>.

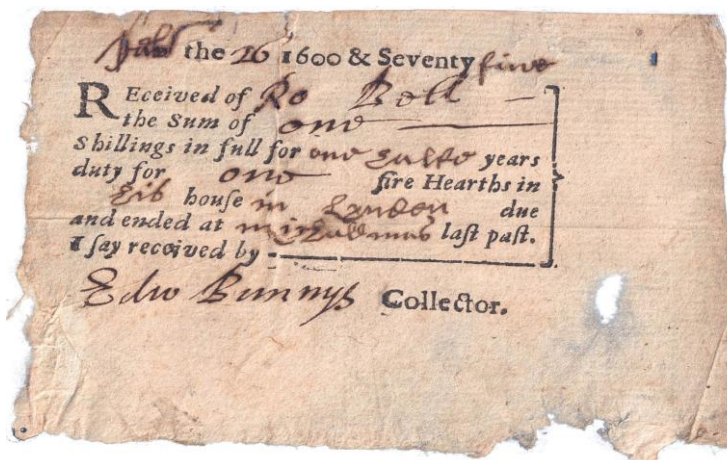
Having just focussed on the shilling, I am now sorting the boxes of ephemera out. As expected there are a few stand out items, but the majority fall into groups for a particular use (e.g. lottery, theatre, circus, train, bus, car parking, bridge, ferry, entry tickets etc), for many series we have a paranumismatic precedent. Ephemera was not intended to be kept, but what does survive can give insight into what people were doing, when and where they were doing it and the contemporary value of a shilling. Not strictly tokens, but hopefully of interest, here is part (i).

For collectors of seventeenth century tokens, the challenge is often identifying the issuer (mostly male), his family, wife's name via parish records, an inventory, maybe a Will and other contemporary documents such as deeds all add to the story. The token may give a suggestion of a trade, though sometimes conflicting with other records. The names of many token issuers can be found in Hearth Tax records, and this allows some estimate of the status of the token issuer to be made.

The Hearth Tax was imposed by Parliament in 1662 to help fill the £1.2M shortfall in Charles II's accounts. Approved 19<sup>th</sup> May 1662, the first payment was due 29<sup>th</sup> September 1662. One shilling was liable to be paid for "every firehearth or stove, in all dwellings, houses, edifices or lodgings and was payable at Michaelmas, 29 September and on Lady Day, 25 March". The tax thus amounted to two shillings per hearth or stove per year. The whole process was highly resented as "not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every man's house to be entered into, and searched at pleasure, by persons unknown to him"<sup>(3)</sup>. The initial rules placed great burden on the poorest, and quickly exemptions were created to reduce hardship.

Over the past few decades there has been a huge effort in transcribing and digitising the original Hearth Tax records, e.g. Cambridgeshire<sup>(4)</sup> and London/Middlesex<sup>(5, 6)</sup>.

With hindsight it is obvious, but until finding the receipt shown below, I had not realised that every single line entry in every Hearth Tax listing for every round of payments will have resulted in a pro forma receipt. This would likely be pinned to the fireplace as proof of payment. Come the next payment, the old receipt would likely be used to light a fire and be replaced by the new receipt.



**Fig. 1.** Receipt for One shilling for Hearth Tax, Michaelmas 1675.

The London Hearth tax for 1675 has not yet been transcribed, but my own searches have so far drawn a blank for Ro(bert) Bell(?) and the collector Edward Binnys. With just one hearth, he is only just liable to pay tax as the exemptions start with (i) not paying poor or church Rates (ii) inhabiting a house, tenement or land worth less than 20 shillings (£1) rent per annum and (iii) assets worth less than £10.

There are two Robert Bells in the 1666 London Hearth Tax<sup>(5)</sup>, both with three hearths, but nine years is a long time at the poorer end of society, and so it is highly unlikely they are connected.

The Hearth Tax was repealed in 1689 by the newly installed parliament of William III and Mary II and replaced by a uniform property tax.

The tax was operational for 27 years during which time many millions of receipts must have been issued. Every tradesman who issued a seventeenth century token typically had property with one or more hearths, a baker might have just one hearth, though a single hearth might heat four rooms. Larger businesses with more rooms and customers would be familiar with the Hearth Tax inspections and these receipts. For example in Cambridge, Richard Allen (W/D 11/12) at the Rose Tavern was taxed on 29 hearths in 1664, and Will(i)am Wells (W/D 83) at the Three Tuns had 27. The average for those Cambridge issuers who do appear in the Hearth Tax records is 6.3, typical of a wealthy town with larger businesses and taverns<sup>(4)</sup>.

After some searching, I estimate the total number of surviving Hearth Tax receipts is maybe 20, and I have an old record (now missing from the internet), where someone unblocked an old fireplace in a cottage and found an original receipt pinned to the mantle beam. That fireplace was probably blocked deliberately in the seventeenth century to avoid paying the tax, a common practice at the time and a strategy repeated in the late 1690's when windows were blocked to avoid paying Window Tax.

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- (1) B. Edge. *The First Dictionary of Paronomasmatica: All About Tokens, Checks, Tickets, Passes, Medalets, Counters, Tallies and Weights*. 1991.
- (2) Readers may not be surprised to learn that there is a Postal Order Society, which issues a quarterly Postal Order News. Issue 1 was in 1985 and issue 138 is in press as I write. The society is about the same size as the TCS and I am aware a few people who are members of both.
- (3) E. Hughes (ed). *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment 1665*. 1991.
- (4) N. Evans and S. Rose. *Cambridgeshire Hearth Tax Returns, Michaelmas 1664*. 2000.
- (5) M. Davies, C. Ferguson, E. Parkinson, V. Harding, A. Wareham. *London and Middlesex 1666 hearth tax*. British Historical Record Society Publication No. 129 and 130, 2014.
- (6) <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-hearth-tax/london-mddx/1666>.

## Matthew Souther of Norwich, Oatmeal Maker.

**Adrian Marsden.**

The Norfolk Token Project's continuing research on the issuers of the city of Norwich continually leads to the completion of further biographies. Matthew Souther, oatmeal maker, had perhaps the most apt profession of any of the city's 91 issuers. In the course of a long career he fathered at least 32 children; whilst this may not be a record for any seventeenth-century token issuer, it must come close.

Souther's token is common (figure 1); fourteen examples are present in the collections of which the author is aware and five have been recorded by metal detectorists.<sup>(1)</sup> The type quite often turns up in trade. All examples so far checked have a twelve o'clock die axis, suggesting only one, albeit large, coining run. The type is described thus:

*Obverse:* MATHEW SOVLTER = IN/ NOR/ WICH

*Reverse:* OATMEALE MAKER = S/ M B



***Fig. 1: Farthing token of Matthew Souther (British Museum)***

The token, referencing as it does the issuer's trade as an oatmeal maker, is one of only a few to do so.<sup>(2)</sup> Oatmeal is a coarse flour made from oat grains; in the seventeenth century it was a staple used in particular in the making of porridge.

Much of Soultter's career can be traced although the name is invariably spelled as Salter; there was no standardised spelling of names in the seventeenth century and, in any case, the usual spelling was sometimes incorrectly transcribed at some point in the production process. Here, unless citing a particular record, we will use the spelling of Soultter as it appears on the token although this version seems to have been an error on the part of the token manufacturers or their agents.<sup>(3)</sup>

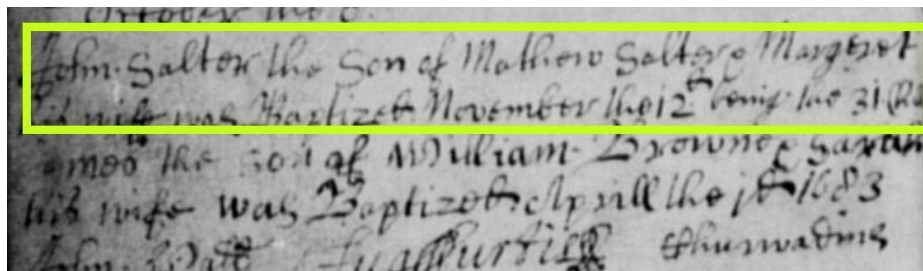
A Mathew Salter, son of John and Jane, was baptised at St. Peter Mancroft on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1616 although this individual may not have been the token issuer. The St. Etheldreda parish records, the place in which Soultter was based for much if not all of his life, are very incomplete; no baptism survives before 1668 and, with the exception of the years 1665-6, no burial before 1680. No marriages are listed before 1677. We do know that he married Bridget at some point near the middle of the century, probably in the second half of the 1640s. The record of the marriage of a Mathew Stanton of St. George Colegate to a Bridgett Earle at Foulsham, some eighteen miles north-west of Norwich, on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1646 may be relevant here or it may not.

Bridget died on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1670 at the age of 42 after having given birth to no less than 22 children and was buried at St. Etheldreda. The existence of her memorial stone giving these details was recorded by the historian Blomefield and mentioned by Williamson although by his day, a century and a half later, the monument had been worn almost smooth; he writes that the 'quaint verses given by Blomefield cannot now be read'. Blomefield's transcription runs: 'Thowgh dead, yett deere, Thowgh deere, yett dead to me, Dead is her body, Deere is her Memoree'.<sup>(4)</sup> The large gaps in the registers mean that we only have records of a few of the 22 children. Matthew's commemoration of Bridget with a ledger slab strongly implies that his business was not struggling; such memorials were relatively expensive by the standards of the time and the preserve of the relatively affluent.

The inscription on Bridget's tombstone, despite its rather touching sentiments, should not blind us to the realities of life in the seventeenth century. Quite simply, widows and widowers would often remarry very quickly. A man or woman with a number of children needed another partner to help raise their offspring. In this period both men and women might find themselves in this position, with several children by a dead spouse. We do not know how many of Soultter's children were still living but we might suppose, given that 22 had been born, that there were several. As we shall see, at least four had died in 1666.

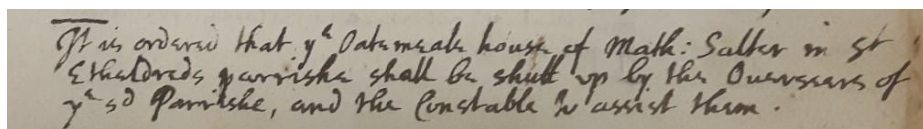


Matthew Soultter, described as a widower of Norwich, did not wait long before taking a second wife, marrying the single woman Margret Rookins at Great Yarmouth on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1670/1. At least ten more children followed and their baptisms appear in the parish registers. The first baptism, of William, took place on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1671 and what was probably the last, of another William, took place on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1685. Significantly, the baptism record of John on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1682 states that he was the 31<sup>st</sup> child of his father (figure 2). Evidently, this figure was felt worthy of noting down.



***Fig. 2: The baptism of John, Matthew's 31<sup>st</sup> child, is recorded***

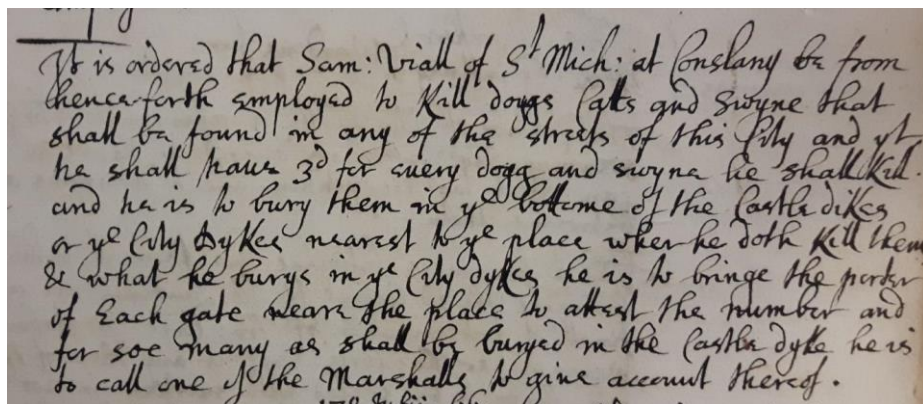
There is one interesting reference to Matthew Soultter in the Mayoralty Court Books, the records of the meetings of the Court presided over by the Mayor of Norwich. On 19<sup>th</sup> May 1666 it was 'ordered that ye Oatmeale house of Math. Salter in St. Etheldreds parrishe shall be shutt up by the Overseers of ye sd Parrishe, and the Constable to assist them' (figure 3).<sup>(5)</sup> Given the date it is difficult to interpret the closure of Soultter's oatmeal house as anything but a reaction to the plague which was beginning to break out in the city. Had there had been an upsurge in the number of rats spotted around the place? That is probably the most logical conclusion although, of course, there are other possibilities.



***Fig. 3: Matthew Salter's oatmeal house is ordered closed***

It is clear that, during the plague outbreaks in London in 1665 and in Norwich the following year, a connection between animals and the spread of the pestilence had been made. Another record from the Mayoralty Court Books is telling here. On 16<sup>th</sup> July

1666 it was decided to appoint Samuel Viall to kill any ‘doggs, cattis and swyne’ that he could find in the city. Viall was to receive three pence per dog and pig and, after having the number of slain animals verified, was to bury them in the Castle dyke (figure 4).<sup>(6)</sup>



It is ordered that Sam: Viall of S<sup>t</sup> Mich: at Conslany be from hence forth employed to kill doggs cattis and swyne that shall be found in any of the streets of this City and yt he shall have 3<sup>d</sup> for every dogg and swyne he shall kill. and he is to bury them in ye bottom of the Castle dyke or ye City dyke nearest to ye place where he doth kill them & what he burys in ye City dyke he is to bringe the porter of Each gate neare the place to attest the number and for soe many as shall be buried in the Castle dyke he is to call one of the Marshalls to give account thereof.

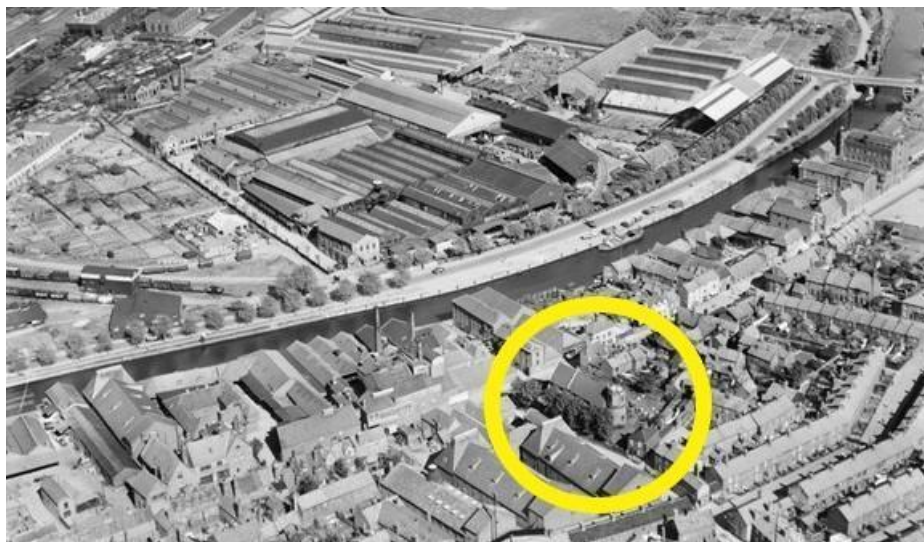
**Fig. 4: Samuel Viall is commissioned to kill ‘doggs, cattis and swyne’**

Here, in the context of an outbreak of plague, the location of Soulters’ business premises is important. St. Etheldreda’s parish was located in the far southern reaches of Norwich, very close to what was then called the South or Coneysfort (Conisford) gate (figure 5). This area – now on King’s Street – lay very close to the river Wensum, an area of wharves and docks that comprised what might be called the port area of Norwich. It was here that, downstream of the river Wensum that ran through the city, cargoes were loaded and unloaded and this area was precisely the location where plague might have entered Norwich. Indeed, the death of the token issuer Thomas Hawes, a ‘keelman’ (a loader and unloader of cargoes or, more likely in this instance, the leader of a gang of keelmen), almost certainly of plague, occurred in the adjoining parish of St. Julian’s, immediately north of St. Etheldreda’s, on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1666.<sup>(7)</sup> Were Hawes handling or coming into close contact with cargoes such as cloth in which fleas carrying the plague virus might have been present it is easy to see how he might have become infected. Indeed, it is reckoned to have been precisely in this way that plague spread from London to the out-of-the-way Derbyshire village of Eyam, carried in a bale of cloth sent there from the capital.



