

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Accompanying this issue we are sending to subscribers the Index to Volume 2 - again kindly prepared by Andrew Andison.

Since the publication of the works of Williamson, Dalton & Hamer, Davies, and other compilers of standard works on tokens, a number of varieties has come to light. On a member's suggestion we are starting a section on unpublished varieties, and this heads our regular 'Notes & Queries' feature; these notes carry their own, separate serial numbers, prefixed with 'V'. We hope members will send in further examples, known to them; if these are not from their own collections or stocks, a reference would be helpful.

Off-prints of R.N.P. Hawkins's 'Amendment List No.1 to Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th-20th Centuries', (which was originally incorporated in Vol. 2. No. 12 of this Bulletin), are available for 10p each, plus postage.

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Please write to BCM Token Society England.
making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL
(Co-Founders)

A. GLOUCESTER WORKS TOKEN by R.A.-BRIDGMAN

Brass. 36mm Dia. beaded border, holed for peg and reverse plain.

Price Walker & Co. Limited Gloucester (curved to rim) /547 (stamped in centre ring)/Sale Birm (in minute letters under numbers).

Price Walkers are timber importers, established 1736, and still trading under the same name, within a group of companies.

They covered many acres of ground on both sides of the canal in the early days.

The unloading of the timber (softwood, etc.) from the foreign ships, and stacking in huge stacks up to 30'0" high, was very hard work, and dangerous in all weathers. The men worked in gangs under a foreman. They used a leather pad on the shoulder and ran carrying Deals 20' to 24'0" in length up a wobbling plank in ever increasing height. I also met a retired employee with 55 years' service with the company, Mr. Sargent, whose only break was the 1914-18 war, where he fought in the battle at "Katia" with the Gloster Hussars.

The sight of the old token brought many memories, as a boy he received the tokens from the time clerk to re-hang on the numbered board for the men to pick up after work, and re-use the following day. It was also used as a pay check at the end of the week. He pointed out that his drooping shoulder was not as bad as most, because he became a foreman. He also mentioned the boy, whose job it was to fetch the beer from the local pubs. Some like the "Bristol" and "Robinhood" are still in business. The beer always put on the slate till payday.

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G.W.R. SAFETY TALISMANS by CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

The first Great Western Railway accident that Isambard Kingdom Brunel¹ witnessed was about 1840 at the

temporary terminus at Farringdon Road. The engine, Fire King, pulling a night goods train, on, which there were also four third-class passengers, crashed through the doors of the engine house, and the driver was killed. It was believed he had fallen asleep.

Soon afterwards strict railway discipline developed with uniforms and codes of conduct very much on military lines. Though the iron rectitude prevented many accidents, it was often applied in an inhuman way with excessive working hours, even for signalmen, locomotive drivers and firemen - so having the opposite effect on safety.²

During this century a more subtle approach was used, and the early 1920s saw one strange example that combined exhortation with an element of superstition. This was an aluminium token, called The "Safety" Talisman, a number of which are now coming into the Hands of numismatic and railway relic dealers in mint condition.

- a) Q: THE "SAFETY" TALISMAN (curved) /LOOK BEFORE/YOU LEAP:/ASK/"IS IT SAFE?" A laurel spray beneath, below which is in minute lettering COPYRIGHT 1922
R: IN/EVERY ACTION/ASK YOURSELF/"IS IT SAFE"/(a rule split with a dot in the centre)/THIS WILL DISCLOSE UNSEEN/DANGERS , INSPIRE/FORETHOUGHT, INDUCE/CARE , AND/PREVENT/ACCIDENTS
E: Plain. Diam. 1⁵/₁₆ inch.

Where the rule is split in the centre by the dot, the ends facing the dot are squared off. The commas after DANGERS and CARE are some distance from the ends of the words. The left-hand side of the split rule extends slightly to the left of the I in IT of the line above.

The talismans are referred to in the Great Western Magazine,³ and there is also reference there to the tokens in Dutch "for Distribution to the Native Railwaymen and Miners in South Africa", but none of the South African tokens has yet come my way. British Rail's "Collectors' Corner" in London, (Cardington

Street alongside Euston Station) has the English ones on sale, (Nov.1976), and I have detected 3 distinct varieties. In addition to a), (above), are:

- b). O: Similar, but may be distinguished in that the outside comma of the inverted commas after the question mark is distinctly higher. The laurel spray is also different, the left-hand stem at the bow being thicker and pointing to the Y in COPYRIGHT, (whereas in a. it points to the P).
- R: Similar. Though the commas after DANGERS and CARE are nearer the ends of those words, they are still typographically well placed. The split rule ends just under the I of IT. The D in AND in the ninth line is between the N and D of INDUCE (whereas in a. it is directly under the N of INDUCE).
- E: and Diam. the same, but slightly thinner, flan.
- c). O: Similar, but slightly thinner lettering, particularly noticeable in the colon after LEAP, the inverted commas and the question mark. The laurel is different from either a) or b) with shorter stems to the berries, and the berries being smaller. The left-hand stem of the laurel is thick and extends over nearly all of the P and the whole of the Y in COPYRIGHT. The right-hand stem is over the l and part of the 9 of the date (whereas in a. and b. it is over the T of COPYWRIGHT).
- R: Similar. Commas correct typographically, (e.g. DANGERS, INSPIRE) and ends facing the dot in the split rule are curved.
- E: and Diam. the same. Same flan thickness as a).

I have nothing more scientific than instinct for putting the varieties in the above order. If other varieties come to light - or any member knows of the South African type - I hope the information will be sent to the Bulletin for publication.

.../Continued

1

My relationship to I.K. Brunel, builder of the Great Western Railway, is shrouded in some mystery. C.B.

2

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants raised the question of overwork from its foundation in 1871, but it was not until 1891 that the first Select Committee was appointed by Parliament.

3

March 1925, "A Friend in Need". A Song of the "Safety" Movement.

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MONEY WEIGHTS by D.G. VORLEY

Dieudonne in his Manual of Money Weights published in 1925 says "Money weights are objects for collection which are easily come by and not usually expensive. They are curious little objects which have been neglected by the trade in coins and medals and by its clientele. They are the complement of a numismatic collection, because they teach us much about the history of coinage and enable us to follow the gold and silver coins from the time of their issue through-out their circulation."

I can readily believe that in 1925 they were "easily come by" and "not usually expensive", but the same cannot be said of them today. They appear to be much in demand, are becoming increasingly scarce and are not what one would call cheap.

The antiquity of coin weights is probably as high as of coins themselves. It can be assumed that the earliest known "coins", i.e. those of the Lydians about 700 B.C., being valued as they were by their weight in gold or electrum, would need a standard for comparison, and so weights must have existed as early as this. In fact, weights in the form of talents and shekels go back even earlier.

In Roman days, the "exagia" were officially-checked coin weights used in the mints in the Classical Period and issued by the Government to the mintmasters throughout the country.

The performance of this task of checking the weight of

coins was not handled too well and often resulted in a certain inequality in coins of the same type. It is interesting to note that in medieval Germany private persons were prohibited under severe penalty from possessing scales at all. The Government thus tried to prevent their citizens from discovering and melting down overweight coins and re-selling the metal to the mint with good profit.

Weights were made of many different materials including hard stone, haematite (an iron oxide ore), lead, copper, brass, bronze, glass and even silver. They were also of many different shapes in addition to the conventional coin shape, e.g. the early Babylonian and Assyrian duck and lion weights, Chinese, Burmese and Siamese zoomorphic or animal-shaped weights (at times legendary animals like the henthia of Burma and the kylin of China and Japan) and Ashanti geometrical, human figures and everyday-article gold weights, to mention but a few.

Despite the interest in ancient and varied-shape weights, I think by far the greatest interest lies in the well-made and attractive coin-shaped ones of the Middle Ages up to the end of the 19th Century, (when because of the devaluation of gold and silver and introduction of paper money, coin weights ceased to be needed.)

Many proclamations concerning money weights were issued in England, the earliest which can be traced according to Ruding (Vol.1, Page 178) was in the year 1205 in the reign of King John:- (speaking of merchants) ."but they were not to lend nor to merchandise with any other coins but those which were large and weighty, as the penny sterling ought to be. And for the discovering of this lack of weight in the money, there was issued from the mint office a penny-poize wanting one-eighth of a penny, to be delivered to any one who would have it, to be used until Easter in the next year."

Again according to Ruding (Vol.1 Page 198) I quote the proclamation by King Edward 1 in the year 1292 from the Statute 'De Moneta':- "and because many

people, poor and rich, could not distinguish the light and clipped coins, it was ordained that the money should from that time be received and paid by weight of five shillings in amount and five shillings in value, by the tumbrel, which was to be delivered by the warden of the exchange being marked with the king's stamp as the measures were, and every person might at his pleasure bore the money which would not weigh the tumbrel, and also all the money not being the coin of the King of England, Ireland and Scotland. And that the weights should be delivered and marked by the warden of the exchange as well as the tumbrel."

