

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

With a membership that has not only spread over the United Kingdom but to some corners of the globe, it appears that some details, especially in descriptions, are not always clear to all. Even if it were not for decimilisation in the UK, the description of a token as 'penny size' would be puzzling to USA members. Likewise, the sparceness of description adopted in many standard American catalogs (or catalogues!) may leave members on the other side of the Atlantic with a frown. Fortunately no member insists on giving token sizes on the Mionnet scale. We are not proposing regimentation - just that members apply common sense standards, and that they put themselves in the shoes of the reader on the other side of the world.

We have taken up kind offers of assistance in compiling indexes of material on tokens in the leading British numismatic magazines (see Bulletin. Vol.1 No.12 p.261). Quite a few more volunteers, would be appreciated.

As we enter our third year regrettably we have to confirm that we are unable to hold our subscription at the rate it has been since our foundation. Duplicating costs, accommodation address and postage have all risen, and are continuing to do so. The new rate for UK members must therefore be £2.50 a year. Even so, there is little margin within our small budget for those more ambitious projects we had hoped to pursue. But they are not forgotten, especially the problem of proper illustrations in the Bulletin.

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Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY  
making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN N. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.



TEENTH CENTURY TOKENS OF LISBURN, CO. ANTRIM by G.R. CHAPMAN and W.A. SEABY. COINS November 1973 has THE FAMILY OF CHARLES I, on silver counters, by GEORGE BERRY and TWENTY FIVE INCHES OF GENERAL, a medallion featuring Tom Thumb, by JEAN M. WHITE.

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A preliminary list forming a basic foundation for an Alphabetical Classification of World Par anumismatica.  
by Brian Edge

The following is the start of an attempt to classify by purpose or function, all items which come within the bounds of World Par anumismatica.

The term 'par anumismatica' may be interpreted to mean any coin like object which is not a coin, produced from metal, plastic, or wood etc. normally unofficial, bearing an inscription, either with or without a value.

By virtue of the fact that 17th, 18th & 19th Century British Trade Tokens are generally accepted as coming within the bounds of Numismatics 'proper', these items have been excluded from the classification. Similarly excluded are, trade tokens from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and the various Canadian Bank Tokens, etc., all of which already enjoy full numismatic status.

My list is obviously very far from being complete but it is a starting point. I hope Society Members will help by sending me additional entries for the list in order that it can be made as comprehensive as possible. Eventually the complete work will be printed in full.

The completed classification will provide depth to the hobby and I am sure the results could be astounding. It will also provide the basis for a par anumismatic "Type collection" i.e. One piece from each section of the classification - a collection as such would certainly tell a remarkable story!

Members are asked to write to me c/o the T.C.S.

Advertising Tokens  
Admission Passes  
Amusement Machine Tokens  
Apothecaries Weights.  
Auctioneer's Tokens.

Bank Tokens  
Beer Tokens  
Billiard Saloon Tokens  
Brewers Tokens  
Bridge Tokens  
Brothel Tokens/Passes  
Bus Tokens

Calendar Tokens  
Canal Tokens  
Canteen Tokens  
Card Counters  
Car Wash Tokens  
Casino Chips and Tokens  
Chamber of Commerce Tokens  
Church Tokens  
Club Tokens  
Coffee House Tokens  
Coin Weights  
Colliery Tokens  
Communion Tokens  
Commemorative Pieces  
Co-operative Societies Checks (Milk, Coal, etc.)  
Co-operative Societies Dividend Checks.  
Cumberland Jacks ('To Hanover' Tokens) q.v.

Deck Chair Tokens  
Dog Collar Discs

Emergency Town Tokens (Germany)  
Encased Postage Stamp tokens  
Encircled Coins  
Estate & Plantation Tokens  
Ferry Tokens  
Forces Occupation Tokens  
Forgeries of Coins of the Realm

Gaming Tokens (Spiel Marke counters) q.v.  
Gas Company Tokens

Hairdressers Checks  
Health Tokens  
Historical Medalets  
Hop Tokens

Identification Discs  
Imitation 'Spade' Guineas & their Halves.

Jetons

Love Tokens  
Market Tokens  
Masonic Tokens  
Merchants Trading Tokens (Mid 19th century)  
Micromedals  
Mineral Water Manufacturers Tokens  
Mining Company Tokens  
Model Coins  
Music Hall Passes & Checks

Notgeld

Oil Company Tokens  
Opera Passes

Parking Meter Tokens  
Pay Tallies & Checks  
Petrol Company Tokens  
Pocket Pieces  
Propaganda Tokens  
Prince of Wales Model Sovereign and Half Sovereigns  
Prisoner of War Tokens  
Pub Tokens

Railway Free Travel Passes  
Railway Travel Tokens  
Ramatankas  
Religious Medalets

Sack Tokens  
Sales Tax Tokens (U.S.) (includes Luxury, Public Welfare,  
Tax Commission, etc.)

Satirical Medalets  
School Tokens  
Spiel Marke Counters (Gaming Tokens) q.v.  
Souvenir Pieces

Telegraph Tokens  
Telephone Tokens  
Theatre Passes  
To Hanover Tokens (Cumberland Jacks) q.v.  
Tool checks  
Toy Coins  
Tram Tokens  
Transportation Tokens (Misc). Truck Tickets.

Unofficially overstruck or Countermarked Coins of the  
Realm.

Vending Machine Tokens

Willow Tokens.

Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek Imitation Sovereigns

Although the above classification is shown only in list form at this stage, it is my intention, in order to produce a useful reference guide, to include in the finished work as many bibliographical references for each item as possible. It will therefore be of great assistance to me, if members will provide such references in addition to new entries for the classification itself.

The success of this venture will depend to a very large degree on the co-operation of Society members, especially those overseas, and any contribution to the list, general suggestions, or bibliographical references will be greatly received and acknowledged.

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A general selection of

T O K E N S

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STRICKLAND AND GRIFFITHS

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GLoucester CO-OPERATIVE & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LTD.

BRIEF HISTORY OF 'TIN CHECKS'

by R.A. BRIDGMAN

The first meeting of twenty railway men employed by the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies to discuss the forming of a Co-operative Society was held

at the Hope Inn, Barton Street in June 1860.

In the discussions that took place, two definite ideas were brought forward: (1) The Rochdale plan of co-operation and (2) The National Society plan.

After a fierce and long discussion voting was eleven for Rochdale plan and the nine voters for the National plan withdrew from the meeting.

The Co-operative Society for Gloucester was born. The first subscription recorded was: 20 members, each 1d., = 1/8d.

The first general meeting of 54 subscribers (honours were about even for the two Railway Companies' employees) to elect committee members, was held on July 17th, 1860; the subscriptions that night reached £19.16.7., duly signed for by Benjamin Brook, whose wife, it is related, hid the money in the chimney.

In 1864, 15000 'tin checks' and dies were obtained from Birmingham, 23mm. diam. in thin copper:-

O: GLOSTER CO-OPERATIVE & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LIMITED  
in two lines around value in centre.

R: Incuse of obverse.

A rule was added that any member trying to beat down the price of any article offered for sale was liable to be deprived of his check. Drapery and meat were supplied by two private traders on co-operative principles, with paper checks given for their purchases until the Society opened their own branches.

In 1900 a special sub-committee looked to the merits and defects of the check system. They also visited other Societies and acquainted themselves with their systems, and concluded that their metal check system, with the use of check books, was as good as any. However, they stopped the purchase of checks from children under 16 years of age.

In September 1906 it was found that a considerable number of forged £1 checks had been put into circulation; some 200 forged ones were found. The individual was prosecuted, dealing in them was proved, but no die or plant could be found. The Jury at the Quarter Session dismissed the charge. Subsequently the National Cash Register Co's

machines, issuing paper checks and keeping records, etc., were put into general use.

Various types of tokens for bread, milk and coal have been used over the years of trading, in tin, aluminium and plastic. Details of these will it is hoped be given at a later date.

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING & VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - Part XIII by D.L.F. SEALY, D.A. DEEVER & 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 with the first).

Plates appear in BULLETIN Vol.1. No. 6.

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

JH.001 Br 1.01 J.H. AMUSEMENTS LTD. (curved) / a rectangular tablet with a counterstamped serial number / - TOKEN - (curved. The - = small diamonds) // • NO CASH VALUE • / 5/- / EXCHANGE FOR GOODS (curved). J.H. Amusements was founded by James Harvey and acquired by Aristocrat in 1965. The token was issued in 1966. It was no longer issued after 1968 but all specimens were left in circulation. Mintage around 1/2 million. Made by IMI.

JKM.001 Cu/Br 0.73 J.K.M.//J.K.M.

JKM.002 Br 0.73 as .001 except for metal.

JPH.001 Br 0.74 J (large) P (medium) H (small) // same. The legend is in monogram style with the 'P' completely under the cross bar of the 'J', and the 'H' is completely under the loop of the 'P'. The monogram is underlined with a single bar.

JPH.002 Br 0.74 as .001 except the whole legend is smaller.

JUB.001 Br 0.83 Jubilee (in longhand script) / 3 // blank. Issued in 1964 by Jubilee Products for use in their own machines. Originally used in fruit machines with a 3d face value. Now used only as a 25p jackpot token. It has not been issued since the end of 1970 but all specimens were left in circulation. Mintage around 1/2 million. Made by IMI.

JUB.001a Br 0.83 as .001 except with 'JC' counter-stamped on rev.

JUB.002 CN 0.83 as .001 except for metal. Data same as .001

JUB.003 Br 0.91 J P // L 250,000 of these were made on special order for a European customer. JP = Jubilee Products. The meaning of the 'L' is unknown. It was requested by the customer. Not intended for use in the U.K. Made in 1971 by IMI.

KF.001 Br 0.73 KF (in monogram style) // a perspective view of three high rise office blocks with an Post Office type structure in the foreground.

KIM.001 Br 0.84 a hop, in outline, on which is written: Hardy Hanson / Kimberley Ale (in outline) // VALUE 5/- IN TRADE (curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs / a rectangular box intended for a serial number / REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WINNER / WHERE WON (curved) Made by Bell-Fruit for use in their own machines located in pubs tied to the Kimberely Brewery.

KIM.002 Br 0.84 as .001 except top of hop solid, rest in outline; 'Kimberely Ale' not in outline but with thick letters.

KIM.003 Br 0.84 as .002 except with much thinner letters and design on obverse. Hyphen in '5/-' on rev. Obverse rim very wide.

KIM.004 Br 0.85 as .003 except reverse legend much smaller as if intended for a small token.

KK.001 Br 0.83 KK. Counterstamped on each side of a plain disc. Found in use in a very old, small table top fruit machine in a small tea shop on the Whitstable river front. Several specimens known. Origin unknown. Face value 3d (1 1/4np).

KOR.001 Br 0.91 BINGO SUPPLIERS (curved) /  
KORY'S / VENDING / HOLMFIRTH YORKS (curved) //  
TEL 27273 / Peter Fleming (in long hand script)  
/ YORKS

KUM.001 Br 0.82 KUMBAK (curved) / THE / PROPERTY  
/ OF / MACHINE / LONDON (curved) // ALL (curved) /  
SKILL / GOLF / PUTTING / MACHINE (curved) (In the  
Hawkins collection)

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#### OXFORD COLLEGE TOKENS

Through the kindness of J.C.StA. Malcolm, I am able to give details of the plastic money tokens at present in use in certain colleges of Oxford University. The use of the tokens is to purchase food in the college halls: apparently a proportion of the students' grants is paid in tokens, to make sure enough food is bought for an adequate diet. The colleges using plastic tokens are Keble, Lincoln, St. Edmund Hall, and St. John's - other colleges use paper tickets for the same purpose. The tokens are only valid in their respective halls.

All tokens are in plastic of various colours, the colours corresponding to the denomination and being the same for the different colleges. They are ½d. dark blue, 1p black, 2p green, 5p red, and 10p yellow. (there are possibly higher denominations, which I have not seen). All are 1 inch in diameter: die axes are vertical.

All issues except that of St. Edmund Hall have uniform reverses, showing only the denomination in large figures in a plain rim. The obverses are as follows (all with plain rim):

Keble: large letters K.C. only

Lincoln: LINCOLN/COLLEGE in sans-serif letters in two lines.

St. John's: S J C in capitals, the J larger with the hook going under the S.

The tokens of St. Edmund Hall differ from the others in being the same both sides. Design: under a central

horizontal line crossing the field (but not reaching the plain rim) the denomination in large figures. Above, S.E.H., the E being larger than the other letters.

D.L.F. SEALY.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

REPLICAS, FAKES & FANTASIES: TCS13 (Union Pacific RR) has been confirmed as a fantasy in correspondence from Mr. Duane Feisel to Mr. F.J. Bingen; Mr. Feisel points out once more that the token is signed "L.A.Stamp" - there never was such a company, but the makers aim to mislead collectors into thinking that the company is the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. Mr. Feisel adds that there is a number of different similar modern-made "L.A.Stamp" fantasies, advertised as "struck from the original dies" - of course, the dies are original; it is just that they were made very recently!

TCS 15 (Kate's Place). Northern Numismatic News, (July 1973), reports a meeting of the Bolton & District Num. Soc., (6.6.73), at which a member tried to convince the meeting that this was a brothel pass. NNN said, "This consisted of a piece of base metal bearing a bead type design and the motto 'Kate's Place. Prescott'. 'Good for one night'. After some discussion our member admitted that this was a type of U.S. Army good luck token and did not allude to Prescott, Lancs, as had been suggested."

No.48: ENCIRCLED COINS. I would like to report a 1926 Lincoln Cent encircled in aluminium. The overall module is 32mm, The 'encircled' legend reads STORK CLUB (curved between 10 o'clock & 2 o'clock) LUCKY PENNY (curved between 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock) punctuated by two storks facing inwards (one at 9 o'clock and one at 3 o'clock). The reverse is the same but the die axis is inverted to match the coin itself.

BRIAN EDGE

No.68: UNITED STATES//JULY/1868. This piece is clearly an imitation of a U.S. Gold Dollar (Yeoman Type 3). These coins were struck from 1856-1889. Yeoman describes the obverse as "a feather headdress on a female - generally referred to as the 'Indian Head' or 'large-sized type'," and not as Liberty.

I am unable to offer any information re their origin and purpose but offer as possible clues the outstanding events of July 1868 in the U.S. (This information has been taken from Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 14th edition dated 1873 page 696):-

4-7th July 1868 The democratic convention nominated  
Horatio Seymour for President and Francis P.Blair  
for Vice President

4th July 1868 General amnesty (with exceptions)  
issued

22nd July 1868 Wyoming territory organised

27th July 1868 Act for protection of naturalised  
citizens aboard passed.

BRIAN EDGE.

No.79: 'ADMIT' and 'PAID' 1817.

The ADMIT 1817 token is listed by Donald M. Miller as New York No.41, by Benjamin P. Wright as No.4 and by Edgar Adams, New York Numismatic Club as No .1. They all believe it was issued for admission to the old Park Theater, Park Row, New York City. Its companion piece PAID is copper, round, 20mm (Size 12½) beaded within solid circle. 1's in the date slightly smaller than 8 and 7.

BRIAN ALTMAN

In case this may help if more concrete evidence comes in later on, I go to many coin shows and also receive lists from American dealers and have never seen one of these pieces listed by them. However, I have seen four examples of 'ADMIT' in Southern England trays. Yet I have never seen the 'PAID' token.

J.G. ROSE

No.85: LOFTHOUSE COLLIERY is presumably that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, north of Wakefield, and the ticket referred to would seem to be complementary to those listed by Chancellor Fergus in his article on Colliery, Harbour, Lime and Iron Tokens of West Cumberland in Trans. Cumb. and Westmoreland: Antiquarian and Arch. Soc. XV (1899) pp.392-416, and mostly catalogued by Davis & Waters in Tickets and Passes (1922) pp.282-299. Ferguson writes":Most of the collieries shipped coal, which therefore had to be carted to the different harbours on the coasts, and in order to secure

their safe delivery, the agent at the depot handed to each carter one of these checks to denote that his load was duly delivered, and according to the number of those handed into the office on pay night, so many payments of two or three shillings or whatever might be the standard amount of carting did he receive. They were in fact, promises to pay an understood amount, irrespective of their own intrinsic value, as the paper of a five pound note is of the amount it is pledged for". Most of the Cumberland tokens are of the 18th and early part of the 19th century but that described by Mr. Brunel is likely to be the third quarter of the nineteenth century since the reverse corresponds to similar tickets I have described in "Ulster Tokens, Tickets, Vouchers, Checks and Passes" (Ulster J. Archaeol. XXXIV (1971) p.100, AN:B48, p.102, AN:V15, etc., I have also described a group of tallies (p.101, AN:B64 and 65) probably used in similar fashion by the Smithfield Flax Spinning and Weaving Co.Ltd., Belfast, in the 1860s and 1870s, the mill being much in need of coal for their steam furnaces from the quayside coal depots (see Numismatic Society of Ireland Occasional Papers Nos. 5-9 (1969) p.17 and pl.II, 17). I suggest the Lofthouse token was in use between the pit-head and the railway station before the lines ran to the mine itself. But this is pure guesswork.

W.A. SEABY.

No.86. NICHOLAS BISHOP: I too have this part set of Hop Tokens and the only 'Nicholas Bishop' farmer and hop-grower to whom I have found reference owned and farmed THORNDEN, ROLVENDEN, KENT.

The following directories make reference:-

- 1847 Bagshaw's Directory of Kent - Nicholas Bishop, Thornden, Rolvenden.
- 1873 Returns of Owners of Land, Kent - Nicholas Bishop Rolvenden. (The Second Domesday Book)
- 1874 Post Office Directory - Nicholas Bishop, Jun., Rolvenden (This suggests possibly a father and son of the same name)
- 1887 Kelly's - Nicholas Bishop, Thornden & Lowden Farm, Rolvenden.

I can trace the maker's initials 'TR' on the 30 bushels token.  
ALAN C. HENDERSON.

No.90(b) G. MAY GREYS FARM. I offer the following vague answer, but perhaps of some use if someone does not come up with a better one.

(1) I possess an identical piece, apart from legend, which reads THOMAS MAY CHALK PIT FARM on one side and THOMAS MAY ST. PAULS CRAY on the other side.

(2) I possess a similar piece to the questioner with '1½' in centre, otherwise identical.

(3) I have a nickel piece with JOHN MAY HOCKENDEN 12 on both sides.

(4) I also have a piece with MAY AND VINSON 1/- on one side and WOODSTOCK 1/- SITTINGBOURNE on the other side; also pieces of 1½, 2d and 3d denomination, all ae.

(5) I have a MAY AND VINSON CHURCH FARM on obverse and MILTON SITTINGBOURNE on reverse of 12 and 6 denominations (nickel).

(6) I also have a W N VINSON 6<sup>D</sup> BARMING on both sides in nickel.

From the above evidence it appears that the 'G MAY GREYS FARM' piece comes from Kent in the area of the other MAY's who are very likely members of the same fruit growing farmers. All these pieces are fruit pickers' tokens.

These pieces, if I remember rightly, are referred to by Acworth in his manuscript book filed at Maidstone Museum.

D.G. VORLEY

No.94: Information is required about the following Brass token module 1.23" (32mm) with grained edge. Obv: COLLIERS/RENTS/CHILDRENS/DINNER (in seriffed letters inside a beaded border). Rev: Plain except for similar beaded border.

BRIAN EDGE.

No.95: LONDON TOKEN 1233 GRAYS INN GATE (HOLBORN) - Williamson's listed token reads: Obv: GEORGE.YARD. IN.HOLBORN = King's bust crowned, full face, dividing the initials T.C.

Rev: BY GRAYES.INN.GATE. = HIS HALFE PENY.

I recently purchased a variant of this, as follows:

Obv: GEORGE.YARD IN HOBORN = King's bust crowned, full face, dividing the initials C.T. Rev: (six

pointed star) BY GRAYES.

BRIAN EDGE

No.96. ANGLESEY PENNY 1784. I have always understood that the first ANGLESEY Penny Token (issued by the Parys Mining Company) was dated 1787. I have just examined a piece which is dated 1784. The number 4 in the date is perfectly clear and has not been tampered with. Can any reader say whether this is a recorded variety, and if so how is the date explained?

BRIAN EDGE

When collectors become interested in the Anglesey pence of 1787, some unscrupulous manufacturer produced fantasies, dated 1784. Although James Atkins in 1892 made it 'Anglesea No.1' he noted that its inferior workmanship helped in assessing it as "only an imitation". R.C.Bell in Specious Tokens and Those Struck for General Circulation 1784-1804 (published 1968), adds that it weighs 54 grains less than the genuine piece. The diesinker and manufacturer are not known.

EDITORS

No.97. NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKEN SCHEME. Prior to the implentation of the North West Public Transport Bank, the South East Lancashire & North East Cheshire Passenger Transport Authority issued yellow plastic tokens. These are no longer being circulated and holders must redeem same by the 30th September, 1973.

BRIAN EDGE.

No.98. GEORGE III HALFPENNY FORGERIES. Does any member know of an analytical study already carried out or in preparation on "straight" forgeries of George III halfpence (as opposed to imitations of the regal coinage)?

EDITORS

No.99. ONLY HERE FOR THE BEER? I think the tokens required by Brian Edge (Vol. 1 No.12, p.271-2) have perhaps been described by us as a gaming/vending machine token (GWW.001, from the P.R.Monnington collection: no.11, p.295). The description is there given, but we did not then explain why the designation GWW was given! To right the omission; the kneeling female figure on shield is the trade mark of the Greenall, Whitley, and Wilderstool

Brewery of Warrington (information, P.R.Monnington), and the token may well be one of those used for the purpose described by Mr Edge and not, as we thought, a "jackpot" g.m.t. Clarification on this point is still sought by both of us. It should be mentioned that (i) the long ribbon attached to the wreath is uninscribed: the words TRADE MARK appear on another, broader, ribbon at sides of sheild, and (ii) the shield is not quite blank as described, but has a plain horizontal fesse: no tinctures are indicated.

D.L.F. SEALY.

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF 'VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION' Part XIII  
by PETER MORLEY VOLUME 2

Volume two also bears the bookplates of Hay and Hamer on the inside front cover. Hay's notes extend for the next four pages, and are as follows:-

Skidmore's London Buildings PS & Co are very defined indeed in Denton's publication. The 6th & 7th Vol. of this publication was by T. Prattent, Cloth Fair, London. Prattent issued a Miserable Token called the London Commercial Token, infra. 167.3 (D & H Middlesex 459).

As long as Denton continued the Publication tho it was not to be depended on for accuracy, considering the low price at which the Nos. sold, it was tolerably executed. The publication fell off before Denton quitted it, and in Prattent's hands it was quite contemptible.

The publicatn. was principally supported by the Jobbers in Medals. All Spence's trash was introduced-and the interchange of dies, a mere jobbing trick, were here inserted in a way that no respectable author or tradesman would have ventured to have done.

Of the Coventry Buildings there are here 15, but they are not complete. They were I think done for Kempson. I have Drapers Hall, The Barracks, and Free School, New Front. I believe the set consists of 18 W.R.H. Jany.1818.

In the years 1796, 97 &c, various dealers issued medalets about the size of a Penny Piece-some of

them professing to be promissory (the payable by no person), others not so. These came out from time to time as if with a view to the forming of a series. Different reverses were applied to the same Obverse. The most respectable of these were issued by Kempson of Birmingham. I have three London Promissory Penny tokens of his. The Obv. is Arms of London between Palm branches- "London promissory Penny Token" on a, raised circle round the field-Edge "I promise to pay on demand the bearer one Penny".

- Rev.1. A perspective view of a building. "Guildhall". Ex. London MDCCXCVI (D & H Middlesex 42).
2. A Large building. Ex. "Mansion House erected MDCCCLIII" (D & H Middlesex 43).
  3. A perspective of a Public building. "Back Front of Somerset House". Ex. "London" (D & H Middlesex 44).

I am not aware of any other reverses applied to this obverse-no other is represented in Denton, or described in Conder.

#### London Penny Token

The Obverse of these are Arms of London between Palm branches-"London Penny Token" on a raised circle round the field-to this he applied 22 reverses described by Conder & represented in Denton which I have. These were issued by Kempson.

1. A public building. "Bank of England". Ex. "Erected 1734" (D. & H. Middlesex 46).
2. A perspective view of a Publ.Buildg."St. Bartholomews Hospital". Ex. Erected MDCCXXIX (D & H Middlesex 47).
3. Front view of a public building. "Bethlem Hospital". Ex. "Erected MDCLXXV" between small sprigs of leaves (D & H Middlesex 48).
4. A large building "Carleton House as in 1788". Ex. a sprig of leaves. (D & H Middlesex 49).
5. A pub. Buildg. "Chelsea Hospital". Ex. Erected MDCXC. (D & H Middlesex 50).
6. An Anot (i.e. ancient) Buildg. "Christ's Church Hospital". Ex. "Founded 1552". (D & H Middlesex 51).
7. A Church. "St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, erectd. 1640, destroyed by fire 1795". (D & H Middlesex 52).
8. A dist. view of a pub. Buildg. "Foundling Hospital Lambs Conduit Fields". Ex. Completed 1741. (D & H Middlesex 53).

9. Front view of a public building.. "St. George's Hospital, erected MDCCXXXIV. (D & H Middlesex 54).
10. A large building. Goldsmith's Hall as rebuilt after the Fire. Ex. MDCLXVI. (D & H Middlesex 55).
11. A perspective view of a public building. "Greenwich Hospital compleatd. in the reign of King Chas. the IInd. (D & H Middlesex 56).
12. A public building. "Guy's Hospital". Ex. Erected MDCCXXII (D & H Middlesex 57).
13. An Ancient Building. "St. James's first used as a Royal Palce". Ex. MDCXCVII (D & H Middlesex 58)
14. A public building. "Ironmongers Alms House". Ex. "Erected MDCCXIII between small sprigs of leaves. (D & H Middlesex 59).
15. A public building. "St. Luke's Hospital". Ex. "Instituted MDCCLI". (D & H Middlesex 60)
16. A public building. "Middlesex Hospital, erected MDCCCLV". (D & H Middlesex 61).
17. A public buildg. "Montague House altered for the British". Ex. "Museum 1754". (D & H Middlesex 62).
18. A monument and houses "Monument, erected 1677" (D & H Middlesex 63).
19. A public building. "Ordnance Office Old Palace Yard". (D & H Middlesex 64).
20. Front view of the Royal Exchange. "Royal Exchange erectd. 1669". (D & H Middlesex 65).
21. View of the Inner Court of a public building. "St. Thomas's Hospital compleatd." Ex. MDCCVIII (D & H Middlesex 66).
22. A public building. "Trinity Alms House instituted MDCXCV". (D & H Middlesex 67).

Kempson also published Reverses to a British Penny Token.

Denton only represents 6 of these—Conder describes 10. Those marked \* are here represented. The Obv. is a figure of Justice standing "British Penny Token 1797".

- \*1. View of a bridge. "Westminster Bridge". Ex. "Completed Nov. 1750" (D & H Middlesex 70).
- \*2. do... "Black Friars Bridge". Ex. "Completed MDCCCLXX (D & H Middlesex 71).
3. An Antient Gateway. "Aldgate". Ex. "Erected 1609 taken down 1766" (D & H Middlesex 73)

4. do...Aldersgate as rebuilt 1616".Ex. "taken down 1766".  
(D & H Middlesex 74).
3. do...Bishopsgate, as rebuilt 1729". Ex. "taken down  
1766". (D & H Middlesex 75).
4. do...Bridgeway as rebuilt 1728". Ex. "taken down  
1766". (D & H Middlesex 76).
- \*7.do...Cripplegate, as repair'd &c.MDCLXIII". Ex. "Taken  
down MDCCLXVI". (D & H Middlesex 77)
- \*8.do...Ludgate, as enlarged &c MCCCCLIV".Ex. "Taken down  
MDCCLXVI". (D & H Middlesex 78).
- \*9.do...Moorgate, as erected "MDCLXXIII".Ex. "Taken down  
MDCCLXVI". (D & H Middlesex 79).
- \*10. do. with a ventilator at top. "Newgate as repair'd  
MDCLXXII". Ex. "Burnt at the riots MDCCLXXX".  
(D & H Middlesex 80).

British Penny

These are executed by Jacobs in an inferior manner.  
Obv. A Globe between a rose & thistle. "British Penny"  
Ex. 1797. To this 15 Reverses are represented in Denton.  
One marked \* is described in Conder. I have only those  
marked ø. "Edge "I promise to pay on demand the bearer  
one penny".

1. Wanstead House on Epping Forest 199.3 (D & H Middlesex  
124).
2. Godstone Tower Surrey 207.3 (D & H Middlesex 137).
3. Chester Castle 208.2 (D & H Middlesex 121).ø
4. Eastgate Chester 208.3 (D & H Middlesex 122).ø
5. Norwich Castle (D & H Middlesex 130).
6. The front of Glastonbury Abbey, Somerst. 209.3  
(D & H Middlesex 135).
7. Ludlow Castle, Salop. 210.2 (D & H Middlesex 134).
8. Guildford Tower Surry. 210.3 (D & H Middlesex 138).
9. Christ's Hospital, Newgate St. 213.3 (D & H Middlesex  
126).
- 10.Chesterton near Camb.218.2 (D & H Middlesex 120).
- 11.Bungay Tower Suffolk 218.3 (D & H Middlesex 136).
- 12.Battle Abbey Sussex 219.2 (D & H Middlesex 141).
- 13.Christ's College Gate Camb.219.3 (D & H Middlesex 115).
- 14.Emanuel College Chapel,Camb.222.2 (D & H Middlesex 116).
- 15.Dudmaston, Shropshire, 22.3 (D & H Middlesex 133).
- 16.The New Excise Office London (D & H Middlesex 128).

Skidmore

Obv. Arms. "P. Skidmore, Medal Maker, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell London", with edge "I promise to pay on demand the bearer one penny", the dies executed by Jacobs, Conder describes 17 reverses, Denton represents only 8-marked \*,

- \*1. Addington Place, near Croydon in Surry.198.2. (D & H Middlesex 147).
- 2. An Antient fortress. "Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight" (D & H Middlesex 148)
- 3. An ant. do., and Tree "Cows Castle, Isle of Wight". (D & H Middlesex 150).
- \*4. North View of a Church, houses & trees. "Dulwich College in Surry" 198.3 (D & H Middlesex 152).
- 5. A large Buildg. & Trees. "The Bishop of London's seat at Fulham Middlesex" (D & H Middlesex 153).
- 6. do. do. "The seat of David Garrick Esqr. at Hampton". (D & H Middlesex 154).
- \*7. An Ant. Building. "The House of Lords". 202.3 (D & H Middlesex 155).
- \*8. Remains of an Ant. Fortress. "Fort George, Inverness, Scotland." 213.2 (D & H Middlesex 156)
- \*9. A Church, houses & Trees. "Part of Isleworth in Middlesex" 199.2 (D & H Middlesex 157).
- 10. A public building. "St. Paul's School, London" (D & H Middlesex 158).
- 11. Rems. of an Ant, Abbey & Trees. "Rivalx Abbey, Yorkshire". (D & H Middlesex 159).
- 12. A large building. "Sion House near Brentford in Middlesex". (D & H Middlesex 160).
- 13. A public Buildg. "The small pox hospital near St. Pancras". (D & H Middlesex 161).
- 141 do. "The South Sea House, London". 204.2. (D & H Middlesex 162).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

\* \* \* \* \*

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

As we are now in our third year, perhaps one of our principles could be repeated for the sake of newer members. It is the Society's policy not to divulge members' addresses unless invited to do so, and it is for this security reason that we use an accommodation address provided by British Monomarks. BCM is their code and not a part of the Token Corresponding Society's title. It is unfortunately impossible for us to widen our correspondence service to include the traffic of For Sale and Wants, as has been suggested. However, should this prove a popular request, we could set aside a page of the Bulletin to members prepared to include their addresses in the submitted entry, at a charge of 75pence for one eighth of a page (approx. 4-5 lines, non-display type). Display advertisements are also accepted.

We are most grateful for further offers of indexing received. Correspondence regarding 'Paranumismatica' has also been coming in and has been referred to Mr. Brian Edge for compilation.

We have by no means forgotten the projected meeting, but travel and power difficulties make planning impossible at the present time. Publication delays are also inevitable, but we trust the annual output will be maintained.

Annual Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.50. (extra for foreign postage, according to whether air or surface mail required). No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy: 45p to members; 55p to non-members (includes UK postage). Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

ALLY SLOPER, F.O.M.  
by F.E. Dixon.

It is remarkable how often one hobby helps another. Here is a good example. Fairly common in dealers' boxes of miscellanea is the membership badge of the Sloper's Club. Copper, 31mm diameter:

- O. Clownish head with battered tall hat. Below it "THE F.O.M." Around it "ALLY SLOPER'S HALF HOLIDAY".
- R. "SLOPER' S CLUB / NOT TRANSFERABLE" and an impressed number. My example is 11439.

I had thought it American and of about 1920. However, in my role of philatelist I recently acquired a quantity of envelopes, and among them is an envelope posted in London in 1890. From this it is apparent that Ally Sloper's Half Holiday was an English illustrated paper and claimed to have the largest circulation in the world. It must have been a prosperous concern: the front of the envelope announces money prizes, £150 life insurance and 20 Sloper watches given away weekly. The front also reproduces the head used on the badge, and the flap has the hat in a circle with the wording "ALLY SLOPER - FRIEND-OF-MAN \*1<sup>D</sup> ON THE BOTTLE\*". The flap also bears the address as "'THE SLOPERIES', 99, Shoe Lane, London, E.C."

So now we must seek a watch collector who knows of the Ally Sloper watch, and a magazine enthusiast with specimens of the magazine. And perhaps a bottle collector will tell of the bottle on which the 1d was returned.

---o0o---

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* BALLOON PILOT SEEKS MEDALLIONS OR \*  
\* TOKENS ASSOCIATED WITH BALLOONS & \*  
\* AIRSHIPS. PLEASE WRITE WITH FULL \*  
\* PARTICULARS INCLUDING PRICE TO: \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* Phone: \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

THE SUNDAY BAKING ACT, 1794 by FRANK A. SHARMAN

The Middlesex token, D & H 297, seems to be the only eighteenth century token struck to celebrate the passing of an Act of Parliament. The obverse shows a crest in the form of a garb of wheat with the inscription:- "Bakers Halfpenny. 1795. The reverse is entirely occupied with an eight line inscription.: To lessen / the slavery of / Sunday baking / and provide for / public wants: / an Act was / passed. / A D. 1794. The edge inscription reads: PAYABLE AT I + DENNIS LONDON.X.X.

The short title of the Act referred to was "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's day by persons exercising the trade of bakers" and is cited as 34 Geo.III c.61, The Act contained four sections. The first provided that "no master baker, journeyman baker or other person" shall make, bake or sell, on a Sunday, any bread or rolls and shall not bake any "meat, puddings, pies or tarts". Anyone doing so was liable to a penalty of ten shillings which, having been collected by seizure and sale of the offender's goods if necessary, was to be sent by the Magistrates to the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish in which the offence was committed. The Act applied only in the City of London and to any place within twelve miles of the City. Section 2 provided exceptions to the general rule by excluding from the Act "the selling of bread" and the baking of "meat, puddings, or pies, only", between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.; and these exemptions were only to apply if the meat, puddings and pies were brought to the baker by the person wanting them baked. Sections 3 and 4 dealt with procedural formalities.

The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 6th. March, 1794 by a Mr.Mainwaring, supported by Sir James Sanderson. (Neither gentleman appears in the Dictionary of National Biography). In his speech on his motion for leave to introduce the Bill, Mainwaring is chiefly concerned with Sabbath breaking, claiming that the existing legislation, dating from 1678, was ineffective because the maximum fine was five shillings, of which half went to the informer - and who would enforce the law for that paltry sum? (It will be noticed that, by the time the Bill became an Act, that point had been lost sight of entirely, as the informer got nothing at all from the

doubled penalty) . According to Mainwaring the most flagrant breaches of the Act were those made by the journeymen bakers, who worked nineteen hours every day "and, of course, would have no time to devote to the service of their Creator, but Sunday". But if their devotions were to be increased by prohibiting them from working at all, "the people would suffer". The suffering would be caused by the fact that it was at the time the common practice of most people to send their Sunday joint, or puddings or pies, to the baker on Sunday morning, he being the only person in most areas with an oven suitable for such cooking. (It will be remembered that this custom is referred to in "A Christmas Carol"). Mainwaring proposed to allow for this to continue by permitting bakers to open on Sundays, "suppose from ten to one o'clock"; this time was extended during the passage of the Bill.

The only other speech on this Bill, which is recorded, was that of a Mr. Joliffe who "conceived the proposition was absurd and nugatory". The bakers clearly suffered no hardship, as they chose to work on Sundays - no law compelled them to do so. He thought that, if this Bill went through, "the next step would be to prohibit roasting and boiling on Sundays., from which the next gradation would be easy enough, namely to prevent eating". Despite this sally, the House ordered the Bill to be brought in.

Thereafter the Bill made good progress through Parliament, despite several short delays caused by topics of greater interest to the members - such as the impeachment, of Warren Hastings - taking priority. The formal first reading took place on the 7th March, and on the 18th. March the second reading took place and the Bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole House. The Committee considered the Bill on the 15th. April, having earlier agreed to receive a petition from "several journeymen bakers", who were allowed to attend, with counsel, at the Committee hearing. The petition shows a different attitude to the Bill from Mainwaring's. Mainwaring was concerned with Sunday observance, but the journeymen bakers were concerned with working hours. They supported the principle of the Bill but petitioned against any

exception at all being made for baking on Sunday "as such allowance will lay them under the necessity either of work-till the hour that may be limited on Sundays, in addition to the severity of their labours during the week, or of losing their employment with all such Masters as might choose to avail themselves of such allowance". We know from the final form of the Act that their petition failed, but this stand by representatives of relatively lowly members of society is typical of the working class movement which was afoot in that period and which is so graphically represented by many of the Middlesex political and social series of tokens.

The Committee made some unspecified amendments to the Bill, and the House agreed to all but one of them on the 17th. April. At the third reading, on the 29th April, the exemption in favour of selling bread on Sundays was added to the Bill, and, like many late amendments, went far to destroy the purpose of the Act and to make its interpretation open to doubt.

Mainwaring took the Bill to the House of Lords on the 5th. May where it completed all its stages, including a Committee of the Whole House under the Lord Bishop of Bangor, by the 16th. May. The House of Lords made no amendments at all, and it does not appear that the journeymen bakers presented another petition. The Royal Assent was given - and thus the Bill became an Act and took effect as law - on the 23rd May, 1794.

The identity of "Dennis", the man liable on the token, is unknown, but Bell finds a baker, Jonathan Dennis, at Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, "who may have been the issuer". It seems likely, from the Parliamentary record, that as the journeymen bakers were those chiefly interested in the Act, the token was issued on their behalf, with Dennis acting as their nominee. The current legislation on Sunday observance is more concerned with protecting shop workers from excessive hours than with encouraging the performance of religious duties. Bread may be sold on Sundays today, under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, as interpreted in the case of *Wardale v Binns*. It may also be worth noting that many bakers, (including the present writer's grandfather, a master baker with premises in the inner London suburbs), continued to use their ovens for

"the baking of meat, puddings or pies" brought in by their customers on Sunday mornings, at least until the time of the Second World War.

References: R.C. Bell, "Commercial Coins, 1787-1804".  
The Journal of the House of Lords, 1794.  
The Journal of the House of Commons, 1794.  
The 'Parliamentary History of England,  
Vol. XXX.

--- oOo----

THE TICKETS OF MIDDLEBROOK'S MUSEUM, LONDON,  
by R.N.P. Hawkins.

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Thomas George Middlebrook was publican of the "Old Kings Arms" at 35 Surrey Row, London SE1 (an eastward turning from Blackfriars Road and to the South of Union Street) in 1874-79. The remainder of his business life 1879-1906 was spent as publican of the "Edinburgh Castle" at 57 Mornington Road (renamed Terrace in 1937), London NW1 where he also held a museum of military relics etc which his metallic tickets invited people to visit free of charge. At his death, the museum collection was sold by auction by Debenham, Storr & Co (auctioneers & estate agents, of King Street, corner of Garrick Street, London, WC2).

Incidentally, Thomas George Middlebrook Jr. meanwhile was publican 1900-02 of the "Spread Eagle" at 141 Albert Street, Regents Park, NW1. This runs parallel with, and at southern end joins, Mornington Terrace (ex Road). Their location is north-east of Regents Park; Albert Road is the longer of the two and virtually links the tube railway stations Mornington Crescent and Camden Town.

The tickets are copper, with raised rims, produced by Theophilus Pinches (of the well-known family of London medallists) operating at 62 Newman Street, London, W1, his static premises during his listed business span 1855-95. I know of only three (of all of which I have specimens), which I list below in sequence of the two smaller ones as they both bear the commencing date 1879 followed by the larger one which is undated and from its opening remark was

presumably issued at Christmas of one or more years.

1. 29 mm. The raised rims are rather broad. My colln.

Obv: Bearded bust, presumably of Middlebrook, to left.

Flanking it: THE / GREAT // AUK'S EGG Above:

T. G. MIDDLEBROOK. F.O.S, M.N.A. Below: THE

EDINBURGH CASTLE Signed T.P. below bust.

Rev: Across centre, between parallel lines:

T.G.MIDDLEBROOK / 1879 On a ribbon threaded through this band and hanging below it: COINS MEDALS Above the band (in 2 curved and 2 straight lines): FREE

MUSEUM / WELL WORTH / A / VISIT Below the ribbon

(in 2 straight lines and 1 curved): MORNINGTON /

ROAD / REGENTS PARK. Flanking this last line, along

the rim in tiny lettering: T.PINCHES / LONDON N.W.

wide-toothed border.

2. 28 mm. Thinner flan than no.1 and narrower rims.

D&W 178, p.69. M-G 875, also (gilt) 876.

Obv: View of Edinburgh's castle on its mound. Above:

EDINBORO' CASTLE Below: IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Beaded border.

Rev: Same as reverse of no.1.

3. 33 mm. D&W 177, p.68. A handsome medalllic piece.

Obv: .WITH THE SEASON'S GREETINGS. / FROM T:G:

MIDDLEBROOK around central features comprising:-

Large Union Flag with oak spray twined round top

of flagpole. Across lower part of field and of

visible section of pole and rope, a scroll reading

FREE MUSEUM and in field above this: LARGEST /

E G G / IN THE WORLD

Rev: . FREE MUSEUM . / THE BUGLE THAT SOUNDED THE

BALACLAVA CHARGE around central features:- within

two joined semicircular wreaths of olive, an

imperial crown above a bugle with cord; a skull on

crossed flags and crossbones, the latter bearing a

label reading OR GLORY under which: 17<sup>T.H.</sup>. LANCERS

OCT.

flanking the flags is: 25<sup>T.H.</sup>. 1854 Signature T.P.

below ribbon of wreath.

The central reverse features of no.3 comprise the badge of the 17th Lancers (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regt. which was first raised in 1759 as the 18th Light Dragoons and converted in 1816 into lancers. It was one of the five regiments that formed the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava (1854) for which and three other of the battles of the Crimean war this regiment received battle honours, besides honours in other wars. Besides the Balaclava bugle, the museum's most popular contents included (according to the catalogue of Montague Guest) the ensign hauled down by Midshipman Grandy (British) during the heat of the famous engagement between the British and American frigates Shannon and Chesapeake in Boston Bay on 1st June 1813.

Other references

To the tickets - Grant in his Addenda II, under date 1879; evidently aware only of item 3, as he recorded the signature by initials (T.P.) which he mistakenly attributed to Thomas Pope (of Birmingham).

To Theophilus Pinches - Forrer's BDM iv, p.550 (only one brief sentence about him) and p.547 (Pinches family tree showing this member as third of five brothers, of whom the fourth was John, the founder of the surviving business John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd.

The auctioneer firm's second name Storr is misspelt in Montague Guest.

---oOo---

TAVERN CHECKS by JOHN DURNELL

A list of districts, street names, etc., which appear on Tavern Checks of BRISTOL, which do not have the name Bristol on them.

|               |                |                    |   |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| (ABBOTS LEIGH | (BAPTIST MILLS | BEDMINSTER DOWN    | ) |
| (ASHTON       | (BARTON STREET | BEDMINSTER PARADE) |   |
|               | (BARTON HILL   | BITTON             | ) |
|               | (BARR STREET   | BOWER ASHTON       | ) |
|               | (BATHBRIDGE    | BROAD QUAY         | ) |
|               | (BEDMINSTER    |                    | ) |

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (CATHAY           | (NAGS HEAD HILL          |
| (CHEESE LANE      | (NARROW QUAY             |
| (CHERRY LANE      | (NEW CUT                 |
| (CLIFTON          | (NEWTOWN                 |
| (CLIFTON PLACE    | (NICHOLAS ST.            |
| (CREWS HOLE       |                          |
| (CORONATION ROAD  | (PILL                    |
|                   | (PENNYWELL ROAD          |
| DURDHAN DOWN      | (PYLE OR PILE ST.        |
|                   |                          |
| EASTON            | (REDCLIFF ST.            |
|                   | (REDCLIFF HILL           |
| (FELTON           | (ROWNHAM                 |
| (FISHPONDS        | (RUSSELL TOWN            |
| (FROGMORE STREET  |                          |
|                   | (SHIREHAMPTON            |
| (GLOSTER LANE     | (SODBURY                 |
| (GT.GEORGE ST.    | (SPRING STREET           |
| (GUINEA ST.       | (ST. JUDES               |
| (GUINEA ST.LOWER  | (ST. PHILLIPS            |
|                   | (STAPLETON               |
| (HANHAM           | (STAPLETON ROAD          |
| (HENBURY          | (ST.GEORGES - ST. GEORGE |
| (HOTWELLS         | (ST. MICHAELS HILL       |
|                   |                          |
| (KNOWLE           | TOTTERDOWN               |
| (KEYNSHAM         |                          |
| (KINGSWOOD HILL   | (UPPER EASTON            |
|                   | (UPPER MAUDLIN ST.       |
| (LAWRENCE HILL    |                          |
| (LONGWELLS GREEN  | (WATERLOO PLACE          |
| (LEWINS HEAD      | (WELSH BACK              |
|                   | (WHITELADIES ROAD        |
| (MARY LE PORT ST. | (WHIPPING CAT HILL       |
| (MILK STREET      |                          |
| (MONTPELIER       |                          |

Old Bell - Robert Bickwell  
 Llandoger Hotel - Thos. Daniells  
 Park Row Wine Vaults  
 Park Tavern Saloon  
 The Porter Stores - Love.  
 Rownham Tavern  
 Richmond Springs Hotel  
 Rummer Hotel  
 Swan - George Smallcombe  
 Wine & Spirit Vaults - W. Stanford  
 Lansdown Hotel - G. Pitman

T O K E N S   B O U G H T   &   S O L D  
A general selection of  
T O K E N S  
is always available from  
STICKLAND AND GRIFFITHS.

---oOo---

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

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Abbreviation 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 with the first).

Plates appear in BULLETIN Vol. 1 No. 6.

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

L.001 Br 0.83 - + - / seriffed L / - + - //  
(around the rim) GOOD FOR A PACKET OF MINTS. The  
+ represents a pattern of four dots.  
L.002 Br 0.84 as .001 // GOOD FOR (curved) / 1  
/ PACKAGE / OF / MINTS (curved)

L.101 Br 0.91 a four leaf clover with a script  
L on the lower right hand petal // same.

LA.001 CN 0.78 3<sup>p</sup>. / a central hole / LA // 1<sup>¼</sup><sup>p</sup>  
NEWPENCE (curved) / (the hole) / LA The bottom  
stroke of the L is connected to the first upright  
of the A and a bar connects the top of the upright  
of the L with the apex of the A.

LEV.001 Br 0.79 a large block L with a lower case  
dotted i nestled next to the upright over the bottom  
stroke of the L / Lever (sic) incuse in bottom  
stroke of the L / industrial (sic) // TOKEN VALUE

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV.//REV.  
 LEV.001 (Cont'd.) (curved) / n 1 p '1 VENDING ONLY (curved).  
 Made by Franklin Mint.

LIB.001 Br 0.70 LIBERTY (curved) / COIN (curved) //  
6<sup>D</sup> (large 6, small D)

LIB.002 Br 0.83 as .001. Same dies struck on a larger  
flan.

LIC.001 Br 0.73 LICENSEES AUTOMATICS (curved) / OF /  
SUNNY / WEYMOUTH // Large L.A. Letters of obv. legend  
 very small.

LIC.002 Br 0.74 large L.A. // same. Same die as rev.  
of .001 Issued by Licensees Automatics.

LIC.003 Br 0.72 L 3 A // same. All in fancy script,  
the 3 somewhat larger than the letters.

LIN.001 Br 0.75 LINCOLNSHIRE AUTOMATICS (curved around  
the rim) // large LA.

LIO.001 Br 0.85 an heraldic lion rampant facing left  
holding in its forepaws a circle in which is a 6 //  
large 6.

LIO.002 CN 0.86 as .001 except the circle contains  
2/6 (stroke part of legend) // large 2/6d (stroke part of  
legend)

LON.001 Br 0.72 LONDON HOTEL (curved) / WA in very  
fancy script / \* TORQUAY \* (curved) // a large 2 within  
an open wreath tied at the base with a bow / SEAGE in  
small letters just over the bow, slightly curved.

LON.101 Br 0.84 TAKE HOME (curved) // LL (the L's  
overlap each other, the upper L is solid, the lower in  
outline) / LONG LIFE (curved) // VALUE 5/. IN TRADE  
(curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs. / a rectangular box in outline  
/REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WINNER / WHERE WON (curved). Made  
and issued by Bell-Fruit Ltd. for use in their own  
machines located in pubs selling Long Life beer.

LON.101a Br 0.84 as .101 except with various serial  
numbers counterstamped in the rev. box.

LON.102 Br 0.84 as .101 except both L's are in outline  
// as .101 except no stop after Yrs and the rectangular  
box formed by double lines.

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

LON.102a Br 0.84    as .102 except with various  
serial numbers counterstamped in the rev. box.

LON.103 Br 0.84    as .102 // as .102 except rect-  
angular box formed by a single line and rather thin  
letters in legend.

LON.103a Br 0.84    as .103 except with various serial  
numbers counterstamped in the rev. box.

LON.104 Br 0.84    as .103 // as .103 except with a  
stop after Yrs. and with thicker letters in legend.

LON.104a Br 0.84    as .104 except with various  
serial numbers counterstamped in the rev. box.

