

ALBURY HISTORY SOCIETY

"Local Surrey Tokens of the 19th & 20th Centuries"



GUNPOWDER WORKS



ALBURY PAPER MILL



UNWIN BROTHERS & GRESHAM PRESS

A talk presented to the Society on Wednesday 15th April 2009
by John Theobald.

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Introduction.

This is a story about the ordinary, everyday folk of this area who rarely ever get mentioned, but who form a crucial part of its history and economy. Over the centuries, when they went about their daily business, what money did they use and where did it come from? For the vast majority of the time it was regal low value currency. However, on a few occasions, when times were bad, such money supplies had dried up. As far as is known, local Tokens first were used in any volume in this beautiful area of the Tillingbourne river valley during the **middle of the 17th Century**. It was emergency money of necessity, unofficial and, strictly speaking, illegal. It was issued because the country was virtually bankrupt, following the dreadful Civil War and no regal low value currency had been struck or issued for several years. In a brief period between 1650 and 1672, about 20,000 different trades men and women throughout England and Wales issued their own individual farthings, halfpence and penny tokens in large quantities, purely to allow local trade to continue. In South West Surrey several towns and villages had their own token issuers, whose pieces would have circulated as well in neighbouring Parishes. No record has been found of any such tokens having been issued in **ALBURY**. In **Guildford**, even the Borough Council, plus 16 different tradesmen, issued tokens. Other nearby issuers, men and women, lived in **Abinger, Bramley, Godalming, Puttenham and Shalford**. Such little pieces of our truly local history undoubtedly would have circulated here. Occasionally such pieces turn up in local gardens, or are recovered in the region by metal detecting enthusiasts. Nowadays they can provide a fascinating source of information for Family Historians. (Bibl. 1.)

The next time that such unofficial money became necessary was at the **end of the 18th Century**. Ongoing troubles in America and the war with France had drained the Nation's slender financial resources once again. Very little low value regal coinage had been struck for nearly 40 years! It was also the dawn of the Industrial Revolution and agricultural workers everywhere were having a hard time. Many tradespeople once more took it upon themselves to issue emergency money, although very little was used in Surrey. (Bibl. 4.) **Guildford** Borough Council once again issued tokens, perhaps to assist the poor and needy. Interestingly, at the turn of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, **Albury** played a tiny, but important role in the European unofficial money stakes, but this time it was for a much more nefarious reason, as will be explained shortly.

The final occasion for emergency Tokens, or money of necessity, occurred **early in the 19th Century**. The country continued to face virtual bankruptcy because of the costly war with France. A number of local people and authorities once more issued unofficial Tokens, several of which were of higher values and minted in silver, simply to try to ensure that local trade and commerce could survive. (Bibl. 8.) Then from about 1820 onwards, never again would there be a need for such emergency and unofficial currency in this country. From now on, Tokens started to be used for advertising, for loyalty and in factories - which is where the **Albury** area features and is the subject of today's talk. Tokens continue to be used today, even though we tend to take them for granted. They are fragments of our living local history and fresh examples and facts continue to emerge. Much has been written about **Albury**, but little appears to have been recorded about the unofficial money and Tokens which undoubtedly would have been in some of the villagers' pockets and purses during the past 350 years. This presentation sets out to feature a few of these "**paranumismatic**" details that might have escaped attention up to now. It concentrates on purely the last 2 Centuries and points out how these Tokens could have affected ordinary working class local people.

Albury helps to beat the French Revolution!

Albury achieved a certain degree of notoriety right at the start of this period under review. **Charles Ball** was a papermaker, whose Family ran **Albury Park Paper Mill** from 1791, then expanded in 1809 to two new Mills at Postford. Prior to moving to Albury, Mr. Ball was at Stoke Mill, the home today of the "Surrey Advertiser". Some years later, Mr. Ball returned to Stoke Mill. One of the range of high quality papers produced at Albury Park Mill was for the supply of banknotes. In their book "Damnable Inventions - Chilworth Gunpowder and the Mills of the Tillingbourne", (Bibl. 18) by Glenys and Alan Crocker, a fascinating story unfolds about political intrigue against the French Republican movement. It warrants repeating in full, as narrated by Charles Ball's Grandson, Charles Ashby Ball.