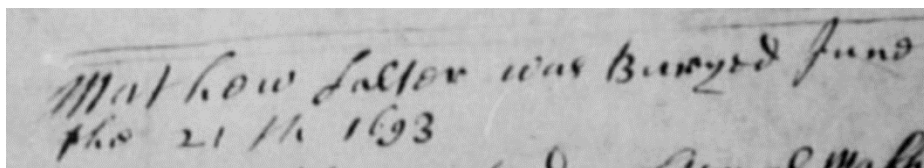
**Fig. 5: Southern Norwich on Hoyle's map of 1728 with St. Etheldreda's circled**

Of course, Matthew Soultter, a maker of oatmeal, would have been completely reliant on imports of the raw materials from which to produce it; those imports would surely have been unloaded at the adjacent jetties near what is now King Street (figure 6). It is hardly a surprise that Soultter's oatmeal house was located close to what was in effect the port of Norwich.



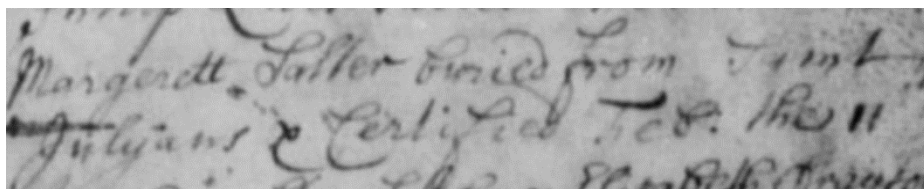
**Fig. 6: St. Etheldreda's (circled) and King Street from the north-west, 1930s**

Several of Soulter's children were surely amongst the plague's earlier victims in Norwich. Among the incomplete burial records are those of Thomas (29<sup>th</sup> May), Frances (31<sup>st</sup> May), Matthew (3<sup>rd</sup> June) and Henry (6<sup>th</sup> July). These four deaths suggest that the epidemic had gained a foothold in the area by the early summer. The earliest occurred only a week or two after the closure of Soulter's oatmeal house. Shutting up Soulter's business premises must have been a plague prevention measure; it was clearly unsuccessful as attested by the deaths of several of the man's children, not to mention the subsequent devastation caused by the outbreak of plague across the city during the summer and autumn of the year.



***Fig. 7: Burial record of Matthew Soulter***

Soulter served as a Constable in South Conisford Ward in 1667 and 1675 but this seems to be the only position he held in the wider community.<sup>(8)</sup> St. Etheldreda's parish is located within that ward. A Mathew Salter, surely the token issuer, was buried at St. Etheldreda on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1693 (figure 7) and Margaret, described as being of St. Julian's, on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1705/6 (figure 8). There does not seem to be any surviving will for either him or his widow; this is unfortunate since a will would give much information on how many of Soulter's children survived infancy.



***Fig. 8: Burial record of Margaret Salter***

Matthew Soulter must be one of the most prolific, if not the most prolific, seventeenth-century token issuers in terms of how many children he sired. In an age where a very few couples might have had over twenty children, one man siring over thirty was exceptional, even when two wives were involved.

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1. Williamson 1967, 863, no. 202, Thompson and Dickinson 1994, no. 3202, Marsden 2018, 63.
2. Berry 1988, 35.
3. All online records from <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> and <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>
4. Blomefield 1806, 64-84.
5. Mayoralty Court Books 1654-66, folio 279\*A.
6. Mayoralty Court Books 1666-77, folio 5A.
7. For his will see Norfolk Consistory Court will register Stockdell 229.
8. Hawes 1986, 134.

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## Acknowledgements.

I should like to thank Norfolk Record Office for permission to reproduce original documents held in their care. Barrie Cook of the British Museum kindly supplied the image of their Souther token.

## Token Tales (2) – Nathaniel Page at Harrow on the Hill

**Robert Thompson**

One of the few known Harrow tokens of the seventeenth century may be described as follows.

Obv. NATHANIELL PAGE  
around the arms of the Worshipful  
Company of Grocers of the City of  
London: a chevron between nine  
cloves.

Rev. AT HARROW ON YE HIL  
around P above N I.



Details: Williamson<sup>(1)</sup>, Middlesex 89; Norweb 9168: three specimens from the same dies but varying in weight between 2.31 and 0.68 grams, the middle one of 1.6 grams being illustrated on plate 55.

Sadly, Page's name does not appear in the apprenticeship registers of the Grocers' Company, or in indexes of wills, but the late Philip Greenall found that his wife was named Jane, hence the letter I on the reverse (which stood for I or J). In the 1674 tax on hearths, by which Charles II sought to cover government expenditure for which Parliament declined to vote, Nathaniel Page was liable for a modest three hearths in Harrow Town<sup>(2)</sup>.

Although the Pages were a prolific local family, the only other record of Nathaniel so far found is in Jim Golland's list of Harrow apprentices<sup>(3)</sup>, in which Daniel, son of Nathaniel (a rhyme!) was bound for seven years in 1692 to Jeremy Martin, cordwainer = shoemaker, Harrow, at a cost of £5. So his father's trade of grocer did not encourage Daniel to stay in it, or perhaps he preferred to work with his hands, or perhaps Nathaniel couldn't afford a City apprenticeship for his son. Daniel in his turn took Thomas Smith as an apprentice cordwainer in 1704, at a cost of £4.

### References

- (1) G. C. Williamson. *Trade Tokens issued in the seventeenth century...* (London, 1889-91).
- (2) Grazebrook, C. 'The Harrow hearth tax', *Middlesex & Hertfordshire notes and queries*, 4 (1898), 187-90.
- (3) Golland, J. *The Harrow apprentices (1648-1871): a list of Harrow inhabitants whose apprenticeship fees were paid either by the governors of Harrow School from 1648 to 1871, or by the parish of Harrow from 1705 to 1803* (Harrow, 1981).



## Fish & Chips

W. Bryce Neilson

During the 17th century most gaming counters used in England, France and elsewhere in Europe were inexpensive brass counters from Nuremberg, bone counters or more expensive locally made silver counters. Competition arrived c.1700 when large quantities of mother-of-pearl counters started to be imported from China (via the Honourable East India Company).



*Hand engraved fish-shaped counters from Canton c.1700 to 1850*

At this time the French word *fiche* (meaning card counter) was in common use in Britain and the anglicised version was *fish*. Some time before 1715 it is quite likely that someone ordered mother-of-pearl *fish* or *fiches* for use in card games and got what they asked for quite literally - fish-shaped counters. Not everyone agrees with this suggested origin for fish-shaped counters. Some believe that they were already in use by the Chinese although no evidence for this exists and others think that bone or ivory examples were in use in Europe (no evidence for this found to date). In any event the novel shape became immediately popular and remained so for the next 150 years. The earliest reference to the use of fish-shaped counters may be that in Richard Seymour's *Court Gamester* (1719) when describing the game of *Ombre* (a popular card game for three players).



*Armorial fish for Charles Dubois(87mm long)*



Many of these mother-of-pearl counters include the monogram, crest or full coat of arms of the person or family for whom they were made. The usual shapes of armorial counters were round or rectangular but a few sets included fish, for example the one illustrated above, made around 1720 for Charles Dubois, Financier General of the East India Company. The arms were granted in 1634 to the London family of Duboys.



*Armorial crossed fish for Peter Godfrey*

Very few crossed fish were produced in mother-of-pearl and only a handful with an armorial design. The example shown also dates from about 1720 and was made for Peter Godfrey, M.P. for the City of London. The Godfrey family lived near Sandwich and at other places in Kent and were also associated with the East India Company.



*Fish - various materials c.1720-1900*

The majority of fish-shaped counters were made from mother-of-pearl, bone and ivory but examples can also be found in wood, metal and other materials. Some of the less ornate mother-of-pearl fish were made in France.



*Section of a print from the 1740's*

Fish-shaped counters can be seen in a 1740's print by Robert Sayer (from an original painting by Francis Hayman for Vauxhall Gardens, c.1745) which shows a game of Quadrille in progress. (Quadrille was a four-handed variant of Ombre).



*Quadrille Counter (18.5mm)*

Note that throughout the 18th and 19th centuries in literature and also in games books *fish* continued to be a popular word for counter irrespective of the actual shape, although after 1750 it was sometimes applied specifically to the long rectangular counter in sets containing three shapes. Occasionally fish appear as the main design on counters possibly referring to their use as *fish*. An interesting early metal example has the legend *Quadrille Counter*.



*Poker chips - ivory 5, ivory floral, composition*

From about 1870 American counters (used mainly in the games of Faro and Poker) became known as *chips* (formerly *checks*). Was this coincidental or the result of Cockney humour based on the edible variety of fish & chips?? (Fish and Chip shops were well established in Britain by the 1860's). Early chips were made of ivory or metal, both soon replaced by composition materials. The traditional poker chip set had three values each associated with a specific colour, 50 white value 1, 25 red value 5, 25 blue value 10 or 25. Sometimes the value was inscribed on the chip, sometimes the colour determined the value.



*"Royal Poker" chips - set of 3 (22.5mm, 25mm, 29.5mm)*

The metal chips illustrated are from a set known as the "Royal Poker Set" with playing cards and 200 chips (100 x 1, 50x 5 and 50 x 10 value) all contained in a fitted wooden box. According to an article in the Northwest Arkansas Times (24/8/1966) one of these sets was presented to Wyatt Earp in 1886 by the Wells Fargo Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

## MUDIE'S AMERICAN POKER CHIPS

Best Morocco Case with Silk Lining, containing 210 Chips, Assorted Colours.

Price ... **25/6**



## ENGRAVED POKER CHIPS



Best Morocco Case with Silk and leather lining, fitted with 6 Trays (to lift out) of Engraved Chips, 5 different colours, each Tray containing value for £10.

Price complete ... **52/6**

A similar Case fitted with best Celluloid Counters, in 5 colours, marked on both sides, value £10 in each Tray.

Price complete ... **75/-**

*Sent postage free on receipt of the price.*

**MUDIE & SONS,**  
15 Coventry Street, London, W

### *Mudie advert 1900*

An English description of poker published in 1875 refers to the use of 'counters known as chips' and American (style) poker chips were readily available in the UK from retailers such as Mudie of London in the last quarter of the 19th century.



*Bishop's Chips - set of 3 (16mm, 20mm, 24mm)*

Some metal British counters, possibly issued by Bishop's Wine Cellars (Leeds or London?), have the legend *Bishop's Chips*.





*Poker Mark - set of 3 (16mm, 18mm, 20mm)*

What then of the counters X, L and C dated 1882 and inscribed *Poker Mark*? It turns out that the bust is of Wilhelm Donny, a Berlin innkeeper, and the counters were made in Berlin by Emil Weigand whose signature *W* can be seen below the bust. Despite appearances the counters are test pieces or trials for equipment intended to produce Mexican 1, 2 and 5 centavo coins. (Evidence for this is apparently in the Munzkabinett of the Bode-Museum in Berlin - not checked).



*American casino chips from Las Vegas, Atlantic City, Indian reservation*

In America gambling was legalised in Nevada in 1931 and Las Vegas with its many casinos became and still is a very popular destination for gamblers and tourists alike. This was followed by Atlantic City (New Jersey) in the 1970's and then Indian reservations in the 1980's. The chips in use are direct descendants of the standard composition American poker chip with the addition of many additional security features.



*Monte Carlo c.1900*

In Britain poker (and *chips*) did not really take off during the 20th century and indeed there were no legal gaming clubs or casinos, a situation which continued until 1960. A visit to a casino meant a trip overseas, the most popular destinations being French resorts or Monaco where the famous Monte Carlo casino was established in the 1860's by Francois Blanc.



*The earliest counters used at Monte Carlo Casino (each 27mm)*

The first counter in use in Monte Carlo was a silver *Jeton de 2 Francs*, later modified to *Jeton de Deux Frs.* A total of 200,000 were issued and over time these counters began to circulate in Monaco where they were readily accepted as 2 franc coins until well into the 1870's when Monsieur Blanc decided to abolish them with a short time available to redeem them. A total of about 400,000 (including forgeries) were handed in but such was the profitability of the casino that he chose to pay out the 2 francs for each counter rather than risk any adverse publicity. (The silver counters are rare and the forgeries are now almost impossible to find.)



*French style Casino Jetons*

Thereafter in Monte Carlo as well as around Europe casinos used French style (and mainly French made) *jetons* which were much more varied in size, shape and style than the American chips. In Britain gambling was generally illegal until the Betting & Gaming Act of 1960 which repealed and replaced all previous legislation going all the way back to the Unlawful Games Act of 1541.



*Clermont Club, Playboy, Aspinall's*

The 1960 Act came about partly as a consequence of a court case involving John Aspinall who was charged under the 1854 Gaming Houses Act with running a common gaming house in a private flat. The court case was thrown out and the law updated by the 1960 Act which basically legalised gambling (with some restrictions mainly involving gaming machines). The immediate consequence of this was the establishment of a large number of casinos and London became the gambling capital of the world.



While some casinos were well funded and well run, like John Aspinall's Clermont Club, many others were poorly managed, often disreputable and deemed undesirable. The rectangular counter or *plaque* with the interlinked C's is from the original Clermont Club and dates from the 1960's. Aspinall sold the Clermont Club in 1972 to the Playboy organisation and then opened another casino called Aspinall's.



*Wooburn Grange*

The 1968 Gaming Act was introduced to regulate commercial gaming and as a result of this Act less than 10 percent of the 1500 or so casinos in Britain got a licence to continue in operation after 1970. The 1960's was a period when American *chips* and French *jetons* were both in use although now all were called *chips*. This period provides a wide open collecting field with endless opportunities for research. One of the casinos which failed to get a licence under the 1968 Act was the Wooburn Grange Casino in Buckinghamshire. Instead it became perhaps the most famous hotel in the country, recognizable from the illustration on the chip as Fawlty Towers Hotel. (Later a nightclub called *Basil's* until it burned down in 1991)

After the 1968 Act casinos tended to favour the American style chips which were easier for the croupiers to handle. Around the turn of the century poker also finally became popular in Britain as a result of television coverage and also the easy availability of online gaming. So from now on you won't be able to tuck into fish & chips without being reminded of their use in gaming!!!

Note that the illustrations are not necessarily to scale.

Poker chips and casino chips are usually around 35 to 40mm in diameter.