LON.105 Br 0.84    as .101 // as .101 except a  
hyphen in 5/- instead of a dot.

LON.105a Br 0.84    as .105 except with various  
serial numbers counterstamped in the rev. box.

LON.111 Br 0.83    as .101 except much smaller  
letters in the words and the overlapping L's are  
rotated slightly anti-clockwise in relation to the  
legend // WORTH / 5/- / IN / GOODS / ONLY

LON.111a Br 0.83    as .111 except with various  
serial numbers counterstamped on reverse.

LP.001 Br 0.83    L.P // GOOD FOR TRADE (curved)  
/ + Toothed rims.

LP.002 Br 0.83    as .001 except with various  
letters hand engraved on each side, probably by the  
machine operator as a means of identification.

LVS.001 Br ?    CHALLENGE in fancy script /  
L.V.S.C<sup>o</sup> (Curved) // 2 Beaded rims.

M.001 CN 0.94    a stylized M formed of lines  
curving down from the left and right // same.

MAC.001 Br 0.91    MAC AUTOMATICS LTD. (curved) //  
within a circle composed of 24 separated crescents  
a central rectangular tablet flanked by 10 radiating  
petals in outline, 5 above and 5 below.

---oOo---

NOTES AND QUERIES

Replicas, Fakes & Fantasies. Re TCS H (Page 279.Vol.1 No.12

Letter from the President, The British Red Cross Society  
(Bailiwick of Guernsey Branch):-

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter regarding 'tokens' issued during the Nazi Occupation of the Channel Islands, I beg to inform you that I have never seen or heard of such tokens, and on making inquiries of Mr. Hearime, owner of the Occupation Museum over here, he said that he had been asked about them and had made extensive inquiries, even finding the Firm of Printers who supposedly made these things but there are none to be found and the, idea of having such tokens is entirely bogus.//Please forgive such delay in replying to your letter//Yours sincerely, (Miss)

Miss Leonie J. Trouteaud Bailiwick President.

No.48: Mr. Edges 'encircled' coin is properly called an ENCASED COIN in the U.S.A. where they are quite popular, both as advertising pieces and as collectors items. They are common and the one mentioned would have a retail value of approximately 50 cents to \$1.50. They were apparently first used as a souvenir of the 1901 Pan American Exposition when a 1901 Indian Head Cent was encased. Horseshoe shaped encasements are also very common, especially as sold as a trinket to hang from a key chain. 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces as well as foreign coins have been encased. Hundreds of souvenir and thousands of advertising types are known and some have been catalogued. For more information, see "A PRIMER OF AMERICAN EXONUNIA" by J.W. Baum.

D.A. DEEVER.

No.95: Brian Edge does not have a 'variant' of the Grays Inn Gate token No. 1233. I have seen five specimens of this token and all read HOBORN, as does the woodcut No. 11 facing page 804 in Williamson. Williamson's description is in error over the spelling of the word HOLBORN - one of the many errors in his book.

PETER MORLEY

Information is requested on the following 100, 101 by

R.A. BRIDGMAN:-

No.100: CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL. Brass ticket, 1¼" diam.

O: Raised edge, with CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL BRISTOL around border. 3D in diamond shaped panel over REFRESHMENT TICKET in straight line in centre, THIS EVENING ONLY in small letters.

R: Male figure in music hall attire, playing a banjo, urn on end of table. Maker's name E.COTTRILL around lower beaded border.

Is there any connection with the following extracts from a book published in 1965 entitled BRITISH MUSIC HALL by Raymond Mander & Joe Mitchenson, which describes and illustrates the early music hall in London?

They describe Charles Morton, born in Hackney 1819, as the father of music halls. He ran several tavern concerts in his early life, before building a hall to house his concerts, calling it the 'Canterbury Hall'. Though it was the first music hall as such to be built, it was several years before it called itself the Canterbury Music Hall. Holding about 700 people, with a platform at one end, it was opened on 17th May 1852. The new Hall was a great success and in 1856 was enlarged to form the new 2nd Canterbury Hall. The illustrations show an architect designed building outside and the galleries and stage inside. The Hall was capable of holding 1500.

"The admission to the first Canterbury was by means of what was called a sixpenny Refreshment Ticket. The new hall even at this low charge - of which of course part came back to the customer in drinks, - was so great a success that after the first three months a sum was charged at door also. This sum was threepence per head for any part of the house."

No.101: CITY OF LONDON BREWERY (Reference: BRITISH MUSIC HALL by Raymond Mander & Joe Mitchenson)

"Deacon's Music Hall. Clerkenwell. Opened in 1861. The tavern and its adjoining hall can be clearly defined in the picture, taken before its demolition in 1891. It stood opposite Sadler's Wells."

In this illustration the name is painted in large letters several times on the buildings, and between

the entrance and exit doors of the hall is CITY OF LONDON BREWERY CO. in large letters.

I would like to know if there is a connection between this tavern music hall and the following ticket:-

Brass ticket.1.1/8th." Diam.

Raised borders, edge plain.

O: CITY OF LONDON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED around border, across the centre in one line is 18 69 with an Hourglass dividing the date.

R: Plain field with a large P. and stop.

No.102: DAVIES CARDIFF. Uniface token, brass, 31mm. diam. plain edge. DAVID DAVIES (curved) above hole; large 14 above TRADE STREET/(curved) CARDIFF(straight). Star each side opposite 14. Is this possibly a tool check from Wales?

BRIAN ALTMAN

No.103: ICF-PER. Can anyone identify the following token from the Bingen collection? Nickel or Copper-nickel; 20mm (0.787") dia.;

O: Legend ICF-PER in serifed letters curved from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock around a small central hole.

R: Legend CANTEEN TOKEN in block letters curved from 7 to 5 o'clock and a serifed 1 at 6 o'clock.

D.A. DEEVER

---oOo---

A NEAT BOVRIL ADVERTISEMENT by F.E. DIXON.

A few firms are outstanding for the ingenuity of their advertising, and one of the select few is Bovril. They have long been so confident that their name is a household word that they do not need to explain what the product is.

A good example is a copper token, 21mm diameter, of 1897. Some genius had realised the possibilities of the middle letters of the word Bovril. So the obverse features that word with the VR in large script and surmounted by a crown. Below is 1897 and around "SOUVENIR OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR". The reverse has "BOVRIL" again, but without embellishment and around it "THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE LONGEST REIGN".

---oOo---

THEY CAN USUALLY BE FOUND IN DEALERS' TRAYS FOR  
A FEW PENCE! by R.A. BRIDGMAN

Many times I have read articles which contain a suggestion like this, but the following must dispel this forever?

Recently seen in a "Cartophilist" postal auction catalogue - (collector of cigarette and other trade cards):-

Item No: - John Player  
The very rare John Player milled edge  
halfpenny.

Reserve £5

Item No:- Barratt.  
The very first Barratt issue  
Brass Medalet 1897 Victoria Diamond  
Jubilee.

Reserve £5

THE PLAYERS TOKEN is 27mm. diam. copper  
O: ½D/(centre) JOHN PLAYER & SONS in beaded border  
with ornament at bottom between dots  
R: Plain. Edge: Milled.

Several years ago, Players informed me that this token was used in their works canteen, but had been discontinued for a long time. I think the date of issue will have been after the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Co.Ltd., in 1901, as prior to this date it would have been John Player & Sons Ltd.

I also have a similar canteen token in 24mm. Diam. bronze with IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. LTD. RALEIGH ROAD in double beaded border. ½D in centre  
R: Plain, with beaded border Edge: milled

THE BARRATT VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALET 1897 is 22mm. Diam. Brass with loop. Two globes show hemispheres of the world with lines of longitude and latitude. BARRATT (curved) & Co's above; BRITISH (curved) under lefthand globe, EMPIRE (curved) under right; SWEETS (straight) ARE PURE (curved), below.

(Barratt's issued similar brass medalets with loops for the 1902 and 1911 Coronations) (Editors)

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF 'VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION' Part XIV  
by PETER MORLEY (Volume 2)

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Next is interleaved the printed index to volume two of the Virtuoso's Companion. This is followed by the second part of the manuscript index to Hay's collection (see TCS Bulletin Vol.1, No.1, p.5). The main body of the volume, the interleaved plates, run on from the manuscript catalogue, and, as with Volume one, Hay's notes on the interleaved pages are reproduced here verbatim.

Denton Pl.123 No.2 (D & H Anglesey 260):-3d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).

Denton Pl.123 No.3 (D & H Somerset 8):- Executd. for Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.124 No.1 (D & H Somerset 115):- probably Execd. by Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.124 No.3 (D & H Somerset 4):- 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s).

Denton Pl.124 No.4 (D & H Somerset 116):- prob. Exd. by Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.125 No.1 (D & H Somerset 111):- Executd. for Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.125 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 30):- Freeth.

Denton Pl.125 No.4 (D & H Somerset 112a);- Exd. for Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.126 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 476a):- Execd. by Westwood. 1 6d. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d).

Denton Pl.126 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 1):- Exd. for Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.126 No.3 (D & H Suffolk 2):- Exd. for Lutwyche.

Denton Pl.126 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 478a):- 6d.

(presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d.)

Denton Pl.127 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 4):- Exd. by Mainwaring.

Denton Pl.127 No.4 (D & H Warwickshire 482):- Exd. by Ponthon.

Denton Pl.128 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1092):- Obv. Britannia sitting, letting the cap of liberty fall from her spear.

Rev.2 faces united a man's and a devils-the man's meant for Mr.Pitt. 3d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).

Denton pl.128 No.2 (D & H Cambridgeshire 7):- 6d.

(presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d)

Denton Pl.128 No.4 (D & H Northumberland 30a):- 4d

(presumably a specimen cost Hay 4d)

Denton Pl.129 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1099):- Rev. a man

walking on his hands & feet. This called the Crawler.  
Denton Pl.129 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1091):- Rev.a  
hand holding an open book on which is written "Pigs  
Meat"-The inscr. on a raised circle round the field.  
Denton Pl.130 No.2 (D & H Westmorland 2):- in pencil,  
Mixt. of 2 Dies Kendal & London.  
Denton Pl.130 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1056):-in pencil,  
Rev. is Obv. to Dr.8 No. 73.  
Denton Pl.131 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1054):-Rev.Crown  
in a radiated circle.  
Denton Pl.131 No.2 (D & H Surrey 13, different edge):-  
in pencil, mixture of 2 dies.  
Denton Pl.131 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1055):-in pencil,  
R. is Rev. of Dr.8 No.75. In pen, a cart unloadg.  
into a ship lying along side a Quay.  
Denton Pl.137 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 39):- there is also  
the date of 1794.In pencil, on the engraving Kempson.  
Denton Pl.138 No.1 (D & H Dublin 410):-in pencil, on  
the engraving,3d. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d.)  
Denton Pl.138 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 310, different  
edge:- in pencil, Rebello's Hackney Half. on the  
engraving, Milton.  
Denton Pl.138 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 311):- in pencil,  
do. & Const. Sec.  
Denton Pl.139 No.1 (D & H Dublin 398):- in pencil, 6d.  
(presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d.)  
Denton Pl.140 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 3):-in pencil  
Brass.  
Denton Pl.141 No.4 (D & H Essex 42):- in pencil, on  
engraving, 6d. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d)  
Denton Pl.142 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1074):- in pencil,  
on engraving, 4d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 4d).  
Denton Pl.142 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 47):- in pencil,  
on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s)  
Denton Pl.142 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 51):- in pencil,  
on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s)  
Denton Pl.143 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1066, but edge  
milled):- Rev. Cow with two heads.  
Denton Pl.143 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 46):- in pencil,  
on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s)  
Denton Pl.143 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 55):- in pencil,  
on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s)  
Denton Pl.143 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1067):- Rev.  
crowned eagle.

Denton Pl.144 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 62):- in pencil, on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s).

Denton Pl.144 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 49):- in pencil, on engraving, 1s (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s).

Denton Pl.145 No.1 (D & H Dublin 404):- in pencil, on engraving, 3d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).

Denton Pl.145 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 462):- in pencil, on engraving, 3d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).

Denton Pl.146 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 198):- very scarce, Qu. Did not the die of Reverse fail, and was not anr. substituted.

Denton Pl.147 No.3 (D & H Yorkshire 4a):- This is, I believe, a Counterfeit.

Denton Pl.148 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 21):- in pencil, Counterfeit Sheffd. & Hackney.

Denton Pl.149 No.2 (Sierra Leone Company 1791 penny):- in pencil, beneath the engraving, Ponthon, (the die-sinker).

Denton Pl.149 No.3 (D & H Worcestershire 6):- Issued by Mr. Thos. Thompson - only given in Exchange.

Denton Pl.151 No.3 (D & H Hertfordshire 2 obv., Essex 39 rev.):- in pencil, Not these together. O. as above.(i.e. Pl.151 No.2, D & H Hertfordshire 2. R. Woodford-Essex.

Denton Pl.151 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1109):- Rev. a ladder standg. agt. a Gallows on which a man is hanging; part of a house with a flag from the window-an Axe-Spear, & Irons lying in the ground. O. ante No.1 R. 152.1 (D & H Middlesex 1111a).

Denton Pl.152 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1111a):- in pencil, prob. original.

Denton Pl.152 No.3 (D & H Buckinghamshire 4):- in pencil, Rev. same as 153.3 (D & H Buckinghamshire 6).

Denton Pl.152 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1098):- Obv. above (i.e. Pl.152 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1111a). Rev. Ante.

Denton Pl.153 No.1 (D & H Dublin 408):- Obv. Ante. Rev. Ante.

Denton Pl.153 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 467):- Obv. ante 123.4 (D & H Anglesey 464). Rev. Ante 121 No.1 (D & H Anglesey 452).

Denton Pl.154 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1123a):- Obv. refers to a die of Spence's Thos. Spence, Sr. Thos More and Thos. Paine.

Denton Pl.154 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1119):- Obv. Sup. Rev. Draw 8 No 41 (D & H Middlesex 1112-9 obv.)

Denton Pl.155 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1121):- Obv. ante

154.1 (D & H Middlesex 1123a). Draw 8 No.61. Rev. ante. 149.4. (D & H Middlesex 1110). Draw 8 No.59. Denton Pl.156 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1058):- Obv. 155.4 (D & H Essex 43). Rev. 132.1 (D & H Middlesex 1056).  
Denton Pl.156 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1058 rev./ Middlesex 1054 rev.):- Obv. Sup. Rev. 132.4. (D & H Surrey 20).  
Denton Pl.157 No.4 (D & H Surrey 20):- Obv. ante. Rev. ante.  
Denton Pl.158 No.1 (D & H Northumberland 34):- Obv. infra. Rev. 128.4 (D & H Northumberland 30a).  
Denton Pl.160 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 1012):- Erskine was Counsel for all these Prisoners, and Gibbs his coadjutator, with these exceptions that Jeremiah Joyce selected Mr. Felix Vaughan, & John Baxter Mr. Gurney.  
Denton Pl.160 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1081):- Rev. a pig trampling on a crown, sceptre, & Crosier- over it a cap of Liberty. In pencil, Qu. shd. the cap not be radiated. Obv. Supra. Rev. Ante.  
Denton Pl.163 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 1117):- Ob. see Ante Pl.160 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1081). the cap here is radiated. They shd. all be radiated.  
Denton Pl.163 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 594):- NB Rev. taken from Bennits Rye Ticket.  
Denton Pl.163 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1088):- O. no cap here. Qu. is it not an omission in the Engraving. Rev. Adam & Eve sitting on a bank.  
Denton Pl.164 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 400):- in pencil, Prattents Commercial. Rev. 167/3. (D & H Middlesex 459).  
Denton Pl.164 No.4 (D & H Dublin 397):- Obv. Pl.139 No.1 (D & H Dublin 398). Rev. is Obv. 134 No.4 (D & H Dublin 385).  
Denton Pl.167 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 310b): in pencil, 2 Counterfeit dies.  
Denton Pl.167 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 459):- in pencil, This was Prattents. Rev. 164/2 (D & H Middlesex 400).  
 (To BE CONTINUED)

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COINS & MEDALS January includes: Tokens of Bruges by George Berry and Chits, Chizzlers & Funny Money by Christopher Brunel. February's issue includes Canal Tokens by Howard Linecar.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Some modern printing methods enable old books to be economically reproduced without resetting the type, and the illustrations appear almost indistinguishable from the originals. Scarce numismatic works, such as Williamson's Boyne on 18th century tokens and Dalton & Hamer's volume on 17th. century tokens are now available to all - at a price.

These facsimile editions generally have one big disadvantage. They are reproduced complete with the author's errors, and (except in the case of W.J. Davis's Nineteenth Century Token Coinage) little attempt has been made to include the results or research done since the original editions.

Some of the standard works were published in very limited editions, so should we just be thankful for the enterprise of British, American and French publishers in making them available to today's token enthusiasts? Or dare we ask for more? The economics of bringing Boyne really up to date could hardly be tackled on a wholly commercial basis. Even if our Society's contribution could only be to urge that this kind of work be done and to encourage those able to do it, we think it worth attempting.

Annual Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.50. (extra for foreign postage, according to whether air or surface mail required). No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy:45p. to members; 55p to non-members (includes UK postage). Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE

CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

TRADE TICKETS OF SILK MERCERS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
LONDON by R. N. P. HAWKINS.

Firstly the topography. St. Paul's Churchyard is the name for the twin arcs of thoroughfare along the north and south flanks of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and until the wartime bombing of the 1940's, they reached level with the eastern flank of its precinct. Commercial buildings and shops at ground level occupied the outer edges of the thoroughfare and were numbered in full sequence (1, 2, 3, etc.) from the western end of the southern arc to its eastern end, then across and continuing anticlockwise to the western end of the northern arc (currently or recently the highest number was 84). After the war the building lines were set back and rebuilding occurred, reconstituting most of the commercial stretches in office blocks and some shops; retaining the numbering where there were new buildings available to take it in the set-back positions corresponding to the old ones.

At their western ends the arcs converge, as before, to merge with the mutually parallel edges of the road Ludgate Hill (leading westwards to the road-junction Ludgate Circus); the numbers of which run westwards, odd on the southern side (so its no.1 is next to no.1 of St. Paul's Churchyard) and even on the northern side. This is mentioned merely by way of contrasting the numbering systems.

All the particular premises referred to in this article as being in St. Paul's Churchyard lay along its northern arc.

The article concerns primarily the listing and dating of four tickets (and one variety) emanating from two addresses in it. But colour is added by expansion to show also that these were evidently two separate long-term businesses of silk mercers running in parallel; the various business styles of partnerships etc there involving persons named on the tickets, and for good measure their successors; and the address and history of a third silk mercery is included to show where the butterfly-like Mr Ritchie alighted after being involved in successive tickets of the other two. The

three addresses are taken in "Ritchie" sequence and each is denoted by the single no. which its business occupied at the start of the shown chronology followed in brackets by indications of the subsequent absorptions of adjoining premises; the directory datings of these expansions are excluded, as they were considerably belated when compared with the groupings of nos. shown on the tickets, and it is thus not possible to date these any more narrowly than the duration of the business styles appearing on them (one of which was anyway a single year and thus an absolute dating).

(A) At no. 69 (-70-71-74)

1832-45 HALL & ALLAN "Waterloo House"  
1846 ALLAN Son & RITCHIE  
1847-52 ALLAN Son & Co "Waterloo House"  
1853-75 ALLAN & Co (propr. John B.Allan till '63,  
Alex. '64-65, Alex & Wm. '66-68)  
1876-77 GILCHRIST & THOMSON  
1878-79 Thomas THOMSON  
1880- present; HITCHCOCK, WILLIAMS & Co (Ltd)  
warehousemen (incl. silk mercery).

(B) At no. 77 (-78) (76-78-79-80)

1828-42 BAILEY, MILNER & Co  
1843-46 James BAILEY & Co  
1847-48 BAILEY & RITCHIE  
1849-50 James BAILEY  
1851-53 James BAILEY & Co (again)  
1854 uncertain  
1855-56 SPENCE & BUCHANAN  
1857-1933 James SPENCE (& Co) (Ltd) (with subsidiary  
address in adjoining London House Yard).

(C) At no. 61 (-62)

1849-50 RITCHIE & BOND  
1851 RITCHIE Bros. (Original Ritchie's forename  
not traced; but the brother who joined him  
may have been David - ex Hatton, Ritchie,  
& Cumming, linen drapers & silk mercers,  
of Oxford Street and Regent Circus.)  
(Same or another Ritchie Bros. were  
merchants at Bishopsgate Street Within.)

In 1852. Charles NICHOLSON, trading at The London Mantle & Shawl Co., acquired this business as an additon to his existing one at no.51, and operated at both premises for a while. He then continued only at his original premises which were rebuilt in 1900; operated as a draper store, taken over by the Debenham group sometime in the 1920's -30's, but run under the name NICHOLSON Ltd; finally the business numbered as 50-53 (with back entrance 63-68 Paternoster Row, a street otherwise completely destroyed), had a closing down sale in January 1964, and the site was absorbed into the redevelopment scheme of the high-level Paternoster shopping precinct. (The premises at nos.61-62 had passed out of the orbit of silk mercery when relinquished by Nicholson.)

The tickets bear the first three business styles shown above against address (A) and the third style shown against address (B). Descriptions of them now follow.

Metal: All of them brass.

1. Batty ii 941b (no connection with 941A; both are interpolated addenda). Hexagonal, 23 mm. across flats.

Obv. HALL / AND / ALLAN in 16-mm. circle. Around:

\* WATERLOO HOUSE \* / 69.70&71 S<sup>T</sup>. PAULS CHURCH YARD

Rev: HALL & ALLAN / -\* - / DRAPERS / SILK MERCERS /  
HABERDASHERS / HOSIERS / -\* - / LACEMEN&FURRIERS  
(first and last lines curved to rim, others straight).

2. Variation of no.1 (no mention in Batty), 24 mm., thinner. Same rev. die, but the obv. is a close copy of no.1's. Its lettering is in exactly the same relative position and WATERLOO still has an overtall 'L'; but the fount of outer legend is subtly changed (e.g. O's changed from 'shaded' to plain rings, central serifs of E's changed from block to triangular), the stars sharper and rotated, S<sup>T</sup> (dash instead of dot)

3. Batty ii 786C. Round (No specimen viewed for full details.)

Obv: Depiction of dome of St.Paul's Cathedral. Around:  
ALLAN. SON & RITCHIE 69.70&71 S<sup>T</sup>. PAULS CHURCH Y<sup>D</sup>.  
Rev. DRAPERS SILKMERCERS SHAWLMEN HABERDASHERS HOSIERS  
& FURRIERS

4. Batty ii 786. Round, 25 mm. diam.

Obv: ALLAN / SON / C<sup>O</sup> in 16½ mm. circle. Around:  
+ DRAPERS, MERCERS, SHAWLMEN, LACEMEN & FURRIERS (curious  
long commas shaped like unserifed 'J's).

Rev: Dome as in no.3, in 16-mm. circle which its Cross  
pierces. Around: WATERLOO HOUSE.69.70.& 71.S<sup>T</sup>.  
PAULS C<sup>H</sup>. Y<sup>D</sup>. / .LONDON.

5. Batty ii 797A. Round, 25 mm. diam.

Obv: BAILEY / & / RITCHIE across field. Above and below:  
77 & 78 / S<sup>T</sup> PAULS C<sup>H</sup> Y<sup>D</sup>

Rev: MANTLES / DRESSES / AND / LINEN DRAPER (in three  
lines across and one curved below). Circular legend:  
+ HOSIERY, FURS & SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, LACE (curious  
wire commas, an improved version by the same  
diecutter as above).

From the tabulated datings of the business styles, the  
periods within which the tickets were issued emerge as:-  
Nos.1&2 - 1832-45, no.3 - 1846, no.4 - 1847-52, no.5 -  
1847-48 (the Ritchie's successor disc to no.3, in rivalry  
with his old firm's no.4).

There is nothing about the tickets to imply that they are  
anything more than simply 'trade cards' like the general  
run of trade tickets of then and later.

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Harrington E.Manville Montreal has returned to the subject  
of counter-marked silver in the December 1973 and January  
1974 Numismatic Circular, (Spink & Son Ltd); the illus-  
trated listing is entitled, "Silver Tradesmen's Counter-  
marks in Museum Collections."

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OBITUARY: MONICA BUSSELL, FRNS

We report with very great regret the death on 28th January, 1974, of Mrs. Monica Bussell at the age of 62. She had been on the staff of B.A.Seaby Ltd. from 1952 until her retirement in December 1972, due to ill-health. She had joined our Society at its inception.

Mrs. Bussell had previously been a freelance journalist and she brought many of the attributes and disciplines of that craft to running Seaby's British Copper Coins & Tokens department. She saw that there might be an interesting story behind the humblest coin-like object, and she revolted at the way some seemingly insignificant pieces were thrown away. She stopped the practice and successfully sold them to an ever-increasing band of token collectors.

This backed up the great knowledge she acquired of the main token series, and with H.A.Seaby she edited British Copper Coins & Their Values, whose second part was devoted to tokens, (first published 1961). The 1970 edition, much enlarged, became British Tokens & Their Values, which she edited jointly with Peter Seaby.

Monica Bussell's gift for bringing out interesting facts made her a popular speaker at numismatic meetings. While she could be an activist on behalf of her field of numismatics, she had other enthusiasms - the theatre and politics among them - to which she devoted her intellect. With sincerity and occasional outspokenness she would express her feelings about the destruction of yet another British theatre - or use her knowledge of social matters to get recognition in numismatic circles for hop tokens, medallets, and metal tickets and passes of all kinds. We are grateful for her efforts in our special area of numismatics.

C.B.

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AN ESSEX COPPERAS-GATHERERS' TOKENS

by D.L.F. Sealy.

I am deeply grateful to R.N.P. Hawkins for putting me into the way of identification of the following token, by giving me the key reference to the Victoria County History. It interests me particularly because, like the ammonites of Whitby (London Numismatic Club Newsletter, Sept.1971 p.168-70) it is one of the few touching-points of numismatics and geology.

Copper 23 mm approx. (not quite round) Die-struck with unfinished edge; die axis reversed. Weight 5.62 gm. Obv. inside an outer dotted circle \*I\*K\* in large letters. Countermarked 17 (above) and 36 (below), both in impressed squarish tablets with rounded corners. Rev. within a similar circle WALTON across the field; countermarked 17 and 36 as above.

This piece is illustrated and described in V.C.H. Essex 2 (1907), p.412, as a copperas-gatherers' token of Walton on the Naze, 1736. The V.C.H. gives the following description:

"In the eighteenth century, the pickers were paid by means of small hammered copper tokens, the size of a halfpenny and said to have been of the value of twopence. One of these ... bears in relief, on one side, the letters 'J.K.' (Probably the initials of John Kirby, esquire, of Walton): on the other, the word 'Walton'. The date 1736 (in two portions, 17-36) is stamped on each side, but the medals (sic) themselves are apparently earlier."

I have found some reservations about accepting "17-36" as a date, nor, unfortunately, can the connection with a John Kirby be regarded as proved. Also illustrated in V.C.H. on the same page is a brass piece, said to be "about 1800" but which looks to me from the style to be somewhat earlier, for similar use at Frinton. This is 25mm in diameter (measured on the drawing) and reads Obv. MANOR/+OF+/FRINTON in three lines, a floral ornament above and below; Rev. IOHN+/RICE with similar floral ornaments; plain rim (+ = elongated quatrefoil ornament). Similar pieces are said to have been in use at Minster in Sheppey, Kent but I have not been able to find an account of them.

The use of all these tokens seems to have been similar to that of hop tokens; none of them appears to have been known to Batty.

"Copperas" was the old name given to the mineral now known as pyrite, or less correctly iron pyrites.  $\text{FeS}_2$ . The name has nothing to do with copper, although originally it was applied indifferently to both iron and copper pyrites. Its high density and somewhat greenish golden lustre have also earned it the name "fool's gold". The London Clay formation (Lower Eocene, about 55 million years old), which also underlies London, outcrops at various places on the coast, at Walton occurring overlain by the famous shelly beds of the Red Crag of Lower Pleistocene age. In the London Clay occur immense numbers of pieces of copperas, most of them recognisably mineralized fossil wood or nodules which have formed around bits of stick and the like. These are washed out of the low cliffs by the sea and, because of their density, are concentrated on the fore shore. Clear crystals of selenite (gypsum;  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) are also found from the same source. In the old industry, which flourished from the 17th to the 19th century, the copperas was gathered on the shore and piled up in pits or heaps with scrap iron, kept moist and subjected to weathering. Under these conditions oxidation results in a solution of ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid: the acid reacts with the iron to produce more sulphate. The resultant solution ("mother") was evaporated and crystals of ferrous sulphate ( $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - "green vitriol") deposited. A patch of lahd at Walton, where these processes were carried on, is said to be so saturated with acid that metals are corroded and nothing will grow! The green vitriol was used in the leather industry (to produce a black dye) and in the manufacture of sulphuric acid ("oil of vitriol") and of ink. The decline of the local tanneries and woollen manufactories in the 19th century brought about the eventual extinction of the Walton copperas industry in about 1880.

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FROM NOTES TO TOKENS  
by A.C. Henderson.

A recent casual mention of bell metal reminded me of the story recalled by Edmund Austen in his book "Brede - A Sussex Village". It seems that a bellringer named Spice carelessly turned a bell over in Brede church and cracked it. Hop token designer Thomas Wakeham Richardson offered to repair it, but all he did was to cut away a portion of the metal. This presumably restored the true note of the bell. He used the metal to make a set of hop tallies - it is assumed those for Henry Richardson (no relation) of Church House, Brede.

This Henry Richardson, as well as being a farmer and hop grower, at one time owned the Pottery which grew from the brickworks at Brede, although it seems unlikely that he took any interest in running it. Another well known issuer of hop tokens also with an interest in pottery was Jeremiah Smith, who was six times Mayor of Rye and who owned the land at Cadborough near Rye on which the Pottery of that name then stood.

Edmund Austen (born 1862) himself a hop grower, mentions that Thomas Austen (1786-1839) and William Coleman (1770-1852) were his great grandfathers. In 1643 William Coleman gave up Chitcombe to his sons Horace (1815-1888) and Charles (1817-1896), who were both bachelors, were born and lived the whole of their lives at Chitcombe and never slept a night away from home. They were great benefactors of the Methodist Chapel, which has memorials to the Coleman and Austen families, and, I trust, a bell which has not been subject to interference for the benefit of a hop grower.

---oOo---

A collection of tokens, issued by the Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society Ltd. over its 100 years' existence, has been assembled to replace the archive tokens lost by fire in 1934 at the Society's central premises; details are given by Bernard Keys in Coin Monthly, (January, 1974).

---oOo---

## NOTES AND QUERIES

### No.68. UNITED STATES//JULY/1868

Perhaps the most important event in July of 1868 was the ratification of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. This provided that any person born or naturalized in the United States was a citizen of the U.S. A citizenship clause had been left out of the original document. The primary reason for this amendment at the time was to confer citizenship on the Negroes and is therefore held by them to be an important date.

D.A. DEEVER.

No.90(b) D.G. Vorley's expansion of the May family of farmers is fascinating. I have a quantity of London wholesale market checks of the salesman firm A. May - A. May Ltd; a brass 2d of A. May / (St.) Mary Cray (by Nicklin, B'ham); and a CuNi 6d of Mr. Morley's Item (4) group. Recently in my local retail fruit/vegetable market I saw a crate marked "Albert Vinson Ltd, Swanley, Kent".

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.94 "-----'s Rents" is one of the many varieties of appellation of narrow side-streets and alleys of London, and connoted I think humble rented dwellings provided originally by the named person. Among the surviving examples of the appellation is Perkin's Rents leading out of Great Peter Street, Westminster. Numerous examples existed by mid-18th century and continued onwards; they included the one above and Collier's Rents, which was an L-shaped blind alley that kept its name until 1951 when (perhaps having suffered wartime bombing) two other blind alleys and itself were opened into each other. The resulting present Tennis Street, running parallel with Borough High Street (Southwark, London SE1) on its east side, connects Newcomen Street (where the alley absorbed into Tennis Street had been called Tennis Court, and previously Bowling Green) with the main road Long Lane, just eastward of St. George's R.C. Cathedral. (This section of Long Lane was formerly (until 1879?) called White Street.) The configuration of Collier's Rents remains; most

of it became this (southern) end of Tennis Street (giving it two right-angle bends) and the rest forms an elongation of Angel Place which has not been renamed and runs westward into Borough High St. just northward of the Cathedral.

As a topographical term, Rents may have been exclusive to London. In London the traditional and the Collier's Rents was located as above and I suggest it as the setting for the token in question. (The adjective sole just used does not apply to a subsidiary name for it in recent times - Young's Buildings - as this name is currently listed for a brief turning on the south side of Old Street. London EC1).

The remainder of the legend on the token must surely refer to some occasion when, as manifestation of the widespread social custom in low income neighbourhoods on annual festal or other occasions, the inhabitants of Collier's Rents clubbed together (or else a benefactor came along) to gather all their children to a group meal. But perhaps some reader will come up with a more prosaic solution that it was a modern pass issued by the local education authority to provide them daily with free school lunches.

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

Replicas, Fakes & Fantasies. A further item coming into the classification of 'Old West' phony Transportation tokens is reported by BRIAN EDGE:-

(TCS 17) Brass Oblong Solid  
VALUE 100 DOLLARS. BUFFALO CONTROL. curved  
around oval of dots (inside which) UNION  
PACIFIC/-.-/RAILROAD (L.A. STAMP bottom  
centre)// Reverse: Blank

No.104: LONDON ASYLUM. Information is required about the following token:- Copper bronze appearance; 26mm. diameter. Obv: LONDON ASYLUM inside a beaded border. Rev: Beaded border; number 20 in centre.

M.W.H. FREEMAN

No.105: THURLEY Countermark. Information requested on brass 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. token: Obv: WERTHMARKE (curved) over 25 Countermark THURLEY under. Rev: Large 25 . Is Thurley an English town, or is it the name of a restaurant or

something like that?

F.J. BINGEN

No.106. A YORKSHIRE BOUNDARY TOKEN (attached) +  
Editorial footnote.

No.107. VENDING ONLY. It may be of interest to note that the use of the words 'Vending Only' once had a very definite purpose. Before the days of V.A.T., a purchase tax was charged on all tokens except those that were used in vending machines provided that the token included in its legend some wording similar to 'For Vending Only'. This was to keep them from being purchased tax-free a vending machine tokens and then used in some other type of machine.

D.A. DEAVER

No.108. OVERPRINTED BANKNOTES. Oliver Rix Garages in Crewe are issuing Bulgarian 50 Leva (1951) Banknotes overprinted to advertise their Rent-a-Car - Rent-a-Van services. The notes are in mint condition and are overprinted on the reverse as follows: OLIVER RIX GARAGES (CREW) LTD./NANTWICH ROAD. Tel. Crew 56521/  
BRING THIS NOTE IN AND EXCHANGE IT FOR/ A VOUCHER ENTITLING YOU TO A CREDIT OF/ £1 WHEN YOU HIRE A BUDGET RENT-A-CAR/ OR VAN. OFFER CLOSSES ON DATE SHOWN ON VOUCHER.

| BUDGET     | VALUE IN     | BUDGET     |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| RENT A CAR | ANY LANGUAGE | RENT A VAN |

The Oliver Rix logo is printed in the top left hand corner. Has any other member noticed banknotes used in this way?

BRIAN EDGE.

Information is requested on Nos. 109-111 inclusive by D.G. VORLEY: (attached)

112. (attached) JOAN MATTHEWS

113. (ATTACHED) R.N.P. HAWKINS

A YORKSHIRE BOUNDARY TOKEN:

Although seemingly of a commemorative nature, and therefore perhaps more strictly a medal than a token, the following piece recently acquired may be of interest, particularly as its fabric is like that of many trade tickets of the period.

Brass 31.5 mm (a shade larger than the old bronze penny), plain edge struck in collar, upright die axis, small hole for suspension at top. Obv. within a dotted circle THE RIDING OF THE BOUNDARY (quatrefoil) around, in sans-serif letters. In centre in two lines RICHMOND/APRIL 22, ornamented "swelled rule" above and below - all except the 22, which is sans-serif, in ornamental fish-tail lettering. Rev. within a similar circle, in three lines with similar rules above and below T.SHAW/MAYOR/1878, the word MAYOR being sans-serif, the remainder normal seriffed letters. The 7 is placed slightly crooked.

A letter of enquiry to the Town Clerk of the Borough of Richmond, Yorks. (Mr.M.F. Tooze, to whom I am deeply grateful for the information) elicited the following reply:

"I...confirm that T. Shaw was Mayor of this Borough in 1878. The boundary riding takes place every seven years and the last riding was in 1969. Accordingly the next boundary riding will take place in 1976 provided Richmond Successor Parish Council continues with this tradition. I regret that I have no information as to who manufactured the medal or how many were issued."

This piece is not in Batty, being just too late for the relevant part: see R.N.P. Hawkins in Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin, Oct. 1960, pp. 408-9. A few similar pieces for Gateshead (Co.Durham) and Hareshaw Common (Northumberland) "perambulations" are listed in Montague Guest (906-911, 913-916). Mr. Tooze's letter leaves me still in the dark as to precisely what takes place at a boundary-riding and how the "medals" fit in. Since the latter pieces are described as boundary tokens, maybe they had a function other than the purely commemorative. Can anyone elucidate further?

D.L.F. SEALY

In addition to being listed in the Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens and Passes, Gateshead boundary pieces are described under "Corporation & Boundary Tickets" in W.J. Davis and A.W.Water's Tickets & Passes, (Nos.18-27), as well as ones for Hareshaw Common (Nos.30-32), Blanchland Northumberland (No.2) and Winlaton Durham (Nos. 73-74). All are copper or bronze, but there are some silver strikings listed among the Gateshead and

Winlaton pieces. Although "Tickets" is used by Davis and Waters in their chapter heading, two of the Hareshaw Common pieces justify the use of the term "token" - the reverse of No. 31 is given as A/BOUNDARY/TOKEN (in 3 lines), and No.32, a rare error piece, is A/BOUNDERY/TOKEN. Mr. Sealy's Richmond token is not included in Davis & Waters. See also "Gateshead Perambulations" by Peggy Waddington in TCS Bulletin Vol. 1. No.4. (pp.78-79) - EDITORS.

No.109. Heavy gauge brass. Oval,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  x  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. pierced. Uniface. ROUSDON in the field with oval of dots around. ANYONE RETURNING THIS TO THE BAILIFF SHALL BE REWARDED.

No.110. Brass. Round  $1\frac{3}{16}$  ins. diam., pierced. Uniface. HANOVER/SUNDAY/EVENING/SERVICE in four lines. I believe this is connected with Manchester.

No.111. Copper Round 1 in. diam. O:DAVIES & INDEPENDENCE. An ornament above. The ampersand (&) is swash and decorated, and INDEPENDENCE curves from about 2 o'clock to about 10 o'clock. R: PROSPERITY/TO THE/CITY/OFF/WORCESTER in five lines. Two differing sprigs start from below OF to level with the top of the second line.

No.112. I have lately been given a token, about which I should be grateful for additional information. I believe it is an Indian Temple token. It shows a scene from the legend of Sita and Ram. The metal looks like base silver, and it is about the size of an old penny. I should like to know why it was used, how used, whether still in use, and whether it is a genuine "coin" or simply produced for modern tourists.

JOAN MATTHEWS.

No.113. In an article of mine in this issue, there is mention of a London drapery firm calling its premises "Waterloo House". I have noted the same appellation by a similarly long-lived draper establishment in a provincial town. Is this a coincidence, or is it a term peculiar to this trade and having a specific connotation (like Manchester House or Birmingham Warehouse for establishments specialising in goods manu-

factured in those cities)? I have also come across a 19th century usage in Birmingham of a mysterious trading description "Warwick House". Furthermore, I find that more than one Midland town in the same century had a "County Tea Warehouse", and I wonder whether this therefore connoted a particular brand-name of tea.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* BALLOON PILOT SEEKS MEDALLIONS OR \*  
\* TOKENS ASSOCIATED WITH BALLOONS & \*  
\* AIRSHIPS. PLEASE WRITE WITH FULL \*  
\* PARTICULARS INCLUDING PRICE TO: \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* Phone: \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

AN ANNOTATED COPY OF 'VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION' PART XV  
by PETER MORLEY (volume 2)

Denton Pl.168 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 1024):- This Rev.

varies from that to J H Tooke ante Pl.112 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 1045a), in the Representn. but is the same in the medal-But I find that on further observtn. that there is more than one die of the Rev.Hardy's Trial for H. Treason came on 28 Octr. 1794-he was acquitted 5 Nov. 1794. He was secretary to the London Corresponding Society.

Denton Pl.171 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 97):- Obv. Ante. Rev. Ante.Pl. 169 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 109)

Denton Pl.171 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 1095a):-Obv. 2 faces united; a Man's, & a Devil's.

Denton Pl.172 No.4 (D & H Northumberland 35); - Obv.supra Rev.Pl.169 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 110).

Denton Pl.173 No.4 (D & H Surrey 19); O.supra. R. ante.

Denton Pl.177 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 301); - 5 June 1793 tried for Publishing Paine's Rights of Man 2d. Pt.

Verdict Guilty of publishing but without criminal intent. 6 July 1793 tried for publishg. Paine's Address to the Addressers-verdict, Guilty of publishing the Pamphlet in question. The 3d. was probably on the 16 March 1794, which gave occasion to the medal in Pl.181 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 203), struck by order of the Corresponding Society. Died 22 Augt. 1814-see Pl.181.2 note.

Denton Pl.178 No.4 (D & H Buckinghamshire 2);- in pencil, or Rev. Hornsey 194.4 (D & H Middlesex 337)

Denton Pl.181 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 337);-This Medal is very difficult to procure. I believe not many were struck. I think that Eaton's Counsel and each of the Jury had one given them. The Counsel were probably Erskine, Gibbs, Vaughan. On 30 July 1794 Eaton was found guilty, as a Bookseller in Newgate Street of publishing a libel agt. Lady Elizabeth Luttrell in the Female Jockey Club. It appears by the Gents. Mag. Nov. 1814, that on the 22d. Augt. died at his sister's in Deptford, Daniel Isaac Eaton the publisher of some highly improper Theological & political works, for which he had been prosecuted 8 times by the Atty. Genl. His last imprisonmt. of 18 months was for the 3d. pt. of Paine's Age of Reason. He was lately prosecuted for a work called "Ecco Homo" for which he suffered judgment to go by default. He was not, however, brought up for Judgmt., in consideratn. of his advanced years, & his having given up the Author.

Denton Pl.181 No.4 (D & H Norfolk 9); - in pencil.

2 Tokens issued.

Denton Pl.182 No.1 (D & H Norfolk 10); - in pencil

2 Tokens issued.

Denton Pl.184 No.1 (D & H Hampshire 50);- in pencil

2 dies mixed.

Denton Pl.184 No.2 (D & H Suffolk 14);- In 1798

Condor published an Arrangement of Provincial Coins, which notes a very scarce variety. In 4to. Pye Pl.24 No.8 is an Obv. of the Town Hall executd. by Jacobs. The or. dies were exd. by Milton.

Denton Pl.184 No.3 (D & H Suffolk 12);- Of this Obv.

there is a very scarce Variety-see Plate to Cond. Arr. and 4to. Pye Pl.24 No.5.

Denton Pl.184 No.4 (D & H Norfolk 11);- in pencil, 2 Dies Mixed.

Denton Pl.185 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 55);- Rev. refers to Spence's 3 Thomases-Thos.Spence, Sr. Thos. More, & Thos. Paine.

Denton Pl.185 No.2 (D & H Herefordshire 3);- A medal struck in commemoration of Mr. Robt. Biddulph being elected Member for Herefordshire on 3d. June 1796. Monthly Mag. for June 97 Vol. 3 p.441.

Denton Pl.185 No.3 (D & H Herefordshire 1);- in pencil To be got (presumably Hay did not possess a specimen of this token.

Denton Pl.186 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 12);- Pye Gents Mag. Decr. 1796 p.991 says that this & one of Perrins which see post p.195 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 13), were struck as Medals to commemorate the battle between them at Banbury in 1789.

Denton Pl.188 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 1);- There is no date to this-but it was issued very early by a Col. Mordaunt.

Denton Pl.190 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 86);- in pencil, I have ye Obv.

Denton Pl.190 No.4 (D & H Lothian 7);- A Variety in 4to, Pye Pl.18 No.4 Ex. to Obv. University of Edinburgh.

Denton Pl.194 No.1 (D & H Sussex 22, but different date);- The Original date is 1795.

Denton Pl.194 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 337);- in pencil, see Rev. Amersham 178.4 (D & H Buckinghamshire 2).

Denton Pl.195;- At the head of the plate is the following note in S H Hamer's hand:- Plate 195. the following one is also marked 195. To compensate this there is no plate marked 201. Two plates are marked 198, there is not one marked 199.

Denton Pl.195 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 13);- Droz artist. Pye in Gents Mag. 1796 Decr. p.991 says that this with that of Johnson ante pl.186 No.3 (D & H Warwickshire 12) were struck to commemorate the battle at Banbury in 1789 bet. these 2 combatants.

Denton Pl.202 No.1 (D & H Surrey 17);- Obv. ante. Rev.

Denton Pl.202 No.4 (D & H Northumberland 33);- Obv. ante. Rev. ante. Rev. A man walkg. on his hands & feet. This called The Crawler.

Denton Pl.203 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 350a);- in pencil, 2 dies.

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING &  
VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - Part XV by D.A. DEAVER,  
D.L.F. SEALY and P.K. WOOD

Abbreviation 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 with the first).

Plates appear in BULLETIN Vol.1. No.6.

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

|                 |     |      |   |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|
| <u>MAC.002</u>  | Br  | 0.91 | as .001 // as .001 except the crescents form a smaller circle and are connected to form a complete ring. Also the petals are solid and slimmer.   |
| <u>MAC.101</u>  | Br  | 0.84 | LOOKS GOOD . TASTES GOOD (curved) / the Mackeson trade mark with MACKESON incuse on a central bar within the trademark / . DOES YOU GOOD . // VALUE 5/. IN TRADE (curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs. / a rectangular box in outline / REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WIN / WHERE WON. (curved). Made and issued by Bell-Fruit Ltd. for use in their own machines located in pubs selling Mackeson's Stout. |
| <u>MAC.102</u>  | Br  | 0.85 | as .102 except much thinner letters in rev. legend and hyphen in <u>5/-</u> .   |
| <u>MAC.101a</u> | Br  | 0.84 | as .101 except with various serial numbers counterstamped in rev. box.  |
| <u>MAC.102a</u> | Br  | 0.85 | as .102 except with various serial numbers counterstamped in rev. box.  |
| <u>MAC.103</u>  | Br. | 0.84 | as .101 except trademark in outline // as .101  |

MAC.103a Br 0.84 as .103 except with various serial numbers counterstamped in rev. box.

MAI.001 Br 0.83 Maidenhead (curved) / B.C.(curved) // same.

MAM.001 Br 0.83 M.A.M.C°. // same. Toothed rims.

M&M.001 Ni/St 0.83 M & M (curved) / 3d // SERIAL (curved) / a rectangular tablet / NO. (Curved). The ampersand is of the E type with a vertical bar rather than the & type.

M&M.002 Ni/St 0.76 M & M (curved) / 6d // as .001. The ampersand is as .001.

MAN.001 Br 0.83 E.MANN (curved) / . BRIGHTON . (curved) (seriffed letters on obv.) // AUTOMATIC MACHINE SUPPLY. curved completely around rim. Rev. letters sanserif).

MAN.001a Br 0.83 as .001 except with various serial numbers counterstamped on either side.

MAN.002 Ni/Br 0.83 as .001 except for metal.

MAN.101 Br 0.84 MANN, CROSSMAN & PAULIN LTD. (curved) / in an oval, MANNS (seriffed letters in outline) / does you a power (lower case letters) / of good / LONDON (curved) // VALUE 5/. IN TRADE (curved) / IF OVER 18 Yrs/ a rectangular box in outline formed with double lines / REDEEMABLE ONLY / BY WINNER / WHERE WON (curved). Made and issued by Bell-Fruit Ltd. for use in their own machines located in pubs tied to the Manns Brewery.

MAN.101a Br 0.84 as .101 except with various serial numbers counterstamped in rev. box.

MAR.001 Br 0.89 MAR-MATIC (curved) / Gold / Award (the last two words in script with the G and A co-joined to form a fancy monogram) / SALES LTD (curved) // NO CASH VALUE (curved) / P / two horizontal lines spaced well apart / EXCHANGE FOR GOODS (curved)

MAR.001a Br 0.89 as .001 except with various serial numbers counterstamped between the horizontal lines on the reverse.

MAR.002 Br. 0.89 as .001 except with narrower letter more closely spaced // as .001.

MAR.002a Br 0.89 as .002 except with various serial numbers counterstamped between the horizontal lines on the reverse.

MAR.003 Br. 1.10 MAR-MATIC SALES (curved) / a serial number / GOLD AWARD (curved) // a profile of an American Indian's head, facing left. Due to the high face value of this token, it is doubtful that any specimens exist without serial numbers. The Indian's head was a trademark for a series of machines made by Jennings and Keeny. Machines were given various fictitious names such as "Chief Thundercloud", etc.

The preceding MAR tokens were made by IMI for Mar-matic Sales Ltd. for use in machines of various manufacturers (rebuilt by Mar-matic) which were located exclusively in private clubs. The face value of the tokens was set by the club management.

MAY.001 Br 1.19 around a large circular tablet MAYFIELD / ELECTRONICS LTD // around an eight spoked wheel with a raised hub POUR AMUSEMENT SEULEMENT (for amusement only). Rather poor dies with most letters misaligned and many double-punched.

MB.001 Br 0.72 within a wide raised inner circle, M.B. (curved, near edge) // within a wide raised inner circle, A CONSOMMER (curved) / 10<sup>c</sup>. (the dot denotes an inverted triangle with an incuse monogram PF mintmark) / in very small letters, PAUL FISCH . Small bars connect the inner circle and rim and the inner circle contains a ring on incuse dots. Same both sides. Fisch is the name of a Belgian private mint established in 1853 and still in operation. (Thanks to F.J. Bingen for information about Fisch.)

MEC.001 Zn 0.83 MECHANICAL NOVELTIES LTD. (curved) / 3 / FINSBURY / SQUARE / E.C. // same.