"On a spring day in the year 1793 or 1794, a stranger presented himself at the little mill and, showing my grandsire a blank note with certain water-marks, inquired if he could undertake a quantity of exactly similar paper. The bargain was concluded on the spot and a time for delivery agreed upon. The stranger was asked to leave his address but he replied that as he was continually travelling he would return at the period agreed upon to receive his paper, and he departed, leaving a heavy sum as deposit. A few days after the expiration of the stipulated time he returned in a post-chaise and, being satisfied with the perfect imitation of the water-mark, he had the paper placed in his carriage, with which he departed, leaving another similar order. These transactions were several times renewed, until on one occasion the unknown required for a new order various changes to be made in the water-marks. The "former" or "form-maker" was sent for. He was a young man named Longhelt, a native of Germany, with whom I remember to have talked in my youth. The stranger explained to him the alteration he wanted to be made, and sat down by his side for the purpose of seeing him begin his labor. Longhelt who had been drinking, resented the intrusion, and getting impatient at the stranger's interventions, he waxed furious and threw the form at the visitor's head. The latter went to complain to my grandfather, who advised his customer not to attempt the supervision till the morrow, when the modifications were successfully made, but after some time the stranger departed to be seen no more.

"Some time after this my grandfather learned that his mysterious patron was no other than the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X, king of France and Navarre, and that the note paper he had manufactured was for the purpose of being converted into false assignats, with which France was at that time inundated. The frequent changes of the water-mark are accounted for from the fact that when the officers of the Republic discovered the forgeries, they altered the form of the assignats. So soon as they appeared, copies were at once forwarded to the Comte d'Artois in England whence he procured copies."

Subsequently David Rose, Editor of the Archive page for the Surrey Advertiser, published additional information about the Comte d'Artois in his "From the Archives" page 17, Surrey Advertiser, 25th January 2008. (Bibl. 23-4.)

"Charles-Philippe, Comte d'Artois, later King Charles X of France and Navarre. He was born in 1757, the fifth son of Louis, Dauphin of France, and his wife Marie-Joséphé of Saxony. It is claimed that as a young prince Charles-Philippe was known for his womanising. He is known to have struck up a firm friendship with his sister-in-law Marie-Antoinette. Evidently, his political awakening started in 1786, with the first great crisis of the monarchy. He then headed the reactionary faction at the court of Louis XVI. Charles-Philippe actually supported the removal of the aristocracy's financial privileges. He believed that France's finances should be reformed without the monarchy being overthrown.

"For his own safety, Charles-Philippe went into exile after the fall of the Bastille in 1789. He went to Germany and then Italy and at about this time became concerned that his brother, the Comte de Provence, would compromise with the Revolution and betray the monarchy. He later came to England and by permission of George III, he lived in Holyrood House, a royal palace in Edinburgh. It was while there that on several occasions he must have travelled to Albury, always paying in cash up front for the paper he required.

"Charles-Philippe was still in Edinburgh when, in 1814, the French monarchy was restored under his other brother, who assumed the name Louis XVIII. When Louis died in 1824, Charles-Philippe, now at the age of 67, succeeded him, as Charles X."

Some examples of French Assignats are here to view, although it is unlikely that the water-marked paper is of local **Albury** origin. Godalming Bank was founded in 1808 and an exhibition was held at Godalming Museum in September 2008 to commemorate and celebrate the Bi-Centenary of continuous and successful banking in the town. Godalming Bank issued its own provincial Banknotes and it is entirely possible that the paper used in their production was supplied by the **Albury Paper Mill**.

Some Local Surrey Tokens of the 19th & 20th Centuries.

The average worker's wage in 1808 was £10 per year, which works out at about 4 shillings per week, or 8 old pence a day. Very little low value regal currency was in circulation at that time, so it is interesting to speculate how many local Tokens might have ended up in Albury people's pockets and purses?

A couple of local early 19th C. silver tokens.