## The Machynlleth (1909) find of 18<sup>th</sup> - and 19<sup>th</sup> - century copper coins and tokens

Murray Andrews

In 1906 David Davies, Liberal MP for Monmouthshire and future Baron Davies of Llandinam, purchased an old building on the north side of Heol Maengwyn in central Machynlleth, Powys. Known locally as Senedd-dŷ, or Parliament House, the building purportedly occupies the site where Owain Glyndŵr's rebel parliaments met in 1402 and 1404, and has been recently dated through dendrochronology to *c.* 1470 or earlier.<sup>(1)</sup> Intending to develop the property into a Public Institute and Library, Davies commissioned the Shrewsbury architect Frank Shayler to repair and restore the building, and between 1909 and 1912 dozens of workmen were employed in shoring the stone walls and fixing the leaky roof.<sup>(2)</sup> In the course of these works, one of the labourers uncovered a hoard of copper coins and tokens hidden beneath a window in the exterior wall. News of the discovery soon filtered through to local newspapers, which described the find in the following manner:

Another interesting discovery has been made in the form of some old coins which were found in the masonry of one of the walls. These include some halfpennies of 1805, 1806, and 1807, and two or three very interesting trade tokens. One of the latter bears on one side the circumscription: "Jestin ap Gwrgan Tywysog Morganwg", and on the other side an undecipherable circumscription around an impression of a coat of arms consisting of three chevrons. The date appears to be 1795 ... Presumably Jestin had an 18th century commercial descendant who was sufficiently proud of his historic and royal ancestor to have his head and title struck on the token. One of the other tokens is a copper coin dated 1811, bearing in the centre the words, "Value One Penny", and around the side, "Worcester City and County Token", and on the obverse the county arms and motto "Civitas In Bello In Pace Fidei". The other token is of the value of a halfpenny, is dated 1813, and bears the circumscription, "Pure Copper Is Preferable To Paper".<sup>(3)</sup>

Contemporary reports set the total at 14 coins and tokens, of which *'George III halfpennies ... predominate, but there are also two or three trade tokens'*.<sup>(4)</sup>

The existence of this hoard has not previously been noted by numismatists, and, frustratingly, the current whereabouts of the coins and tokens is unclear.<sup>(5)</sup> However, a provisional reconstruction can be made on the basis of newspaper evidence, and is presented in Table 1 below. This reconstruction places the face value of the hoard at just 7½*d.* in contemporary currency, and is consistent with a loss or burial date in the mid- to late 1810s.

No.	Denom.	Issuer	Type	Date	Comment
1-11.	Halfpenny	George III	Fourth Issue	1806-7	'1805' halfpenny misread or counterfeit?
12.	Halfpenny token	John Stubbs Jorden	D&H Glamorgan 1-3	1795	
13.	Penny token	Worcester House of Industry	Withers 1240-59	1811	
14.	Halfpenny token	Canadian Provinces	Breton 965	1813	

**Table 1:** Provisional listing of coins and tokens from the Machynlleth (1909) hoard.

Regency era bronze hoards are exceptionally rare finds, and the Machynlleth hoard consequently offers an unusual and significant glimpse of the interplay of official and unofficial currency in the 'small change' economy of early nineteenth-century Britain. Two features of the hoard will be of particular interest to readers of the *TCSB*. Firstly, the token component has a surprisingly broad geographical reach, encompassing issues struck for circulation in Glamorgan, Worcestershire, and the Canadian Provinces – the latter some 5000km west of its eventual place of concealment.<sup>(6)</sup> The presence and acceptability of these tokens in an area so far removed from their intended circulation zones contrasts with the pattern observed for seventeenth-century tokens, and presumably reflects the growth of inter-regional economic integration in Britain during the Industrial Revolution, facilitated in its earliest stages (c.1730-1830) by the creation of 22,000 miles of road and 2500 miles of canal.<sup>(7)</sup> Secondly, the apparent presence of a 1795 Glamorgan halfpenny in the hoard is highly significant, and supports David Dykes' suggestion that the generally worn state of these tokens in modern collections reflects their prolonged circulation in the years after the introduction of Bolton's 1797 Cartwheel coinage.<sup>(8)</sup> Whether this situation held true in other parts of Britain remains unclear, and awaits clarification from documentary evidence and additional hoard finds.

## Notes

- (1) D. Miles and R. Suggett, 'Welsh Dendrochronology Project – Phase Eight', *Vernacular Architecture* 35 (2004), 112, no. 8.
- (2) RCAHMW, *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. I. – County of Montgomery* (London, 1911), 145.
- (3) *Aberystwyth Observer*, 21 October 1909, 2.
- (4) *South Wales Daily News*, 11 October 1909, 4; *Cambrian News*, 23 February 1912, 6.
- (5) See, for instance, I.D. Brown and M. Dolley, *Coin hoards of Great Britain and Ireland 1500-1967* (London, 1971).

- (6) Though intended for circulation in North America, the Canadian Provincial token is nonetheless of British manufacture, and bears an obverse design that closely resembles the Bristol tokens of Samuel Guppy's Patent Sheathing Nail Manufactory (Withers 470-85).
- (7) On the circulation of seventeenth-century tokens, see A. Marsden, 'How and how far did seventeenth-century tokens circulate? A consideration of some of the evidence from Norfolk', *TCSB* 13:6 (2021), 213-22. The contrast in circulation patterns is underlined by single finds of nineteenth-century tokens, which will be the subject of a future *TCSB* article by the present author. On eighteenth- and nineteenth-century economic integration, see M. Hechter, 'Industrialization and national development in the British Isles', in N. Baster (ed), *Measuring development: the role and adequacy of development indicators* (London, 1972), 161; N. Thrift, 'Transport and communication 1730-1914', in R.A. Dodgshon and R.A. Butlin (eds), *An Historical Geography of England & Wales* (London, 1978), 457-60.
- (8) D.W. Dykes, 'Some reflections on provincial coinage 1787-1797', *British Numismatic Journal* 74 (2004), 174.

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## Leytonstone Road Co-op Tokens

**Daniel Badenhorst**

The following tokens have recently been found in Cape Town, South Africa.



Neither the co-op nor its tokens are listed in the third edition of Roy Rains' catalogue. Interestingly this co-op name is also absent from the 1966 edition of the 'Co-operative Directory' published by the Co-operative Union, though the Leytonstone co-op is listed as part of the London co-op.

Leytonstone Road is in London, running about 300m northwards from Stratford before changing into High Road Leytonstone.

## Unknown One Shilling Token from Feltham

**Roger Paul**

Obv. **E. EMMETT / FELTHAM**  
Rev. **THORNTON TURNHAM GREEN**  
**1<sup>S</sup>**



Details. Brass, 26mm, milled edge.

While out detecting on farmland in the Chilterns this mystery shilling token was recovered by myself. It appears to date from the early 20th Century and looks rather like the Market pieces that are fairly commonplace as detecting finds. Research on the internet has drawn a blank with nothing of a similar nature found but it is known that an Edward Emmett was resident in Feltham in 1911 and may or may not have been involved in the Market Gardening business. It would be interesting to know if any member has seen or indeed owns an example of this piece.

### Postscripts

There was an Edward Emmett at Feltham in the 1901 census, age 30(?), occupation Market Gardener. In the 1911 census he is described as a Farmer. There are also various newspaper adverts referring to Edward Emmett at Feltham. For example in the Middlesex Chronicle - Saturday 20 November 1915: "Carter wanted at once for market and farm work. – Apply Edward Emmett, Manor Farm, Feltham."

**Dave Smith**

I have a shilling token from the same dies, similarly corroded. Emails with Roger revealed the token was found on fields near railway lines at Saunderton, Bucks., along with several late Victorian coins. Aerial photos suggest that the find area is grass/arable rather than fruit and vegetable, so the Feltham piece likely came from London by rail as part of the night soil and sweepings that were used as manure in the home counties. From the advert above, Mr Emmett had a farming/market gardening and also a market activity. I suspect the shilling token is a receipt for a deposit of a crate or box for carrying fruit or vegetables, rather than for paying workers on the farm or in the market gardens. The maker of the check was Isaac Thornton who was operating in Turnham Green (1870) 1873-1909 (1910), dates consistent with the details above.

I also have a shilling token issued by Edwin Barnham of Feltham who was a Market Gardener, aged 32 in the 1871 census. As late as 1940 Feltham still had much market gardening remaining, to feed both the local area and London, but all now built over.

**Gary Oddie**

## Other Circus Proprietors

David Young

John Banister was equestrian and early circus proprietor who from 1804 toured with his own company, mainly in Scotland and northern England; unfortunately, in 1816 he became bankrupt and had to cease touring. John's daughter Mary was an excellent equestrienne who appeared with many circuses until she married in 1832, when she retired. Bannister also appeared at Astley's and other circuses around the country but unfortunately very little is known about him. There are two copper tokens showing circus performers on both the obverse and reverse that were issued by Bannister. His name is in the exergue of one and the obverse of the other reads "John Bannister Riding Master Returns Thanks to the Public in General". This would imply that Bannister is possibly making a return visit or come back, maybe to London. The tokens were possibly used to advertise forth coming shows and no references to their issue or use have been found.



Bannisters' tokens

Another early circus proprietor was James Newsome; he was born in Newcastle and in 1836, at the age of twelve, was apprenticed at Astley's, where he soon became an excellent rider and trainer of horses. In 1846, while still at Astley's James met and married Pauline Hinne, a well-known equestrienne. To make their fortune they joined Franconi's circus in Paris and stayed on the continent for several years. Eventually the couple returned and in 1856 established Newsome's Circus, which was based in Edinburgh. For the next thirty years the circus toured in Scotland and the north of England always using buildings instead of tents to perform in.

At every venue Newsome arranged that the takings for one evening were given to the mayor of the town for him to distribute the money to local charities. A brass ticket has on the obverse NEWSOME'S CIRCUS around the Royal arms and on the reverse is PIT & PROMENADE. This was most likely used to gain admittance to that part of the auditorium, a ticket for the Gallery may exist but none have been found yet. In 1877 a disastrous fire destroyed their building in Edinburgh and the Newsome's never really recovered from this set back. The circus continued for another two years until their final performance in 1889 at Sunderland. James

continued performing with horses at different circuses in the north well into his 70's and died in 1912 at Cleethorpes, having survived his wife by eight years.



Newsome's token

In 1854 the Royal Panopticon of Science and Arts was built in the Moorish style in Leicester Square with two tall minarets, in the centre of the building was a circular hall ninety seven feet in diameter and around this were galleries and boxes. The project was the brain child of Edward Clarke, but it was a complete failure due to very poor management and closed two years later when Clarke was declared bankrupt. Edward Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane, purchased the whole concern in 1857; he then sold the contents and changed the name to the Alhambra Palace. A large ring was installed in the hall which was used by various circuses and became a popular entertainment; even Queen Victoria went to see them on more than one occasion.



Tokens for Alhambra Palace



The brass entrance tickets have on the obverse ALHAMBRA PALACE around the Royal arms while the reverses read CIRCUS 2<sup>ND</sup> CLASS or CIRCUS 3<sup>RD</sup> CLASS, thus indicating which part of the auditorium they relate to. Smith had really wanted to use the building as a theatre but was refused a licence by the Lord Chamberlain. He did however obtain a licence for music and dancing, so closed the circus and opened the Alhambra Palace Music Hall in December 1860. The following year Smith sold out to William Wilde.

The Great Allied Circus was a partnership formed around 1865 between Anthony Powell, Alfred Clarke and George Footit, unfortunately it did not last long as in 1871 Footit was bought out because of his drinking problem. The brass tickets which were issued before the breakup of the partnership, read on the obverse GREAT ALLIED CIRCUS around P F & C. The reverses show the price of seats at that time and read BOXES 2 SHILLINGS, PIT 1 SHILLING and GALLERY 6 PENCE.



Great Allied Circus tokens

Powell was an equestrian and after Footit left the partnership he and Clarke continued together. Clarke was born in 1842 and started riding at a very young age appearing at Hengler's circus in Sheffield and later in Sanger's. Clarke and Powell toured in Britain with their own circus and spent some years travelling in Ireland, after Powell died in 1882 Clarke continued performing on his own until 1919. A ticket in the name of the Powell & Clark Great Circus has been recorded, but no photo is yet available. After leaving the Great Allied partnership Footit continued drinking and died in 1875.



Great Allied Circus Gallery token

Many of the circuses had their own menageries that travelled with them, there were also large menageries that travelled on their own, and one of these was Manders. William Manders started work as a keeper at Joseph Hilton's menagerie where he gave talks about the animals and passed his hat round afterwards. By 1850, with additional finance being provided by a Liverpool merchant, Manders was able to buy out Hilton. Starting with eight wagons he continued adding others until he had sixteen along with a spectacular front scene which required nine horses to pull it. This wagon was over thirty feet long when on the road and opened up to double that length and over thirty feet high. On arrival at a new site the wagons would be formed as three sides of a square, facing inwards, with the front scene forming the fourth side, so that the only way to see the show was through this entrance. Manders always had the most magnificent teams of matched draught horses to pull his wagons but for some reason the band carriage was pulled by two elephants and three camels.



Token for Manders' Grand Star Menagerie

In 1858 the Grand National Star Menagerie, as it was now called, toured America and once back in Britain Manders continued touring from his base in Liverpool and when he died in 1871 his wife Sarah took over. The brass ticket made by H Pasley of Sheffield was most likely used to gain admittance at feeding times. The obverse reads MANDERS' GRAND STAR MENAGERIE around FEEDING TICKET, on the reverse is a monogram of the initials W M within a wreath.

Born in 1820 Roualeyn George Gordon Cumming was the second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming of Altyre. In 1838 George bought a commission in the army and visited Africa on his way to India, however it seems that the climate did not agree with him as within two years George had resigned his commission and returned to Scotland, where he took up deer stalking. But this was too tame for George, so remembering how he enjoyed the hunting in Africa; George went to Canada for the bison and elk. By 1843 he was in Africa again and spent the next five years there as a hunter and adventurer, becoming known as The Lion Hunter.



Token for Gordon Cumming's Wild Sports show

On his return to Britain, Cumming toured the country giving lectures on wild life and hunting and in 1851 his trophies, which had all been carefully preserved, were displayed at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. Admission to these lectures was one shilling or two shillings for a reserved seat, a copper ticket was given to those who purchased a reserved seat. The obverse of the ticket reads GORDON CUMMING'S WILD SPORTS while on the reverse is TWO SHILLINGS. Cumming eventually returned to Scotland and settled in Fort Augustus where he opened a private museum to display his African trophies.

The small brass piece countermarked with the word "STOREY" may have been issued by Thomas Storey who was an acrobat and rope walker, however no reference has been found that he was ever a circus proprietor.



Token for Storey's Circus

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- 

**PLEASE CAN ANYONE HELP?**

Michael Dickinson would be glad to hear from any UK member of the Society who has a copy of the weighty **second** edition of Q. David Bowers' *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, published by Whitman in Alabama, USA, in 2020. He has not been able to buy even a digital version of the book from Whitman, and would like to borrow a copy or have a sight of it at Token Congress.

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (v)

Chris Mearns

This sticker on the reverse of a host 1993 £1 coin was found in Southampton in 2014. The legend you can see is multi-coloured: 2 FLOORS 1 DESTINATION 2 CLUBS 4 BARS. Across the centre is a silhouette of a guitarist with the name of the night club staggered over three lines in lower case and the web address. **The Function Rooms**, a Night Club. It was situated in Hemel Hampstead, Hertfordshire in Waterhouse Street and had a website. It opened in 2006 (formerly Harry's) and finally closed in 2018 after refurbishment in 2013. This sticker could well date from 2014.



**MODA** is an unlikely name for a Pub / Restaurant / Café. The sticker is on the reverse of a 1983 £1 coin which I found in Southampton circa 2008. The name “moda”, in lower case, is across the centre and the legend reads from nine o'clock wise curved 163 WEST STREET. CAFE FUN BAR curved also at nine o'clock anti-clockwise at the bottom in large black letters on a silver coloured background. The

name of the town is not shown. However, the site is located in Fareham on the corner of Trinity Street with West Street where the Royal Oak Inn used to be and called until 1996. It changed its name quite often, at least three or four times, finally to Moda, circa 2003 before the site was demolished in 2008 to make way for apartments and shops. Apparently there is or was a pub with the same name in Queens Street in Hastings, East Sussex.