MEC.101 Br 1.69 GOLD MECCA AWARD (curved) / £5.0.0 / VALUE (curved) // \* TAKE THIS TOKEN \* (curved) / MECCA / TO THE MANAGER (curved). \* denotes 8 point asterisks. No rims. All legends incuse. Made by Bell-Fruit Ltd. for use in their own machines located in private clubs owned by Mecca Enterprises.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

We are considering publishing two broadsheets. Those new to tokens like to know exactly what are the essential books that they can consult. We could compile a short check-list of such books together with notes of availability.

The vast proportion of our membership lives outside London, but we fancy many would appreciate a list of London dealers, large and small, who sell tokens. With brief notes on how to find some of the market traders, such a broadsheet could consist of a single foolscap sheet. If sufficient members would like either broadsheet, we suggest they could be supplied for 10p each, (including postage).

We have not forgotten having a meeting, and should like to hear from those, who would be interested in attending one soon after the Autumn - possibly one Saturday in London. If a reasonable nucleus of members responds, we can give more information in a later Bulletin.

Annual Subscription to the Society in the U.K. is £2.50. (extra for foreign postage, according to whether air or surface mail required). No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy: 45p. to members; 55p to non-members (includes UK postage). Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN. M. WHITE.  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

## BOOK REVIEW

A PRIMER OF AMERICAN EXONUMIA by J.W. Baum. 45 pages, card covers, 8-1/4" by 5-3/4". No illustrations. Printed by Hewitt Brothers, Numismatic Printers, Chicago, Illinois, 60648, U.S.A., in a limited edition of 200 copies.

"Exonumist," as Mr. Baum explains in the initial section of his work, is a word coined by Mr. Russell Rulau, from 'exo' meaning 'out of' or away from' and 'numis' meaning 'a coin'. Exonumia, exonumist and exonumismatics have become the accepted terms in the United States to describe the collecting of anything coin-like, such as commemorative medals; or anything used in lieu of coin of the realm, such as scrip and encased postage stamps; or items made from coins, such as elongates; or items used for advertising, such as store cards and wooden nickels. In August, 1962, the Token and Medal Society officially adopted 'exonumist' as a description of token and medal collectors.

The second section outlines the usual methods for determining prices of numismatic items: condition, supply and demand, rarity, etc., and includes a rarity chart (from R1 for items of which more than 5000 are known to R10 for unique items).

Following are 23 sections giving a description and the history of various categories of exonumia. Some of the categories chosen by the author, such as 'Encased Postage Stamps' are specific, but others, such as 'Military Tokens' cover a wide range of items. The listed categories are:

COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN TOKENS  
HARD TIMES TOKENS or JACKSON CENTS  
SPIEL MARKES-JETONS-GAME COUNTERS  
ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS  
CIVIL WAR CENTS  
MIRROR, EMBOSSED, or SHELL STORE CARDS  
APOTHECARIES WEIGHTS  
BRYAN MONEY  
SUTLERS TOKENS and SCRIP  
MILITARY TOKENS

TRANSPORTATION TOKENS  
ELONGATES  
COAL MINE SCRIP  
LOVE TOKENS  
ENCASED COINS  
ALASKA RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION TOKENS  
SALES TAX TOKENS  
WOODEN MONEY - "WOODEN NICKELS"  
PARKING TOKENS  
MODERN COMMEMORATIVE TOKEN-MEDALS  
OFFICE of PRICE ADMINISTRATION TOKENS  
MERCHANT TOKENS and STORE CARDS  
PRISON TOKENS

Some of these categories are uniquely American and may be new to British collectors. The sections are well written and should make interesting reading even to someone with no intention whatsoever of collecting exnumia. They might even help to change his mind.

Unfortunately, there are quite a few rather glaring omissions: Amusement machine and gaming machine tokens, of which many American types are known, the most famous, perhaps, being the silver dollar-size Las Vegas casino one-armed bandit tokens, introduced in the mid-1960's when silver dollars became more valuable as bullion. Military and other award medals, a series very popular in the States as it is in the U.K., Commemorative medals issued by private mints and Commemorative Societies and medals which are simply examples of the engraver's art are only vaguely hinted at in the section on 'Modern Commemorative Token-Medals.' The long series of U.S. Mint medals, most, if not all of which are still available directly from the mint. Masonic tokens. Petrol company tokens, far more numerous in North America than in Britain. It seems rather extraordinary that these series were not at least mentioned, even if descriptive and historic data were not available. Obviously a line must be drawn somewhere between exnumia and non-exnumia, but surely the above mentioned items have a better claim than, say apothecaries weights.

References are made in each section to published cata-

logues for that particular series, if any exist, but only the most recent or 'standard' works are mentioned. In an introductory booklet such as this there was probably not enough room for a full bibliography but this would have been nice. The names and addresses of some of the larger token societies would also have been helpful.

The closing paragraphs of each section deal with prices. The guides are generally based on rarity rather than condition or a combination of the two, but even so must be welcomed by both the prospective and the experienced collector.

The aforementioned omissions notwithstanding, Mr. Baum must be applauded for his efforts. An excellent beginning, this work can only help to bring some long awaited organisation to a field of collecting that is difficult to define by its very nature. One hopes that an expanded second edition is being considered, as the work could well become the basic reference work for exonumists. In the meantime, no effort should be spared in obtaining a copy of the first edition.

D.A. DEEVER.

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GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, ILLUSTRATOR

by Christopher Brunel.

The first major exhibition of George Cruikshank's work has been at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and the greater part of it will tour Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bolton and Swindon later this year. It was organised by the Arts Council of Great Britain and our member, Richard A. Vogler of San Francisco State College, California, is among those who helped with its organisation.

George Cruikshank, (1792-1870), is perhaps best known to numismatists for his pungently satirical cartoon in the form of a bank-note, protesting against the execution of women for passing forged notes. This parody was commissioned by William Hone and published in January 1819 with the title "Bank

restriction note". The design incorporates eleven hanging bodies, manacles, a skull and a hangman's rope with noose in the form of £-sign.

In later life Cruikshank claimed it as "the most important design and etching I ever made in my life for it saved the lives of thousands of my fellow creatures." There is perhaps more craftsman's pride here than statistical accuracy, though the demand was so large that two plates had to be engraved and a number of imitations were made.

In his long and prolific career Cruikshank made another entry into our field of interests with the design (c.1832) that was used on metal advertising tickets, issued by Warren's blacking of London. The ¼d. size (⅞ inch diam.) token shows a cock attacking its reflection in a highly polished boot, with the legend THE EFFECT OF WARRENS BLACKING • LONDON (The other side, not known to be designed by Cruikshank, has a man shaving and looking at his reflection in a similar boot, all entwined by decorated number 30; legend, WARRENS BLACKING • STRAND • The edge is thread-milled. Bronze or brass).

The exhibition showed the token, as well as the original pen-and-ink study for the cock and boot design, and a trade card, the latter two on loan from Frank S. Bradburn. The card also carries Cruikshank's design, and it tells the story behind the advertisement:

#### SHADOW versus SUBSTANCE

LORD B\_\_\_\_\_ laid a bet on two game-cocks, that they  
When pitted, would turn from each other away;  
So next day, in Boots of resplendence grand,  
By WARREN'S famed Jet, No. 30, the Strand,  
He came when relinquishing grosser pursuits,  
The cocks fiercely flew at the mirror-like Boots.  
And each on his shadow made desp'rate attack,  
Nor could they again to the scratch be brought back  
Thus triumph'd Lord B\_\_\_\_\_, WARREN'S Blacking the cause  
Of vict'ry, while hail'd with unbounded applause.

This Easy-shining and brilliant Blacking, prepared  
by ROBERT WARREN, 30, Strand, London: and sold in every



The very first problem encountered at the beginning of this study was to find a blanket term, which could be adopted to cover the many coin-like objects that were loosely referred to as tokens.

Numismatic Miscellanea, Numismatic Oddments, and Manab-lins were terms in fairly frequent use. Other collectors referred to these objects as O & S, (Odds & Sundries). In the United States certain collectors use the term Exonumia.

It would take a big word adequately to encompass such a big hobby as this, and when David Sealy told me of such a word that he had 'invented', what more could be said? The word was PARANUMISMATICA.

I expected all to be plain sailing but, alas, it was only the beginning of my terminological problems.

Upon commencing my work on the classification, it soon became clear that many collectors used a great variety of different terms to describe precisely the same thing. In general, the terms were used loosely, perhaps by habit, but often without any basic reasoning. Some items emerged with as many as four different names! For example a 'To Hanover' COUNTER is also known as a 'To Hanover' Medalet, a 'To Hanover' Token and a Cumberland Jack. This type of thing happens in other series, too, and I had some difficulty in finding the correct term to apply. The first step must be to attain some general agreement on the application of the various terms. It is intended that the final list of terms should be, in themselves adequate pigeon holes, into which any description of paranumismatica may be justifiably slotted.

The following are the combined feelings of a few TCS members; additions and/or amendments are now solicited:-

TOKEN: A piece, which either has a value specified, or is exchangeable for a fixed sum (e.g. mid-19th century farthing tokens which often bore no value). In addition the piece was intended, or actually did, circulate, either among the public at large, or in a particular community.

PASS: A piece that admitted the bearer to a theatre, racecourse, society, exhibition, etc., etc., and was capable of being either shown or handed in.

COUNTER: A jeton or any piece usable as a jeton, as well as gaming pieces, whose value is fixed by the players using them.

WEIGHT: A weight for weighing a coin or a weight used by an apothecary.

CHECK: As for TOKEN as shown above, but restricted in so much as it passed only between individual tradesmen and their customers (e.g. Co-op Checks, Pub Checks, etc.) In addition, the term is applied to pieces that were used as receipts for such things as tools, keys, pay, etc.

TALLY: A piece, non-monetary in itself, (although possibly exchangeable for money at a predetermined rate as a secondary action). It may represent a fixed measure of materials, or services (a truck of coal, a day's work, or a bushel of hops) a certain weight, a quantity delivered or picked, or a specific type or size of container etc.

TRADESMEN'S TICKET: A piece, on which a retailer, dealer or manufacturer advertised his name and address, trade or interest, possibly with some publicity, but without any value specified, and also not exchangeable for a fixed sum, (such pieces being known as Advertising Tokens.

TAG: A price ticket, a label or a means of identification, (as in the case of a key tag.)

DISC: A general term to be used, for a piece which does not bear a value and is of uncertain purpose. Also a useful term for use in a general sense, when it is not necessary to particularise.

Members who have knowledge of unusual purposes for which discs have been issued are requested to write to me with the necessary Information c/o T.C.S.

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A TEA TOKEN OF SOUTHERN INDIA by C.P.C. Parish.

O: Full face portrait of Sir John Muir within plain circle; in outer circle TOKEN FOR above; 2 ANNAS below.

R: A tea factory; in exergue K.D.H.P.Co.LD  
Brass 27mm Edge plain.

This interesting token is described and illustrated in British Colonial Coins and Tokens by the late J. Verner Scaife, published in The Numismatist, 1953-4. The author listed it as No.213 in the section dealing with Ceylon coffee tokens, the tokens more comprehensively covered in Part 2 of Major F. Pridmore's work. In a footnote beneath the description of this piece, Verner Scaife states incorrectly that the portrait represents John Muir (1810-1882), the Scottish Orientalist. This John Muir served in India with the East India Company from 1829 to 1853 achieving eminence as a Sanskrit scholar; in the latter year he retired and returned to Edinburgh where he later founded the chair of Sanskrit and comparative philology at the University. He was never knighted.

The obverse portrait is, in fact, that of Sir John Muir, Bart., (1828-1903), head of James Finlay and Co., of Glasgow and a member of the Indian Tea Association. Sir John's relationship with Finlay's developed as follows: in January 1861 he became a partner with a small interest, but had, by 1883, following the deaths of his co-partners and his acquisition of their interests become the sole proprietor.

Up to that time the main interests of the firm had been cotton manufacturing in the U.K. and trading with China in tea and other products. Muir decided that the capital available could be employed in other directions and concluded that the growing of tea was a suitable investment. Out of this decision the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited was registered in Glasgow in 1897. Three other associated tea companies, similarly registered in Glasgow, were established in the period 1896-1898.

The K.D.H.P. Co.Ltd., was formed by the takeover of certain tea, coffee and cinchona estates and plantations as well as tracts of partly cultivated land extending to some 200 square miles in North Travancore, now part of Kerala state. A continual programme of planting tea was undertaken reaching some 30,000 acres by 1950. The company was responsible for all the services in the vast area in Kerala; the provision of housing, medical facilities, shops. etc. The token described was issued as part 'payment of wages and was used by the tea workers to purchase food and other essentials in the company's stores at concessionary rates. At about the time of the company's formation, wages in Madras tea plantations ranged from 3 to 4 annas per day for men, and from 2 to 2½-3 annas for women.. A two annas token therefore represented a useful unit, and it seems likely it was in use in the closing years of the last century and the early part of the present one.

The Kanan Devan Hills Company is still very much in the tea growing business, operating a number of estates; it is a subsidiary of George Payne & Co.Ltd., chocolate manufacturers and tea and coffee importers of Croydon, Surrey. Sir John Harling Muir, a grandson of Sir John Muir, is the present chairman of both firms

Information for this note has been derived chiefly from correspondence with James Finlay & Co. Ltd., and from The History of the Indian Tea Industry by Sir Percival Griffiths, (Wiedenfeld & Nicolson, 1967).

While on the subject of tea tokens, attention should be drawn to the well-illustrated article, "Assamese Tea GardensTokens" by J. Verner Scaife, which appeared in the January and February editions of the Numismatic Circular, 1952. An illustrated supplement was published in the January 1953 edition of the same journal.

(A similar K.D.H.P.Co.LTD. token for 1 anna, also 27mm diam, has been reported -EDITORS)

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An article on the well-known Irish medallist, "Portrait of William Mossop Senior" by Arthur J.Went, DSc, appears in Coins & Medals, (June 1974).

AN UNRECORDED TAVERN TOKEN  
by F.E. Dixon.

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The tavern tokens of Dublin and district were listed long ago by E.J. French (J.R.S.Ant. I.1918 pp 164-173). He described 111 tokens and very few additions have been made by later collectors.

One which does not seem to have been seen before came to light in a small lot of mixed tokens sent into a charity auction. It is of brass, 27mm diameter:

O: 2/PENCE/ D\*O\*H/17 YORK.ST.  
R: Blank

From Dublin directories it is apparent that D\*O\*H = Daniel O'Hara, who opened a shellfish warehouse at 1 French Street in 1832. By 1837 he had added the adjoining premises at 17 York Street and was a coal factor, as well as running a "beefsteak and general shellfish tavern". In 1839 he adopted "Royal College" as the name of the tavern, obviously taking it from the Royal College of Surgeons at the end of York Street. By 1855 the Royal College Tavern had become the headquarters of the Grocers' and Vintners' Committee.' By 1860, however, 1 French Street (re-named Upper Mercer Street) had become a tenement and 17 York Street was a grocer's shop in the hands of Robert Larkin.

The token can be dated with certainty to the period 1837 to 1860. And there is a probability that it belongs to 1837-39, before the tavern acquired a name. Can anyone report a "Royal College" token?

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF "VIRTUOSO'S COMPANION" Part XVI  
by PETER MORLEY.

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Denton Pl.205 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 104); - in pencil, by the engraving, Not Got (presumably Hay did not possess a specimen of this token).

Denton Pl.208 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 453);-in pencil, date 1791 (probably Hay's specimen was dated 1791, D & H Anglesey 455/6).

Denton Pl.209 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 65);-in pencil, by engraving, Kempson (the name of the manufacturer)

Denton Pl.214 No.1(East India Co.Bombay 10-cash,1791);- in pencil, I have this. By the engraving, Ponthon(the die-sinker)

Denton Pl.214 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 95);-Qu. is not the Crest Mural crown omitted by mistake. See Conder.

Denton Pl.214 No.4 (East India Co.Bombay 15-cash,1794);- The date 1794 should be 1791-there are 4 in the set & executed by Ponthon-see 1 and 4 of this and 1 & 4 (q.v.) of the next Plate. No.2 in the next Plate (q.v.) is of a different coin. By the engraving, in pencil, Ponthon (the die sinker).

Denton Pl.215 No.1 (East India Co. Bombay 20-cash,1791);- in pencil, by engraving, Ponthon (the die-sinker).

Denton Pl.215 No.2 (East India Co.Madras 1/48-rupee, 1794);-in pencil, by engraving, Ponthon (the die-sinker).

Denton Pl.215 No.3 (Cartwheel penny,1797);- in pencil, by engraving, Kuckler (the artist).

Denton Pl.215 No.4 (East India Co.Bombay 15-cash,1791);- in pencil, by engraving, Ponthon (the die-sinker)

Denton Pl.216 No.1 (D & H Perth 2 obv.,1 rev.);-on engraving, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d).

Denton Pl.216 No.2 (D & H Angus 5);- on engraving, 6d (presumably, a specimen cost Hay 6d).

Denton Pl.216 No.4 (East India Co.Madras 1/96-rupee, 1794);- in pencil, by engraving, Ponthon (the die-sinker).

Denton Pl.217 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 70);- in pencil, Kempson (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.217 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 71);- in pencil, (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.218 No.4 (D & H Hampshire 58);- in pencil, 3d, (presumably a specimen cost Hay 3d).

Denton Pl.221 No.2 (---);- This and the 2 next were Card Markers for Mr. J. Levi.

Denton Pl.223 No.? (D & H Middlesex 814, edge plain);- in pencil, I have not the Obv. of this. In pen, Obv. 2 men dancg. round a fire made of books, deeds &c. Rev. Cain killing Abel.

Denton Pl.224 No.1 ( D & H Middlesex 818);-Obv.223.1 (D & H Middlesex 814). Rev. as Obv. of Dent. Pl.10 No.20 The 3 Thomases.

Denton Pl.224 No.2 (D&H Surrey 14a);-in pencil, Obv. 167.3 (D & H Middlesex 459). Rev. 130.3 (D & H Surrey 1)  
Denton Pl.224 No.4(D & H Middlesex 719);- Obv. An American Indian with his bow & hatchet. Rev. An Ass loaded with 2 pair of Paniers, the bottom ones labelled Rents, the other, Taxes.  
Denton Pl.225 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 126);- in pencil, 2 dies.  
Denton Pl.225 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 691);- Rev. A Soldier & 2 Citizens shaking hands.  
Denton Pl.225 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 718, Spence edge);- in pencil. Rev. Ante. In pen, O. A man handcuffed & ironed with a padlock on his mouth. R. Ante.  
Denton Pl.226 No.4 (North Wales halfpenny with bust of Washington);- in pencil, by engraving. Trash.

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T O K E N S    B O U G H T    &    S O L D

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

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Abbreviation 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 with the first).

Plates appear in Vol. 1. No.6.)

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

MED.001 Br 0.83      MEDWAY (curved) / a central hole with no rim / • AUTOMATICS • // same. The •'s denote incuse diamonds. Legend incuse. No rim.

MED.002 Ni/Br 0.83 as .001 except for metal and no central hole.

MER.001 Br 0.75 within an inner circle near the rim, PENNY (curved) / a very small central hole with no rim / MERCHANDISE COUPON (curved) // blank except for a circle of connected beads near the rim.

MER.002 ? 1.11 curved around a central hole, GOOD FOR ONE PENNY IN MERCHANDISE \* (\* denotes a five point star) // No. 80 (curved) / ornament at 6 o'clock.

MER.003 St 0.77 all around a central hole with a wide rim, REDEEMABLE (curved) / FOR / 3<sup>d</sup> (at 9 o'clock) 3<sup>d</sup> (at 3 o'clock) / IN MERCHANDISE (curved) // same.

MER.004 Br 0.77 as .003 except 6d replaces 3d and letters of legend are thinner and farther from rim.

MER.005 Br 0.77 as .004 except letters of legend are thick and close to rim.

MER.006 CN 0.74 as .005 // 6d (at 12 o'clock) / an open wreath tied with a bow at 6 o'clock.

MER.007 CN 0.77 as .006 except 3d instead of 6d.

MHG.001 Br 0.84 M H G (large block letters separated by thin vertical bars) // a large block 2

MHG.002 Br 0.90 as .001 // a large block 5

MHG.003 CN 0.91 as .001 // 25 (slightly slanted; pointed tail on 5)

MIL.001 Br 0.74 Mills (slanted block script) // B - O - M (the O is half the size of the B and M)

MIL.101 Cu 0.63 MILSTED RUSSELL (curved) / a central circle of beads enclosing fine horizontal bars / \* MANCINI \* (\* denotes 5 point stars) // blank. Beaded rims both sides.

MIN.001 Br 0.75 \* Mini \* (Curved. \* denotes 5 point stars) / 5 enclosed in a circle near the rim at 6 o'clock.// BUONO PER CONSUMAZIONE (curved) / enclosed in a central circle a cup and saucer with steam rising from the cup. 3 very small 5 point stars on the side of the cup. Probably of Italian origin but very common in the UK.

MIT.001 Br 0.89 \* / MITAD / \* (\* denotes 5 point star shaped open flowers with a central dot) // \*(denotes a normal 5 point star) / S.H. Beaded rims.

MM.001 Br 0.734 within a central oval bisected by a horizontal line M (above the line in the left quadrant) M(below the line in the right quadrant) / .734 (very small; these numbers denote the token's diameter) // same

MM.002 Br 0.746 as .001 except for diameter. .746 replaces .734.

MM.003 Br 0.83 as .001 except the diameter does not appear on the token and there is a fine circle around the oval.

Note: It has been suggested that the above three tokens were issued by a company called "MEMO-MATICS" but we have been unable to verify this.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES

(We apologise for some near confusion on pp52-4 of last issue. We think N&Q Nos.106, 109-113 were quite clear, despite our layout instructions to the Duplicators appearing in the text.)

No.3: BRIAN EDGE reports: Copper 21mm. diam.  
O: FALKNER BROTHERS \* (Curved around)/GENERAL/DRAPERS  
R: STEVENSON/SQUARE/MANCHESTER Beaded border.

REPLICAS, FAKES & FANTASIES: I have recently obtained a token that may throw light on the Channel Island tokens, which seem to be fictitious. (Answers 5RM, 3RM, Tobacco Revenue 150 plants, St. Peters Port 1 pint Free Milk.) This token is of the same type as the Brass 3RM and Tobacco Revenue tokens. Triangular, uniface:

(TCS 18) O: GOOD FOR LIQUOR SALE HERRMANN TREBER  
around the sides of a triangle; within the triangle a 'comma'-shaped hole at top:  
\$3 DEADWOOD S.DAK. Triangular. Brass.

The comma-shaped hole is identical in shape and size to the punch on the zinc Free Milk token in my possession.

The identical metal (brass to two of these fictitious tokens), the identical comma-shaped punch hole, the same uniface design, and the same shape of 3 on \$3 and 3RM all suggest a strong possibility of a similar or identical source. Perhaps one of the USA members may know the origin of this Deadwood token. 'SOLA'

I recently obtained a square brass token with a square hole in the top left-hand corner, similar to F in Bulletin Vol. 1 No.11 p.239. It is probably yet another fake from Jersey. The token is 35 x 35 mm., uniface:

(TCS 19) O: PERMITTED/TO GROW AND/SELL 1 CWT OF/  
UNGROUND WHEAT/REVENUE PAID/STATES FOOD/  
CONTROL STORE/ST.HELIER in 8 lines;  
there is a line with rounded sides around  
REVENUE PAID.

J.G. ROSE

No.95: LONDON TOKEN 1233 GRAYS INN GATE (HOLBORN).  
The note was sent in by J.G.ROSE (not BRIAN EDGE).  
Mr. Rose's specimen reads T.C. (letters divided by  
King's bust), and not C.T. as shown in Williamson's  
illustration (p804).

No.99: ONLY HERE FOR THE BEER? The correct name of  
the company is Greenall, Whitley & Co.Ltd., and their  
business is carried on at the Wilderspool Brewery,  
Warrington.

DENIS McALLISTER

No.101: CITY OF LONDON BREWERY. Here are some frag-  
ments that may be found useful in helping find a  
viable reply - Calvert & Co. 1855 hourglass discs  
in various metals with reverses G (= Gallon); Q(=  
Quart); P (P= Pint) are very similar to City of  
London Brewery 1869 hourglass discs. City of London  
Brewery was obviously a successor, being founded in  
1860; it closed before 1950. The location of Calvert  
& Co's brewery (Felix Calvert & Co) - one of the  
brewers known to Dr. Johnson personally - was around  
1830 in Upper Thames Street, (ex Campion Lane, Upper  
Thames St), not the Clerkenwell locality attributed  
in the Query to Deacon's Music Hall. I daresay the  
tavern thereof was simply a tied house, one of City

of London Brewery's retail outlets. The discs were given to the workmen at the brewery and were exchanged for free beer. (Source: City of London Brewery's investment trust)  
R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No.108: OVERPRINTED BANKNOTES. I have a German 1000 Mark 1.1.1923 note overprinted: Centenary/Floral/Fete/Christchurch Park/Wednesday July 11th/Royal Horse Guards/Highland Dancing/By The/Cameron Highlanders/With Pipe Band and Full Uniform/Fireworks/Bt C.T. Brock & Co./Admission Afternoon 2s Evening 1s/Tax Included Children Half Price/W.S. Cowell Limited, Ipswich.

STEPHEN PERRY

(W.S. Cowell of Ipswich are fine printers - EDITORS).

No.111: DAVIES & INDEPENDENCE. Mr. Vorley's token is listed in The Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens & Passes (British Museum 1930), under "Commemorative"; No. 1532 on p201. No notes are given.

C. BRUNEL

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No. 114: WALKER'S WARRINGTON ALES. I should like information on the following: 25mm. diam. Nickel. Looped.

O: A beaded border inset with a thick wreath of oak leaves, stems crossed at bottom; between the wreath ends at top a small crown. Centre, a crowned female figure with long robes, sitting side-saddle on a plumed horse, holding a sceptre, in right hand and reins in left; a mediievally dressed page with plumed hat in hand, standing at horse's head. Exergue: a coronet between two oak leaves.

R: In script type Walker's/Warrington/Ales in three lines; various types of leaves and daisy-like flowers extending from outer raised rim, various scrolls at bottom. The minute detail is very fine.

R. A. BRIDGMAN

No. 115: S. GERVAIS. I could use some help on a brass piece, 20mm diam:

O: S between two fleurettes/GER/VAIS in 3 lines; pairs of parallel lines above and below. Ex: 1650 (or possibly 1660, as 3rd. digit is very poor strike, despite coin being almost UNC).

R: Large XII and smaller D; pairs of parallel lines above and below.

JERRY SCHIMMEL

No.116: IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS. I should like information on Spade Guineas, each with the obverse GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. (Bust of George III), but with the following reverses:

- a. (around) C.W.B.ET.CO.DG.I.REX.F.D.B.I.R.M./ (arms)/1790
- b. (around) W.C.B.ET.CO.DG.I.REX.F.D.B.I.R.M./ (arms)/1790
- c. (around) B.BROS.REX.FD.CLXX.HOCKLEY.B.I.R.M./ (arms)  
1790
- d. (around) CJH.REX.FID.CLX.LOZELLS.BIRM./ (arms)/1770
- e. (around) C.H.A.R.L.E.S.P.E.V.E.R.E.L.L.E.M.A.K.E.R.  
B.I.R./ (arms)/1788

Obviously e is the signature and Birmingham location of the makers. Are a to d the makers' signatures or the owners who perhaps had sets of these counters made up?

JERRY SCHIMMEL

No.117: MARSH & SONS, CAPETOWN AND H.J. MARSH & BROTHER, HOBART TOWN. Is a connection known between these two Colonial firms of ironmongers? In the 19th century both businesses issued bronze halfpenny tokens utilising an apparently identical reverse, that is, a paddle steamer on the sea with the words HALFPENNY TOKEN above and TO FACILITATE TRADE below. Both are well-known and catalogued. The Tasmanian piece is No.346 in Arthur Andrews' Australasian Tokens and Coins, 1921 (Nos.347 & 348 are minor varieties) while the South African token is No. C167 in Tokens of Southern Africa, compiled by E.J. Maynard, Africana Museum, Johannesburg 1966.

C.P.C. PARISH

No.118: NEWCASTLE, NORTH SHIELDS & TYNEMOUTH RAILWAY - A FIRST CLASS PASS, CIRCULAR (34.5mm), AND IN CARD. Davis & Waters (Tickets and Passes, 1922) and K.E.Smith (World Transportation Tokens, 1967) list only the 2nd and 3rd class passes, both oval and in brass. The Montague Guest Catalogue (1930) lists only the 3rd class, again, in brass. My 1st class piece is made of card, finely struck and with the surfaces silvered, giving a superficially metallic appearance. It is signed W.J. TAYLOR LONDON (as is the 3rd and, I suspect,

the 2nd.) The obverse, bearing the same legend and the arms of the three towns, closely resembles in style the obverses of the two classes illustrated by Smith. The reverse reads FIRST/CLASS in large, sans serif capitals. Is it possible the 1st class pieces were only struck in card? If so, it would help to explain their absence from the three works mentioned. Suggestions and further information welcomed.

C.P.C. PARISH

No.119: T.G. MIDDLEBROOK: I can offer one small addition to R.N.P. Hawkins' article. I have his No.2, with obverse and reverse as described, but in brass.

C.P.C. PARISH

No.120: LONDON INSTITUTION: Is anything known about ? - Copper, 43 mm, diam: weight 27 gm.

Q: Shield surmounted by lion with scroll.

LONDON INSTITUTION Below impressed 99

R: Draped female figure seated, reading scroll. Oil lamp (of knowledge?) on pedestal. STUDIO FALLENT

LABOREM Ex: MDCCCVII On border of exergue: left

W. WYON S right MINT

It is fairly obviously a member's ticket in the early days of the London Institution, :but it seems surprising that a purely private body could have used the resources of the Mint.

FRED E. DIXON

(Mr.Dixon's ticket corresponds to No.435 in the chapter on Club & Society Tickets in Davis & Waters (Tickets & Passes); Mr. Dixon's description is fuller, and D & W make no mention of the impressed figure (added later?) nor of W.WYON S MINT in the exergue. This is especially strange, when the description of the previous ticket in their listing is read -

Q: Lion to left standing with paw on scroll. LONDON INSTITUTION 30 GUINEA SUBSCRIPTION.

R: Female seated to right. STUDIO FALLENT LABOREM MDCCCVII In small letters W. WYON S. MINT.

(Whether error by D&W or not,Mr. Dixon's main point remains - EDITORS)

No.121: WHICH LUTTON? I have a British half-crown of 1820 with a two-line impressed inscription on the reverse:

T. LAMBERD/LUTTON. It is not among those listed in Davis's Nineteenth Century Token Coinage, and seems to be unrecorded. Gazeteers inform me of two English villages named Lutton - one in Northamptonshire, the other in Lincolnshire. Neither is an industrial area, and one can only surmise that Mr. Lamberd was a gentleman with a workshop. The regularity of the letters indicates that each line was struck at a single effort, but the lack of parallelism shows that there were two separate punches for the two lines. Any further information would be welcome.

F.E. DIXON.

No.122: CLARENCE ESPLANADE PIER, SOUTHSEA: Is this pass recorded? - Brass. Uniface. In the shape of a square, stylised four-leaf clover; looped for suspension 200mm. across. COMPLIMENTARY \* PASS \* 1880 CLARENCE ESPLANADE PIER SOUTHSEA with scrolls and other decorations.

F. E. DIXON

No.123: BOVRIL "A Neat Bovril Advertisement" by F.E. Dixon, (Bulletin, Vol.2.No.2), caused me to check my Bovril tokens. Including the one, described by Mr. Dixon, I have four, each the same 21mm diam, and each with "Bovril" in one line across centre. One has both London and Paris office addresses. The following two are interesting:

- i. O: The guaranteed Product of prime Ox Beef.  
R: 50 times more nourishing than meat extract.
- ii. O: Johnsons Fluid Beef brand. Bovril. Offices 30 Farringdon St. London.  
R: 1 ounce more nourishing than 50 of Liebig extract of Bovillow or beef (in 5 lines)

I believe Liebig is an old-established continental firm, suppliers of meat and vegetable extracts, "Fray Bentos" tinned meats, and Oxo cubes. But it seems most unusual to use another firm's brands in comparison with your own.

R.A. BRIDGMAN.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

We apologise for the gap in publishing the Bulletin, due solely to pressures on the Editors, unconnected with the Society – a problem that can affect all bodies that rely on voluntary work. We hope this double issue will make up for the delay.

We also regret that the proposed London meeting has not been arranged, partly for the same reason and partly through difficulties in finding a suitable meeting place at a peppercorn rent. As our Birmingham meeting coincided with the only major snowstorm of early 1973, we feel that a wait till Spring or Summer 1975 is wise.

The support for our Broadsheet scheme has encouraged us to publish the first "London Dealers Who Usually Have Tokens For Sale". The next, a check-list of United Kingdom token books, will be prepared, while this Bulletin is being duplicated. Each Broadsheet costs 10p. (including postage, UK or oversea).

Jean White's article on the Society in the December 1974 Coins and Medals (Vol.11.No.12) has already brought in a number of new members; we thank the Editor, Arthur Blair, for publishing this article in the magazine's series on numismatic societies and clubs, and are particularly grateful that his cover was devoted to illustrating a number of tokens, jetons, medallions, metal tickets and coin weights.

Many members' subscriptions now fall due, and we have had our annual review of the Society's finances. As they are healthy, we keep the subscription rates the same. Since the costs of postage, forwarding, duplicating and envelopes have already risen and are unpredictable, we must give notice that we reserve the right to make a surcharge in 1975, should this become absolutely necessary.

Annual Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.50 (extra for foreign postage, according to whether air or

surface-mail required). No payment made for contributions to The Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of The Bulletin per single additional copy: 45p to members; 55p to non-members, (includes UK postage). Please write to BCM TOKEN SOCIETY making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

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LETTER:

Dear Editors,

In April 1975, at Putney, London, is being held the annual congress of the British Association of Numismatic Societies. At this congress one of the attractions is to be an exhibition on the general theme of 150 years of British Railways with, obviously, a high numismatic content.

To organise the exhibition a committee has been formed, and the committee is at present gathering ideas and material for the exhibition. If any of your readers can provide any suitable material, which they would be prepared to lend for the exhibition, I should be pleased to hear from them. Although the theme is to be primarily a numismatic one, we hope to include with this a synopsis of some of the many interesting aspects of railway history over the last century and a half together with maps, plans, diagrams, pictures, photographs and any objects of interest which might be available. Any objects lent to the exhibition committee will of course be scrupulously looked after, insured and protected.

I should be grateful if anyone willing to provide any material would write to me direct, giving details of what is available. All such communications will of course be treated in the fullest confidence. Please note that no material should be posted direct to me now, since the congress is some time in the future.

N. FAIRHEAD

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REVIEW:    NEW ZEALAND MILK TOKENS

Advertisements recently appearing in Coins & Medals, Coin Monthly and Exchange and Mart have offered samples of these tokens, together with a pamphlet about them. The 9pp pamphlet, An Introduction to New Zealand Milk Tokens by D.J. Trower, sketches the background to the issue by individual dairies of the tokens, and then describes and illustrates the types, and gives information on their manufacture.

According to Mr. Trower, the tokens sprang from the 1933 Act of Parliament that made provision for the New Zealand Minister of Finance to authorise the issue of tokens, "purporting to entitle the holder thereof to demand goods and services." People buy the tokens in bulk, (a financial difficulty, Mr. Trower notes, for old age pensioners), and leave them in an empty milk bottle for the roundsman; this system lessened the likelihood of theft of coins, left outside, but was especially favoured by milk vendors, as it changed milk selling from a weekly credit business to a prepaid delivery service, which is economically more viable. In Britain some Co-operative Societies have used similar token-orientated system.

The earlier New Zealand sets showed the most variety of designs, but the more recent tokens have tended to be more standardised in design. Tokens have been noted in brass, copper, cupro-nickel, card, aluminium and plastic with the last two materials predominating. Generally the tokens seem to be strictly utilitarian with no aesthetic considerations in design. As with market tallies in Britain, quick identification of the tokens of particular issuers has brought about tokens of different shapes and with a number of differently shaped central cut-outs.

Two characteristic types are: a) circular coloured plastic four-fifths of an inch in diameter with a circular hole; there are raised rims and hubs, which make the token like a toy wheel. b) square coloured plastic with rounded

corners, about 1 inch in diameter, with a shaped hole and with raised nipples in each corner on obverse and reverse; the nipples raise the token above the surface of the glass of the bottle to prevent it sticking in damp or frosty weather.

Most of the tokens have the name, initials, or code of the issuer on the obverse. The reverse commonly has ONE PINT or (since metrication in New Zealand) MILK TOK.

Mr. Trower's pamphlet, published in 1974, gives some of the abbreviations found on the tokens, (e.g. AMMB - Auckland Metropolitan Milk Board; F.M.V. ASSN. = Franklin Milk Vendors' Association), but does not pretend to be a check-list, let alone a catalogue. He concludes by saying that these milk tokens deserve closer study and that they provide a virtually virgin field for research. Mr. Trower tells us that research is continuing, and should interest warrant the expense involved, Messrs. D.J. and S.C. Trower intend to expand the present pamphlet into a descriptive catalogue.

The offer, advertised in the British coin magazines, was for eight varieties of New Zealand milk tokens together with the pamphlet by air mail from New Zealand for British Postal Orders for £1.50, which may be sent to D.J. and S.C. Trower, Numismatists, PO Box 289, PAPAURA, South Auckland, New Zealand.

C.B.

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#### SENTIMENTAL MAGAZINE TICKETS.

Copper and silver tickets, one inch in diameter, bearing busts of personalities, most of whom are of the latter part of the eighteenth century, are often met with, and their characteristic style is usually recognised. W.J. Davis and A.W. Waters listed them in their chapter on Club and Society Tickets in Tickets and Passes; but, as this was published in 1922, it is thought that their listing and brief notes would be of use to members:

"SENTIMENTAL MAGAZINE" TICKETS: These tickets were given to purchasers of the "Sentimental Magazine"

first published March, 1773. The silver impressions were awarded to contributors as prizes.

634. O: Bust to left. KIRK FEC.  
R: RIGHT/HONOURABLE/WILLIAM/BECKFORD.
635. Also in silver. (R.)
636. O: Bust to right. KIRK FEC.  
R: LORD/CAMDEN/1773.
637. Also in silver. (R.)
638. O: Bust to left. KIRK FEC.  
R: CHARLOTTE/QUEEN/OF GREAT BRITAIN/ETC/1773.
639. Also in silver. (R.)
640. O: Bust to right. KIRK. F.  
R: LORD/CHATHAM/1773.
641. Also in silver. (R.)
642. O: Bust to left. KIRK. FEC.  
R: OLIVAR/CROMWELL/1658
643. Also in silver. (R.)
644. O: Bust to left. KIRK. F  
R: DUCHESS/OF/CUMBERLAND
645. Also in silver. (R.)
646. O: Bust to left.  
R: D. GARRICK/ESQUIRE/1773.
647. Also in silver. (R.)
648. O: Bust to left. KIRK. FEC  
R: GEORGE/THE/SECOND.
649. Also in silver. (R.)
650. O: Bust to right. KIRK. F.  
R: GEORGE III/KING OF/GREAT BRITAIN/ETC/1773.
651. Also in silver. (R.)
652. O: Bust to right.  
R: DUKE/OF/GLOUCESTER/1773.
653. Also in silver. (R.)

654. O: Bust to left. KIRK. F.  
R: DUCHESS/OF/GLOUCESTER/1774.
655. Also in silver. (R.)
656. O: Bust to left. KIRK. FEC.  
R: MARQUIS/OF/GRANBY/1774
657. Also in silver. (R.)
658. O: Bust to right. KIRK FEC  
R: JOHN WILKES/ESQUIRE/MEMBER FOR /  
MIDDLESEX/1773
659. Also in silver. (R.) All M.7

(END of EXTRACT from TICKETS AND PASSES)

Oliver Cromwell is the odd man out, being a famous person from the previous century, and having his first name wrongly spelt at OLIVAR.

The reference at the end "All M.7" indicates the size of the tickets on the Mionnet Scale, (conveniently given by Davis and Waters at the beginning of each chapter). The degrees of rarity are R, RR and RRR.

The engraver, John Kirk, issued shop tickets, also listed by David and Waters, (Shop Tickets and Private Tokens of the XVIIIth and XIXth Century, Nos. 1, 2 and 3), advertising the shop in St. Paul's Church Yard, London, where "Dutch and English Toys, Fans &c" were sold and where seals, die stamps, silver and copper plate, scales and weights for gold coins were made and sold.

The alphabetical arrangement of the Sentimental Magazine tickets throws up the fact that, apart from Wilkes, the names of the personalities issued only go as far as G. An explanation is sought.

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A reception at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, London, in early May 1974, launched The Mountbatten Medallic History of Great Britain and the Sea, issued by John Pinches Medallists Ltd. 100 sterling silver medals are scheduled, one a month from June 1974.

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RANDOM NOTES ON SPENCE'S "COIN COLLECTOR'S COMPANION"  
by Christopher Brunel

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The recent purchase of Thomas Spence's The Coin Collector's Companion, published in 1795, enables me to bring to a wider public some of the contents of this rare little book, and to pose certain points for discussion. The extracts here given are a personal selection, coloured by my own interest in the ferment of opinions of the 1790s. A more comprehensive study would be welcomed from any member with the time to do this.

The book is of pages, 3½ x 6 inches, which show signs of having been cut for binding; the binding is modern. The title page carries the full title: THE/COIN COLLECTOR'S COMPANION./BEING A/DESCRIPTIVE ALPHABETICAL LIST/OF THE/MODERN PROVINCIAL, POLITICAL,/AND OTHER/COPPER COINS followed by a swelled rule and publication details: LONDON:/PRINTED FOR T.SPENCE,/DEALER IN COINS,/No.8 Little Turnstile, High Holborn./(small swelled rule)/1795. <sup>1</sup> The next page is blank, and the following has an ornamental heading, followed by THE/COIN COLLECTOR'S COMPANION./(swelled rule)/A. Then the alphabetical listing starts. The next page is headed: (4). There are 50 pages, plus a page headed: ADDENDA and a final page headed: TO THE PUBLIC.

As indicated,, there is a number of blank pages in the pagination and these are not headed by numbers. Their use is given at the end of Spence's note "To the Public" (see below). There are no illustrations.

There is no Supplement, nor Spence's controversial Handbill, "New Coins Published and Sold by T. Spence, Dealer in Coins," (reproduced and discussed by our members R.C. Bell<sup>2</sup> and R.H. Thompson <sup>3</sup>.) 352 entries are made in the Companion, the number of coins being slightly less than 352, due to cross-references; Nos. 353-361 are in the Addenda. At the end of the Addenda appears this note:

"N.B. As Coins are liable to be seen by future Generations, it is lamented by Connoisseurs, that many of those of the present Day, are published without a Date, which will

render it difficult for Posterity to judge of the time of their Utterance. This objection, is is hoped, Engravers will for the future be careful to obviate, unless they think, as some have good reason to suppose, that (sic)their Works will neither do credit to the Artists, nor the times that gave them Birth."

The note "To the Public" reads:

"It has been asked why this universal rage of collecting Coins? - In Answer to which it may be said, There is no other way to preserve them from Oblivion. Again, some of them, on account of Device, some from neatness of Workmanship, and all on account of their great Variety, may, nay will, claim the attention of the Curious in after ages. These considerations incite the judicious to make Collections, especially of the best Impressions, while they are yet cheap and easily to be met with, well knowing that they never be of less value, nor their Beauty encreased by Wear.

"Many Coins, which might have been had in Currency a few Months back, at the Value of a Halfpenny, now on account of their scarceness, bring a great Price; and others, which are now despised for their Commonness, will, in their turn, soon do the same. Many Collections are already estimated at great Value, and as time is daily adding thereto, what will they no amount to in a few Years.

"This List will therefore be a most useful Companion and Assistant in the Business of Collecting and Arranging the numerous Coins, and render that an agreeable Amusement, which has hitherto been very irksome and confused. New Coins, as they appear, may by means of the blank Spaces, be added to the List, under their respective Heads, and thus for a long time to come, it will remain valuable. T S."

The provenance of the book is unknown, but a former owner has added some 50 extra descriptions of tokens in ink and pencil. This former owner has also written a number of small circles and crosses in ink and pencil in the margins, possibly indicating

personal ownership of the tokens, against which the marks are put. No analysis has yet been made of this writing, but superficially it has the appearance of being contemporary with the publication of the book.

The nature of the descriptions that Spence adopted and how he made the alphabetical arrangement (sometimes from the issuer's surname, sometimes the place of issue, and sometimes a principal feature of the token) is seen from the first four entries:

- "1 ALLEN. Shoemaker's Arms. Promissory Halfpenny. Reverse Family Arms. William Allen, London. 1795. Payable in Chandos Street, Covent Garden." (A. Middlesex, 167; D&H Mdx. 246)<sup>4</sup>.
- "2 American. Fifteen Stars in A Triangle, with the Initials of the United Provinces of America. E. Pluribus unum. Reverse, A Hand with a Scroll. Our Cause is just. Legend. Unanimity is the strength of Society." (A. Lancs 33c; D&H Lancs 59c).
- "3 Anglesey Penny. Druid's Head. Reverse. P.M. and Co. 1787. Payable on Demand at London, Liverpool, or Anglesey." (A. Anglesea 9 etc; D&H Anglesey 11 etc).
- "4 Ditto. 1788" (A. Anglesea 54 etc; D&H Anglesey 86 etc).

The description of the Anglesea pennies is not correct; if "Payable on Demand at London, Liverpool, or Anglesey" is meant for the edge inscription, the word "Payable" should have been omitted. Sometimes Spence gives the edge inscription in Roman letters, at other times in italics.

On p4. in ink is added:

"Alfred. Reverse Britons Glory."

This is an Imitation of the Regal Coinage halfpenny, listed by Atkins (No.2). Another such imitation has been written in on p12. (A.59).

On p7 a puzzling, entry is printed,, simply:

"30 Battle."

This could be meant for one of Skidmore's Globe pennies of BATTEL.(sic) ABBEY. SUSSEX (A. Sussex 1; D&H Mdx. 141), but this is dated 1797 (Spence's book is dated 1795); or it could be meant for the Battle Promissory halfpenny (A. Sx. 2; D&H. Sx. 51), except that this is dated 1796.

On p19 is a similar case:

"125 Folketone." (sic)

The spelling of the town name, correct at the time, is the same as on a 1796 halfpenny (A. Kent 21; D&H Kent 21). Like the Globe penny, this was made by Peter Skidmore for sale to collectors. Knowing of the association of Spence and Skidmore.- Spence sold him his dies about 1796-7 - one may conjecture that Spence was giving some sparse advance information of a token to come, though J.R. Farnell Snr. has been quoted as saying that the Folkestone piece was on sale in June 1795. <sup>2</sup>.

Spence includes a number of his own tokens; e.g. on p11:

"67 Cat. A Farthing. In Society live free like me.  
Reverse. A Hand referring to the Political Bible, Pigs' Meat. Motto. If Lords all Mankind are, then they the Rents should share" (A.Mdx. 797; D&H Mdx.1091).

His description of his own weekly publication, Pigs' Meat, as "the Political Bible" is revealing - both Atkins and Dalton & Hamer simply refer to it as "an open-book" The motto has been rendered by the die-sinker on the actual token as IF LORDS ALL MANKIND ARE (star) THEN THEY YE RENTS SHOU'D SHARE Thompson says the words are from Pigs' Meat iii 192.<sup>5</sup>.

The obverse of the well-known right-wing political halfpenny, Map of France (A. Not Local 98-9; D&H Mdx. 10167) with its satirical pictorial puns is ably described in D&H as:

"'HONOR' trodden under foot, 'throne' turned upside down, FRA-NCE.(divided), RE/LI/GI/ON cut in pieces, 'GLORY' defaced, 'FIRE' in each corner, murder (i.e. daggers) on every side, and bloodshed all over.

A MAP OF FRANCE. 1794."

Spence's description includes some further allusions,p19:

"129 France (Map of) Throne upsidedown; (sic) Honour under foot; The Heel turned on glory; Religion torn in pieces; France divided in two; Fire in each Corner, and Daggers all round. 1794 Reverse May Great Britain ever remain the Reverse.

The symbolic connection of the daggers with Revolutionary France would not be lost in 1794. Edmund Burke in the House of Commons on 28th,December, 1792, claimed that three thousand daggers had been ordered in Birmingham, and he flung a sample indignantly on the ground. "This," he said,"is what you are to gain by an alliance with France." Burke was accused of over-theatrical oratory, but outside Parliament the message went home.

A rare oddity is recorded on p27:

"195 King. A very ill-looking Head. Long live the King. Reverse, J.M. and Co. 1793"

Most probably this is a spurious halfpenny token, listed under John Whitfield, (A. Mdx. 728; D&H Mdx. 911) even though this is dated 1795. (Spence may have made an error). Bell <sup>2</sup>. conjectures that Denton, Prattent or Skidmore may have had something to do with the token, though he says that the workmanship is reminiscent of W. Williams, a button-maker of St. Martin's Lane, London. The bust does not appear to be that of George III and so well merits the comment "A very ill-looking Head."

Atkins and Dalton & Hamer both describe the obverse of the London Corresponding Society halfpenny as "The fable of the bundle of the sticks." On p30 of his Companion Spence gives a different aspect, which adds to our understanding:

"213 London Corresponding Society. An Old Man instructing his Sons in the Advantages of close Union. Reverse, A dove bearing an Olive Branch. United for a Reform of Parliament 1795" (A. Mdx. 203-4; D&H Mdx. 285-6)

The bundle of sticks on the ground on the token, are closely bound together; while a single stick may be

broken, those that are together are so much stronger. It took over thirty years before some of the Parliamentary reforms were achieved.

On p42 the second entry for Sheffield reads:

"287. Ditto . A Head with Hat on. A Yorkshireman.  
Reverse, Arms" (A.Yorks 53; D&H Yorks 56)

This token has obverse legend YORKSHIRE HALFPENNY 1793 and reverse legend PAYABLE IN SHEFFIELD. Edges are either engrailed, milled or plain, so Spence's words "A Yorkshireman" may be said to be a description of the profile bust. A note in Samuel Birchall<sup>6</sup> suggests that it is intended to be Thomas Paine (1737-1809), and another theory is that it was the Master Cutler of the period. It is unlikely that Spence knew Paine personally, before Paine left London for France in September 1792; but Spence knew his writings well - he was arrested in December 1792 for selling Paine's Rights of Man - and by 1795 would have been familiar with the way Paine looked from the numerous portraits that circulated in the period. If the bust on the token had been intended to be that of Paine, it is likely that Spence would have commented. Paine was not a Yorkshireman, having been born in Norfolk; in the 1790s he was regarded by some as an American. The Master Cutler probably was a Yorkshireman.