A brief issue of **SILVER** local unofficial money appeared nationally around 1811 and included two pieces in Godalming - a 6d (2½p) and 1/- (5p). (Bibl. 8.) Who issued them is still not known and their potential use too remains a mystery. Were they perhaps intended to pay the "navvies" wages - the men and women employed in the construction of the nearby Wey & Arun Canal? We were still locked in to the hugely expensive war with France, the problems in America continued to drain precious resources and so the country was deeply in debt. This is the last recorded time in Surrey that such Tokens were used as money of necessity.

Medieval and more modern Lead Tokens - a brief diversion:

Very little is known about Lead Tokens. They turn up regularly in fields in this region. Most metal detectorists who come across one tend to throw it in a bucket, with the intention of trying to sort and identify it later. Well, here is the good news! An excellent leaflet appears on the web most months. Issue thirty-three was for December 2007 and contained the latest up-date on a Classification System by David Powell for these Lead Tokens. It can be found at: www.mernick.co.uk/leadtokens/newsletters/ltt0712.pdf Occasionally lead Tokens that have been recovered locally are featured on the website's pages. A lot more research needs to be done on the subject. Incidentally, we owe a debt to all those local responsible metal detectorists who record and report their finds in the appropriate manner.

Fruit and vegetable Pickers' Tokens and Hop Tokens

These types of Tokens, the early ones often made of lead, were used extensively in East Sussex and parts of Kent. There a major application appears to have been for the seasonal hop pickers. (Bibl. 29.) Not too far away in South West Surrey, **S. BOORMAN** issued metallic tokens in **Send and Woking**, as well as in **West Molesey**. The **Ripley Museum** has documented their use to "pay" the itinerant gypsies, who moved around, following the crops of strawberries, peas, plums, potatoes and any others suitable to be grown on the local land. Other Surrey farms and market gardens that are known to have used tokens were the **Ewell Colony** and **Smerdon Manor Farm, Petersham**. And where was the **Bailey Pea Ticket** used? Did any local farms in this area use Tokens, to pay the wages of itinerant labourers, or for use as deposits at the fruit and vegetable wholesale markets for expensive baskets?

Hops certainly were grown in the area, as is evidenced by a Victorian map, published by Arthur Morris & Co., Hop Merchants, 19 Southwark Street, London, S.E., (date to be confirmed), that outlines the Surrey and Hampshire hop-growing Parishes. **Albury** appears in Western Surrey, Division 11. More research needs to be done to try to ascertain whether or not hop tokens were used here, or were tally sticks the order of the day?

Workhouse Tokens

Times were very hard for sick and poor village folk in the 19th Century. If people became unfit or unable to work, they were classed as paupers and either provided with relief whilst still living in their homes, or, much worse, were consigned to the dreaded Workhouse. Once there, sometimes it was possible to find some form of work, for which the inmates were "paid" - not in regal money, which might have been used to buy alcohol, but in special Tokens. A 2lb Loaf of Bread Token might be recompense for a day's hard slog breaking stones for mending some of the highway potholes. Some of these Workhouses euphemistically were called "Unions". Did any of our local Surrey Workhouses - or Unions - issue Tokens?

ADVERTISING PIECES - Unofficial Farthings

From about 1820 onwards, local Tokens as a substitute for money no longer were produced and used for necessity. Advertising pieces started to appear that, in size, colour and material, were very like the pre-1860 copper farthings. They are called "unofficial farthings" and only a few are known to have been issued in the South. (Bibl. 27.) Were any issued locally which have not yet been recorded?

Many Companies had imitation guinea and half-guinea coins struck in brass for advertising purposes. They were used as playing card counters by the thousand in Victorian times. Sainsbury's is one example for Croydon in Surrey. Much more locally, Gammon's issued imitation sovereigns to promote their stores.

Factory Tickets, Checks and Tokens.