**The White Hart Hotel.** On this sticker, the name of the hotel is curved at the top and the words etc: “ Thursday 8pm – 11pm,” both being in small black letters and numbers on an orange background. The words in the centre have large letters reading: LADIES / DRINK / FREE. The host coin, a 1983 £1 coin, was found in Southampton. The nearest town is Salisbury with a hotel with this name. With no name shown on the sticker, I am therefore unable to locate exactly which (The) White Hart Hotel because of its very common name.



Two updates from v6n7 p266 (2000) in Quill corner



“£ POUNDS / NOT / EUROS” is across the centre of this sticker on the reverse of a host 20p coin circa 1982/83/84. In small black lettering in small capitals from ten o'clock to two o'clock is “YOU CAN SAVE THE POUND” and from three o'clock round to nine o'clock: “SAY NO TO A SINGLE EURO CURRENCY”. To date the sticker would be in 1997 at the time of Gordon Brown's first year as

Chancellor in which he laid down his five economic tests, all of which were to pass before he would consider the UK joining the eurozone.

2 x Host Coins UK 50p and UK 20p – Both have the Third Portrait of QEII (1985-1997) and have the same stickers on the reverse. On a white background across the centre is the name “MISSION” in large black letters. Curved round at 10 o'clock to 2 o'clock are small white capital letters which read: “Swindon Old Town” above which you will find a small crucifix over the second “S”. Under the name are the words “Night Club” again in small letters and under that is a telephone number looking “squeezed ” in the exergue. There is a white surround to the stickers. The night club was in business from 1998 to 2005 according to Duncan & Mandy's website. The club was situated in the premises of a former brewery called the Belmont (Brewery) at 2 Hoopers Place, Newport Street, Old Town, Swindon, SN1 3RA.



Further to Alan Cope's specimen of £42 and Stuart Adams' & Gary Oddie's specimen of £70 shown in v.12 n.11 (June 2019), I have to report in my collection that I too have a sticker from The Money Shop which has the value that has not been recorded in the bulletins viz:- The Money Shop / [www.moneyshop.tv](http://www.moneyshop.tv) / 2p coin / weight in 9ct gold / approximately £50. The host coin is dated 2011.

## Advertising Stickers on Coins (vi)

**Charles Farthing**

All found in the Portsmouth area:

Portsmouth, Hampshire

On the obverse of a dodecagonal pound coin. DIRTY DISCO / THE ASTORIA (black on white circle within a light brown background)

With EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT • £1.50 DRINKS • EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT • £1.50 DRINKS (around on background)  
These premises are located at 33-37 Guildhall Walk, Portsmouth.





Portsmouth, Hampshire

On the reverse of a dodecagonal pound coin. THE / LYBERRY  
(orange lettering on black background)

With OPEN 7 NIGHTS A WEEK OPEN 7 NIGHTS A WEEK  
around

These premises are located at 29-33 Guildhall Walk, Portsmouth.

Rochester, Kent

On a round pound coin. CITY WALL /  
01634 832366 / 5 BtIs VK's / £10 (black on  
background)

These premises are located at 120 High Street,



ROCHESTER /  
yellow

Rochester.

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### *Advertisements*



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# TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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**Adrian Marsden**

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## Contents

<i>Editorial and Back issues</i> .....	551
Margaret Reynolds (1625-1688), Merchant and Early Quaker of Chichester, Sussex Geoffrey Barber.....	553
The French Captain's Woman: Jeremy Vynn and his disobedient daughter Adrian Marsden.....	560
Southwark 854: Illustrated Tim Everson.....	566
An Unrecorded Royal Oak Lottery Ticket W. Bryce Neilson.....	567
Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 4 Jeff Rock.....	571
Do you know the whereabouts of these 18th century tokens? John Dudding.....	575
Visiting American Circuses David Young.....	576
Cudworth Village Club - Surrey? John Theobald.....	579
Cudworth Village Club - Post Script - Yorkshire Dave Smith and Gary Oddie.....	580
Woollerton's Department Store, Manchester Chris(topher) Mearns.....	582
Col. Ranulphus John Carthew Gary Oddie.....	583
Further solutions to the "Mystery List" Andrew Cunningham.....	586
<i>Advertisements</i> .....	586

## Editorial

I'm easing myself into the editorial chair now – and thanks to Dave and Gary for their help in making it a relatively smooth process. I've got these two good people to agree to proofread the final draft on the basis that three sets of eyes are better than one – we all know how things can slip through the net and the more attention we can pay to your contributions the better. This does mean that I won't be automatically sending out proofs for contributors to look over – but I will happily do this for anyone who would like me to. Simply email me and I will send a proof so that you can check it fully.

Another new addition will be providing PDF versions of the Bulletin to those who'd prefer them from the start of the next volume. Since, with regular bulletin subscriptions, the charge is pretty much all in the printing costs and postage, this will make absolutely no difference to ordinary subscribers – like me – who prefer to receive a hard copy in the post. But it will make it possible to offer an electronic version to those who would prefer that. The cost will be £5 per year; the first year covering the first four numbers of Volume 14, from December 2022 to September 2023.

A supplement to this issue provides the most up-to-date listing of a series of machine tokens first listed by the late Ralph Hayes as type H-401 displaying the legend *To Be Spent In The House*. The supplement was originally submitted as an article by Paul Baker and the late Malcolm Johnson. It has now had 127 illustrations added and provides a stand-alone catalogue of this series and a memento of the dedicated paranumismatic studies of Ralph and Malcolm.

### ***Back Issues***

Various back issues are available, contact [tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com](mailto:tokencorrespondingsociety@gmail.com) with requirements, we will confirm if we have stock. Price £2.50 per issue inc. p&p.

## Fifty years on...

Overleaf, I thought I'd put up a page from a 1972 Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin offering up various seventeenth-century pieces. The prices appear eye-wateringly low and may cause many a collector to quietly salivate. But, considering what a pound would actually have bought you in 1972 and the horrendous inflation that dominated the decade, were these prices really the bargains they might at first seem to have been? There are two other small Seaby offerings from the same year illustrated at other points in this bulletin, a few theatre tickets and passes on page 575 and a few eighteenth-century tokens on page 578.

- 125 *Mayfield*. Clem. Reade, 1652. Wheat-sheaf .. .. *R*, nearly F £2-50
- 128 **Warwickshire**. *Rugby*. William Chebsey, mercer. Sugar-loaf .. VF £4-25
- 140 *Southam*. Margary Hanslapp, 1658. Mercers' arms (*pierced*) .. VF £1-75
- 153b *Stratford-on-Avon*. Samuel Phillips, 1652. Ironmongers arms .. VF £4
- 124 **Wiltshire**. *Marlborough*. Town *farthing*, 1668. Bull. R. Castle nearly VF £1-75
- 125 — — castle has four battlements VF £2-25
- TOKENS OF EAST ANGLIA**
- 16 **Cambridgeshire**. *Cambridge*. John Bird, 1667. Merchant Tailors arms good F £2-50
- 19 — Jonathan Browne. Grocers arms F/good F £1-10
- 25 — John Chaplyn. Stick of eight candles VF £1-50
- 29 — Ed. Clark, Haberdasher, 1652. Haberdashers arms .. .. good F 90p
- 32 — Peter Collins, 1656. Hand holding glove .. .. good F £1-75
- 42 — Thomas Felstead, 1664. Bakers' arms VF £1-75
- 43 — Thomas Fenn. Woolpack nearly VF £2-75
- 46 — John Frohock, 1670. Arms F 75p; VF £1-75
- 52 — Joseph Heath, 1666. Arms VF £1-25
- 55 — Edward Jennings. Stick of five candles F £1-25
- 72 — ½d, Thomas Powell, 1667. Nine rolls of bread .. .. VF £1-85
- 79 — John Sparkes, Baker, 1653. Bakers' arms .. .. nearly VF/VF £1-60
- 84 — Phillip Williams. Bakers' arms good F 75p; VF, *pierced* 90p
- 118 *Ely*. Ralph Skittar, 1659. Bakers' arms F 90p
- 119 — William Tanner, Brewer. Brewers sparger .. .. F £1; VF £2-50
- 122 — William Wagstafe, Mercer. Fishmongers' arms .. .. VF £1-75
- 132 *Hinxton*. ½d, John North in Hinsston, 1667. Grocers' arms *R*, nearly VF £2-50
- 142 *Linton*. John Brittin, 1657. Griffin rampant both sides .. .. VF £3-75
- 146 *Littleport*. Town *farthing*, 1668. Frying-pan .. .. *R*, good F/VF £3
- 171 *Soham*. Hovell Joanes, 1654. Grocers' arms .. .. good F £1-50
- 195 *Whittlesey*. Robert Ives. Wool-comb clipped, VF £2
- 207 *Wisbech*. John Finch. Grocers' arms F 75p
- 27 **Norfolk**. *Diss*. Town *farthing*, 1669. Arms .. .. nearly VF £1-25
- 28 — Thomas Burton, *Diss* in *Norfelke*. Ironmongers' arms .. .. *R*, VF £3-50
- 49 *Harleston*. Steven Freeman, 1666. Drapers arms .. .. scarce, VF £3-25
- 52 — Cleare Shewell, 1656. Grocers' arms nearly F 75p; VF £2-25
- 73 *King's Lynn*. Giles Bridgman, 1650 fair/F 60p
- 82 — Seth Garrard, 1652. Grocers' arms nearly VF £1-10
- 88 — Rebeckah Howlett. Pr. of Wales' plume .. .. F/good F £1-25
- 139 *Norwich*. Robert Douglas, cuttler. Crossed swords .. nearly F/fair 85p
- 157 — Edward Hyme. Grocers' arms F 75p
- 159 — T.D.L. in S. Andrewes Parrich, 1653. *Mm*. lozenge .. .. VF/good F £1-25
- 160 — — *mm*. star both sides brass, VF/good F £1-50
- 187 — Thomas Rayner, 1653. Grocers' arms VF £1-50
- 190 — George Reeve. Grocers' arms nearly VF £1-10
- 225 — Town *farthing*, 1667. City arms F 30p; VF 75p
- 226, 227 — — Similar, 1668 F 30p; VF 75p
- 268 *North Walsham*. Peter Richardson, 1657. Arms of Duke of Norfolk *R*, F £3
- 276 *Watton*. Christopher Hey. Mercers' arms .. .. F £1-50
- 280 *Wilton*. ½d, William Newman, 1667. Pair of shears .. .. *R*, fair £1
- 283 *Wymondham*. Anthony Lock. Grocers' arms .. .. F 85p
- 289 *Yarmouth*. John Ames, 1652. Man making candles .. .. VF £1-85
- 292 — Benjamin Barker, 1662 .. VF £1-35
- 297 — William Bateman, 1656. Merchant's mark, bugle horn .. .. VF £1-25
- 298 — — Similar, date nearer *mm*. nearly VF £1-10
- 300 — Edmund Beddingfield. Sheaf of arrows *R*, partly *pierced*, VF £1-50
- 305 — John Candley. Merchant's mark VF £1-75
- 311 — Christ Cozens. Grocers' arms VF £1-50
- 312 — Richard Crafford, (16)59. Teasel F/fair £1
- 318 — John Emperor, 1664 good VF/VF £2-25
- 322 — Thomas Hering. Holdfasts crossed good F £1-25
- 323 — — reads Thoumas scarce, VF £2-50
- 324 — John Hooke. Roll of tobacco cracked, F/good F 75p
- 325 — William Lincolne, 1652. Grocers' arms .. .. VF £1-25
- 333 — Edward Owner. Grocers' arms F/good F 85p

## Margaret Reynolds (1625-1688), Merchant and Early Quaker of Chichester, Sussex

Geoffrey Barber

Margaret REYNOLDS of Chichester was a Quaker widow who issued a halfpenny token in 1667 (Sussex BW59, N5205). She was part of a group of Quaker merchants across Sussex who issued tokens at that time.

The Quaker movement in Sussex is believed to have begun with the founder George Fox's visit in 1655. The Quaker beliefs of a personal relationship with God, not requiring the clergy, and the equality of all men and women were attractive to people from all walks of life, including many of the merchant class.

Despite the persecution, the Quakers found strong support in the towns of West Sussex, where in 1682 the famous Quaker William Penn left his home at Warminghurst for the New World with about a hundred Quakers. There he founded the town of Philadelphia and a township a few miles to the west called, nostalgically, Chichester.

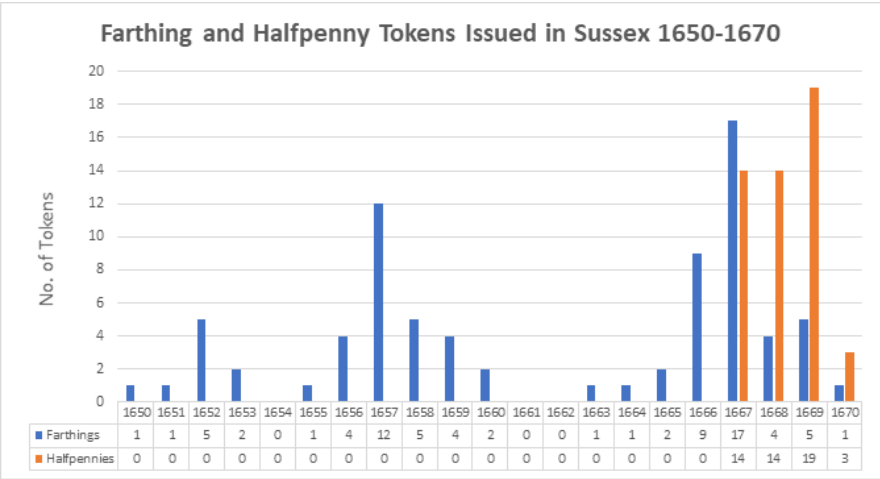


Margreat [sic] Reynolds' token, 1667, with Bakers' Guild coat of arms.

### Sussex 17th Century Tokens – Some Background

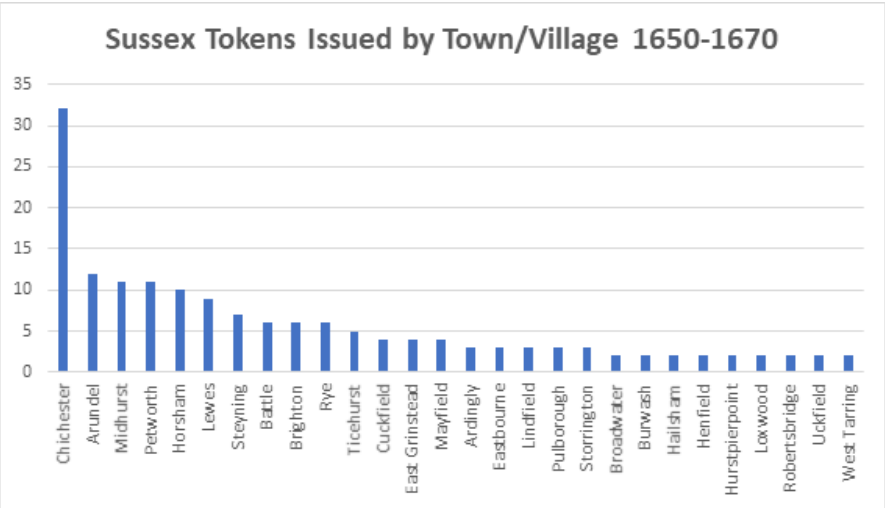
Over 230 Sussex 17th century tokens have been identified. This includes die varieties so the number of different issuers is somewhat less than this. The relatively low number is probably a reflection of the population and economy in Sussex towns and villages compared to places like London where a few thousand were issued. It is said that much of Sussex came late to token-issuing, the first being issued in 1650 and the last in 1670. The following chart shows the fairly slow uptake.