The last entry under "Y" on p50 is:

"352 New York. The figure of Liberty with a Bale of Goods. Liberty and Commerce. 1795 At the store of Talbot, Allum. and Lee, New York. On the edge, We promise to pay the Bearer one Cent"

This seems to be one of the series of 1794 and 1795 one cent tokens, made for the named USA firms. There are varieties of the figure of Liberty with a bale, dated 1794, which are muled with a number of English halfpenny-size dies and which appear to have been manufactured by Peter Kempson of Birmingham<sup>7</sup>. But those mules with the Liberty and bale die, dated 1795, were made by William Lutwyck, also of Birmingham<sup>8</sup>. The mules were made for sale to British collectors and

the "Liberty and Commerce" sentiment with Liberty holding a pole, on which is a Cap of Liberty, would have found favour with the reformers of the day, who in 1795 were suffering repression under Pitt's administration.

Among other oversea tokens listed by Spence are those of such British dependencies as Barbadoes (Nos.18, 19, 20) and Bermuda (No.34).

One that has created a puzzle for many years is in the Addenda:

"359 A Head. In Goal (sic) or abroad, whatever betide,  
my Struggles for Freedom shall be. 1795. Reverse,  
Heart in Hand. Honour." (D&H Mdx. 676 bis).

Arthur W. Waters <sup>9</sup>. says, "Spence's. This is described by Spence in his small list of these tokens. No one has so far discovered one. See my own book on his trial, 4to, 1917". If, then, it was a prospective token, it clearly was one to be issued by Spence himself. The heart in hand with legend HONOUR, (whose significance is unknown), was one of the Spence dies, made and signed by die-sinker Charles James of London. The words of the legend on the other side of the token are from the fourth and last verse of a song, The Rights of Man for Me, that Spence wrote, when a prisoner in Newgate in 1794:

"As for me though in Prison I oft have been cast  
Because I would dare to be free,  
And though in black Newgate I did pen this Song  
My Theme I've not alter'd you see.  
In jail or abroad whatever betide  
My Struggles for Freedom shall be  
Whatever Fate bring I will think, speak and sing,  
The Rights of Man Boys for me." <sup>10</sup>.

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NOTES:

1. This is the same address as is given on many of Spence's own tokens. All extracts are quoted with original spelling and punctuation; underlining indicates italics. The long "s" is not here reproduced.
2. Specious Tokens and those Struck for General Circulation 1784-1804, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1968).

3. "The Dies of Thomas Spence (1750-1814)" in The British Numismatic Journal 1969 Vol. XXXVIII, (1970); "Additions and Corrections" BNJ 1971, Vol. XL, (1972).
4. In brackets are added throughout this article the nearest references from James Atkins's The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century (1892) - A - and Richard Dalton and Samuel H. Hamer's The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th. Century, (1910, reprinted USA 1967) - D&H.
5. BNJ 1969, as above p150.
6. A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the years 1786 and 1796, (Leeds, 1796), p77.
7. A.W. Waters Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens, (1954). Notes on D&H. Hants 25, 52, a, b, 56, and Warks. 54.
8. Idem. Notes on D&H. Norfolk 10 and Yorks. 65, a.
9. Idem. Notes on D&H. Mdx. 676 bis. p50.
10. Kemp-Ashraf, Mrs. P.M., and Mitchell, Dr. Jack, (Editors), Essays in honour of William Gallacher. Supplement. Thomas Spence. The history of Crusonia and other writings, (Berlin, 1966). pp340-2.

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RHYL BEACH CHAIR DEPOSIT TOKENS by Brian Edge.

The Borough of Rhuddian in the County of Clwyd (part of which was formerly known as the Rhyl Urban District Council) issue tokens in connection with the hire of beach chairs on the Central Promenade at Rhyl. These tokens were introduced in April 1963.

DESCRIPTION: The tokens, which are plastic, are all of the same basic type, but do vary in colour. They are 32mm in diameter, with a 5mm(approx) central round hole. The lettering and rim is raised, and the edge is plain. The tokens read:-

RHYL URBAN (curved) / hole / DISTRICT COUNCIL  
(curved) / / BEACH CHAIR (curved) / DEPOSIT

(curved) /hole / 1/-

The issues are in ORANGE, BROWN, WHITE, BLACK, RED, YELLOW, LIGHT BLUE and GREEN.

So far there has been no decimalised version, but many of the tokens in use have had the 1/- erased rather crudely, although it was noted that the work had been done particularly carefully on most of the yellow tokens. A decimalised version, bearing the legend Rhuddlan Borough Council is to be acquired in due course.

MANUFACTURER: Wollen and Company, 19 Love Street, Sheffield.

MINTAGE: 1,500 each of eight colours.

PURPOSE. a) As a means of accountancy and a safeguard against employees misappropriating funds, b) to encourage hirers to return their beach chairs to the precise point from which they hired them, so making it virtually unnecessary to have to employ staff to bring in chairs at the end of each day, c) as hirers can only claim their deposits from the hiring position from which they made the hire (determined by the colour of the token), the authorities do not need to re-distribute chairs, due to chairs being hired at one place and returned to another.

THE FACILITY. The hire of beach chairs is confined to certain hours each day and at the time of this research (26.8.74) the cost of hire was 11p per day or part of day plus 5p deposit (this being refundable upon return of the chair to the appropriate station together with the token). There are nine beach chair control kiosks (known as positions or stations) situated on the Central Promenade at Rhyl. They are in this order from west to east when looking out to sea:-

A-----B-----C-----D-----E-----F

- A. RIVER STREET STATION. Two kiosks, one issuing Orange and the other Brown Tokens.
- B. PADDLING POOL STATION. Two kiosks, one issuing White and the other Black Tokens.
- C. PAVILION CAR PARK. One kiosk issuing Green Tokens.
- D. HIGH STREET STATION. Two kiosks, one issuing Red, and the other Yellow tokens.

- E. BATHS SLIPWAY STATION. One kiosk issuing Black tokens.
- F. LIFEBOAT STATION. One kiosk issuing Light Blue tokens.

These are the colours which were in use at the various stations on the 26th August 1974. The colours are not permanently allocated to these stations but are interchanged on several occasions during the season in the interests of internal audits.

MODUS OPERANDI. A person wishing to hire a beach chair calls at his nearest beach chair station and on payment of 16p receives a beach chair, a pink paper ticket (as a receipt for 11p, made up of 10p hire charge and 1p Value Added Tax), and a plastic token, the colour of which is determined by the location of the beach chair station. The token has a value of 5p and this is refunded to the hirer upon return of both the chair and the token.

As the Hire Charge of 11p is for one day (subject to the hiring hours), it is possible for a person to hire in the morning and to return the chair at, say lunch-time, retaining his ticket and token, and to return in the afternoon and claim a chair without further charge

Each Beach Chair attendant collects from the Deck Chair Superintendant's \*Office at the commencement of his turn of duty, a metal security cash box, his mechanical ticket issuing machine, a £5 floating balance, and £25 worth (500 plastic tokens). These tokens are stored on wooden boards into which is fixed a number of metal spikes. The tokens are threaded onto these spikes by means of the central hole in 5 stacks of 100 (£5 per stack). Each token represents one beach chair which is stacked at that station securely chained and under canvas for protection against the weather.

In practice the attendants keep the money for the deposits separate from that taken for the hiring. The latter must ultimately balance with the number of tickets issued according to the machine. As and when the tokens are returned by hirers a refund is made

from the money set aside in respect of deposits. At the end of the day the attendant may well find that he has, say, 15p left in his token deposit cash. This in fact means that three chairs have not been returned. These chairs must be located and collected in. The attendant's token bank now stands at 497 i.e. 3 short, but the 15p extra cash strikes a balance. The next day the attendant may, if he desires, purchase three tokens from the Deck Chair Superintendant to bring his bank back to 500. In practice, he waits until he requires, say £1's worth. Should it be, for some reason, more tokens are returned than have been issued on that day, the attendant will refund to the hirer from his £5 floating balance and ultimately correct the matter by selling the surplus tokens back to the Deck Chair Superintendant, thus bringing his floating balance back to normal. The main reason for refunding more deposits than have been accepted in any one day is due to the fact that it often happens that a person returns a chair but cannot produce the token. The next day the token is found and is redeemed.

Some of the reasons why an attendant may not have his full quota of tokens at the end of the day are as follows:

- a) tokens are retained by hirers as souvenirs,
- b) tokens are lost,
- c) tokens are retained for no other reason than that the hirer found it too much effort to carry the chair back to the deck chair station to claim his deposit and he abandons the chair,
- d) tokens are retained as collector's pieces!

In conclusion I must add that all but one of the attendants thought me to be a complete lunatic, when enquiring into their activities, and therefore it is perhaps specially important that I thank Mr. K.P. Jones (of Wales) the gentleman who was understanding and who so kindly supplied me with most of this information. I also wish to thank the Borough Treasurer at Rhyl for certain additional information.

\*Whilst the tokens are clearly marked BEACH CHAIR DEPOSIT and the employees are known as BEACH CHAIR ATTENDANTS,

the official designation of the head of the department  
is the DECK CHAIR SUPERINTENDANT!

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T O K E N S    B O U G H T    &    S O L D

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AUCTION NEWS    by    D.A. Deaver.

At the recent members' auction at the Essex Numismatic Society, a few items were sold that may be of interest to Bulletin readers:

A large copper medallion with CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY curved over the University arms on the obverse and TRIAL EIGHTS on the reverse, was sold for 60 pence.

A 1668, 1/2 penny token of Thomas Liderdall of Waltham, Hertfordshire, brought £7.75 after very spirited bidding.

Two of Rawlins's Bristol farthing tokens, dated 1652 and 1662, were knocked down for £2.40 the pair.

A 17th century Oxford token, otherwise unidentified, and an unidentified, possibly American, token dated 1776 were bought for £1.00.

Two 1915 zinc prisoner-of-war tokens in extremely fine condition were a bargain at 60 pence the pair. A Coronation medallion picturing George VI on the obverse and Queen Elizabeth on the reverse sold for 50 pence.

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AN ANNOTATED COPY OF 'VITUOSO'S COMPANION' Part XVII  
by PETER MORLEY (Volume 2 Concluded)  
Denton Pl.227 No.2 (Isle of Man penny, 1789 (sic):- in  
pencil. Not this date (correct date should be 1786)  
Denton Pl.228 No.1 (blundered forgery of 1771 regal  
farthing):- in pencil, by engraving, Trash.  
Denton Pl.229 No.1 ('GEORGE RULES' imitation of 1771  
regal halfpenny):- in pencil, by engraving, Trash.  
Denton Pl.229 No.4 (blundered imitation of George III half-  
penny using 1795 'Brunswick halfpenny' reverse:- in  
pencil, by engraving, Trash.  
Denton Pl.230 No.1 (D & H Derbyshire 2)dated 1796:-This is  
a false repn.,the date to the Ob.shd.be 1796 as below  
(No.4), Of this about 27 or 30 struck. When Mr.Orme gave  
up collecting I had his share. It is the O. of 4to. Pye  
Pl.12 No.3 and the Rev. of 4to. Pye Pl.12 No.2.  
Buxton Token. Mr.Kempson of Birmingham was employed by  
Mr.Tomlinson Surgeon of Manch.,Mr.W.Orme Drawg.Master  
& myself to get a Token Execut.,the Obv.of which shd.be  
ye Crescent, the Rev. the Duke of Devonshire's Arms. He  
employd. Wyon to execute who struck an Obv.die as rep.  
in 4to. Pye Pl.12 No.2 without a date (D & H Derbyshire  
1). Only 6 impressions were taken, when the die broke.  
of the Rev. repd. here & in 4to. Pye as above about 27  
or 30 Imp. taken when that broke also, having been used  
with the new Obv. as below. I never cd. get an Impress.  
of ye very Scarce one-Mr.Barker and Mr.Welch had one.  
Pasted on the opposing page is a newspaper cutting,  
being a letter from S.H. Hamer, evidently relating to  
the use of "Ye" and "The" at the same time in the early  
19th century. He quotes the above paragraph in full in  
the letter, adding:-  
It will be seen the Mr. Hay (who was not a clergyman at  
that time, 1796) abbreviated other words besides "the".  
The reason Mr. Barker and Mr.Welch managed to each get a  
specimen of the very rare variety of the private token  
is they were Birmingham men, who as ardent token collec-  
tors and also issuers of private tokens (not as currency  
but as gifts to friends and to exchange for similar ones  
issued by other collectors) would be known to Wyon, the  
die-sinker, who would sell the six very rare specimens  
at a special price to re-imburse himself for the loss

of the die which broke. I got one of the six very rare specimens from the Davis sale in 1901. Mr. Hay, in a further note, states: "When Mr. Orme gave up collecting I had his share." Why these Manchester men should decide on the design of the Crescent, Buxton, and the Duke of Devonshire's arms is not stated, and it certainly is difficult to imagine.

Denton Pl.230 No.4 (D & H Derbyshire 2):- About 200 struck in Collar. The Rev. is here wrongly represd., there is nothing to suppt. the snake-the snake itself is more perfect. Ex by Wyon.

Denton Pl.231 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 78):- in pencil, Kempson (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.231 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 77):- in Pencil Kempson (the manufacturer).

Denton Pl.233 No.1 (D & H Gloucestershire 1):- in pencil, by engaving. 1.6d. (presumably a specimen cost Hay 1s6d = 7½p).

Denton Pl.233 No.2 (D & H Middlesex 560):- in pencil by engraving, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d = 2½p).

Denton Pl.233 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 601a):- in pencil, by engraving, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d).

Denton Pl.233 No.4 (D & H Middlesex 642):- in pencil, by engraving, 6d (presumably a specimen cost Hay 6d).

Denton Pl.235 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 348 obv., 346 rev.):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.235 No.2 (D & H Dublin 8):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.235 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 289, edge plain):- in pencil, 2 dies, Negro & Corr. Socy.

Denton Pl.235 No.4 (D & H Wicklow 57):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.236 No.1 (D & H Middlesex 287a):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.236 No.3 (D & H Lanarkshire 7b):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.236 No.4 (D & H Anglesey 433b):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.237 No.2 (D & H Warwickshire 34):- Obv. A snake in the Grass. Rays of Sun at top. Rev. The Monster Sedition flying, carryg. a Cap of Liberty on the top-3 imps suckg. at her breasts; one of them

holding a label on which is written "Fraction". Another Imp flying, holding in one hand a sword, in the other a flaming torch. Cond. 207.47.

Mr. Pye Gebts Mag. Decr. 1796 p.991 says that this was struck as a medal subsequent to the riots at Birmingham. But few of them were struck in Copper. The snake was understood to represent Dr Priestley - the drops of blood round the Crown have a reference to the Regicides of the last century.

I have this descriptn. of ye Obv. The Evil genius displaying her democratic standard, a flag containing a Kings Crown surrounded with drops of blood. On the top of the flag the Cap. of Liberty. The young friends prove her prolific wickedness; which illustrates the motto "Our food is sedition".

Denton Pl.239 No.1 (D & H Lancashire 55a):- in pencil,  
2 dies.

Denton Pl.239 No.2 (D & H Lancashire 53):- in pencil,  
2 dies.

Denton Pl.239 No.3 (D & H Middlesex 850):- Obv. a man sitting in a prison gnawing a bone.

Denton Pl.239 No.4 (D & H Wicklow 69):- in pencil, 2 dies.

Denton Pl.240 No.1 (D & H Warwickshire 475):- in pencil  
only for Collrs.

Denton Pl.240 No.4 (D & H Lancashire 156):- in pencil,  
only for Collrs.

Here end Hay's notes on the interleaved pages to the 240 plates. There follows the continuation to the notes on Skidmore's tokens, which finished with No.14 at the front of the volume.

Skidmore continued

15. A large building. "Surgeons Hall Old Bailey" (D & H Middlesex 163).

\*16. A do. do. "Lord Stormonts Wandsworth Surrey". (D & Middlesex 164). 200.3.

\*17. A do & trees. "West Clandon Place Surrey". (D & H Middlesex 165). 200.2.

London and Westminster Penny.

There are several Obverses of this.

Obv. Arms of London and Westminster between Palm & Laurel branches. "London and Westminster Penny. 1797". date at top..

1. Rev. A Pub. Buildg. "Bank of England New Buildings" Ex. "But. 1796". Dent. 187.2. (D & H Middlesex 81).
  2. .... do. "Drury Lane". Ex. "Theatre" Bt.1794". 187.3. (D & H Middlesex 82).
  3. .... do. "Kings Theatre" Ex. "Haymarket Bt.1794". 189.2 (D & H Middlesex 83).
  4. .... A large Buildg. "Trinity House". Ex. "Built 1795". 188.3 (D & H Middlesex 84).
  5. .... An ant. (ancient) fortress. "Tower of London". Ex. "Bt. 1079". 189.3 (D & H Middlesex 89).
- These have edge "I promise to pay on demand the bearer one penny".

Obv. Arms of London & Westminster. Crest a Mural Crown. "London and Westminster Penny 1797".

1. Rev. View of a large building from the water. "Albion Mill, built 1787, before the fire. S. Wyatt Archt. 193.3. (D & H Middlesex 92).
2. .... A Public Buildg. Under it a sword & gun crossed. "Horse and foot guards, Whitehall". 191.3. (D & H Middlesex 93).
3. .... A Publ. Building; under it a book radiated. "St Pauls School". Ex. founded 1509. 202.2. (D & H Middlesex 94).
4. .... A large Buildg. & Trees. "Barbers Hall". Ex. "Monkwell Street". 214.3 (D & H Middlesex 95).
5. .... do. "Brewers Hall". Ex. finished 1673. 216.3. (D & H Middlesex 96).
6. .... do. Arms under it. "Cordwainers Hall Built 1790". 212.2 (D & H Middlesex 97).
7. .... View of the Inner Court of a large buildg. "Drapers Hall". Ex. "Built A.D. 1672". 226.3. (D & H Middlesex 98).
8. .... A large Buildg. Arms over it. "Dyers Hall". Ex. Built A.D. 1770. 206.3. (D & H Middlesex 99).
9. .... do. Arms under it. "Fishmongers Hall". Ex. founded 1536. 204.3. (D & H Middlesex 100).
10. ... do. do.."Grocers Hall". Ex. founded A.D. 1411. 203.3. (D & H Middlesex 101).
11. ... An antient building. "Haberdashers Hall". Ex. built 1671. 220.3. (D & H Middlesex 102).
12. ... A large buildg. "Built 1748 A.D.". Ex. "Ironmongers Hall". 206.2. (D & H Middlesex 103).

13. ... An Ant. building. "Leadenhall Built A.D. 1419".  
Ex. Taken down 1794. 205.2. (D & H Middlesex 104).
14. ... do. "Leather Sellers Hall". Ex. "Built A.D. 1567".  
228.2. (D & H Middlesex 105).
15. ... do. "Merchant Taylors!!". Ex. "Hall". 226.2. (D & H Middlesex 106).
16. ... A building. A small horse at top & bottom.  
"Sadlers Hall". 228.3. (D & H Middlesex 107).
17. ... do... Arms under it. "Skinners Hall". Ex. Built  
A.D. 1667. 205.3. (D & H Middlesex 108).
18. ... A large buildg. "Stationers Hall". Ex. "Near  
Ludgate St". 223.2. (D & H Middlesex 109).
19. ... do.. "Late Surgeons Hall". Ex. "Old Bailey".  
212.3. (D & H Middlesex 110).
20. ... do. Arms under it. "Tallow Chandlers Hall". Ex.  
Built A.D. 1671. 223.3. (D & H Middlesex 111).
21. ... View of the Inner Court of an Antient Building.  
"Vintners Hall founded 1437." Ex. Arms bet. branches of  
grapes. 207.2 (D & H Middlesex 112).
22. ... A large building. "Wax Chandlers Hall". Ex. Built  
1792. 220.2. (D & H Middlesex 113).

Obv. Arms & Mural Crown. "London and Westminster Penny  
1797". in a circle of leaves.

Rev. A Pub. Buildg. City of London Bt. 1771. Ex. Lying  
in Hospital. Edge I Promise &c. 191.2 (D & H Middlesex  
85).

Obv. Arms of Lond. & West. between Palm & laurel branches  
Crest a mural Crown. London and Westminster Penny 1797.  
Ed. same.

1. Rev. An Antient Buildg. "Lambeth Palace". Ex. Bt. 1557.  
A mitre between Crosiers. 190.2. (D & H Middlesex 86).
2. ... A publ. Building. "Sessions House". Bt. 1774. Ex.  
"Old Bailey". Scales, Sword and Palm branch radiated.  
192.2. (D & H Middlesex 87).
3. ... do. "Treasury". Ex. "St. James' Park". 190.3.  
(D & H Middlesex 88).
4. ... Front view of a Cathedral. "Westminster". Ex.  
"Abbey". Bt. 1245. (D & H Middlesex 89).

O. Arms of London & Westmr. Surrounded with drapery.  
Crest a Mural Crown. "London and Westminster Penny 1797",  
date at top.



Dortmund (Westphalia). Nickel-plated zinc 19.00 mm, plain edge. Obv. M. JUNGVERDORBEN/2/+DORTMUND+ Rev. large 2 in dotted circle only. Unrecorded private issue.

Düren (Rhein) no. 2-1 (10 pfennig zinc 1917, rosette design both sides) exists in two thicknesses, 0.9 and 1.1 mm.

Düren no. 2-11 subdivides into two also. Both are iron, plain edge, and have the following design: Obv. miner striding to right, carrying pick and lamp. ICH FOERDERE KOHLE UND RETTE MEIN VATERLAND/1919 (some letters ligated). Rev. ornaments at sides, STADT/.25/DUREN Var. (a) has diameter 26.6 mm. smaller obv. lettering further from rim, and date flanked by dots. Var. (b) has diameter 25.7 mm, larger and more "artistic" lettering, no dots.

Hamburg (Free City). Aluminium, plain edge. Obv. of all arms of city, GEPRAGT MIT GENEHMIGUNG DES SENATS \* Rev. of all, around inner circle HAMBURGISCHE BANK von 1923 A.G.\* In centre, a fraction representing the value, over VERRECHNUNGS-/MARKE Values and diameters as follows: 1/10, 26.8 mm. 5/100, 22.8 mm. 1/100, 20.2 mm. These very common pieces were obviously accidentally omitted by Upton.

Mainz (Hessen). Iron 20.00 mm, plain edge. Obv. two five-spoked wheels connected by a cross, STADT MAINZ Rev. large 10, date 1918 by upright of 1. (As 2-2 except for date).

Siegen (Westphalia). Iron 22.0 mm, plain edge. Obv. shield of arms with bishop, STADT SIEGEN Rev. KRIEGSGELD 1918/10/\*PFENNIG\* (As 2-4 except for date).

Solingen (Rhein). Iron 22.9 mm, plain edge. Obv. lion's head to left, STADT.SOLINGEN/.KRIEGSGELD.1917. Rev. sword pointing down, GUT FUR. FUNFZIG PFENNIGE. /50 (no. 2-2). Two varieties exist, one of which (b) I suspect as false or at best a "restrike from new dies". (a) thin letters, plain iron. (b) thicker letters differing in details, nickel (?) plated. The source from which I acquired my specimen of the latter variety had a number, and possibly a large

number, for sale at a highish price - all in perfect uncirculated condition!

Solingen. Zinc 25.2 mm, plain edge. Obv. hand grasping hilt of sword, date 1917 at sides, DIE GEMEINDEN des UNTEREN KREISES SOLINGEN Rev. KRIEGSGELD /50/PFENNIG (As 2-3 except for metal).

Identification of the following piece is required: Iron 21.0 mm, plain edge. Obv. shield of arms, plain cross over upright key, no inscription. Rev. (illegible)/10/PFENNIG Any ideas?

While on this subject let me describe two related pieces, though not strictly notgeld - prisoner of war camp tokens.

A. Zinc 22.8 mm, plain edge. Obv. KRIEGSGEFANGENEN-LAGERGELD/10/1916/IX.A.K. Rev. large 10 only in roped circle within dotted rim.

B. Zinc octagonal 19.5 mm, plain edge. Obv. GEFANGENEN-LAGER/5/\*MUNSTER II\* Rev. large 5 only within two dotted circles.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

No. 78. SACK TOKENS: I am wondering if the following could be an American sack token: Brass 19mm. diam. with a rounded edge. O: Oliver Boutwell (curved)/ Miller (curved at centre between scrolls) Troy N.Y. (curved below).

R: Redeem (curved)/At/My Office (curved and set in scroll design)/ 1863 (curved below).

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.106. YORKSHIRE BOUNDARY TOKEN: An article by F. Philipson, "Boundary Tokens" in Coin Monthly, (Part 1 in July, Part 2 in August 1974), gives a history of many boundary tokens, with illustrations, records and ancient customs, but does not include the Richmond token.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.115: S. GERVAIS: The brass token of Mr. Jerry Schimmel is a mereau of XII deniers of the church of

Saint-Gervais and St. Protais in Paris, France, behind the town-hall. This church was built in the XVth and XVIth century. This poor-token is dated 1650, but there exist also a larger XII deniers without date as well as a II deniers not dated either. These tokens are described in F. Feuardent's book Jetons et Mereaux depuis Louis IX jusqu'a la fin du Consulat de Bonaparte, (Paris/London 1904/1915), as Nos.4193/4195, Mr.Schimmel's token being No.4195.

F.J. BINGEN.

No.116. IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS: C.W. Hill wrote of his findings in Coin Monthly (Nov.1969, Vol.3.No.1.p131; and April 1970, Vol.4.No.6.p171) under the title "The Good Old Guineas", listing many tradesmen whose names are to be found on some tokens. The following are extracted from his list of identified manufacturers:

B. B.R.O.S. Bancroft Brothers, 170 Hockley Hill,  
Birmingham.  
T.B.ET.T.A. T. Brookes and T.Adams, Barr Street,  
Hockley, Birmingham.  
J.W. John Wilcox or John Wood, both of Birmingham.  
FATTORINI A. Fattorini and Sons, Wholesale Jewellers,  
etc., Bradford, Yorkshire.

The initials C.M.D.S.T.M.S.P. ETC. on many counters are those of the words Chain-makers, Die-sinkers, Tool-makers, Stampers, Piercers, etc., indicating the type of work undertaken by the firms concerned. He also mentioned that N.C.R. & Co. and C.W.B. & Co. had not at that time been identified.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.123. BOVRIL: Mr. Bridgman's ii. may be differently described as: Brass 20.5mm. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF (curved) /BRAND/BOVRIL/OFFICES/30 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON (curved below) //1 OUNCE/MORE NOURISHING/THAN 50 OF LEIBIG'S/EXTRACT BOVILLON/OR BEEF. Note that the obverse measures 19mm, the edge being bevelled.

BRIAN EDGE

("Bovillon" sounds puzzling, but if read as "bouillon", the French word for broth, the meaning is clear - EDITORS)

FANTASY TOKENS: Material continues to come in, especially from the USA. A further small feature is being prepared for the next issue of the Bulletin.

- EDITORS

No.124. JOHN PLAYER: The Players' Tokens, mentioned in "They Can Usually be Found in Dealers' Trays for a Few Pence" (Bulletin Vol.2.No.2) are illustrated in "Canteen Tokens" Part VI by P.A. Langridge in Coin Monthly (Vol.8.No.6.)

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.125. ALLY SLOPER: (Bulletin Vol.2.No.2.) A stage connection is seen in the Era (10.12.1881): At: Queen's Place of Variety, High St., Poplar Engagement, for 6 nights only, of Gus & Marie CONNOLLEY, the only and original "Ally Sloper".

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.126. MERTHYR TYDFIL GAS LIGHT COMPANY: I have obtained an unusual check that was found in the re-development of the old jewellery quarter of Birmingham in the same building as some dies for a Scottish Medal and a Fire Brigade medal for Queensborough (used about 1910): 41mm Dark brown wax coating on brass or bronze.

O: Merthyr Tydfil • Gas Light Company Prince of Wales's feathers and motto.

R: Merthyr Tydfil • Gas Light Company Coke N<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

This was a design trial piece for a worker's check that he would have received to 'pay' for a delivery of coke either free or at a reduced rate. The worker's own number would have been on it. I should be interested to know if any issued checks of this type are known.

'SOLA'

No.127. REGIMENTAL WEEKLY: Information required on Silver. 11 mm. diam.

O: The Regimental Weekly 1<sup>D</sup>

R: 2 Southampton Street WC (or WC2)

Is this a token, advertisement or free gift, and what date?

'SOLA'

No.128. LOOPO: Information required on Copper. 17mm.diam.  
2mm. thick. O & R: Incused LOOPO 3<sup>D</sup>  
'SOLA'

No.129. SYLVIA HAFFNER COLLECTION: In October 1973  
World Wide Coin Investments Ltd.,Atlanta, Georgia, USA,  
offered this collection for sale. It included several  
rare tokens:

a. The Holyland token - 1927, described in Mrs.Haffner's  
book, The History of Modern Israel's Money (p200). Only  
23 pieces are known to exist.

b. Three World War II 'Cafe Maure' Syrian tokens, which  
are also stated to be rare.

BRIAN EDGE

No.130. PEARS CANTEEN: Information is required about:  
Copper or bronze token 22mm diam. O: PEARS CANTEEN • (in  
seriffed capitals curved around plain rim) maker's name  
NEAL (in small letters curved beneath the letters SCA R:  
1<sup>D</sup>..

BRIAN EDGE

No.131. PS & Co. Information required on brass ticket,  
diameter approximates to 2p (1 inch), milled edge, beaded  
rim both sides.

O: PS&Co within inner circle. R: 2<sup>D</sup>. underlined and N<sup>o</sup> in  
exergue. I was shown this piece by a lady who found it in  
Co.Monaghan, Republic of Ireland, and who gave me no time  
to examine it closely. My display of interest made her  
think it was valuable.

CHARLIE O'NEILL.

(See R.N.P.Hawkins, "Hairdressers' Checks", TCS Bulletin,  
Vol.1. No.2, Dec. 1971. Issued by Parton, Son & Co. of  
Birmingham. This is a "sighting" of a 2d.denomination,  
not then noted by Mr. Hawkins, who recorded 3d 6d 1/-  
1/6 2/6 - EDITORS).

No.132. DUDLEY 1811 PENNY. The penny tokens of Richard  
Wallis, Birmingham, and W. & J. Badger, Dudley, are  
described by Batty (Vol.1. Part II Nos.597-599) and  
with illustrations by W.J.Davis, (Worcestershire, Nos.  
3-6), and R.C.Bell, (Copper Commercial Coins, 1811-1819,  
pp.91-2), but there is no mention of an error in die-  
sinking that I have noticed, since recently buying Davis

No.6. The obverse has the figures of Justice, standing between a cask inscribed RESPON SIBILITY in two lines and a bale. DUDLEY & BIRMINGHAM TOKEN ONE PENNY 1811 On the ground at left, H The whole surrounded by an Etruscan border. The ones in the date slope on Nos.3, 4,& 6, while on No.5 they have flat tops. The H on the ground below the bale is on its side on my specimens of both Nos. 4 & 6 (sloped ones in date). Although my No.4 is worn, it would appear to have the same obverse die as my No.6. I should like to hear from other members, particularly about the rare No.5 (with flat-topped ones); whether it has die-sinker Halliday's initial correctly entered or on its side.

C. BRUNEL

No.133: GAS METER TOKENS: I have been informed that in the 1920s the Tottenham and District Gas Company used to issue to their customers, discs for insertion into their gas meters. These discs could well have been only plain pieces of metal, but it would appear to be somewhat unusual if some form of advertising had not been employed on them. The Company, it is said, issued these tokens (free) "just in case" their customer happened to run short of the particular coin which was necessary to feed their meter, (probably a penny). Any discs so used were subsequently chargeable at a higher rate than the coin of the realm that it represented. In this period of hardship and poverty the existence of such pieces were a great temptation to the housewife to insert them into their meters and for this reason they were very unpopular. In some households any discs left by the Gasman were thrown away on the grounds that it was better to sit in the dark than to end up in the court for failure to pay the gas bills. I can hardly imagine that this sort of practice was restricted to the above company. Do any other members have definite knowledge of similar schemes?

BRIAN EDGE

No.134. S.A.D C<sup>o</sup> L COUNTERSTAMP: Does anyone know anything about the issuer of my counterstamped Portugese 20 Reis, dated 1883: Oby: S.A.D C<sup>o</sup> L Rev: 2 I find this piece unusual in that it is Portugese and has a value stamped on it; are any other Portugese coins

known to be counterstamped?

N.D.A. ANDISON

No.135. WEBSTER/VAN BUREN: Identification help requested with a copper halfpenny token (no value stated): Q: Ship in full sail to right with the word CONSTITUTION on the hull. WEBSTER CREDIT 1841 CURRENT R: Ship to left aground on rocks and flashes of lightning overhead. VAN BUREN METALLIC 1837 CURRENT There Is a word on the hull of the ship, which I cannot make out; the last four letters might be MENT

J.G. ROSE.

No.136. D.F/DG: Identification help requested with a rectangular lead Scottish Communion token: Q: A representation of a church with date below 1754 R: Two sets of initials D.F. over DG.

J.G. ROSE

No.137. TEA PIECES: Details requested.

a) Copper or bronze, 21mm diam. Q: GRASSHOPPER TEA WAREHOUSE/(a grasshopper to left)/.21 LONDON ROAD. R: TEAS GENUINE AS IMPORTED/(a tea box with the word TEA on front).

b) Copper, 25mm diam. Q: THE LONDON & NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY'S/½LB/CHECK/NOT/TRANSFERABLE/ARDILL LEEDS (in minute letters): R: Blank with raised rim.

c) Brass, 19mm diam. Q: L.P.T.CO. PREMIUM TEA/ESTABLISHED/1820 R: Victoria Young Head to left, small C above, 1820 below. TRADE MARK.

d) Copper or bronze, 22mm diam. Q: JAMES SCOTT/TEA/DEALER/105/STEEL HOUSE LANE R: From left to right a sugar loaf, a large barrel, a tea box, all with a partial wreath above.

e) Copper or bronze, 21mm diam. Q: JOHN SEFTON/(bust of a Chinese to left)/CORNER OF HALL S/T/GT HAMPTON STREET R: FAMILY GROCER/TEA/(a tea box)/DEALER/AND IMPORTER

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.138. CONCERT TICKETS: Details requested:

a) Brass, 32mm diam, reeded edge. Q: CONCERT/E.COTTRILL (in minute letters)/HALL/(view of an auditorium)/COLESHILL S T R: TO BE SPENT IN THE CONCERT HALL/RODNEY/COTTRILL (in minute letters) /3D/ST.PAULS (in minute letters)/INN/THE

SAME/EVENING AS RECEIVED

b) White metal or nickel alloy (?) 31mm diam. O: M' JULLIEN'S CONCERT./ADMIT/ONE/PROMENADE R: A group of musical instruments within an open wreath.

J.F. SCHIMMEL

(a. is one of a number listed in the British Museum's Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection, 1930, under Birmingham Refreshment Tickets, Nos.520-1. b. is also in Montague Guest under Concerts (London), No.465 Mr.Guest's was white metal, and an accompanying note in his handwriting stated that it was issued for concerts at Drury Lane. An editorial note says that M. Louis Antoine Jullien, 1812-60, of Paris instituted his concerts at Drury Lane Theatre in 1840, and either there, at Covent Garden, Her Majesty's or the Lyceum his Promenade Concerts were prominent among the London features until 1859, when his farewell season was given. - EDITORS).

No.139. LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO: Here is an unattributed token for readers; Copper or bronze, 19mm diam. O: PASSAGE CERTIFICATES/FROM/LIVERPOOL/TO/CHICAGO/NO.6./CLARL ST. R: BANK DRAFTS/FOR/1£ AND/UPWARDS/ON THE/ROYAL BANK OF/IRELAND/1861.

I have written to Dr. Coleman and Mr. Went in Dublin, but both feel it is not Irish, and suggest Liverpool. It could be Chicago, but I doubt it, since not many Chicagoans would have been looking for bank drafts in pounds, unless it was to avoid the draft during the Civil war - but 1861 might have been too early for that. JERRY F. SCHINNEL, U.S.A.

No.140. BOTTOM GATE CO-OP: Details requested for bracteate brass, 24mm diam. BOTTOM GATE CO-OPERATIVE/1/- (the stroke indicates one shilling)/H.S.BIRM (in minute letters)/SOCIETY.

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL

No.141. NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKENS: Due to a shortage of aluminium, the Scottish Bus Group is now (June 1974) issuing paper vouchers in lieu of the metal tokens. These vouchers are approximately 1¼x2½ inches

and on the front bear the value, serial number and conditions; on the back is shown the validity. They are printed by the Glasgow Numerical Printing Company Limited.

BRIAN EDGE

No.142: "UNRECORDED TAVERN TOKEN" by F.E. Dixon (Bulletin Vol.2. No.4). It should be pointed out that this token is recorded in two very-well-known references on Irish tokens. French records it (J.R.S.A.I. Vol.56, 1926, Page 55) in an "Addenda" to his original list described by Mr. Dixon. It was recorded later again by R.A.S.Macalister in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol.XL. Section C, No.2, page 144 (1931), "A Catalogue of the Irish Traders Tokens in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy". Macalister however gives the size as 28mm. (Mr. Dixon's is 27mm), and also notes that the Academy had two specimens, one in brass, and another in tin. Perhaps members will also be interested in knowing that Dr. A.E.J. Went, with a longtime interest in tavern tokens, has discovered many unrecorded specimens which he is including in his paper on this subject.

FRANCIS HEANEY

(Dr. Went's material is published in Irish Numismatics, Nov.-Dec. 1974, Vol. 7. No.6. Issue No.42. pp213-5. Similar information comes from C.P.C. PARISH, with the additional note that E.J. French states beneath the description of the token: "Shellfish Tavern afterwards Royal College Tavern, Daniel O'Hara, Proprietor, 17 York St. and 1 French St. 1840-1860, Dublin Directory."

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL, U.S.A. also reports a D•O•H 2 pence token, like the one reported by Mr. Dixon in brass and 27mm. diam. - EDITORS)

No.143. ARMY CANTEEN TOKEN: I had in my collection an alluminium token,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diam., with on both sides ACS/BCOF/ONE UNIT in four lines, but did not know where this token was used, until an Israeli friend identified it as a military token, ACS being Army Canteen Services, BCOF British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. The token has, according to my friend's information, been used in Japan right after World War II. I take it that many of these British military tokens have been in use during and after the war. It is strange that no one has ever tried to catalogue these items. F.J.BINGEN.

No.144. SAFE DEPOSIT DISC: Regarding Brian Edge's request for any unusual discs, (Bulletin, Vol.2.No.4), I have a Safe Deposit disc of iron, 22mm diam. plain edge, holed for ring: Q: 5/- (stroke indicates 5 shillings) REWARD/A4925 (in panel with small scroll either end)/ON/RETURN TO LOSER (curved). R: RETURN (curved around hole)/CHANCERY LANE (horizontal arm of L extended under A)/SAFE DEPOSIT/LONDON (horizontal arm of L extended under OND)/W.C./LOCAL/AGENT (in two curved lines to left)/OR/NEAREST/POLICE (in two curved lines to right). All lettering is incuse.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.145: HAND-PUNCHED ANGLESEY 1d: 1788 token with the following inscription, in hand-punched 1/8 inch letters and numbers; deeply struck letters with a pinch stop between each word and sometimes in the middle of a word, (sic): Q (on the reverse of Anglesey token): HAN./NAH.GLUV./ER.AND./IOHN.NED./DAM.BOTH./OF.THIS./PERISH./THIS. in 8 lines. R. (on obv. of token): IS./THE./FORST.TIM./OF.ASK.KING./TO.CURCH./1791. in 6 lines. Decoration around the lower half of each side is made up of a series of Ys joined together. It seems the young man was getting a little apprehensive at this stage of his love affair.

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.146: HEREFORDSHIRE 17th. CENTURY TOKENS: Details requested on the following:

- a) Williamson No.57. Q: WILLIAM CLENT = 1666  
R: SELLER IN LEOMINSTER = <sup>W</sup><sub>C</sub><sup>E</sup>
- b) W. No. 64. Q: IOHN STEAD = Arms ?  
R: IN LEOMINSTER = Arms ?
- c) W. - Q: THOMAS WILDE = A sheep's head  
R: IN LEOMINSTER = <sup>T</sup><sub>W</sub><sup>S</sup>
- d) W. Add-enda Q: THOMAS RODD OF ROSS = Apothecaries' Arms  
R: APOTHECARY 1666 = T B
- e) W. 69. Q: THOMAS MERRICK = ?  
R: ? = HIS PENNY 1680  
JOHN PARRY

No.147. APOTHECARIES' TOKENS: I am collecting information about apothecaries' tokens and other tokens which might have been issued by apothecaries. I have found numerous examples of tokens which are not recorded as having been issued by apothecaries, but which I know from other evidence to have belonged to apothecaries. For example, Henry Lambe, apothecary of Colchester issued in 1655 a token bearing the device of a bird with two wings expanded; Robert Tippets of Portsmouth in 1666 issued a token bearing the Barber-Surgeon's arms and Richard Worrall of Warrington issued a token in 1666, bearing a pot of lilies.

In none of these examples does the word apothecary appear on the token, and they have not been mentioned as apothecaries in Williamson's revision of Boyne's Trade Tokens.

The following symbols were frequently used by apothecaries: pestel and mortar, pot of lillies or vase of flowers, unicorn, red cross (pattee). The apothecaries' arms frequently appeared; the shield represents Apollo astride the dragon of disease. As some of the figures were crude, the device is occasionally mistaken for an Indian with a bow and arrow, (as Apollo is usually represented as carrying a bow and arrow and has a halo round his head, he does appear like an Indian with a feathered headdress).

I should be most grateful for any information of this kind that members could let me have, especially of tokens which do not appear in Williamson. Any information supplied would, of course, be acknowledged in any publications.

Dr. T.D. WHITTET

No.148. REGENCY 3 SHILLINGS TOKEN: I should like any knowledge, additional to that supplied by Davis in his 19th Century Token Coinage, and Waters in his Notes on the 19th. Century Silver Tokens, about the Regency token of 3 shillings size, listed in Dalton's Non-Local tokens as No.4. (Davis No.4).

Q: Prince of Wales feathers issuant from a coronet, and motto ICH DIEN Legend LONG LIVE THE PRINCE R: The star and garter with motto HONI.SOIT.QUI.MAL.Y.PENSE Legend REGENCY (above) TOKEN (below). The die-sinker is not known. It is very rare; copper impressions are also known

(Dalton 5, Davis 5), but Dalton had not traced one at the time his work was published (1922).

D.G. VORLEY

No.149. SOLVING RIDDLES: During the development of coinage, many secret marks and symbols have been used. Some issues developed this to a fine art and have left some very detailed riddles. Leaving aside the reverse designs of the Renaissance Medals, some of which have still to be unravelled, (for example, the issues of Sperardio), I wonder if a collection of full readings of these riddles should be made and I offer these two examples. If any reader can interpret the riddles further - or suggest additions - I should be interested:

i. Riddle Token, Middlesex Halfpenny (Seaby 1016/7):  
O: A Map of France in 1794. The country is surrounded on all sides by the swords of her enemies with fires and disorder (swords) in all corners of the land. France is divided within herself and all former glories are erased. Religion has been dashed to pieces, the throne overthrown, while honour is trampled under foot. The fields are sprinkled with the blood and tears of the populace, while even the date has been turned out of the land.

R: MAY GREAT BRITAIN EVER REMAIN THE REVERSE. - while surrounded by her shield of oak with all her fruits within and built on honour.

(Note: In France the King was always the symbol of honour and the bare foot represented the Commons. Thus the foot over HONOR also represents the populace murdering the King. The Revolutionaries had replaced the Gregorian calendar with the calendar of the Republic or Revolution at this stage. The wreath of oak is the British Navy and the star design on reverse possibly the Garter star).

ii. Medalet, 21mm. silver. 24th April 1814 Louis XVIII restored. (Reference: Victor Guilloteau, Monnaies Francaise, No. 2368, 1774-1942). This is the only representation of Perfidious Albion that I know. On his way back to France from exile in Britain, Louis spent a couple of days in London. He certainly visited a diesinker in Cornhill during this time (historical

description of his visit), though I have not found proof as to whether he commissioned this piece or if it was a later production by the diesinker. O: LOUIS XVIII RESTORED 24 APRIL 1814. Rather a narrow portrait. R: PIDDINGS OFFICE CORNHILL Perfidious Albion represented as a seated female figure on the style of Britannia. She is shown with a blindfold and holding an inverted horse-shoe. She is seated on a shield of chains with a capital N below and L within. (Napoleon crushed under the chains of Louis, surrounded by ? or protected by ?) To the left is a Man of War with the flag at the stern flying to the stern, while the pennants on the masts fly towards the bows. I doubt if this odd design would have served much use in England, but may have been a very accurate summary of the appearance of England's stance to Louis XVIII and the rest of France. For this reason I favour the idea that Louis XVIII commissioned the design for his return to France. (The references give the most easily available illustrations). 'SOLA' (Thomas Spence's description and that of Dalton & Hamer of i. are rather different, and far less detailed. Spence in Coin Collector's Companion, see article in this issue, No.129 "France (Map of) Throne upsidedown; Honour under foot; The Heel turned on glory; Religion torn in pieces; France divided in two; Fire in each Corner, and Daggers all round. 1794 Reverse May Great Britain ever remain the Reverse." D&H Middlesex 1016, give: O:"'HONOR' trodden under foot, 'throne' turned upside down, FRA-NCE (divided), RE/LI/GI/ON cut to pieces, 'GLORY' defaced, 'FIRE' in each corner. A MAP OF FRANCE. 1794. R: MAY/GREAT BRITAIN/EVER REMAIN/THE/REVERSE. Radiated within a wreath of oak. The first and last letters of second line of legend touch the wreath." - EDITORS).

No.150. BARRON PATENT COUNTERMARK: I should be glad of any information on: George III 'Cartwheel' 2d, counter-marked on obverse GR (crown above) BARRON PATENT -  
A.G.R. WHITEHOUSE

No.151. MIDDLESEX 1d. TOKEN: O: PRO BONO PUBLICO. ESTABLISHED 1800 Two-horsed caravan. R:MIHELL'S ORIGINAL CARAVAN OFFICE N°15 LITTLE COMPTON STREET SOHO LONDON  
W.J. Davies (19th. Century Token Coinage, p75) appears

to consider this is a fictitious ticket - on the basis that the name does not appear in the London Carriers' Directory of 1813. This does not appear to be very sound reasoning!

A.G.R. WHITEHOUSE

No.152. TEA TOKEN OF SOUTHERN INDIA. (Bulletin Vol.2. No.4.): The date in the last sentence of the last paragraph of my article should read 1958 and not 1953.

C.P.C. PARISH.

No.153. "COINS AND ALL ABOUT THEM" COUNTERSTAMPS:

During 1973 Brian Edge issued ten countermarked advertising tickets in connection with the publication of his new coin quiz book Coins and All About Them, (Faber and Faber). The ten pieces were all French Napoleon III 10 Centimes pieces, dated 1855. All coins have the following legend countermarked on the obverse only:

COINS AND ALL ABOUT THEM (curved around the bust and inside the inner beaded circle) / BE in the centre of the coin) / 1973 (over 1855).

Type 1. Mintmark A 6 pieces issued.

Type 1a. Mintmark A 1 piece issued.

(as type 1 but B in ABOUT is upside down)

Type 2. Mintmark MA 1 piece issued.

Type 3. Mintmark K 1 piece issued.

Type 4. Mintmark W. 1 piece issued.

Nine of the above coins were 'salted' into various dealers junkboxes. The coin with the K mintmark was retained in the author's collection.

BRIAN EDGE

No.154. PUB CHECKS: Information requested:

a) Brass, 24mm diam, reeded edge: O: T.W.JOYNER/  
BLACK/LION/HURST STREET R: WINES & SPIRITS/D/3/  
BAGATELLE (The D over 3 indicates 3 pence, old-style).

b) Brass, 26mm diam. O: DENHAM/A . B/HOTEL R: 3<sup>D</sup>..  
In Bartholomew's Gazeteer of the British Isles, (9th. edition, reprinted 1972, Edinburgh), there are 4 Denhams - 2 in Bucks and 2 in Suffolk.

c). "Tin" (what is "tin" made of?), 29mm. diam, bracteate. O: W.WEARE/4<sup>D</sup>/HORSE & GROOM.

d). Brass, 26mm diam, reeded edge. Q: J.T.ELLIFFE/ODD-FELLOWS/ARMS/HURST R: 2<sup>D</sup> In Bartholomew's Gazeteer there are 12 Hursts.

J.F. SCHIMMELL

No.155. WILDERNESS MILL: Information requested: Brass, 22mm. Q: J.ALLMAND/.WILDERNESS MILL. R: (Blank except for light rim). In Bartholomew's Gazeteer there is a Wilderness in E. Sussex, N. Devon, Kent, 2 in Berks, and W. Gloucestershire.

J.F. SCHIMMELL

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BOOKSHELF:

George Berry's Medieaval English Jetons is published by Spink & Son Ltd. (5, 6 & 7 King Street, St. James's, London, SW1). A review will appear of this important book in the next Bulletin.

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TRAILERS:

"National Transport Tokens" by Brian Edge, and "A Posh Celebration Medal" on a Peterborough United Football Club medal by the same author will be in the next issue of the TCS Bulletin.

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The Numismatic Society of Ireland has published "Occasional Papers Nos.15-16" devoted to countermarked Irish coinage. A fuller note will appear in the next TCS Bulletin.

Seaby's Coin & Medal List (Dec. 1974) included this 18th. century token: (S)PEN<sup>C</sup>E'S PLA(N)IS (S)MALL FARM(S) & NO WAR; cmkd. on obv. and rev. of very worn and partially pierced Irish 'Gunmoney' crown, 1690 RR £12

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Dublin Tavern tokens, unpublished in E.J. French's catalogue (Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Vol.48, 1918 et sequ), are noted in Irish Numismatics (Sept-Oct 1974 by F.E. Dixon; and Nov-Dec 1974 by A.E.J. Went).

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

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Abbreviation 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 with the first).