Unfortunately, no specimen or picture of this interesting medieval English coin scale is known (Board of Trade Report, 1873)

The earliest English coin weight recorded in Sheppard and Musham's Money Scales and Weights, (first published by Spinks in 1923 and reprinted by the same firm in 1976), is a copper weight for an Edward III noble with contemporary ship on the obverse and a blank reverse.

The scales and coin weights listed and illustrated in this excellent book are a catalogue of the specimens once housed in the Hull Museum and included over 600 weights. Sad to relate all were destroyed by enemy action during the last war. (At the end of the List of Illustrations on Page VI is "Plates I-IV. Coin Weights of the Various Periods." At first I, thought my copy had had these plates removed but subsequently ascertained that, they had never been included in this work).

Dieudonne also lists and illustrates as his earliest English weights, the noble and its half, but he places them with what must of necessity be a degree of uncertainty, to the period Edward III - Edward IV. Lawrence, writing in 1910, new of nothing English before Edward IV (the rose noble and half).

English coin weights do not become abundant until the reign of James I when square, rectangular and round weights were made for the different gold coins circulating at that time.

Charles I reign also produced a variety of weights for

the gold coins and also for the silver halfcrown, shilling and sixpence

Sheppard and Musham records one weight of Charles II - a half sovereign - and adds "Said not to exist". I have a specimen in my collection as also it would appear from his illustrations, has Mr. Richard Turner, author of the excellent paper on money weights which was published in Seaby's Bulletin of January, 1966. In my many years of collecting I have only come across the one piece of Charles II which I possess, so there is little doubt that they are rare.

With the exception of George I, "surviving weights of which king appear to be very scarce" (Sheppard and Musham had no specimen to record), weights are fairly plentiful from the reign of James II onwards. The weights of William III and especially those of George III are to be found in abundance, added interest being found in those of the latter monarch through their many countermarks.

Until well into the nineteenth century the coinage of most European countries was inadequate for the needs of commerce, and in Great Britain and Ireland the national currency was supplemented by the use of foreign coins, mainly of Spanish and Portuguese origin.

This called for large numbers of money weights and scales to include these, and some beautiful specimens of weights came from the hand of John Kirk, the famous medallist of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. These weights for the foreign coins were probably issued between 1730 and 1760 and vary in denominations from £3/12/- to 4/6d.

Mention should also be made of the French Pistol and Half Pistol weights which were used and presumably made in this country in the reign of William III.

To be found side by side with the machine-made weights is an interesting, though unattractive, little series of converted or home-made and makeshift weights. These were made by the more frugally-minded or those living in out-of-the-way places

difficult of immediate access to a recognized maker.

Weights for use in Scotland are not numerous, but a comprehensive and abundant series is to be found for the various coins circulating in Ireland. These were well written up by Mr. M.S. Dudley Westropp in 1916 (See Bibliography for details)

Before concluding this brief outline of money weights mention must be made of those beautiful little works of art, the boxes which held the balances with which the weights were used. Often cut out of solid wood or expertly made in mahogany or brass, they were designed to be carried in the pocket for immediate use.

The spring-into-position guinea and sovereign scales, with or without the inclusion of the weights themselves, were at one time easily procurable, but nowadays they have become "antiques" commanding the high price antique collectors are so willing to pay for anything of quality.

Also worthy of mention are the flat, oval black-japanned boxes housing scales and knobbed weights recessed in cut-out-of-the-solid wood. I possess in my collection one of these black-japanned boxes containing silver scales and weights instead of the usual brass ones.

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4. Money Scales and Weights by T. Sheppard and J.F. Musham, 1923.
5. Manual of Coin Weights by A. Dieudonne, 1925.
6. A Short History of Weighing by L. Sanders, Curator of the Avery Historical Museum, 1947.
7. Scales and Weights by Bruno Kisch, 1965.
8. Money Weights by Richard Turner. Seaby's Bulletin, January, 1966.

A NEW SCALES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SOCIETY

by D.G. VORLEY

Some members of the T.C.S. may know of, or have been members of the Weights and Measures History Circle which issued the quarterly bulletin LIBRA, somewhat similar in format to our Bulletin.

When it began in 1962 its membership consisted of a small number of Inspectors and a few enthusiasts from outside the Weights and Measures Service.

By the Spring of 1974 the outside members had outnumbered the Inspectors and formed by far the keenest section of the membership. It was therefore with widespread regret that members learned that the History Circle was to come to an end that year and the last edition of LIBRA published.

Since then I knew of no other Society specialising in scales, weights and measures, until I received a letter from Bob Stein of Chicago, U.S.A., a keen collector of scales and weights, inviting me to join his recently-formed I.S.A.S.C. - International Society of Antique Scale Collectors. Here is an extract, which explains the aims and objects of I.S.A.S.C.

"In the beginning and for the near future, we believe the easiest way to get ISASC under-way is with a newsletter exchange program. That simply means that if, for example, 24 collectors desire to be active, each month one collector would write a newsletter about his collection. Informal in style and language, the newsletter would tell about new acquisitions, scales or weights of special interest, antique forays, visits with other collectors, scales or weights to sell or trade, and it might include photos, sketches, article reprints or anything else of interest. For his assigned month that one collector would send his newsletter to the other 23 collectors. The cost would be nominal, consisting only, of copies, envelopes, and postage."

Bob Stein came over from Chicago in September of last year and he and his collaborator in England - Michael Crawforth of Sunderland organised a mini-convention

of scale and weight collectors at Durrants Hotel,
Georges Street (just off Oxford Street) London, on
25th September.

I attended this and met Bob Stein (Michael Crawforth I
already knew) and a small number of other collectors
from widely afield. I came away from this meeting im-
pressed by the exceptional keenness of all those, I met
and the engaging personality of Bob Stein and his wife
and friendliness amongst those of us meeting for the
first time.

I explained my doubts as to whether I personally, would
be able to contribute to I.S.A.S.C. in a worthwhile
manner as my interest has mainly been in coin weights
and to a lesser degree, pocket coin scales, but was
hastily assured that this subject certainly was needed
within the wide bounds of the new Society.

I am now looking forward (Jan.1977) to receiving the
first News Letter, which I am hoping will give me a
better idea of what is expected from me.

If any T.C.S. members would like to join I.S.A.S.C.
under the required conditions, am sure they would be
most welcome and should write in the first instance
to MR. BOB STEIN, 20, North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Il.
60606 U.S.A.

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BOOK REVIEW:

Grover Criswell & Herb Romerstein. The Official Guide
to Confederate Money & Civil War Tokens, (Tradesmen &
Patriotic). (H.C. Publishers Inc, 220 5th Avenue, NYC
10001, USA. Illus. \$1.00 or £0.75 in UK).

First published in 1971, copies, of this pocket-size,
143pp. booklet are now available in Britain. The first
half by Col. Grover Criswell is devoted to Confederate
notes, and gives many illustrations of the notes in
reduced form, which are fairly clear, considering the
quality of the paper used.

However, the illustrations of the coins in the second
half, written by Herb Romerstein, sometimes have little

value in identification, being virtually black discs. Just the same, for a dollar (or 75p) there is good value in the potted history of the circumstances that gave rise to traders' tokens in 23 States, to Sutler's tokens, "patriotic" and "unpatriotic" pieces, Lincoln Civil War tokens, and Sanitary Fair and Vol-uneer Refreshment Saloon tokens.

Surprisingly few Civil War tokens are seen in Britain. Some 12,000 varieties were issued in America, and they are usually well-executed copper, brass or nickel pieces of some 20mm. diameter; they have a wealth of fascinating detail to them. Romerstein gives indications of values of the tokens in US dollars and cents, but, because of their scarcity in Britain and the fluctuation in the value of the pound, values in Britain should be considered considerably higher.

C.B.

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BOOK NOTE: In addition to being obtainable through Societies, affiliated to BANS, as stated in Bulletin Vol.2. Nos. 10&11, R.N.P. Hawkins's Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th-20th Centuries is available from David Selwood, British Association of Numismatic Societies, 44 Richmond Road, London SW20 - Price £1.75. (including UK postage at current rate).

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We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. Frits J. Bingen, the distinguished numismatist of Capelle aan den Ijssel, Holland. It is hoped to publish an obituary in a future issue.

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CO-OP CONTACT, (Greater Nottingham Co-operative Society) for Spring 1976 has an article, "Hunt for Co-op Tokens", featuring the work of Granville Chamberlain in collecting and researching Co-op tokens, especially in the Nottinghamshire area.

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19th & 20th Century Wiltshire Trade Ckecks, Bonuses
and Advertisement Tickets, etc., in Devizes Museum
Part I by P.H. ROBINSON.

Individual 19th and 20th century trade checks etc., have occasionally been mentioned in previous issues of the Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society's Bulletin, while a provisional list of them was published by David Ward in 1971 (Wilts. Numismatic Society Bulletin I, 6, pp 8f. and also 28f.). In recent years a number of previously unrecorded checks have been acquired by the Museum and it was felt that a short listing of the Society's collection, together with a few relevant notes on them where this is possible, would be desirable. There are obvious gaps in the collection still, particularly among the Wiltshire Co-op. tokens and we appeal to members to remember the Museum, if they chance upon omissions to the list.