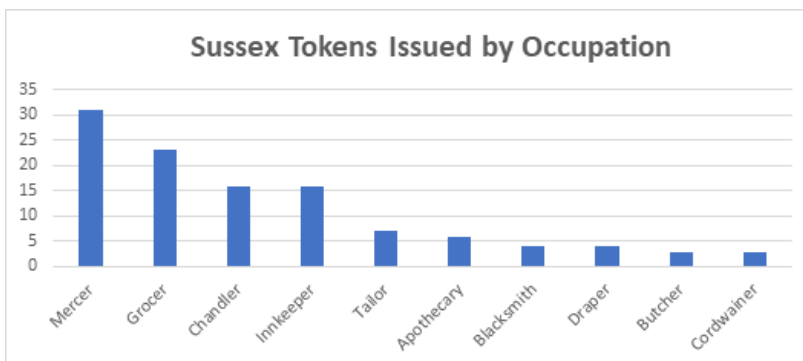
Note: Data in the above chart excludes die-varieties but not multiple issuances by the same merchant in different years or in different denominations. The data also excludes the substantial number of undated tokens, about 34% of total issuances.

West Sussex dominated the issuance of tokens, with Chichester, the old political capital, the standout. The East Sussex town of Lewes, the county town of Sussex since the 15th century due in part to its more central location, comes in sixth and leads the issuances for East Sussex.



Note: Does not include towns that issued only one token or less.

The chart below shows the top ten occupations where this is known for the token issuer, although it must be remembered that many had more than one trade. The Mercers, Grocers, Chandlers and Innkeepers (which includes alehouse keepers and tavern keepers) are clearly the top issuers.



So from the statistics we can say that Margaret REYNOLDS issued her halfpenny token in the year of maximum issuances in Sussex (at least among the dated tokens); that she lived at Chichester, the town which issued more than double the tokens of any other Sussex town; and that she was the only merchant to declare her occupation as baker in all the Sussex tokens issued between 1650-1670.

### **Margaret Reynolds of Chichester**

Margaret EXTON was baptised 5 Feb 1625/26 at Chichester St Pancras, daughter of John and Alice. It was there she married William REYNOLDS on 6 Mar 1644/45.

They had nine children:

Margaret REYNOLDS: b. 7 Dec 1645, Chichester St Pancras; m. 1669 Joshua KINCH.

Elizabeth REYNOLDS: b. 24 Feb 1646/7, buried 26 Dec 1647, Chichester St Pancras.

Samuel REYNOLDS: mentioned in his mother and father's will.<sup>(1)</sup>

William REYNOLDS: b. 4 Sep 1648 at Chichester St Pancras.

John REYNOLDS: b. 24 Oct 1650 at Chichester St. Pancras.

Francis REYNOLDS: b. 27 Oct 1652 at Chichester St. Pancras; m. 1681, Mary BOWBROOK.

Henry REYNOLDS: b. 23 Sep 1655 at Chichester St Pancras, d. 1724 at PA, USA.

Mary REYNOLDS: b. 20 Jun 1657, d. 31 Dec 1659 at Chichester St Pancras.

James REYNOLDS: b. 10 Oct 1660 at Chichester St Pancras.

William REYNOLDS, gentleman, made a will on 18 Feb 1660/61 before embarking on "a great journey about my necessary occasions, and not knowing whether it be the will of God that I shall returne againe."<sup>(2)</sup> The will was written nine months after the restoration of the monarchy following the English Civil War period and it may reflect

concerns regarding his future. William CAWLEY, the Chichester MP who played a major role in the fall of Chichester to Parliamentary forces in 1642, had been exiled to the Continent having been one of the signatories on Charles I's death warrant. William REYNOLDS, said to have been paymaster to the Garrison of Chichester,<sup>(3)</sup> may have had concerns about his safety or future albeit the lenience and tolerance promised by Charles II. Where he travelled, and if he returned, is not known. The will was probated on 9 Apr 1664 but his burial has not been found. However, there is a gap in the Chichester Quaker burial register from 22 Oct 1662 – 30 Sep 1665 and the Chichester St Pancras burials were also poorly kept between 1642 and about 1680.

His will shows him to be a man of means, leaving twenty pounds to each of his six sons and one surviving daughter, Margaret, to be paid when they reach 21 years of age (or day of marriage in Margaret's case). The remainder of the estate was left to his wife Margaret.

As a widow, Margaret operated a baker's shop. We know this because in 1667 she issued a halfpenny token in her name with the coat of arms of the Bakers' Guild. Her token reads: MARGREAT.REYNOLDS around a beaded circle with the Bakers' coat of arms within, and on the reverse: LIVEING.AT.CHICHESTER around a beaded circle with HER HALF PENY 1667 within.

In addition to issuing her halfpenny token in 1667, Margaret REYNOLDS decided to marry again. On 19 Mar 1666/67 Margaret REYNOLDS, widow of Chichester St Pancras, and John CARTER, cordwainer of Chichester, obtained a marriage licence. They married the same day at Merston, near Chichester. John was possibly a widower as there is an earlier marriage of a John CARTER, cordwainer of Chichester St Pancras, to Mary BRADFIELD on 23 Jun 1664 but there are no burial records to be able to confirm Mary's death.

Margaret's will made many years later shows that she had made an agreement with John CARTER before her marriage, retaining a degree of independence. It was unusual for a married woman to make a will as under the law of coverture, a woman's legal rights and obligations were subsumed by those of her husband - only an unmarried woman or widow had the right to own property and therefore make a will. However, Margaret did make a will as a married woman stating that it was "according to and in pursuance of an Agreement made with my said husband John CARTER before my intermarriage with him".

It is after her marriage in 1666/67 that we start to see evidence of Margaret's involvement with the Society of Friends (Quakers), although it is likely to have begun earlier than this. A clue to when that could be may be the fact that their last child baptised in the Anglican Church at Chichester St Pancras was Mary in 1657. The subsequent child James is missing suggesting that they may have become Quakers

about 1658-60. Although the birth of their children is recorded in Quaker records from 1652, this is not evidence that they were Quakers at that time. It is almost certain that these records were written at a later date as it is believed that the movement did not begin until after George Fox's visit in 1655. The Quaker birth register is written neatly in one hand from 1651 to 1669, suggesting that it may have been written around 1669. Wooley states "Records are sparse until 1668 when an organisational structure was established, but there were clearly Quakers in Chichester from 1655 - albeit without all the minutes and records which later became such a feature of Quaker life."<sup>(4)</sup>

The first reliable evidence is seen when Margaret CARTER and her daughter, Margaret REYNOLDS, are listed in the assembly of Friends who witnessed the marriage of fellow token issuer John SMITH<sup>(5)</sup> and Priscilla SPARKMAN on 24 Nov 1668. One year later, her daughter Margaret REYNOLDS married Joshua KINCH on 6 Jul 1669 at a Quaker meeting held at the dwelling house of Margery Wilkinson, with her brothers William, Francis and Henry in attendance.

Being a Quaker in these early times was a risky business and required great faith and dedication. Having a Quaker marriage, as daughter Margaret did, could get you into trouble as these couples discovered in 1673:<sup>(6)</sup>

"In this Year *Elias Ellis* of *Warbleton*, and *Mary* his Wife, *Tristram Martin* of *Arundel* and his Wife, and *John Cuoknall* of the same Place, and his Wife, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, and excommunicated, for cohabiting as married Persons, because they had not conformed to the Ceremonies of the Church of England in that Behalf; but had publicly declared their Marriage in another Form."

The Anglican Church and local officials were often relentless in their efforts to punish Quakers for holding their meetings, non-attendance at church, non-payment of church tithes and refusal to swear oaths and serve in the military. The punishments included fines or goods distrained and long periods in gaol in terrible conditions. Conditions started to improve after the death of King Charles II in 1685 and the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689 which granted freedom of worship to Nonconformists.

However, there is no mention in the Quaker Sufferings of Margaret REYNOLDS/CARTER. In fact, Chichester seems to have been spared the harsh and vicious treatment meted out at Lewes, although violent disruption of meetings and fines for attending Quaker meetings are recorded. So perhaps Margaret was more cautious and risk averse than her fellow Quaker and token issuer, the widow Mary AKEHURST of Cliffe, Lewes (BW73, N5213) who did suffer terribly. Also, the people of Chichester may have been a little more tolerant as it was after all a Parliamentary/Protestant town during the Civil War.

Regarding fellow Quaker token issuers, there is an interesting comment by Woolley in his book “The Quakers of Chichester 1655-1967”:

“Sussex Quarterly Meeting requested Ambrose Galloway, a draper from Lewes, to collect information from Friends about their sufferings. He recorded them year by year starting back in 1655 listing fines and imprisonments.”

This is of interest because Ambrose GALLOWAY was a merchant who also issued a token in 1667 (BW112, N5225). So, we have Margaret Reynolds, Mary Akehurst and Ambrose Galloway, all Quakers and all issuing tokens in 1667. They doubtlessly knew about each other and I am sure that Ambrose would have met both Margaret and Mary in his travels, perhaps discussing the problems of coinage and tokens!

Margaret made her will in 1684 and probably died in 1688 as the will was probated in that year.<sup>(7)</sup> A summary of her will is as follows:

**Margaret Carter** wife of **John Carter** of Chichester in the County of Sussex Merchant

To John Carter, my husband, four shillings

To my son Samuel Reynolds, five shillings

To my daughter Margaret Kinch, wife of Joshua Kinch, fishmonger of London, ten pounds

To my son William Reynolds, five shillings

To my son John Reynolds, five shillings

To my son Francis Reynolds, ten pounds

To my son Henry Reynolds, ten pounds

To my son James Reynolds, twenty pounds

Legacies to various grandchildren

To Mary Plummer, wife of Thomas Plummer of London, mariner, two pounds ten shillings

Son James Reynolds sole executor, Joshua Kinch overseer

Margaret’s burial has not been found, but there is a gap in the Chichester St Pancras burial register 1686-1694 (except for one burial in 1687, another 1691) and the Quaker burials seem to have been poorly kept at that time. Her husband’s burial has not been found either.

In her life, Margaret demonstrated a sense for business and independence, similar to Mary AKEHURST of Lewes. Their endeavours would have been supported and respected within the Quaker community which was unmatched in providing the most equitable roles for women in the Christian tradition at the time. From the very beginnings in the 1650s, the prerogative to speak at a Quaker meeting was open to women, and Quakers were heavily involved in establishing movements for women’s rights in the 19th century.

## Postscript

Research by others shows that Margaret's son Henry REYNOLDS emigrated to Pennsylvania, America in 1676 and married there in 1678.<sup>(8)</sup> I have not verified or followed up on this.

## Acknowledgement

Thanks to Nigel Clark for his support and feedback.

## Notes and References

- (1) In both the will of William Reynolds and Margaret Carter, their son Samuel is mentioned first in the list of children, suggesting he was the eldest. His baptism has not been found and his birth doesn't seem to fit in before his brother William's, raising some questions.
- (2) Will of William Reynolds of Chichester, made 18 Feb 1660, proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 9 Apr 1664. (The National Archives: PROB 11/313/408)
- (3) <https://www.reynoldspatova.org/getperson.php?personID=I9583&tree=reynolds1> (this has not been verified – source not given)
- (4) Woolley, Michael. The Quakers in Chichester 1655 – 1967, 4th Edition 2006. Viewed online at: <https://michaelwoolley.weebly.com/> (visited 25/1/2022).
- (5) John SMITH is the person who issued an undated halfpenny token at Chichester (BW61, K37a). The token depicts St Lawrence the martyr holding a book and a gridiron (on which he was martyred), perhaps in recognition of his own sufferings as a Quaker. My research shows that this John SMITH is likely to be the same person who issued an undated farthing token at Chichester (BW60, K37) although it is not certain as there is another John Smith ( -1675) who is also a candidate for that.
- (6) Besse, Joseph. A collection of the sufferings of the people called Quakers, for the testimony of a good conscience from the time of their being first distinguished by that name in the year 1650 to the time of the act commonly called the Act of toleration granted to Protestant dissenters in the first year of the reign of King William the Third and Queen Mary in the year 1689 (Volume 1)
- (7) Will of Margaret Carter of Chichester, made 8 Dec 1684, proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 15 Oct 1688. (The National Archives: PROB 11/393/127)
- (8) <https://www.reynoldspatova.org/getperson.php?personID=I10794&tree=reynolds1> (visited 25 Jan 2022)

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## The French Captain's Woman: Jeremy Vynn and his disobedient daughter

Adrian Marsden

The Norfolk Token Project has been researching the lives of the county's seventeenth-century token issuers for several years and in the course of that research some interesting stories have emerged. One of these concerns Jeremy Vynn (the surname spelled in various ways), whose token was issued in 1657, early in a long career that culminated in his becoming Mayor of Norwich in 1690. A few years later in 1701 he had a fine house built at the top of the Norwich Cathedral precinct which still survives. His last years saw his youngest daughter elope with a French-born soldier.



*Figure 1: Issues of Jeremy Vynn (Norwich Castle Museum).*

Vynn's issues are not eye-catching. There are three types, two that share an obverse die where the name is spelled as I:VYN and a third, where the name is rendered as IVYNN.<sup>(1)</sup> It is uncertain whether the IVYNN token or the I:VYN types come first in the sequence; both have obverses and reverses produced using some puncheons that match and others that do not and so we cannot thus far arrive at an order of the various issues (figure 1). All seem to be common, ten examples having been recorded as stray finds and many being known in collections, although the IVYNN type may be rarer than the I:VYN issue.



No baptism record can be found but it is clear from his tombstone, mentioned below, that he was born around 1632. He achieved the freedom of Norwich on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1656 by apprenticeship to the grocer Thomas Garret.<sup>(2)</sup>

Jeremy Vynn married three times.<sup>(3)</sup> His first wife was Priscilla but no further details can be traced. The couple had five children although it seems that none survived past infancy. Priscilla was buried at St. Peter Mancroft on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1665. Jeremy then married Elizabeth Themylthorpe at Sloley on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1666. Charles was baptised in January 1667/8; like Vynn's children by Priscilla, he must have died very young. Jeremy Vynn's third marriage was to a Susan. There were two children; Frances was baptised on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1671 and Susan on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1672.

Frances married John Knights, described as a gentleman, at Norwich on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1695. It must have represented a good union on both sides, the eldest daughter of an alderman and former mayor joined with a gentleman. His other daughter's marriage was less celebrated.

Jeremy Vynn is mentioned in many documents held in the Norfolk Record Office, evidence of his increasingly important position in the city of Norwich in the later seventeenth century. Together with Thomas Bulwer of Buxton he entered into a mortgage on a parcel of property near the Guildhall that secured a loan of £900 to the city.<sup>(4)</sup> The rent was a peppercorn at Michaelmas.