Plates appear in BULLETIN Vol.1. No.6.

| <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>METAL</u> | <u>DIAM.</u><br><u>(INS)</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION - OBV. // REV.</u>  |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| MMG.001       | Br           | 0.97                         | . . o . . (the dots are connected<br>by a line and the o denotes an<br>open diamond) / M.M.G.V. / . . o . .<br>(as above) // a harp. Beaded rims.<br>curved completely around a central<br>circle of beads: MONARCH AUTO C <sup>o</sup><br>// blank. Beaded rims both sides. |
| MON.001       | Ni/Zn        | 0.67                         | just inside the rim a circle<br>composed of alternating dots and<br>small o's. Inside that, a wide<br>solid rim circle. Within that a<br>circular legend : MONARCH AUTO C <sup>o</sup> *<br>(* denotes a 6 point star) // as<br>obv. except no legend.                       |
| MON.002       | Br           | 0.69                         | within a wide central circle a<br>circular legend: MONARCH AUTO C. <sup>o</sup> *<br>(* denotes the Cartaux mint mark,<br>a small triangle with FC incuse).<br>Small bars connect the rim and<br>central circle // as obv. Except<br>no legend.                              |
| MON.003       | Br           | 0.70                         | as .003 except two dots under o of<br>C <sup>o</sup> and an inverted 5-point star<br>replaces the mint mark // as .003   |
| MON.011       | Br           | 0.84                         | MONARCH AUTOMATIC C <sup>o</sup> (curved) /<br>. NORTHAMPTON . // circular legend:<br>GOOD FOR ONE COUPON IN TRADING *<br>(* denotes a small solid diamond)<br>Toothed rims.   |

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

Despite a delay in publishing this Bulletin, which we regret, we have made progress. Members from different parts of the world continue to join the Society. We have published the Index of Volume 1 of the Bulletin, (October 1971 to September 1973), which is being sent free to all current subscribers. We sincerely thank a new member, Mr. Nigel Andison, on whose work of compilation the Index is based.

Our Broadsheets continue to be requested. The first, "London Dealers Who Usually have Tokens for Sale", has introduced the occasional London visitors to current sources of supply; the second, is a listing of books about UK tokens, other than those confined to a particular area of the British Isles.

Those books devoted to tokens of a county, city or locality are the subject of Broadsheet No.3 which will be prepared, while this Bulletin is being duplicated. Despite increased postage, each Broadsheet still costs 10p, including postage within the UK; for oversea we regret we must increase the charge to 15p. each (or its equivalent in foreign currency).

Annual Subscription to the Society in the UK is £2.50, which covers 6 numbers of the Bulletin; as stated in Vol. 2 Nos. 5&6, we reserve the right to make a surcharge in 1975, 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. No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

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

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

\* \* \* \* \*

A POSH CELEBRATION MEDAL by Brian Edge.

Peterborough United Football Club was so delighted to be 1973-74 Fourth Division Champion of the English Football League that it issued a medal. In doing so its claims to be the first ever League Club to issue a Celebration Medal.

In this day and age, when medals are being produced with monotonous frequency, commemorating virtually every event in the history books, it is difficult to know which, if indeed any, of these items warrants a mention in the columns of this Bulletin.

As medals commemorating centenaries of historical events tend to be purely the product of commercial exploitation, these in the main seem to be spurned by the average collector and dealer. On the other hand, issues commemorating current events and achievements tend to attract more interest. Such issues, particularly when of local, as opposed to national events, tend to be poorly advertised, and therefore a record of such items may well be of interest to TCS members and to future generations of para-numismatists.

Noel Cantwell and his team had often praised the magnificent support that they had received both at home and away and had on more than one occasion said "those 'Posh' fans deserve a medal!" So with the 4th Division League Championship beneath their belt, the club's Commercial Manager, Paul Mowforth, commissioned H.B. Sale Ltd. of Birmingham to produce a limited issue of 150 silver medals and 400 in bronze. The purchase price of the silver-medals was £10 and £3 for the bronze, both pieces being issued in presentation cases. Both are 50.8mm in diameter and 3.5mm thick. Their description is:

PETERBOROUGH UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB (curved) / a facing  
portrait of Manager Noel Cantwell / NOEL CANTWELL  
October 1972 (curved below bust) / "We shall be in  
the Second Division in four years" (curved beneath) / /  
/ / T. ROBSON, E. STEELE, M. DREWERY, K. BRADLEY,  
J. LEE, J. COZENS, F. HILL, M. JONES, C. TURNER,  
B. MURRAY (curved) / J. HALL, P. WALKER, D. LLEWELYN,  
J. CARMICHAEL, K. OAKES, D. GREGORY, B. PHILLIPS,  
A. LEWIS (curved below first ten names - and all around  
a central device showing two players challenging each  
other for a ball) / Fourth Division (curved below) /  
Champions 1973-74 (curved below that)

Time only will tell whether Noel Cantwell's 1972  
prophecy will come true, but one thing is certain, by  
winning the Fourth Division Championship the "Posh"  
are half way there already.

BRIAN EDGE

\* \* \* \*

"SNIPE" HELLERS by D.L.F. Sealy

In W.D. Craig's Coins of the World 1750-1850 (p.208 in  
first edition, p.157 in second) we read under the  
German state of Isenberg, the following note: "The  
copper 'snipe hellers' issued for Isenburg during the  
19th. Century (obv. various script monograms, rev.  
snipe = long billed bird, all N.D. and w/out denomina-  
tion), while scarce and interesting, are tokens, not  
coins." I have had one of these pieces for some years  
and until recently, when I happened to read the above  
note, it presented a seemingly insoluble puzzle.

Bronze 18.5 mm, plain edge, well engraved and struck  
in a collar. Obv. ornate script BTzY monogram in  
wreath of laurel tied with ribbon at foot; beaded  
rim. Rev. in a similar rim a snipe standing left on a  
terrain of reeds, &c. No inscription.

Another variety, presumably somewhat earlier, I can  
describe through the courtesy of R.N.P. Hawkins. It  
is very similar, but thinner, although the diameter is  
the same, and the rims are plain. Within the wreath

the letters AJ in script but not as a monogram; the snipe is taller and standing on a small grassy tussock.

I should be interested to hear of further examples, or of any published catalogue of these pieces.

\* \* \* \* \*

UP, UP, AND AWAY. COULD BE HERE TO STAY by  
R.G.I. White.

The wheel has revolved full circle and lighter than air flight has returned. What is more, it could be here to stay.

It all started on November 21, 1783 when Pilatre de Rozier together with the Marquis d'Arlandes became the first man to fly. The flight took place in a balloon, which was designed and constructed by the Montgolfier brothers, and the lifting medium was hot air, produced by burning straw.

On December 1st 1783, Professor Charles and Marie-Noel Roberts flew in another balloon which obtained its lift from a lighter than air gas, hydrogen.

So within the space of a mere ten days, man witnessed the first two successful aerial voyages, both in balloons, but with each machine operating on different principles. To this day a hot air balloon is also known as a Montgolfier and a gas-filled balloon as a Charlier.

Following these first two successful flights balloons were quickly utilised for the four Ss - Spectacle, Sport, Science and Soldiering. Hot air, by comparison with gas filled balloons, had certain disadvantages, (not least being the limited duration of flight), so the Montgolfiers quickly fell into disuse, and until recent times the Charlier reigned ascendant.

The main limitation of a free balloon is that it cannot be steered; its ultimate course and speed are determined by the wind, so, having solved the vertical

problems of flight, man directed his ingenuity towards the horizontal ones.

It was not until the invention of the internal combustion engine that man finally solved the problem and produced a steerable balloon, which became known as an airship. For efficiency's sake the basic shape was changed from spherical to cylindrical, but despite all of the subsequent refinements an airship still remains a propelled balloon. The largest contribution towards airship development was made by Germany, the foremost designer being Count Zeppelin, hence airships are frequently called Zeppelins.

The introduction of the internal combustion engine also opened the way for heavier than air craft, but because of the extent of technical progress, airships were for many years considered the more reliable means of large-scale, long-distance transport.

The first world war accelerated the development of heavier than air craft and the increase in performance - particularly climbing ability - together with the introduction of tracer bullets revealed the vulnerability of airships for military purposes. Although airships continued to fulfil a role in civil transport, the R101 disaster in 1930 demonstrated the inherent risks of hydrogen. When the Hindenburg went down in flames in 1937, the fate of the passenger-carrying airship was sealed, and development work ceased throughout the world, except in the United States of America.

America could well afford to continue to operate airships, for it had large natural supplies of helium, (a lighter than air gas which lacks the explosive qualities of hydrogen). Also, because of its geographical location, it was safe from marauding aircraft in times of war; indeed, the U.S. Navy successfully operated airships until the mid 1960's. During the war they did valiant service on naval convoy escort work and after the war became large mobile radar platforms, serving until the permanent ground installations of the North American Early Warning Defence System were completed.

Part of the training for an airship pilot includes learning to fly a free balloon, inflation was even a problem in the 1950's, and the US Navy became so concerned at the rising costs of lighter than air gas that it commissioned a design study to examine the prospects for an up to date Montgolfier. It was this programme that produced the design for today's sporting hot air balloons.

Ballooning is rapidly gaining in popularity and in this country the ownership of balloons has risen from 3 in 1969 to more than 100 in 1974. Whereas the early balloons were imported from the USA, England now has two balloon manufacturers, who are sufficiently competitive to export all over the world. In addition one of these manufacturers has produced a HOT AIR SHIP which is a two seater propeller-driven elongated hot air balloon. England also holds the world altitude record for hot air ballooning with a gain of height of 13,550 metres by Julian Nott in January 1974.

Airships still fly, but mainly for publicity purposes. However, many countries are re-appraising the value of the airship for freight carrying purposes, direct from source to consumer, and more than one of the major oil companies is working on plans for the transportation of natural gas.

Perhaps the day is not far away, when once again, these monsters will roam the skies.

Balloon Medallions have been produced from 1783 to the present day. Examples exist in gold, silver, and the more common base metals. They record early flights, the establishment or breaking of records for height, duration or distance together with special events like sea crossings, carriage of mail, dropping of parachutes, telegraphic communication from air to ground and so on.

They were also issued as souvenirs to passengers carried on tethered ascents. Other examples were

and still are produced for ballooning competitions. Since most of the national and international aeronautical associations were formed prior to the development of heavier than air flight many of the award-winning medals include a balloon in the design. The French, being the leaders in the field, naturally struck many of the earlier medallions, the Paris mint still producing restrikes of these examples.

Airship Medallions were produced in a similar variety of metals as well as in aluminium. The aluminium specimens were made from material salvaged from the remains of civil failures or wartime successes. Although France built the first airships, Germany developed the breed and the vast majority of medallions emanated from that country. Indeed, Germany was so proud of its contribution that any early flight appeared to merit another issue, and understandably many of them included the bust of Zeppelin the famous designer or of Eckener who captained many of the record-breaking flights. The first world war spawned a number of propaganda issues with the Germans commemorating the raids on England the British celebrating individual victories.

Tokens were produced as early as 1823 by an enterprising ironmonger of the City of London, Isaac Earlysman Sparrow. Mr Sparrow hired an aeronaut Charles Green to take him for a flight and commemorated the event on tokens which he subsequently circulated. Although Charles Green eventually became one of the most famous of English aeronauts this particular flight was only his fifth; the accounts of the previous four read like a catalogue of disaster and this one was no exception. During the inflation the poles suspending the balloon broke, causing a delay of about two hours. On the ascent the balloon struck a gas works chimney, during the flight first aid repairs were necessitated and on the landing Sparrow was thrown out of the basket, whilst Green stayed with the balloon which eventually came to rest entangled in trees. Sparrow never flew again and who can blame him? Nevertheless more than one article on these tokens claims that he made a number of ascents. This confusion probably stems from the date

on the tokens and the variation in the balloon illustrations. Five species exist in copper and duplicates of three examples are also in brass. The date of the flight was June 13 1823 and this fact is well documented, yet one of the tokens bears the date June 23, 1823 a second 1825 and a third 1826, so one can only presume that these are issue dates.

Jetons were issued by the French for the balloons which left Paris during the siege of 1870/1871 when the capital was surrounded by the Prussians and the only means of communication was by air. Outbound balloons carried the mail, together with carrier pigeons - who subsequently returned bearing microfilmed messages. Sixty-six balloons left Paris during the period September 1870 to January 1871, and fifty-eight landed in friendly territory.

Two types of Jetons exist, one type in copper the other in lead; both measure about 30mm.

The copper obverse reads BALLON DU SIEGE DE PARIS in the centre and around the rim REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS. The reverse has a balloon illustrated and gives such details as the name of the balloon and pilot together with the date and location from which it ascended.

The lead obverse shows an illustration of a pigeon, engraved around it DIRECTEUR STEENAKERS PAR LA PHOTO-STENOGRAPHIE and around the rim is engraved LES MESSAGERS PARTENT PAR BALLON-POSTE ET RAPPORTENT LES NOUVELLES. The reverse is similar to the copper.

Coins were issued by the Germans to commemorate the 1929 World flight of the airship Graf Zeppelin. Two denominations were produced in silver being the three and five REICHSMARK piece. The coins were struck at six mints the distinguishing marks and sources being A - Berlin, D - München, (Munich) E - Dresden, F - Stuttgart, G - Karlsruhe, J - Hamburg.

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Spink & Son Ltd have published British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins by TCS member, J Gavin Scott @ £8.50 (Post-free). It is hoped to review this important publication in an early issue.

NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKENS by Brian Edge.

In 1971 the South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire Passenger Transport Executive arranged for the production of a large quantity of passenger transport tokens. The scheme was introduced to enable local authorities, schools and town councils to provide concessionary travel to the elderly, the handicapped, schoolchildren and employees. It was particularly useful in areas where several different, bus companies covered the same routes. the common form of travel token meeting the need admirably. S.E.L.N.E.C. P.T.E. undertook at that time to control and manage the scheme for not less than three years.

A new company, National Transport, has now been formed by S.E.L.N.E.C, Mersey, Tyneside, and West Midlands Passenger Executives together with British Railways, London Transport, National Bus Company and the Association of Public Transport Operators. The new company has now taken over the North Western Token Bank.

The tokens may be used for payment, or for part payment, for travel. Change of 1p is generally allowed to passengers tendering tokens, but other than that they are not to be exchanged for money and in addition must not be given as change.

Details of the National Transport tokens are given below together with the former issues of the North Western Token Bank.

NORTH WESTERN TOKEN BANK TOKENS.

1. Six horizontal lines (shl) / NORTH WEST / PUBLIC / TRANSPORT / TOKEN / shl / / TOKEN. / 3 25m.
2. -----same but / / TOKEN 2 21.5mm.
3. shl/ PUBLIC / TRANSPORT / TOKEN / shl / / TOKEN 3 25mm.
4. -----same but / / TOKEN 2 21.5mm.

NATIONAL TRANSPORT TOKENS.

5. shl / NATIONAL / TRANSPORT / TOKEN / shl / / TOKEN 3 25mm.

6. -----same but / / TOKEN 2 21.5 mm.

All tokens are aluminium with normal die axis and grained edges. Each token has a 3mm central hole.

\* \* \* \* \*

PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING  
& VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART XVIII - by Dudley A.  
Deaver, D.L.F. Sealy & P.K. Wood.

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Abbreviations for metal: 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 with the first).  
Plates appear in Bulletin Vol. 1 No. 6.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - Obv. // Rev.  
(Ins)

MON.021 Br 0.67 within an inner circle quite close  
to the rim: MONARCH AUTO (curved) / 2 / C<sup>o</sup> // same.  
Toothed rims.

MON.031 Br 0.72 MONARCH-AUTO C<sup>o</sup> / a circle of beads  
enclosing 25 horizontal bars / . \* . (\* denotes a 6-  
point star) // 2 Beaded rims.

MON.032 Br. 0.72 as .031 except larger letters in  
legend and 26 bars on obv.

MON.033 Br. 0.72 as .031 except 28 bars on obv.

MON.034 Br. 0.72 as .031 except 29 bars on obv.

MON.041 Br. 0.72 as .032 except with various  
numbers counterstamped over the bars // VALUE  
(curved) / 2<sup>D</sup> Beaded rims.

MON.042 Br. 0.71 as .041 except no counterstamped  
numbers and a 5-point star. 19 bars in the beaded  
circle. // as .041.

MON.043 Br. 0.71 as .042 // as .042 except different  
style '2D'

MON.044 Br. 0.70 as .042 except 48 bars in the  
beaded circle // as .042 except different style '2D'.

MON.045 Br. 0.72 as .043 except numbers counter-  
stamped within beaded circle and 25 bars in the  
beaded circle // as .043.

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

MON.051 Ni/Br 0.72 as .045 // One / Cigar.

MON.101 Br 0.70 a monkey walking along the ground toward the right // an ostrich running along the ground to the right. Beaded rims.

MP.001 Br 0.74 M.P. // M.P.

MUS.001 Br 0.89 MUSICTRON // blank. Beaded rims.

NAM.001 Br 0.69 . N.A.M.C<sup>o</sup>. . (curved) / "a new moon" crescent-shaped hole / GATESHEAD // same.

NAM.002 Br 0.95 SPECIAL PRIZE (curved) N.A.M. /NO CASH VALUE (curved) // X X X / a raised tablet with counterstamped serial numbers / GOOD FOR / MERCHANDISE / ONLY . 5 shilling jackpot token. Introduced in 1966. Withdrawn in 1968. 200,000 made by The Mint, Birmingham.

NAM.002a Br. 0.95 as .002 except with CR1-2 engraved on the rev. in place of a serial number. This is the identification mark of a particular establishment using the tokens.

NAM.003 Ni/Br 0.95 as .002 except for metal.

The above NAM tokens were issued by the New Automatic Machine C<sup>o</sup>., which has been part of the Associated Leisure group of companies since 1965.

NAR.001 CN 0.78 equally spaced around a central hole, N. A. R. // equally spaced around the hole, T. B. 7.

NAR.002 CN 0.78 N.A.R. // T.B.7.

The above NAR tokens were issued by Northern Automatic Rentals, which was owned by Thomas Buckland. The 'TB' on the tokens are his initials. 7 is his lucky number. Mr. Buckland's automobile registration number was TB7 and he at one time owned a thoroughbred horse, named TB7.

NAS.001 Br 0.84 curved around a central caricature of a Maltese Cross in outline, N.A.S.C.BIRMINGHAM + // curved around a similar central figure, GOOD FOR REPLAY+ The obv. + is a + shaped rosette. The rev. + is a diamond-shaped rosette made up of four small diamonds. Beaded rims.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV // REV.

NAS.002 Br. 0.83 as .001 except with slightly differently-shaped central cross with a diamond-shaped central hole with each side slightly concave.

NAS.003 Br. 0.85 as .002 except with a round central hole.

NAS.004 Ni/Br 0.84 as .001 except for metal.

NAS.005 CN 0.84 as .001 except-for metal.

NAS.006 Br 0.84 as .001 except with slightly differently-shaped central cross.

NAS.007 Br. 0.84 as .001 except with slightly differently-shaped central cross.

NAT.001 Cu 0.71 National (curved) // VALUE (curved)// 1<sup>D</sup> Beaded rims.

NAT.011 Cu 0.72 National (curved) // 10 .Beaded rims.

NAT.021 Br 0.72 National (curved) // 20. Beaded rims.

The above NAT tokens were issued by Saxony Allwin. See CLO, CLI, BAJ, etc.

NAY.001 Br 0.83 NAYLOR AUTOMATICS (curved) / L.T.D. (curved) // SPECIAL (curved) / AWARD (curved). The full stops are 8-point asterisks. The entire legend is incuse and the token has no rim.

NCA.001 Br 1.22 N.C.A.S. (curved) / OF NO / VALUE FOR / REPLAYING / THE / GAME / FOR AMUSEMENT (curved)// blank, no rim.

NES.001 Br 0.76 N.E.S.C. counterstamped on rev. of ZZZ.059 which is as CAS.001 rev. (see Plate III) without the '6' //N.E.S.C. counterstamped on obv. of ZZZ.059 which is as CAS.001 rev. with a '1' instead of a 6.

NES.011 CN 0.76 N E / S C counterstamped on rev.of ZZZ.130 which is similar to rev. of CAS.001 without the '6'//obv. of ZZZ.130 which is as rev. of CAS.001 with a '2'instead of a 6.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - OBV // REV.

NEW.001 Br ? NEWELL (curved) / .LONDON . // 38 .  
2 counterstamped in an inner circle on obv. Beaded rims.

NH.001 Br 0.734 N.H. // .734 rather small at 6 o'  
clock. The .734 is the diameter of the token in inches.

NH.002 Br 0.73 N.H. // N.H.

NHW.001 CN 0.79 N.H.W.C. on the horizontal bar of a  
cross (+) // 6.<sup>D</sup>. in a wreath. Beaded rims.

NM.001 CN 0.74 ONE (curved) /NM (joined) / POINT  
(curved) // NO CASH VALUE (curved) NM (joined)

NO.001 Br 1.19 NO TRADE VALUE (curved) / a central  
hole / -.- // PROPERTY OF MACHINE (curved) / the hole/  
-.- . Toothed rims.

NO.002 Br 0.82 curved around the rim, NO CASH VALUE  
/ a central 3 // a four-point star in outline covering  
a smaller four-point star also in outline with only the  
points showing.

NO.003 CN 0.74 NO VALUE (curved) / an eight-point  
asterisk at 6 o'clock // same.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

\* \* \* \* \*

WANTED VERY MUCH !

MEDALS, TOKENS, METAL PASSES & BADGES  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
CIRCUSES OR TRAVELLING MENAGERIES

\* \* \* \* \*

"Apothecaries' Tokens" of the 17th. century are  
surveyed by TCS member, George Berry, in the June  
1975 issue of Coins and Medals.

STOCKTON & DARLINGTON RAILWAY - 150th.  
ANNIVERSARY - DARLINGTON BRANCH.

LETTER

My Committee has been entrusted by Darlington Borough Council with the organisation of events to celebrate the 150th. Anniversary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway during August 1975. One of our most important events will be a railway, philatelic and numismatic exhibition and we should be very interested to hear from your members whether they can make transport coins, medals, tokens and seals available to us. These would be of great interest to us, as we hope to make the exhibition an event of some national and possibly international importance. The English Tourist Board, who co-operates with us in matters of publicity, informs us that many tens of thousands of visitors from all over Britain and oversea may be expected in our area during the period.

The events will be organised in conjunction with Darlington Borough Council, and it is our intention to satisfy any of your members who will lend us exhibits on all questions concerning security, insurance and so on. Any materials should not be sent at this stage, but a few weeks before the Exhibition; in the meanwhile, information should be sent to Mr. J. Courtney, 2, Fife Road, Darlington.

Yours faithfully,  
H.M. WOLFE, Committee Chairman.

\* \* \* \* \*

FOR SALE AND WANTS:

(A service for members only. 75p insertion for approx. ½ page, non-display type. Members' addresses, or accommodation address - other than the Society's - to be included in advertisement).

1. Wanted to purchase any medals or tokens relating to Temperance, Total Abstinence, Father Mathew, Slavery, Negro Emancipation, Wilberforce, Lord Milton, Lascelles, Wilberforce Election Tokens, Thomas Paine, Maidstone (Kent), American Presidents & Statesmen, Washington, Lincoln - A. YORK, ONE MAIN STREET, EAST HAMPTON, NY, USA, 11937.

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTES AND QUERIES:

No. 78 SACK TOKENS See only Bulletin Vol. 2 Nos. 5-6. p.106): Oliver Boutwell, Miller, is an American Civil War token, used in retail trade. Coins at that time were hoarded by citizens and consequently merchants issued many of their own. I do not know what a "sack" token is, but, if it is meant that the token might be a tally for employees who put wheat or other grains into sacks, I doubt it. Boutwell was also a baker and confectioner and had issued a token in 1835 included in the Hard Times Token series; I am certain that Mr. Bridgman's piece is listed in Dr. Fuld's latest book on Civil War tokens, (details of which I do not have).

JERRY F. SCHIMMEL

No.123 BOVRIL TOKENS: Following the lead set by Mr. Dixon's article 'A Neat Little Advertisement', Bulletin Vol.2.No.2. p.35. I should like to record more of these tokens. Perhaps members can add to the list. I have given Mr. Dixon's token the reference BOV 1.

BOV.2 Copper 21mm. THE GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF PRIME OX BEEF • (all curved around) / BOVRIL / / 50 TIMES MORE (curved) / NOURISHING (curved below) / BOVRIL / THAN (curved below)/ MEAT EXTRACT (curved below).

BOV 2a. same -----but die variety. M.in MEAT closer to B in BOVRIL than on BOV 2.

BOV 3 Brass 21mm. STIMULATING (curved) / BOVRIL / STRENGTHENING (curved below) // THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF NOURISHMENT. (curved around) / BOVRIL

BOV 4 Copper 21mm. 30 FARRINGDON St (curved) / LONDON (curved below) --- / BOVRIL / --- / PARIS (curved below) / 5 RUE DE PALESTRO (curved below) / / LE PLUS MERVEILLEUX ALIMENT DU SIECLE • (all curved around) / BOVRIL

BOV 5 Brass 20.5mm JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF (curved) /  
BRAND / BOVRIL / OFFICES / 30 FARRINGDON ST  
LONDON (curved below) / / 1 OUNCE / MORE  
NOURISHING / THAN 50 OF LEIBIG / EXTRACT  
BOVILLON / OR BEEF n.b. the obverse of this  
token measures 19mm the edge being bevelled.  
(In the Bridgman Collection).

So far as I can establish LIEBIG was the company  
responsible for the production of OXO.

BRIAN EDGE.

No.125 ALLY SLOPER: From The English Circus by  
Ruth Manning-Sanders (Werner Laurie, 1952)  
pp.80-81.

We have already seen that the arena at the Colosseum was occasionally flooded for "sea fights" by the Romans; but, since Roman times, this particular form of entertainment seems to have been overlooked until the nineteenth century. In 1804, however, Dibdin opened an Aquatic Theatre at Sadler's Wells. Here, in a ninety-foot tank, supplied with water from the New River, "naval battles" were fought, sailors leaped overboard, and sinking heroines were saved from drowning by intrepid heroes. Here, too, a Newfoundland dog, Bruin, became a popular "star" in such dramas Philip and his Dog, where he rescued a child who had been thrown into the water by a wicked nurse, or followed and drowned the villain who, plunging from a cliff, thought to escape his pursuers. Effects were heightened by glittering cascades, streaming down from a second tank above the stage, and illuminated by Bengal lights.

It remained for the Cookes to popularize aquatic spectacles in the circus. They began with a tentative foot and a half of water. The scene was a comedy, Ally Sloper's Half Holiday, and the water, drawn through large pipes from tanks in the roof, flooded the ring in twenty seconds. In the middle of the ring was an island, connected by two arched bridges to the ring fence and round this island chuffed a little steamer carrying ten passengers, whilst small boats and canoes, and a goodly company of swans, geese, and ducks further enlivened the scene.

Huge, enthusiastic audiences encouraged the Cookes to develop their innovation. They introduced a sinking ring, which allowed for really deep-water spectacles. The first of these, The Scalp Hunters, created such a stir that people flocked from all over Scotland to see it. In a fight between cowboys and Indians a dam was dynamited, and with a tremendous roar and deluge of escaping waters, villain's lair, rocks, hills, water mill, and other buildings were swept away - and, of course, had to be built up for the next performance, and, in the Christmas season, several times a day.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.127. REGIMENT WEEKLY: Reads 'Regiment' not 'Regimental'. Southampton street runs into the Strand, London. This was an Army weekly journal costing one penny per issue, called The Regiment, which ran from 4th April 1896 until 2nd June 1917. Purpose of disc unknown to me but my specimen is stored with other advertising discs of periodicals, where, clearly modelled on a Maundy penny, it is in company with an 1858 aluminium disc - size of a Britannia groat - of the 4d paper The Illustrated News of the World.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.128. LOOPO: "Loopo 3d" sounds to me like a gaming machine token from this description, but one of which we have no record. It would, perhaps not too happily, be numbered LOO.001 in our "preliminary catalogue". Would the owner, "Sola" allow us to see it and photograph it?

D.L.F. SEALY

No.133. GAS METER TOKENS: (a) I have the following piece. Brass 23.5 mm (commensurate with current shilling/5p). Obv. in high relief across field, GAS; highly raised rim. Rev. blank. No other inscription, edge plain. While doubtless this is not the exact piece looked for by Brian Edge, its existence disposes of his assumption that it was necessarily unusual if "some form of advertising had not been employed on them". We count this piece as a machine token, of course. While the same diameter as a shilling it is quite a bit lighter: this,

however, would be of no consequence as gas meters do not weigh the coins put into them..

(b) The following piece is possibly a label off a gas meter. Circular, brass 26.3mm, central hole 5.7 mm. Thin, no proper edge. Incuse stamped 4637/NR MET (at sides of hole)/S.E.GAS B<sup>d</sup> (curved)/1950 Rev. blank.

D.L.F. SEALY.

No.134. S.A.D. C<sup>o</sup> L COUNTERMARK: This countermark occurs on reverse of Italy 10c. 1866M, (D.G.Vorley collection). It is listed in my book, British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins, (No.123.700). A possible issuer might be S.A.Daniell Ltd., listed in the Post Office London Directory for 1902 as manufacturers of copying presses, screw stocks and dies, taps, screwing machines, engineers tools, etc., Lion Works, Birmingham, and 10 Camomile Street (E.C.) Similar directory entries are to be found in the period 1884-1922. The fact that the reverse of Mr. Andison's piece bears a counter-marked number indicates that it may have been issued as a pay or tool check. -J.GAVIN SCOTT (Through the co-operation of the publishers of Mr. Scott's book, Spink & Son Ltd., we are enclosing an illustrated leaflet about the book. A review will be prepared for a future Bulletin. Mr. Scott would be grateful for a rubbing of Mr. Andison's token, so that reference may be made to it in an eventual Supplement to his book.- EDITOR).

No.135. WEBSTER/VAN BUREN: This is an USA Hard Times Token. Four varieties are listed in Scott's Catalogue, (17th. edition, dated 1893 - Nos. 46-49), and five in Lyman Haynes Low's Hard Times Tokens, (1900 reprinted San Jose, California, 1955 - Nos.60-64, pp.33-34 and Pl. IV). Low No. 61 is Rarity 6, 63 is Rarity 2, and the others are common. Daniel Webster (1782-1852) was a strong advocate of the United States Bank, and his defence in a famous speech in Jan. 1830 of the Constitution is reflected in the word CONSTITUTION on the obv. ship, which represents the Ship of State. By contrast the ship on rev. bears the word EXPERIMENT and is being struck by lightning. Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), was 10th. President of the USA, from 1837 to 1841, and his Sub-Treasury system was stigmatised

as an "Executive Experiment" by his opponents. -  
J.F.SCHIMMEL, D.L.F. SEALY, D.G.VORLEY & C. BRUNEL.

No.136. D.F./DG: This is one in a long series of Communion Tokens which, strange to say, were produced at municipal expense. Edinburgh Corporation provided them for a group of Church of Scotland churches within the old boundaries of the city, and therefore the obverses bore the Edinburgh burgh arms - a castle gateway and motto. The other fixed feature was the lower pair of initials D G on the reverses, standing for 'Dean of Guild' which is a Scottish municipal functionary, corresponding roughly to a Borough Engineer in England. Each token bore in addition the personal initials of the particular Dean of Guild who arranged its striking, and the issue date which marked his brief term of office. Mr. Rose's specimen, dated 1754, has the initials of David Flint whose tenure was 1752-53; cat. no. 381 in Brook (A.J.S. Brook - Communion Tokens of the Established Church of Scotland (1908)). I am indebted to Mr. Alex HannaR for revealing to me the identification of this series, when I consulted him about it just before Christmas, having myself acquired an 1817 specimen and seen others listed in Batty.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.137. TEA PIECES:

(a) GRASSHOPPER TEA WAREHOUSE: Is cat. Batty ii 2174 unattributed, but he listed another "Grasshopper" tea disc (i 706) under Manchester.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

(d) JAMES SCOTT: Of Birmingham. Batty ii 949, 950, and in W.J. Davis's Token Coinage of Warwickshire, 1895, (No.1005). James Scott started up c. 1826

R.N.P. HAWKINS & A.G.R. WHITEHOUSE.

(e) JOHN SEFTON: Of Birmingham. Batty ii 953, 954, and Davis No.1008. Another of John Sefton's discs is dated 1852, (Batty ii 952).

R.N.P. HAWKINS & A.G.R. WHITEHOUSE

No.138. CONCERT TICKETS:

a) CONCERT HALL, COLESHILL ST: A Birmingham piece,

listed by W.J.Davis in Token Coinage of Warwickshire, 1895, (No.1248 or 1249), struck within 1854-58 by Edwin Cottrill, 52 St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. This ticket is of the Rodney Inn and Holder's Concert Hall, Coleshill Street, Birmingham. The "Old Rodney" was a public house where concerts took place. It was demolished in 1846 for "Holder's Music Hall" to be built; the inn was temporarily (1859/59-68) renamed "Holder's Hotel". Henry Holder and his concert hall are currently described in J.L.Gilbert's article, "Birmingham Refreshment Tickets" in Coin Monthly, (Jan 1975 pp.51-4). The place was renamed "The Gaiety", and in 1938 the building was demolished to make way for a new cinema, again called the "Gaiety", which in 1963 was converted to a first-run cinema and renamed the ABC, Coleshill Street (proprietors, Associated British Cinemas, Ltd. - Editor); the latter closed down in 1969 for demolition, and now forms part of the campus of the University of Aston.

R.N.P. HAWKINS & A.G.R. WHITEHOUSE.

b) M'JULIEN'S CONCERT: The four months of effort of I.K. Brunel to launch the Great Eastern in the winter of 1857-8 allowed contemporary cartoonists ample opportunity for their imaginations. One cartoon of the period prophetically showed the great ship alive with advertisements for various entertainments; on the stern is a poster for MON<sup>S</sup>. JULIEN'S (sic) MONSTER CONCERT - C. BRUNEL.

No.142 "UNRECORDED TAVERN TOKEN": The author of the note in Vol.2 Nos.5-6 should have read FRANCIS HEANEY (not MEANEY).

No.151. MIDDLESEX ld. TOKEN, MIHELL: I have not studied the Mihell caravans token, but Kent's London Directory for 1817 confirms the surname and address, if not the trade: "Mihell, W.T. cornchand(ler), 15 Lit. Compton-str.Soho." Anyone caring to probe in further directories can do so at the Library of the London Guildhall.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

(IT IS REGRETTED THAT SOME MATERIAL FROM MEMBERS IS HELD OVER TO THE NEXT ISSUE)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

One of our main functions is to draw together information about the things that interest TCS members. We note many articles written by members, and keep abreast of those published in Coins & Medals, Coin Monthly, and Irish Numismatics, (thanks in particular to the listing by Mr. R.A. Bridgman and to the reciprocal arrangement with the publishers of Irish Numismatics). But we should like to be certain about members' material published elsewhere. We appeal to them not to be bashful, but to send us particulars, (title of article, where published, date of publication, scope of article and so on).

We are catching up in our publication programme. We remind members, anyway, that their subscriptions cover six *Bulletins*. Mr. Brian Edge is kindly helping to collect editorial material for us to publish, especially from members in the Midlands.

Annual Subscription to the Society (6 Bulletins) in the UK is £2.50; as stated in Vol.2 Nos. 5 & 6, we reserve the right to make a surcharge in 1975, 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. No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

Price of the Bulletin per single additional copy: 45p. to members; 55p to non-members, (includes UK postage). Vol.2. Nos. 5 & 6 is a double issue and twice these rates apply. Please write to BCM Token Society making payment to the TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL.

THE WELLINGTON FARTHING by D.L.F. Sealy.

One of my perennial preoccupations is with the enigmatic "Columbia farthings", about which little real information, as opposed to speculation, is available. These have a general description as follows - there are several distinct varieties. Copper 21 mm. Obv. male head right; COLUMBIA over (or in one variety under) head; in one variety there is a fasces under the head. Rev. Britannia/Commerce seated right with round shield, in her left hand a palm frond or sword in her right (extended) a pair of scales. No inscription. Plain edge. Sufficient at the moment to say that the difficulty lies in identification of the portrait(s), (said without authority to be Simon Bolivar, but compare current coins of Venezuela), and assigning to a place of issue.

Generally associated with the above (Fonrobert<sup>1</sup>; Fuld<sup>2</sup>), in size and fabric if not design, are the so-called "Wellington farthings", about which we can now say something. Copper 21 mm. Obv. plain head left in high relief, clearly the first Duke of Wellington, no inscription. Rev. Justice standing facing on a small terrain, a drawn sword in her right hand and a pair of scales in her left, no inscription. Edge plain. No die varieties are known of this piece, which does however occur with upright or inverted die axes.

We now have the undoubted prototype of this piece, a satirical-historical medalet on the occasion of the resignation of Wellington's government. Copper 21.1 mm. Obv. heads of Wellington and (?) Robert Peel co-joined, to left, that of Wellington being uppermost and bearing a fairly close resemblance to that on the "farthing", though not in such high relief; THEIR RESIGNATION NOVEMBER 16.1830. around. Rev. standing figure of Justice exactly as on the "farthing"; DEMANDED NOVEMBER 15.1830. around. Plain edge. Robert (later Sir Robert) Peel was Home Secretary in Wellington's government, and the administration's representative in the Commons. This was

at the height of the parliamentary battles over the Great Reform Bill, which eventually became law in 1832 (compare medalets inscribed BY TRAMPLING ON LIBERTY I LOST THE REINS).

The "Wellington farthing" is therefore to be dated to the years immediately following 1830.

Another piece associated with the "Columbia" is a medalet on the coronation of George IV, unusual at this time in also being copper, 21.5 mm. Obv. laureated rather crude head left, GEORGIUS IV BRITANNIARUM REX: F:D. (stops sic). Rev. crown between crossed branches of (left) oak and (right) united rose, thistle, and shamrock; CROWNED JULY 19 1821 - a large space after CROWNED. Plain edge.

At the moment the theory is, without any real substantiation, that both the "Wellington" and the "Columbia" pieces were circulated in British North America (i.e. Canada &c.) as the "farthings", as it were, alongside the well-known Wellington penny and halfpenny tokens. Further definite information is sought, especially as to find spots of any hoards or accumulations of these pieces; also any published literature. I am already familiar with the writings of Fonrobert<sup>1</sup> and Fuld<sup>2</sup>; the suggestion of Carson (Coins, 1962, p.438 & pl. 804, following Fonrobert) that the Columbia pieces are cuartillos of Colombia (South America) is I think absurd in view of their British-type design, but there is no evidence they were produced in Birmingham as Carson says!

1. Julius Fonrobert, Katalog der Julius Fonrobert Sammlung überseeischen Münzen und Medaillen, (A. Weil, 4 parts, Berlin 1878-9 - part 3).
2. Melvin Fuld, various publishings in "The Numismatist", (U.S.A.)

\* \* \* \*

D.L.F. Sealy's "'Snipe' Hellers" article in the last Bulletin will be followed by an elaboration on the subject in the next issue.

\* \* \* \*

W A N T E D

TOKENS & MEDALS RELATING TO SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITION OF! Included in this subject are medals of THOMAS PAINE, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE and THOS CLARKSON.

\* \* \* \*

BOOK REVIEW:

MEDIEVAL ENGLISH JETONS by George Berry.

This slim illustrated volume by one of our founder members, published by Spink at £2.50, has justifiably been awarded the Lhotka Prize\* by the Royal Numismatic Society, as a most helpful aid to elementary students in numismatics.

George Berry's study of English jetons has covered a period of ten years or so, at the beginning of which, he will tell you, he was able to pick them up in junk trays for threepence!

Mr. Berry traces the history of the Treasury, which was housed at Winchester, from Anglo-Saxon times until the 13th Century. He gives a detailed account of the workings of the Exchequer, taken from the Dialogus de Scaccario by Richard, Bishop of London, (1130-98). Coins were used on the Exchequer board at that time. The first appearance of jetons at the end of the 13th Century in the reign of Edward I was a natural development, since coins were too valuable to continue to be used as counters.

A chapter is devoted to a detailed plan of the Exchequer board, with Robert Record's 16th Century account of how counters were moved to affect calculations; the next chapters tell the story of the

Exchequer and the Wardrobe from Henry I to Richard II and the development of the Abacus.

L.A. Lawrence in On Some Early English Reckoning Counters (1938) revealed the fact that some of the sterling jetons were in fact produced from the same punches as the coins. George Berry's survey of the English series goes further by relating in detail sterling or king's head jetons to the established Fox class numbers. He describes various sterling and non-sterling types and makes reference to the large Wardrobe pieces of Edward III and Richard II.

The remainder of the book gives a breakdown of English jeton types of the four reigns concerned, revealing the surprising, number of roses, lions, crowns, birds etc., all of which are listed with their different borders to form a comprehensive catalogue, based on the collections at the British and Ashmolean Museums and Mr. Berry's own.

No student of jetons, beginner or expert, will fail to be enthralled by this account, which will be the standard reference work on the English series in the future. We of the Token Corresponding Society salute George Berry's valuable contribution to the spreading of knowledge in this particular branch of our field.

J.M.W.

\* Lhotka Memorial Prize, instituted 1961, and awarded annually in December – EDITOR.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Numismatic Circular, (Spink & Son, Ltd., July-Aug. 1975) carries an illustrated article, "Sierra Leone Penny Token 1814 Issued by Macaulay & Babington, African Merchants" by D. Vice and Major F. Pridmore.

\* \* \* \* \*

TCS BROADSHEETS are still available @ 10p, (incl. UK postage; 15p or its equivalent for oversea readers).

I N D E X    T O  
 DICTIONARY OF MAKERS OF BRITISH 19TH CENTURY METALLIC  
 TICKETS AND CHECKS    by    R.N.P. Hawkins

serialized in Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin.  
 1960 to date.

The index shows the last two figures of the year, and the (commencing) page, of publication of each entry and of supplements to it; (it includes '75' for entries in fresh supplement, recently submitted, and forms advance notice of). (Members interested in acquiring bound Seaby's Bulletins should contact B.A. Seaby Ltd., 11 Margaret Street, London, W1N 8AT; they currently have in stock 1967, 1968, 1971 @ £2.50 each, and 1973 @ £3, but others are available from time to time, and 1974 should be available by the time this note is published - EDITOR).

| <u>Name of Maker</u> | <u>Where based</u> |                         |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ABBOTT F.W.          | Birmingham         | 71 138                  |
| ACKROYD & BEST       | Elsewhere          | 73 250                  |
| ALLDRIDGE A.H.       | Birmingham         | 60 95,<br>71 139,<br>75 |
| ALLEN & MOORE        | Birmingham         | 60 95                   |
| ALLEN H              | Birmingham         | 70 40,<br>71 139,<br>75 |
| ARDILL               | Elsewhere          | 66 195,<br>73 251       |
| (AVERN E.            | Birmingham         | 60 95                   |
| (AVERN E.            | London             | 68 57                   |
| BADDELEY (various)   | London             | 68 57                   |
| "-  Bros.            | London             | 68 57,<br>74 3          |
| "-  (REYNOLDS DIX)   | London             | 68 59                   |
| BAGSHAW (various)    | Birmingham         | 60 6,<br>71 139         |
| BANCROFT Bros.       | Birmingham         | 60 6<br>70 40           |
| BARTLAM W.H.         | Birmingham         | 70 40<br>71 288         |

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| BATES A.E.                     | Elsewhere  | 66 195                      |
| BIRD J.                        | Birmingham | 71 289                      |
| BRIDG(E)WATER                  | Birmingham | 75                          |
| BRISBAND L.                    | Birmingham | 70 41                       |
| BROOKES & ADAMS                | Birmingham | 60 6                        |
| BROWN H.                       | Birmingham | 60 140                      |
| BRUCE F.H.                     | Birmingham | 71 362                      |
| BUTLER J.H.                    | Elsewhere  | 73 251                      |
| CAPNER H.                      | Birmingham | 75                          |
| CARROLL M.                     | Birmingham | 60 140                      |
| CARTER C.F.                    | Birmingham | 70 41                       |
| CLARKE T.V.                    | Birmingham | 75                          |
| COLLINS & KIPLING              | London     | 68 91,<br>74 5              |
| COMYNS                         | London     | 74 5                        |
| COOKE J. & Sons                | London     | 68 91                       |
| COPSON W.E.                    | Birmingham | 70 41                       |
| COTTRILL E.                    | Birmingham | 60 140,<br>70 42,<br>75     |
| COTTRILL & Co.                 | London     | 74 41                       |
| COUSINS J.                     | London     | 68 92                       |
| COWARD A.R.                    | Elsewhere  | 73 252                      |
| -"- JEPSON & Co.               | Elsewhere  | 73 252                      |
| DANIELL S.A.                   | Birmingham | 60 141,<br>70 42            |
| DAVIES E.M.                    | Elsewhere  | 66 196                      |
| DAVIS G.                       | Birmingham | 71 362                      |
| -"- Jos.                       | Birmingham | 60 142,<br>70 42            |
| DAVIS Jos. [difft.chap:-]      | London     | 74 41                       |
| DEAN T.                        | Birmingham | 70 42,<br>71 362,<br>75     |
| DIPPLE C.                      | Birmingham | 60 142,<br>70 42,<br>71 362 |
| DURNING B. &<br>partnerships   | Birmingham | 71 404                      |
| EDKINS C. (&Sons)              | Birmingham | 75                          |
| ENGLISH S.R. &<br>partnerships | Birmingham | 71 404                      |

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| EVANS & JACOBS          | Elsewhere  | 66 196,<br>73 252                  |
| FELLOWS J (& Co)        | Birmingham | 71 404                             |
| FIDDIAN W.H.            | Birmingham | 70 43,<br>71 405                   |
| (GILLOTT                | London     | 74 42)                             |
| GOULD                   | London     | 74 42                              |
| GRANT                   | Elsewhere  | 66 196,<br>73 252                  |
| GREENOUGH               | Elsewhere  | 66 196                             |
| GRETTON                 | Birmingham | 60 142,<br>70 43,<br>71 405        |
| GRIFFIN W.              | London     | 68 93,<br>74 42                    |
| -"- & HYAMS             | London     | 68 93                              |
| GRUEBER H.              | London     | 68 94,<br>74 43                    |
| (HAILWOOD & ACKROYD Ltd | Elsewhere  | 73 250)                            |
| HALLIDAY T.             | Birmingham | 60 142                             |
| C.J. HARCOURT           | Birmingham | 70 43                              |
| HARPER H.               | Elsewhere  | 66 196,<br>73 252                  |
| HARRIS & SMITH          | Birmingham | 70 43,<br>71 405                   |
| HAWORTH J.N.            | Elsewhere  | 66 197                             |
| HEATON R. (& Sons)      | Birmingham | 60 142,<br>60 410,<br>70 44        |
| HELMORE                 | Elsewhere  | 73 286                             |
| HINKS J. (& Son)        | Birmingham | 60 180,<br>65 334,<br>75           |
| (HIRON S.               | Birmingham | 60 180,<br>70 44,<br>70 124,<br>75 |
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| (HIRON S.               | Elsewhere  | 66 197                             |
| HUBBARD & WALKER        | London     | 68 129                             |
| HYAMS H.                | London     | 68 129<br>74 43                    |
| HYATT                   | Elsewhere  | 66 198,<br>73 287                  |

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| ILIFFE G.Y. )       | Birmingham | 60 181   |
| -"- & GARDNER )     |            |          |
| JEFFS               | Elsewhere  | 66 198   |
| JENKINS H. (& Sons) | Birmingham | 70 44,   |
|                     |            | 71 405   |
| JEPSON              | Elsewhere  | 73 289   |
| JOHNSON J.          | London     | 68 169,  |
|                     |            | 74 43    |
| JOHNSON W.          | Birmingham | 71 405   |
| JOY R. )            | Elsewhere  | 66 292,  |
| -"-& BROWN )        |            | 73 287   |
| JUKES               | London     | 68 170,  |
|                     |            | 74 43    |
| KENNEDY             | Birmingham | 60 183   |
| KETTLE              | Birmingham | 60 183,  |
|                     |            | 65 334   |
| (KIBBS              | London     | 68 170)  |
| KING                | Elsewhere  | 66 292   |
|                     |            | 73 287   |
| LANCELOTT G.E.      | Birmingham | 71 405   |
| LANE S.F.           | Birmingham | 70 45    |
|                     |            | 71 448   |
| LAWRENCE J & S.     | Birmingham | 71 448   |
| LEONARD W.          | Birmingham | 70 45,   |
|                     |            | 71 448   |
| LEWIS F.            | Elsewhere  | 66 292,  |
|                     |            | 73 287   |
| LEWIS J.W. )        | Birmingham | 60 183,  |
| -"- W.O. )          |            | 70 46    |
| LUDGATE W.          | Birmingham | 60 183,  |
|                     |            | 70 46,   |
|                     |            | 71 448   |
| MACKAY & CHISHOLM   | Elsewhere  | 66 292   |
| MAPPIN J.           | Birmingham | 60 228,  |
|                     |            | 70 46    |
| ( -"- W.S.          | Birmingham | 60 228)  |
| MARRIAN & GAUSBY    | Birmingham | 70 46    |
| MIDDLETON Walter )  | Birmingham | 70 46-7  |
| -"- Wm. )           | Birmingham | 71 448   |
| MOLE M. & Son       | Birmingham | 70 123   |
| MOORE J.            | Birmingham | 60 229,  |
|                     |            | 71, 449, |
|                     |            | 75       |

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| MORGAN H.                    | Birmingham | 60 230,<br>71 449            |
| (MORLEY & Co.                | Birmingham | 70 123)                      |
| MORRIS S.L.                  | London     | 74 44                        |
| NEAL Chas. & Son             | London     | 74 77                        |
| NEAL J.                      | Birmingham | 60 230,<br>70 124,<br>71 449 |
| NEAL Ralph                   | London     | 68 170,<br>74 78             |
| NEWBY                        | Elsewhere  | 73 288                       |
| OLDACRE & Co.                | London     | 68 208                       |
| ONION S.G.                   | Birmingham | 60 231                       |
| OSBORN                       | Elsewhere  | 66 292,<br>73 288            |
| PARK (& Son) )               | Elsewhere  | 66 293,                      |
| -"- & COWARD )               |            | 73 288                       |
| PASLEY H.                    | Elsewhere  | 66 293-4,<br>73 290          |
| -"- R.F.                     | Elsewhere  | 67 145                       |
| -"- R.J.                     | Elsewhere  | 67 9                         |
| PEVERELLE C.                 | Birmingham | 60 231                       |
| PILCH                        | Elsewhere  | 67 145                       |
| PINCHES                      | London     | 68 209                       |
| PITT. J. & Son               | Birmingham | 70 124<br>71 449             |
| PITTAWAY J.                  | Birmingham | 70 124                       |
| POPE T. (& Co.)              | Birmingham | 60 231,<br>65 334,<br>70 124 |
| RANDALL T.W.                 | London     | 68 209                       |
| ROLLASON J.G. )              | Birmingham | 60 310,                      |
| -"- & WOOD )                 | Birmingham | 70 125                       |
| ROSE L.                      | Birmingham | 70 125,<br>71 448            |
| ROWE & KENTISH               | London     | 68 209                       |
| (RYDER C. in<br>partnerships | Birmingham | 71 449)                      |
| RYLAND Albert (I)            | Birmingham | 75                           |
| -"- -"- (II)                 | Birmingham | 70 126                       |
| -"- Howard & Co.             | Birmingham | 60 311,<br>70 126,<br>75     |

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| RYLAND & JOHNSON  | Birmingham | 70 126,<br>75            |
| SALE H.B.         | Birmingham | 60 311,<br>71 449,<br>75 |
| "- & MARTIN       | Birmingham | 60 311,<br>75            |
| SEAGE (& Son)     | Elsewhere  | 67 145,<br>73 290        |
| SILVESTER         | London     | (68 250,)<br>74 79       |
| (SIMPSON Bros.    | Elsewhere  | 67 146)                  |
| SMITH C.          | Birmingham | 70 43                    |
| "- H.             | Birmingham | 60 310,<br>70 126        |
| "- W.             | Birmingham | 60 312,<br>75            |
| SMITH W.H.        | Elsewhere  | 67 146                   |
| "- & HINKS        | Birmingham | 60 180,<br>75            |
| "- & KEMP         | Birmingham | 60 311                   |
| "- KEMP, & WRIGHT | Birmingham | 60 311,<br>65 335,<br>75 |
| SPINK & Son Ltd.  | London     | 68 247                   |
| SPIRIDION         | Elsewhere  | 73 290                   |
| STEPHENS          | Birmingham | 73 291                   |
| TAYLOR James      | Birmingham | 60 313,<br>75            |
| "- Joseph (I)     | Birmingham | 60 313,<br>70 127,<br>75 |
| ("- Joseph (II)   | Birmingham | 75)                      |
| ("- W.J.          | Birmingham | 60 312,                  |
| (TAYLOR W.J.      |            | (68 247)                 |
| (TAYLOR W.J.      | London     | 68 247,<br>74 82         |
| ("- & SMITH       | London     | 68 247)                  |
| THOMASON Edward   | Birmingham | 60 313,<br>70 127        |
| THORNTON I.       | London     | 68 249                   |
| TOLLETT T.        | Birmingham | 71 450                   |

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|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|
| TOY Henry & Co.                   | Birmingham | 70 127  |
| TYE G. Penrose )                  | Birmingham | 60 314, |
| -"- G. Piercy )                   | Birmingham | 71 450  |
| -"- G.S. )                        |            |         |
| VAUGHTON P. & Sons                | Birmingham | 60 406  |
| -"- Bros.                         | Birmingham | 60 407  |
| VAUGHTONS Ltd.                    | Birmingham | 70 127  |
| all three                         |            | 75      |
| VILE                              | Elsewhere  | 73 291  |
| WATTS W.H.                        | Birmingham | 75      |
| WARRINGTON                        | London     | 68 250, |
|                                   |            | 74 82   |
| WHITAKER R.                       | Birmingham | 60 407, |
|                                   |            | 70 128, |
|                                   |            | 75      |
| -"- & EAGLES                      | Birmingham | 60 407  |
| WHITE J.                          | Birmingham | 70 127, |
|                                   |            | 71 450  |
| WHITLOCK H.                       | Birmingham | 70 126, |
|                                   |            | 75      |
| (WINDSOR J.                       | London     | 68 250) |
| WILCOX J.                         | Birmingham | 60 407, |
|                                   |            | 70 128, |
|                                   |            | 71 450  |
| -"- & LINES                       | Birmingham | 60 407  |
| WILLSON G.A.                      | Birmingham | 70 128  |
| WISE A.                           | Birmingham | 70 128, |
|                                   |            | 71 451  |
| WOOD J. (& Co.) &<br>partnerships | Birmingham | 60 407, |
|                                   |            | 70 129, |
|                                   |            | 71 451  |
| WORTON J.P.                       | Birmingham | 70 129  |
| WRIGHT Chas.(Ltd)                 | London     | 68 251  |
| -"- & RIEHL                       | London     | 68 251  |
| -"- & Son                         | London     | 68 251, |
|                                   |            | 74 82   |

Some signature abbreviations:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| A&M | Allen & Moore                                       |
| B&A | Brookes & Adams                                     |
| EC  | Edwin Cottrill                                      |
| G   | Unidentified, see Seaby's <u>Bulletin</u> 1970 p.43 |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| GYI           | George Yorke Iliffe   |
| (and monogr.) |   |
| H             | (till 1844) Thos. Halliday.<br>(after 1860) Heaton & Sons   |
| H&S           | Heaton & Sons   |
| HS, HSF       | Henry Smith ( <u>fecit</u> )                                |
| JW            | John Wilcox (tentatively)                                   |
| P & Co.       | Pope & Co.  |
| SADF          | Samuel Allen Daniell ( <u>fecit</u> )                       |
| SMITH         | no Street address - Henry Smith<br>with " " - William Smith |
| TWI           | Thomas Wells Ingram   |
| WHW           | William Henry Watts   |

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FOR SALE AND WANTS:

(A service for members only. 75p insertion for approx. 1/8 page, non-display type. Members' addresses, or, accommodation address - other than the Society's - to be included in advertisement).

