

TOKENS, MEDALLIONS AND BANKNOTES OF CUMBRIA

This is the second supplement to the original catalogue which was published by Galata in 2013. Included are further errors that have been found in the text, and also a number of additional items that have come to light since the issue of Supplement 1 (2015).

Alterations and Omissions



1.22

Item 1.22

This illustration replaces the one published, and the text should include a colon after HERO.



20.53

Item 20.53

This illustration and description replace those published.

CARK COTTON WORKS 1787 (four lines) within a toothed circle.

r FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE (four lines) inside a toothed circle, with a central pellet.

DA15/31 SC 19.1

BH

This presumably was a trial piece struck for die proving

Item No.

xvii	Insert MK - Michael Knight (after MF)
1.53	The first line should read WM 25·5
5.8h	Should read S. DELL (not S. SELF)
7.78c footnote	Should refer to 7.78c (not 7.79c)
9.9, 9.10, 9.11, 9.36, 9.37, 9.38, 9.53, 9.54, 9.55	These items should all read Denniston (not Dennison)
9.30	Obv. & Rev: Should read Goodfellow's (apostrophe)

Additional Items

The following section on leaden tokens does not fit into the format of the present catalogue, but is included here with a view to possible upgrading of the main works in the future.

LEADEN TOKENS

This subject was given only cursory attention in the published catalogue (2013) due to a distinct lack of known examples in the district of Cumbria. However, this situation was radically altered in 2015 with the discovery of the following unique series of tokens during excavations at Holme Cultram abbey, a former Cistercian establishment in West Cumbria.


Some 43 cast lead tokens have so far been unearthed, at least four of which have obvious casting sprues. One has been gilded in silver, and has traces of gold on one side. The only known similar tokens come from other Cistercian premises in the north of England with close association to Holme Cultram. These tokens are quite unlike leaden tokens found in other parts of the country, thus indicating local manufacture and usage are very likely. It may be significant that they range in size from 13-16mm diameter, which is some 2mm greater than those found at other lead token sites, most of which occur in the south-east of England.

The abbey was founded in 1150 by Prince Henry of Scotland, son of David 1, before the area was ceded to England in 1157. Records indicate that it flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries despite the attentions of marauding Scots who plundered the district. As well as its association with other holdings in the north of England and Scotland, Holme Cultram had known trading links with the Isle of Man and Ireland. At the present

time, the dating and purpose of all such tokens is subject of much speculation, although the date of the Holme Cultram group may well lie between 1300-1480, as indicated by a lack of tin in their composition.

This account is intended only as a very brief introduction to the Holme Cultram token designs, and to acknowledge the kind permission afforded by Kate Rennicks for giving access to her research papers and use of photographic material. In its complete form, it is expected that a detailed paper on the Holme Cultram abbey hoard will appear in a future Royal Numismatic Society special publication.

Note: Token illustrations are 2 x actual size

Type	Obverse	Reverse	Qty found	Comment	David Powell classification
1.	 Hammer, tongs and horseshoe	 +SEVIL	3	Diameter: 15.5mm Composition: Pb Tools of the blacksmith. Activities very likely connected with the nearby hamlet of Sevil.	21. Inanimate objects
2.	 Stylised ship	 SEL (with superscript abbreviation mark)	30	Diameter: 15-16mm Composition: Pb A common design, although the vessel here is simpler and more stylised than other finds. SEL on the rev. (French for salt) may relate to salt production.	6. Ship
3.	 Flower	 INHLE? or ?HIC?	1 or 2	Diameter: 13mm Composition: Pb	17. Trees, plants and their produce
4.	 Stag's head or pollarded tree	 An 'h' or 'n' with a central pellet or star	1	Diameter: 14mm Composition: Pb	17. Trees, plants and their produce, or 19. Animals, including fish and insects
5.	 Leaping stag	 FLE with a subscript dot below the 'L'	1	Diameter: 15mm Composition: Pb	19. Animals, including fish and insects

6.	 Fleur de lis	 VIO A?	2	Diameter: 12-13mm Composition: Pb	4. Lis
7	 Stag or cow's head	 Indecipherable	1	Diameter: 14mm Composition: Pb	19. Animals, including fish and insects
8.	 Indecipherable design	 Indecipherable, possibly MAB?	2	Diameter: 13.5-16mm Composition: Pb	None
9.	 Crowned R	Blank	1	Diameter: 15mm Composition: Pb with 94.5% Ag on one side and 97.4% Ag plus 0.9% Au on the other	25. Miscellaneous objects, royal

AMBLESIDE

Golden Rule Hotel



15.1A

15.1A Bs 24

* GOLDEN RULE * AMBLESIDE around, with HOTEL across the field between two horizontal line ornaments. BB.

r A large 3^D in the central field, with two horizontal stops beneath 3^D. BB.

SI Postal Auction (Jun 2016/397)

A highly regarded public house, still trading in 2016 (photograph courtesy of Simmons Gallery).

BARROW-IN-FURNESS

H. P. M



20.2A

20.2A Bs 27

H. P. M across the central field with line ornaments above and below, BARROW in smaller lettering around above and IN FURNESS below. BB.

r Laurel wreath. BB.

MK

To date, this item has proved to be a total mystery with no mention in local trade directories.

COCKERMOUTH

20.54A 100,000 MARK REICHSBANKNOTE

Overprinted at right-angles on the right is GRAND THEATRE - COCKERMOUTH / THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1924, for ONE NIGHT at 7-45. / "TONS OF MONEY" / THE LAUGH OF THE CENTURY, the second line is underscored.

Known as notgeld, such banknotes were printed by the million and had little monetary value, being the result of a period of rampant price inflation in Germany following WW1.

The German currency was relatively stable during the first half of 1921 because the war was fought mostly in France and Belgium, coming out of the war with a healthy economy and most of its industrial infrastructure intact. However, the London Ultimatum in 1921 demanded reparations in gold or foreign currency to be paid in annual instalments of two billion goldmarks plus 26% of the value of German exports. The first payment was made in May 1921, and this triggered a rapid devaluation of the currency. Because reparations were required to be repaid in hard currency and not the rapidly depreciating paper currency, Germany resorted to the mass printing of banknotes to buy foreign currency which was in turn used to pay the reparations.

TOKENS OF SUSPICIOUS ORIGIN

The mining tallies that follow have recently appeared for sale on eBay, and are of suspicious origin. It will be noted that the lettering is misaligned in several places, thus indicating likely manufacture with intent to deceive. In addition, the designs used for both tokens are otherwise unknown for these particular collieries.

BRAYTON

Brayton Domain Colliery

7.213 (P)
BRAYTON DOMAIN COLLIERY around, with figures
and ASPATRIA stamped in the field (two lines). BB.
r Blank.
Advertised for sale on eBay (Sep 2018)

OUGHTERSIDE

Oughterside Colliery

7.214 (P)
OUGHTERSIDE COLLIERY curved around below,
with stamped figures in the field. BB.
r Blank.
Advertised for sale on eBay (Sep 2018)