As might be expected, Vynn held many official positions in the city. He was Sheriff in 1677, Alderman of West Wymer ward from 1678 until his death, as well as being on the Chamberlain's Council, a Clavor (one of the Corporation's financial officials), and an auditor between 1678 and 1689. As we have seen, he became Mayor of Norwich in 1690.<sup>(5)</sup>

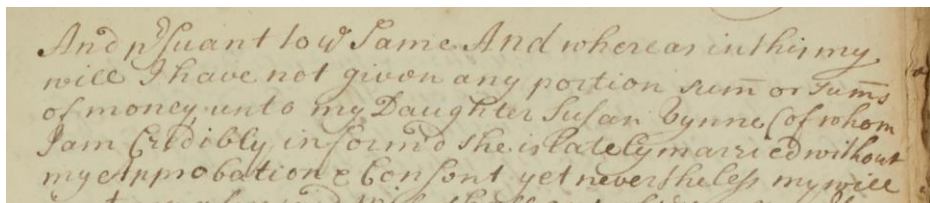
Vynn and his family were based in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft for many years and his first children by Priscilla were baptised and buried there. At some point after 1666 – when he was assessed in the St. Peter Mancroft Hearth Tax returns for five hearths – he must have moved to the parish of St. Andrew's since his daughters Frances and Susan were baptised there in 1671 and 1672.<sup>(6)</sup>

The house built for Jeremy Vynn and his third wife Susan stands at the top of Norwich Cathedral Close, near the Ethelbert Gate and set back behind a large lawn. It is a substantial brick structure and now has the address 3-4 The Close. Upon the gable ends are mounted black painted iron letters forming the triad of initials V / I S. Following this triad are the numbers 01 for 1701. The gable ends before the triad surely originally held the number 17 (figures 2-3).



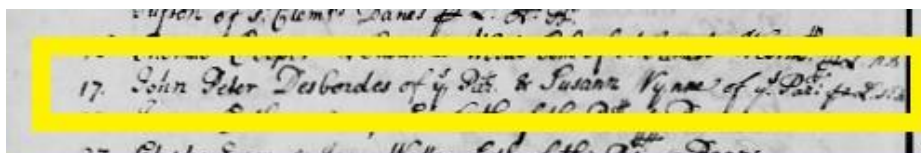
***Figures 2 & 3: The frontage of Jeremy Vynn's house and the initials of him and his third wife Susan on the gable end.***

Vynn's will was made on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1703 and proved on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1705.<sup>(7)</sup> After the usual preamble in which he trusts his soul to God in hope for eternal life and instructs that his body be buried in the Cathedral precincts, he goes on to leave his property in Tasburgh, Stratton St. Michael, Hempnall and the Cathedral Close to his wife Susan and confirms the settlement of an estate in Forncett on his son-in-law John Knights and daughter Frances. His other daughter Susan was left with nothing but what her mother might see fit to give her; it is made clear that this is because 'I am Credibly informed she is lately married without my Approbation and Consent' (figure 4).



***Figure 4: Section of Jeremy Vynn's will in which he refers to Susan's marriage.***

This passage encouraged the author to search for a marriage record naming Susan Vynn. It was quickly found; Susann Vynn had married one John Peter Desbordes at Westminster on the 17<sup>th</sup> November (figure 5). The name of Susan's new husband was interesting and, of course, suggested a French origin. It also became apparent that he was a soldier. Many British military records are available online and the details of Desbordes' service record were unearthed. He clearly came to England with William III in 1689; presumably he was a protestant Hugenot who sought a military career with the British army.



*Figure 5: Marriage record of John-Peter Desbordes and Susan Vynn.*

John Peter Desbordes is attested as an ensign in the regiment of Solomon Richards at the very end of 1688 and was promoted to Captain-Lieutenant at the siege of Namur in 1695 where he was wounded and to Captain the following year. This was the rank he held when he married Susan Vynn.

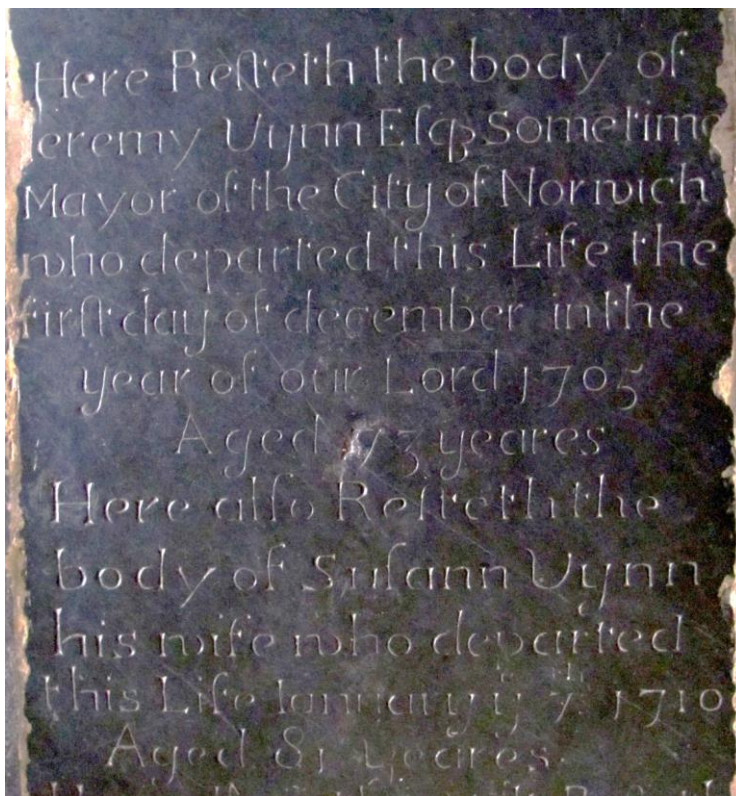
We cannot know how John Peter Desbordes met Susan Vynn. Perhaps Susan was in London for a period in the very first years of the eighteenth century or perhaps Desbordes had initially met her during a visit to Norwich. What is certain is that the two decided to marry at Westminster towards the end of 1703. Presumably she had not sought her father's permission or, if she had, it had not been forthcoming. In November 1703 Susan would have been 30, somewhat past the average age for a first marriage. She quite possibly did not like the idea of being left on the shelf and continuing the rest of her life as a spinster.

Clearly it did not take long for Jeremy Vynn to hear of his daughter's shotgun wedding since he made his new will only two days later. We might imagine someone with an interest in the matter riding post haste from Westminster to Norwich to inform Jeremy of his daughter's recent marriage. Certainly, the news had a profound effect on Susan's father and he put pen to paper immediately. His elder daughter Frances had married a local man, a gentleman; his younger daughter's choice of a French-born soldier, albeit a captain, must have seemed a poor one by comparison.

There is evidence to suggest that Susan Desbordes tried to heal the rift with her family that her marriage had caused. In 1704 she and possibly her husband were plainly in Norwich; she gave birth to a son, baptised John Peter Desbordes, in the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh on 19<sup>th</sup> September. The parish of St. Mary in the Marsh was actually

in the Cathedral precinct where Jeremy Vynn lived. Had a reconciliation occurred between the couple and Susan's father and was Susan Desbordes staying with her parents? Again, we shall never know since young John Peter was buried on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, only three days after his baptism. Susan also seems to vanish from history at this point and, although no record of her burial can be found, it seems likely that she died in childbirth or as a result of complications arising from it.

John Peter Desbordes never married again. He must have returned to the army given his continuing mention in the military records. He is listed as a colonel, the commander of Desbordes' Dragoons, a unit raised for service in Portugal in 1710. What is of some interest is that the famous writer Daniel Defoe (whose father was also a token issuer) served under Desbordes. John Peter Desbordes died at Enfield in December 1746 and left all of his property to two friends.<sup>(8)</sup>



*Figure 6: Memorial stone to Jeremy Vynn and other members of his family.*

Jeremy Vynn was buried in Norwich Cathedral and his memorial slab can still be seen today (figure 6). It also mentions his wife and other family members but not his daughter Susan. The inscription runs (in full):

*Here Resteth the body of Jeremy Vynn Esq sometime Mayor of the City of Norwich who departed this Life the first day of december in the year of our Lord 1705 Aged 73 yeares. Here also Resteth the body of Susann Vynn his wife who departed this Life January ye 7<sup>th</sup> 1710 Aged 81 yeares. Here also in this Valt Resteth the body of John Knights Gent his Sonn in Law who departed this Life August the 31 1706 Aged 34 yeares. Here also Lieth ye body of Mrs Christiana Warnes who dyed Novbr ye 20<sup>th</sup> 1711 Aged 77 yeares. Here also lieth the Body of Mrs FRANCES KNIGHTS Relict of JOHN KNIGHTS late of this Praecinct Gent and Daughter to JEREMY VYNN Esq & SUSAN his Wife who departed this life the 29<sup>th</sup> of January 1730 AEtatis suae 60.*

## References

1. Williamson 1967, 864-5, nos. 212-4. Marsden 2018, 65. Note that Williamson is surely in error when he describes nos. 212 and 213 as differing in their *obverse* die.
2. Millican 1934, 79-80.
3. All of this information from the two websites [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)
4. Norfolk Record Office document NCR 21a/24/29.
5. Hawes 1986, 158.
6. Seaman 1988, 75.
7. Norfolk Record Office PRDC 1/2/7 fo. 196 (Microfilm MF 476).
8. National Archives PROB11/752.

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## Southwark 854: Illustrated

Tim Everson



Obverse: AT.THE.WHI...LYON = S on a letter T in monogram

Reverse: GEORGS.SOV....WARK = 1658

Diameter: 18mm

This farthing token from St George's in Southwark is not listed in Williamson or Dickinson or Norweb, but was listed in my book (See bibliography) as no. 854 on the basis of a note from Robert Thompson who had seen a report of a piece found at Compton in Surrey, although I don't know whether he saw it himself. He was certainly unable to provide an illustration, which can now be done. A second piece has now been found, reported and illustrated on the PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme: LON-64098D). It adds a little to the reading in my book. The obverse probably reads WHIT.LYON but it is not 100% certain. The reverse shows that the token was struck over another piece as there is an N from an underlying type where the probable TH of Southwark should be. The first G on the reverse is not clear but it does not look like it was preceded by an S or an S<sup>T</sup> for St George's. This would make it the only token from St George's without this. I suppose the ST monogram on the obverse might stand for this, but it seems much more likely that these are the initials of the issuer, with the T being for his first name and the S being for the surname.

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T. Everson: *Seventeenth Century Trading Tokens of Surrey and Southwark*. Galata 2015

## An Unrecorded Royal Oak Lottery Ticket

W. Bryce Neilson

The Royal Oak, located in the grounds of Boscobel house, was the tree in which the future King Charles II hid after the battle of Worcester in 1651 to avoid capture by the Roundheads. He eventually made it to France where he remained until he could return and reclaim the throne in 1660. The importance of the part played by the tree in this historical event is commemorated in several ways including the many pubs named the Royal Oak.

Shortly after the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, The Royal Oak Lottery was set up by Charles II to reward loyal Royalists who had fallen on hard times. It would seem that letters patent were freely given to operate lotteries and gambling games and the rewards did not always go to the intended 'truly loyal indigent officers.' Operated under licence, the Royal Oak Lottery continued until the Lotteries Act of 1698 which banned all lotteries except those run by the State although the Royal Oak was allowed to continue until 1703 when the remaining licences expired.



**Fig. 1** - Lottery ticket

The piece illustrated (brass, 19mm) depicts the Royal Oak on the obverse and has a representation of a twirling board or wheel of fortune on the reverse with the numbers XXIII, V, II, VII, X, III, XV, I, XX, VIII, IX, IIII around the edge. In the centre is a spinning pointer with the arrowhead at the top. Allowing for artistic licence the wheel depicted shows fewer numbers than on the actual wheel which was probably 24. This disc is very similar to the known specimens but without the banner round the oak tree<sup>(1)</sup>. The late Robert Thompson was of the opinion that it was earlier than the other specimens before it was realised that THE LOYALL SUFFERERS needed to be spelled out on a banner around the tree<sup>(2)</sup>.



How these pieces were to be used is not known but it is likely that they entitled the holder to one game either as a prepaid ticket or as a free lure to a potential source of revenue for the operator.



**Fig. 2 - La Petite Loterie**

The design of 24 Roman numerals in a circle around a spinning pointer was perhaps one of the most basic in use but must have been popular since it continued in France throughout the 18th century and into the early 19th century as illustrated in the example shown<sup>(3)</sup>.

There was no laid down format for the Royal Oak lottery and the rules and odds given were at the discretion of the operator. It is likely that other types of gambling wheels were in use perhaps more like the wheel of fortune or carnival wheels that remained popular in England and which are still in use at fairs and fetes. The odds given are still atrocious and many of the wheels used at carnivals are crooked.

Around 1661 a licence was granted to Francesco Corbetta to operate the Catalonian game of Auca (Goose)<sup>(4)</sup>, a gambling game with a staking layout of 48 squares containing symbols or pictures and 48 small tickets, with the same designs as on the board, which could be drawn from a bag to determine the winning square<sup>(5)</sup>. By 1664 this game had changed its name to Royal Oak Lottery and presumably joined the various fairly crooked gambling games carried out under this title.

The 'Royal Oak' was operated by travelling agents who visited various fairs and towns where they stayed for a few days or set up a permanent establishment for several months until they were no longer welcome or their clientele ran out of money.

What may be the final development of the game can be seen in a print from the 1690's which shows a lottery game in progress together with the rules in Dutch, French and English<sup>(6)</sup>. Called The Royal Money Lottery it is the same game as the Royal Oak Lottery and indeed refers to it. The betting board layout is depicted and the randomiser is a 32 sided die which is dropped through a crowned vertical tube in the form of a model of an oak tree as an alternative to the wheel described above.

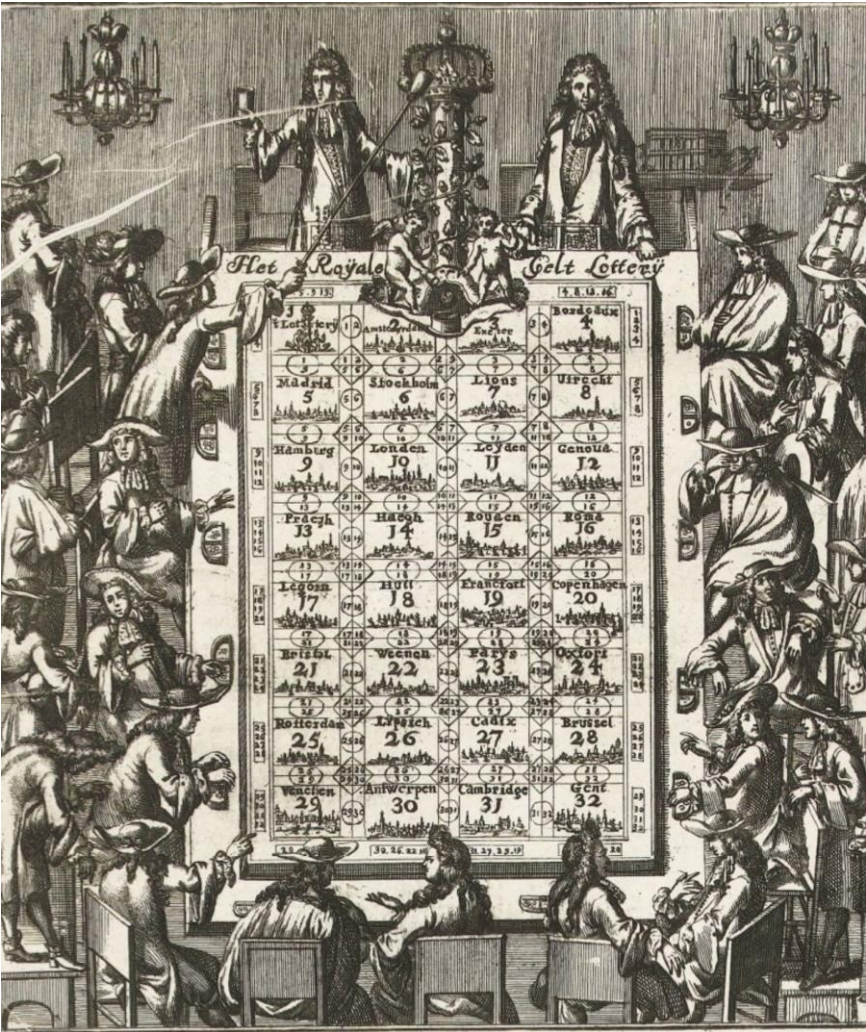


Fig. 3 - Section of 1690's print

The rules include ‘This Royal Money Lottery is the .... only Game authoriz’d in England .... where it is called the Royal Oak Lottery .... and authorized by their present Majesties, King William & Queen Mary ....’