1. Wanted to purchase any medals or tokens relating to Temperance, Total Abstinence, Father Mathew, Slavery, Negro Emancipation, Wilberforce, Lord Milton, Lascelles, Wilberforce Election Tokens, Thomas Paine, Maidstone (Kent), American Presidents & Statesmen, Washington, Lincoln

2. Tokens. Buy, Sell, Exchange. Main interests 18th. Century tokens and 19th. Century silver tokens, Price list available

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F.E. DIXON has the "Cover Story" on the July-Aug, 1975 issue of Irish Numismatics; it concerns an employee pass for the Dublin United Tramways Co.

MINT - ON NIPPON ! by Brian Edge.

A quotation from R. Obojski's "Inside the Osaki Mint" in January 1975 Coin Monthly could well be of interest to TCS Members.

"..... - Japan is now a land of more than 110,000,000 people. Moreover, the Japanese have a real mania for coin-operated vending machines-----Every place I've gone ----I've seen innumerable vending machines where you can buy Soft drinks, candy, gum, cigarettes ---- beer and whisky! ---- the vending machines, together with Japan's many pay telephones, collectively require several billions of coins"

One can reasonably assume that such a nation, with all its machines, must make use of a great number of tokens and in turn must have its inevitable following of token collectors. This being so, it would be beneficial for the TCS to establish a link with a collector or collectors in Japan. Do other members agree, and, if so, have they any ideas how this could best be achieved?

\* \* \* \*

(PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING & VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART XIV - will appear in the next Bulletin - EDITOR)

\* \* \* \*

CATALOGUE REVIEW:

British Tokens, Advertising Tickets, Checks, Passes, etc., ca. 1830 to 1920 by Neil B. Todd, 47pp., limp covers, edition limited to 250 copies, published by Colony Coin Co., P.O.Box No.501, Newtonville, Massachusetts, 02160, USA, 1974) details of availability may be had by writing to the TCS enclosing SAE.

Mr. Todd starts his Introduction with: "British tradesmen's tokens and advertising tickets of the period covered by this work have never been systematically catalogued in their entirety." The records of these pieces are only found, if at all, in widely scattered references that are often not readily accessible. The

The author does not claim to have made more than a start at compiling a definite Catalogue. Deliberately choosing - but only for the moment - a rather telegraphic style of listing, Mr. Todd fashions a framework, around which he will organise a more complete work. Only transport tokens have been intentionally omitted.

The arrangement is by location, usually by counties; the counties are divided by city or town. There is a Non-local Appendix, and an appendix on the London and Newcastle Tea Company pieces. As might be expected from a TCS member, the present listing appears to owe an amount to other members, both from the columns of this Bulletin and elsewhere, and due acknowledgment is given.

Inevitably there are mistakes, and Mr. Todd invites criticism and information. Each reader will find something different of interest, but Mr. Todd estimates that the list contains only 10-15% of all items, which ultimately should comprise the catalogue. This reviewer feels that the field is far wider than Mr. Todd believes, but carefully refrains from assessing just how large it really is.

C.B.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NOTES AND QUERIES

No. 150. (crown)/GR/BARRON PATENT COUNTERMARK: This cmk. appeared in Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin (Jan.1971, TP 452), and is listed in my book, British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins, (No.22.2). The GR indicates that the patent was granted to Barron during the reign of either George III or George IV. Bennet Woodcroft's Alphabetical Index of Patentees of Inventions, March 2. 1617 - October 1852, (London, 1854) shows the following possible issuers:

Robert Barron, Patent,1200, 31 Oct 1778, lock.  
James Barron, 6 patents 1809-36, covering apparatus for window blinds, castors, drawer knobs, manufacture of window blinds, machinery for feeding fire with fuel, and bedsteads.

The most likely explanation is that the countermark is Robert Barron's brandmark, as applied to his locks by him or his successors in the 1830s or 1840s.

Robert Barron: Strand (1772): patent locksmith,  
66 Barbican (1794).

Barron & Son: Ironmongers & locksmiths, various  
addresses in Strand (1794-1857).

The piece may have served as an advertisement ticket, receipt, or be no more than a workman's souvenir. I should be grateful to Mr. Whitehouse for a rubbing of his coin, and confirmation or not if it is the identical piece, offered for sale by Seaby's in their Jan. 1971. Bulletin.

J. GAVIN SCOTT.

No.153. "COINS AND ALL ABOUT THEM" COUNTERSTAMPS :

I should be grateful to Mr. Edge for a rubbing of the piece remaining in his collection for the eventual Supplement to my book, op.cit., see N&Q 150 above -

J. GAVIN SCOTT.

No.154. a) T.W. JOYNER PUB CHECK: Of Birmingham. Thomas William Joyner ran the "Black Lion" at 20 Smallbrook Street briefly around 1861 and again in 1867-74. But I cannot trace his ever being present at the other "Black Lion" mentioned on Mr. Schimmell's check and which was located at 31-32 Hurst Street (the two streets intersect but those establishments were always separately run), unless the directory made a mistake about the 1861 locationing.

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.154. b) DENHAM/A.B/HOTEL CHECK: In Birmingham there still exists a short street called "A B Row" but I have not heard of any A B Hotel in it, and I presume that the reading is "Denham Hotel".

R.N.P. HAWKINS

No.156. FANTASIES: "SOLA" writes: In correspondence about the fantasy tokens of the Channel Islands, arguments have been put forward that the occupation forces would not include the words, "Britische

Kanalinseln" in the inscription, (Bulletin Vol.1. No.11 July 1973), However, I quote the following relevant sections from R. Mollet's Jersey Under the Swastika, (1945):

- a) p.35. chapter V. The Royal Court and the States Assembly. "The heading of the 'Contracts' was not altered, vis...sous nôtre Souverain Sire George Six..."
- b) p.67. Chapter XVI. Food Supply. "...From 1941, tobacco plants were grown on a large scale and in 1944 cultivation had to be controlled by the States' Finance and Agricultural Departments. "
- c) p.75. Chapter XVII. Cultivation. "...The growing of tobacco, hitherto prohibited, was permitted and the occupiers of land were allowed to cultivate up to fifty plants on their property.."
- d) p.86. Chapter XXIV. General Conditions. In a section on currency there is no mention of 3 nor 5 reichsmark tokens nor coins.

Though I think that the authenticity of these tokens remains in doubt, clearly the occupation did allow reference to the British and the King. Also, there is a remarkable similarity between the fact of tobacco being grown in "units" of 50 plants, and controlled, with a token permitting 150 plants. It would be interesting to know, if any records are available for the period (1944) of the States Finance and Agricultural Departments of Jersey.

F.J. BINGEN has reported:

(TCS 20). O: Good at/Sharke's/or/Newton/L.A.Rubber Stamp  
R: Good for/5¢/in Trade Brass, diam 21mm.

I doubt whether this is a genuine token. It probably belongs to the same category of fantasy pieces.

The Journal of the Token & Medal Society of the USA, (TAMS Journal, Dec. 1971), draws attention to "Suspected Fake Tokens":

(TCS 21). O: LEE & REYNOLDS (curved)/(ornament)/CAMP/  
(ornament)/SUPPLY/( ornament)(5-pointed star)  
IND.TER. (5-pointed star)(curved).

R: GOOD FOR (curved)/(ornament)/ONE DOLLAR/  
-IN-/MERCHANDISE/IN OUR INDIAN/(ornament)  
/TRADE (curved). Brass. diam. 25mm.

Allegedly made and sold in Oklahoma, and sold through outlets in Sharon, Okla. and Ralston, Okla. The Camp Supply token is an imitation of a real token. The genuine has a milled edge, quite ornate in its scroll work and the lettering is in curved lines. Most of the tokens have been sold by unscrupulous Gun Show Hawkers, who care less for a conscientious collector.

(TAMS Journal quotations).

No.157. CORNISH TOKENS: I am extremely keen to get in touch with any other members, who might be interested in Cornish material. I have a certain amount of information on hitherto unpublished Cornish tokens, and also have some duplicates, which I should be interested to exchange.

JOHN MAYNE

No.158: MARKET TALLIES: In his article (Vol.1. No.10) Mr. Parish wanted to hear tallies used in other markets, and I am pleased to be able to list 3 items

- a). O: J. ALEXANDER (curved)/1<sup>s</sup>./GLASGOW/(wing-like ornament)/FISH MARKET (curved).  
R: Blank. Edge: Plain. Diam. 26·2mm.Brass.
- b) O: JOHN WOTHERSPOON/1<sup>s</sup>./FISH MARKET/GLASGOW  
R: TRADE (curved)/J.W (within a diamond)/MARK  
G (curved)  
Edge: Plain· Diam. 25·9mm. Brass.
- c) O: MUIRHEAD & MAXWELL (curved)/1/6 (the stroke indicates "shilling")/·GLASGOW· (curved).  
R: Similar to O. Edge: Plain. Diam. 26mm. Brass.

a) and b) were used in the Glasgow Fish Market, and c) in the Glasgow Fruit Market. I have more recently acquired MUIRHEAD & MAXWELL tallies as c), but for 1/-, 2/- & 3/-. Of the issuers James Alexander is now defunct. I also possess another token, which could have been a tally:

d) O: (5-pointed star) MAC (5-pointed star)/1/- (the stroke indicates "shilling")/GLASGOW  
R: Two concentric circles.  
Edge: Plain. Diam. 24mm.

The legend is not very helpful, as there are thousands of Macs in Scotland, (i.e. MacAdam, MacDonald, etc); indeed everyone here is known as Hen, Mac or Jimmy - irrespective of name or sex! Any information about the MAC token would be appreciated.

N.D.A. ANDISON

No.159: GS/1885: Identification help required with:

O: GS/(comma with tail to right)10M/120C  
R: 1885 (within a circle). Edge: Plain. Lead. Diam.34mm.  
N.D.A. ANDISON

No.160. J.M./33: Identification help required with:

O: J.M. (within a beaded border)  
R: 33 (incuse within an open wreath, all within a beaded border). Edge: Plain Brass. Diam. 27mm.  
N.D.A. ANDISON

No.161. J.A.KENNEDY Ltd, Sunderland. Identification help required with:

O: J.A.KENNEDY L<sup>T</sup>.<sup>D</sup> (curved)/1<sup>D</sup> (within a diamond/  
·SUNDERLAND· (curved)  
R: As O. but with smaller lettering. Edge: Plain.  
Brass. Diam. 29mm. Shape: Square with rounded corners and slightly curved sides, like a television screen.  
N.D.A. ANDISON

No.162. L.B.I: Identification help required with:

O: L.B.I R: Blank. Edge: Plain.  
Brass. Diam. 29mm.

N.D.A. ANDISON

No.163. SENA: Information please on:

Nickel, 32mm. diam, plain edged, beaded border.

O: Sugar Estates Limited Sena (curved around rim, "Sena" facing bottom of token)/Pagamento/Homen/Angonis.

R: Large figure 1 at centre. Marromeu (curved at top).  
Sena is situated in Mozambique, W. Africa. Could 1  
Marromeu be Portugese for sack?

R.A. BRIDGMAN

No.164: "LYONESSE 1947": Since about 1950 I have had  
in my collection the following piece. Copper 35.2 mm.  
Obv. in a circle, a brick-built pumping-engine, date  
1811 below; around, CORNISH/PENNY. Rev. in a similar  
circle, a fish between blocks (ingots of tin and/or  
copper?); around, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE COUNTY\*  
In very small letters just inside the circle, at top,  
LYONESSE 1947. Plain edge. Apart from the last-mention-  
ed inscription, collectors will recognise this as an  
imitation of one of the 19th Century Scorrier House  
(Redruth) penny tokens, though it is not exactly like  
any of them, lacking the rosettes on obverse. I should  
be interested to hear of any information regarding  
the issue in presumably 1947 of this imitation which  
is of red copper and of as good weight as its original.  
Lyonesse, incidentally, was a mythical "lost land",  
associated with King Arthur, which lay to the west of  
Land's End and which foundered, the Scilly Isles rep-  
resenting the summits of its hills, and which may  
have been the true Cassiterides or Tin Isles of the  
Phoenecians. Alternatively and more prosaically it was  
a place now called Leon in north-west Brittany!

D.L.F. SEALY

No.165: DARIEN GOLD MINING CO. LTD: I picked this up  
in March:

O: A full length figure of a man to left, wearing  
broad-brimmed hat, within a mining setting. THE  
DARIEN GOLD MINING COMPANY. LIMITED.

R: 50c with NADAMAS curved below. PARA SIMPLIFICAR LAS  
CUENTAS.

Octagonal. Zinc. Darien is a region in Panama, famous  
for pearls, tortoiseshell and gold. Have members any  
ideas why "LIMITED" and what the reverse legend means?

BRIAN EDGE

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

When this Bulletin is published, British postal rates will have increased to an extent not envisaged when we started in 1971. However, we have avoided extravagance, and so feel confident of our future.

New members continue to join - and we are especially grateful to those older members, who have spread the knowledge of our Society. Steady growth, (which has been the backbone of our policy from the start), will help us to contain the effects of inflation on our running costs. So, if you know of anyone, who would be interested and who has not yet joined, perhaps you could persuade them to join and to contribute to the columns of our publication.

Annual Subscription to the Society (6 Bulletins) in the UK is £2.50; as stated in Vol.2 Nos. 5 & 6, we reserve the right to make a surcharge in 1975, 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. No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

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JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

MORE ABOUT "SNIPE HELIERS"  
by D.L.F. Sealy.

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My piece about the "snipe hellers" of Isenburg, nowadays sometimes spelled Eisenburg, in these pages (Bulletin, Vol.2.No.7.p.123.) has resulted in the discovery of a listing by O.P.Eklund (Copper Coins of German States, reprinted from The Numismatist, p.53), on which the following is based; two of them are also given in Batty ("farthing size" Nos. 1799 and 1800, see below). All are of the general description already given - I just list the monograms with their meaning and Eklund's number.

644. ECGJ. Ernst Casimir, Graf Isenburg, 1801-52.  
Shows grass on obverse. Batty No. 1800.
645. ECGY. As above; obverse has no reeds nor grass.  
Batty No.1799, where the bird is described as a  
"sea fowl"; a snipe is certainly intended, but  
this one looks more like an oystercatcher or  
something!
646. ECFzY. Ernst Casimir, Fürst zu Ysenburg. Same  
man raised in rank; Eklund says this piece  
with a high rim was struck in Frankfurt in  
1840. No reeds nor grass. A specimen shown me  
by C. Brunel.
647. AJ. Adolf II, Isenburg, 1821-59. Mentioned pre-  
viously as in the possession of R.N.P. Hawkins.
648. BFzY. Bruno, Fürst zu Ysenburg, 1861-1906.  
Described by me previously, though I misread  
the script F as a T. Also shown me by C.Brunel.
649. LS. Louis of Solms-Lich and Hohen-Solms, no  
dates given. Not seen.

The only unresolved points now seem to be the ques-  
tion of dates and the tokens' possible use. It is  
evident the dates given by Eklund, if correct, over-  
lap considerably in time; these must be the lives of  
the Counts of Isenburg, not their reigns. Possibly,  
however, more than one member of this noble house  
exercised the right to issue them at the same time -

we do not know, nor is it clear how Louis fits in.

It is customary to decide D.T. Batty's Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain (&c.) as misdirected enthusiasm, being a wholly uncritical and (at least in the "unidentified" sections) unorganised listing of an incredible hotchpotch of "paranumismatica". While this is true, Batty has his uses, particularly in conjunction with R.N.P.Hawkin's valuable listing of the dates of publication of the various sections, which appeared as an Appendix to his Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Tickets &c. in Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin, 1960, p.409. If a thing is listed in Batty it must obviously have existed when that part was written, and in some cases this provides a terminus ante in dating not otherwise obtainable. The Isenburg pieces were listed in 1884, however, so in this case no additional evidence is provided.

As to the snipe heller's possible use, there seems to be nothing published. Craig is emphatic they are not coins, and no denomination is indicated. Presumably they were estate tokens of some kind.

My grateful thanks to all those who have contributed to this note.

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W A N T E D

TOKENS & MEDALS RELATING TO SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITION OF! Included in this subject are medals of THOMAS PAINE, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE and THOMAS CLARKSON.

A SENSE OF HISTORY  
by Christopher Brunel

Outrageous as it may be to some, I applaud the idea that the learning of history should be fun - no doubt this is a backlash to unimaginative history lessons that I suffered at school. I have therefore, been fascinated by the methods of a commercial project of the Weston-Super-Mare Pier Company at the small island of Birnbeck, off the coast at Weston-Super-Mare.

They use their own banknotes, which depict famous Victorians like novelist Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859) and pioneer of photography William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-1877); and the banknotes are still in old-style denominations of ¼d, ½d, 1d, 6d, 1/- and 2/-.

John S. Critchley, Chairman of the Weston-Super-Mare Pier Company, bought the company over two years ago, and re-opened the original banqueting room with a 5 course feast including mead, wine cider and old-fashioned entertainment, catering for 350 people a night. Mr. Critchley has told us that his printers, L. Sadler, Danes Press of Chepstow, obtained permission from the Bank of England for the island to have its own notes.

They show the island on one side, the name BIRNBECK ISLAND, the signature E.Owen "Keeper of the Purse" (= Eifon Owen, a director of the company), and a serial number; the reverse has one of the famous Victorians in an appropriate setting and the denomination in words.

Birnbeck Island still uses the original tills, delivered new in 1890, and the company decided not to decimalise. They opened their own Bank and introduced an exchange rate of 1d.=10 new pence., and this enabled them to sell bar drinks at a price one would have paid in Victorian times.

Four thousand notes of each denomination have been printed, and the company does not intend using the

plates again. The buildings on Birnbeck Island were decreed by statute of Queen Victoria and have now been restored to their original elegance, so that the island is virtually unchanged from the form of its original construction of 1862.

There is a post office on the island, and of special interest to students and collectors of 18th. century tokens is the current ½d. stamp, which shows the mail coach pioneer, John Palmer. Middlesex ½d. tokens, (Atkins 258-260; Dalton & Hamer 363-366), have varying legends, as or similar to "To J. Palmer. Esq. this is inscribed as a token of gratitude for benefits rece<sup>d</sup>. from the establishment of Mail Coaches." Some are dated 1797 and some have monograms (JF or AFH on them - the names of these people, probably the issuers, is not known).

The Birnbeck Island ½d. stamps have a portrait of Palmer and a representation of a mail coach; they are in red, black and orange. Letters posted on the island and bearing the Birnbeck Island stamps, are put through the GPO, after being postmarked.

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PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AMUSEMENT, GAMING & VENDING MACHINE TOKENS - PART XIV - by Dudley A. Deaver, D.L.F. Sealy & P.K. Wood.

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Abbreviations for metal: AE=Bronze; Al=Aluminium; Br=Brass; CN=Copper-nickel; Cr=Chromium; Cu=Copper; Ni=Nickel; St=Steel; WM=WhiteMetal; Zn=Zinc. (xx/xx means the second metal plated with the first). Plates appear in Bulletin Vol.1 No. 6.

NUMBER METAL DIAM. DESCRIPTION - Obv. // Rev.  
(Ins)

NPS.001 Cr/Zn 0.75 SAPHO (curved) / a line with a curved central section that rather resembles the road sign for a hump-back bridge / 2<sup>d</sup>. / the line, as above except upside down / N.P.S.C. (curved) // two lines as on obv. except further apart. Counterstamped F.S.G on obv. and 855 on rev. Beaded rims.

NPS.002 Br 0.68 as .001 without 2<sup>d</sup>. and counter-stamped 4 // as .001 except counterstamped 877.

NPS.011 Br 0.74 within a wide decorative rim, \* N.P.S.C. \* / -+- // . A CONSOMMER . (curved, incuse) / 39 / 20<sup>c</sup> (curved, incuse)

NPS.012 Br 0.75 as 011 except narrow rim and larger letters // within the same rim, \* / a raised rectangular tablet with counterstamped serial numbers / \* . The \* represents five-point stars. Next to the lower star is a very small tablet with an incuse mint mark, either MZ or HZ.

NUL.011 Br 0.68 Nulli Secundus (curved) // 2 . Beaded rims. 1075 counterstamped on obv.

NUL.021 Br. 0.68 Nulli Secundus (curved) // VALUE (curved) / 2<sup>d</sup> 169 counterstamped on obv.

NUL.031 Br 0.85 curved around the rim, NULLI SECUNDUS . // six-point star at 6 o'clock. Beaded rims. 533 counterstamped on rev.

The above NUL tokens were issued by Saxony Allwin. See ALL, CLO, NAT, etc.

ODI.001 Br. 0.83 the planchet is a replica of an automobile steering wheel with three spokes and a hole through the central hub. The legend is incuse. o - ODOM - WIGGINS - o (curved) / PAT. PEND. (curved) // AMUSEMENT ONLY (curved) / NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE (curved)

OK.001 Ni/Br 0.84 O.K. // FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY (curved) / a small diamond at 6 o'clock, Toothed rims.

OK.002 Br 0.83 - PROPERTY OF - (curved) / a central hole / O.K. VENDER (curved). The hyphens represent small diamonds // LOANED FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY / the hole / a five point star. Toothed rims,

OK.003 Br 0.83 as .002 except an open diamond on rev. instead of a star.

OK.004 Br 0.83 around a central Maltese Cross in outline with a central hole, + THE O.K. MINT VENDER // around the cross and hole, + GOOD FOR ONE PACKET MINT.

OLI.001 ? 0.89 PRIZE TO THE VALUE OF (curved) /  
5/- / OLIMPIC // same (stroke in 5/- part of legend)

OSB.001 Br 0.84 OSBAR / small central hole /AUTO's  
// AMUSEMENTS curved) / the hole / . LONDON .  
(curved) Beaded rims.

OSM.001 Br 0.80 \* OSMOND \* (curved) // VALUE IN KIND  
ONLY (curved) / \* . The \* = eight-point asterisks.

OWL.001 Ni/Br 0.70 within an inner circle, an owl  
perched on a branch facing to the left looking over  
his left shoulder // a stork standing among ferns  
under a crescent moon.

P.001 Ni/Br 1.19 a fancy script P within an open  
wreath // GOOD ONLY FOR (curved) / FREE PLAY / NO TRADE  
VALUE / - I - / PROPERTY OF MACHINE (curved). Several  
of these tokens have been found in machines located in  
the Butlin's Holiday Camp in Clacton, Essex, during  
the same two-week period each summer since 1969.  
Their origin is unknown.

P.101 Cu 0.75 within an inner circle, P // within  
an inner circle 1 . Bars connect the inner circle to  
the rim.

P.102 Cu 0.75 as .101 except the 1 on the rev.  
has been ground off and replaced with a counterstamped  
7/6.

P.103 Cu 0.75 as .102 except 6<sup>D</sup> counterstamped  
on rev.

P.111 Cu 0.75 as .101 except 2 on rev. and a  
small five-point star-shaped hole.

PA.001 Br 0.68 P.A.C.<sup>o</sup>. // 1 (in outline)

PAC.001 Br 0.83 GOOD FOR (curved) / 1 / PACKAGE / OF  
/ MINTS (curved) // blank except for a beaded circle.

PAC.002 Br 0.83 as .001.except larger letters,  
different style and smaller 1.

PAC.003 Br 0.84 as .001 except thicker letters and  
different style rev.

PAC.011 Br 0.84 as rev. of OK.004 except larger  
letters and + // as rev. of OK.004.

PAC.021 Br 0.83 as .002 // M / -.- / No.20 /  
-.- . Toothed rims.

PAC.031 Br. 0.84 curved around the rim, \* GOOD  
FOR 5¢ PACKAGE OF MINTS // -.- / No. 20 / -.- . The  
\* is a five petal flower. Beaded rims.

PAC.032 Br 0.83 as .031 except larger 5, diamond  
instead of a flower and small round dot in the center  
// as .031 except different style letters. Toothed  
rims.

PAC.037 Br 0.83 as .032 // 1213 (curved).  
Toothed rims.

PAC.036 Br 0.83 as .032 // -.- / No.85 / -.- .  
Toothed rims.

PAC.041 Br 0.83 curved around a central hole,  
GOOD FOR A 5¢ PACKAGE OF MINTS . // ALL QUALITY  
(curved) / the hole / MINTS (curved). Toothed rims.

P&C.001 CN 0.89 P & C (ornamental letters) //  
blank. Beaded rims. Ornamental vertical bar through  
'&'.

PAD.001 Br 1.21 curved around a small central  
hole, BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON . (all incuse) // blank,  
no rim.

PAU.001 Br 0.82 . PAULEY . (curved) / a larger  
square hole / SOUTHAMPTON (curved) // GOOD FOR TRADE  
/ the hole / + . Toothed rims.

PBA.001 Br 0.76 within an inner circle, P.B.A.C<sup>o</sup>.  
(curved) / 1 // same. Bars connect inner and outer  
rims.

PBA.002 Ni/Br 0.76 as .001 except for metal.

PBA.011 Ni/Br 0.76 as .001 except a 2 instead of  
the 1.

PBA.012 Ni/Br 0.76 P.B.A.Co. (curved) / large 2 //  
same. Beaded rims.

PBA.021 AE 1.16 P B / A C<sup>o</sup> counterstamped on an  
1845K French 10 centime piece.

The following tokens were issued by the Phonographic Equipment Co. which is now part of the Associated Leisure Group of Companies.

PE.001 CN 0.78 3D / a rimmed central hole / P E (curved) // VALUE IN KIND ONLY / the hole / \*. The D on the obv. smaller than the 3. \* = an eight-point asterisk.

PE.002 CN 0.78 as .001 except smaller hole.

PE.003 Cu/CN 0.78 as .001 except for metal. Plating was not done by Phonographic Equipment but by a user for identification.

PE.004 Cu/CN 0.78 as .002 except for metal. Plating was not done by Phonographic Equipment but by a user for identification.

The above four tokens were introduced in 1964 and withdrawn in 1969. A large number are still in use. Mintage approximately 1 million. Made by IMI and The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in hole diameters.

PE.011 Br 0.78 as obv. of .001 except larger letters. // same.

PE.012 Br 0.78 as obv. of .001 // same.

PE.013 CN 0.78 as .011 except for metal.

PE.014 CN 0.78 as .012 except for metal.

PE.015 Cu/CN 0.78 as .011 except for metal. Plating was not done by Phonographic Equipment but by a user for identification.

PE.016 Cu/CN 0.78 as .012 except for metal. Plating was not done by Phonographic Equipment but by a user for identification.

The above six tokens were introduced in 1964 and are still in circulation but are not being replaced as they wear out. Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and by The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in the size of the legends.

PE.017 Zn 0.78 as .011 except for metal.

PE.018 Zn 0.78 as .017 except painted brown for identification.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1963 and withdrawn in 1966. They were made in Japan. Mintage of 250,000. The painting by a user, not by Phonographic Equipment.

PE.019 CN 0.78 as .013 except they are painted black by a user for identification.

PE.020 CN 0.78 as .013 except painted brown by a user for identification.

PE.021 Br 0.73 equally spaced around a central hole, P.E. · P.E. · // same. Face value 3d.

PE.022 Br 0.73 as .021 except smaller letters.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1965 and are still in circulation but are not being replaced as they wear out. Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and by The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in letter size.

PE.023 Ni/Br 0.73 as .021 except for metal.

PE.024 Ni/Br 0.73 as .022 except for metal.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1966 and withdrawn in 1969 although a few can still be found in circulation. Mintage of 200,000. Made by IMI and by The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in letter size.

PE.031 Br 0.70 P.E. // P.E. Face value 2-1/2p. Thick letters.

PE.022 Br 0.70 as .031 except thinner letters.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1965 and are still in circulation although they are slowly being phased out. Called a "10 cent token" by PE because it's size is similar to the U.S.A. 10 cent piece, not because there is any relation in value. Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and by The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in the letters.

PE.033 CN 0.70 as .031 except for metal. This token is unknown to us but is thought to exist as the same dies were used for .032 and .034. Face value 2-1/2p.

PE.034 CN 0.70 as .032 except for metal. Face value 2-1/2p.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1967 and are still in circulation although they are slowly being phased out. Also called a "10 cent token". Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and by The Mint, Birmingham, which will account for the difference in the letters if a specimen of .033 is ever discovered.

PE.035 Br 0.74 as .031 except larger. Face value 2-1/2p.

PE.036 Br 0.74 as .032 except larger. Face value 2-1/2p.

PE.036a Br 0.74 as 0.36 except for a central hole Not intended by PE. Probably struck on the wrong planchet.

PE.037 Ni/Br 0.74 as .035 except for metal.

PE.038 Ni/Br 0.74 as .036 except for metal.

PE.039 Br 0.74 as .036 except painted brown.

The above six tokens were issued in 1965 and are still in circulation. The plating and painting were done by users for identification. Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in letter size.

PE.041 Br 0.78 P.E. // P.E. Face value 2-1/2p.

PE.042 Br 0.78 as .041 except the full stops are square.

PE.043 CN 0.78 as .041 except for metal.

PE.044 CN 0.78 as .042 except for metal.

Of the above four tokens, .041 and .042 were issued in 1965 and .043 and .044 were issued in 1967. All are still in circulation. Mintage of several millions.

Made by IMI and The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the difference in full stops.

PE.045 Cu/CN 0.78 as .043 except for plating.

PE.046 Cu/CN 0.78 as .044 except for plating.

In 1969, several pubs in a particular area were being victimized by persons unknown who were offering in exchange for merchandise far more .043 and .044 type tokens than could possibly have been won from their fruit machines. PE had approximately 50,000 of the .043 and .044 type tokens copper plated, and loaded all of the fruit machines in the affected area with them. When anyone offered non-plated tokens over the bar they were apprehended. Once all the villains were rounded up, the plated tokens were replaced with the regular issue. The plated tokens were sold to an arcade operator in another area, later re-purchased and still later resold. The tokens are probably still in circulation but it is not known exactly where.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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B O O K R E V I E W

British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins by J. Gavin Scott, (Spink & Son Ltd, 179pp + 10 plates, £8.50) The columns of this Bulletin have often reflected the growing interest in counter-marked coins and tokens and in those encircled coins used for advertising purposes. The puzzles that some of these set may at times seem daunting. But Mr. Scott has taken a great stride forward in bringing order to what appeared a confusing series of items. Merely to have recorded the large number that he has come across would have been valuable; perhaps to see that a doubtful countermark has a counterpart in someone else's collection encourages one to believe that the example is not just a freak produced in an idle moment in some workshop.

But Gavin Scott's researches have enabled him to categorise them, and by drawing together the rather

slimmer strands of the work of others, we see more clearly the scale and the scope of the whole series.

He gives the historical background from the early 18th. century, and deals in detail with the effects of the legislation of 1853. The Act to prevent the defacing of coin of the realm for advertising purposes gave rise to such ingenious loopholes as defacing foreign coins or demonetised British copper coins, and framing coins with aluminium collars, on which advertising matter could legally appear. Since the book deals with some coins countermarked for use as truck tickets, summary of the truck system is given.

Mr. Scott has by now prepared the ground for the 3 main tables that (with generous notes and some illustration) make up the bulk of the work. Table 1 lists countermarks, engravings and paper labels on British copper and bronze coins. Table 2 lists similar "improvements" to European bronze coins, and Table 3 lists aluminium advertising rings applied to British farthings. The pieces in each table are listed by counties for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and a numbering system has been adopted to allow for expansion, as additions come to light. Mr. Scott's request to fellow TCS members in the past two issues of this Bulletin for rubbings of certain items shows that completeness can be aimed for but not achieved in practice. It is in the construction and layout of those tables that the great strength of the book lies: each countermark is described and the coin type on which it appears is given, together with source reference and approximate date of countermarking; in addition, the purpose of the piece - as a token, shop ticket, advertising ticket, pay or tool check, or unofficial item (i.e. produced by workers with access to brand marking tools) - is suggested.

The tables are clearly laid out and presented in an exemplary manner that makes quick reference an easy matter. (I fear that this may have contributed to the comparatively high price of the book. Having enjoyed the high standard, I hope it will be maintained for the Supplement that he hopes will be published, but some compromise might be achieved by using a cheaper, paper-

back binding).

Copious notes follow the tables; they show extensive research, and the fact that many give only tentative suggestions opens the way for others to follow with more research. After the Index there are two appendixes of unattributed names and initials countermarked on British copper and bronze - also supported by notes. There is full opportunity for further research here, too, and this may enable some of the unattributed pieces eventually to be upgraded to Table 1.

Ten plates of some 200 pieces end the book. An approximate valuation guide for a few selected examples is included in the early part of the volume. The author stopped short at British coins and tokens countermarked for use in the colonies and in foreign countries, political countermarks (e.g. Thomas Spence's slogans), identity discs and love tokens, all of which are excluded. A bibliography of these categories, (as well as for what is included in the work), puts the matter in the wider perspective. Mr. Scott announces that he has in hand a short paper on the French series. Countermarked silver coins are excluded, except where he assumes that the countermark also appears on British copper or bronze coins or tokens.

It would be interesting to see whether a development of work on Irish countermarked silver pieces would justify their inclusion in a Supplement. The diffuse stampings of the early 19th century on worn shillings and sixpences (or on silver discs of these sizes) might well find echoes in countermarks on copper and bronze coins that so far have been unattributed. The practice of elongating coins and at the same time incorporating advertising, very popular in the USA, does not appear to have had a vogue in Britain.

British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins is a model of good arrangement, good design and good publishing. The whole work is most pleasing to

read, and the logical presentation adopted also makes it easy to use for reference purposes. It has also given me great pleasure to know that it is the work of a TCS member, and in addition, to see the large proportion of source references in it to individual Society members.

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TRAILERS:

F.E. Dixon's listing of MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST and THE CAVE BEAR OF MENDEN by D.L.F. Sealy, BSc. will appear in the next issue.

TRANSATLANTIC ROUNDUP, an occasional glimpse at the token scene in America, will start in a forthcoming issue, while further information on COPPERAS TOKENS and on the SNIPE HELLER is ready for publication.

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FOR SALE AND WANTS:

(A service for members only. 75p insertion for approx. ¼ page, non-display type. Members' addresses, or accommodation address - other than the Society's - to be included in advertisement).

1. Wanted to purchase any medals or tokens relating to Temperance, Total Abstinence, Father Mathew, Slavery, Negro Emancipation, Wilberforce, Lord Milton, Lascelles, Wilberforce Election Tokens, Thomas Paine, Maidstone (Kent), American Presidents & Statesmen, Washington, Lincoln

2. Tokens. Buy, Sell, Exchange. Main interests 18th. Century tokens and 19th. Century silver tokens. Price list available - W.H. Aldcroft

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The bicentenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell is commemorated in an article by Dr. Arthur J. Went in the Aug. 1975 issue of Coins & Medals.

W A N T E D

TOKENS, MEDALETS and  
MEDALLIONS relating  
to MEDICINE, DENTISTRY  
and similar subjects.

Write to

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

WANTED VERY MUCH !

MEDALS, TOKENS, METAL PASSES & BADGES  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
CIRCUSES OR TRAVELLING MENAGERIES

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Railways are featured in the Sept. 1975 issue of  
Coins and Medals, including "British Steam Loco-  
motives on Medals" by Howard Lineacre, "Railway  
First Aid Medals" by B.G. Faulconbridge, and a  
pictorial feature on the railway items at the  
British Association of Numismatic Societies'  
Congress exhibition last April.

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NOTES AND QUERIES:

No. 163. SENA. Sena Sugar Estates Ltd., at Marromeu  
in Brazil, according to mail auction catalogue, 30th.  
March 1973 of Henry Christensen Inc., (Madison, New  
Jersey, USA); in which was listed as Lot 674 a copper  
3-reis token of same diameter. The denomination of

the questioner's token is, therefore, presumably 1 real, (The word "sena", if having a tilde over the "n", is Spanish for "token"; but Brazil would use the Portugese form "senha" of this word). "Pagamento" = "Payment".

R.N.P. HAWKINS.

No. 165. DARIEN GOLD MINING CO.LTD. R.N.P. HAWKINS reports: "para simplificar las cuentas" = "to simplify calculations". "nadamas" = "nothing more" - perhaps to signify "not exceeding 50c". Evidently a British-registered company (just as in N&Q 163). JERRY F. SCHIMMEL, reporting he has a similar piece in brass, 34mm. square:

O: (around) THE DARIEN GOLD MINING COMPANY/(a miner standing while holding tools with a landscape in the background)/LIMITED

R: (around) PARA SIMPLIFICAR LAS CUENTAS/ \$1 (with a "3" counterstamp)/NADA MAS

He adds that the Spanish legend suggests that the token might be more a tally piece than a token. The use of LIMITED on the O: may be related to the fact that the Darien Mines are currently owned by a Canadian firm based in Toronto. (Ref: Mines Register 1971); but whether the mines were owned by a Canadian firm at the time the tokens were in use is not known. Mr. Schimmel appends further information from Elwin Leslie of Ohio: "Darien Gold Mining Company, Darien Province, Panama. Like many Latin American tokens there is no town mentioned in the legend. In most instances the mine or the company or ranch is the town. Sometimes what appears to be a town name is actually a municipalidad, a United States county-sized entity. The purpose of such a name on a token is usually to distinguish it from another operation that has the same name. Access to the Darien Gold Mining operation is many miles inward from the town of La Palma, halfway between Panama City and the country of Colombia. There are two sets of tokens of this company, one of which is dated. Also some of the tokens are counterstamped with a number, possibly referring to a certain mine in operation."

No.166. DANISH WEST INDIES COUNTERSTAMPS: A good example of publicity driving out forgeries is given in Ray Byrne's Coins and Tokens of the Caribees, an auction catalogue of Jess Peters Inc., (Los Angeles, USA, 13-15. June, 1975). Mr. Byrne's collection included a wide range of genuine counterstamped Danish West Indies coins, and he explained that in the 1850s, due to an extreme scarcity of all coins, a series of counterstamped world coins were used, bearing the crowned initials FR over VII (Frederick VII of Denmark); some 44 specimens are listed, with countermarks on USA, Brazilian, English, Irish, French, Dutch, Spanish and Spanish American coins - including that on a 1791 Hull, Yorks, equestrian statue ½d. token of William III, (erroneously catalogued as Lady Godiva!) Mr. Byrne states that many forged style counterstamps, which he calls "rogues", were introduced into the numismatic field in the 1960-5 era; the counterfeits have a very low relief and lack a cross at the top of the crown. Mr. Byrne's article, "The Nobles and the Rogues" (Numismatist, USA, May 1967), exposed the forgeries, which he says, "have since disappeared, evidently, from whence they originated."

C. BRUNEL

No.167: SOUTHWARK 17th.C. TOKEN: I have a token, obtained in February, unrecorded in Williamson, which may interest members; I do not know, if it has been recorded in any other works:

O: IOHN GOLLOP AT 1667 STOCKING

R: HORSLIDOWNE SOVTHWARK HIS HALF PENY

DENNIS APPLEYARD

No. 168. CINEMA TOKENS: Can anyone provide any information about these items? They seem to have been two types - one was for admission, before the use of paper tickets, and they were consequently often forged; the other was for commemorative and advertising purposes.

BARRY PLISKIN.

(CHRIS MOORE of Rank Leisure Services Ltd., has informed THE EDITOR that in recent years, but not currently, tokens have been used in Rank Cinema, converted as Bingo Halls).

No.169. CORNISH TOKENS. I feel that members of the Society might be interested to know of the following tokens' existence, which as far as I know is not reported elsewhere in the literature and certainly not in the excellent work by J.A. Williams, Cornish Tokens. I use Williams's numbers throughout for reference:

- a. FALMOUTH 17th. century No.6 New version:  
MICHELL RUSSELL - three escallops/IN SMITHICK MAR.  
Note Michell and Smithicke spelt differently.
- b. LOOE 17th. c. No. 1 WILLIAM AMBROSE IN LOO (rather amusing misprint).
- c. LAUNCESTON 17th. c. No. 4 OSWOLD KINGDON instead of OSSOLD.
- d. GRAMPOUND. Copper token about ½ inch diam. Inside a central circle reading 5/- GROCER. Around the central circle W.D.JEFFERY GRAMPOUND. The reverse is a negative imprint of the obverse.

JOHN MAYNE.

No.170. IMITATIONS OF THE REGAL COINAGE: May I request members who collect George III evasion coppers to check their specimens of Atkins No.8. (O: Bust to right. \* AUCTORI\*\*PLEBIS\* R: Harp. HISPANIOLA Ex:17-36 - EDITOR). Mine has old date numerals beneath the struck date, 17 36, so that what is possibly a 2 appears between the 7 and 3, and a rather different representation of a possible 2 between the 3 and the 6.

BRIAN ALTMAN.

No.171. P.O. TELEGRAPHS MESSENGERS TOKEN: What was the use of the following 26mm. diam. zinc token? O & R the same: A crown within a circle. P.O. TELEGRAPHS MESSENGERS TOKEN (all incuse)?

F.J. BINGEN.

No.172. I.W.G.S.W.B.: I should be pleased if anyone could identify this uniface white metal item: SIX/PENCE in two lines within an oblong with cut corners, composed of dots. I.W. above, G. to the left, S. to the right, W.B. below. A border of dots. Oval,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  x  $13/16$  inch.

NORMAN G. BRODIE

No.173. YORK COUNTERMARKED  $\frac{1}{2}$ d: During the British Association of Numismatic Societies' lecture Course at York, in the week end of 12th-14th Sept.1975, a countermarked half penny was issued for each member attending; the countermark is circular,  $9/16$  inch diam, bearing the arms of York with YORK (curved) below, and appears on the reverse of 1966 and 1967 Elizabeth II  $\frac{1}{2}$ ds. 56 were in the first striking, but a further, limited striking was contemplated by Fred Banks, the Course Organiser, who was also responsible for having the souvenirs made.

C. BRUNEL

No.174. WHIST MARKERS/EDMUND HOYLE: An article on Whist Markers by TCS member, R.C. Bell, appears in Games & Puzzles, (No.39. Aug, 1975), with some of Mr. Bell's collection illustrated, including a George III halfpenny turned into a whist marker, two KEEP YOUR TEMPER and a MR. HOYLE counter. The September issue of the same magazine, (No.40) contains an article by David Parlett, "On the Cards", about Edmund Hoyle, (but containing no numismatic references). (Information from FRED. E. DIXON. Back numbers of Games & Puzzles are available from 11 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1A 4XF, each 35p for UK, \$1.00 for USA or Canada, 40p for other countries - all plus 10% for postage, etc. -EDITOR)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

We apologise most sincerely that we have not been able to issue a Bulletin since September 1975. The finances are sound - though not inflation-proof - but a long succession of personal problems has hit the two Co-Founders, who run the Bulletin. As our work for the TCS is completely voluntary, we hope members will be understanding and tolerant, and that they will consider this double issue begins to make up for the long wait they have had. Do not forget - you do not lose, because your "annual" subscription covers 6 numbers of the Bulletin.

Many members are engaged in research in fields covered by the Society. Our columns are always open for appeals for assistance, and we are considering publishing an occasional list of which members are working on what subjects. Whether you invite help from others or not, the information would be of interest to members.

We shall only put your name on the list, if you ask for its inclusion, and, as always, we will not reveal your address without your specific authority; letters can be forwarded through the Society.

Annual subscription to the Society (6 Bulletins) in the UK is £2.50; as stated in Vol.2 Nos. 5&6, 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. No payment made for contributions to the Bulletin. Licence to publish herein has been granted by the owners of the copyright.

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

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

WANTED VERY MUCH:

Tokens, jetons, counters, and any kind of "private money", medals, medallets, etc. of GERMANY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND and the former GERMAN COLONIES. Trade or buy. Willing to sell or trade tokens of U.K., FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, U.S.A. and many more countries - (all in all approx. 2,000 tokens). Also wanted: Any kind of token literature, world-wide. Please write to P.-H. LEHMANN, SCHEFFELSTR.

\* \* \* \* \*

AN IRISH LUCK-PIECE

by F.E. Dixon.

Not all of us admire the Irish Hospital Sweepstake organisation, which has made fortunes for the promoters by smuggling its tickets into countries, where they are illegal. However, one must admire the ingenuity of the concern's advertising.

One gimmick of the 1930s was an adaptation of the magic square device, struck in white metal and 28mm in diameter. One side advertises the sweeps, then only three per year: IRISH HOSPITAL SWEEPS (curved)/TICKETS/10/ (Stroke)-EACH/GRAND NATIONAL/MARCH/THE DERBY/JUNE/CAMBRIDGESHIRE/OCTOBER/(ornamental dash)/QUINN DUBLIN (in minute letters curved)/FORTUNE AWAITS YOU(curved). The other shows the usual square of nine numbers which add to 15 along each row, column or diagonal:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | 9 | 2 |

Outside the square are the inscriptions: LUCKY SQUARE, SIT ON THIS AND WISH, YOUR WISH WILL BE GRANTED AND APPLIES ONLY TO THE VIRTUOUS.

The luck-piece was supplied in an envelope with a printed explanation, alleging that the superstition (though of course that word is avoided) of sitting on a magic square to bring luck at play is very ancient, as is the insistence on rectitude of life and thought, if the square is to do its job. There is no discussion of what happens, if all the players are virtuous and all

sit on similar pieces. Nor is it mentioned whether modern users should sit on their square, when buying, the sweep-stake ticket, or at the time the draw is in progress.