Whilst it would have been feasible to group all the checks etc., together and list them alphabetically under their various towns and villages where they were issued, they have instead been divided into groups, depending upon whether their issuers (and redeemers) were the owners of Public Houses, Coffee Taverns, Shops and Stores - of which the C.W.S. merits a section on its own - or the administrators of Friendly Societies. A small section covers the excavation disks of 19th century archaeologists, while the final, 'miscellaneous' section covers the few items that do not happily come under any of the above categories. To a large extent this division reflects the different uses to which the various series were put. The purpose of some of the checks issued from shops and stores was primarily to advertise the setting up of a new business, while others were bonuses paid out by the shopkeeper and redeemable by him. The public house and coffee tavern checks were bonuses given out or sold by the issuer to a third party who passed the checks as gifts or tips to people who would redeem them for either alcoholic drink or coffee. The Friendly Society checks were issued to subscribers in need, who would purchase food with them, while in turn the shopkeeper could redeem them with the society for proper coin.

In the list below, all the checks etc., are of copper or brass, save where stated. The figure given is of the diameter; where the checks are not round, this is stated. Where the edges are stated to be milled, this means that the lines are vertical: examples do occur where the lines are oblique.

A. Public House and Tavern Checks

1. Bishops Cannings, 'The Crown'. Proprietor not named.
obv. BISHOPS CANNINGS = a crown.
rev. 3^D in circle; wreath below.
26½ mm. edge milled.
2. Bradford on Avon, 'The Three Horse Shoes.'
Proprietor not named.
obv. THREE HORSE SHOES / INN = a horse shoe.
rev. BRADFORD / WILTS = C.
21½ mm. plain edge.
3. Bradford on Avon, 'The Lamb Inn.' Thomas Holloway.
obv. THOS HOLLOWAY / LAMB INN / BRADFORD ON AVON
rev. MANUFACTURED BY T. POPE / DIE COIN PRESS /
& CHECK WORKS / 14 NEWHALL ST. BIRM. /=3^D.
27 mm. Edge milled. Thomas Holloway appears in the 1865 Wilts. directory as proprietor of 'The Lamb Inn' but not so in the 1856 and 1872 directors. T. Pope & Co. were at 14 Newhall St., Birmingham between 1856 and 1880.
4. CRICKLADE, 'The White Horse.' Edwin Lansdown.
obv. E. LANSDOWN / WHITE / HORSE / CRICKLAID. /
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
rev. MANUFACTURED BY T. POPE & CO / COIN PRESS /
& CHECK WORKS / 14 NEWHALL S.^T. BIRM = CHECK /
3^D
27mm. Edge milled. This check was discussed in the Bulletin No. 13 (1972), p.11. Edwin Lansdown appears in the county directories between 1855 and 1872, but by 1875 The White Horse was under Frank Laing.
5. Devizes, 'Oddfellows Arms'. Robert Coates.
obv. R COATES / DEVIZES = a four-leaf motif.
rev. no legend. Motif of a heart within the palm of
an upright hand (based upon the crest of The
Oddfellows) within a wreath.

22mm. Plain edge. Robert Coates appears as proprietor of 'The Oddfellows Arms', in Sidmouth Street, Devizes, in the 1841 and 1848 directories. In the 1838 directory the pub is named as 'The Kings Head', while in the 1855 one it came under a different ownership.

6. Devizes (?) 'The White Bear'. Proprietor not named.
obv. WHITE BEAR = 1½
rev. plain
25½ mm. milled edge. While there is no certainty that this is a Wiltshire check, it has nevertheless been included here as 'The White Bear' was in the last century (as it is now) one of the principle public houses in the town and quite plausibly was the place, from where this check was issued.
7. Holt. 'The Three Lions'. Proprietor not named.
obv. HOLT beneath three lions passant guardant.
rev. 1^d½.
25½ mm. Milled edge.
8. Market Lavington, 'The Green Dragon'. Proprietor not named.
obv. GREEN DRAGON / MARKET / LAVINGTON = 1^D½
rev. plain.
23½ mm. Milled edge. Discussed in the Bulletin 13 (1972), p.5.

The only recorded tavern check not in the museum's collection is the 2½d. check issued by the Ship Inn in Trowbridge and bearing the date 1875.

B. Coffee Tavern Checks

Two checks issued from Wiltshire Coffee Taverns have so far been noted but no examples of either of them are in the museum. The first, to the value of 1d. was issued from the Hope Coffee Tavern, Bromham, which was opened by Miss H.J. Edgell in October 1882 and is briefly described in the Bulletin I (1966) p.7, in the Wilts. Numismatic Society (abbreviated below to WNS) Bulletin I, 4 (1970), p.27, and TCS Bulletin Vol.1. No.10.p.222. The second, also the value of 1d. was issued from the Peach Tree Coffee Tavern, Calne. The County directories show that its address was at 5 Wood Street and was opened shortly before 1885. After a succession of

different managers - Benjamin Webb, George Henly and Caleb Wilkinson, any of whom might have been responsible for the check - it appears to have closed down between 1907 and 1911.

C. Shop Advertisement Tickets and Bonus Checks.

9. Purton and Cricklade, John Lamb.
obv. WATERLOO HOUSE PURTON / BAZAAR CRICKLADE = a lamb.
rev. JOHN / LAMB / DRAPER / GROCER / IRONMONGER & C within wreath.
21mm. Edge with oblique milling.
10. obv. JN^o LAMB PURTON & CRICKLADE / DRAPER AND GROCER = a lamb
rev. IMPORTER OF UNDRRESS'D IRISH LINEN = a seated allegorical female figure.
21 mm. Edge milled. This check combines the same obverse die as no. 11 below with the same reverse die as no. 12, of William Lamb.
11. obv. JN^o LAMB PURTON & CRICKLADE / DRAPER AND GROCER = a lamb.
rev. seated allegorical female figure, within a wreath.
21 mm. Edge milled
12. Purton and Cricklade, William Lamb.
obv. WILL^M LAMB PURTON & CRICKLADE / DRAPER & GROCER = a lamb.
rev. IMPORTER OF UNDRRESS'D IRISH LINEN = a seated allegorical female figure.
21 mm. Milled edge. (an example in Cricklade Museum has a plain edge).

These four checks are briefly discussed in the Bulletin 10 (1971) p.9 and 11 (1971) p.8, and in the WNS Bulletin I, 6 (1971), p.25. It is shown that William Lamb was active between 1842 and 1859, while John Lamb appeared in the 1833 voters' register but was not present in that of 1840. The die linking between the checks suggests that they were issued within a relatively short period of time, possibly between about 1833 and 1840.

13. Trowbridge, J. B. & H. Gorham.
obv. J.B. & H. GORHAM / TEA DEALERS / MARKET PLACE /
TROWBRIDGE = a canister of tea with '68' on it
and GOLDEN above.
rev. EIGHT OF THESE WILL BUY / 1 OZ / OF THE BEST
TEA / GORHAMS / MARKET PLACE / TROWBRIDGE.
24mm. Milled edge. John B. Gorham is named in the
1851 census returns as a grocer and tea-dealer.
He was then aged 31 and had been born in Maidstone.
The shop was evidently a short-lived one. He does
not appear in the 1851 directory - he had presumably
set up shop later in that year - and by 1855, when
the next County directory appeared, he had apparently
ceased trading at Trowbridge.
14. Warminster, Frederick Tapley.
obv. F. TAPLEY / CHEAP / CLOTHING & / DRAPERY /
ESTABLISHMENT
rev. COMMERCE HOUSE / SILVER ST. / WARMINSTER
22mm. Plain edge. Frederick Tapley, draper, appears
in the 1848 Post Office directory only, at which
time, however, his address was George Street,
Warminster

Other shop advertisement tickets and bonus checks listed
by David Ward but not represented in the museum collec-
tion are of F Bailey, Central Stores at Broadchalk;
Bartrop and Co., Ironmongers and Cutlers at Swindon;
J E. Evans and Son, bakers at Trowbridge; and John Drew
at Wilton.

15. A fathing note issued by Charles Sloper, draper at
The Brittox, Devizes and recently presented to the
Society merits a separate mention here as the only
note in the series so far recorded. It reads:
obv. NO C 3672 QUEENS JUBILEE 1887 / TO THE MANAGER
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT / CHAS. SLOPER'S DRAPER
STORES / PAY TO THE CUSTOMER OR BEARER / ONE
FARTHING / £0:0:0¼ CHAS SLOPER.
to the left, in an oval frame: ONE / FARTHING /
CHANGE.
rev. a calendar for 1887, an advert for Slopers and
a summary of postal rates.

TO BE CONTINUED: This article is published by kind

permission of the Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society's Bulletin, where it first appeared, (No.21 Autumn 1976). The TCS echoes the appeal to help fill the gaps in the Museum collection. Offers should be sent to the Museum at Devizes, Wiltshire - EDITOR.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

Unpublished varieties, (see Editorial. p1):

V.1. Framed farthing:

O: FROM QUICK PRESS L^{TD} [/ FARTHING (O)]/with / * GOOD LUCK *. All the legend except 'with' being between 2 concentric circles .