Bets could be on a single number (winner receiving back 28 times the amount staked including his stake - thus odds of 27 to 1), a pair of adjoining numbers (14 times amount staked) or on various groups of four numbers (7 times).

The game depicted is from an actual game as played in Amsterdam at the time and the board and equipment was almost certainly more sophisticated than some of the games set up for temporary periods at fairs etc. in England.

A satirical pamphlet of 1699<sup>(7)</sup> warns of the evils of the games, describes the amounts of money which could be lost and many of the criminal activities associated with the Royal Oak lottery. It also mentions the odds of 27 to 1 against 32 chances and may therefore be referring to the version of the game described in the 1690’s print.

It is interesting to note that the Royal Oak lottery appears to have many of the features of Roulette and must surely be considered as an ancestor of that game.

## **References and notes.**

1. TCSB Volume 9, number 11, page 404 - The Loyal Sufferers Piece, Robert Thompson.
2. Correspondence with the late Robert Thompson.
3. Private collection, illustration courtesy of the owner.
4. The gambling game Auca should not be confused with Gioco dell’Oca (a well known race game, also called the Game of Goose).
5. Random Riches: Gambling Past & Present. Manfred Zollinger (ed.) Routledge, 2016
6. The full print with rules (which also include various notes) can be found in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam - object number RP-P-OB-82.859. It shows the game as it was played in the Golden Crown in Amsterdam.
7. The Trial and Condemnation of Squire Lottery alias Royal-Oak Lottery, London 1699.

## Gleanings from the Conder Café, Part 4

Jeff Rock

The online world of token sharing, commentary and mystery solving (and creating!) continues apace in the Conder Café, the Facebook group devoted to all things token of the 18th century. As with all groups – online and real world – it seems that a handful of people participate more than others. This is a well-known phenomenon, and a perusal of the pages of any print journal, including TCSB, will show clusters of people active at a certain time. They tend to get burned out and then another wave of people (hopefully) pick up the slack and carry on. It would certainly be better for journals (and their editors) to have far more people participate. TCSB does much better in this area than other journals simply because it covers such a wide swathe of time: an expert in 15th century leaden tokens may not know much about 19th century unofficial farthings, and we all learn something together. Taking pen to paper – or finger to keyboard – is not hard though, and your editor would certainly appreciate more (and more varied) material coming in. [*He most surely would – Editor*]

But back to the Café, and some of the treasures recently shared.



Ward Reilly shared this example of D&H Middlesex 290, an anti-slavery token and Hanging Man piece in one. But unlike the End of Paine tokens this one actually depicts William Pitt the Younger, then Prime Minister, swinging from the gallows. At the crossbar of that device is a rebus – the letters P and T flanking a depiction of an eye, which would be read as P-I-T, but as it didn't name Pitt directly it would have saved its maker from charges of treason (and a possible trip to the gallows himself!). While Pitt did many worthy things in his career, in 1793 he tried to seize the island of St. Domingue, then the richest French colony in the world. While it would have been a jewel in the British Empire, the reason for trying to seize it was not to spread democratic ideas but rather to restore slavery to that island and thus shore up the slave system in the British West Indies. The attempt failed miserably – but it took 5 years, some



£4,000,000 (the equivalent of £400,000,000 today) and the death or permanent injury of some 100,000 British soldiers. This military and political failure led directly to Pitt's resignation a few years later. The tokens we collect certainly have stories to tell, if only we dig a little deeper into history to listen to them.



Paul Dofton shared this example of Middlesex 1001, a nonsensical mule made by Skidmore using Thomas Spence's popular cat die, a favourite of our departed friend Bill McKivor. This particular example was in two illustrious collections – S.H. Hamer and Francis Cokayne. When a less-than-perfect looking token is found in multiple great collections it is usually a safe bet that the variety may not exist any nicer – one holding out for a perfect token would thus likely never own an example of this rarity. Information like this was once learned only through decades of collecting experience, but can now be shared easily through the Café.



Speaking of Bill McKivor, this author shared an example of another of Bill's favourites, the popular skater token of Hyde Park, Middlesex 534. This was in Bill's personal collection, and is from the late die state of the reverse with massive buckling at the lower portion of that side, along with a planchet crack at the top, which likely grew when the token was struck.



Gary Groll shared this example of a Spence counterstamp on a most unusual host – a silver 1811 3 shillings bank token. This is the latest-dated host coin known for a Spence counterstamp, who would die just a few years after this date. Spence was perennially impoverished, and thus counter stamped few silver pieces (and none in gold). His counterstamps were said to be thrown out of his window, the better to spread his message – this particular specimen would have been a costly piece for Spence to pass in his normal fashion. For the 3 shillings value of this token he could have likely purchased 50 or more lower-grade counterfeit or evasion coppers to serve as host coins for his political message. Does anyone know of a later-date host coin for a Spence countermark? Several Spence counterstamps have been shared on the Café in recent months, well worth checking out if this is a series that interests you!



Collector extraordinaire Jerry Bobbed continued to amaze Café members, sharing an unprecedented run of Staffordshire pennies, including several unique die trials and artist's proofs, including this example of Staffordshire 7a, a thin white metal piece, with a plain edge. Unique, as were several other delicacies shared by Bobbe, some of which hail from the famous early 19th century Chetwynd collection. The chance to see such rarities, in full colour, was one appreciated by all members – and to see all of them at once was truly mind boggling! And, finally, if we had any more mind left to boggle,

said mind would have been completely blown away by this piece, teasingly sent out by Merfyn Williams, one side at a time, with a challenge to solve the mystery of what exactly it is! The reduced photo size in the Bulletin may make it hard for the reader to figure out, so I will spoil the mystery by saying that it is a counterfeit Anglesey Druid penny, D&H 163, struck over a likely counterfeit Warwickshire Birmingham Mining Company halfpenny token, the reverse showing a brockage of a completely different Anglesey piece – an Anglesey 298 counterfeit halfpenny variety. Add in multiple strikes for both the Birmingham host token and the Anglesey overstrike, and you have one of the most befuddling tokens ever produced – two countries, two counties, two denominations, multiple errors...what's not to love? Something like this would have been impossible to create by accident, even with copious amounts of whiskey involved.



This selection represents well under 5% of the tokens shared since the previous instalment of the Gleanings series. If you want to see the others (which include some spectacular conditions and extreme rarities), it's easy enough to do! As previously mentioned, the Conder Café is a Facebook group and is open to all who have an interest in the 18th century series. It is free to join – you do need a Facebook account which, of course, is also free. You can share as little or as much as you like, though we do hope for more participation from members, either in sharing or in commenting on the photos that are shared. If you have a Facebook account already, simply search for “Conder Café” and request to join. If you don't have a Facebook account it only takes a few minutes to sign up – you don't need a credit card or to share any personal information with Facebook itself other than your name and email address. If you have any problems joining the group, or any questions about it, feel free to contact Gary Groll.



## Do you know the whereabouts of these 18<sup>th</sup> century tokens?

**John Dudding**

I am hoping that someone out there might be able to help. I am trying to obtain some current photographs of a few 18<sup>th</sup> century tokens that seem to have dropped out of sight.

The first two are **Cornwall DH1** and **DH1a**. These are the Cornish Uniface tokens showing the arms of the Duke of Cornwall and “HALF AN OUNCE OF CORNISH COPPER.” One has a plain edge, the other milled. They are probably both unique tokens. At least one of them was in the 1930s Cokayne auction. Rumours that they are at the British Museum are incorrect. The only images that I have managed to find are in Dalton and Hamer – 1910.

The third is the milled edge, Penryn halfpenny **Cornwall DH4a**. This is also probably a unique token.

Finally, an Anglesey series token. **Anglesey DH 417**. It has a Druid's head on each side, including the one that ended up on Cornwall DH2. Again, probably unique.

I'm continuing to write my book on Cornish tokens and I could do with including these. Any help would be appreciated. Published credits will be given. Rumours of their whereabouts would be good.

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## Fifty years on: some theatre tickets and passes

ALEC CLUNES COLLECTION OF THEATRE TICKETS AND PASSES

345

TP595 — Victoria Musical Gallery. Bust of Victoria in wreath, musical instruments below. *Guest* 504 .. .. VF **£1.25**  
TP596 Margate Theatre (oldest extant theatre in England). Pit, 1791 in beaded circle. (*Unpublished*). **Plate 70** *RRRR*, VF **£30**  
TP597 F. Abrahams Polytechnic Concert Hall, Nottingham. F (First) Gallery, lyre centre. R. T. Pope & Co. Tokens, checks, medals etc. *Brass* (*unpublished*) R, VF **£3**  
TP598 E. Brown's Crystal Palace, Nuneaton. R. 3<sup>d</sup> etc. (*Octagonal*). (*Unpublished*) R, good VF/EF **£4**  
TP599 William Brown. South of England Music Hall, Portsmouth. R. 6<sup>d</sup> etc. *Guest* 644 .. .. **£3**

TP600 Reading Theatre Royal. P. Box 32 and 38. *Guest* 437A R, nearly EF **£8**  
TP601 — Similar but P. Pit 17. Half-Price. *Guest* 439 .. .. *RR*, good VF **£10**  
TP602 Sheffield Theatre, Proprietor between scrolls. R. N<sup>o</sup>. 4. **Silver** (*oval*) (*unpublished*) **Plate 71** *RRR*, about EF **£20**  
TP603 — Royal Parisian Concert Hall. R. 6<sup>d</sup> in wreath. (*Unpublished*) .. R, VF **£2**  
TP604 — T. Youdan Promenade. R. Bdg. with four lamp posts. D. & W. 374 nearly VF/good VF **£1.25**  
TP606 Windsor Theatre. Bust Geo. III. Shareholders Free Ticket to No<sup>s</sup> 33, 38, 39, 40, J.A. below, *engrd.* on Geo. III 3 shilling bank token. **Silver**. **Plate 70** *RRR*, good VF **£25**

## Visiting American Circuses

David Young

Some circuses performers visited America and within a few years American artists were touring in Britain and Europe. One of the first was Richard Risley Carlisle; born in 1814 Richard was a strong young man and an excellent athlete. He joined a circus and devised an act with his son that was a combination of acrobatics and gymnastics, later he invented an unusual act of juggling children with his feet, which became known as the “Risley act”. His routine amazed audiences everywhere and although always advertised as Risley and Sons the children were not actually his. In 1843 Risley was in London where he appeared at Drury Lane and performed at Windsor Castle for Queen Victoria.



Risley and McCollum's token

In 1850 he formed a partnership with fellow American Thomas McCollum, who was considered to be one of the best riders of two horses. They toured Europe playing in all the principal cities where they were well received and popular, especially so in Paris. The brass ticket that shows a man riding two horses on the obverse with the legend RISLEY & MCCOLLUM'S HIPPODROME may have been used for their shows in France as the reverse is in French giving the seat as TROISIEME, another ticket is recorded where the seat is PREMIERE. By 1857 the partnership had finished and Risley was touring in America, he then crossed the pacific to appear in Australia and in 1863 arrived in Japan with a small circus, the first western style circus seen in the country. In 1869 Risley was back in Britain with the Imperial Japanese Troupe.

Rufus Welch was born in 1800 and although not a performer he was a good businessman and by 1829 was a partner in a travelling menagerie. In 1852 Welch was in England running a circus in Liverpool and this is where he met the young James Hernandez, another American whose real name was Mickey Kelly. They went into partnership and toured as the American Circus and Mammoth Marquee. This did not last long as later in the year Hernandez opened his own circus and by 1853 both he and Welch were back in America.



Token for Welch and CO

While he was in Liverpool Welch issued a copper ticket for the PIT which was made by Pope of Birmingham. A copper ticket in a similar style was also made by Pope for the partnership of Welch and Hernandez. Again, the tickets most likely gave access to the relevant part of the auditorium, however it seems that they were in use for a very short time.

James Washington Myers was another American who came to London in 1851 to perform at Windsor. Myers was an equestrian and formed his own circus which appeared at the Alhambra in Leicester Square. After this Myers and his wife toured the continent performing in most of the major cities. By 1876 Myers Great American Circus was back in London performing at the Crystal Palace and the Agricultural Hall in Islington and for the next few years he appeared at both venues.



Jim Myers token

The obverse of an undated brass ticket issued by Myers reads JIM MYERS GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS while the reverse is plain apart from a circle of beads. The token was most likely used when Myers was at the Crystal Palace as this appears to be the only time that he stayed in one place long enough to make it worth while having the tickets made. In October 1882 James sold the whole circus at North Woolwich realising £5,000, after this he travelled with Hengler's circus until he died in 1892.

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## Fifty years on: some eighteenth-century tokens

78

### EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS

#### Eighteenpence

- 3 **Warwickshire.** *Birmingham.* Beehive and bees. INDUSTRY HAS ITS SURE REWARD. R. Cmkd. 1s. 6d. . . . R, good EF **£12**

#### Shilling

- 16 **Essex.** *Epping Forest.* Stag under tree. R. Value round star and garter, hunting horn above, 1796. Plain edge R, EF **£15**

#### Pennies

- 7 **Cambridgeshire.** *Cambridge.* King's College Chapel. R. West Front of New Building, King's College, 1796. TO THE HEADS, STUDENTS etc. scarce, EF **£17-50**  
 6 **Hampshire.** *Southampton.* Bust of Admiral Howe. R. THE MEMORABLE VICTORY etc., 1794 . . . . FDC **£7**  
 3 **Herefordshire.** *Hereford.* Bull, HEREFORD-SHIRE above. R. Apple tree and plough R, VF **£5**  
 2\*\* **Lancashire.** *Lancaster.* View of Castle. R. Lancaster Bridge. A. SEWARD, 1794 in ex. *White metal* RR, good VF **£10**  
 26 **Middlesex.** *Hall's.* Deformed dwarf. SIR JEFFREY DYNSTAN MAYOR OF GARRAT. R. T. Hall, CITY ROAD NEAR FINSBURY SQUARE LONDON, 1795 . THE FIRST ARTIST etc. . . . . scarce, good VF **£4**

#### *London and Westminster Series*

- 81 Bank of England. New Buildings, 1796. R. Arms of London and Westminster between oak leaves and palm, 1797 FDC **£10**  
 82 Drury Lane View of theatre. Bt. 1794 R, FDC **£12**

#### *Skidmore's Clerkenwell Series*

- 147 Addington Place near Croydon in Surrey. R. Arms. P. SKIDMORE COPPICE ROW etc. EF **£8**  
 155 The House of Lords. View of building scarce, FDC **£8**

- 162 The South Sea House VF (diff. die) **£2-25**; FDC **£6**

- 164 Lord Stormont's, Wandsworth, Surrey scarce, EF **£6-50**

- 4 **Somersetshire.** *Bath.* View of Cathedral, ABBEY CHURCH. R. Guildhall. In brass RR, VF **£10**

- 13 **Warwickshire.** *Birmingham.* Isaac Perrins (Prize fighter). Bust r. R. BELLA HORRIDA BELLA . . . . good EF **£3-50**

- 30 — — Bust of Freeth the Birmingham Poet and innkeeper. R. BRITONS BEHOLD THE BARD OF FREEDOM etc. good VF **£2-50**

## Cudworth Village Club - Surrey?

John Theobald



**Photographs by Tim Everson, to whom the copyright belongs.**

What looks to be a Brass round Token. It is holed. 1.5/1.6" or 34mm diameter.  
Obverse: **CUDWORTH VILLAGE CLUB** around the periphery, with **No. ----** faintly appearing in the centre.  
Reverse: Blank.