It was made by Quinn & Co., Shamrock Place, North Strand, Dublin.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE VIENNA STEPHANSGROSCHEN

by D.L.F. Sealy and F.J. Bingen

The following "Spendenmarken" (lit. "gift-tokens, usually called give-aways in Britain) must have frequently come to the notice of collectors of paranumismatica, but until recently they were without explanation.

Aluminium (usually: also exist in silver and gold) 26.9 mm, plain edge. Obv. A fine view of a church with the sun emerging from clouds above; at bottom right, very small, 1950/O.THIEDE (Oskar Thiede, designer). Around, on a broad slightly raised rim, SANKT STEPHANS-DOM IN WIEN and diamond ornament at foot. Rev. a large figure 1 crossed behind by an ear of wheat/STEPHANS/GROSCHEN. Usually a small shield of arms to right of numeral. The whole surrounded by a zigzag ornament on a broad slightly raised rim.

The only published reference to these pieces known to us is by Reinhold Jordan and appeared in the Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten for September 1974, p.241. As this is in German and probably inaccessible to the majority of English-speaking collectors, a translation follows. Herr Jordan makes an appeal for information.

#### "Who Can Help?"

"The Vienna Stephansgroschen of 1950 is a series of gift medals or coins which so far - certainly unjustifiably - received little attention in numismatics. By order of the Association for maintenance of the Cathedral of Vienna [Wiener Domerhaltungsvereins] these pieces were struck in gold, silver and aluminium in the main Austrian mint, and given away in return for a donation towards the renovation-fund for St. Stephan's Cathedral, damaged in the war." [Then follows a

description of the pieces.]

"Besides the normal strikings in the three named metals, there were also in the silver and aluminium issues mintings, which carry on the right side of the 1 the arms of one of the Austrian provinces (Upper and Lower Austria, Burgenlands, Vienna, Tyrol, Kärnten [Carinthia], Salzburg, Steiermark, and Vorarlberg).

"The margin of the reverse forms a zigzag band, unusual for coins and medals but very attractive.

"Since I am at present preparing a comprehensive treatment of these interesting presentation medals, I would be grateful for any details and would be happy to receive any kind of information or suggestion. I am especially interested in how much 'pure profit' this action secured at the time, i.e. in what way in fact did the Renovation Fund of the Cathedral benefit from the proceeds of these token-strikings.

"Reinhold Jordan, 8711 Biebelried, Würzburger Strasse 20 [Rhein-Besten BDR]/"

In the perhaps rather unlikely event of any British readers being able to add anything useful to Herr Jordan's information, we should like to encourage them to write to him - and of course to us! How many were (or are) issued of each variety? The munificence of the gift presumably determined the metal of the token, but why the different varieties of arms? We would only add that the nine different arms (with the blank one making ten varieties in each of the two metals aluminium and silver) are depicted on the reverses of all recent Austrian 25 and 50 schilling commemorative coins and will be found in any good encyclopaedia.

Our thanks are due to Mr. C.R. Vardy for help in the translation.

\* \* \* \* \*

TWENTIETH CENTURY TOKEN 'COINAGE' OF LUNDY ISLAND  
by STAN BEWLEY

The Island of LUNDY is situated in the Bristol Channel some 24 miles from both Ilfracombe and Bideford. It is about 3 miles long and half a mile wide and its name is

of Norse derivation, (LUND - a Puffin; and Y - an island).

The Island was bought by a man named Heaven in 1834, and later inherited by his son, the Rev. Hudson Heaven, who greatly valued the sovereign rights and privileges of ownership that arose from Charters and Grants of feudal times. During his ownership the Island became known as 'The Kingdom of Heaven'. He sold it in 1917 to a Mr. Christie, from whom it was bought in 1925 by Martin Coles Harman, a gentleman no less imbued with the sense of ownership and its derivation than the Rev. Hudson Heaven.

The Island has an inn and one shop, and in June 1929, to facilitate purchases at these establishments by the relatively small island community, Mr. Harman placed an order with the Birmingham Mint for 50,000 bronze tokens of the size of a penny and 50,000 of the size of a half-penny. The head of Mr. Harman facing left is on the obverse and on the reverse, a puffin on the larger and the head of a puffin on the smaller, together with the value:- One puffin, and Halfpuffin. Mr. Harman sent specimens of each coin to the Royal Mint, and in sending his thanks, the Deputy Master drew attention to Section 5 of the Coinage Act 1870, and asked to what use the Tokens were put on Lundy. In his reply, Mr. Harman described Lundy as a 'Little Kingdom of the British Empire, but out of England', and pointed out that no taxes or rates were paid to the mainland, which was known as the adjacent island.

In March 1930, police officers visited Lundy and found Puffins and Half Puffins in the till of the Tavern (Lundy's Inn) together with current U.K. coins, and subsequently a charge was brought against Mr. Harman, for issuing coins of value contrary to Section 5 of the Coinage Act 1870.

The main interest of the Court proceedings centred round the plea by Mr. Harman's solicitor, before the hearing of evidence, that the Justices (of N. Devon) had no jurisdiction, on the grounds that Lundy was not within the County of Devon. He said that the basis of his plea was not that the island was known as the

Kingdom of Heaven, but went on to put forward many other reasons, that a Home Office letter under Mr. Gladstone's Administration expressed doubt that the Magistrates of that time had any jurisdiction over Lundy because Lundy made no contribution to the County Rate, and it was doubtful whether the island formed part of the County of Devon.

That no rates or taxes were payable on Lundy, no dog or Excise licences, no Customs or game licences except those levied by the Owner, the money going into his own pocket.

That it had been held that a Tort committed by the collision between two ships in the Bristol Channel was not committed within the jurisdiction of the King's Court, and Lundy is 20 miles west of the point of collision.

The Prosecution Counsel put forward counter-argument, such as the fact that the official list of the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction of 1913 included the Bideford Petty Sessional Division, and Lundy Island as extra parochial, and that an Assize Court of Itinerant Justices of Devon shire in 1321, granted the repossession of Lundy to the then owner, which shows the island was subject to the King's writ. Also, in 1587. records in Barnstaple Museum record the payment of money to send men to Lundy to apprehend 'rovers and Pirates', on instructions of My Lord of Bath, who was at that time, Lord of the Manor of Barnstaple.

After these and many other submissions for both sides, the Magistrates retired, and returned to announce that they considered they had jurisdiction, and the case would proceed.

The defendant and his solicitor then left the Court, and though they were persuaded to return, they refused to plead. The Clerk of the Court entered a plea of 'not Guilty' and the Prosecution presented its case, supported by evidence from the Royal Mint. The Birmingham Mint, the owner of the boat which delivered some of the coins to the island, and from the police who found some in use in the till of the inn. The

defence solicitor did not cross-examine any of the witnesses and the magistrates found the defendant, Mr. Harman, guilty, and he was fined £5, with £15/15/- costs.

Subsequently, Mr. Harman discharged his solicitor, being dissatisfied with his performance, and appealed, conducting his own case, before the Lord Chief Justice, and two other Appeal Judges. Mr. Harman again pleaded that the English Courts had no jurisdiction on Lundy, where any crimes were dealt with locally. When asked by the Lord Chief Justice who administered the punishment, Mr. Harman caused some amusement in stating that it was done by his bailiff, who was 6'4" tall and weighed 18 stones. After a short hearing, the appeal was dismissed.

\* \* \* \* \*

TRADE TOKENS, ADVERTISEMENT COUNTERS &C. AT THETFORD.  
NORFOLK.

Through the courtesy of the Curator of the Thetford Museum, Miss A.J. Maddock, M.A., we are able to publish these lists of the little known collection. TCS members are welcome to come and see the collection (not all of which is on public display), so long as prior arrangement is made. Opening hours are Monday to Saturday 10am-5pm (closed Monday 1-2pm), and Sunday 2-5pm; but, as Miss Maddock is not in at weekends, it would normally only be possible to view the collection in store on a weekday. (Ancient House Museum White Hart Street, Thetford, Norfolk. 'Phone 2599).

A number of the tokens in the Thetford Public Library were donated by the Thomas Paine Society.

ABBREVIATIONS:        W = Williamson  
                          DH = Dalton & Hamer  
                          D = Davis        List compiled Oct. 1975.

TOKENS IN THE ANCIENT HOUSE MUSEUM:

17th CENTURY:

Norfolk

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Diss farthing 1669       | W Nfk 27 |
| Kings Lynn farthing 1669 | W Nfk 65 |

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Kings Lynn farthing 1669       | W Nfk 65       |
| Kings Lynn farthing (worn)     | W Nfk 63 or 65 |
| Norwich farthing 1667          | W Nfk 225      |
| Norwich farthing 1667          | W Nfk 225      |
| Norwich farthing 1668          | W Nfk 226      |
| Norwich farthing 1670          | W Nfk 228      |
| Thetford: William Flanner 1669 | W Nfk 254      |
| Thetford: William Flanner 1669 | W Nfk 254      |
| Thetford: William Flanner 1669 | W Nfk 254      |
| Thetford: Francis Howlett 1668 | W Nfk 256      |
| Thetford: Francis Howlett 1668 | W Nfk 256      |
| Thetford: Edward Moore 1668    | W Nfk 257      |
| Thetford: John Waymond 1659    | W Nfk 258      |
| Thetford: John Waymond 1659    | W Nfk 258      |
| Thetford: John Waymond 1659    | W Nfk 258      |
| Great Yarmouth farthing 1667   | W Nfk 285      |
| Great Yarmouth farthing 1667   | W Nfk 285      |

|                                  |      |           |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------|
| Suffolk                          | 1667 |           |
| Bury St. Edmunds: John Farecloth |      | W Sfk 53  |
| Ipswich farthing 1670            |      | W Sfk 158 |
| Lakenheath: James Parlett        |      | W Sfk 203 |
| Lakenheath: James Parlett        |      | W Sfk 203 |
| Lowestoft farthing               |      | W Sfk 224 |

#### 18TH CENTURY

|                                   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Cheshire                          |  |   |
| Macclesfield halfpenny 1790 (Roe) |  | DH Ches. (variant not yet ident.; 1 button on coat) |
| Macclesfield halfpenny 1791 (Roe) |  |   |

|  |  |            |
|--|--|------------|
| Essex  |  |            |
| Chelmsford Shire Hall/Clachar & Co halfpenny |  | DH Essex 5 |

|   |  |            |
|---|--|------------|
| Gloucestershire                             |  |            |
| Thames & Severn Canal $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1795 |  | DH Glos 60 |

|   |  |               |
|---|--|---------------|
| Lancashire                                    |  |               |
| John of Gaunt Lancaster $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1794 |  | DH Lanes 43a  |
| Manchester $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1793, Fielding's  |  | DH Lancs 129  |
| Manchester $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1793, navigation  |  | DH Lancs 135e |

|  |  |            |
|--|--|------------|
| Lincolnshire                             |  |            |
| Spalding $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1794, Jennings |  | DH Lincs 5 |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Middlesex                             |   |
| Bakers halfpenny 1795                 | DH Mddx 297 (e?)  |
| Fowler's whale fishery ½d, 1794       | DH Mddx 306   |
| Kelly's saddlery ½d                   | DH Mddx 345   |
| Lackington ½d, 1794                   | DH Mddx 354   |
| End of Pain ½d                        | DH Mddx 831   |
| Rights of Man/Pig's meat ½d           | DH Mddx 842 (b?)  |
| Prince of Wales ½d, 1795              | c/f DH Mddx 963ff.<br>but E: PAYABLE AT<br>LONDON OR BRIGHTON |
| Map of France 1794                    |   |
| Map of France 1794 (v.worn)           | DH Mddx 1017e   |
| Isaac Newton ½d, 1793                 | DH Mddx 1017 (f?)   |
| Isaac Newton ½d, 1793                 | DH Mddx 1033  |
| Isaac Newton ½d, 1793                 | DH Mddx 1034a   |
| Isaac Newton ½d, 1794                 | DH Mddx 1163  |
| Norfolk                               |   |
| Norwich halfpenny (Bacon) 1794        | DH Nfk 12   |
| Norwich halfpenny (Bacon) 1794        | DH Nfk 13   |
| Norfolk & Norwich ½d, 1792 (B'broke)  | DH Nfk 14   |
| Norfolk & Norwich ½d, 1792 (B'broke)  | DH Nfk 14   |
| Norwich halfpenny (Clarke) 1794       | DH Nfk 22   |
| Norwich halfpenny (Harvey) 1792       | DH Nfk 38   |
| Shropshire                            |   |
| Shrewsbury ½d 1793 (Wool Mfy)         | DH Shrops 22  |
| Somerset                              |   |
| Bristol ½d 1793 (Hawkins Bird)        | DH Som 89   |
| Suffolk                               |   |
| Beccles halfpenny 1795                | DH Sfk 16   |
| Beccles halfpenny 1795                | DH Sfk 16   |
| Bury St E. ½d, (Deck/Plough & Fleece) | DH Sfk 25   |
| Bury St E. ½d, (Apseys)               | DH Sfk 28   |
| Bury St E. ½d 1795 (Guest's)          | DH Sfk 30   |
| Haverhill Mfy ½d (Fincham's)          | DH Sfk 31   |
| Haverhill Mfy ½d (Plough & Shuttle)   | DH Sfk 32   |
| Haverhill Mfy ½d (Plough & Shuttle)   | DH Sfk 32   |
| Ipswich ½d 1794 (Conder's)            | DH Sfk 35   |
| Sudbury ½d 1793 (Goldsmith's)         | DH Sfk 38   |
| Sudbury ½d (Goldsmith's)-obv. blank   | DH Sfk c/f 38   |
| Surrey                                |   |
| Guildford woollen mfy ½d              | DH Surrey 9   |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Warwickshire                          |   |
| Birmingham Mining Co ½d 1792          | DH War 93                                   |
| Coventry Lady Godiva ½d 1793          | DH War 238c                                 |
| Yorkshire                             |   |
| Hull halfpenny 1791 (Garton)          | DH Yorks 20                                 |
| Hull halfpenny 1791 (ship)            | DH Yorks 22                                 |
| Anglesey                              |   |
| Parys Mining Co penny 1788 )          | DH Anglesey, no.                            |
| Parys Mining Co penny 1788 )          | not yet determined.                         |
| Parys Mining Co halfpenny 1788 )      |   |
| Ireland                               |   |
| Irish Miners/cronebane ½d 1789        | DH Wicklow 43b                              |
| <u>Imitation of the Regal Coinage</u> |   |
| Cornwallis 'Bonny Girl' ½d, 1779      | ? (Probably Atkins 77<br>- <u>Editors</u> ) |
| <u>19th CENTURY:</u>                  |   |
| Devon                                 |   |
| Tavistock miners' Penny 1811          | D Devon 24                                  |
| Cornwall                              |   |
| Scorrier House Cornish penny 1811     | D Corn 18                                   |
| London                                |   |
| W. Miles E.C. 1½d token               | ?   |
| Coram, Stationer 205 Sloane St.       | -   |
| Norfolk                               |   |
| R. Alden, Lamp Mfr, 1847 (Norwich)    | ?   |
| Wilson, Confectioner 1839 (Norwich)   | ?   |
| Norwich 2d (Blake)                    | D Nfk 17                                    |
| Norwich Dunham & Yallop 1811          | D Nfk 22                                    |
| Norwich, Newton, 1811                 | D Nfk 26?                                   |
| Tunstead & Happing penny 1812         | D Nfk 29                                    |
| Tunstead & Happing penny 1812         | D Nfk 29                                    |
| Lessey (Grocer), Yarmouth             | ?   |
| Warwickshire                          |   |
| Birmingham workhouse penny 1813       | D War 42                                    |
| Yorkshire                             |   |
| Barnsley Jackson & Lister penny       | D Yorks 75-8 (too<br>worn to tell which)    |
| Hull Halfpenny (Picard) 1812          | D Yorks 95                                  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Non-local                              |   |
| Wellington halfpenny                   | D 33  |
| Wellington halfpenny 1814              | D 83ff  |
| Miscellaneous                          |   |
| Willenhall, Rushbrooke's, 1844         | ?   |
| ½d 1811 (Britannia in oak wreath)      | ?   |
| ½d 1813 (lion/Britannia in oak wreath) | ?   |
| Australian tea mart, Sydney; 1d 1857   | ? (Possibly Andrews 184-5 or 190-2 - <u>Editors</u> ) |
| Gibraltar token (v. worn)              | ?   |
| Gibraltar, Spittle's, 1820             | ?   |

ADDENDA: 18th cent.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Hollandia 1720        | ? |
| Love token AH/WK 1798 | - |

TOKENS IN THETFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| End of Pain ½d, 1793              | DH Mddx 833  |
| End of Pain/Pandora's breeches ¼d | DH Mddx 1110 |
| Thomas Hardy trial ½d 1794        | DH Mddx 1024 |
| London Corresponding Society ½d   | DH Mddx 286  |
| D. Eaton acquittal ½d, 1795       | DH Mddx 301  |
| Rights of Man/Pig's Meat ½d       | DH Mddx 842b |
| Thos Erskine Rights of Man ½d     | DH Mddx 1010 |

\* \* \* \* \*

A LONDON BOOKSELLER'S TOKEN by D.P. White.

One of the fascinations of seventeenth century token collecting is the lines of local research which are possible for token issuers; references may be found in parish and county records; buildings may still exist, and in a few cases businesses may be continuing to the present day. Because, however, most of the issuers were dealing in domestic commodities or were manufacturing solely for a local market, virtually nothing of what they produced or sold, other than their tokens, survives.

An exception to this is the small number of booksellers who issued tokens. Booksellers in this century were

both publishers and retailers, and, in theory at any rate, it ought to be possible to find some of the books bearing their imprint with perhaps a list of titles at the end, from which some of their activities can be deduced. The theory is easier than the practice - if one does not take the short cut of going to the British Museum. It took me two years to find a volume published by ROBERT PAWLET (Williamson London 518, where the name is wrongly given as PAWLEY).

ROBERT PAWLET was in business in Chancery Lane and like many booksellers of his time used the sign of the Bible to denote his trade. This was in accordance with the common practice for traders to represent the most important article in their shops; the stocking denoting the hosier; the gridiron the ironmonger; the bible the bookseller. The sign of the Bible came into use at the time of the Reformation, when the bible and later the prayer book became freely available. On one day, of the year, St. Bartholemews, 24th August, booksellers were required to display nothing but bibles and prayer books as a display against popery. One hesitates to think of the reaction in the book trade today to such a directive, even for the specialist religious bookshops! Perhaps one might echo the comment of a seventeenth century writer

"Like a bookseller's shop on Bartholemews day, the stalls of which are so adorned with bibles and prayer books that almost nothing is left within but heathen knowledge"

Some booksellers used additional devices. There is record of 'The Bible and Lamb'; 'The Bible and Dove' (representing the Holy Ghost); 'The Bible and Peacock' (representing the Resurrection); 'The Bible and Key'; 'The Bible and Sun'; 'The Bible and Ball' (probably indicating the sale of globes and maps); 'The Bible and Dial' and probably many more. For ROBERT PAWLET, however, the Bible alone was sufficient and this is represented on his token, a well produced halfpenny in brass:

Q: AT. THE. BIBLE 1666  
A bible with clasps  
R: IN. CHANCERY. LANE  
R.P.

What then of Mr. Pawlet? Williamson gives a few references to newspaper advertisements for lost property in which he is mentioned. A search would probably reveal more. Booksellers of this period had many sidelines, such as selling stationery, taking advertisements, selling patent medicines. It was for these sidelines, rather than the sale of books, that tokens would have been necessary. They were clearly lucrative, perhaps more so than bookselling. John Newbery, the first juvenile publisher, had the exclusive sale of Dr. James's powders - a well known patent medicine - and contrived, in at least one book published by him, for the author to make a character expire through not being in a place where Dr. James's powders were available.

No doubt, then, that patent medicines and stationery were probably also sold 'At the Bible', but the references in Williamson give no clue to the type of book he published. Since acquiring the token I have looked for a book published under this imprint. The search ended a few months ago when looking through a dusty run of mainly eighteenth century books on a bottom shelf. Amongst these was The Gentleman's Calling. Written by the author of The Whole Duty of Man. LONDON. Printed by R. NORTON for ROBERT PAWLET at the Sign of the Bible in Chancery-Lane near Fleetstreet. 1674. The Whole Duty of Man published in 1658 was a best seller of its time and remained so for a century or more. It was a devotional work of stern moral injunctions and the writer is thought to have been Richard Allestree (1619-1681), Regius Professor of Divinity and Provost of Eton. The Gentleman's Calling was a successor in the same mould, but much less successful, probably because it was directed at only one sector of the community. It lays down the sort of business and calling a gentleman should follow, and gives a long catalogue of the advantages enjoyed by gentlemen - education, wealth, authority, reputation, etc. Fine, if one fell within this definition, but perhaps not so for the average middle-class family who were avid followers of The Whole Duty Of Man.

The fascination of the book, however, is the catalogue

bound in at the end, of books printed for and sold by ROBERT PAWLET. Incidentally, the reference to a different printer in the title page of The Gentleman's Calling and in the catalogue rather belies Williamson's assertion that ROBERT PAWLET was himself a printer, although the Williamson reference is six years before the issue of his token, whereas the catalogue is some eight years after. As one would expect, there are religious titles on the list - The Whole Duty of Man; The cause of decay of Christian Piety; A Scholastic history of the Canons of Holy Scripture by Dr. Cosins, late Lord Bishop of Durham; The Bishop of Exon's Caution to his diocese against false doctrine; Bishop Browning's Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason; Llewellyn's Three Sermons on the Kings Murder.

Then as one might expect from a location in Chancery Lane, a number of legal titles - Mr. White's learned Treatise on the Laws of England; A Collection of the Rules and Orders now used in Chancery; and on the final line Sr. Francis Moor's Reports "and all sorts of Law Books" (the latter words probably added by the printer who could get no more titles in).

There are a few rather dull-sounding school books as The Royal Grammar, "commonly called Lilies Grammar explained, opening the meaning of the Rules with great plainness to the understanding of children of the meanest capacity". Finally some works of history, the titles at least of which are more interesting - A Journal of the Proceedings of the Lord Halifax and Lord Coventry. Ambassadors Plenipotentiary for the treaty at Breda, A Narrative of some Passages in or relating to the long Parliament by a Person of Honour; A Narrative of the Burning of London 1666 "with some account of the losses and a most remarkable parallel between it and MOSCO, both as to the Plague and the Fire".

So a picture emerges of the publisher behind the token. A lot more can, no doubt, be discovered about him, and having started on the search, the writer would be interested to learn more of ROBERT PAWLET at the sign of the Bible.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION PIECES

by E.D. Chambers.

The British Empire Exhibition was held in 1924 and 1925 on a large site at Wembley Park, in the north-western suburbs of London. A significant survival is Wembley Stadium, actually opened in advance of the Exhibition in 1923.

Each of the then Empire countries had a pavilion, displaying its products, and in addition there were general buildings, called, in 1924, the Palaces of Engineering, Industry and Arts. These last three survive, adapted for various purposes or empty. (In 1925, rearrangements gave rise to different names for them).

Of the hundreds of exhibitors, many must have produced some sort of medallic-souvenir. This is a first attempt at producing a list of these. Comments would, naturally, be welcome; the list is doubtless far from complete and contributors can perhaps supply a variety of supporting references.

1. Imitation of Alfred the Great Penny. Struck at the Royal Mint exhibit in the British Government Pavilion in 1924. Obverse as North No. 644. Three different reverses, but generally similar to North No. 64. White metal, 21 mm. Mintage 10434 according to Royal Mint Report of 1924. Sold at 6d. each. (Ref. Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, November 1964, page 366)

2. Obverse, symbolic head of lioness. STRUCK AT/THE BRITISH EMPIRE/EXHIBITION/1924 P M (etcalfe). Reverse, symbolic power station. INDUSTRY/COMMERCE in exergue. Bronze, 27m.

3. Obverse, head wearing winged helmet. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY McM(illan). Reverse, crane and ship. THE. BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.1924. Silver, 27mm; and bronze, 27mm.

The bronze version has been found in an envelope presumably that in which it was sold, inscribed BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION/Keepsake Medal/No.2./BRONZE/ROYAL MINT. Similarity of style suggests that Item 2 above may be "keepsake Medal No.1."

4. Obverse, seated figure resting chin on clasped hands, in turn resting on staff. NOBEL/INDUSTRIES/LTD P M(etcalfe) in exergue. Reverse, STRUCK AT/THE/BRITISH EMPIRE/EXHIBITION/1924/NOBEL in monogram. Bronze 36mm.

5. Obverse, head of Prince of Wales (who was President of the Exhibition) EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES , K.G. Reverse, symbolic lion (a widely-used Exhibition symbol, designed by Percy Metcalfe) BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION WEMBLEY 1924. In exergue J. R. GAUNT AND SON LTD. LONDON MEDALLIST TO H.M. THE KING/STAND B.130. Brass, 37mm.

6. Obverse, crowned head of King George V. GEORGIUS V BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP: Reverse, three figures carrying sheaf of corn, model house and wheeled object. BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1925 P M(etcalfe) Copper, 51mm.

7. Obverse, aerial view of Stadium. WEMBLEY IMPERIAL STADIUM 1924. Reverse, (very) symbolic lion. WEMBLEY 1924. Bronze, milled edge, 24mm, with loop for suspension.

8. Obverse, symbolic lion SOUVENIR OF VISIT TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE/EXHIBITION/1924. Reverse, PRESENTED/AT/THE STALL OF THE/CHRISTIAN/HERALD/LARGEST CIRCULATION/OF ANY/RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER/IN THE WORLD/N.P.O.BELFAST. White metal, brass surface, milled edge, 25mm, with loop for suspension.

9. The 1/12 scale Queen's Dolls' House (the Queen Mary's Dolls' House now exhibited at Windsor Castle) contained (contains?) in the Queen's Sitting Room a "box of coins". This can perhaps be associated with Spink and Son Ltd., who are listed among the makers of items included in the contemporary The Book of the Queen's Dolls' House.

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TRANSATLANTIC ROUND-UP

by Christopher Brunel

A number of USA members have sent us various publications dealing with American tokens. In the last Bulletin we noted American intelligence on some further dangerous fantasy tokens, many of which are

rapidly crossing the world's frontiers. Further examples are reported here. The following precis notes are thought to be of interest to members, unfamiliar with the American scene, who are thinking of widening their horizons.

Token

The Fare Box, A Monthly News-Letter for Transportation Collectors,<sup>1</sup> (Vol. 28. No. 1, Jan. 1974), carried a warning from Mr. Barry Uman of counterfeit Indian Passes. The originals were used by the Iroquois Indians of the Caughnawaga Reserve from 1934 to 1942 to travel over the Mercier Bridge from Montreal Island (La Salle) to the South shore (Caughnawaga). Two counterfeits were found in Montreal, while a third was actually in Canada's national collection of money in Ottawa.

Mr. Uman lists characteristics and differences:

- a) Colour: The original is brownish yellow brass, while the copy, evidently also brass, is bright yellow.
- b) Lettering: That on the forgery is blurred, uneven and distorted, particularly on "Pont, Mercier, Caughnawaga, Free Pass and Indian."
- c) Symbols: The two stars are uneven on the copy, while the small triangle below "Indian" is filled in; the bridge is bumpy and its cross-members crooked; the small diagonal lines, separating the bridge from the inscription are separated on the original, while together on the copy; "A.D." does not touch the diagonal lines on the original.
- d) Surface: On the counterfeit this is pitted and not smooth. It appears on the original that the inscription "Member of the Band & Free Pass" has been clearly restruck or re-engraved, while on the copy it is blurred.

The pass is octagonal and is listed in Atwood<sup>2</sup> as Quebec 999A (p679).

The Fare Box concerns itself with all manner of transport tokens, including such newer categories as parking meter and car wash tokens. Last year the news-letter announced the second edition of Duane Feisel's Catalogue of Parking Tokens of the World, (copies of which have now been on sale in Britain); it is a

completely revised listing with some hundreds of photos, and more up-to-date pricing. Harold Ford and John M. Coffee Jr., last Autumn published a 120-page booklet, Car Wash Token, an illustrated cloth-bound book, priced in the USA @ \$7.50; (copies available from Mr. Coffee at 4104 Sixth Avenue, Tacoma, WA, 98406,USA).

Some American lore is told by Mr. Feisel in respect of a 22mm diam. "white metal" parking token from Michigan, (The Fare Box, Vol. 28. No.7, July 1974). The obverse carries the legend CITY OF MANISTREE COHO CAPITAL "Coho" refers to the silver salmon, which were introduced with great success in Lake Michigan. Coho fishing has become a popular sport in the Manistree area. The tokens are used in meters in municipal parking lots and on off-Main Street parking meters. Incidentally, the description "white metal" seems to be used differently across the Atlantic. In the UK we use it for a softish alloy that has a bright finish, when new, but which is often (sadly) found in a dull, corroded condition. In the USA it appears that a harder alloy (possibly of nickel) is indicated. The comments from a metallurgist would be appreciated in order to make a clear distinction.

Brian Edge's task of listing all the different types of tokens, (see Bulletin Vol.2 Nos. 1 and 4. "Alphabetic Classification of World Paranomismatica") would be an even bigger job across the Atlantic. The Journal of the Token & Medal Society, (TAMS Journal), so often contains in depth articles on different kinds of paranomismatica. The Dec. 1972 issue featured Neil Shafer's article, "Food Stamp Tokens, Scrip, and Due Bills Nationwide", which dealt with local small denomination tokens and notes issued between 1939 to early 1943, between 1961 and 1970, and from March 1972. Under the US Department of Agriculture welfare programme for low-income families food stamps are now issued in only 3 denominations, (50¢, \$2 and \$5), for buying certain basic foods, but grocers are not allowed to give coins in giving change. So it is that substitute money has sprung up. In addition to the store's name, such legends appear as: FOOD STAMP TOKEN, ELIGIBLE FOR AUTHORIZED FOOD STAMP ITEMS ONLY, FOOD COUPON REDEEM-

ABLE ONLY IN ELIGIBLE FOODS, FOOD STAMP CREDIT TOKEN  
and FOOD STAMP PROGRAM - MORE NUTRITION FROM  
ABUNDANCE.

Fearing that many current Food Stamp Tokens may disappear without trace, as did those from the 1939-1943 period, Mr. Shafer and Jerry Bates are trying to record all extant tokens as well as scrip and similar credit forms. Very few such pieces are likely to have reached these shores, but American Civil War Tokens, the subject of Jack R. Detwiler's article in TAMS Journal (April 1975), have to some degree.

The illustrated article with its descriptions of many metal store cards and tokens reflecting a patriotic theme is too long to Summarise in these notes. Variants of the Indian Head, as on cents of 1859-64, are a most common design, as are different types of eagles; some of the political slogans of the Civil War, (eg. THE FEDERAL UNION IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED), also help to distinguish the Civil war Tokens. A piece that has puzzled people not in the know, and not too uncommon in the UK is of a man in old-fashioned clothes and with a stick, walking to the left, all within a circle of dots, with the legend KNICKERBOCKER CURRENCY; this is one of the "patriotics" from New York City.

Some quite unusual American tokens are glimpsed in the pages of Trade Token Topics<sup>3</sup> (Vol. 3 Issue 10, Oct. 1973). These are advertisements for Internment Camp fibre cents used at a camp near Crystal City, Texas, in World War II, mining camp tokens, Vietnam Military tokens, Good Luck Swastika tokens (one advertiser rejects items with Nazi connections), and what are described as "Naughty-type flipping coins...usually sold in bar and tavern vending machines."

The same issue of Trade Token Topics carries J.W. Baum's article on Soap Tokens, issued by US soap companies from about 1850 as advertising pieces or discount checks. Those from about 1925 to 1935 period were put out for circulation in the US as well as for Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. The names of such American companies as the Palmolive-Peet Co, Proctor

& Gamble, and Oxydol are familiar (more recently for toilet articles other than soap) in the UK, and these are among those notes by Mr. Baum.

It is good to see that Mr. Baum is cataloguing these soap pieces, and he invites people to write to him at the address of the Merchant Token Collectors' Association with full details of any type of numismatic material related to soap. He does not specify his interest as being confined to US tokens so the TCS is sending him details of the Pears' Soap counter stamped bronze coins, listed in Gavin Scott's recent book<sup>4</sup>. Robert Lubetkin of Des Moines, Iowa, tells me that TAMS Journal is to publish a catalogue of soap tokens later this year or in 1977.

On the broad subject of countermarked, cut and holed coins, tokens and medals, siege pieces, love tokens and similar items Carling Gresham of Florida has launched a four-page newsletter for those interested in such pieces. In May 1975 Mr. Gresham issued a sample promotional issue of Coinquest, Countermark Collectors' Circular<sup>5</sup> to test the temperature of the water. Its aim is to pool the knowledge, talents and resources of countermark collectors and dealers. Another good example of the drawing together of material is in a bibliographical listing in TAMS Journal (Vol. 16. No. 1. Feb. 1976), in which Edgar Heyl notes articles on tokens that have appeared in non-numismatic periodicals; for the most part the articles deal with tokens issued in Great Britain, USA, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Canada and Australia. In addition to the alphabetical listing of some 150 articles, Mr. Heyl usefully gives a subject index to the articles.

<sup>1</sup>Editor, J.M. Coffee, Jr, PO Box 1204, Boston, Mass.  
62104, USA.

<sup>2</sup>Atwood's Catalogue of United States & Canadian Transportation Tokens, (American Vecturist Association, addresses for J.M. Coffee above), 3rd edition (197).

<sup>3</sup>Published by Merchant Token Collectors' Association,  
(PO Box 176, Richmond Beach, Washington 98160, USA).

<sup>4</sup>British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins, (Spink & Son, 1975)

<sup>5</sup>P0 Box 87, Pomona Park, FL 32081, USA.

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THE CAVE BEAR OF MENDEN

by D.L.F. SEALY.

The small German town of Menden (51°26'N, 7°47'E; Westphalia), about 15 miles east of Dortmund, is situated in limestone country, the limestone being of Middle Devonian age (Givet), formed by coral reefs, which grew in shallow tropical seas some 400 million years ago. In the limestone are caves, which, during the last Ice Age (perhaps about 50,000 years ago), formed the lairs of a now extinct species, the huge European cave bear (Ursus spelaeus), which could stand eight feet tall when reared on its hind legs. There is evidence that this animal held a central symbolic place in the religion of Neanderthal Man. The caves, the best known of which is the Balver-Höhle, have yielded many bones of cave bears to the trowels of palaeontologists, In 1919 another cave, the Keppler-Hohle, was revealed by quarrying operations in the limestone, and a fine cave bear skeleton from here was mounted in the local museum, but the Keppler-Höhle itself was later destroyed in the quarrying process.

It is this skeleton which is featured on the "notgeld" 50 pfennig piece of the, following year, as a then recently discovered object of great local interest. The token has a diameter of 22.6 mm and an upright die axis and plain edge: it occurs in both iron and aluminium. The obverse shows the fore-parts of the skeleton of a cave bear, depicted as emerging from a cave. 1919 (date of discovery) above; MENDEN below. The reverse has in three lines 1920/50/+PFENNIG+. (Other notgeld pieces of Menden show the town arms or towers forming part of its fortifications). The coin was struck by the Devotionalienfabrik Heinrich Kissing factory in Menden, whose normal products were religious souvenirs.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Wighart von Koenigswald of Tübingen for much of the information contained in

this short note on an interesting meeting-point of numismatics and palaeontology. See also the forthcoming second part of Dr. K.P. Oakley's Ornamental Uses of Fossils (Oxford). Finally, in studying these pieces I have had to rely entirely on the specimens in the British Museum (my thanks also to the Coin Room Staff) - if anyone can let me have an example I should be exceedingly grateful!

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

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Abbreviation 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 with the first).

Plates appear in BULLETIN Vol.1. No. 6.

| <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>METAL</u> | <u>DIAM.</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION - OBV//REV.</u>   |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| PE.048        | Cr/CN        | 0.78         | as .044 except for the plating.<br>(P.E.//P.E. Face value 2½p. Full stops are square.) |
| PE.042        | CN           | 0.78         | as .043 except painted black.<br>(P.E.//P.E. Face value 2½p.)                          |
| PE.051        | CN           | 0.78         | as .043 except painted brown.  |

The above three tokens are part of the mintage of .043 and .044 and were plated and painted by users for identification. It would seem rather difficult to distinguish chrome plated copper-nickel from plain copper-nickel. Therefore, .048 may have been plated for some other purpose.

PE.054 Br 0.83 P.E. // P.E. Face value 2-1/2p.  
Introduced in 1965 and still in circulation. Called a "5 cent token" by PE due to its similarity in size to a U.S.A. 5 cent piece. Mintage of several millions. Made by IMI and The Mint, Birmingham, which means that specimens with square full stops may exist.

PE.061 Br 0.73 P.E. // P.E. An inner circle.  
close to the rim, both sides. Face value 6d.

PE.063 Br 0.83 as .061 except larger. Inner circle same diameter as that on .061 thus farther from rim. Face value 3d.

PE.064 CN 0.83 as .063 except for metal.

The above three tokens were introduced in 1963 and withdrawn in 1966 although many remain in circulation. Mintage of 500,000 each. Made by IMI or The Mint, Birmingham.

PE.063a Br 0.83 as .063 except with a sort of fat waisted hourglass shaped hole, made by the Walton Pier Company to identify tokens used in their machines located on the pier at Walton-on-Naze, Essex.

PE.065 Br 0.95 as .061 except larger. Inner circle same diameter as that on .061 thus farther from rim. Jackpot token with face value 5 shillings. Issued in 1963 and withdrawn in 1966 although many are still in circulation. Mintage of 500,000. Made by IMI or The Mint, Birmingham.

PE.066 Br 0.95 as .065 except counterstamped on one side only, MECCA / 12-8. Counterstamped by G.J. Morgan for use in his machines located in various Mecca establishments.

PE.067 Br 0.95 as .065 except with ROYAL OAK hand-engraved between the inner and outer rims from 9 to 1 o'clock and 27 engraved below P.E.

PE.068 Br 0.95 as .065 except with KINGS HEAD / WALTHAM hand-engraved between the inner and outer rims and N° 24 engraved above P.E.

PE.071 Br 0.83 P.E. // DUCK (curved) / a duck flying toward the right / SHOOT (curved)

PE.072 Cu/Br 0.83 as .071 except for plating and painted black.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1970 and are still in circulation. The painting and plating were done by a user for identification. Mintage of about 1 million. Made by IMI or The Mint, Birmingham.

PE.081 Br 0.84 P.E. (curved) / \* a central hole \* / GOOD FOR (curved) / MERCHANDISE ONLY (curved). Double

thick. \*=eight point asterisks. Introduced in 1965 and withdrawn in 1969. Face value 3d. Mintage approximately 1 million. Made by IMI or The Mint, Birmingham.

PE.091 Br. 0.97 SPECIAL PRIZE (curved) / P.E. / NO CASH VALUE (curved) // X X X / a raised tablet for serial numbers / GOOD FOR / MERCHANDISE / ONLY. Beaded rims. Jackpot token with face value 25p.

PE.111 Br 0.95 as .091 except smaller and with larger beads farther from rim.

The above two tokens were introduced in 1966 and withdrawn during December, 1970, and January, 1971. Combined mintage of approximately 1 million. Made by IMI and The Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the differences in size and beads. These tokens are still in use in many pubs and arcades all over the country. Many have serial numbers on the reverse but quite a few others have been counterstamped with various names, initials or symbols by the pubs and arcades using the tokens or by the companies that place the machines on a rental basis. The following are those counterstamped pieces known to us. There are undoubtedly others. The "EH" counterstamps are those of E. and M. Harrison, Ltd of Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. The others are unknown.

PE.091a Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped with various serial numbers on the reverse tablet.

PE.092 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped EH on rev. tablet.

PE.093 Br 0.97 as .092 with the addition of two rim notches, also by Harrison.

PE.094 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped E H B on the rev. tablet. the B probably stands for Butlins as Harrisons have many machines at the Butlins Holiday Camp in Clacton, Essex.

PE.095 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped E H R on the rev. tablet with the letters lying horizontal with their bases to the left.

PE.096 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped 5/- on the obv. above P.E. and L.A. on the rev. tablet.

PE.097 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped PS on the rev. tablet.

PE.098 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped S B on the rev. tablet.

PE.099 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped W WYNN on the reverse tablet.

PE.100 Br 0.97 as .091 except counterstamped with two large round dots on the reverse tablet.

PE.101 Br 0.97 as .091 except with a 3.1mm hole through the eye of P of P.E. and a counterstamped serial number on the reverse tablet.

PE.111a Br 0.95 as .111 except with various counterstamped serial numbers on the reverse tablet.

PE.112 Br. 0.95 as .111 except counterstamped E H on the rev. tablet with the letters horizontal with their bases to the left.

PE.113 Br 0.95 as .111 except with SWALLOW hand-engraved on the rev. tablet and 26 engraved on the rev. to the left of GOOD and to the right of FOR.

PE.114 Br 0.95 as .111 except with TAARC hand-engraved on the reverse tablet.

PE.115 Br 0.95 as .111 except with a hole through the eye of P of P.E. and a counterstamped serial number on the reverse tablet.

PE.116 Br 0.95 as .111 except with 7 and Q counter-stamped on the obv. and &, F and another too faint to read counterstamped on the rev.

PE.117 Br 0.95 as .111 except with D and H counterstamped on the obv. and a crescent counter-stamped on the reverse tablet.

PE.121 Ni/Br 0.95 as .111 except for the plating done by a user for identification.

PES.001 Cu/Zn 0.75 PESSERS (curved) / & / MOODY (curved) // blank

PES.011 Cu 0.61 around a beaded circle within which is a small central hole, PESSERS . MOODY . WRAITH & CURR L<sup>TD</sup>. // blank.

PES.011a Cu 0.61 as .011 except with W counter-stamped on the rev.

PES.012 Cu 0.61 as .011 except with the central hole.

PES.013 Cu 0.62 as .011 except the letters are larger and are closer to the rim and more widely spaced.

PES.021 Br 0.76 within an inner circle, . PESSERS . (curved) / & / MOODY L<sup>TD</sup> // within an inner circle, 100. Bars connect inner and outer rims.

PES.022 CN 0.76 as .021 except with 300 on rev.

PES.031 Cu 0.61 BREVET (curved) / a small ornament / PESSERS / the same ornament upside down / PATENT (curved) // blank except for small round dot in center. Beaded rims.

PES.041 Br 1.21 PESSERS & MOODY L<sup>D</sup> (curved) / within an inner circle, ALLWIN (curved) / SCORE (between two lines), a smaller inner circle around a small central hole, 100 (between two lines) / within the inner circle, ECLIPSE (curved) / FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY (curved) // THIS / TOKEN HAS NO / VALUE EXCEPT / horizontal bars between two lines flanking the central hole / FOR REPLAYING / THE GAME / +

PES.042 Br 1.21 as .041 except with 200 instead of 100.

PES.043 Cu 1.22 as .042 except for metal.

PES.044 CN 1.21 as .041 except with 300 instead of 100.

The company of Pessers, Moody, Wraith and Gurr (even though the tokens show Curr) was registered on 20 April, 1909. On 1 April, 1914 it was re-registered as Pessers, Moody, Wraith & Gurr (1914) Ltd. The company was voluntarily liquidated in 1916. No record has been found of a company registered as Pessers and Moody Ltd. This could well have been just a shortened version of the company name for use on tokens. Many thanks to R.N.P. Hawkins for this information.

PET.001 Br 0.98 PETER (curved) / N / AND C<sup>o</sup>. (curved) / a six point star // blank with no rim.

PHO.001 Br 0.67 PHOENIX (curved) / PICKWICK // a large 1. Probably one of the Saxony-Allwin tokens.

The following five tokens were issued by the Playland Arcade with an arcade in Great Windmill Street just off Piccadilly Circus and another in the Strand, London. The tokens were made in Japan. The owner of Playland does not know why two different metals were used as he was unaware of the fact.

PLA.001 Ni/Br 0.78 PLAYLAND (curved) / three horizontal bars broken by a central hole / 3D (D quite small) // same. Wide 3.

PLA.002 CN 0.78 as .001 except for metal and narrow 3.

The above two tokens were first used in 1967 and were withdrawn in January, 1972, because their size allowed too many maverick tokens to be used in Playland's machine. Combined mintage of 250,000.

PLA.003 Ni/Br 0.74 6<sup>d</sup> / PLAYLAND (curved) // same.

PLA.004 CN 0.74 as .003 except for metal.

The above two tokens were first used in 1967 and are still in use. Their face value was changed to 1-1/4p (3d) on decimal day, February 15, 1971. Combined mintage of 250,000.

PLA.005 CN 0.74 as .004 except that the N is backwards. Perhaps an example of a Japanese die engraver's unfamiliarity with the English alphabet? It is not known how many of these mistakes were released.

PLU.001 Br 1.20 PLUMSTEAD / -.- / "PAY-AZ-U-GO" / BILLIARDS / -.- / LONDON // blank. Beaded rims.

The following two tokens were issued by Alan Pond Equipment Ltd. for use in automatic car-wash machines and in paraffin vending machines of their own manufacture located at their own petrol stations through East Anglia and East London. The tokens themselves are called 'APEL DISCS' and are of a peculiar shape. While the token is circular, it has been bent in such a way that the center third of the token is raised to form

a 'key' shaped result. The purpose of this is to keep any other token or coin from being used to operate the machines. The company offers other 'bent' shapes but none have been seen by us.

PON.001 CN 1.15 ALAN POND (curved) / PAT / the raised key / PEND / PARAFFIN // blank. Legend incuse.

PON.002 Br 0.96 ALAN POND (curved) / PAT./ the raised key / PEND. /CAR WASH (curved) // blank. Legend incuse. Face value 20p.

PP.001 Br 0.84 within an inner circle, P.P. // within an inner circle, 10.

PRO.001 Br 0.96 within an oval representation of the globe, PRODUCENTA / international // within a rectangular box with three incomplete circles in the upper left quadrant, SPORRONG. Face value 20p. This is the car wash token used by Alan Pond before they converted to the APEL DISCS see PON series) Producenta International is a Swedish company. The tokens were imported in 1970 and withdrawn in 1972.

TO BE CONTINUED.

\*\* \*\* \*

The Priced Catalogue by Lickey Coins of West Hagley, Worcs, (April 1974) illustrates a British decimal 1p 1971 struck in brass, showing traces of trefoil device and ACE of the gaming machine token issued by Automatic Coin Equipment. - EDITOR.

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THE "BRITISH WORKMAN, HEADINGTON" : A VICTORIAN VILLAGE ENTERPRISE by J.L. SHORT.

In the Heberden Coin Room in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is a well-made brass check (24mm diam., milled edge):

O: HEADINGTON 1880 = BRITISH / WORKMAN

R: TWOPENCE CHECK = 2D

I should be interested to hear from TCS members if other denominations exist. I have a piece, holed for suspension, with the same obverse but with the reverse:

## MEMBERS / BADGE.

Headington is now a suburb of Oxford but in 1880 was a proudly independent village with a history commencing in the Doomesday Book. According to "A Parishioner", writing in 1881 in the Parish Magazine, in 1858 a small cottage had been rented and a library set up, (fee one shilling per quarter): "No smoking was allowed, no refreshments provided, and silence enjoined, but quiet games such as Chess, Drafts and Dominoes supplied and allowed. Penny Readings were held in the Field School-room, in connexion with this Institution, and very well and beneficially sustained through many winters. When these fell off the number of members declined and latterly the attendance of the men ceased altogether in consequence, it is said, of the disorderly conduct of the boys. In 1876 Gen. (then Col.) Desborough took up residence in this village and at once putting himself at the head of the Temperance movement and seeking out means of Christian usefulness offered to take the old Reading-room, which had now fallen considerably into debt, into his own hands and give it a new career under the title of a British Workman Tea and Refreshment Room. The library was sold to pay off its debt and it started in its new career, which has been very successful so far as it has attracted men and boys to its rooms by games and teas; but no payment has been exacted, and the want of a large room has proved a great hindrance to making it in any measure self-supporting. This it is which has prompted Miss Nichol, with the kind aid of Mrs. Ballachey, to lay out her money in the erection of a larger building in the hope of extending its usefulness and aiding General Desborough in his philanthropic and Christian efforts."

The foundation stone was laid on 25 July 1880 (and still exists in 1976 in the front wall of 65 Old High Street) stating: "1880 / This site was given by / Mrs Ballachey / and the buildings were erected / at the expense of /Miss Nichol / for the promotion of temperance / in this parish."

A much-needed extension was added in 1883 through the

generosity of Miss Watson Taylor, and the Parish Magazine reported: "We hope that every parishioner who can, will give a look in at the British Workman, if they have not done so, and see the noble addition which has been made to the room. When the partitions are taken down, we have a splendid room capable of seating more than 200 persons and excellent in every way both in point of comfort and for sound. When the partitions are up, there are three nice rooms, one for the use of lads, one for senior members, and one for the library and the use of Committees".

The building, in effect, became the village hall, and in addition to being the headquarters of the Temperance Society was the centre for the Mothers' Union, Clothing and Coal Clubs, Horticultural and Poultry Association, Pig Club, Girls' Friendly Society, Women's Missionary Working Party, Sunday Bible Class, and Drum and Fife Band, though in 1892 "it has for some time past been a source of disappointment for several reasons; Many of it's members have proved unworthy, while the Bandmaster has also failed on many occasions to fulfil his engagements."

Concerts and public lectures (on approved subjects) were given, including one on the wonders of electricity, and local talent provided "spirited dramatic entertainments". A Gymnasium was added in 1890 at a cost of £100, but was not a success.

Since it was stipulated that the resident manager must be a teetotaler, the society had occasionally to dispense with their services, perhaps not surprisingly as one appointed in 1884 was a former Sergeant Major of the 10th Regiment of Foot.

However, the society has continued in various forms up to the present (a worthy life of 118 years) and, in the same, but extended, buildings, now has the name of the "British Workman Social Club", with Bingo as a major activity.