R: Horseshoe with legend KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE. The farthing is an ornarnented circle - bow below.

E: Plain S. 38mm D↑M. Aluminium Coin - 1926 farthing. The farthing was placed in the ring before striking. (Not listed in Scott).

ANDREW ANDISON

V.2. Imitation of the Regal Coinage: Halfpenny.

O. Bust with hooked nose to right. Legend: GEORGIVS. III REX•

R: Crowned harp with nine strings, dividing date 17 69
Legend: HIBE(space)RSIA.
Edge plain and flan thin as usual.
(Not listed in Atkins).

C. BRUNEL

No.167. SOUTHWARK 17th.C. TOKEN: There is also a specimen of the IOHN GOLLOP halfpenny in the Guildhall collection, where I suspect it has lain unobserved for some time. The device on the obverse is a crooked billet, not a stocking. I am working on the London series, and should appreciate a sight of Mr. D. Appleyard's token.

PETER MORLEY

No.182. P.A. BETANCOURT, CAYO YNGLES: Perhaps TCS could help with:

Brass, 23mm diam. with recessed denticled border design.

O: P.A. BETACOURT/CAYO/YNGLES with an ornament below.

R: DEBEMOS AL PORTADOR/½/REAL with a different ornament below.

There is some reason to believe this token may be from British Honduras, the design and workmanship being similar to that of many from the country of Honduras,

and it was sold recently in an American auction as being from there. I have checked the Times of London Atlas and can find no Cayo Yngles, Cay Ingles, nor English Cay listed anywhere in Central America, the Caribbean, nor anywhere in Latin America. I turned to a collector in Ohio, Elwin Leslie, who replied: "Fifteen miles SE of the city of Belize lies English Caye, and I suspect that it is the same as Cayo Yngles. The cay still remains a pilot station for ships coming into Belize harbour. Pilots charge for their services but the small amount of one-half Real hardly seems adequate. I could get no response by writing to English Caye. I did get a reply from the National Library Service at Belize, but it was no help, other than to verify that there was a cay, named English Caye, used as a pilot station. A guess, and purely so, is that Betancourt had a restaurant or lodging for pilots staying on English Caye, and the token may have had some connection with that. Apparently English Caye is very small, so I can hardly imagine it having any other use than the lighthouse and appertaining dwellings."

This token was probably issued between 1880 and 1910.

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL

No.183. BRITISH WORKMAN: The British Workman title on the Headington token described by J.L. Short, (Bulletin Vol.2. Nos. 10-11, pp208-210), is also used on the following:

O: Cocoa Rooms (curved to top) /British/Workman/Public House/Company/Limited/Liverpool (curved to bottom). Beaded border.

R: Large figure 1 in border of oak leaves.

E: Plain. Bronze. 29mm. diam.

I should be interested to learn of other tokens bearing this title, and any information on them.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.184. COPPERAS TOKENS: Indebtedness was expressed in Vol.2. No.10-11,p214 to Tertiary Times for permission to publish an edited version of W.H. George's paper, "Further Information on Copperas Tokens". Tertiary

Times is now Tertiary Research, and Mr. George's paper appears in Vol. 1. No. (Sept. 1976).

No.185. BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION PIECES: Further to Mr. Chambers's article, (Vol.2. Nos.10-11, pp195-6), I have a 1873 six-pence and 1861 halfpenny, both countermarked with a crude little lion, similar to some of the cheaper souvenirs produced in 1924. I have always assumed these were produced during the exhibition, but have no definite knowledge.

STEPHEN PERRY.

The following souvenir has recently come to hand:

O: View of the Palace of Industry with flags flying on the top and four trees in front, surmounted by a lion.

PALACE OF INDUSTRY WEMBLEY

R: SOUVENIR/OF/BRITISH EMPIRE/EXHIBITION/WEMBLEY in 5 lines.

E: Milled. Loop at top for suspension. Diam.1 inch. Brass.

C. BRUNEL

No.186. M.L.: Information requested on an uniface, brass token, c. 1¹/16 inch. diam, possibly a tavern token: 2^d/M (small ornament) L (in large serified letters).

FRANCIS HEANEY

No.187. J. FLANAGHAN: information requested:

O: J. FLANAGHAN (curved)/12 (incuse; line under), all over a clover-leaf.

R: An open laurel wreath.

Brass. 1¹/₄ in. diam. Pierced at 5 o'clock.

FRANCIS HEANEY

No.188. EXPRESS DAIRY COMPANY: Information requested:

O: EXPRESS DIARY CO.LTD. curved over BRANCH N^o. with 467 cmk. in centre. Under is DEPOSIT RECEIVED over 1D.

R: ONE PENNY/REFUNDED/ON RETURN OF/BOTTLE WITH THIS/CHECK. in 5 lines, first and last curved.

White metal. c. 1¹/16 in. diam. - FRANCIS HEANEY.

No.189. CAVASSO DI NUOVO: Information on the following, especially any publications relating to it:

O: LATTERIA SOCIALE COOPERATIVA CAVASSO DI NUOVO

R: VALE 5 CENTESIMI

Brass. 19mm. diam.

JAIME J.C.SAEZ SALGADO (PORTUGAL)

No.190. ERREPI WANDA: Information requested:

O: Building.

R: SPETTACOLI ERREPI WANDA "FESTIVAL" 1954-55

Brass. 20mm. diam.

JAIME J.C. SAEZ SALGADO.

No.191. OPA RED POINT: Information requested:

O: OPA * RED * POINT * Y 1 C (* = 5-pointed star).

R: the same. Metal undetermined. 16mm. diam.

JAIME J.C. SAEZ SALGADO.

No.192. MALZ UND HOPFEN: Information requested:

O: MALZ UND HOPFEN GIBT GUTE TROPFEN around a clothed monkey, carrying a beer stein.

R: Oak (?) wreath.

Iron (?) 40mm.

JAIME J.C. SAEZ SALGADO.

No.193. KURSAAL DE BERCK: Information requested:

O: Monogram K B

R: KURSAAL DE BERCK o in circle, by rim.

Nickel. 23mm. diam.

JAIME J.C. SAEZ SALGADO.

No.194. COUNTERMARKS.&c I am researching the following ares and would welcome rubbings and descriptions of relevant pieces from TCS members:

- French countermarks on French and other European bronze coins (manuscript in final stages of preparation for submission for publication)
- British countermarks on silver coins (other than Spanish dollars)
- Cardboard advertisement tickets.

I am also recording additions to my book British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins (Spink & Son, 1975) for inclusion in an eventual supplement.

J. GAVIN SCOTT

No.195. DUBLIN TOKEN GROUP: A group of interested collectors of all periods of Irish tokens, tickets, passes, etc., aims to coordinate research into this subject. Some initial projects include:

- 1) A rarity census of farthing tokens as listed by Drury.
- 2) A thorough listing of the tokens of the London & Newcastle Tea Company (including British Issues).
- 3) A revision and historical analysis of Cronbane halfpennies.
- 4) A compilation of unlisted 17th century Irish tokens

All interested parties are encouraged to communicate to: Tokens, c/o 10 Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, Eire.

NEIL B. TODD

No.196. FRANCIS OR FRANCES?: David Sealy refers to a half-detritted 17th.c. token, which he had not been able to identify; he lent me the token about 18 months ago to see if I could make anything of the inscription. It was issued by Frances Hall at Fobbing, Essex. The full reading is as follows:-

FRANCES HALL OF FOBING IN ESSEX

HER	Two tobacco
HALF	pipes
PENY	

To my knowledge it was first recorded by Gilbert in his Token Coinage of Essex in the 17th Century (T.E.A.S. vols 13, 14 and 17, 1914 onwards), although it may have come to Gilbert's attention through being included in a London sale catalogue sometime prior to 1914. Latterly the token has, of course, been included as No.180b in the Judson's pamphlet.

In the same article, I note that David Sealy is uncertain whether Fransis(sic) Ingeby of High Wycombe (B.W. Bucks 166) is a man or a woman. As George Berry and I have noted in our article in the 1973 BNJ, Ingeby was a man - a lace buyer in fact - who married in the same year that his token is dated (1666).

PETER MORLEY

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING &
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS: PART XXII by D.A. DEEVER,
D.L.F. SEALY and P. K. WOOD.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium;
Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper;
Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zn=Zinc.
(xx/xx means the second metal plated on the first)
Diameters and other dimensions in millimeters.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV. // REV.

Continuation of the Ruffler & Walker (R&W) series:

R&W.040 Br 19.00 R&W (monogram style) // 6 / VENDING
(curved) all within a circle. 25 bars connect the
circle to the rim.

R&W.041 Br 19.0 as .040 except thinner bars which
do not touch the rim.

R&W.042 Br 19.0 as .040 except even thinner bars

R&W.043 Br 19.0 as .040 except smaller circle. Bars
do not touch rim.

Above four types introduced originally in 1966. They
are currently in use. Tokens used for vending machines
are zero rated for VAT (as they were for the old
purchase tax). Therefore the word 'VENDING' must appear
on these tokens intended for vending machines to help
prevent their use in amusement or gaming machines.