Surrey boasts several different **Clothing, Canteen, Time, Pay or Tool Checks**, but this appears to be a subject about which little has been researched or written locally, despite some of it having occurred within living memory. The Surrey issuers have used metal, plastic and even cardboard Checks for a variety of applications. A list is being prepared of all the known pieces, not all of which are Industrial. Some are Commercial. The Company provenances have been confirmed, either by the Company name, cypher or initials appearing on the Check, or by knowing or having details of the actual owner or relative of the Check in question. Undoubtedly more Company names and actual Check information are waiting to be identified and recorded. Ralph Hayes (Bibl: 20) is producing steadily a national listing of such tokens and checks. However, because fresh examples crop up regularly, this list is being updated continuously, with input from fellow enthusiasts around the country. It would be helpful to try to assemble a list of the Surrey Collection of these links with our County's recent Industrial and Commercial Heritage, before it is too late. Perhaps the existing small Guildford Museum collection could be expanded.

Chilworth's recently retired village Policeman, David Warner, recalled "having met people who were paid with them (Tokens) and who were also obliged to have wooden discs for checking in and out that were hung on pegs." This is a fascinating and helpful piece of information, which will be followed up in due course.

For the purposes of this Presentation, just two Companies are described in some detail. They are: **Chilworth Gunpowder Mills** and **Unwin Brothers/Gresham Press Limited of Chilworth**. Much more anecdotal evidence about these Tokens is out there, waiting to be harvested. Thanks to the efforts of the "Surrey Advertiser" in various articles, (Bibl. 23-2 & 3) fresh facts keep coming to light.

CHILWORTH GUNPOWDER MILLS

The Mills finally closed in the early 1920's. Two **Clothing Token** examples are housed in the Guildford Museum, accession Nos. LG 3820a and LG 3820b. One has the marked number 496; the other has the number 125. These checks do not have any form of Company identification. However, the provenance provided by the Token donors to the Museum included a relative's Works Number, which corresponded with the checks. One of these tokens was presented to the Museum by Fenella Dening of the **Chilworth History Society**.

Prof. Alan Crocker researched how, up until the early 1920's, the **Chilworth Gunpowder Mills** used such small brass holed discs, bearing the employee's works number. Some of them were used in exchange for day clothes. It was strictly forbidden to take any form of clothing, such as metal-tipped boots, matches and the like into the gunpowder mills, for fear that an accidental spark might ignite material and cause devastation. Glenys Crocker (Bibl: 17) tells us:

"The works operated round the clock with two shifts beginning at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Workers were searched before entering the site and wore special clothing with no buttons, pockets or trouser turn-ups. Many women worked at the cordite factory. They worked night shifts but not many of them entered the danger buildings. One of them remembers being paid 4d an hour."

Mrs. Phyllis Geary of Chilworth provided further confirmation of that strict régime. A female relative of hers worked at Chilworth in 1916, at the height of the First World War conflict. She had to walk a couple of miles each way from home to work. In the dark winter mornings and evenings, her lantern guided her along the paths. One day she forgot that a couple of matches, which were used to light her lantern, were still in her pinafore pocket. When they were discovered, she was sacked on the spot. This drastic action was meted out, despite the fact that she had worked at the Company for more than five years AND it was wartime AND they were short of experienced staff.

UNWIN BROTHERS/GRESHAM PRESS PRINTING WORKS at CHILWORTH

This highly successful Company issued very ornate and handsome Brass Checks for use as **Time Tickets**. Illustrated details of the factory are included by the Crockers (Bibl. 18), but an even more comprehensive report on the Unwin Chilworth Works appears in "The Printing Unwins" (Bibl. 22.) Thanks to the generosity of a self-effacing gentleman, this evening we are able to enjoy the privilege of examining one of these rare brass Victorian Chilworth employee Time Tickets. Hopefully it might stir memories for some of you if a Family member from earlier generations might have worked in the factory during the brief 24 years that it was established in Chilworth, between 1871 and 1895.

Expanding out from London, Unwin Brothers came to Chilworth in 1871. A disastrous fire occurred in 1895, necessitating the complete removal of the Works to a new location in Woking, where it stayed and prospered for almost another century. These special Time Tickets are a priceless memento of ordinary working village people in the later Victorian era. They can be provenanced with accuracy in the village to that brief period between 1871 and 1895.