I have been unable to find any mention of the 2d checks or any clue to their use, though the Soup Kitchen set up every winter in the 1880s proudly states that its product was supplied at a cost of less than 2d a quart.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON COPPERAS TOKENS by W.H. GEORGE

Readers may be interested in further details of copperas-gatherer's tokens following note by Mr. Sealy. (1) In February 1975 the author submitted as part of his B.A. degree a thesis, entitled "A Forgotten Industry: aspects of the copperas Industry of South Eastern England". (2) It was while researching for this that the following information was uncovered:

Mr. Miller Christy of Chelmsford noted of the 1736 Walton token as follows:-

"A few weeks since being at Walton-on-the-Naze, I happened to find in the possession of Mr. Crick, the local dealer in curiosities, etc., a considerable number of copper tokens of the year 1736 ... The tokens are about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and all alike. They are rudely stamped upon irregularly-circular discs of copper, like many old farthings of the last century." (3)

Following a description of a token he observed:

"Owing to the convexity at two different spots on each side (due to the stamping-in of the two portions of the date on the other side), the tokens were all so worn that (among, perhaps fifty), it was impossible to find a single one with both sides in good condition. This token may be known to collectors, but it was quite strange to me as an Essex piece. I therefore secured a few examples, and shall be glad if any of your readers can throw light upon its history. Mr. Crick informed me that it was locally supposed to have been issued by the Walton Copperas Company, but further information is desirable."

As a result of this short note a Mr. Thomas Bird of Romford sent in the following note to The Essex Review about the token figured and described by Mr. Miller Christy.

"The supposition that this token was issued by the Walton Copperas Company is doubtless a correct one. In the Colchester Mercury some 15 or 16

years ago there appeared a letter from the late Mr. Phillip S. Sparling of Colchester, giving some reminiscences of Walton. He mentions the copperas works there, and says: "At the time of which I am writing (i.e. about 1830) the Copperas grounds at Walton were being worked, giving employment to the wives and children of the labourers, who went to gather the ore from the sands; a small coin or token of the value of twopence was current then, which they received in payment." (4)

This extract is rather interesting in that before 1835 or so the copperas house at Walton was still in use. In 1835 following the bankruptcy of the proprietor one Charles Pearson, who also had a considerable share in the Whitstable copperas works, the house at Walton closed. Copperas was still collected however and William Whitaker in the 1877 geological memoir of the area noted of the London Clay of Walton "It also contains a great many small nodules of iron pyrites, (on decomposition causing an efflorescence of persulphate of iron), which are still collected on the beach near Walton for the manufacture of copperas to the amount, I was informed, of about 150 tons a year." (5)

In addition to his observations on the Miller Christy note, Thomas Bird added the following account of a Frinton copperas token:

"I have a brass token in my possession somewhat similar to that of the Walton one and which was probably used for the same purpose, viz., for the payment to the persons collecting copperas, of which there were large quantities on the beach at Frinton, as well as at Walton. I recollect both places more than fifty years since, and can testify to the abundance of the ore upon the shores at that time. The token is an inch in diameter, and has on the obverse IOHN RICE, in two lines, and on the reverse MANOR OF FRINTON, in three lines."

These articles prompted a Mr. Charles Golding of Colchester to write the following for The Essex Review.

"The Walton token was engraved many years back by W.S. Fitch of Ipswich, in his Assemblage of Suffolk Tokens. I have an example in my Suffolk collection as belonging to Walton in Suffolk, which is on the opposite shore to Harwich." (6)

Mr. Golding also included a quote from the Harwich Guide of 1808 about Walton in Suffolk; "Formerly much copperas was manufactured in this district but the decrease of copperas-stone occasioned the business to be given up."

This is the only reference that the author is aware of which suggests the existence of the copperas industry in Suffolk. Finally on the Walton token it should be mentioned that appended to the note by Golding was the following written by the Editor:

"I cannot find that the plate of which Mr. Golding has kindly sent a copy was ever published. The Walton token is numbered Pl.XIV, Fig 9. It is identical with Mr. Christy's figure, except that there is no small star shown between the I and K, and the stamped dated (1736) is wanting."

Mr. Sealy in his article stated that tokens similar to that from Frinton are said to have been in use at Minster, Sheppey. In January 1975 Mr. T.J. Sharp of Eastry in Kent showed me such a token. It reads on one side IOHN RICE and on the other MANOR OF MINSTER, the decoration is very similar to the Frinton specimen. Mr. Sharp informs me that the Minster token is of brass and has .26 mm diameter, which compares favourably with the example figured in the Essex Victoria History. Again the Frinton token figured in the Essex Review is the same specimen figured in the Essex Victoria History. Mr. Sharp believed the date of his Minster specimen to be about 1800.

The documentary evidence for copperas gatherers tokens appears to be rather scant. However, the author came across the following entry in the Manor of Minster accounts:

27 April 1721 ... To Mr. Hemming for Tin and Stamping 2,000 Tokens and for 3 Bags to put them in £ 1-12-6. (7)

These tokens shed but little light on the large and locally important industry that was once carried on along the Kent and Essex coast and which started over 400 years ago. In addition to the payments for the copperas stones collected they could also, according to Edward Hasted "sell to the curious the fossils they would undoubtedly have found.(8)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Once again my thanks are due to the library staff of the London Borough of Newham (Walter Lane). I should also wish to thank Dr. Felix Hull the Kent County Archivist for permission to quote the extract from the Minster account.

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- (1) D.L.F Sealy 'An Essex Copperas-gatherers' token', Tertiary Times, Vol.2. No.3 (1975) pp 122-124 and TCS Bulletin Vol.2.No.3 (March/April 1974)
- (2) W.H. George 'A Forgotten Industry' : Aspects of The Copperas Industry of South Eastern England (1975) (unpublished thesis, pp 66, 1 map, 1 plate, copy in Kent University Library).
- (3) Miller Christy, 'A Walton-on-the-Naze Token of 1736', The Essex Review, Vol. II (1893) pp 57-58.
- (4) Thomas Bird, 'A Walton-on-the-Naze Token' and 'A Frinton Token' The Essex Review, Vol.II (1893)p.123.
- (5) William Whitaker, The Geology of the Eastern End of Essex (Walton Naze and Harwich), (1877) p.8.
- (6) Charles Golding, 'A Walton-on-the-Naze Token', The Essex Review, Vol. II (1893) p.266.
- (7) U54 E3 Kent Record Office
- (8) Edward Hasted, The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent, Volume II (Canterbury 1782), p.645.

(We are indebted to Tertiary Times for permission to publish this edited version of Mr.George's paper. The John Rice,Minster, token is listed in Davis & Water's Tickets & Passes as No.61 in the chapter on "Corporation

& Boundary Tickets" with no evidence for this placing; 3 varieties of the Walton token are more appropriately in the chapter on "Colliery, Mine & Lime Kiln Tickets", Nos.146-8 - EDITORS).

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ADVERTISEMENTS:

LINCOLNSHIRE 17th. century tokens wanted by private collector; also advertisement pieces, inn tokens or any similar items of Lincolnshire. Can exchange for tokens of other counties. 47 Pearson Road, Cleethorpes, Lincs.

COLLECTOR requires SOMERSET 17th. century tokens.  
David Young, 13 Southborough Close, Surbiton, Surrey.

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BOOK REVIEWS:

Unofficial Farthings, 1820-1870 by R.C. Bell (Seaby Publications Ltd., 10-12 Margaret Street, London, W1N 8AT, illus., £12.00).

The first part of the book deals with farthings struck in the reigns of George IV and William IV for issuers in England, Ireland, Scotland - and unknown locations; the second part covers those struck in Queen Victoria's reign up to 1870 for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales - and, again, unknown locations. In his introduction Mr. Bell points out that the distinction between unofficial farthings, and commemorative medalets may be ill-defined. Many so-called "advertising tickets" were issued by people prepared to receive them back in change as farthings, and often accepting those of other tradesmen so giving them the status - even if unofficial - of local currency.

Mr. Bell goes on to refute the Royal Mint's claims that it provided adequate supplies of copper currency after 1820. Otherwise, why the numerous pieces he lists? The inclusion of over 60, previously unrecorded, suggests that many more await discovery.

Nearly every piece is illustrated within the text, descriptions are given, the rarity estimated, and in many cases notes given about the farthings and their

issuers. As is usual with Mr. Bell's descriptions, he has taken great pains to ensure technical accuracy. Other welcome Bell features are a number of additional illustrations, and a map of the distribution of un-official farthings in the British Isles. Appendices deal with the Great Exhibition of 1851, the International Exhibition, London, 1862, and a W.J. Taylor piece struck at a Melbourne (Australia) exhibition. A bibliography and a comprehensive index complete the work.

It is most valuable to have the information on these items, until recently rather neglected, brought together in one volume. D.T. Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies is notorious for difficulty of easy reference - besides its a century old. Some other of the old reference books, on which Mr. Bell has drawn, are very difficult to obtain, even from Public Libraries.

Purists have criticised such books as Mr. Bell's for not being complete. But I staunchly defend this publication, very largely because they do the kind of work that the TCS was set up to encourage. Especially when the subject is a large one, or when little recent work has been done on it, no single person can expect to do all the research and collating, unless they are going to take a decade or two doing it. Meanwhile, we would struggle on with no book, but the most out-of-date ones. But we now have a first rate book that will encourage others to accept Mr. Bell's invitation to send him details of further unpublished pieces for inclusion in a future edition. Although a cheaper book would be welcome, it is difficult to suggest what should have been sacrificed to reduce the cost - perhaps only the stiff cover - C.B.

Four Studies of British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th-20th Centuries by R.N.P. Hawkins (British Association of Numismatic Societies, illus. Available at discount rates through BANS societies). Some of the material in this publication has appeared in pilot form in TCS Bulletins; perhaps in some measure

thanks to the airing we have given in our columns, very much more complete information is now brought together - and clear illustrations given. The four subjects in the book are:

1. School Counters for Marks of Merit, plus an appendix of extracts from Public Education by Rowland and Matthew Hill.
2. Tickets of a Shipbuilding firm at London Docks.
3. Birmingham-made Bagatelle Tables depicted on checks of Public Houses, including map.
4. Accounting checks used in Barbers' Saloons, plus an extract from a 1914 trade catalogue of Osborne, Garrett & Co.

As is usual with Mr. Hawkins, helpful notes and other details abound, and each study is beautifully set out in a way that is clear both for general reading and for reference. A good index further assists.

It is especially pleasing to welcome this publication, and there will be few members who will not find it of great value among their reference material. C.B.

Tésseras: Notícias sobre a sua utilização em Moçambique. Relação das tésseras conhecidas, (Tokens, emergency or necessity coins: Notes about their use in Mozambique. Location of known tokens) by Artur Stichini, (Laurenço Marques 1975, available for £1.80, incl. postage from Jaime J.C. Saez Salgado, Revista Moeda, Ruo Pinheiro Chagas 28 - 2ºEsq, Lisbon, Portugal). For the first time Mozambique tokens are the subject of a published study. Tokens from 1895 to modern days are listed and described, and details of their issuers, often English colonists and trading companies, given. The publication of this book, which is in Portugese, commemorated Mozambique Independence Day (25th July 1975). C.B.

Coin 1977 Year Book, edited by Olive Portsmouth, (Numismatic Publishing Co., High Street, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 4SE, £2.50). Of especial interest to member is an illustrated article by R.C. Bell on Trade Tokens

and a brief introduction by Y. Arden to Collecting  
jetons. C.B.

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#### R O B B E R Y

In case any member has not already read in other publications of the theft of almost the whole of David Sealy's collection, we note here with great regret that his Putney, London, flat was broken into on 28 April. In addition to many kindsof paranumismatics, often written about in these columns, Mr. Sealy lost a comprehensive collection of modern world coins, as well as British, Roman and Chinese items of earlier periods. A reward is offered for their recovery, complete with the accompanying notes of stolen coins and tokens.

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#### MEDAL REVIEW:

Numismatic Societies in the USA are prolific in their issuing of convention badges and medals, so, when the Crewe and District Coin and Medal Society (CADCAMS) planned their 100th meeting for May 1976, they held a competition to design a medal to commemorate the event. The winner was George Martin, and 100 pieces have been struck in gilding metal with a dark bronze finish by Messrs D.J. Butler & Co (1927) Ltd, (48-52 Victoria St., Birmingham 1.):

O: CADCAMS badge (shield enclosing a portcullis and chains) with the date 1976, and on a scroll below CADCAMS.

R: CREW AND DISTRICT (curved)/100/(clasped hands)  
MEETINGS (curved)/ COIN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (curved).

Diam: 35mm. approx. 3mm thick. The designer's initials G.M. appear on the reverse in minute letters.

The CADCAMS badge was originally designed in 1968 by Brian Edge, one of the Society's founders, and activist in that Society (as well as in TCS). A few medals are available to collectors outside CADCAMS, and the TCS will be pleased to forward enquiries to Mr. Edge. The design is modern without being outlandish,

and nicely symbolises the purposes, of the collectors  
of coins and medals. C.B.

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MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST by Fred E. Dixon.

In their chapter on "Gambling Tickets" Davis & Waters,  
(Tickets & Passes), list as item 60 the counters, made  
by Sir Edward Thomason, and state that there are 18  
different reverses (without describing any reverses).  
D&W are wrong, as I have 24 different reverses; I am  
fairly confident that my set is complete, because it  
fits snugly into the brass box, the lid of which  
repeats MATHEWS ON THE GAME OF WHIST (as on the counters)  
but around a display of four aces. The full description  
of the obverse of each is:

Female head and torso facing right, right shoulder bare  
right forefinger held to lip. Around MATHEWS ON THE  
GAME OF WHIST/THOMASON PATENT/SILVER MOUNTED

The "rules" for whist are not numbered, and the order I  
have them in is according to an early 19th century Hoyle  
(except, obviously, for the last!) I cannot explain  
these so-called rules - I am a Hoyle supporter.

a. IF ONE PLAYS OUT OF HIS TURN TO HIS PARTNER'S LEAD THE  
LAST PLAYER MAY PLAY BEFORE THE FIRST. IF TO HIS ADVER-  
SARYS HIS PARTNER MAY BE PREVENTED FROM WINNING IT.

b. NO REVOKE CAN BE CLAIMED AFTER THE CARDS ARE CUT FOR  
THE NEXT DEAL.

c. 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 2.

d. 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.

e. THE PARTY WHO REMINDS HIS PARTNER TO CALL AFTER THE  
TRUMP IS TURNED UP FORFEITS A POINT.

f. THE TRUMP SHOULD BE EXPOSED UNTIL THE DEALER HAS  
PLAYED BUT NOT AFTERWARDS. THE SUIT IN TRUMP MAY BE ASKED  
AT ANY TIME.

g. IF ONE PLAYS OUT OF HIS TURN, THAT CARD MAY BE CALLED

FOR AT ANY TIME AND THE PERSON WHOSE TURN IT IS MAYBE CALLED UPON TO PLAY ANY SUIT THE ADVERSARY CHOOSES.

h. EACH HAS A RIGHT BEFORE HE PLAYS TO CALL UPON THE PLAYERS TO PLACE THEIR PLAYED CARDS BEFORE THEM.

i. A PLAYER MAY CALL A CARD FROM HIS ADVERSARY IF HE NAME IT. SHOULD HE NAME WRONG HE MAY HAVE HIS BEST OR WORST OF ANY SUIT CALLED TO BE PLAYED DURING THE DEAL.

j. 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.

k. MISTAKES MAY AT ANY TIME BE RECTIFIED ALSO HONORS IF CALLED IN TIME BUT NOT AFTER THE TRUMP IS TURNED UP.

l. IF A REVOKE IS CLAIMED THE ADVERSARIES FORFEIT THE PENALTY IF THEY MIX THE CARDS.

m. 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.

n. IF A DEALER DOES NOT TURN UP THE LAST CARD THE DEAL IS LOST.

o. IF ONE OMITTS PLAYING TO A TRICK AND HOLDS A CARD TOO MANY THE ADVERSARIES MAY CALL A NEW DEAL.

p. IF ONE HAS WON THE TRICK AND LEADS AGAIN BEFORE HIS PARTNER HAS PLAYED TO IT, THE ADVERSARY MAY OBLIGE HIS PARTNER TO WIN IF HE CAN.

q. CARDS THROWN DOWN CANNOT BE TAKEN UP BUT MAY BE CALLED BY THE ADVERSARIES.

r. NO ONE IS OBLIG'D TO ANSWER HIS PARTNER'S CALL EVEN THOUGH HE HAS THE OTHER TWO HONORS.

s. IF ONE CALLS AFTER HE HAS PLAY'D THE ADVERSARY MAY CALL A NEW DEAL.

t. 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.

u. IN THE LAWS WHERE ONE IS CALL'D UPON TO PLAY TRUMP AND OMITTS DOING SO HE HAVING ONE THE ADVERSARY MAY DEMAND THE CARDS RETRACED AND THE TRUMPED PLAYED.

v. THE PRINCIPLE OF THE TENACE IS THE GAME OF POSITION AND FINESE (sic) THE ART OF PLACING YOURSELF IN THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS ONE.

w. AT SHORT WHIST THERE IS SCARCELY ANY FINESE IN THE 1ST DEAL WHICH IS NOT JUSTIFIABLE, WHEN THE FAILURE LEAVES YOU AT 3 INSTEAD OF 4.

x. 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.

BULLETIN Vol.2. No.12.  
December, 1976.

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY

An Index of Volume 2 of this Bulletin will shortly be prepared, and will be distributed to all subscribers with a future issue.

Annual subscription to the Society (6 numbers of the Bulletin) in the U.K. £2.50; as first stated in Vol.2 Nos.5&6, we reserve the right to make a surcharge, should continually rising costs of postage, forwarding, duplicating and envelopes make this absolutely necessary.

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

JEAN M. WHITE  
CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL  
(Co-Founders).

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

The Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society Bulletin (No.21, Autumn 1976), lists acquisitions of recent years of 19th & 20th century Wiltshire Trade Checks, Bonuses & Advertisement Tickets, etc., in Devizes Museum.

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

George Berry, B.A. writes on "Postmasters & Their Tokens" in the Dec.1976 issue of Coins and Medals, (Vol.13 No.12).

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

A WARWICKSHIRE WORKS TOKEN  
by D.L.F. Sealy.

In clearing out an old garden shed at Long Itchington, Warwick, the local works token described below was recently brought to light. It is reported in some detail, not because it is in any way exceptional, but because its use must have been typical of many in the earlier years of this century, and local enquiry has elicited, some details of its method of use from a surviving employee.

Brass 31 mm. Obv. within a dotted border CHARLES NELSON & Co (curved) / STOCKTON (across centre) / •RUGBY•(curved). A hole diam. 3.7 mm above and the impressed number 127 below the word STOCKTON. Rev. blank except for a similar rim. Quite well worn.

The Stockton in question is a village at map reference SP 437637, about a mile and a half from Long Itchington where the token was found. Charles Nelson & Co. ran the Portland cement works there, the vast quarry in Liassic strata they opened up being still visible but disused. They had 200-300 employees, which must have included most of the local male population. They were taken over by the Rugby Portland Cement Co. in 1945, the Stockton works being closed and the business transferred to their Long Itchington works.

I sought out and talked to a former employee, now retired and over 80. In the 1930s, he remembers, before the introduction of the clocking system, the tokens were used in the payment of wages. Their normal home was on hooks correspondingly numbered on a board in the firm's pay office. On payday (usually Friday) they were issued to the workers by their foreman, who was presumably personally acquainted with them and their attendance record and so on. (This is inference, as my informant was not very specific on the point!) Presumably this procedure was necessary, as many of the workers would be operating at points remote from headquarters, where they would rarely go. The token was, in fact, the workman's proof of identity and his

authority to collect his pay packet: he would exchange it and it would be returned to the board. Pay could be collected on behalf of another on presentation of the token as authority, eg., by wives in the event of illness.

(Unfortunately, the specimen described was one of the many stolen from Mr. Sealy in April 1976. - EDITORS)

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

MEDALLIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATIONS  
by R.A. Bridgman.

I have collected six of these medallions - three issued by the Trustee Savings Bank Association in Great Britain, and three issued by other countries. My enquiry to the T.S.B. about the origin resulted in making contact with Mr. C. Morrey of the Trustee Savings Banks' Association Limited, to whom I am greatly indebted for the following information.

Most Savings Banks' Associations are members of the International Savings Banks Institute, now based in Geneva. The first International Savings Banks Congress was held in Milan 1924, where a resolution was adopted to have an annual day of celebration. In the Savings Banks movement October 31st became known as a World Thrift Day. It appears that the Institute issued silver and gold commemorative medals in 1974 to mark the 50th Anniversary of World Thrift Day, but no sighting has yet been made of these medals.

It will be seen from the following list that the Savings Banks Associations of some countries issued medallions in 1959, 1960 and 1961. All those sighted were struck in brass with various finishes, pale brass to light bronze shade.

Following is the description of the six medallions in my collection, then follows the list of all those known to date:

.../Cont'd.

## BRITISH ISSUES

33mm. diam. plain edge and beaded borders.  
OBVERSE of all three depicts the Trustee Savings  
Bank crest (a circle inside an oval, 22½ x 16mm  
with horizontal bars) The inscription under  
crest.  
TRUSTEE SAVINGS/BANK WEEK/ (Date) /

1. OBVERSE /1959/  
REVERSE Profile bust with full wig, Cl below  
truncation.  
DANIEL DEFOE WHO FIRST WROTE OF THRIFT IN 1697.  
(curved around rim).
2. OBVERSE /1960/  
REVERSE Profile bust Cl below truncation.  
DR. HENRY DUNCAN THE FATHER OF SAVINGS BANKS  
(curved around rim)
3. OBVERSE /1961/  
REVERSE Profile bust (no maker's initials)  
CHARLES DICKENS, AUTHOR AND ADVOCATE OF THRIFT  
(curved around rim)

## EUROPEAN ISSUES

(raised rim and milled edge)

### NORWAY:

OBVERSE 31½mm Diam.  
Crest:-circle within oval. (22½ x 15½mm) with  
horizontal lines, inset with a tree. SPAREBANK/  
UKIN/1959.  
REVERSE Profile bust wearing spectacles, DH below  
truncation.  
HENRIK WERGELAND. (letters well spaced and curved  
to rim)

### AUSTRIA:

OBVERSE 33mm Diam.  
Crest:- circle within oval (22½ x 16mm) with  
horizontal lines and a square-shaped S with 3mm  
circle over.  
WELTSPARTAG/1959.

REVERSE:

Bust full face, short wig.

JOSEF HAYDN 1739-1809 curved around rim, two stars  
between name and dates.

FINLAND:

OBVERSE 32mm Diam. with fine milled edge.

Crest:- an oval. (26 x 19mm) inset horizontal lines,  
and ornamental S within a decorative circle  
1959 below.

REVERSE

Profile bust SAASTOPANKKIVIIKKO curved to top.  
1959 spaced each side of bust I.V. SNELLMAN curved  
to bottom.

I am still hopeful that more information will become  
available from the T.S.B. in the near future.

Mr. C. Morrey has offered to make available to view,  
the following collection of medallions, to members of  
the Token Corresponding Society in London. If  
required please contact him at:

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Registered Office,  
P.O. Box 99,  
3, Gracechurch Street,  
LONDON, EC3 P3BX. Tel. No. 01-283 8533.

|                | <u>OBVERSE</u>     | <u>REVERSE</u>        |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                | (1. T.S.B. 1959    | DANIEL DEFOE          |
| GREAT          | (2. T.S.B. 1960    | DR. HENRY DUNCAN      |
| <u>BRITAIN</u> | (3. T.S.B. 1961    | CHARLES DICKENS       |
|                | (1. SPAREBANK UKEN | HENRIK WERGELAND      |
| <u>NORWAY</u>  | ( 1959             |                       |
|                | (2. SPAREBANK UKEN | BJØRNSTJERNE BJØRNSEN |
|                | ( 1960             | 1832-1910             |
|                | (1. WELTSPARTAG    | JOSEF HAYDN           |
| <u>AUSTRIA</u> | ( 1959             | 1732-1809             |
|                | (2. WELTSPARTAG    | JOHANN STRAUSS        |
|                | 1960               | 1825-1899             |

|                |     |                    |                        |
|----------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|
|                | (1. | S                  | SAASTOPANKKIVIIKKO     |
|                | (   | 1959               | I.V. SNELLMAN 1959     |
| <u>FINLAND</u> | (2. | SAASTOPANKKIVIIKKO |                        |
|                | (   | 1960               | K.J. STAHLBERG         |
|                | (3. | SAASTOPANKKIVIIKKO |                        |
|                | (   | 1961               | LAURI KRISTAN RELANDER |
|                | (1. | S                  | SPARBANKSVECKAN        |
| <u>SWEDEN</u>  | (   | 1959               | JOHAN JACOB VON JULIN  |
|                | (2. | SPARBANKSVECKAN    |                        |
|                | (   | 1960               | K.J. STAHLBERG         |

(There seems a possibility that Norway, Austria and Sweden also issued medallions in 1961.)

AUSTRALIA:

(LAUNCESTON BANK FOR SAVINGS COLONEL WILLIAM PATERSON  
(ESTABLISHED 1835-1960 FOUNDED LAUNCESTON 1806

DENMARK:

(DENMARKS SPAREKASSER LENS GREVE  
1810-1960 FREDERIK ADOLF HOLSTEIN

(This medallion appear to commemorate 150 years of the Danish Bank.)

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

---

Abbreviation 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 with the first). Plates appear in Vol. 1. No.6.

In about 1970, the Phonographic Equipment Co. (see the PE series) merged with Ruffler and Walker (see the R&W series to follow) the new venture adopted the PRW monogram for use on it's machines and tokens. The company is now known the Associated Leisure Group of Companies. (see the ASS series.)

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

PRW.001 Br 21.1 PRW // PRW Introduced in 1971. Face value 2 1/2p. Millions minted.

PRW.002 Br 21.1 P.R.W. // P.R.W. Wide letters.

PRW.003 Br 21.0 P.R.W. // P.R.W. Narrow letters. This and .002 were both introduced in 1971. Face value 2 1/2p. Minted in the millions by IMI and the Mint, Birmingham, which accounts for the die variety.

PRW.003a Br 21.? As .003 except thicker letters and larger stops. One does not see this type very often. Perhaps an early die that broke?

PRW.004 Br 25.4 PRW // 2

PRW.005 Br 25.4 As .004 except PRW has narrow letters and a much larger 2. This and .004 first used in March 1972. Face value 2p. 1/2 million made, IMI & Birmingham Mint.

PRW.006 Br 24.6 PRW descending, each letter slightly overlapping the last / LONDON (curved) // . VALUE IN KIND ONLY . / a rectangular tablet with 5 spread petals above and 5 spread petals below / . VALUE IN KIND ONLY . (upside down)

PRW.007 Ni/Br 24.? As .006 except for plating. This and .006 first used in March 1972. Face value 25p. This jackpot token will eventually replace the various PE jackpot tokens. Mintage in early 1973 was 100,000, although more by now, surely.

The following four tokens were issued by Peter Simper & Co., Bath, who operate in Southwest England, west of London and who manufacture, distribute and service their own machines. They have issued other tokens of which D.A.D. has only heard, not seen. They were all made by the Birmingham Mint.

PS.001 Br 20.7 PS (serifed letters slightly slanted, S lower) // profile of chess knight facing right. First used late 1963. Face value 6d/2 1/2p. Being phased out.

PS.002 Br 24.8 PS (block letters slanted upward, S lower. Filled with bars slanted upper left to lower right) // GOODS VALUE (curved) / a four leaf clover with veins and stem / 2p. First used in November 1971. Mintage over a million.

PS.004 Br 27.7 TOKEN VALUE (curved) / 10p (large 10) / PETER SIMPER (curved) // same.

PS.005 AE 29.3 as .004 except 25p.

Q.001 Ni/Br 30.1 as P.001 (see BULLETIN Vol.2. No.9) except Q with L<sup>T.D.</sup> enclosed on the obv.

QT.001 Br 19.6 QT (interlocked monogram style block letters) Issued by Qual-Tec Equipment Ltd. in 1969. Face value 6d/2 1/2p. A very common token.

R.001 Ni/Br 20.3 THIS TOKEN AWARDED / R (block letter in outline, enclosed in a circle) / FOR SKILL // THIS TOKEN HAS NO CASH OR TRADE VALUE - (curved around rim. The - is an open diamond) / R (same as obv.)

R.002 Ni/Br 20.? as R.001 except R's are solid and the R on the rev. is rotated 90° anti-clockwise, that is, the diamond is at 9 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock when the R is upright.

RAS.001 Br 19.3 R.A.S. (curved) / a central hole / R.A.S. (curved - upside down) // same.

The following R&W series was issued by Ruffler and Walker, the company that merged with Phonographic Equipment to form PRW Sales. Unfortunately D.A.D. has been unable to find anyone connected with the original firm who could provide information about dates issued, quantity minted or which mint made what. Undoubtedly, many were made by both IMI and the Birmingham Mint. Possibly some were made by H.B. Sale, Birmingham. D.A.D. has been assured the early tokens were made by a firm called M&B which was the minting subsidiary of R&W.

R&W.001 Br 30.1 \* NO VALUE \* / R&W (fancy script letters enclosed in a circle) / PROPERTY OF MACHINE // \* LOANED FOR \* / 1 (enclosed in a sort of  
(please turn to page 233)

Amendment List No.1 to FOUR STUDIES OF BRITISH METALLIC TICKETS  
AND COMMERCIAL CHECKS OF THE 19TH-20TH CENTURIES by R.N.P. Hawkins  
(B.A.N.S., Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No.2, 1975).

School Counters article

Page 2. Top line - "S.E.1" should be "E.1". Add as a footnote to  
this page:-

"NOTE. Lasting beyond the end of the 19th century and still seen  
to be marked over the portals of old school buildings, there ensued  
two parallel national networks of schools using the systems at 2.a  
and 2.b., known by the respective contracted names National Schools  
and British Schools. (The Society from whose name the first of  
these was contracted had taken over in 1811 the educational work of  
the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, itself founded 1698.)"

Page 5. To footnote 3 add:-

"In D&W p.248 this piece is no.345, also listed in silver as 346,  
and the two of them when signed BARNES F. as 347-8."

Page 7. Below item 0201 add new item:-

"0202 Similar to last, but Rev. numeral is 12."

Page 11. Below item 1204 add new item:-

"1205" O: VICTORIA QUEEN OF /GREAT BRIT: 21½  
Partly erased letters occur -  
"I" in space before "OF", and  
"G" damaging front part of that  
"F" and extending beyond it.  
R: Fancy numeral 50 "

Page 12. Below item 2201 insert new group:-

"23 London Orphan Asylum

2301 O: LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM  
R: (blank)

The rest of this Group have same Obv. and their Revs are:-

2302 R: Numeral 1  
2303 R: " 10  
2304 R: " 20 "

At item 3001, the Obv. description should read:-

"Prince of Wales' plumes encircled by Garter bearing its motto  
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

Pages 14-15. Correct 0404, 0405, to read 0406, 0407. In "P" column insert "x" against 0301 0610, 0709, 3001. Insert the new entries (nos. shown underlined) and additional refs. (against other nos.) below:-

| <u>No.</u> | <u>D&amp;W</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>Other</u>             |
|------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 0101       |                |          | Grant (under date 1840). |
| 0202       | 235/244        |          |                          |
| 1205       |                | x        |                          |
| 2001       | 253/376        |          |                          |
| 2301       | 253/375        |          |                          |
| 2302       | " /374         |          |                          |
| 2303       | " /373         |          |                          |
| 2304       | " /372         |          |                          |

Page 20. Below top line insert new subparagraph:-

" In the "Prince of Wales Model" series of counters (which all have on Obv. a head of Queen Victoria to left with titles), Type 1 has reverse design of the Prince of Wales' plumes - large - enclosed by large Garter bearing its motto and comprises a "sovereign" undated but datable to 1842 from dielinks, and several varieties of "half-sovereign" of which one is dated -that date being 1843. Type 2 is dated 1849 (and Type 3 beard dates from 1850 to 1875); hence the undated ½-sovs of Type 1 should belong within 1842-48. No.1205 in the present List shares the Obv. die with one of the latter (this is of slightly smaller diam. 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>mm. and raised rim whereas that of 1205 is flat for the extra width; the Garter shows one spike-hole to left and six to right of the buckle) and may thus be assigned - and perhaps all of its Group - to within the same date-range. "

Page 22. Orphan Working School: Delete existing remarks and substitute:-

"London-based. Founded 1758 at a house in Hoxton, E.; moved 1773 to specially built premises in City Road, E.C.; removed 1846/7 to Maitland Park Villas, off Haverstock Hill, N.W., and remained active there under the same name until 1924."

Page 22. Marshall's: Delete existing remarks and substitute:-

"Identified by D&W but they misprinted the dating. The location was 5 Alfred Row, Spa Road, Bermondsey, London S.E., this Row being the name of one of the blocks of buildings forming Spa Road. William Randall Marshall was listed there, at first as an

accountant and then as running a school for the years 1846-60. Also, female relatives having the same double surname started a 'ladies school' in parallel at that address and continued it at 7 Cooper's Rd., Old Kent Rd. SE, until 1863 when it changed hands. "

Page 23. Group 22: in penultimate line of remarks, expand "nos. 0501-2" to read "0401 and 0501-2". In the ensuing two-line note, alter titling "23 to 29" to read "24 to 29", and interpolate above that note a new entry:-

" 23 London Orphan Asylum. Founded in 1813, soon after his ordination, by a Congregational minister Andrew Reed who became a great philanthropist. In 1814 he secured for this orphan school the patronage of the Royal Family - reigning monarchs and other members of which have ever afterwards been its patrons - and he opened the school in that year in Clarke's Terrace, Cannon Street Road, Stepney, London, E. New premises of Doric design at Clapton, E., were commenced in 1823 and formally opened in 1825. The next move was to further specially-built premises at Watford, Herts., commenced 1869 and formally opened 1871. The foundation was dual - a boys' school and a girls' school, and on evacuation in 1940 these separated to different areas. Returning to southern England after the war, they settled as follows. The girls' school was installed in 1945 at Dogmersfield Park, Hants., but in 1955 it was closed down. The boys' school was installed at Sandroyd School, Cobham, Surrey, where it continues to thrive - under its modern name Reed's School. (Two other schools were among Andrew Reed's foundations - Reedham School at Purley, Surrey, and the, former Royal Wanstead School.)

Besides the counters, D&W records as 252/371 a student's medal awarded by the London Orphan Asylum in 1838; which serves to indicate that probably the counters too were used at the then premises at Clapton.

Additional bibliography: The historical narrative and chronological table contained in a brochure "Reed's School" which was published to commemorate the visit there on 11th November 1959 by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother."

Page 24. The following forms a postscript to the remarks shown about Group 30:-

"A specimen of no.3001 having now come to view (hence the revised Obv. description now given), the doubt about which of the Princes of Wales is now resolved. Like the new item 1205 (see remarks

thereon), it dielinks into the Type 1 group of the "Prince of Wales' Model Half-Sovereign" series. Namely, the Obv. of 3001 is from the same die as one of two reverses (the one showing no spike-holes in the Garter) of Model ½-Sov. variety that shows Obv. date 1843.

The latter is slightly broader (19½ mm) and thinner and has straight-grained edge, whereas 3001 is plain-edged. Nevertheless it seems reasonable to assign 3001 to the same date 1843.

The reverse of 3001 is from the same die as the reverses of 3002-3. The latter pair are very slightly broader and have straight-grained edges; they show close general kinship of production with 3001 (but not, nor does 3001, with the above Model ½-sov.) In this instance the author finds difficulty in accepting from the die-linkage the inference of common dating, and, prefers to await further evidence.

#### Barbers' Checks article

Page 54. (A) Parton & Osborne: Transfer "(Figure K)" from being after "The obverse" in line 6 to come after "Their reverses" in line 7.

#### Index.

The Index was prepared and inserted without Author's participation. To balance its structure the following additional entries should be helpful.

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Brass House Yard, B'ham | 37ff.  |
| Decem                   | 4,12,23  |
| Edwards, G.H.           | 46   |
| Gregory, Isaac          | 20 ( <del>Delete</del> "Isaac, Gregory, 20")<br>(Gowers Walk - correct 'S.E.1' to 'E.1'. ) |
| Integer                 | 4,12,23-24   |
| 'O.G & Co'              | 55   |
| 'P&O'                   | 54   |
| 'R.H. & Sons London'    | 57   |
| Ryland Rd, Edgbaston    | 44   |
| Ryland St, B'ham        | 38   |
| Twist & Morris          | 40ff   |
| White, Miss J.          | 6  |
| London Orphan Asylum    | 12,23  |

diamond-shaped wreath composed of 4 leaves) / AMUSEMENT ONLY (the \*'s are diamond-shaped lozenges composed of 4 dots)

|                    |              |             |         |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| <u>R&amp;W.002</u> | <u>Ni/Br</u> | <u>30.2</u> | as .001 |
| <u>R&amp;W.003</u> | <u>Br</u>    | <u>30.1</u> | as .001 |
| <u>R&amp;W.004</u> | <u>Br</u>    | <u>30.1</u> | as .001 |
| <u>R&amp;W.005</u> | <u>Br</u>    | <u>30.1</u> | as .001 |

The above four types differ from .001 in the size and spacing of the legend, the style and position of the monogram and the style of the lozenges and the wreath.

R&W.004a Br 28.1 as .004 except struck on an under-size planchet with no rim.

R&W.010 Ni/Br 23.1 R&W monogram within a wreath of 16 triads of leaves // same except without 'R&W'.  
Toothed rims.

R&W.011 Br 23.1 as .010

R&W.011a Br 23.1 as .010 except TA counterstamped on rev.

R&W.012 Ni/Br 23.1 as .010

R&W.013 Br 23.0 as .010

R&W.014 Ni/Br 23.1 as .010 except wreath damaged by double striking on both sides.

R&W.015 Br 23.0 as .010

The above six types differ from .010 in the size and style of the monogram, teeth and wreath or in metal.

R&W.016 Br 23.0 as .010 except very different wreath composed of 15 triads of leaves on the obv. and 12 triads on the rev. with the stems pointing anti-clockwise on both sides.

R&W.020 Br 19.0 R&W (script letters - curved) / a central hole without rim / LONDON (curved) // R&W (script letters - curved) / the hole / NO CASH VALUE.

R&W.021 Br 19.0 as .020 except slightly smaller hole with a rim.

R&W.022 Br 19.7 R&W (script letters - curved) /  
central hole with rim /LONDON (curved) // \* R&W \*  
(script letters - curved) / the hole / NO CASH VALUE  
(curved) . The \* is an eight point star.

R&W.023 Cu/Br 19.6 as .022 except metal

R&W.030 Br 19.0 R&W (monogram style) // 6 (within  
a circle. 26 bars connect circle and rim. The bars  
do not form radii.)

R&W.031 Ni/Br 19.0 as .030 except metal

R&W.032 Cu/Br 19.0 as .030 except metal

R&W.033 CN 19.0 as .030 except metal

R&W.034 Br 19.0 as .030 except bars form radii.

R&W.035 Br 19.0 as .034 except different monogram.

R&W.036 Br 19.0 as .034 except thinner bars and  
legend.

R&W.037 Br 19.1 as .034 except bars do not touch  
rim

(To BE CONTINUED)

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

#### HAMPSTEAD 17th CENTURY TOKENS

The EDITORS have been approached by someone preparing  
a short article on the rare 17th. century halfpenny  
tokens of Hampstead, (Williamson, Middlesex, 78,79,80  
- respectively Richard Bazell, Thomas Leddell, Dorothy  
Rippin); if any member can tell him the likely where-  
abouts of surviving specimens (other than British  
Museum and Ashmolean), kindly to supply this informa-  
tion to the Editors.

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

FRANCIS or FRANCES ?  
by David Sealy.

In an attempt to track down a half-detrited British  
17th century trade token which seemed to have been  
issued by a lady called Frances, I quickly discovered  
that "Williamson's Boyne", in its otherwise valuable  
index of christian names, makes no distinction between  
the spellings Francis and Frances. Compelled, there-  
fore, to look up every single one of some 185 occur-

ences of the name in the body of the work (omitting FRAN or FRANCO), I find the 27 issuers listed below spell their name FRANCES (and one FRANSIS - F. Ingeby, Wycombe, Bucks. 166 - sex uncertain). Of these 6 are certainly male (i.e. issued "HIS HALF PENNY", etc., or there is evidence they were burgess or the like) and 11 are presumably male, from such evidence as man-and-wife pairs of initials with the presumed husband's initial F first (were they ever the other way round - e.g. when the wife issued the token? This might have happened occasionally in the case of inkeeper-alewives). Only one is certainly a woman - F. Reeves, who issued "HER HALF PENNY". F. Walker is presumably a woman, from the type and the unpaired initials. For the remaining 8 there is no evidence.

The complete list is as follows (m - male. ?m - presumably male. f - female. ?f - presumably female. o - no evidence).

|            |                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| ?m Beylef  | Ashford, Kent                        |
| ?m Boyce   | Outwell, Norfolk 232                 |
| ?m Brown   | Reading, Berkshire 70                |
| o Carter   | Shillington, Bedfordshire 90         |
| ?m Carter  | Kidderminster, Worcestershire 66     |
| ?m Clare   | Bedfordbury, London 153              |
| o Clare    | Loughreagh, Co. Galway, Ireland 615  |
| m Conyers  | Middleton, Yorkshire 235             |
| ?m Crosse  | Clare, Suffolk 100                   |
| o Dashwood | Bishopsgate Without, London 282      |
| ?m Exton   | Wallcombe, Somerset 291              |
| o Mathus   | Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire 50  |
| m May      | Bardfield, Essex 3                   |
| m Osgood   | Penare, Cornwall 53                  |
| ?m Parker  | Wolverhampton, Staffordshire 99      |
| o Poole    | Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland 251     |
| ?m Potts   | Islington, London 125                |
| f Reeves   | Market Harborough, Leicestershire 84 |
| ?m Rogers  | Clack, Wiltshire 53                  |
| o Seelle   | Rotherhithe, Surrey 278              |
| m Smith    | Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk 76         |
| ?m Taerrey | Hammersmith, Middlesex 71            |
| ?f Walker  | St. Clement's, London 2477           |
| m Wall     | Bicester, Oxfordshire 44             |

- o Whiton Newark, Nottinghamshire 42.
- m Wood Mary Magdalen, London 1883
- o Zacacy Limehouse, London 151.

Even allowing for the fact that some of the ladies undoubtedly spelled their name in the male way FRANCIS, this indicates a remarkably low proportion of female issuers (in their own right) even for that unliberated century. I make here, of course, the perhaps unjustified assumption that a female child was as likely to be christened Frances as a male was Francis!

Meanwhile, I still have not identified the token which started it all - can anyone help? Copper, round, 16.5 mm. In circle, two long parallel objects, perhaps tobacco pipes. Inscription unreadable. Rev. in central circle HER/HALF/PENY:FRANCES ----- around. This is not Mistress Reeves of Market Harborough, whose token has name and denomination on opposite sides. It remains possible, however, that the reading FRANCES.... is in fact part of a place name, not the name of the issuer.

(Unfortunately, this token was among those stolen from Mr. Sealy in April, 1976 - EDITORS).

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BOOK REVIEWS

Paul Wasserman and Krystyns Wasserman (editors), Awards, Honors and Prizes, Vol.2. International & Foreign, (Gale Research Co, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, USA. \$48.00).

The first volume, (reviewed in Bulletin Vol.No.12. Aug-Sept.1973), focused on United States and Canadian awards. The present volume provides information on about three thousand awards, both international and those bestowed in some 60 countries. Those giving the awards range from international awards from Argentine to one by the Zagreb City Council, and the subjects vary from acoustics to zoology. It is a book of 443 pages, and the editors solicit information on those glittering prizes omitted of which have been newly instituted.

The criteria for inclusion in the volume are involved. Scholarships, fellowships and study awards for students are excluded, while those for meritorious public services, including heroism, are incorporated (except for dynastic or family orders). Internationally renowned competitions in music and the arts are in, but with film festivals only those at which distinctive prizes are bestowed are in. Other prizes, received as a result of entering contests, "where something is achieved only for the purpose of the contest" are out - or at least, "for the most part".

On that complex basis does one expect to find the Sanford Saltus numismatic award? It is not there, though the Saltus Gold Medal for Merit, annually awarded by the National Academy of Design in the USA, and the Sanford Saltus Foundation Prize for a battle painting shown at the Fine Arts Exposition in Paris, France, are included. Only two numismatic awards are listed, both given in alternate years by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of France: the Allier de Hauteroche prize for the best work on ancient numismatics, and the Duchalais prize for the best work on numismatics of the middle ages.

There are indexes with useful cross-references. As with the previous volume, this will be donated by the reviewer to the joint library of the British and Royal Numismatic Societies in the name of the T.C.S.

C.B.

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George C. Boon, (compiler). Welsh Industrial Tokens & Medals. (Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, illustrated, £0.50.)

Thirty industrial tokens and medals range from the Parys Mines (Anglesey) penny to the medal commemorating the opening in 1907 of the Queen Alexandra Dock in Cardiff. The very clear enlargements of the pieces complement the concise, yet easily read, notes that cover the token or medal, its issuer, what is shown on it, and some background information on the technology and industrial architecture of the period from 1787 to 1907. The Welsh connection of a few of the 30 pieces discussed

is tenuous - but this does not detract from the value of the booklet. The pieces are in the collections of the National Museum of Wales.

Although it is only an introduction to subjects that many TCS members will already know, Mr. Boon has brought scholarship up to date, and most usefully includes several references for further reading.

Perhaps the most interesting "new", assertion is his ascribing the 1d. token of 1812 with the script initials T I C to the Tredegar Iron Company. W.J.Davis (Nineteenth Century Token Coinage) lists it as Not Local (No.40); R.C. Bell, reading the ornate cipher not surprisingly as J I C, has it as a token for general circulation, saying that its distinctiveness and honest weight of copper indicate it is no counterfeit. Mr. Boon gives as reference Oliver Jones's Early Days of Sirhowy and Tredegar, (Risca 1969). Both Davis and Bell have it as a rare token, but Boon says that T I C pennies are not uncommonly found in South Wales, including Tredegar, often in a worn state. It would be interesting to know how many TCS members, whether in Wales or not, have specimens, so that some idea of its rarity may be judged. C.B.

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Geoffrey J. Lowe, A.C.I.S. An Introduction to British Tokens, (British Columbia Numismatic Association, PO Box 4311, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6B 3Z7. Illus.55pp)

Originally written as a series of articles for the Vancouver Numismatic Society's monthly Bulletin, twelve short chapters extend from the middle pages to Martin Coles's Lundy Island coinage. For the most part the information in this pamphlet is readily obtainable in Britain from recognised sources - and in greater detail. But the author and publishers make no claim for it to be more than an introduction. A bibliography and Token Index complete the work. C.B.

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Jørgan Sømød, Busmaerker & Sporvognspoletter, Danmark 1863-1972, (Sieg's Forlag, 1972, illus. K.R.12.50. £1.00 in U.K.)

This booklet on Danish bus tokens and tram tickets,

written in Danish, include a summary in English, a Danish-English glossary, and some notes translated into English. This catalogue contains very clear photos of more than 200 transport tokens, together with descriptions and valuations in Danish kroner. Now obtainable in Britain, it forms an important complement to the Danish sections of Kenneth E. Smith's Catalogue of World Transportation Tokens and Passes. It does not take long to pick up a smattering of Danish and to learn, for example that "kobbernikkel" means cupronickel. C.B.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES

No.163. SENA. Sena Sugar's name is allied to John Peter Hornung, who appeared in Mozambique at the end of last century. From the joining of two companies, (Companhia do luabo and The Sena Sugar Factory, Ltd), created in 1920, due to that great pioneer, the Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. Tokens from this great and important company constitute the most complex case in Mozambique's tokens, because both of their diversity and the number of jobs for which they were used. Some notes on the token:  
O: Sena Sugar Estates, Limited. Sena = Vila de Sena, (Sena town, situated near the Zambesi river, 1,400 Km. from Lourenco Marques). PAGAMENTO = payment. HOMEM = man. ANGONIS = Agnónia, (a territory near the Zambesi river).  
R: MARROMEU = Marromeu town, situated near Zambesi river. Figure 1. I am uncertain of the meaning of the 1, and think that it does not indicate any value in money.

Details of similar tokens can be obtained from Tésseras: Noticias sobre a sue utilizacao em Mocambique... by Artur Stichini (noted in Bulletin Vol 2. Nos.10-11,p217)  
- JAIME J.C. SAEZ SALGADO, (PORTUGAL).

No.175. ELMFIELD HOTEL, EXETER: I should be grateful for any information on: O: ½ ELMFIELD HOTEL \* EXETER \*  
R: <sup>U.O.A.D.</sup> LOYAL GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE N<sup>o</sup>. 540 • 1879  
Bronze. Diam: 25mm. Edge. plain. Die axis upright.

A.WAGER.

No.176. HENRY KAVANAGH: Information wanted on  
Copper or bronze, 22mm. diam.  
O: HENRY KAVANAGH./58 FLEET S<sup>T</sup>(a wreath of shamrock)  
/CORNER OF ANGLESEA S<sup>T</sup>.  
R: VICTORIA/(Queen Victoria young head to left)/REGINA  
Ireland? - not listed in Drury or McAlister. -  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.177. JOHN BENNETT, Mountfield: Information wanted on:  
Brass, 30mm. diam, crude planchet, legend incuse,  
probably cast.  
O: JOHN BENNETT./10 (large) MOUNTFIELD  
R: (Blank) No rim either face.  
In Bartholomew's Gazetteer of the British Isles there  
are two Mountfields - Co.Tyrone, Ireland, and Sussex  
(a picker's token?)  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.178. MAISON DE PARIS, I. BEGHIN: Information wanted  
on: 10-sided brass, 22mm. diam.  
O: MAISON DE PARIS/18/KING STREET/I.BEGHIN/JEWELLER &/  
JERSEY  
R: GENEVA WATCHES/FRENCH CLOCKS/MUSICAL/BOXES/GOLD AND  
GILT/JEWELLERY ALL KIND/OF BOXES JAPAN/SEVRES ET PARIS  
CHINA/FIRST MADE LADIES/PARIS SHOES GLOVES/PERFUMERY/&&  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.179. TITUS WARD: Information wanted on:  
Embossed tin, 23mm. diam.  
O: TITUS WARD & CO. LTD/1<sup>D</sup>  
R: (reverse impression of obverse)  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.180: JAMES CHARLES: Information wanted on:  
Brass, 21mm. diam.  
O: JAMES CHARLES 149 BLACKSTOCK RD/½lb/COUPON  
R: (Blank, no rim).  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.

No.181. F.Y.&T.Ltd. BLACKBURN: Information required on:  
Brass, 26mm. diam, pierced for suspension.  
O: F.Y.& T. L<sup>TD</sup>/BLACKBURN.  
R: (Blank, no rim).  
There are 5 Blackburns in Bartholomew's Gazetteer of  
the British Isles-Lancs,W.R.Yorks,Cumberfand,Aberdeen  
& West Lothian.  
JERRY F. SCHIMMEL.