R&W.050 Br 17.9 R&W (monogram style) / LONDON
(curved) // 24 in-facing crescents around the rim /
5 fanned petals in outline / a rectangular tablet /
5 fanned petals in outline

R&W.051 Ni/Br17.9 as .050

R&W.052 Br 21.1 as .050 except that crescents on
rev. are actually semi-circles.

R&W.052a Br 21.1 as .052 except 3 counterstamped on
the tablet on the rev.

R&W.053 Ni/Br 21.1 as .052

R&W.054 Br 21.1 as .052 except smaller monogram
rotated slightly anti-clockwise in relation to LONDON.

R&W.055 Br 17.9 as .050 except smaller, narrower monogram rotated slightly anti-clockwise in relation to LONDON and crescents on rev. are actually semi-circles. Petals are narrower and longer.

R&W.060 Br 21.0 as .050 except tablet on reverse is a box in outline in which appears VENDING

R&W.061 Br 21.0 as .060 except smaller monogram rotated slightly anti-clockwise in relation to LONDON and box on rev. smaller.

R&W.070 Br 24.5 R&W (monogram style-very thin letters) / LONDON (curved) // VALUE IN KIND ONLY. (curved) / 5 solid petals fanned / a rectangular tablet / 5 solid petals fanned /VALUE IN KIND ONLY. (upside down)

R&W.070a Br 24.5 as .070 except with various counterstamped serial numbers on the tablet on the rev.

R&W.080 Br Octagonal TOKEN BELL (curved) / a central circle in which appears R&W (monogram style) / LONDON (curved) / 3 semi-circular lines. // a circle of 24 crescents around the rim / 5 solid fanned petals / a rectangular tablet / 5 solid fanned petals. The token measures 31.1mm across flats and 33.6mm across points. Face value generally £2.50. Intended for private club use only.

R&W.090 Br 21.3 R&W (curved fancy script letters) / central hole/ LONDON (curved) // * R&W * (curved) / the hole / GOOD FOR (curved) / MERCHANDISE ONLY (curved). The * is an eight-point rosette.

R&W.100 Br 21.3 as .090 // * R&W * (curved) / the hole / VENDING (curved). The * is an eight-point rosette.

RCL.001 Br 16.3 R.C.L // 3½

RED.001 Br 21.3 REDEEMABLE FIRST PLAY ONLY - (curved) / a circle within which is a 6 point star with a central hole. // same. The - is an open diamond.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

The Society's funds continue on a sound basis, but the long delays in publishing this Bulletin are due to each of the Co-Founders being involved in time-consuming commitments both of personal and business natures. The Society works on a purely voluntary basis, and is hoping that with the kind assistance of D.L.F. Sealy it may apologise less and produce more in 1979.

Brian Edge's important work, Alphabetical Classification of World Paranumismatica, is enclosed. Correspondence, especially suggestions for extra classifications, is welcomed, and will be forwarded to Mr. Edge. Additional copies of ACWP are currently available at 30p., (incl. UK postage - extra for oversea postage).

Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.50, which covers 6 numbers of the Bulletin; as previously stated we reserve the right to make a surcharge, should continually rising costs of postage, forwarding, duplicating and envelopes make this absolutely necessary. Extra subscription charges are made for foreign postage, according to whether air or surface mail required.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy: 45p. to members; 55p. to non-members, (includes UK postage) Vol. 2 Nos. 5&6 and Nos. 10 & 11 are double issues, and twice these rates apply.

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Please write to BCM Token Society
making any payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY,
JEAN M, WHITE CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL
(Co-Founders)

BUILDING RESEARCH STATION CANTEEN TOKENS

Through the kindness of Mr. W.E. Bauman, Manager of the Bucknalls Refreshment Club, our member, Mr. E.D. Chambers is able to make available to the Society a quantity of surplus plastic canteen tokens of the kind used at his place of work. ("Bucknalls" was the mid-Victorian house and estate that formed the nucleus of the Building Research Station, when it moved to its present home at Garston, near Watford, in 1921.)

Each member should receive an example with this Bulletin.

The following notes by E.D. Chambers probably amount to all that anybody readily recalls about these tokens, which, so far as is known, made their appearance during or after the 1939-45 war. The values and purposes of those at present (November 1977) in use are:-

Red	6p. cup of tea
Green	9p. cup of instant coffee.
Black or yellow with green cross	14p. cup of percolated "Cona" coffee

Tokens are obtained at the cash desk of the Building Research Station Cafeteria. Although now only used as a method of advance payment for tea or coffee, at one time they were also used for set meals.

The values and purposes of the various colours have changed many times since they were introduced. All the distributed tokens are red, and are currently exchangeable for a cup of tea; we rely on the honesty of members who find themselves in the neighbourhood not to spend them. Some tokens, those inscribed BRITISH RESTAURANT, were bought from the Borough of Watford (hence, no doubt, B.W. on the reverse) Others inscribed C.C.L. were bought to supplement the above from a source now unknown, contacted via Exchange and Mart. The significance of the abbreviation is unknown.

Several varieties exist with the reverse inverted with respect to the obverse, so that including more obvious differences, it is possible to draw up quite an exten-

sive list, all still in current use.

Die axis N/R

(a) 30mm diam. Centre hole 5mm dia.

Red BRITISH RESTAURANT/(no wording) B.W.	N	R
Black BRITISH RESTAURANT/BEVERAGE B.W.		R
1		
Yellow BRITISH RESTAURANT/VARIOUS B.W.		R
Yellow (as above), but with green cross painted on each side.	N	R

(b) 28mm. diam. Large numerals

2		
Red C.C.L./1d.	N	-
Black C.C.L./2½d.	N	R

(c) 27mm. diam. Small numerals.

1		
Red C.C.L./1d.	N	
2		
Red C.C.L./2d.	N	R
Green C.C.L./6d.	N	-

1. One specimen only seen.

2. Occasionally found crudely perforated with a centre hole between 3 and 6 mm. diam. (in last column) - statistical evidence suggests that this variety does not exist.

*** *** *** ***

DISTRICT NAMES ON BIRMINGHAM CHECKS by R.N.P. HAWKINS.

Much confusion arises in attributing checks bearing addresses too localised to be found in gazeteers; in particular those showing district names in big towns without the town names. John Durnell set a useful precedent in publishing in this Bulletin (Vol.2 pages 28-29) a guide list of key district etc. names on tavern checks of BRISTOL. Below is a similar list of names of districts, and a few roads used in that sense, on public house and beer shop etc. checks of BIRMINGHAM; drawing the net as wide as its boundaries have ever extended, plus its check-associated neighbour Smethwick.

ACOCKS GREEN	LADYWOOD
ALCESTER	LOZELLS
ASHTED	
ASTON (alone or / BROOK / CROSS / MANOR / NEW TOWN)	MOSELEY
	NECHELLS (GREEN)
	NEW TOWN or NEWTOWN (ROW.)
BALSALL HEATH	NORTHFIELD
BIRCHFIELD	
BIRMINGHAM HEATH	PERRY BARR
BLOOMSBURY	
BORDESLEY	ST PAUL'S
BOURNBROOK	SALTLEY
BULL RING	SANDPITS
	SELLY OAK: SELLY PARK
CAMP HILL	SIX WAYS (at Smethwick)
CAPE (HILL)	
CHAD VALLEY	SMALLBROOK
	SMALL HEATH
DALE END	SMETHWICK
DERITEND	SMITHFIELD
DOWLERS BRIDGE	SOHO
	SPARKBROOK
EDGBASTON	SPARKHILL
ERDINGTON	SPRING HILL
	STECHFORD
FIVE WAYS	STIRCHLEY
GOOD KNAVES END	TEN ACRES
GOSTA GREEN	TYSELEY
	WASHWOOD HEATH
HANDSWORTH	WINSON GREEN
HARBORNE (HEATH)	
HIGHGATE	YARDLEY
HOCKLEY	
ISLINGTON	
KINGS HEATH	
KINGS NORTON	

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE on the other hand was the name of a public house (in Oldbury Road, Smethwick,) well distant from CAPE (Cape Hill) above. BOURNVILLE could be added to the list, if checks occur. The list includes London duplicates Bloomsbury, Highgate, Islington, Smithfield, Soho, and of course St. Paul's. Newtown (on its own) occurs variously elsewhere; Spring Hill and Hockley are also non-exclusive.

A GLOUCESTER ENGINEERS' TOOL CHECK by R.A. Bridgman

Brass, oblong, 26 mm. wide x 31 mm. high, corners rounded.

O: Raised flat rim with an inner beaded border all round, and carried across at bottom forming a panel 8mm.high. WILLIAMS/& JAMES in panel.

A 6 mm. diameter hole at centre with a raised rim. TOOL CHECK under hole with the number 5 punched in the space above the lower panel.

R: Plain.

William & James (Engineers) Ltd., Gloucester, are manufacturers of Compressed Air Equipment, Reducing Valves, etc.