Tokens to do with Food and Drink

Co-Operative Society Checks

Co-Op Checks, Mutuality Tokens and Pre-payment Tokens were issued and used extensively in Godalming, Guildford, Haslemere and the surrounding countryside. (Bibl. 28.) They spanned about the first 60 years of the 20th Century. A few Co-Op Societies today still use milk and bread tokens - Carlisle, for example. Where was the nearest Co-Op for Chilworth? Probably some local people's Parents could remember their own Co-Op "Divi" number by heart to the day they died. It is likely that the Guildford Co-Op Dairy Milk production facility extended as far as Chilworth. If so, its tokens could have circulated in this area as well. The colour of the plastic Tokens was changed when the price was increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d per pint! Small loaves; Half-quartern loaves;- those were the days!

British Restaurants. From about 1942 and then during the rest of WW2 and for several years afterwards, thanks to a Government initiative, a great many people were able to enjoy at least one hot meal a day, without the need to use their precious Food Ration Coupons. A coloured plastic token system was used to obtain the meals in Godalming, as recorded in the Surrey Advertiser (Bibl. 23-1.) Guildford had at least five and possibly six different British Restaurants in the Borough, in use at one time or another both during and after the war. Several hundred meals were served every lunchtime during a short two hour period, at each of these various locations as and when it was open for business. The "tokens" were bought for cash at the start of the proceedings and handed over to obtain the required food. This speeded up the counter procedure. Did such a system exist here in Chilworth, or were some agricultural workers provided with meat pies at their workplaces in the fields during the day?

Temperance Tokens are very rare in the South of England. However, a few do exist and one such piece was issued in Guildford around the year 1900. Matthew Alexander relates in his book "Guildford as it was" (Bibl. 19) how these tokens were given to stockmen who tended their charges in North Street, Guildford on market days. The "metal chit" entitled the men to a free cup of coffee or other non-alcoholic beverage in the **ROYAL ARMS COFFEE TAVERN**. Drunkenness was a huge problem in Guildford and surrounding areas at that time.

Educational Tokens

School Attendance Medals are scarce or even rare in Surrey. (Bibl. 24.) However, recent research has established that two school tokens currently attributed to Yorkshire, in fact should be attributed to Surrey. One of them is in **Bramley** and the other is in **Richmond-upon-Thames**. Steps are being taken to re-attribute these tokens to their new and proper home county. How many more local Surrey School Tokens remain unrecorded and are still waiting to be identified?

Conclusion.

And there you have it. Local unofficial money and tokens would have circulated in **Albury** during the past 350 years. Thank you for inviting me to speak to you on a subject I hold dear and for allowing me the privilege of sharing with you some of the local tokens and other pieces that contribute in a small way to making **Albury** such a special village. It has been a pleasure researching the subject and please forgive the errors and omissions that have occurred. However, it would be most helpful if all such comments could be forwarded to me, in the first instance via **Mr. Folkes**. Should any member feel disposed to do some homework or further research on a particular aspect of the talk, **Mr. Folkes** has a "**Select Bibliography**" for this presentation, which could be a helpful starting point.

Perhaps some of you may have an example or two, similar to those that have been circulated and discussed, tucked away in a button box, in a jar on the mantelpiece, or in your toolbox. Now that you have examined some of these pieces, it may be worth a search to see what little "gems" are waiting to be identified and recorded for the village.

Importantly, the **Surrey Portable Antiquities Scheme** is under threat, but serves a useful purpose in helping to increase our knowledge of Local History, particularly with artefacts such as Tokens, in lead, brass and copper.

Health and Safety Matters!

If you have touched or handled any of these little tokens, in the interests of your own personal hygiene and safety, PLEASE now wash your hands thoroughly!

Acknowledgements and Thanks.