Tim Everson and I had the pleasure of meeting Ted Molyneux, another great Surrey Token enthusiast, in early Summer 2019. One of Ted's more unusual pieces is this little Token. The village of **CUDWORTH** is about 5 miles South-East of Dorking in Surrey and Ted has some relatives living in that vicinity. The Village Hall still exists and Ted is keen to find out whether his Token is indeed a local Surrey piece. He has attempted to research the Token's local provenance, so far without success.

However, with at least 3 places named **CUDWORTH** in England, the other 2 being in Somerset and Barnsley, further research is required. Dix, Noonan & Webb in their auction 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017 listed under Lot No. 751, a group of **YORKSHIRE** Tokens. Included was a piece for **CUDWORTH INDUSTRIAL WORKING MEN'S CLUB & INSTITUTE**, stamped 195, 26mm dia.

In addition, the late John Whitmore's website recently had an illustrated **CUDWORTH WEST END CLUB** Token for sale. It was uniface gilt brass and round, 32mm diameter. And was available at the time for £9.00.

Ted Molyneux would welcome readers' comments concerning his piece. In the first instance, these can be passed on via myself and will be acknowledged.

## Cudworth Village Club - Post Script - Yorkshire

**Dave Smith and Gary Oddie**

In the Sheffield Daily Telegraph - Tuesday 18 August 1903 p7 col 4 - appeared the following report. Transcribed at length as it gives insight into the running of a club and contemporary prices.

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### **THE DESTRUCTION AT CUDWORTH CLUB STEWARD'S ALLEGED REVENGE AN AMAZING STORY**

A most extraordinary story of wanton damage was told yesterday to the Barnsley Magistrates, when John Smith, miner – once a well-known local cricketer – of Cudworth was brought up on remand, charged with having done wilful damage to a quantity of beer, wine, spirits and cigars, the property of the Cudworth Village Club and Institute Society, Ltd., to an amount exceeding £5. Mr. A. Muir Wilson prosecuted, and Mr. Rideal defended.

In opening, Mr. Wilson said the case was an extraordinary one – in fact, so extraordinary that in the whole course of his experience he had never met one like it. “I have heard,” Mr. Wilson went on, “of what is called mental aberration – I believe I myself have sometimes to plead guilty to it – but this man must, at this time, have had something more than mental aberration.” For four years and a half, he continued, [the] defendant had been the steward at the Cudworth Village Club but in consequence of circumstances, on Monday, July 27, the committee determined to get rid of his services, and fixed the hour for doing this at four o'clock on the following day, Tuesday. Among the committee there must have been a Judas, for the decision leaked out, and having become aware of what was going to happen [the] defendant prepared a reception for the committee that they did not anticipate. When they met at the club a little after four o'clock with a view to terminating his services, they found that twenty “fifty-fours” of beer had had the corks knocked in, and the beer was in the cellar to a depth of about 2½ feet. Forty gallons of Irish whisky had been treated in a similar manner, twenty gallons of rum and Scotch whisky had also been dispensed with, and all of it was in the cellar of the club. Some of the members thought that if they had had the chance to get hold of some of it there might have been more satisfaction, but the defendant did not give them that opportunity. He destroyed it ruthlessly. Then there was another feature. Eight thousand cigars, 160 threepenny packets and 130 penny packets of cigarettes were on the premises, and, with the aid of paraffin, [the] defendant set these on fire in the yard at the rear of the club. He (Mr. Wilson) did not know why an attempt should not have been made to stop this extraordinary performance, but no attempt was made, and the damage done amounted to over £200. Either the man must have been excited, or he was drunk – he (Mr. Wilson) had no idea which – but when the officials spoke to him he

said it was the best day's work he had ever done in his life, and that the King of England had never done so much good as he.

...

Joe Race, the secretary of the club said [the] defendant was paid a salary of £2 10s a week, with light, coal, etc., found, and he had a gallon of beer allowed per week for refreshment. Witness was present at the meeting when it was decided to dispense with [the] defendant's services and he. . . went on the following day to pay him £10, a month's wages in advance, and get rid of him. When they got there they found they could not get into the cellar for beer.

. . . the cost price of the beer destroyed was £55; forty gallons of Irish whisky cost £30, twenty gallons rum £15, eleven gallons "Old Pad" whisky £11, in addition to a quantity of Holland's gin, mineral waters, and "cordials."

. . . Did he seem sorry? – No; he seemed delighted. . . was he drunk? – he seemed to be excited. . . The defendant had been rather hard worked lately. They had 600 members, though [the] defendant had never complained. . . What time was he burning the [the cigars]? – from five to nine.

---

As the events were described, the proceedings were regularly interrupted with laughter from the audience. There are many other newspaper reports describing the events. "Smith was committed to the Wakefield October Sessions, bail, himself in £50 and sureties to the same amount, being accepted."

The Yorkshire Evening Post, (of 20 October 1903, p5 col2) has John Smith pleading guilty to a charge of malicious damage at Cudworth Village Club (Limited) on 28<sup>th</sup> July. Whilst on bail he had committed a violent assault on one of the Committee members and was serving a month in prison.

"Mr. Mellor who defended, said prisoner had had a great deal of domestic trouble, having recently lost two children, and having also had wrangles with his committee, and his mind became affected, and he acted in this absurd manner. He appeared to think he was a sort of instrument of Providence to stop the drinking proclivities of the members of this club. Mr. Mellor put in a memorial signed by certain members of the club testifying to the regard and esteem in which prisoner was held.. . . The Bench committed [the] prisoner to gaol for three months in the second class."

The club was opened around 1900 and was still there in 1956, with a cinema next door. The cinema building remains, but the site of the club has been redeveloped for housing.



## Woollerton's Department Store, Manchester

**Chris(topher) Mearns**

At first glance, these two tokens appear to show different denominations, 2/- (pre - decimal) and 10p (post decimal), in each of the two currencies. But are they in fact different? There is a colloquialism saying, "It's the same difference."



**Cu.Ni 28x24mm**



**Brass 28x24mm**

**Reverse as obverse (both shown 1.5x)**

In 1881 Henry Woollerton established himself firstly as a fent dealer in Thomas Street and again in 1886, Slater's Trade directory lists him at the same address as a fent dealer\*. By 1911 according to Slater's Trade Directory of that year Woollerton is shown as a fent merchant, manufacturer and wholesaler in Edge Street and Thomas Street. The 1954 phone directory lists two more companies of his: Woollerton's Warehousing in Thomas Street and Woollerton Bros. Ltd. in Hall Lane. Ten years later in 1964 the phone directory shows Woollerton as being in Thomas Street, Church Street and Hall Lane. The following year, 1965, the name is listed as being in Church Street and Edge Lane but NOT in Thomas Street. In 1982 the directory lists Woollerton in Church Street ONLY. There are no entries in the phone directories for 1983/4. We can assume therefore it had ceased trading in 1982. According to the foregoing my sources show nothing to indicate whether the sites were manufacturing or retail. Are they shop tokens?

I have seen the following denominations on two websites, namely:  
numistaUK and worldofcoins

Pre decimal 1971 -	2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d.
Post Decimal 1968 -	10p, 5p

From the images, can any member give an indication of the decade/s in which these tokens were struck, or even the name of the die-sinker?

\*Seller of off cuts of cloth or fabric.

## Col. Ranulphus John Carthew

Gary Oddie

Col. Ranulphus John Carthew (1863-1943) was born at Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk. He served in the Suffolk Royal Field Reserve Artillery<sup>(1)</sup>.

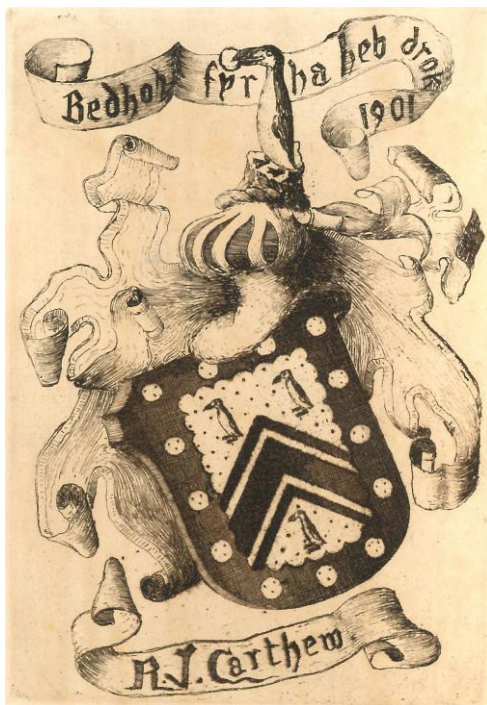
He married Catherine Agnes Edith Waller at Woodbridge on the 5<sup>th</sup> October 1892 at St Mary's Woodbridge. Ranulphus was the only surviving son of the late Peter Carthew Esq of 15a Kensington Palace Gardens. Catherine was the eldest daughter of W.N. Waller Esq of the Grove Bealings and granddaughter of the late Sir Francis Murphy of Melbourne, Victoria. By the census of 1911, they had three children.

A son Edmund John (b. 27 Nov 1900) attended Woodbridge School and was admitted to Peterhouse, Cambridge, on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1919<sup>(2)</sup>.

By 1909 Carthew had become a magistrate at Woodbridge and was chairman of the Woodbridge Urban District Council. He was living at the Abbey which is now Abbey School. On Nov 6<sup>th</sup>, 1909 the Marquis of Bristol started the Suffolk branch of the British Red Cross Society. Carthew was its first director<sup>(1,3)</sup>.

The Carthew name can be traced to before the Norman Conquest and originates from Cornwall. Carthew had an extensive library and his bookplate<sup>(4)</sup> includes the Cornish family motto *Bedhoh fyr ha heb drok* which means *Let us be wise without guile*. A more scriptural expression is *Be ye wise as serpents and as harmless as doves*<sup>(5)</sup>.

The family crest is *Upon a rock an auk proper, holding in the beak a besant*. The arms are *Or, a chevron sable between three auks proper*.



He was elected a member of the British Numismatic Society in 1905 and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society in January 1905. By coincidence this was on the same day as the Rev. W.G. Searle, the Cambridgeshire subeditor for G.C. Williamson's work, was elected to the Society.

The Carthew collection was offered for sale in March 1946 in the pages of Seaby's Coin and Medal List No 340. Even without listing the Suffolk pieces, and estimates for London, Southwark and Norfolk there were almost 5800 tokens<sup>(6)</sup>. Each county was first offered as a group. If no offers were received, the counties would be split and sold separately.

The table below enumerates the collection by county and the Seaby list number. A further entry in list 342 from July 1946 gives those counties which were still available as individual tokens (highlighted in red in the table).

List	County	Total	List	County	Total	List	County	Total
CT1	Beds	68	CT15	Herefs	42	CT29	Rutland	17
CT2	<b>Berks</b>	123	CT16	<b>Herts</b>	74	CT30	<b>Shrops</b>	51
CT3	Bucks	112	CT17	<b>Hunts</b>	53	CT31	Somerset	196
CT4	Cambs	164	CT18	Kent	365	CT32	<b>Southwark</b>	~250
CT5	Cheshire	13		Lancs		CT33	Staffs	59
CT6	Cornwall	81	CT20	Leics	80	CT34	Suffolk	*
CT7	Cumb	2	CT21	Lincs	124	CT35	<b>Surrey</b>	151
CT8	Derbys	28	CT22	<b>London</b>	~1300		Sussex	
CT9	Devon	251	CT23	<b>Middx</b>	163	CT37	Wales	25
CT10	Dorset	97	CT24	Monmouth	2	CT38	<b>Warks</b>	92
CT11	Durham	48	CT25	Norfolk	~300	CT39	Westmr	10
CT12	Essex	333	CT26	Northants	114	CT40	<b>Wilts</b>	170
CT13	Gloucs	180	CT27	Notts	60	CT41	Worcs	91
CT14	<b>Hants</b>	152	CT28	Oxford	249	CT42	Ireland	82

The gaps in the list numbers (CT19 and CT36) suggest that there were also some Lancashire and Sussex tokens not listed. The entry for Suffolk has the following note.

**CT34 Suffolk.** The Carthew collection of this county is not available at the present moment, but we have a large number of other tokens of this county in stock, including Col. Carthew's duplicates.

Being Carthew's home county and also the residence of the Earl of Cranbrook, it is likely that Cranbrook had first choice of the collection and this would coincide with Cranbrook's publications in 1946 and 1947<sup>(7,8)</sup>. Seaby list 342 in June 1946 gives the Suffolk entry CT34 as containing 340 Suffolk tokens. Whether these are Carthew's duplicates or primary collection is not stated. A more detailed account of Suffolk tokens and collectors is due for publication shortly<sup>(9)</sup>.

Many Carthew tickets seem to have survived. Three typical examples are shown here which include the original Seaby prices in pencil.



Carthew died on 1 November 1943 and his second wife Sybil Lilian (m. ?) (d. 4 Jan 1964, Woodbridge) was the beneficiary of his will.

They share a grave that can be found in Woodbridge Cemetery. It was via an image that I managed to contact his Granddaughter and obtain a photograph of the man himself<sup>(10)</sup>. The family had no knowledge of the token collection.



### Notes, References and Acknowledgements

- (1) H.E. Manville. *Biographical Dictionary of British and Irish Numismatics*. Spink, 2009.
- (2) E. Ansell. *Admissions to Peterhouse in the University of Cambridge, October 1911 – December 1930*. Cambridge, 1939.
- (3) S. Russell. How Red Cross volunteers helped turn Woodbridge Grammar School into hospital at outbreak of war. *East Anglian Times*. 14 April 2014.
- (4) Bookplate pasted onto Conder: An arrangement of provincial coins etc, 1799. A second bookplate of S.F. Watson was also in the book.
- (5) Fairbairn's book of Crests of the families of Great Britain and Ireland. Fourth Edition, 1905.
- (6) Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin. No 340, March 1946 pp8-16.
- (7) Earl of Cranbrook (1946). 'Suffolk tradesmen's tokens of the 17th century'. *Proceedings of The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History* xxiv Part 1, pp20-24.
- (8) Earl of Cranbrook (1947). 'Notes on some new and doubtful 17th century Suffolk tokens.' *Proceedings of The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History* xxiv Part 2, pp63-99.
- (9) A. Marsden & D. Pennock. *Suffolk Seventeenth Century Tokens*. Forthcoming.
- (10) Thanks to Carole Carthew, his great granddaughter, for the photograph.

## Further Solutions to the “Mystery List”

**Andrew Cunningham**

In the interests of maintaining focus on the "Mystery List" of Inn, Hotel, Tavern and Beer House Checks, there follows a short list of those additionally resolved since the consolidated solutions published as Supplement 3 to the TCSB, Vol. 13, No. 8 in September 2021.

Castle Hotel, W. Benson: This piece (Cox U3) is most probably from the Castle Hotel, Tredegar where William Benson was present ... 1853... (DP)

Gardener's Arms, c/m I. Wilson: Isaac Wilson, Free Gardeners Arms, Camden Street, North Shields [May 1887]...Nov 1887...[Feb. 1888]. This beerhouse had a minimum of eight licensees 1885-1898. (AC)

Lord John Russell, The, Copping (2d and 4d): Frederick Copping, The Lord John Russell beerhouse, 263 City Road, Islington, London [1865]...1870/71... [1875]. (A. Hunt)

Victoria Hotel, Bowen: T. H. Bowen, Victoria, Wind Street, Swansea ... 1866/67... (Cox U16) (DP)

Vulcan Hotel, E. Lewis: Elizabeth Lewis, Vulcan Hotel, Adam Street, Cardiff ... 1907... (per Cox)

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