Harry G. Williams and Reginald James, commenced trading in 1915 in a small building adjacent to the Barton Street railway crossing. (The crossing gates and rail tracks are now removed.)

They were a very enterprising firm, working a double shift system with a workforce of 40 to 50.

They moved to their present site, Chequers Bridge, Gloucester, (still near an overhead railway line), in 1917; the new factory, like many others at that time was built with government aid. The tool checks came into use in 1920 and continued till 1935, when the modern method of issuing tools with the Operational Job Card came into use. I was informed the checks were destroyed when they were no longer required.

Most of my information came from a workman, who joined the firm in 1916 and continued till his retirement. His check was No. 25 and I have seen 5 and 15. Although the checks carried the original clocking number, they were used again after an employee had left the firm. A fine was always imposed for loss of a check.

The factory was extended during the last war, and has since opened up a further large premises as Factory No.2, a short distance away. Today the workforce is approximately 400, and the firm is still run as a family business.

P.A. Langridge wrote an article "Engineers Tool checks" in Coin Monthly, Dec 1974, describing the difficulty of obtaining specimens of these checks, owing to the security observed in their minting also allocation to the engineer after the stamping of his clock number or name.

*** *** *** *** ***

A FRENCH BOILER TICKET by Andrew Andison

One of the more unusual items in my token collection is a uniface copper boiler ticket from France which can be described as follows: O DECRET DU O 30 AVRIL 1880 O above a large 5K, below which is ÉPREUVE, a fine vertical line, N^o and four fine horizontal lines. The O's represent 2½mm circles which occur at 4, 8 and 12 o'clock. The diameter is 50½mm and the edge is plain.

The function of this piece was a mystery until the Bibliothèque National in Paris supplied a copy of the Decree of 30, April, 1880 which 'explains how such pieces were used.

After a boiler had been successfully tested a label giving the pressure (in kilograms per square centimetre) above which the boiler must not be used was counter-marked with the date of the test and attached to the boiler in a conspicuous place for all to see.

5kgcm⁻² corresponds to a metric pressure of 490kNm⁻² and an imperial pressure of 71 psi.

My specimen is not countermarked, which would indicate that it is from unused stock. Does anyone know of any, which are countermarked or did they finish up being melted down with the boilers when the latter were scrapped? Also are any pieces known with other values, as 490kNm⁻² is a fairly low pressure and boilers working at a higher must have been made?

*** *** *** ***

GOLD TICKET by FRED E. DIXON

A recent discovery is a shield-shaped medal 24x35mm, weight 13 gm, struck in 9ct gold. The obverse features

the Irish harp on a shield in a border of isolated trefoils, all surrounded by a ribbon with legend IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1907. Above is a depiction of the main entrance to the Exhibition. This is balanced by the central palace on the reverse, above DUBLIN and a space for engraving: below are more trefoils and the three-castle badge of Dublin. There is no name of either designer or maker. At top is a loop for suspension. The name engraved on my example is E.H. CUSACK. He was an engineer, and a member of the Works and Lighting Committee for the Exhibition. It seems likely that the medal with a gold pass, similar to those carried by Railway Company Directors, giving the holder free access at all times to any part of the premises. Can anyone confirm that such tickets were made for Exhibition Organisers?

*** *** *** *** ***

INGLETON CO-OPERATIVE CENTENARY (LANCASHIRE)
by R.A. BRIDGMAN.

In my possession I have a thick paper folder 8½"x 6½", brown colour with black printing of building (etching style) and attractive wording in various styles of printing.

The building illustrates two shops, presumably the original Co-operative Society stores, under which reads: FROM THE INGLETON INDUSTRIAL/CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED/FAMILY GROCERS/TEA, COFFEE, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS/DRAPERS, BOOT & SHOE DEALERS, ALL KINDS OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA.

The left hand page inside folder is blank, the other side with block capitals. INGLETON CO-OPERATIVE CENTENARY/GENUINE INGLETON CO-OP/MONEY TOKENS. Modern trade mark ^c_o^o_p in right hand corner.

Two lines of four tokens are fixed in centre of page, with double-sided adhesive tape, (tokens described below).

At bottom of page in two lines are:
N^o 010 OF A LIMITED EDITION ISSUED JULY 1ST 1976 TO/
MARK A HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY
all printed black.

The tokens are of the thin metal bracteate type, the reverse being the incuse of its obverse.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, 5/-, 10/- are from 23mm. to 26mm. diameter, the £1 token is 29mm diam.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 1d. are brassed finish with a raised and fine beaded border, and a 9mm. diam. beaded ring at centre.

INGLETON INDUS^{AL} CO-OPER^{VE} (curved to rim)//SOCIETY (curved to small circle) / $\frac{1}{2}$ ^D or 1^D in centre.

3d. TOKEN: bronze finish with raised border INGLETON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE (curved to rim)/SOCIETY (curved to top)/LIMITED (curved to bottom)/PENCE straight line with 3 punched above pence.

6d. TOKEN: copper finish all as described for the 3d. token except the 6 is struck with the token.

1/- TOKEN: brassed finish all as described for the 3d. token, except SHILLING in lieu of pence and 1 punched above.

5/- TOKEN: as above with 5 punched over SHILLING.

10/-TOKEN: bronze finish as above with 10 punched over SHILLING,

£1 TOKEN: brassed finish as described for the 3d. token, except POUND in lieu of pence and 1 punched above.

These tokens with the value punched over the denomination are the first I have seen; there may, of course, have been others, as it appears to be a good way of using the tokens to full advantage.

Philip T. Meldrum wrote many interesting articles on the early Co-operative tokens in Coin Monthly, Nov. 1970, Feb. 1971, Jan. 1972, April 1972, and Aug. 1972. I often wonder if Mr. Meldrum has published his findings, as I think he carried out a countrywide research programme for Co-operative checks and tokens. (I understand from Mr. Meldrum that the response to his appeal for help was not as wide as he hoped. The Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, 1973, Second Series, Vol II Part V carry his article, "Co-operative Societies' and Private Traders'

Dividend Checks, Pre-Payment Tokens and Club Change"
See also "19th & 20th Century Wiltshire Trade Checks..."
below - EDITOR)

*** *** *** ***

19th & 20th Century Wiltshire Trade Checks, Bonuses and
Advertisement Tickets, etc., in Devizes Museum. Part II.
by P.H. ROBINSON.

D. C.W.S. Checks.

The C.W.S. checks, produced in the present century, were
issued mainly as bonuses for the purchase of bread or
milk and have been separately published by David Ward
in WNS Bulletin I 6 (1971) pp. 28f. They are so far
recorded for the Wiltshire towns of Chippenham, Devizes,
Trowbridge, Warminster and Wilton, but examples from
other towns may well come to light in the future.
Devizes Museum possesses one C.W.S. check only to date -

16. obv. CHIPPENHAM CO-OP SOC. LIMITED = ½^d
Rev. plain.
white metal. 25½ mm. Milled edge.

A plastic token issued by the Calne Co-operative Society
Mutuality Club is listed under Friendly Societies'
Checks, below.

E. Friendly Societies' Checks

17. Blunsdon St. Andrew, Cold Harbour Inn Friendly
Society.
obv. COLD HARBOUR / FRIENDLY / SOCIETY / ESTABLISHED
MAY 1849.
rev. 3 / PENCE.
23mm. Plain edge. Presented by A.D. Passmore and
said to be from a cache of these checks which was
found at the Cold Harbour Inn (WAM xxxiii, p.343).
18. Calne C.W.S. Mutuality Club.
obv. CALNE CO-OPERATIVE / SOCIETY LTD. / WILTS.
rev. MUTUALITY CLUB / 6^d.
White plastic with black lettering. Plain edge.
23 mm.

A Friendly Society check not in the museum collection
is a 3d. check of the Stratton Benefit Society,
established in 1841.

F. Excavation Disks

Whilst at other times current coins were placed in barrows after they had been excavated, both William Cunnington and Sir Richard Colt Hoare employed for a brief period specially made disks. One suspects that the later 19th century excavation disk employed by Pitt Rivers, which was designed by Sir John Evans, was in imitation of those of Cunnington and Colt Hoare.

19. William Cunnington. Lead, square. 41½ x 42 mm.
obv. OPEND / 1804 / W C
Rev. plain
20. *ibid.* Lead, square 41½ x 41 mm
obv. OPEND / 1805 / W C (D and C. upside down).
rev. plain.
21. *ibid.* Bronze, round, 31½ mm
obv. OPENED BY / W^M CUNNINGTON / 1805
rev. plain
22. Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Bronze, round 32½ mm.
obv. OPENED / BY / R.C.H.
rev. plain.
23. *ibid.* Lead, square, 41½ x 41½ mm.
obv. OPEND / 1807 / R C H
rev. plain.
24. Augustus Pitt Rivers (from a cast in the museum)
obv. OPENED / BY / A PITT RIVERS / FRS
rev. group of a Bronze Age urn, theodolite, pick,
stone battle-axe and skull.

N. Thomas has suggested that no. 21 above may have been commissioned by William Cunnington from Matthew Boulton, the Birmingham Industrialist (W.A.M. 60 (1965), p.147).