Many people have freely and generously provided advice and assistance over the years, during the preparations for my talks. This evening has been no exception. In particular I want to place on record my appreciation for the superb photographic skills of **BRIAN WOOD**. Brian has been working as a volunteer for "Project Matrix", a Surrey county-wide initiative to try to identify, photograph and record for posterity many of the coins, non-military medals and tokens that are housed in 35 of Surrey's Museums. More detailed information on this subject can be obtained from **The Surrey History Centre, Woking**. **Mrs. Alison Pattison**, the Curator at **Godalming Museum** generously has allowed examples of the British Restaurants tokens to be photographed and displayed. **Dr. Mary Alexander**, Curator of Archaeology at **Guildford Museum** has been generous with her support, by making much information, including details of the Chilworth Gunpowder Tokens, available to a wider audience. In addition, several folk have kindly allowed tokens from their own private collections to be photographed and displayed. Of specific interest to **Albury** are the **Unwin Brothers/Gresham Press Time Tickets** - the "stars" of this evening's talk. This enthusiastic, positive and anonymous support is greatly appreciated. Apart from as stated above, so far as I am aware, no photographs shown at the meeting are of coins or tokens that belong to any other **Surrey Museums**, or to the **Surrey Archaeological Society**, of which I have the pleasure to be a member. We are grateful to the many local responsible metal detectorists, who find, record and make available for research their discoveries. If inadvertently I have omitted to thank somebody, he or she knows that the support is gratefully acknowledged.

Finally and most importantly, I am extremely grateful to Mr. Folkes for his kind invitation to speak to you and for providing me with the opportunity of meeting you all. It has been a great pleasure to attempt the research into your tiny pieces of truly Local History. Thank you all.

This summary was prepared by John Theobald. Corrections, queries and comments are welcome to either Mr. Folkes or John.I.Theobald@o2.co.uk

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Select Bibliography for the range of Local Tokens - books and catalogues by subject

Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens

1. "Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc." originally published by William Boyne in 1858. It was revised and republished by George C. Williamson in 2 volumes in 1889 - 1891. That catalogue was reprinted in 3 volumes by B. A. Seaby Limited in 1967. It remains one of the standard works of reference on the subject. **Note:** George C. Williamson was for many years a resident of Guildford and he contributed a number of articles for the **Surrey Archaeological Collections**. After a lapse of over 100 years, plans are in hand to revise and update the Williamson's Boyne catalogue.
2. "Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles" Volume 46 "The Norweb Collection, Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Tokens of the British Isles 1575 - 1750. Parts 1 to 6" published by Spink & Son, London, 1996 onwards. ISBN 0 907605 49 4 et seq. Part V includes Surrey Tokens.
3. "Tokens in Guildford Museum" a Paper presented to the Surrey Archaeological Society's Local History Committee by Dr. Mary Alexander, Ph.D., Curator of Archaeology, Guildford Museum. 19th March 2005.

Eighteenth Century Trade Tokens

4. "The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century" by R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer, originally published in 1910. A second printing was made in the USA in November 1977 and published by Quarterman Publications Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts. ISBN 0 - 88000 - 107 - 0. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 77-84826. This catalogue is the standard work of reference on the subject.
5. "English Trade Tokens - the Industrial Revolution Illustrated" by Peter Mathias. Published by Abelard-Schuman, London in 1962. Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 62-12461.
6. "Trade Tokens - a Social and Economic History" by J. R. S. Whiting. Published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot, in 1971. ISBN 0 7153 5348 9.
7. "Commercial Coins 1787 - 1804" by R. C. Bell. Published by Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne in 1963.

Early Nineteenth Century Silver Trade Tokens

8. "Tokens of those trying times A social history of Britain's 19th Century Silver Tokens" by James O'Donald Mays. Published in 1991 by New Forest Leaves, Ringwood, Hampshire. ISBN 0 - 907956 - 04 - 1. A standard work of reference on the subject.

General Overview of Tokens

9. "Token Analysis" by John Whitmore, published in 1997. ISBN 0 9513257 6 0.