G. Miscellaneous.

25. Ashton Keynes. Engraved on a turned bronze disk
36mm. in diam. Edge plain.
obv. N^o 3 /ASHTON KEYNES / SOCIETY / 1769 (in
script)
rev. N^o 3 /TUESDAY (in script)

Other 'miscellaneous' items listed by David Ward, but not in the museum include penny tickets of the Even Club, Swindon and of the Haydon Street (Swindon?) Club; a ticket (?) of the Holt National School; and milk tickets of the Home Farm Model Dairies at Amesbury and of Old Park Farm, Devizes. a 6d token issued by Roundway Hospital, Devizes, is of particular interest as the only strict 'token' of the series. One time-check (or perhaps a tool-check) is given, of the small agricultural engineering firm of Brown and May, Devizes. This is discussed separately in the WNS Bulletin I, 6 (1971) p.10, but with little doubt there were many other time and tool checks in use by different firms in Wiltshire.

(In Part I, T.C.S. Bulletin Vol. 3 No.1, the Museum appealed to readers to remember the Museum, if they came upon items to fill any gaps in its collection. This article is published by kind permission of the 'Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society's Bulletin, where it first appeared, No. 21 Autumn 1976 - EDITOR)

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OBITUARY: FRITS J. BINGEN

As briefly noted in the previous Bulletin, our distinguished member Frits Bingen died, aged 60, of a tumour in his liver on 2nd April 1977 in the Netherlands. His widow, Mrs. Lea W. Bingen-Heijmans, wrote to say that before his death he had asked her to let us know that through the years the correspondence with us had given him immense pleasure. "For this", she continued, "he wanted to thank you kindly."

He retired in November 1976 from an executive post with the Rotterdam Municipality. As well as his wife, he leaves a daughter, Pauline. Possibly no TCS member actually met this distinguished numismatist, but those who corresponded quickly found they were in touch with a very warm and kind personality.

I am indebted to Josef Sa'ar of Elat, Israel, for the information that from 1958 Mr. Bingen researched the then virgin territory of European transport tokens, bringing to light the city gate and bridge tokens of

Central Europe from 1549; his article on Prague gate tokens is a standard work on the subject, and his research on these gate tokens of Europe won him The Fare Box Literary Award of the American Vecturist Association. In addition to the fields of his many interests, glimpsed in his contributions to our columns, he studied and wrote about Finland's college, Netherlands gas and electric tokens, and gaming machine tokens.

There is a question from him in this issue's "Notes & Queries". Though he did not live to read of any answers, I am sure he would have liked the work on Scripture Tokens to be further researched and published.

CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

No.140. BOTTOM GATE CO-OP: I, too, have a check of this Co-op, (AE uniface £1 signed H S (mith) Birm.). The Co-op's locality, discovered by Stephen Cribb, is Blackburn, Lancashire.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.183: BRITISH WORKMAN: In my collection is:
O: SHREWSBURY (curved)/BRITISH/WORKMAN/PUBLIC HOUSE/
COMPANY/LIMITED/COCOA ROOMS (curved) in 7 lines.

E.J. KING.

No.185: BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION: Additions:

No.4 - Nobel Industries Ltd - 1924.

1. Additional Variety - dated 1925.

2. O: Similar to No. 7 (Aerial view of Stadium - WEMBLEY IMPERIAL STADIUM 1924).

R: Union Jack, BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924.

E: Milled. Brass. 24mm. diam. No loop.

ROBERT GOFF.

No.197: TREDEGAR IRON COMPANY: (Vol.2. No.12 Book Review, p238). I, too, was under the impression that the T.I.C. piece was a rarer token, so taking the

opportunity to buy any reasonably priced specimens, when visiting Coin Fairs. The result is that I now have 3 specimens:

1. EF - nice coin.
2. F - edge knocks, obverse dig.
3. F - edge knocks, cleaned.

PETER GLEWS (Worcs)

No. 198: SCRIPTURE TOKENS: Batty lists in his catalogue under the numbers 4619 - 4658A in all 41 scripture tokens made of copper with a diameter of 28.6 mm. These tokens have on the obverse and reverse in several lines quotings from the Bible, from Psalms, etc. Can anyone tell us when these tokens were made, who manufactured them and for what purpose they were made? There must have been more than 41 different ones, for in my collection are the following scripture tokens, that are not listed by Batty:

1. O. BLESSED / IS THAT SERVANT / WHOM HIS LORD / WHEN
HE COMETH / SHALL FIND / WELL DOING. / MATH.
R. NOTHING / IS SECRET THAT / SHALL NOT BE MADE /
MANIFEST, / NEITHER ANYTHING HID / THAT SHALL NOT/
BE MADE / KNOWN. / LUKE.
2. O. EVERYONE / THAT DOETH EVIL / HATETH THE LIGHT, /
NEITHER COMETH HE / TO THE LIGHT / LEST HIS DEEDS /
SHOULD BE / REPROVED. / JOHN.
R. RECOMPENSE / NO MAN / EVIL FOR EVIL. / PROVIDE
THINGS HONEST / IN THE SIGHT / OF ALL MEN. / ROM^S.
3. O. GIVE / UNTO THE / LORD THE GLORY / DUE UNTO HIS
NAME, / WORSHIP THE LORD / IN THE BEAUTY / OF
HOLINESS. / PSALM.
R. MY VOICE / SHALT THOU HEAR / IN THE MORNING /
O LORD, EARLY IN THE / MORNING WILL I / DIRECT MY
PRAYER / UNTO THEE. / PSALM.

FRITS BINGEN

No.199: EDMUND AUSTEN: Token, belonging to a resident of Southsea, shown at Portsmouth Museum, 1977. Cast in pewter, rather than lead, (weighs about 28 gm.), diam. 44mm., tapers somewhat in thickness, c.1.5-1.8mm., with clear edge-seam.

O: TEN across centre, between branches, EDMUND AUSTEN.
around border.

R: Long lozenge-shaped object, E A above, 120 below,
within 5 fine concentric circles.

Is it naval? One thinks of Jane Austen's naval relations. Or connected with West-Indian plantations? The lettering, with very broad down-strokes and streaming serifs to the A's, is not 'Egyptian', but looks early 19th. century. What commodity is at 10:120? Or even a hop token?

S.E. RIGOLD

No. 200: RATHMINES 1849 3d. TOKENS: Please advise details of any examples of this, whether copper or silver.

E.K. COLEMAN

No. 201: CHARLIE CHAPLIN: Can any member add further entries to the following list please?

O: CHARLIE CHAPLIN (curved) / IN Bust of Chaplin in Check jacket buttoned once at top. IN / "THE GOLD RUSH" curved) //

R.1: GAIETY THEATRE (curved) / 5 petalled flower / MANCHESTER / COMMENCING // 11^{t.h} JANUARY 1926 / + / 4 WEEKS (curved).

R.2: PRINCESS CINEMA (curved) / + / WIGAN / COMMENCING/ FEBRUARY 8TH 1926 / FOR / 2 WEEKS ONLY (curved)

R.3: EMPRESS (curved) / 4 Petalled Ornament / PICTURE HOUSE / URMSTON / COMMENCING / FEB~~Y~~ 22ND / FOR ONE WEEK ONLY (curved) / BOOK EARLY (curved)

R.4: PALLADIUM, (curved) / 5 Pointed. Star / STOCKPORT / FEBRUARY 22ND / 1926 / - . - / FOR / SIX DAYS ONLY (curved)

The discs are 26mm brass with plain edges and normal die axis. The obverses are struck with the same die distinguished by a long thin top serif on the P in CHAPLIN.

BRIAN EDGE.

No. 202: NAAFI TOKENS: In the Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, London, three tokens are unexpectedly displayed in the middle of some of Britain's products,

(toy soldiers, animals and the like). These are described as "NAAFI Canteen tokens dating from the First World War." Each is about 1 inch in diam. The obverse of two is visible, the inscription in a circle appearing to be NAF(CML^D) STOCKPORT/CANTEEN. The value appears in the centre. There are traces of surface colouring (paint) remaining, black for the 1d. value and yellow for the 6d. An additional specimen, also black, seems to show the obv., a pattern of concentric circles. Perhaps somebody with better eyesight or the opportunity to make further enquiries could correct or amplify these details.

E.D. CHAMBERS.

No. 203. THOMAS AUTOMATICS: A request for information re the following amusement token:

Brass 21mm diam. x 2½ mm thick with plain edge, and beaded border.

O. THOMAS (curved to top) /AUTOMATICS (curved to bottom)

A paddle steamer depicted in centre.

R. Paddle steamer as obverse SHOW BOAT (Curved to top) / ENTERTAINMENTS (Curved to bottom).

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.204. G.D.: I am baffled by the following in my collection. AE 26 mm. (school?) jeton, fabric of 17th or 18th c. The rim legend continues from obv. (at 1 o'clock to rev (at 6 o'clock) with a word split between both and hyphenated on both:-

* PRAEMIO ET POENA CON- // -SERVATUR RESPOBLICA *
('By reward and punishment the republic is preserved')
(the flanking marks are 5-petalled rosettes) and encloses oby. Open book, between sprays of laurel, rev. Head of a besom flanked by letters G D

Die axis: inverted. What republic (a Swiss canton or The States General of the Netherlands perhaps) ?
What does G D stand for ?