Specific references for Water Transport

10. "Canal Coins - inland waterway tokens, medals, badges and buttons" by Stanley Holland. Published by M & M Baldwin, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, in 1992. ISBN 0 947712 18 6.
11. "London's Lost Route to Basingstoke" by Paul A. L. Vine. Published by David & Charles; Newton Abbot in 1968. ISBN: 7153 4304 1.
12. "Discover the River Wey Navigations" an illustrated leaflet published by the National Trust. It includes an excellent map of the Wey Navigation from Godalming through to Thames Lock above Weybridge.
13. "London's Lost Route to the Sea" by Paul A. Vine. Published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon. ISBN: 0 7153 6203 8.
14. "The Tokens of Thomas Mynd" by D. W. Dykes. Published in the British Numismatic Journal, 2000, Vol. 70. Copies kindly provided by David Pottinger and Charles Farthing.
15. "The Wey Navigations" an historical guide by Alan R. Wardle. Published by the Surrey Industrial History Group in 2003. ISBN: 0 9538122 2 7.
16. "The Canals of South and South East England" by Charles Hadfield. Published by David & Charles, Newton Abbot in 1969. ISBN: 7153 4693 8.

Specific references for Factory Tokens

17. "Chilworth Gunpowder" by Glenys Crocker, published by the Surrey Industrial History Group 1984. ISBN 0 9509679 0 2.
18. "Damnable Inventions" by Glenys and Alan Crocker. Published by the Surrey Industrial History Group in 2000. ISBN: 0 9538122 0 0.
19. "Guildford as it was" by Matthew Alexander. The Hendon Publishing Company. 7th impression April 2000.
20. "Time, Pay and Tool Checks" produced by Ralph Hayes and issued in separate parts in Token Corresponding Society Bulletin over the course of several years. The process is on-going, as more Tokens are identified nationally.

Paper Money

21. "English Paper Money" by Vincent Duggleby. Published by Spink, London, fourth edition 1990. ISBN 0-907605-31-1
22. "The Printing Unwins" by Philip Unwin, published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London in 1976. ISBN 0 04 655013 5.

Special Publications

23. **Surrey Advertiser, "From the Archives"**
 - 23-1. Page 16, 29th September 2006. Feature article, edited by David Rose on Godalming's British Restaurant Tokens and their Dispenser entitled "Have you any wartime meal tokens?"
 - 23-2. Page 13, 8th December 2006. Feature article, edited by David Rose on "Dennis Bros' dreaded loo attendant" and including several local Tool Checks.
 - 23-3. As a result of No. 2, this article on page 15, 16th March 2007, featured the **Nelco of Shalford** Tool Check in the story "Got any tool checks?"
 - 23-4. Page 17, 25th January 2008. Feature article entitled "Worth the paper they were printed on?" This included fresh information about the **Albury Paper Mill, French Assignat paper and the Comte d'Artois.**
 - 23-5. Page 15, 29th August 2008. This article "200 years of money matters" featured a local provincial Godalming Banknote.
24. "School Attendance Medals of England, Scotland and Wales" by Cedric Dry MA. Published by Whitmore in 1992. ISBN 0 9513257 2 8. Limited edition of 200 copies.
25. "Lead Token Telegraph", edited by David Powell. Appears monthly on the Web. www.leadtokens.org.uk E-mail: david@powell8041.freereserve.co.uk
26. "The First Dictionary of Paranimismatica" by Brian Edge, who also published the work in 1991. ISBN 0 9516910 0 7.
27. "Unofficial Farthings 1820 - 1870" by R. C. Bell. Published by Seaby, London in 1975. Plus "Bell's Unofficial Farthings - A Supplement" by Robert Bell, John Whitmore and James Sweeney. Published by Whitmore in 1994. ISBN 0 9513257 3 6.
28. "Catalogue of Co-Operative Checks and Tokens" compiled by Douglas Roy Rains. Second edition 2004. Printed by AVS-Print, at the University of Leicester, Fielding Johnson Building, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH.
29. "Hop Tokens of Kent and Sussex and their Issuers" by Alan C. Henderson. Published by Spink, London in 1990. ISBN 0 907 605 30 3.

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No. [REDACTED] Godalming Bank. £ FIFTY



Promise to pay the Bearer on demand
the Sum of **FIFTY POUNDS**, here, or at
THE London & Westminster Bank, Leadenhall Street, London.

Value received, Godalming day of 18 No. [REDACTED]

For F. Mellersh, R. E. Mellersh & Comp^{ys}
£ Fifty.