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING &
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS: Part XXIII by D.A. DEEVER,
D.L.F. SEALY and P.K. WOOD.

Abbreviations for metals: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium;
Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr =Chromium; Cu=Copper;
Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=White Metal; Zn=Zinc.
(xx/xx means the second metal plated on the first)
Diameters and other dimensions in millimeters.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV. // REV.

SAM.055a Br 22.8 As .055 except with an 'S' counter-
stamped on obv. and rev.

SAM.071 Br 22.8 SAMSON (the word forms an ellipse
so that the centre letters, M & S, are taller than
the terminal letters, S & N). Above and below the
legend are 17 vertical bars, the ends of which follow
the curve of the rim and of the legend. All within
a beaded rim. // AMUSEMENT (curved) / 1 / ONLY (curved)
The rev. field is grooved to form fine, closely-spaced
overlapping circles.

SAM.081 Br 19.1 SAMSON NOVELTY C°. (curved) / 1 /
. LONDON . (curved) // Same. Toothed rims.

SAM.082 Cu 19.2 As .081 except for metal.

SAM.082a Cu 19.2 As .082 except 'B' and 'C', flank-
ing the '1', counterstamped on obv. only.

SAM.091 ? ? As .081 except a 2 on both sides
replaces the 1, (We have not seen this token and the
description sent to us was a bit brief, so we can
only guess that it is similar to .081)

The following group (SAM.101 thru to .108) all have
as a central device on the obverse a cat facing
forward with its tail curled in the air passing
behind it's neck. The major difference in the various
types is in the shape of the cat. Could this have
been an attempt to depict different breeds? The
reverse has a horseshoe that is not really horse-shoe
shaped, but that follows the curve of the rim between
1 o'clock and 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock is a large
5 point star surrounded by rays. The surface of the

horseshoe and the star is textured.

SAM.101 Br 28.3 GOOD LUCK ALWAYS (curved) / the cat / SAMSON LONDON (curved, very small letters) // the star with 47 rays / I BRING YOU LUCK (curved) / the horseshoe. Serifed letters on obv. Sans serif letters on rev.

SAM.102 Br 32.0 As .101 except with small diamonds flanking 'SAMSON LONDON' // As .101.

SAM.103 Br 22.9 As .102 except 'SAMSON LONDON' missing // As .101 except 46 rays and rough, random texturing.

SAM.104 Br 22.9 As .103 except different cat // As .103 except 43 rays and fine, even texturing.

SAM.105 Br 22.9 As .104 except different cat // As .104 except 42 rays.

SAM.106 Br 22.9 As .103 // As BAN.022 (mix-up in dies at the mint??)

SAM.107 AE 23.0 * ALWAYS GOOD LUCK * (small sans serif letters, the *'s are 5 point stars) / the cat // I AM YOUR LUCK (sic) STAR (curved) / the star (in the centre of this token) with 45 rays. No horseshoe.

SAM.108 Br 15.7 As .103 // As .103 except 36 rays, no texturing on the star, fine texturing on the horseshoe.

The following group (SAM.121 thru .132) depict the twelve signs of the Zodiac. They differ on the obverse in the name of the Month and the zodiacal sign and on the reverse in the name of the month, the name of the zodiacal sign (both in Latin and English), the sign itself, and the central device representing each sign. Only four types in this group have been seen by us but we assume that the series was completed by Samson. In this group the horseshoe is on the obv. and is inverted (as one would hang it above a door). The obv. legend 'I BRING YOU LUCK ALWAYS' is superimposed on the horseshoe and each word is spaced with a hyphen which represents a nail hole. The surface of the horseshoe is again textured.

SAM.121 Br 22.9 - I - BRING - YOU (the notch at the heel of the horseshoe) LUCK - ALWAYS - (curved) / SIGN / OF THE / ZODIAC / the zodiacal sign / JANUARY /SAMSON LONDON (curved, very small letters) // JANUARY (curved) / AQUA / RIUS (both to the left of the device) / a man kneeling on his left knee, facing half left, pouring water from an amphora (there is nothing depicting anything actually issuing from the jar) / The Watercarrier (followed by the zodiacal sign) (curved, lower case letters sic).

SAM.122 Br 22.9 As.121 except FEBRUARY and the proper sign // As .121 except FEBRUARY / 2 fish curved upward, facing right / PISCES / The Fishes (the sign) (curved).

SAM.123 Br 22.9 As .121 except MARCH and proper sign // As .121 except MARCH (This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Aries, The Ram).

SAM.124 Br 22.9 As .121 except APRIL and proper sign // As .121 except MARCH / a prancing bull, facing right / TAURUS / The Bull (the sign) (curved).

SAM.125 Br 22.9 As .121 except MAY and proper sign // As .121 except MAY / 2 winged figures walking to the right but with heads turned half left / GEMINI / The twins (the sign) (curved).

SAM.126 Br 22.9 As .121 except JUNE and the proper sign // As .121 except JUNE /(This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Cancer, The Crab).

SAM.127 Br 22.9 As .121 except JULY and proper sign // As .121 except JULY / (This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Leo, The Lion.)

SAM.128 Br 22.9 As.121 except AUGUST and proper sign // As .121 except AUGUST /(This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Virgo, The Virgin).

SAM.129 Br 22.9 As.121 except SEPTEMBER and proper sign // As .121 except SEPTEMBER /This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Libra, The Balance).

SAM.130 Br 22.9 As .121 except October and proper sign // As .121 except OCTOBER / (This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Scorpius, The Scorpion).

SAM.131 Br 22.9 As .121 except NOVEMBER and proper sign // As .121 except NOVEMBER / (This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Sagittarius, The Archer).

SAM.132 Br 22.9 As .121 except DECEMBER and proper sign // As .121 except December / (This token not seen by us. Assume a device representing Capricorn, The Goat).

SAM.141 Br 32.8 SAMSON GOLD AWARD (curved) / an amphora / a seated figure, left knee raised, leaning on his left arm, facing left // 5 fanned petals / a rectangular tablet / 5 fanned petals. All within a circle of 24 inward-facing crescents located near the rim.

SAM.141a Br 32.8 As .141 except with various serial numbers counterstamped on the tablet on the rev.

SAM.141b Br 32.8 As .141 except with various names or words counterstamped on the tablet on the rev. with or without various numbers counterstamped elsewhere.

The following four tokens were issued by Bell Fruit; the first for use as a jackpot token (face value 25p) in pubs tied to Scottish and Newcastle, and the second for use in a private club that had some connection with that brewery.

S&N.001 Br 21.5 GOOD LUCK (curved) / a horseshoe, a four-leaf clover and a wishbone (curved) / a man drinking a pint of beer facing right, a 5 point star in outline and an old man with a long beard drinking a can of beer facing left / S & N // VALUE 5/- IN TRADE (curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs. / a rectangular box in outline / REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WINNER / WHERE WON (curved)

S&N.001a Br 21.5 As .001 except with various serial numbers counterstamped in the box on the rev.

S&N.010 Br 24.7 + SCOTTISH & NEWASTLE + (curved)
/ a bell (the Bell -Fruit Symbol- see BEL,410, Plate
III, Vol. 1, N^o 6) / a very small hole, neatly
drilled and slightly countersunk on both sides,
located near the edge at 6 o'clock // VALUE (the
hole) IN TRADE (curved) / L4.10.0 The entire
legend is incuse on a plain planchet without a rim.

S&N.010a Br 24.7 As .010 except counterstamped
with various serial numbers.

The following large series was issued by SEGA, a
Japanese company of which we know very little. It
produces a large variety of machines and supply the
tokens for them.

SEG.001 CN 17.0 SEGA (curved) / * (a central
hole) * / SEGA (curved and inverted) // same. The
*'s are 5 point stars.

SEG.011 Ni/Br 19.5 3d / * (a central hole) * /
SEGA (curved) // VALUE IN KIND ONLY (curved from
7 to 5 o'clock) / the hole / *(at 6 o'clock). The
*'s are 8 point rosettes.

SEG.021 Ni/Br 19.3 SEGA (curved) / . (a central
hole) . / NO CASH VALUE (curved) // same. The .'s
are full stops.

SEG.022 Ni/Br 19.3 As .021 except letters of
NO CASH VALUE larger on one side only.

SEG.023 Ni/Br 19.4 As .021 except thinner, smaller
letters. The legend is in very low relief. Larger
hole.

SEG.024 Ni/Br 19.2 As .023 except thicker
letters and legend is high relief. Larger hole.

SEG.031 Br 18.9 * SEGA * (curved) / a central
hole / NO CASH VALUE (curved) // same. Beaded rims.
The rim of the hole is made up of teeth tapering in
thickness from the edge of the hole to the token
surface, The '*'s are 8 point rosettes.

SEG.032 Br 18.9 As .031 except that the hole
has a normal rim with a circle of beads.

(TO BE CONTINUED)